



**Spotlight
Initiative**

*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*



Uganda

Annual Narrative Progress Report

01 January 2019 – 31 December 2019

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



| | |
|---|--|
| <hr/> <p>Programme Title & Programme Number</p> <hr/> <p>Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate VAWG, including SGBV and HP, in Uganda</p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 00111644</p> | <hr/> <p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s)/</p> <p>Uganda</p> <p>Nationally and in Amudat, Arua, Kampala, Kasese, Kitgum, Kyegegwa, and Tororo Districts</p> |
| <hr/> <p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNWOMEN 2. UNDP 3. UNFPA 4. UNHCR 5. UNICEF | <hr/> <p>Strategic Results² (if applicable)</p> <p>Country/Region: Uganda</p> <hr/> <p>Priority area(s)/Strategic results:</p> <p>Addressing gender inequality, violence against women and girls, harmful practices, and women's access to SRHR are integrated in Uganda's Vision 2040, the National Development Plan (NDPII), the UNDAF, and the Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA) – the Government's framework on integration of refugees into NDPII.</p> <hr/> |

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 the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) and Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document

Programme Cost (US\$)

Total approved budget as per Spotlight Country/ Regional Programme Document: 23,108,417

Spotlight funding: 178,872

Agency Contribution : \$51,500³

Spotlight Funding and Agency Contribution

by Agency:

| Name of RUNOs | Spotlight Phase I (USD) | UN Agency Contributions (USD) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| UN WOMEN | 6,323,927 | 183,445 |
| UNFPA | 4,987,971 | 122,928 |
| UNICEF | 3,566,973 | 359,810 |
| UNDP | 5,260,269 | 398,234 |
| UNHCR | 1,860,859 | 44,000 |
| TOTAL | 22,000,000 | 1,018,418 |

TOTAL : USD 178,872

Programme Assessment/Review/ Mid-Term Evaluation

Assessment/Review

if applicable (please attach)

Yes No

Mid-Term Evaluation Report

if applicable (please attach)

Yes No

Partners

Government of Uganda

- Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education and Sports
- Ministry of Local Government
- District Local Governments
- National Planning Authority
- Equal Opportunities Commission
- Ministry of Public Service
- Uganda Human Rights Commission
- Others

Non-State Partners

- Civil Society Organizations
- Women's Networks
- Cultural Institutions
- Private Sector Foundation of Uganda
- Inter-Religious Council of Uganda
- Makerere University
- Others

Start Date

July 26th, 2018

End Date

December 31st, 2022

Report submitted by: Coordination Officer and Technical Coherence Officer

Name: Kathryn Wilkes

Title: Gender Advisor

e-mail address: kathryn.wilkes@one.un.org

³ The Spotlight Recipient UN Agencies pooled \$51,500 to retain an International Consultant (P4-level) to support the development and initial implementation of the Uganda Spotlight Initiative.

Acronyms

| | |
|----------------|---|
| CEDOVIP | Center for Domestic Violence Prevention |
| CHL | Child Helpline |
| CPD | Country Programme Document |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| C4D | Communication for Development |
| DHIS2 | District Health Information System 2 |
| DLG | District Local Government |
| EMIS | Education Management Information System |
| EOC | Equal Opportunities Commission |
| EPC | Emergency Contraceptive Pills |
| EU | European Union |
| FGM | Female Genital Mutilation |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GEWE | Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment |
| GRB | Gender Responsive Budgeting |
| HP | Harmful Practices |
| ICWEA | International Community of Women Living with HIV, East Africa |
| IJM | International Justice Mission |
| IPV | Intimate Partner Violence |
| IRCU | Inter-Religious Council of Uganda |
| JLOS | Justice Law and Order Sector |
| KCCA | Kampala Capital City Authority |
| LC | Local Council |
| MDA | Ministries, Departments, and Agencies |
| MoES | Ministry of Education and Sports |
| MoFPED | Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development |
| MGLSD | Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MoLG | Ministry of Local Government |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NPA | National Planning Authority |
| NUWODU | National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| ODPP | Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions |
| OPM | Office of the Prime Minister |
| OVC | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| PEP | Post Exposure Prophylaxis |
| PSFU | Private Sector Foundation Uganda |
| PSW | Para Social Worker |
| PWD | Persons with Disabilities |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SE | Sexuality Education |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender Based Violence |
| 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 |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance 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's Human Rights Defenders Network |

Executive Summary

Despite commendable Government efforts, gender inequality and violence are manifested throughout the life cycle of women and girls and are widely accepted as the norm. In Uganda, 56% of women have experienced spousal violence and 22% sexual violence,⁴ 35% of girls experience sexual violence,⁵ and at least 7% are married before the age of 15 and 34% by the age of 18.⁶ In districts that practice female genital mutilation (FGM), rates remain high.⁷

To address gender inequality and violence against women and girls (VAWG), including sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and harmful practices (HP) of child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM) and to promote sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) in Uganda have partnered with the Government of Uganda, civil society, the private sector, religious and cultural leaders, and academia to implement the *EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls, including SGBV and HP, in Uganda*. Spotlight is working to address these issues with wholistic and multi-sectoral approaches – institutional, legislative/policy, prevention, response, data and strengthening an enabling environment for women’s rights.

The Initiative supports Uganda’s advancement towards achievement of Uganda’s Vision 2040 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 5 on gender equality. It is aligned with the forthcoming UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2020/21-2025/26) and the third National Development Plan (NDP III).

The Spotlight Initiative encountered an initial six-month delay in implementation as a result of concerns raised by the Government regarding the need to harmonize certain language in the programme document to the Uganda context. Joint engagement by the UN Resident Coordinator and the EU Ambassador with the government officials, including with the Cabinet and State Ministers and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (MGLSD), with corresponding engagement between the UN, EU, and MGLSD technical teams, were instrumental in addressing the Government’s concerns with the original Country Programme

4 UBOS 2016, Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

5 UBOS 2018, Violence Against Children Survey

6 UBOS 2016, Uganda Demographic and Health Survey. Other studies have put the rates even higher.

7 For example, in the Spotlight-supported district of Amudat, 43% of women and girls (aged 15-49) have undergone FGM.

Document and ensuring government adoption and ownership of the Spotlight Initiative. The programme and work plan were ultimately approved in June and July 2019 (respectively) and work commenced at the national level and in seven targeted districts, including two refugee hosting districts.⁸

Despite the delay, the Initiative has made significant strides and achieved critical outcomes in each of the six programme pillars.

Outcome 1, Policy and Legislative Frameworks

Two gender equality bills – the Employment (Amendment) Bill, 2019, which extends protection for sexual harassment in the workplace, and the Sexual Offences Bill, 2009 – were successfully read for the second time on the floor of Parliament, published in the Gazette for public comment, and referred back to the relevant Parliamentary committee for scrutiny and stakeholder consultations, with considerable Spotlight-supported civil society engagement.⁹ Two important policies on SRHR were developed and adopted – including the Adolescent Health Policy and the Adolescent Health Service Standards. The review of implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) 2010 was completed which has provided critical findings that will inform its accelerated implementation, capacity development, and possible legislative reforms. Through the Initiative the UN collectively supported the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) to conduct a Regulatory Impact Assessment for the draft Child Policy and its implementation plan, which will revise and replace the OVC policy and caters for all children - the documents are currently being finalized for endorsement and onward submission to Cabinet for the final approval. At the district level, the Initiative supported three districts¹⁰ to develop ordinances on alcohol abuse, prevention of GBV and promotion of SRHR, as well as strengthened stakeholder capacity in four districts¹¹ to formulate and enact human rights compliant ordinances/by-laws.

⁸ Arua, Kyegegwa, Kampala, Tororo, Kasese, Amudat, and Kitgum

⁹ The Gazette is an official government publication of bills that progress to the stage of public comments. Gazetting takes place after the Bill is presented on the floor of Parliament for a Second Reading and referred back to the relevant Committee to continue with stakeholder consultations and public comment. The Committee is then tasked with preparing a Committee Report that it presented to Parliament. Parliament constitutes itself into a Committee of the Whole House and the MPs review the bill clause-by-clause for debate and approval, after which the Bill is presented on the Floor of Parliament for the Third Reading and passed.

¹⁰ Amudat, Arua and Kitgum

¹¹ Kasese, Kyegegwa, Tororo, and Kitgum

Outcome 2, Institutional Capacity

Extensive efforts to strengthen institutional capacity to develop and deliver evidence based VAWG and violence against children (VAC) programmes were undertaken in 2019. This included support to MGLSD, the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and four District Local Governments (DLGs) to recruit 31 Social Welfare Officers at the sub-county level. **For the first time, the Government will have fully qualified social workers at sub-county level to manage cases of VAWG/VAC on a full-time basis.**¹² This will not only demonstrate the positive impact on survivors and victims of violence in terms of accessing quality and timely services, but will also generate evidence for advocacy efforts to strengthen social welfare structures and budgets in MGLSD and DLGs as means to address increasing reports of VAWG/VAC. Spotlight has also supported **more meaningful inclusion and mainstreaming of VAWG and SRHR in the government's draft Third National Development (NDPIII).**

Outcome 3, Social Norms and Prevention

To strengthen prevention of violence, the implementation of multi-pronged approaches with diverse partners is contributing to progressive improvements in beliefs, behaviours and practices on VAWG and institutional performance on GBV and SRHR issues in 2019.

Spotlight leveraged commitments and support for sexuality education (SE) by engaging policy makers, religious leaders, and cultural institutions. Support for the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) resulted in the development of the **Sexuality Education Operational Guidelines for in-school adolescents at all levels.**¹³ The development of resource materials for teachers and students¹⁴ and the National Menstrual Health Management Guidelines contributed to integration of SE in the new O-level curriculum and 'reproductive health' as a crosscutting issue across subjects. Across programme interventions in 2019,

¹² Spotlight supported the MGLSD and MoLG to develop a concept note and costed plan for the deployment of social welfare officers in 9 districts including 4 Spotlight districts. This also resulted in the inclusion of this intervention in the DLG budgets for the fiscal year 2019/2020. Recruitment of SWO has been completed, and SWOs were deployed in January and February 2020 in 68 sub-counties in 9 districts (4 Spotlight districts and in 31 sub-counties out of these) to strengthen and operationalize a functional government protection system that will respond to GBV/VAC. Induction of all the SWO was completed in March 2020. Their presence will significantly increase the Government's capacity to handle cases of GBV and VAC and will demonstrate the importance of strengthening the Government's social welfare workforce.

¹³ These provide national and district level guidance on sexuality education (SE) and common understanding on roles and responsibilities among different stakeholders.

¹⁴ Including SE resource materials for teachers, short SE readers, SE package for the 61 schools and units for the deaf.

over 7,000 girls and boys participated in in- and out- of school programmes promoting gender equitable norms and sexual and reproductive health.

Spotlight advanced **protection against violence, sexual exploitation, and sexual harassment in schools and universities**. Spotlight supported the MoES to initiate implementation of the Child Friendly School Model in 210 schools, roll-out of key interventions to prevent and respond to violence against children in schools (VACiS), and use of national guidelines on reporting and integrated response to VACiS and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).¹⁵ At tertiary institutions, Spotlight supported two Universities¹⁶ to develop **sexual harassment policies**, as well as sensitized university communities on sexual harassment and zero tolerance for SEA. As a result, Makerere University trained and commissioned a Vice Chancellors Committee to investigate cases of sexual harassment; twelve allegations of sexual harassment against students were reported, four of which have concluded investigations and await a verdict; and 35,000 students were sensitized through music, dance, and drama about sexual harassment and reporting channels.

Advancing norm change and addressing harmful beliefs that perpetrate VAWG in Uganda continue to be an important component that underpin much of the work across the pillars. During 2019, Spotlight reached **over nine million women and men**, parents and caregivers, students and teachers, refugees and host community members, girls and boys, community and cultural leaders with messages challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotypes and promoting non-violence. **Over 6700 women and men** regularly participated in groups that promote gender equitable norms and nearly **1300 community workers** have increased capacities to engage in social and behavioral change communication and mobilization.

In 2019, Spotlight scaled-up *SASA!* programming, adopting to the new “*SASA! Together*” model¹⁷ that refines the original model with lessons learned from a decade of global implementation. The Spotlight Initiative in Uganda is the first program globally to utilize this enhanced community mobilization and norm change model. At the local level, the *SASA!* Community Mobilisation

¹⁵ Over 1500 district and sub-county officials and school level stakeholders and 210 schools (60 secondary and 150 primary) were oriented on the child friendly school model and the planned activities to prevent and respond to VACiS.

¹⁶ Gulu University and Makerere University

¹⁷ *SASA!* is a structured community engagement approach that guides entire communities through the stages of change to address underlying beliefs, social norms, and attitudes that perpetuate VAWC and HIV. An RCT found *SASA!* to be highly effective at reducing intimate partner violence in all its forms, reducing community acceptance of violence and gender inequality, and increasing community support to women who experience violence. See <http://raisingvoices.org/sasatogether/>

model was rolled out to three target districts.¹⁸ At the national level, Spotlight held workshops on the modality of systems strengthening to DLGs, which will include components of *SASA! Together*, along with other Communication for Development (C4D) approaches to build DLG capacity. **Engagement with men and boys to support positive masculinity** and gender equality remains a core strategy under Spotlight. Aggregated across the different mobilization campaigns, including Male Action Groups, *SASA!* and HeForShe, over 5,000 men are regularly participating in groups that promote gender equitable norms and **more than 4,500,000 have been reached through campaigns and dialogues.**

In the refugee context, where under-reporting and delayed reporting of SGBV incidents remain a major concern, the ongoing use of the *SASA!* Methodology has borne significant dividends over time with more timely reporting and perceptible change. Some of the key results include a marked increase in reported incidents - target beneficiaries more readily and openly discuss SGBV and are open to reporting, marking a gradual evolution from the previous culture of silence;¹⁹ community leaders gradually becoming partners in reporting such incidents and offering protection for survivors against retaliation; traditional courts which previously presided over SGBV cases are now partners in ensuring SGBV is reported to the appropriate authorities as a crime.²⁰ *SASA!* rapid assessments also demonstrate positive influence of the *SASA!* approach on addressing attitudes towards power dynamics in relationships and broader community social norms.²¹ In 2019, there was a decrease in reported incidents in public spaces.²²

Multi-sectoral partnerships remain a core part of the Spotlight Initiative and its activities during 2019. For example, strategic engagement with eight major cultural institutions²³ to influence change in norms and practices that

¹⁸ Kasese, Tororo and Amudat

¹⁹ This has been observed from case management and focus group discussions with refugee women.

²⁰ The leaders who preside over the traditional courts, particularly in Arua have been trained on SGBV prevention and response and also attended sessions with the mobile court officials where issues of Uganda laws are explained to them and their jurisdiction clarified, including being informed of consequences of overstepping their jurisdiction.

²¹ Changes in attitudes and behaviour have been perceived with regards to different types of violence including child marriage. Men and older persons are engaged in interactions and changes can be observed, most significant differences being amongst youth and persons below 30. Community activists are perceived as role models for positive behavior change on power relations.

²² During the qualitative assessments this was attributed, in part, to increased male engagement through *SASA!* and to the continued empowerment of women and girls. Participants in participatory assessments reported higher retention rates of girls in school, increased access to livelihood opportunities and more safe spaces to work, all supporting empowerment.

²³ Karamoja, Acholi, Busoga & Tooro, Alur, Buganda, Adhola, Tieng Adhola, and Iteso Cultural Union

catalyze VAWG and poor SRHR outcomes. The Inter-religious Council of Uganda (IRCU) was also engaged and developed five pastoral letters obliging all religious denominations under IRCU to address VAWG/SRHR issues using their structures, programmes and liturgical activities.²⁴ The private sector was also engaged and supported to strengthen their policies and practices and more than 150 small, medium and micro enterprises were trained to prevent and respond to VAW in the workplace.

Outcome 4, Essential Services

To improve vital service delivery in the target districts: Spotlight helped ensure that 85% of all reported sexual violence cases received the life-saving Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) and emergency contraceptive pills (ECP) within 24 hours, representing a 25% increase from 2018; access to legal aid services for 1,600 individuals; conviction of 183 GBV capital offenses during Special SGBV Court sessions;²⁵ and mental health services for more than 5,500 survivors. SRHR outreaches in remote and hard to reach places served over 6,400 women and girls. Legal aid outreach to remote and vulnerable populations reached 10,000 individuals and mental health messages reached over 7,500. Joint advocacy achieved a significant step towards building the “One Protection System.” Advocacy efforts resulted in the MGLSD agreeing to integrate GBV into the Child Helpline (CHL), which will ensure that women and girls are able to access specialized gender-sensitive response and referral services. This is a significant achievement towards building a sustainable, scalable, and integrated protection system that can respond to all forms of violence against vulnerable groups, while ensuring specialized gender-sensitive services for women and girls. Since July 2019, the Child Helpline significantly reduced its call abandon rate as a result of the upgrading of its system with Spotlight support.²⁶

Outcome 5, Data

To strengthen data collection and evidence generation, the Uganda Bureau

²⁴ Using the religious structures, community dialogues and door to door visits IRCU structures were able to reach 500,000 directly with common VAWC/SRHR messaging and support link people to services, while an estimated reach of 5,000,000 million people was achieved through religious institutions owned media channels (radio and TV).

²⁵ This accounts for only SGBV Special Court Sessions funded through Spotlight. In addition, an assessment of the quality of justice service delivery in Kasese district was conducted, which laid the groundwork for the scale up of the on-the-job mentoring and support to police, prosecutors, and other justice officials during 2020 in Kasese and other districts.

²⁶ 2,569 children were reached by the helpline nationally, while 247 were reached in six Spotlight districts and referred to social welfare, health or justice services at the sub-national level

of Statistics (UBOS) and the National Planning Authority (NPA) incorporated questions and indicators on VAWG/HP and SRHR, including relevant SDG indicators, into its Community Information System annual survey tool to enable generation of district-level data. **The inclusion of these indicators into the Community Information System (CIS) will be critical for making available timely, quality, and disaggregated prevalence data to enhance monitoring and inform policies and programmes** at national and sub-national levels.

Other milestones towards generation of quality disaggregated data included undertaking a **Data Quality Assessment** of major administrative data sets and IMSs for the planned integrated management information systems (iMIS) (including IT based systems), as well as of data collection tools and resources (skills and equipment) of 14 sectors,²⁷ 20 local governments, and 28 CSOs.

Outcome 6, Women’s Movement

To build and strengthen an inclusive women’s movement, Spotlight has identified and strengthened the coordination and capacities of seven women and youth networks and umbrella organizations to advance the women’s movement in Uganda.²⁸ It is a diverse group of networks, representing more than 80 community based organisations and grassroots women’s associations. It includes representation of groups of women and girls with intersecting vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities, women and young people living with HIV, and rural women at national and subnational levels. Through the enhanced coordination, capacity, and partnerships, the women’s movement has already registered significant collective results, including in the review and strengthening of laws and policies on women’s rights. For example, through coordinated, inclusive, and collective voice and engagement, civil society contributed significantly towards strengthening and advancing the pending Sexual Offences Bill,²⁹ as well as district-level results from enhanced use of Community Scorecards and accountability tools.

²⁷ Including MoFPED, MoH, MoES, MoIA, MGLSD, MoJCA, OPM, NPA, MoPS, MoEMD, MoTIC, Equal Opportunities Commission, and MoLG, among others.

²⁸ National Association of Women of Uganda (UWONET), National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda (NUWODU), Women’s Human Rights Defenders Network, National Association of Women of Uganda (NAWOU), and consortium of International Community of Women Living with HIV, East Africa (ICWEA) & Uganda Network of Young People Living with HIV&AIDS (UNYPA).

²⁹ Debated in Parliament but referred back for redrafting due to several amendments proposed by the UN and civil society to strengthen protections from sexual harassment and child marriage, address issues of consent to sexual acts, and removal of the requirement for corroborative evidence in cases of sexual violence, amongst other issues.

The Spotlight Initiative is aligned with and has accelerated adoption of the **UN Reform** in Uganda, demonstrating new ways of working within the UN System, with the European Union and with Government, Civil Society, private sector, academia, media and other stakeholders. The reinvigorated UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) system and the leadership of the UNRC in providing a convening power to all UN agencies at the UN Country Team Level supported acceleration of implementation and elevated government ownership of the Initiative at the highest levels. The implementation has also been strongly placed within the leadership of participating UN agencies. Capitalizing on these new ways of working, enhanced coherence, the reforms through Spotlight have likewise enhanced the joint visibility, advocacy at all levels, and collaboration of the European Union and the United Nations. Inter-agency coordination under the Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO) has been effective and supported joint delivery of results and technical cohesion, as well as inclusive engagement and coordination with EU and Government counterparts.

Summary and Context of the Action

Programme Overview

Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread, persistent and devastating human rights violations in the world today. It is a major obstacle to the fulfillment of women's and girls' human rights and a threat to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Uganda is no exception, with unacceptably high rates of sexual and gender-based violence, child marriage, and FGM (within practicing districts).³⁰ Harmful social norms, attitudes, and practices – particularly discriminatory gender norms, inequitable power relations between women and men, and norms and practices around marriage and girls' education – are a root cause of

³⁰ According to the 2016 UDHS, 56% of women have experienced spousal violence and 22% sexual violence. Harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM) still prevail in some parts of Uganda. For example, over 15% of ever-married women (aged 20-49 years) were married by the age of 15, and 49% by the age of 18 (UBOS and ICF International Inc, 2012). The 2018 Violence Against Children Survey revealed that 35% of girls and 17% of boys experienced sexual violence, and 59% of women and 68% of men reporting experiencing physical violence during childhood.

VAWG in Uganda.³¹ The situation has been compounded by limited access to SRHR and essential medical services for survivors of VAWG. For example, Uganda’s teenage pregnancy rate is one of the highest in the region at 25%.³² In addition, at the end of the 2019, Uganda was host to 1,381,122 asylum seekers and refugees,³³ 85% of whom are women and children, experiencing high levels of SGBV.

The Uganda Spotlight Initiative seeks to capitalize on existing government and civil society programmes and interventions addressing VAWG/C/HP and SRHR in Uganda, as well as pilot new innovations and scale-up evidence-based models. It is anchored in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016-2020) and supports Uganda’s advancement towards its Vision 2040 and the SDGs (in particular, SDG 5 on gender equality)³⁴ – prioritizing the principle of “leave no one behind.”

The goal of the Spotlight Initiative is for all women and girls, particularly those most vulnerable, live a life free of violence and harmful practices, including child marriage and FGM. Making tangible progress on combatting VAWG/HP and promoting SRHR requires whole of government and whole of society approaches, including strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus. Spotlight recognizes that disparate and uncoordinated interventions with select groups hampers programme effectiveness, overall progress for women and girls, and the sustainability of the interventions.

It is built around six pillars developed after an extensive global theory of change exercise and contextualized to the Ugandan context through a highly collaborative process with government, civil society partners, the private sector, religious and cultural groups, and other key actors:

1. Enhanced legislative and policy framework (UN Women)
2. Strengthened government institutions (UNDP)
3. Violence prevention and social norm change (UNICEF)
4. Quality survivor services and ending impunity for VAWG (UNFPA)
5. Improved data availability and capacities (UNFPA)
6. Strengthened women’s movement and civil society engagement (UN

³¹ The patriarchal system in Uganda upholds values, beliefs and practices that reinforce the privilege of men and their role in society. For example, according to the UDHS 2016, 49% of women and 41% of men believe a man is justified in beating his wife in certain circumstances.

³² This has resulted into a low modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35% and unmet need of family planning as high as 28%. Obstetric complications are common and stockouts of rape kits and other essential SGBV supplies are common.

³³ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

³⁴ Also, SDGs 3 (with respect to SRH), 10 (reducing inequalities), 16 (rule of law and accountable institutions), and 17 (strengthening strategic partnerships)

Women)

Programme Progress

Over the last year, the Initiative made notable progress in combatting VAWG/HP and promoting SRHR, including expansion and deepening of work at national level and in seven districts. Overall, the programme is on track to achieve the planned outcomes.

The Initiative encountered significant delays during the first half of 2019; however, the government's concerns were ultimately addressed, with a revised country programme document (CPD) signed by the MGLSD on behalf of the Government of Uganda on 7 June 2019. This was followed by the first multi-stakeholder national Joint Steering Committee meeting on 15 July 2019, during which the 2019 work plan was approved. This delay in securing the approvals impacted some key areas of programme implementation, especially under pillars two and four,³⁵ but did not preclude commencement of many planned interventions that were otherwise incorporated into authorized work plans and programming with government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs).

A National Inception Meeting was held in August 2019, including relevant government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and political and technical leadership from the Spotlight-supported districts. This was followed by District Inception Meetings over the course of 16-20 September 2019. In each of the districts, turn-out was high, with strong representation from the District Local Governments (both technical and political leadership) and sub-county officials, civil society partners, religious and cultural leaders, media, police and other Justice, Law, and Order (JLOS) officials, among others. These inception meetings enhanced high-level buy-in and support for the Spotlight Initiative and a willingness to support coordination and implementation.³⁶

The Spotlight Initiative is being implemented through more than 20 MDAs, each with their own work plans and funding arrangements, as well as approximately 30 civil society partners, including civil society organizations,

³⁵ In particular, activities under Pillar 2 and 4 on strengthening government institutions, recruitment of UN and partner staff, communications and visibility, and monitoring and evaluation activities.

³⁶ In addition, driving factors causing violence in the individual districts were identified, available opportunities for the GBV networks to engage, and recommendations.

women's networks, religious and cultural institutions, the private sector, and academia. The process of new partner selection and their recruitment of staff in some places also caused delays. Key results are included in the Executive Summary above, with details set out in the pillar summaries below.

As noted, substantial efforts have taken place in the area of joint advocacy, policy and legislation. The programme supported various actors to engage in consultation and advocacy efforts to advance key pieces of legislation - such as the Legal Aid Law, Legal Aid Bill, Sexual Offences Bill, Succession Act, Employment Act, Child Policy, Adolescent Health policy and the Adolescent Health Service Standards, amongst others. The Women's Movement and civil society partners were pivotal to these efforts.

Awareness-raising and capacity-building for prevention of SGBV are ongoing across the programme districts and refugee settlements, using community mobilization approaches - such as SASA! methodology; engagement of men and boys, religious and cultural leaders, community-based structures and leaders, among others; community dialogues, in school campaigns and multi-media campaigns.

Strengthening and improving individual case management systems, referral pathways, and multi-sectoral response to reported cases is ongoing. Referral pathways in refugee settlements and host communities have been disseminated to refugees and service providers; in 2019, 100% of reported cases received at least one form of multi-sectoral intervention³⁷ (the most utilized service was psychosocial support³⁸). Multi-sectoral responses for survivors, however, still required strengthening.³⁹

National Developments

The enabling environment in Uganda remains overall conducive to advancing progress on gender equality and ending VAWG. The support and ownership by Government of the Spotlight Initiative has progressively strengthened throughout the reporting period. Progress at the national level was somewhat hindered by the upcoming 2021 elections and will increasingly be so in 2020 due to the increased diversion of Parliament's attention and resources towards

³⁷ Such as psychosocial support, legal assistance, medical intervention, livelihoods referral, police support, access to a safe house

³⁸ The most utilized service was psychosocial support, while provision of other services was affected by factors such as delayed reporting (owing to some of the incidents having taken place in the country of origin), refugees opting not to pursue legal justice or a failure to apprehend the alleged perpetrators.

³⁹ Including addressing gaps related to availability of emergency safe houses, training of medical staff on clinical management of rape, and providing more support to the police and judiciary to improve case follow-up and enhance access to justice for survivors.

elections and its effects on civic space and room for meaningful civil society engagement.⁴⁰

Whereas the rationale for Spotlight to focus on VAWG is evidence-based and appreciated by most stakeholders, there continues to be push back from some sections of the community and donors about the exclusion of violence against men and boys. Some stakeholders think that there is a risk of disempowering men and boys or neglecting the protection needs of men and boys if feminist or gender-targeted approaches are utilized. This may be attributed to reactions to the gains that the women's movement has made, a limited understanding of power dynamics and manifestations of patriarchy, and the direct and indirect beneficial impact of such approaches on men and boys. This contributes to the shrinking space and reduced financial support for promoting women's rights and using feminist approaches. To help address this, Spotlight will continue to build the capacity of the women's movement and the media to address these concerns, including emphasizing the societal benefits to achieving gender equality, including for men and boys, and will continue the Initiative's and the Government's male engagement strategies.

National-level outcomes will also be impacted by the Government's decision to decline the World Bank's proposed loan to combat gender-based violence. Spotlight programming and district-selection was informed by the related planned programming through the World Bank.

Programme Partnerships

See Civil Society Engagement Report, Annex C

The establishment of multi-sectoral partnerships is key to the holistic approach of the Spotlight Initiative. Actors from government, civil society, religious and cultural institutions, academia, the private sector, the women's movement, and others were central in the formation of the country programme document and remain crucial for its successful implementation. In 2019, Spotlight has established or strengthened a wide range of partnerships at both national and local levels to support programme implementation and enhance progress on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), including ending VAWG and promotion of SRHR.

⁴⁰ Presidential elections scheduled for early 2021.

Government

The Government of Uganda (GoU), from the highest levels, has demonstrated commitment and ownership of the Spotlight Initiative and its outcomes. The GoU recognizes its critical mandate to address violence, harmful practices, and SRHR, which requires a multi-sectoral approach. A critical partner – the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) – is coordinating the Initiative on behalf of the Government, with District Local Governments coordinating at sub-national levels. In Q3 2019, the Permanent Secretary appointed four focal points from the Ministry to coordinate the Initiative, including the Commissioner for the Department of Gender and Women’s Affairs (lead) and the Commissioner for the Department of Youth and Children (co-lead). These new Commissioners, their teams, and their co-appointment as focal persons have been instrumental in the programme progress in the last two quarters of 2019, enhance buy-in and government ownership. **Government partners also include 20 different ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs);⁴¹ six district local governments (DLGs) and the Kampala Capital City Authority.** This includes from non-traditionally SGBV-focused sectors.⁴²

The government partners at all levels enabled the coordination of activities, facilitated reviews, implemented policies and programmes, and influenced the planning and budgeting processes. The Spotlight Initiative facilitated increased collaboration between Government agencies and within Ministries themselves – the successful agreement within the MGLSD to integrate GBV into the SAUTI Childline and efforts to integrate databases within the Ministry are key examples of this, as detailed under pillar results.

Civil Society, Private Sector, and Academic Institutions

Partnerships with civil society both as implementing partners and key actors likewise enhances programme success and sustainability. Spotlight is directly partnering with 31 non-state actors, networks, and civil society organizations

⁴¹ During the reporting period, the Initiative strengthened partnerships and engagements with other critical ministries including, among others: Office of the Prime Minister; Ministry of Local Government; Ministry of Education and Sports; Ministry of Health; Uganda Police Force; Judiciary; Equal Opportunities Commission; Uganda Human Rights Commission; Uganda Law Reform Commission; National Planning Authority; Ministry of Public Service; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Uganda Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development; and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives.

⁴² For example, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development; and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives.

as implementing partners,⁴³ many of whom are umbrella organizations or networks comprised of dozens of members who are being supported through Spotlight. For example, Spotlight is partnering with seven women’s networks, which include more than 80 community-based organizations; the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda, which is comprised of eight major religious institutions; the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda, which is made up of 230 business associations; and the Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda, which includes 10 prominent cultural institutions. **Accordingly, the number of direct and indirect Spotlight partners exceeds 150 international, national, and community-based organizations, institutions, businesses, and networks.**

These organizations and networks help ensure that Spotlight is guided from the bottom up – representing and catering to the actual needs of affected population. Strong civil society partnerships strengthened their capacities to implement VAW/VAC-related interventions, enhanced the agency and voice of women and girls who are most excluded in community development initiatives; promoted accountability and transparency at all levels; and, complimentary to the role government, facilitating social norm change at the community level and in non-governmental institutions.

Key to mention was the strategic engagement with 10 major cultural institutions⁴⁴ to influence change in norms and practices that catalyse VAWG and poor SRH outcomes through a formative qualitative research entitled: “*Promoting the rights of women and girls: Is culture the missing link?*”. Eight major religious institutions⁴⁵ under the Interreligious Council of Uganda (IRCU) came up with the first joint policy guidance in form of five pastoral letters on: family planning, HIV prevention, maternal health, GBV prevention and teenage pregnancy. The pastoral letters become commitments at denominational level, and have helped build consensus across denominations, through common messaging and accountability in religious structures for the implementation of the pastoral letters.

Work with other actors - including academic institutions and the private

43 ACCORD, BRAC, CDFU, Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention, Civil Society Budget Advisory Group (CSBAG), Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU), DanChurchAid, Danish Refugee Council, FAWE, International Community of Women Living with HIV, East Africa (ICWEA), International Justice Mission, International Rescue Committee, Inter-Religious Council of Uganda, Justice Centers Uganda, LANDNET, Legal Aid Service Providers Network, Makerere University, Gender Mainstreaming Programme, National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda (NAWOU), National Union of Women with Disabilities Uganda (NOWODU), Oxfam, Private Sector Foundation Uganda, RAHU/OUTBOX, RAISING VOICES, RAN LAB, Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment West Nile, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Uganda Women’s Parliamentary Association, Uganda Law Society, Uganda Women’s Network (UWONET), UGANET, and Women Human Rights Defenders Network (WHRD).

44 Karamoja, Acholi, Busoga & Tooro, Alur, Buganda, Adhola, Busoga, Tieng Adhola, and Iteso Cultural Union

45 Catholic, Anglican, Orthodox, Moslem, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist and Born Again Federation

sector - and broader engagements with a range of actors across society was vital to ensuring VAW/VAC is addressed in all its forms. For example, Gulu University and Makerere University developed their first ever policies on Sexual Harassment, including mechanisms for prevention, reporting, and perpetrator accountability. The Private Sector Foundation of Uganda developed a training manual for small and medium sized enterprises on addressing sexual harassment and VAWG in the workplace, which it developed and field tested during 2019.

Although Uganda has experienced a delay in formalizing its Civil Society National Reference Group⁴⁶, civil society leaders, gender experts, and partners have continued to play an instrumental role in guiding the Spotlight Initiative through multiple informal consultations, participation in the Joint Steering Committee, participation in joint monitoring visits, and leadership during the national and district inception meetings.

Inter-Agency

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, collaboration between UN Agencies and with the EU and other development partners, was enhanced during 2019 and played a vital role in programme's successes. This includes through identification of synergies, capitalizing on different areas of expertise, high-level advocacy and enhanced effectiveness of joint implementation efforts.

The reinvigorated UNRC system and the leadership of the UNRC in providing a convening power across all UN agencies at the UN Country Team Level supported acceleration of implementation – strongly placing implementation within the leadership of the participating UN agencies – and elevated government ownership of the Initiative at the highest levels. Inter-agency coordination under the Office of the Resident Coordinator has been effective and supported collective delivery, monitoring and reporting of results. The Gender Advisor's position in the RCO has ensured effective coordination and technical coherence of efforts, as well as facilitated engagement with EU and MGLSD focal persons and the Core Management Team.

For example, collaboration in support of Justice, Law and Order Sector institutions was especially effective, with multiple Spotlight agencies working closely together to prepare a consultancy to strengthen the capacity of the UPF and ODPP, including planning the consultancy and drafting the Terms of Reference together. At the same time, the implementation of UN reform

⁴⁶ The initial delay was due to concerns raised by Government regarding the formation of this group in the governance structure. Once this was resolved, advertisement of the terms of reference resulted in minimal nominations. Head-hunting is now ongoing.

agenda and Delivering as One requires a process of gradual culture change to ensure a shift in approach and attitude in working together is further strengthened.

European Union

The European Union Delegation to Uganda has continued to be a critical partner in Uganda's Spotlight Initiative, beyond the traditional donor/recipient relationship. For example, joint engagement by the EU Ambassador and the UN Resident Coordinator of government officials, including with the Cabinet and State Ministers and the Permanent Secretary of the MGLSD, was instrumental in addressing the Government's concerns with the original Country Programme Document and ensuring Government adoption and ownership of the Spotlight Initiative. At technical levels there has been regular communication and engagement between the Spotlight focal points from the EU Delegation and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, as well as the Communications focal points to ensure joint key messaging.

Results

Overarching Narrative: Capturing Broader Transformation

The Spotlight Initiative, in its first year of implementation, achieved a number of key results in line with its intended outcomes, influenced the broader policy agenda and stakeholder action, and laid the foundation – including through partnerships, foundational analysis and tool development, and engagements with diversity of stakeholders, including from vulnerable groups – for accelerating progress in the remaining programme period. Key successes were registered across the six programme pillars.

Notably, through data-informed analysis, provision of technical support, coordinated advocacy through multiple stakeholders and GBV-related programmes, and enhanced national visibility of the scope and consequences of VAWG/HP and need for universal access to SRHR, Spotlight contributed to the **more meaningful inclusion and mainstreaming of VAW/VAC and SRHR in the government's draft Third National Development (NDP III), as compared to NDP II**. Through Spotlight, partners will continue to engage with government to maintain and further enhance these priorities in the final

NDP III, which is expected to be signed in June 2020.



Youth in Uganda hold up a placard as part of a campaign to end violence against women and girls (@ credit Karin Bridger)

Spotlight helped convene a wider range of stakeholders around the concept of **‘One Protection System’ that is sustainable, streamlined, and scalable to address SGBV, VAC and HP**. Since Uganda’s protection system is under-resourced with insufficient human and financial resources, Spotlight’s One Protection System approach ensures that the foundations of a system capable of delivering protection services to vulnerable people is developed,⁴⁷ while recognizing the need to strengthen the capacity of specialized services for women and girls who are victims and survivors of violence. For example, the Social Welfare Officers recruited under Pillar 4 will participate in trainings on both GBV and VAC case management, while also receiving specialized trainings on gender and harmful social norms. These efforts will mutually broaden the scope of government’s protection and response initiatives, as traditionally child protection focused interventions and personnel will be capacitated to address VAWG and vice versa.

Through inception meetings, combined with ongoing national and regional dialogues organized by the MGLSD, Spotlight has helped to mobilize MGLSD and other MDAs around the required decisions to clarify the structure of this protection system, especially coordination at national and sub-national levels, capacity building, community volunteers, and case management.

⁴⁷ While the focus of Spotlight is addressing issues of violence against women and girls, the government’s protection system will also be able to address the high levels of physical and sexual violence experienced by boys.

The Government is expected to make key decisions on the structure of the protection system in 2020, which will enable all donors and partners to build a common system throughout Uganda.⁴⁸ Para social workers (PSW), recently officially recognized by the MGLSD, play an important role in the protection system's prevention and response services; Spotlight increased their capacity to prevent and be first responders to violence against women and children.

The women's movement became more **coordinated, inclusive, and effective, making notable contribution across all pillars** especially legal and policy reform, strengthening institutions, provision of services and prevention of VAW/VAC/HPs and SRHR. This was a result, in part, to an improved understanding of the role of the women's movement and movement building, improved platforms for collaboration, and enhance partnerships between CSOs and Parliamentarians, religious leaders and the media. Collective voice and engagement of diverse groups in the review and advocacy for the pending gender equality bills led to meaningful legislative advancements, including on bills that have been pending for several years, such as the Marriage Bill and Sexual Offences Bill, among others,⁴⁹ and the development and approval of the next National Action Plan on 1325 (NAP 1325).

For instance, the Uganda Women Parliamentary Association (UWOPA) was instrumental in mobilizing and convening CSO representatives, Parliamentarians, the Chairperson of the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee and the Hon. Speaker of Parliament to reach consensus on proposed amendments, which will be included in the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee's report on the pending gender bills, which will be presented on the floor of Parliament for debate and possible adoption. Based on prior experience, such consensus is critical to avoid last minute derailment. CSO networks and women's groups mobilised and raised awareness among women and men, girls and boys to change social norms and harmful practices that lead to violation of women's rights and SRHR, resulting in anecdotal evidence of change.

Substantial efforts were made to **enhance delivery and access to quality GBV/VAC/SRHR services**, with notable improvement in women's and girls' access to SGBV and SRHR services, as well as response and management of VAWG/C cases in Spotlight-supported districts. For example, **6,440 people** accessed GBV health services, of which 85% of survivors of sexual violence

48 Prior to this, the Government response to protection had been disjointed, both in terms of linking essential services, but also in terms of GBV and VAC response.

49 For example, the Marriage Bill, the Sexual Offences Bill, and review of the Employment Act (Sexual Harassment) and the Succession Amendment Act.

accessed PEP and ECP within 24 hours, which is a 25% increase in access between 2018 and 2019. Targeted mobile legal aid and integrated SRHR/GBV outreaches **improved access to essential services by vulnerable and marginalized groups**, including from remote and hard to reach locations, persons with disabilities (PWD), persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHIV), among others. Civil society networks amplified their call to district local governments to provide quality services for survivors without discrimination; provided legal aid, mental health and psychosocial support, referral and accompaniment support for survivors of violence; and supported capacity building of government institutions to deliver gender responsive and survivor friendly justice services to the community.

Spotlight further supported government and partners to strengthen the Community Information System (CIS) through reviewing the CIS tools to capture critical data needed for monitoring key VAWH/HPs and SRHR indicators to inform planning and policy making processes at national and district levels; for instance tracking prevalence on harmful practices across the different demographic characteristics, socio-economic determinants of VAW/G, and collecting data on age groups 10 to 14 which national surveys, such as the UDHS, do not.

The Spotlight Initiative **has been a model initiative to actualize the UN Reform agenda under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator**, enhancing the inter-agency joint advocacy, planning, monitoring, strategic engagement, and communication, as well as more effectively capitalizing on the comparative advantages of different institutions. It has also accelerated efforts to adapt to new ways of working with partners and stakeholders, greatly expanding the number and quality of partnership engagements with government, civil society, the private sector, religious and cultural institutions, and other stakeholders.

Capturing Change at Outcome Level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

During 2019, significant progress was made in advancing the legal and policy frameworks to eliminate gender inequality and VAWG/HP, facilitate delivery of universal access to SRHR services, and improve access to justice for women and girls.

Spotlight supported the review and finalization of two crucial policies for the

realization of SRHR - the **Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Policy and the Adolescent Health (ADH) Policy**, together with their service standards, which had been pending since 2017. By clearly stipulating the nature of services available to adolescents and youth depending on age, points of service delivery, and by which service provider, the provision of SRH and GBV services is streamlined – enhancing access and utilization.⁵⁰

Two⁵¹ targeted gender equality bills were successfully published in the Uganda Gazette, read on the floor of Parliament and referred to relevant Committees in Parliament for scrutiny: **Employment (Amendment) Bill, 2019**, which would expand protections and redress for sexual harassment in the work place and overall protections to women and girls working in the informal sector,⁵² and the **Sexual Offences Bill, 2009**, which would address addresses critical gaps and needed reforms to existing sexual violence legislation and address obstacles to accessing justice for sexual violence.⁵³ Incremental, yet important progress was also made on the other targeted gender equality bills: There was consensus among Members of Parliament on the contentious issues in the **Marriage and Divorce Bill 2017** (title of Bill, rights of cohabitantes, property sharing and administration of the estate) and was carried forward to 2020; and agreement between Government and CSOs to harmonise two versions of the **Succession (Amendment) Bill** (government’s bill and private member’s bill) into one bill.⁵⁴

An empirical review of implementation of the **Domestic Violence Act (DVA) 2010** was completed,⁵⁵ which makes available critical findings on gaps and

50 Lack of clarity on these issues have been some of the constraining factors to access and utilization of essential services.

51 The Employment Amendment Act (Sexual Harassment), 2010 and Sexual Offences Bill, 2009. See <https://ulii.org/ug/hansard/2019>.

52 The Employment (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (the “Bill”) seeks to amend the 2006 Employment Act (the “Act”) to address gender-equality issues and gaps in the current Act. This includes strengthening provisions on sexual harassment in employment and expands coverage to all workplaces, regardless of the number of employees (currently only applicable to employers with more than 25 employees). The Bill also expands the scope of the Act to include informal employment (domestic workers, casual employees, etc.), the majority of and most vulnerable of which are women, with high levels of abuse and violence; and introduces entitlements for breastfeeding employees (including to breaks of reduced work hours to allow them to breastfeed).

53 The Sexual Offences Bill, 2019 addresses critical gaps in existing sexual violence legislation and needed reforms to the Penal Code Act. This includes addressing issue of marital rape, enhancing sentencing of sexual offenders, providing increased protection of victims during sexual offences trials, providing extra territorial application of the law; and other matters.

54 The MAD Bill enhances protection for women’s access and control over matrimonial property and equitable distribution upon divorce, addresses the harmful practice of widow inheritance, among others. The Amendments to the Succession Bill will address discriminatory access to and inheritance of property by women and girls.

55 This activity was jointly funded under the Spotlight Initiative and the Sweden-funded Joint Programme on GBV.

challenges in duty bearer's implementation of the DVA. These findings will inform further review of the Act and development of training materials, resources, and capacity building interventions during 2020. Key findings of the assessment include:

- Only 8% of incidents of domestic violence reported to the police were investigated and sent to the prosecutors for sanctioning; of this 8% less than a third included a charge under the DVA;
- Less than 1% of case files reviewed include a Protection Order, which is one of the critical protections and remedies for women provided-for under the Act;
- Knowledge of the DVA among police and local government officials outside of urban areas was extremely low, in particular at lower ranks;
- Duty-bearer's understanding of their role and mandate under the Act was more impacted by social norms than the law itself; and
- The law's lenient sentences and the unfamiliarity with and structure of the offence, along with other procedural and systematic challenges, were identified as key barriers to prosecuting cases under the DVA.

The key recommendations from the report are still being validated, but include development of a step-by-step guide for police officers on how to use the DVA, including types of evidence needed for each component of the offence; enhanced training and sensitization on protection orders, including how to use them and the benefits they offer for survivors; specific guidance to each duty bearer, including community-based justice systems, on the scope of their mandate and, where permitted, how to effectively "mediate" cases that are more civil in nature.

Women's rights organizations played a significant role in advocating for and advancing gender equitable legislation. For example, Parliament referred the Sexual Offences Bill 2019 back to the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee for redrafting due to several amendments proposed by civil society to strengthen, among others, **protections from sexual harassment and child marriage, address issues of consent to sexual acts, removal of the requirement for corroboration evidence in cases of sexual violence, and establishment of offenders registry.**⁵⁶ These amendments were accepted and incorporate into the final version of the Bill. Spotlight built the capacity of women's rights organizations and women's right defenders

⁵⁶ <https://www.parliament.go.ug/news/3159/sexual-offences-bill-be-re-tabled>

through umbrella coalitions⁵⁷ on strategic advocacy and the content of the priority bills, which enhanced collaboration and targeted advocacy.⁵⁸ (See Outcome 6).



Participants of the Women and Girls National Consultative Meeting held on 19 November 2019

Spotlight supported the MGLSD to develop a Regulatory Impact Assessment for the draft **Child Policy** and its implementation plan. Senior MGLSD management reviewed the draft Policy and the documents are being finalized for top management's endorsement and onward submission to Cabinet for the final approval. The Policy will strengthen and clarify the coordination structures in

Government to address GBV and VAC and help to prioritize increased funding towards prevention and response services.

Spotlight has also supported advocacy for fast-tracking passage of the **Legal Aid Bill**. This included pre-legislative consultative meetings with Members of Parliament, JLOS actors, and Uganda Parliamentary Women's Association (UWOPA), with CSOs and technical committee members, which provided a platform for the participants to critically analyse the content and share views on how to improve the draft Legal Aid Bill, to enhance access to justice for women and girls before being presented to Parliament.⁵⁹ As a result of the combined efforts, including tabling of a private member's bill, a revised draft bill was jointly developed by the relevant private members and the Ministry of Justice. The certificate of financial implication has also been secured and the revised bill is in place to be brought before Parliament. However, the

⁵⁷ CEDOVIP, UWOPA, WHRD, UWONET, Platform for Labour Action, Action for Development

⁵⁸ For example, 27 members (F=18: M=7) of the DVA and MAD Bill Coalition were trained on the root causes of VAWG, sexual harassment in the workplace, advocacy and community mobilization for legal reform and on the Sexual offences bill. Spotlight also supported 52 (40F, 12M) members of the MAD Bill Coalition to re-strategize for advancing the Bill before the Presidential campaign period in late 2020 including developing analysis papers justifying the significance of the MAD Bill for protection of children and the need to reform the existing marriage regime from a canonical law. See <https://www.parliament.go.ug/news/3967/church-calls-passing-marriage-and-divorce-bill>. Fifty-five (55) Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRD) were trained on the role of WHRDN and the associated risks. As a result, they met the Hon. Speaker of Parliament who committed to address Sexual harassment. See <https://www.parliament.go.ug/news/3407/report-sexual-harassment-kadaga-tells-employees>. See also <https://www.dandc.eu/en/article/women-uganda-protest-against-sexual-harassment-using-metoo-hashtag>. In addition, development of online and offline guidelines for the safety of women human rights defenders has progressed, but is yet to be finalized.

⁵⁹ As part of the 16 Days of Activism, Spotlight supported the production and distribution of short videos advocating for the Legal Aid Bill, which featured legal aid beneficiaries, policy makers and legal aid service providers.

government has expressed reservations on passing the Bill due to its financial implications; Spotlight will need to strengthen further advocacy efforts.



Mr. Kamadi Byonabye, Director Research and Documentation (second from left) with the Chairperson LCV Kyegegwa during the capacity building training at Tooro Royal Cottages, Kyenjojo, 11-12 November 2019

At the district level, three districts⁶⁰ developed ordinances on alcohol abuse, GBV prevention and promotion of SRHR. **Districts that have ordinances, have not only used them as pieces of legislation, but as advocacy instruments for district budget allocations for activities to prevent GBV and HPs, especially child marriage, through multi-sectoral interventions and direct funding.**⁶¹ The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) was also supported to conduct capacity building trainings for over 217 participants comprising of District and Sub-County political and technical officers, law enforcement, and representatives of CSOs under the theme “*Formulation and Enactment of Human Rights Based Compliant Ordinance/by-laws to eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls, Sexual Violence and Harmful Practices.*”⁶² These

60 Amudat, Arua and Kitgum

61 UN inter-agency discussions are ongoing to leverage resources for GRB to build capacities of district technical staff, the budget desks and the district councils on GRB and to take advantage of district ordinances for district planning prioritization.

62 These were conducted in the districts of Kyegegwa, Kasese, Kitgum and Tororo. The overall objective of the trainings was to enhance and strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders to formulate, enact and enforce human rights based compliant ordinances/by-laws to increased respect, protection and promotion of human rights.

trainings enhanced stakeholders' understanding of human rights and legislative drafting.⁶³



Commissioner Victoria Rusoke Businge (fourth from the right) and participants during a capacity building training for stakeholders in Kitgum District

There was increased public awareness and improved gender sensitive reporting on issues of gender equality and priority bills as a result of a media training conducted through Spotlight.⁶⁴ The strategic engagement with ten major cultural institutions⁶⁵ on a research entitled - “*Promoting the rights of women and girls: Is culture the missing link?*,” will guide strategies for engaging cultural institutions towards reforming practices and norms to be consistent with women and girls’ rights, detailed under partnerships. The aim of the research was to identify positive and negative cultural norms, principles, values, and practices that impact on the rights of women and girls. A key learning was that most traditional laws that govern cultural communities in Uganda and define the rights and responsibilities of members in the community are often not documented as they are perceived to be common public knowledge, transmitted orally from one generation to another. This lack of documentation tends to be exploited to propagate injustices by dominant groups over minority groups, as well as misrepresentation or omission of

⁶³ Participating districts also agreed on the need to enhance implementation of existing ordinances at sub-county levels, by-laws that need to be developed, and strategies for formation, enactment and enforcement. For example, following up on recommendations and proclamations in the training, the Kyegegwa district leaders together with the UHRC put in place Village Committees to fight early marriages.

⁶⁴ Forty media personnel from 26 media houses were trained on VAWG and sexual harassment at the workplace during the 16 days of activism and how to write and hold debates on this subject with better content and empathy to women and girls. This training preceded a press conference and radio talk shows on sexual harassment. Some of the media mentions were aired on selected media UBC news, SALT TV news, Radio Sanyu, Capital and Simba. (See, e.g., [here](#)). See also, coverage by NTV (links available [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)); New Vision (links [here](#) and [here](#)), Daily Monitor (OpEd [here](#)), and NBS (link [here](#) and [here](#)).

⁶⁵ Karamoja, Acholi, Busoga & Tooro, Alur, Buganda, Adhola, Busoga, Tieng Adhola, and Iteso Cultural Union

cultural-defined rights of women and girls. This sometimes results in the abuse of positive values and principles that protect women and girls against GBV and ensure accountability for perpetrators.

Outcome 2: Institutional Strengthening

In 2019, Spotlight has made considerable progress in mainstreaming VAWG and SRHR in the National development plan, strengthened VAWG/VAC/HP coordination mechanisms as well as institutional capacity to integrate and allocate resources on VAWG in national and local strategies and plans.

Interventions in 2019 included working with government institutions, to deliver strategies and plans that respond to VAWG and promote SRHR. The priority in 2019 was supporting the review of Uganda's first and second **National Development Plan (NDP)** and subsequent support for drafting the third NDP. The NDP III⁶⁶ will guide the Sector priorities and overall direction of the country for the next five years (2020/21-2024/25). Spotlight supported the National Planning Authority (NPA) and the MGSLD to review sectoral and local government performance towards gender and equity under NDP I and II. This analysis guided **inclusion of gender and equality in the NDP III**. Collective advocacy and support from many partners resulted in enhanced gender mainstreaming in the draft NDP III, including **specific programming and indicators on GBV and SRHR**, as compared to NDP II.

Spotlight supported efforts to **integrate GBV/SRHR indicators into the planning and budgeting compliance tools** and to align the compliance tools to the NDP III M&E framework. This is a significant step in institutionalising GBV/SRHR interventions and an advocacy basis for the Ministry of Finance to allocate direct funding for these interventions. The compliance tools will inform the local government performance assessments, so districts are accountable to multi-sectoral and direct intervention delivery for VAWC/HPs and SRHR.

The Equal Opportunities Commission undertook institutional strengthening for **gender responsive planning and budgeting** at national and district level. Efforts are underway to review the Gender and Equity Compliance checklist for District Local Governments (DLG) and ministries, departments and sectors (MDA) to collect data specifically on the budget allocation to prevention and elimination of VAWG/C, rather than only gender and equity generally. As a result of programme support, available data on Sector compliance of Budget

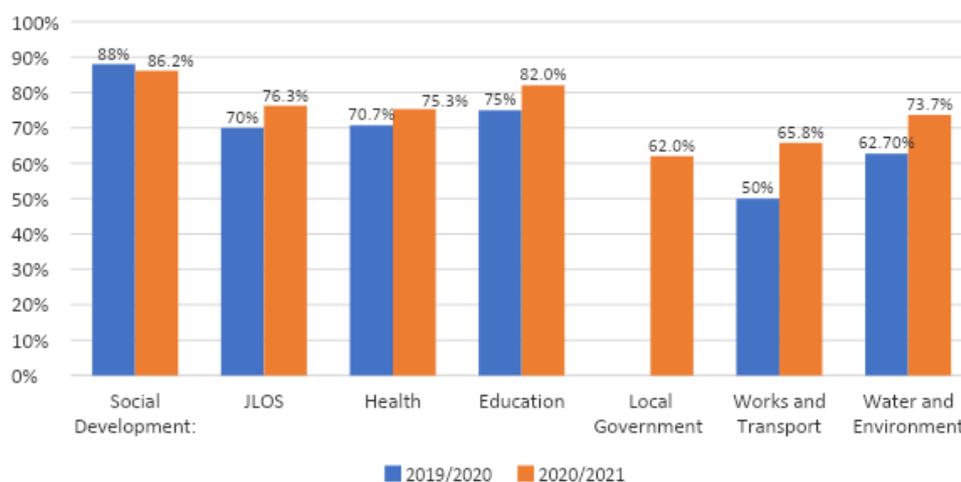
⁶⁶ The goal of NDP III is to increase household incomes and improve the quality of life of Ugandans.

Framework Papers (BFPs) to Gender and Equity Requirements showed an overall improvement.⁶⁷

District Local Government BFP Compliance with G&R Requirements 2019/2020

| District | Gender | Disability | Children | Youth | Older Persons | Overall |
|----------|--------|------------|----------|-------|---------------|---------|
| Tororo | 74% | 0% | 48% | 30% | 24% | 51% |
| Kasese | 9% | 0% | 15% | 21% | 0% | 25% |
| Kitgum | 83% | 28% | 17% | 31% | 10% | 34% |
| Amudat | 41% | 12% | 24% | 30% | 6% | 37% |
| Arua | 37% | 7% | 10% | 24% | 3% | 55% |
| Kyegegwa | 79% | 45% | 39% | 58% | 27% | 60% |

Compliance of sector BFPs with G&E Requirements



However, a rapid review of select DLG budgets and workplans for FY 2019/20 conducted through Spotlight by the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG), revealed extremely low resource allocation to VAWC- and HP-related interventions at district level and no budget allocation to SRHR except for the Health Department. However, although the allocations are minimal and need to improve, it does demonstrate DLG's commitment to addressing VAWG given the limited district revenue base and gaps in the gender and equity compliance checklist which currently does not compel

67 39% in 2018/2019 to 42% in 2019/2020 for DLGs

DLGs to allocate funds for GBV and SRHR.⁶⁸

| District | District Budget FY 2019/20 | Allocation to GBV and VAC FY 2019/20 (million UGX) | % Allocation to GBV and VAC |
|----------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Tororo | 64,762,156,000 | 310,601,000 | 0.48% |
| Kasese | 74,008,326,000 | 1,879,436,000 | 2.54% |
| Kitgum | 43,781,354,000 | 37,500,000 | 0.09% |
| Amudat | 14,461,446,000 | 972,420,000 | 6.72% |
| Arua | 99,096,611,000 | 423,390,000 | 0.43% |
| Kyegegwa | 25,000,384,000 | 10,157,000 | 0.04% |



Principal Assistant Secretary giving remarks during the Spotlight Joint Monitoring visit in Amudat District. Credit: Civil Society Advisory Group

In 2019, the existing GBV **coordination mechanisms**, including within refugee context,⁶⁹ were strengthened through facilitated meetings and action planning- these mechanisms were key in coordinating the finalization of several key documents, including revised SOPs for GBV referrals and case management.⁷⁰ Re-activation of the medico-legal task force led to inter-ministerial discussions between the Ministries of Health and Justice on how to tackle availability and use of police forms⁷¹

and capacities and logistics needed for forensic evidence collection, storage and analysis. A specific Medico-Legal Action Plan was developed to guide implementation of the inter-ministerial recommendations and emerging

68 The low or zero allocations to VAWG and HP at district level were attributed to competing priorities for limited district revenue base; limited understanding and attitudes of duty bearers; heavy reliance on donor funding; and gaps in the gender and equity compliance checklist which does not compel DLGs to allocate funds for GBV and SRHR. Revision of the gender and equity compliance checklist is a key activity in 2020 to ensure sectors and DLGs allocate specific funds to VAWG and SRHR interventions.

69 The national GBV Reference Group, the high-level policy dialogue forum, the medico-legal task force and district multi-sectorial coordination mechanisms. The Refugee Welfare Committee (RC)

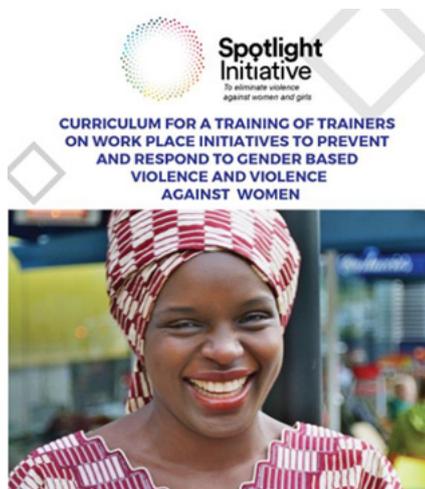
70 The coordination structures also supported the review of the National GBV Policy and Action Plan (2019), using a GBV Drivers study, and review of the Maputo protocol. The reviews themselves were funded by the Sweden funded JP GBV.

71 Medical examination form for sex crimes.

challenges.⁷² A robust SGBV coordination forum also exists at the national level and at the settlement level and meets once per month.

As a result of strengthened partnerships, response and coordination mechanisms have resulted in a more coordinated approach to SGBV with survivors being effectively linked to government services.

In addition, studies were conducted at the national and sub national that will enable evidence-based programming, including an **assessment of capacities and training needs** for selected MDAs and DLGs to mainstream VAWG/C and SRHR in budgets and plans. After conducting a review of existing in-service and pre-service training curriculum, a training strategy was developed for selected training institutions.



Following the finalization of the Functional Review of the Government's Social Service Workforce,⁷³ consultations took place with the MGLSD around the development of a national framework for strengthening the **social service workforce** (NSSSW). Spotlight supported the MGLSD to develop a wider operational framework for the Social Care and Support Service component of the National Social Protection Policy. The framework will

contribute to the full operationalization of One Protection System within the Policy's purview. Following months of discussions, MGLSD agreed to integrate all components, including social welfare workforce strengthening into the overall operational framework development. An important but unintended result of these consultations is strengthening inter-departmental discussion and collaboration on the need to contribute jointly towards building One Protection System and to avoid working in silos. This will streamline, strengthen and harmonize delivery of quality essential services for women and girls in a systematic and coordinated manner especially at the district and subcounty level by eliminating duplicate community structures and improve monitoring and support supervision across all levels.

⁷² Including capacitating district and police personnel with training, tools and materials used for medical legal evidence and facilitation of witnesses to court.

⁷³ Including the revision of job descriptions.

It also resulted in the integration of GBV into the existing Child Helpline.

Through the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), Spotlight enhanced capacity of private sector by developing a TOT curriculum for the **private sector** on workplace initiatives to prevent and respond to VAWG and a pool of trainers created. Capacity building was conducted with small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in six districts to promote positive workplace culture, policies, and procedures.

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

During 2019, the implementation of multi-pronged approaches with diverse partners⁷⁴ contributed to **progressive improvements in beliefs, behaviours and practices on VAWG/C and institutional performance on GBV and SRHR** issues at district level. Aggregated across the different interventions:

- **Over nine million** women and men, parents and caregivers, students and teachers, refugees and host community members, girls and boys, community and cultural leaders were reached with messages challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotypes and promoting non-violence;
- **Over 7,000 girls and boys** participated in in- and out-of school programmes promoting gender equitable norms and sexual and reproductive health;
- **Over 6,700 women and men** are regularly participating in groups that promote gender equitable norms;
- **1289 community workers** have increased capacity to engage in social and behavioral change communication;
- **Over 5,000 women and youth** have been supported with skilling and livelihood opportunities;
- **13 communities** in refugee and urban settings were supported to improve safety for women and girls in public spaces; and
- **75 communities** have made public declarations against child marriage and **12 communities** have made public declarations against FGM.

Safe Schools and Sexuality Education

Spotlight has leveraged commitments and support for sexuality education (SE)

⁷⁴ Prevention and norm change outcome of the Spotlight Initiative aims to achieve gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours across all levels of the socio-ecological model to prevent VAWG/HP and promote SRHR. Spotlight intervention prioritized building and strengthening partnerships, capacities and coordination with civil society, government and the private sector at national, sub-national and local levels, including with women's networks, cultural and religious institutions, men and boys, and the media.

by engaging policy makers, religious leaders, and cultural institutions. Support for the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) resulted in the development of the **sexuality education operational guidelines for in-school adolescents at all levels**.⁷⁵ The development of resource materials for teachers and students and the National Menstrual Health Management Guidelines contributed to integration of SE in the new O-level curriculum and ‘reproductive health’ as a crosscutting issue across subjects.

The MoES initiated **implementation of the child friendly school model**, roll-out of key interventions to prevent and respond to violence against children in schools (VACiS), and use of national guidelines on reporting and integrated response to VACiS and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Existing school clubs were used as platforms to empower adolescents with life skills and increased knowledge on human rights and gender, adolescent issues, child rights, teenage pregnancy, child marriage, menstrual hygiene management and school club management.

To strengthen mechanisms to promote gender equality at **tertiary institution level**, Spotlight supported two universities to develop sexual harassment policies and sensitized university communities on sexual harassment and zero tolerance for SEA. As a result, Makerere University trained and commissioned a Vice Chancellors Committee to investigate cases of sexual harassment and take appropriate actions,⁷⁶ and set up toll-free telephone lines to report incidents and receive information. In the limited time these measures have been operational at Makerere University, **twelve allegations of sexual harassment against students were reported, of which four investigations were concluded and referred to the appropriate body for a verdict**. In addition, innovative approaches such as the Two4One Talent for Change contest and music, dance, and drama were used to **educate 35,000 students about sexual harassment and reporting channels**. This led students to engage in open conversations on sexual harassment and VAWG in higher education institutions through social media platforms.⁷⁷

⁷⁵ These provide national and district level guidance on sexuality education (SE) and common understanding on roles and responsibilities among different stakeholders.

⁷⁶ There are on-going investigations of 12 reported cases of sexual harassment as prescribed by the policy. See <https://observer.ug/education/61878-makerere-university-commissions-100-to-fight-sexual-harassment>.

⁷⁷ <https://news.mak.ac.ug/2019/05/mak-students-sensitized-sexual-harassment>
<https://observer.ug/education/61878-makerere-university-commissions-100-to-fight-sexual-harassment>
<http://www.gender.mak.ac.ug/news/makerere-university-two4one-talent-change-contest-against-sexual-harassment>
<https://news.mak.ac.ug/2019/12/mak-hosts-inter-university-dialogue-sexual-harassment>

To reduce vulnerabilities of adolescent girls, empowerment, SRHR, and gender equitable norms were promoted through **Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) clubs**, which enrolled 933 vulnerable adolescent girls and equipped 855 with livelihood and financial literacy skills.⁷⁸ The community-based ELA clubs served as platforms to create awareness on GBV and provision of SRHR support, enabling **208 girls to report incidents of GBV to their mentors and receive psychosocial support and referrals** and 242 young mothers to initiate modern contraceptive methods for child spacing. An additional 232 vulnerable girls and young mothers are enrolled and benefiting from **second chance education** program in secondary and tertiary institutions,⁷⁹ including access to psychosocial support, transformational leadership training, economic resilience building, and GBV, SRHR and HIV/GBV prevention services.⁸⁰

Community Mobilization and Norm Change

Spotlight enabled the scale-up of the **SASA! Together**⁸¹ community mobilization and norm change model to target districts. The ‘Start Phase’ focused on strengthening the knowledge and practical skills of the core SASA! Team (including IPs and community activists⁸²) and fostering ‘Power within’ self-reflection to enhance individual responsibility to end harmful use of power.⁸³ Capacity building was undertaken for key stakeholders⁸⁴ to support action and change at community level. The trained Community Activists and leaders have reported that they have started practicing non-violent alternatives to conflict resolutions and indicated their intentions to protect their daughters from early/forced marriage.

In refugee contexts, the ongoing use and scale-up of **SASA!**, combined with

78 As a result, 97 girls started their own business enterprises and acquired their own bank accounts to enable them to manage their business and financial transactions, while 132 became members of community-based cooperatives and savings associations.

79 Kitgum - 16 girls, Tororo - 14 Girls, Kasese - 18 Girls, Amudat -14 girls and tertiary institution - 4 girls. These girls are enrolled in tertiary institutions to complete their pending studies in various disciplines that include; a Bachelors’ in Education, Nursing Studies, Public Health and Social Development.

80 <https://twitter.com/unwomenuganda/status/1237013479741063169>.

81 The SASA! Methodology designed by Raising Voices in Uganda has been RCT tested and shows 52% reduction in IPV against women in SASA! Communities

82 880 Community activists (444 F, 436 M) [from Tororo 380, Amudat 80, Kasese 420] gained practical skills on SASA Together through trainings, quarterly review meetings and on-going mentoring sessions by IP staff.

83 90% of male activists in the training were able to realize their own negative use of power over their partners.

84 176 (79 Female, 87 Male) district stakeholders, including cultural and religious leaders, police and justice actors, health workers, local government, and media, from Amudat, Tororo and Kasese districts were trained on the SASA Together approach.

other prevention approaches has led to changes in norms and practices, including breaking the silence around intimate partner violence, increased willingness to discuss and report incidents, and child marriage. (See Executive Summary). Community structures⁸⁵ were involved in all components of SGBV programming and risk mitigation, resulting in a significant increased respect towards community activists, who are considered as key opinion leaders.



Local Councilor IV Amudat District, participates in a SASA! song and dance

Strengthened partnerships and engagements with **religious institutions**⁸⁶ resulted in the development of five pastoral letters,⁸⁷ consensus building across denominations, capacity building of community religious leaders, common messaging and accountability for addressing GBV/VAC, SRHR, and harmful practices.⁸⁸ Religious institutions were also key in sensitizing key populations through outreach and community dialogue sessions. Three **cultural institutions**⁸⁹ documented the negative social-cultural practices that perpetuate VAW/HPs and inhibit access to SRHR.⁹⁰ This led to

85 Such as youth groups, community watch groups, community activists

86 Catholic, Anglican, Orthodox, Moslem, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist and the Born Again Federation – through the Inter-Religious Council

87 On family planning, HIV prevention, maternal health, GBV prevention and teenage pregnancy.

88 Through radio and TV talk show programs on media channels owned by from the different religious denominations

89 Buganda Kingdom, (Kampala), Karamoja Elders Association (Amudat) and Obunsinga bwa Rwenzururu (Kasese)

90 <https://www.westnileweb.com/news-a-analysis/arua/anglican-diocese-using-dialogues-to-solve-social-problems#.XQtlnRvdLIM.whatsapp>; <https://www.westnileweb.com/lifestyle/church-renews-fight-against-gender-sexual-abuse#.XQtI0Eem4P4.whatsapp>; <https://www.westnileweb.com/news-a-analysis/arua/taking-stock-of-archbishop-ntagali-s-farewell-visit-to-ma-di-west-nile-diocese>

consultations with Kings and cultural leaders and development of a five-year strategic plan and annual action plan to address negative cultural norms and practices. Implementation of the action plan in two districts through outreaches and royal visits reached over 1,700 families with messages on SRHR and GBV prevention.

The **engagement of men and boys** remains a core strategy across Spotlight interventions, resulting in over 5,000 men regularly participating in groups that promote gender equitable norms and practices and more than 4,500,000 men reached through different campaigns, dialogues and outreaches promoting non-violence, SRHR, and gender-equitable norms. For example, **154 parish Male Action Groups (MAGs)** (4312 individuals), were established across six districts. The **MAGs reached over 39,750** people with gender-equitable messages, through door-to-door visits, couples counselling, and dialogues.

Through the HeForShe campaign, Spotlight reached over 2,034 men, including through dialogues with Uganda Boxing Federation, which enhanced support for female boxers and provision of SRHR services;⁹¹ dialogues and awareness events with boda riders (motorcycle taxis)⁹² and police;⁹³ Wang-oo Male Engagement for Positive Masculinities Forum;⁹⁴ high level dialogue with the top and middle managers of the Uganda Police Force (UPF) on positive masculinity with UPF— resulting in commitments from the Inspector General of Police to ensuring gender balance and affirmative

91 1,594 boxers and fans accessed HIV counselling and testing and were screened for Tuberculosis, 11 client tested HIV positive (8 were linked to care and 3 were still in denial). 82,000 male condoms and 690 female condoms were distributed. Over 30 boxers and fans were linked to health care centers for safe male circumcision. Two of whom qualified and participated in the 2019 All Africa Games in Morocco. See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cHGvmQJi-5E>; <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2019/07/un-women-engages-with-the-boxing-fraternity-in-uganda>

92 During 16 Days of Activism, a 'safe ride' with Safe Boda (motorcycle taxi service) engaged over 500 boda riders

93 HeForShe dialogues and police caravan saw 220 men registered as HeForShe champions and led to formation of positive masculinity clubs. https://www.newvision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1516170/change-attitudes-realise-women-empowerment

94 Male Engagement Forum engaged male boda riders, cultural and local leaders in different locations of Kampala. <https://wangooforum.org/postive-%e2%80%8bmasculinities/>

action in promotions and recruitment and support for the creation of a Gender Directorate to advocate for female officers.⁹⁵



Female boxers compete during a HeforShe Dialogue at the Uganda Boxing club (@Un Women)

In collaboration with the MGLSD, **para-social workers**, as a critical mass of communities based volunteers, were equipped with knowledge and skills to facilitate community mobilisation and dialogue with different social networks for the prevention of VAWG/C and harmful practices.⁹⁶ Targeted actions were also taken that addressed **child marriage and FGM** in practicing districts. As a result, **75 communities in Kasese district renounced child marriage after dialogues** were held with parents/caregivers and adolescents and six communities (9681 people) made public declarations for FGM abandonment after six consensus building dialogues with religious, cultural and political leaders and community members.

Multi-media approaches were also utilized, including the design and implementation of a multimedia campaign linked to the popular Rock Point 256 radio programme, which has reached an estimated 3,700,000 people through the Make Happiness Not Violence campaign.

⁹⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hB9pNabgEVI>; <https://www.independent.co.ug/un-women-ask-igp-ochola-to-increase-numbers-of-women-in-top-leadership/>; <https://www.upf.go.ug/inspector-general-of-polices-remarks-during-the-positive-masculinity-high-level-dialogue/>

⁹⁶ The Para-social workers are a resourceful community-based asset who are trained of VAW/C prevention, including identification, referral and follow up on VAW/C cases in their communities. They were provided with basic supplies such as bicycles, gumboots and backpacks containing basic stationeries. The engage with the different social networks in their communities on gender issues, rights of women and children, social norms and harmful practices (child marriage and FGM), positive parenting, Key Family Care Practices, and communication strategy on values and positive mindset that promote equitable norms from household level to the wider community. They also identify, refer and follow up on women and children who are vulnerable/at risk of VAW/C to Community Development Officers, Social Welfare Officers at the Subcounty level.

Engagements across the ecological model⁹⁷ on ending VAWG and SHRR through various approaches is beginning to shift people's mindsets and attitudes towards GEWE, peaceful coexistence, and balanced power relationships between women and men, girls and boys.

Addressing Contributing Risk Factors

Economic empowerment: To address economic risk factors contributing to VAWG, through Spotlight 800 women enhanced business and enterprise skills,⁹⁸ 77 women's group were and qualified to receive funds from the MGLSD's Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Programme (UWEP) in 2020;⁹⁹ and 83 sector experts from four districts were trained to mentor and support women entrepreneurs in partnership with the MGLSD UWEP.¹⁰⁰ Spotlight provided 3,120 refugee women and youth with opportunities to develop livelihoods skills and adult literacy, join VSLAs, and produce cooking baskets that are both income generating and limit the need to collect firewood.¹⁰¹

Safe Spaces: The private sector is a key partner to **prevent violence in the workplace** and promote gender equality. During 2019, Spotlight supported the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda to develop a private sector curriculum, IEC materials, simplified laws, policies and guidelines, as well as to conduct trainings with managers of small and medium size enterprises (SME) in target districts.

Safe spaces were also created in **refugee settlements**, through installation of 164 solar street lights in hotspot public areas; improved outreach to ensure

97 The Socio Ecological Model is a global development strategy that addresses five levels of behavior influence: personal, interpersonal, community, institutional and policy levels.

98 830 women and girls were trained in record keeping, financial management, sales and credit, group dynamics, marketing, product quality, making and packaging liquid soap, crafts and juice.

99 Livelihoods projects included cereal bulking and selling, trading in household merchandise, brick making, and hair dressing.

100 For sustained support, coaching and mentoring to women was and will continue to be provided through the 83 sector experts from Kasese, Kitgum, Tororo and Amudat Districts. Mentorship and support includes through value addition, food processing and craft making in partnership with the MGLSD - Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP), that aims to equip women groups with specific enterprise skills and then link the trained women entrepreneurs to existing funding facilities and potential markets for their products.

101 Spotlight partners trained 390 (F:238) urban refugees from Rubaga and Makindye division to make fireless cooking energy baskets. So far 400 cooking baskets each worth \$14 have been sold at local markets and during commemoration days / public events. The innovative project has contributed to promoting safe interventions for urban refugees through sustainable energy services for cooking. The cooking baskets also help in keeping food warm up to 8 hours. This has enabled working mothers to cook food early and leave hot meals for their children to serve, thereby availing them the opportunity to engage in other more empowering activities. This has had a demonstrable effect on reducing domestic violence among the beneficiaries.

early identification and safe referrals; safety audits to identify gaps and hotspots, and creation of safe spaces for women and girls. These safe spaces (reaching 6,000 refugee and Ugandan women and youth in 2019) enable women and adolescents to express themselves, access important information, develop social networks, and strengthen their resilience and mutual support. Interventions contributed to a decrease in reported incidents of GBV in public spaces – attributed in part to increased male engagement through SASA! and to the continued empowerment of women and girls. Participants in participatory assessments reported higher retention rates of girls in school, increased access to livelihood opportunities and more safe spaces to work, all supporting empowerment.

Spotlight partnered with KCCA to improve the safety and of women and girls in **urban public spaces** through the development of risk mitigation plans to improve lighting, sanitation, and infrastructure in five Kampala divisions and two municipalities¹⁰² identified as key hotspot areas for violence and sexual harassment in the cities.¹⁰³

Outcome 4: Quality Services

In 2019, Spotlight contributed significantly to enhance the quality of and women’s and girls’ access to timely and comprehensive essential GBV and SRHR services country-wide as well as in the Spotlight supported districts. This includes:

- Over 12,000 individuals accessed GBV health services (HMIS) or were reached through mobile SRHR/GBV outreaches;
- 2,687 children were reached and referred for essential GBV/VAC

¹⁰² The Municipalities were selected based on guidance from KCCA, referencing reports on violence against women (specifically the murders of women that were happening at the time project design), their proximity to Kampala City, and high concentration of women working in the informal sector. Five division within Kampala were determined to be high risk places and drivers of sexual violence against women and girls in the city. The physical mapping revealed poor lighting, poor drainage, lack of privacy in toilets, over consumption of alcohol and drug abuse as key factors associated with sexual harassment and VAWG in Kampala city. See <https://www.ugandanz.com/kcca-identifies-7-killer-deadly-spots-for-women/>

¹⁰³ KCCA oriented 36 of its staff from the Directorate of Gender and Community Services on gender, VAWG and SRHR. As a result, the Gender team at KCCA was able to: Influence the Master Lighting plan of the city, especially pedestrian routes, pavements, road crossing, taxi parks, markets and informal settlements where over 60% of the residents are women. The Gender team also successfully influenced construction of public toilets, walkways, lights and changing spaces for women along the roads to be constructed under the African Development Bank infrastructure development project. The road construction project will ensure women and girls do not suffer the unintended social risks and consequences of relocation of families from the road reserves. The Gender team also worked with the public health and environment department to enhance the safety public toilets for women and girls in the city through integration of gender in the Kampala city wide inclusive sanitation project in addition to recommending several public spaces for construction of public toilets.

services and case management through the Child Helpline and the refugee GBVIMS;

- 1,333 refugee and host community women were referred to partners to receive essential GBV services and case management (GBVIMS system)¹⁰⁴
- Over 13,000 persons from refugee and host communities accessed mental health services or were reached with SGBV and mental health messages
- Over 11,000 individuals accessed legal aid services and information; and
- 5,616 cases (2,738 involving women and girls) were disposed of by courts with the support of Spotlight, including securing convictions in 191 GBV-related cases.

Case Management and Referrals

Effective case management, referrals, and social work support remain significant gaps in the overall delivery of essential GBV and VAC services. However, through joint advocacy and technical support there have been significant steps towards building a sustainable, scalable, and integrated protection system. To this end, a key achievement was the MGLSD's decision to integrate GBV into the existing **Uganda Child Helpline (CHL)**, rather than develop a separate system. This integration is estimated to result in significant savings for the Ministry - up to 70 million Uganda shillings annually and, more importantly, specialized GBV services will be available for women, girls and boys as needed. The helpline staff will include dedicated GBV experts and councillors recruited to provide GBV services, as well as gender and GBV training for existing VAC staff in GBV case management. The National GBV Database was also reconfigured to support case management.

Spotlight has also facilitated the ongoing operations of the CHL, which responds to reported cases of violence in 30 districts, including 5 of the Spotlight districts. According to the CHL Annual Report 2019, of the total cases reported to the helpline from throughout the country, 40% of the cases were referred to social workers, 36% to police, 20% to local councils, 2.5% to court and 1.5% to community-based organizations.¹⁰⁵ In addition, since July, the UCHL significantly reduced its call abandon rate as a result of the upgrading of its system with Spotlight support.

There was also significant progress towards **enhancing individual case**

¹⁰⁴ This included to Spotlight and non-Spotlight partners. Note that the referral system itself is not funded through Spotlight.

¹⁰⁵ 2,569 children were reached by the CHL nationally, while 247 were reached in Spotlight districts and referred to social welfare, health or justice services at the sub-national level. While the Helpline was upgraded in 2019 to include walk-in case, districts are still in the process of uploading these cases into the system.

management and psychosocial support. Spotlight supported the MGLSD and MoLG to develop a concept note and costed plan for the development of **social welfare officers (SWO)** in 9 districts, including four Spotlight districts. This includes the recruitment and deployment of SWOs to 68 sub-counties (31 sub-counties in the four Spotlight districts) to strengthen and operationalize a functional government protection system that will respond to GBV/VAC. Their presence will significantly increase the Government’s capacity to handle cases of GBV/VAC and will demonstrate the importance of strengthening the Government’s social welfare workforce.

In targeted **refugee settlements and host communities**,¹⁰⁶ 1457 incidents of SGBV were reported and managed.¹⁰⁷ All survivors were provided with psychosocial counselling, along with other multi-sectoral support based on need and survivors’ consent, such as legal aid and mobile court sessions¹⁰⁸, livelihood support and medical assistance, security and safety and safe shelter. While specialized trauma counselling was not available for most survivors, some were referred to specialized service providers for mental health and psychological support.¹⁰⁹ Ongoing advocacy with the government has also resulted in easing refugee’s access to government services, notably on the issue of filling the police form and presentation of forensic evidence in SGBV cases, which is expected to result in increased prosecution of perpetrators.

Safety and Access to Justice

In 2019, the **Uganda Police Force** developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Managing GBV and VAC cases. The SOPs were a key outcome identified in the UPF Gender Policy (2019-2023) and Gender Strategy

¹⁰⁶ Kyaka refugee settlement in Kyegegwa District and Arua.

¹⁰⁷ In Kayaka, the most prevailing incident was rape (189 at 35%), followed by physical assault (132 at 25%), emotional abuse (102 at 19%), denial of resources (90 at 17%), forced and early marriage (19 at 4%) and sexual assault (1 at 0%). The cases were reported to have occurred in DR Congo and in Uganda where there are seeking asylum. In Arua District, physical assault was the most prevalent incident reported (324 incidents at 35%) followed by psychosocial abuse (298 at 32%), rape (122 at 13%), denial of resources (118 at 13%), forced marriage (34 at 4%) and sexual assault (28 at 3%).

¹⁰⁸ In Arua district, 154 cases from the refugee settlements were brought to court. 124 were fully adjudicated. Out of these, 113 resulted in convictions with custodial sentence and 11 with community service. In Kyegegwa district, 114 SGBV cases from refugee settlements were adjudicated, 5 were convicted and the remaining were pending decisions. Legal counselling for individual cases was provided for 190 survivors. The Uganda Law Society supported two mobile court sessions in Arua and Kyegegwa, during which 36 (24M/12F) cases were heard, 19 cases are ongoing, 17 accused persons had their bail period extended and 1 was remanded. 14 witnesses were mobilized and sensitized on courtroom decorum.

¹⁰⁹ In Kyaka, all survivors received basic counselling, as well as health (128 at 24%), legal (190 at 36%), livelihood (177 at 33%), and police support and services (44 at 8%) and access to safe houses (18 at 3%). (Source: GBVIMS).

developed in 2018. The **Judicial Training Institute** completed a training manual for Judicial Officers on Effective Management of GBV cases.

Spotlight supported JLOS to conduct special **SGBV Court Sessions** in four districts,¹¹⁰ **leading to convictions in 183 GBV-related cases (of 206 cause-listed)**. Most were capital offenses – Aggravated Defilement, Murder as a Result of GBV, and Rape. This is a remarkable result, given the low conviction rates in Uganda for these types of offenses and the extensive judicial backlog for all cases, which means that VAWG cases can remain pending for many years before being heard.¹¹¹ The Special SGBV Court Session meant that these cases were able to be heard in court and the results attributed to the active participation of many stakeholders (UPF, ODPP, Judiciary, para social workers, etc.), with facilitation and funding from Spotlight.¹¹²

Justice for Children Coordinators were placed at six High Courts where they provided technical support to ensure gender-sensitive and child-friendly case management in the justice system. The Coordinators supported adjudication and disposal of 5,362 criminal cases involving children, 2,492 of which were girls. They ensured that the cases were appropriately fast tracked and technical assistance provided to enhance access to justice and victim support.¹¹³ The **Directorate of Public Prosecutions** developed a Cross-sectoral Handbook for Victim-Centered Investigation, Prosecution, and Adjudication of GBV cases, which is near completion. Initial trainings commenced with JLOS personnel to build capacity to effectively manage GBV/VAC cases,¹¹⁴ which has already demonstrated changes in the court environment and more positive attitudes from judicial officers.¹¹⁵

The Annual Police Crime Report, 2019, demonstrated an incremental

110 Tororo, Kasese, Kyegegwa and Kampala

111 The 2019 Police Crime Report demonstrated that less than 3% of rape cases that were taken to court resulted in a conviction.

112 Drawing lessons from the SGBV Sessions, a third phase of mobile SGBV Court Sessions will take place in 2020 to build on this achievement, deepen the impact, and further reduce case backlog. In addition, Spotlight in conjunction with multiple donors is exploring how to institutionalize SGBV Courts in a manner that is sustainable and more cost effective than ad hoc sessions.

113 Coordinators are placed at High Courts in Gulu, Arua, Mbale, and Fort Portal.

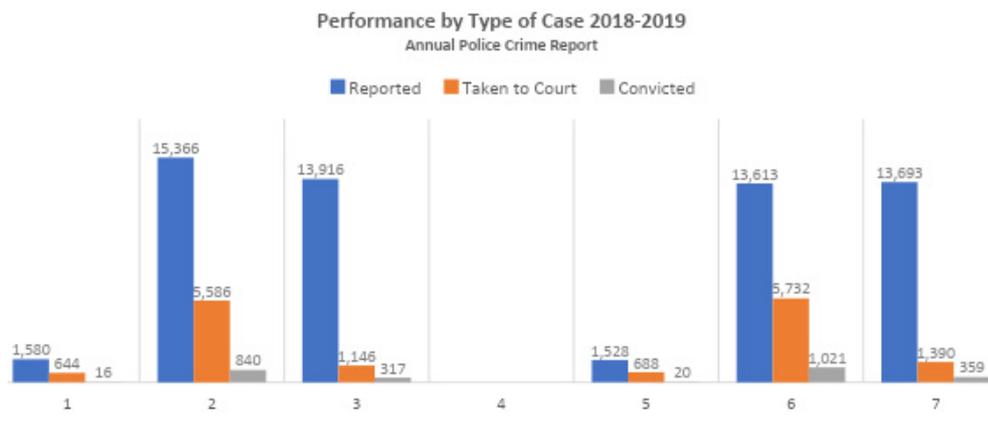
114 21 judicial officers from JTI (15 F, 6 M) were trained as trainers using the new GBV training manual. 15 legal officers (11 M, 4 F) trained on gender mainstreaming, laws, and results-based reporting. 200 (60 F, 40 M) police detectives, scene of crime officers and police surgeons trained on statement recording, collection and storage of samples following a casefile review that revealed gaps in statement taking, storage and presentation in court. 120 (66 F, 54 M) District Chain-link Committee (DCC) members in Kampala trained in the management and referral of GBV cases.

115 For example, sharing of property between cohabiting couples at the time of separation; granting of custody of children to a mother; listening to survivors of violence rather than blaming them, and provision of victim friendly/ children's rooms to cater for children while attending court. See, e.g., <https://twitter.com/ubctvuganda/status/1205734062670909440>

improvement in police response to VAWG in 2019 as compared to 2018. Specifically, the percentage of cases reported to the police that were taken to court increased across the targeted crimes as follows:

- Domestic Violence: 10.15% in 2019 up from 8.24% in 2018
- Rape: 45.03% in 2019 up from 40.76% in 2018
- Defilement: 42.11% in 2019 up from 36.35% in 2018

There was also a slight improvement rate in percentage of cases reported to police that end in a conviction across the three offences,¹¹⁶ although conviction rates for domestic violence fell slightly (from 27.66% to 25.83%) when compared against the number of cases that were taken to court in the same year.



Civil society also played an instrumental role in enhancing access to justice and protection services during 2019: 1,092 community-based volunteers were identified and equipped with legal and social knowledge on GBV, women's rights and harmful practices (wife inheritance, child marriage, succession), case management and referral of GBV, and appropriate ADR mechanisms. Legal aid service providers¹¹⁷ provided legal advice, representation, mediation and referral for 1,447 beneficiaries (F:883). Of these, 203 clients were represented in court – 73 (F:58) of which were fully adjudicated in favour of women and girls, including eight convictions for defilement and rape.¹¹⁸ Clients were supported to recover over 20 million UGX in compensation and four women had their property recovered. An additional 88 beneficiaries (F:58) received legal aid services and referrals through non-formal

¹¹⁶ Domestic Violence (2.28% to 2.6%); Defilement (5.47% to 7.5%); Rape (1.01% to 1.3%)

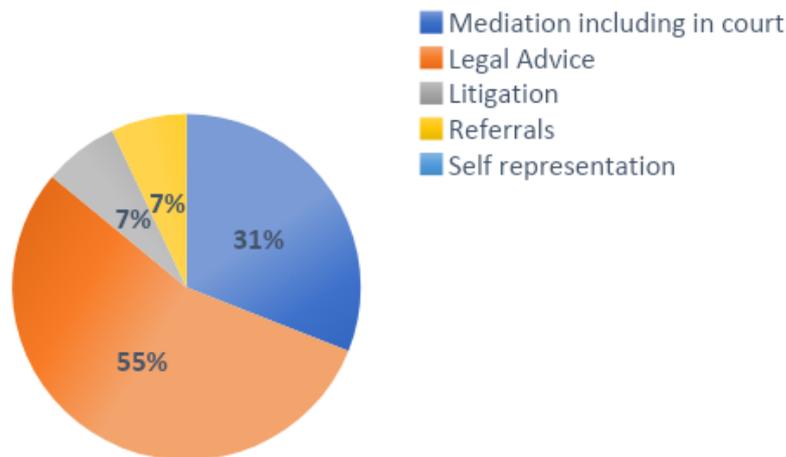
¹¹⁷ Justice Centres Uganda and Uganda Law Society working in five districts – Kampala, Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo and Kasese.

¹¹⁸ Of the 73 (F:58) concluded cases, 6 cases were land disputes, 27 custody and maintenance, 1 divorce case, 29 breach of contract, and 7 cases of defilement and 3 cases of rape were successfully handled and the perpetrators were convicted.

justice systems.¹¹⁹ **118 legal aid outreaches targeting vulnerable groups and remote communities, reached 9,611 individuals, including youth, PWDs, and PLWHIV.**

International Justice Mission initiated its Mentoring and Collaborative Casework Model in Kasese District to improve access to quality services for women and girls. IJM conducted a mapping of and engagement with stakeholders¹²⁰ and survivor groups to capture their views on the quality and reliability of services,¹²¹ as well as a gap analysis¹²² and a review of justice sector providers – including a police casefile review.¹²³

Legal Aid Assistance Provided to Indigent Communities by ULS and JCU



To facilitate this analysis, IJM adapted its Police Performance Evaluation Report (POPER) tool, tailoring to VAWG/HP; developed a survivor engagement

119 88 people (F-58; M-30) in Kitgum and Amudat received legal aid services (mediations, legal advice and referrals) through the non-formal justice system- 18 had their matters resolved through mediations, 17 received legal advice and 53 were referred to police, GBV shelters, health centers and other service providers in the referral pathway.

120 A mapping of stakeholders, services provided, referral pathways, and VAWC/HP survivor groups in the district was conducted. Priority case types were agreed upon in sectoral workshops engaging health workers, police officers, judicial officers and CDOs.

121 Stakeholder engagement meetings were held with six CSOs, representing 256 survivors, to seek survivors' input in the quality and reliability of services provided, as well as to highlight existing gaps in service delivery.

122 A gap analysis household survey and review of justice service providers in 11 sub-counties in Kasese district was conducted to assess the community's knowledge of VAWG/HP and essential service delivery among government and justice system actors.

123 147 Police case files were reviewed in Kasese which focused on cases registered between 2016-2019. Based on the case file review, it was noted that 90% of the files on domestic violence are not investigated, that most scenes of crime have not been visited by the investigating officers, that none of the suspects had been photographed or fingerprinted, and with regard to survivors there was no indication of anyone referred for PEP, counseling services or medical services.

methodology which guided IJM in establishing initial contact with survivors and incorporating survivor voices into the planned training curriculum and mentorship model; and single sector workshop moderation material. These data-backed tools build a strong foundation for improved service delivery during 2020, as on-the-job mentoring of police and justice officials is scaled up.



IJM consultant Claver Byamugisha leading a Police workshop in Kasese District

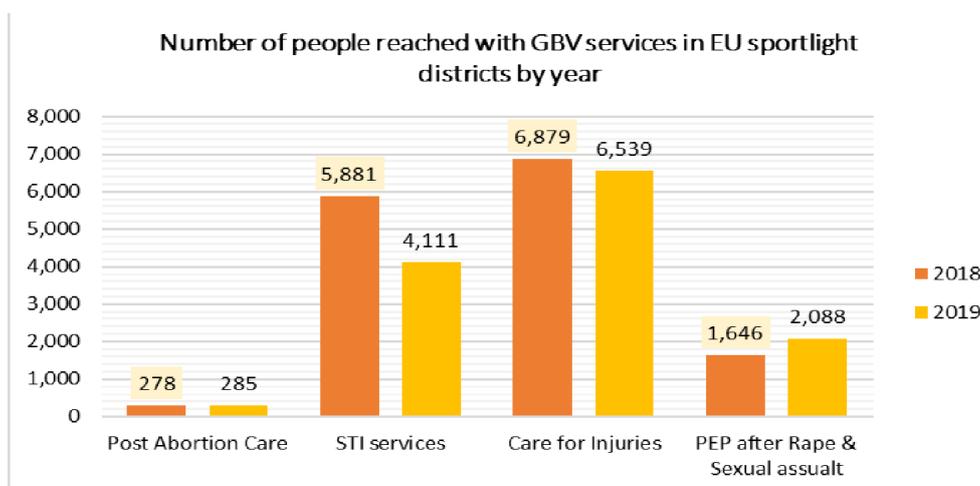
Mental Health and SRHR

At the national level, Spotlight facilitated three Ministries – Gender, Health and Education – to develop STI guidelines and protocols, SE guidelines for in school and out of school, referral guides for health workers and clinical examination forms, health guides, mental health protocol, psychosocial national training manual, national GBV SOPs and referral pathways to enhance access to delivery and uptake of integrated essential services.

In 2019, the overall number of people who accessed **GBV health services was 6,440 and there was 25% increase** in provision of life-saving PEP and ECP for survivors of sexual violence.

| District | Abortions due to GBV 2019 | STI due to SGBV 2019 | Injuries due to GBV, 2019 | Exposures Reported Rape/Sexual Assault/Defilement 2019 | Number provided with PEP following Rape/Sexual Assault or Defilement 2019 | % clients of sexual violence who received PEP &ECP |
|----------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| Tororo | 6 | 246 | 1,301 | 131 | 124 | 94.7% |
| Kyegegwa | 10 | 204 | 310 | 158 | 109 | 69.0% |
| Arua | 7 | 270 | 1,021 | 173 | 148 | 85.5% |
| Kasese | 28 | 484 | 358 | 180 | 167 | 92.8% |
| Amudat | | 10 | 144 | 4 | 4 | 100.0% |
| Kitgum | 28 | 238 | 554 | 185 | 168 | 90.8% |
| Kampala | 204 | 2,565 | 2,752 | 1,612 | 1,351 | 83.8% |
| Overall | 283 | 4,017 | 6,440 | 2,443 | 2,071 | 84.8% |

Source: DHIS 2, 2019



Source: DHIS2, 2019.

There was also a positive upward trend in the utilization of other SRHR services, especially health facility deliveries, post-natal care, new family planning services and re-visits for family planning. However, there is a concerning decrease in STI services and the number of people who reported to health facilities for care of injuries due to GBV. In addition to routine service provision, Spotlight facilitated delivery of essential services to hard-to-reach

and vulnerable populations through integrated SRHR/GBV outreach services.¹²⁴

The provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) was also enhanced. CSO partners provided MHPSS or Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) for post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, depression due to SGBV for 5,407 clients (F:3717) in supported refugee settlements and host communities. This includes family mediation sessions, MHPSS screening, and CBT groups. After 10 sessions of CBT, participating clients demonstrated improved psychosocial healing and functioning and reported enhanced peaceful co-existence within their families and communities. An additional 7,666 (F:6021) were reached with psychosocial education. 14 groups (168 individuals) graduated from CBT to socioeconomic and self-help groups, who were skilled in enterprise development, group dynamics and leadership.¹²⁵

Outcome 5: Data

During 2019, Spotlight has made progress in making available quality data on VAWG and HPs through the integration of VAW/VAC/HP in the CIS survey tools, supporting integration of the data systems on VAWG in relevant sectors, and through quality assessment of administrative data.

Prevalence Data

To address data gaps at sub-national levels, Spotlight facilitated a review of the Community Information System (CIS) survey tools to integrate VAWC/HPs/SRHR questions in both the quantitative and qualitative modules. As a result, 70 questions¹²⁶ to estimate prevalence of VAWG/VAC/HP for all age groups; violence during pregnancy or childlessness; adolescent pregnancy linked to sexual violence; inability to access contraception due to cultural and social norms; unmet need for FP amongst sexually active people and other SRHR questions were included into CIS woman and men modules. **A qualitative module to understand the impact of prevention approaches, social and gender norms, attitudes, perceptions and beliefs on VAW and**

¹²⁴ A total of 70 outreaches were conducted in Amudat where uptake of SRH services is lowest in the country, child marriage is high, in Kyegegwa and Kasese which are humanitarian areas, and Tororo which is a border district hosting key populations and prone to child sexual exploitation and abuse because of its being a border district with Kenya. A total of 6,431 were people reached, with SRHR services, of which, 2,059 were young people aged 10-24 years.

¹²⁵ The clients have been able to make retail business plans and budgets according to the enterprises they chose e.g. trading in African wear, craft shoes, butchery, silver fish, onion/tomatoes and charcoal trade. These have also been ear-marked for livelihood support and tree planting in the 2020 financial year.

¹²⁶ Thirty-two questions that directly estimate VAWC; 27 socio-economic determinants of VAWC; and 11 SRHR determinant questions in the areas of fertility, family planning and HIV prevention.

SRHR was introduced into CIS implementation. The pilot of the tools was undertaken and roll-out of the CIS to the seven target districts will happen in 2020.¹²⁷

Administrative Data

Spotlight, in partnership with Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), has commenced interventions to strengthen and integrate data systems on VAWG/VAC in the JLOS sector.¹²⁸ **A Strategic Plan for Statistics** was developed to streamline mechanisms to generate, analyse, report and monitor gender disaggregated administrative data in the JLOS sector. Capacity assessment of the JLOS sector on data collection tools, systems and resources was initiated and a draft sector-wide harmonized coding scheme for all crimes is under review and consideration in the upgrading process of JLOS institutions' information management systems (IMS).

Other milestones towards generation of quality disaggregated data included undertaking a **Data Quality Assessment** of major administrative data sets and IMSs for the planned integrated management information systems (iMIS) (including IT based systems), as well as of data collection tools and resources (skills and equipment) of 14 sectors,¹²⁹ 20 local governments, and 28 CSOs.

In 2019, Spotlight contributed towards harmonizing multiple GBV/VAC-related databases within the MGLSD. The MGLSD has developed the ToR for a consultancy to review the various IMSs in the MGLSD and identify synergies for integration. The integration of the many disparate databases will create a single, more complete and reliable repository of cases of VAWG. This will inform policies and decision making, enhance the capacity of the MGLSD to provide leadership and data-informed guidance for service providers, and – the common tools, indicators, and variables – will improve uniformity and reliability of the data collected and analyzed.

In 2020, the focus will be placed on starting a phased integration of the NGBV database and SAUTI Child Helpline database, as well as linking them to other sector IMS platforms, and support the roll-out of the linked systems including developing a comprehensive data sharing protocol, and developing a comparable coding scheme for variables relevant to VAWG/C/HPs.

¹²⁷ With other donor funding, a national wide survey was commissioned to establish quality data on prevalence and incidence of VAWG/VAC/HP. Its anticipated that this survey will provide analytics on for monitoring and reporting on SDG 5 and related SDG targets to inform evidenced based decision-making.

¹²⁸ With complementary financial support from DFID and the Government of Sweden

¹²⁹ Including MoFPED, MoH, MoES, MoIA, MGLSD, MoJCA, OPM, NPA, MoPS, MoEMD, MoTIC, Equal Opportunities Commission, and MoLG, among others.

Spotlight also partnered with Pulse lab Kampala to conduct analysis of radio streaming to identify community perceptions of GBV in Kampala. A real-time Gender Perception Dashboard is in advanced stages of development.

Capacity Building: As part of strengthening data management at the district level, the MGLSD, with technical support from UBOS, trained district and sub-county staff on data management.¹³⁰ Trainees used this knowledge and district specific data to articulate activities of prevention and response to VAWG/C during the development of District Development Plans.

Outcome 6: Women’s Movement

The concept of “women movement building” was new to most women’s rights organizations and networks in Uganda, which presents both opportunities (e.g., new ways of working as networks rather than siloed approaches) and challenges (e.g., requires consensus building in a network with defined agenda for buy-in and ownership). Yet, during 2019 **substantial gains were made in identifying and connecting networks and constituencies that advance and represent rights of diverse groups of women and girls¹³¹ and strengthening the capacity of networks to collectively take actions on identified gender related issues both as rights holders and to provide accountability for duty bearers from national to local levels.**

As noted under Outcome 1, the women’s movement played a **significant role in advocating for legal and policy reform** through coordinated, inclusive, collective voice and engagement. Their joint advocacy efforts contributed to amendment of bills, increased ownership of the bills and coordination among Members of Parliament to move different bills through their respective committees. These joint efforts by the different MPs demonstrates the strengthened capacity of CSOs to engage various stakeholders in the campaign for reforms on the pending gender-related bills. For example, five women’s rights networks¹³² worked together and collaborated with faith-based organisations (under the umbrella of Inter-Religious Council of Uganda) to host a round table meeting with 20 Members of Parliament on the proposed Marriage and Divorce Bill and strategies for its passage.

¹³⁰ 317 (40% female) district and sub-county staff from five districts were trained, on data management including collection, entry, analysis and usage.

¹³¹ Core network partners are: Uganda Women’s Network (UWONET), National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda (NUWODU), Women’s Human Rights Defenders Network (WHRDN), National Association of Women of Uganda (NAWOU), National Association of Women Judges of Uganda, and consortium of ICWEA (International Community of Women Living with HIV, East Africa) & UNYPA (Uganda Network of Youth People living with HIV & AIDS).

¹³² UWOPA, UWONET, CEDOVIP, ACFODE, Platform for Labour Action (PLA).

Women's rights organizations, under the leadership of Uganda Women's Network (UWONET), developed and submitted a Civil Society Gender Issues Paper, with collective input from members and various groups, to the National Planning Authority to inform the development of NDP III.¹³³ NPA adopted a considerable number of proposals and issued raised in the paper it its draft NDPIII. A core group of six civil society and religious organizations joined efforts to advance and influence the Third National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.¹³⁴

The Women's Human Rights Defender Network (WHRDN) convened dialogues with 55 WHRD in Uganda on challenges,¹³⁵ experiences, best practices, and possible solutions. Arising out of this dialogue, a **petition was presented to the Speaker of Parliament** – highlighting challenges experienced by WHRDs, including arrest, sexual abuse, threats and intimidation – who committed to advocate for progressive legislation to enhance the work of WHRDs.¹³⁶

As demonstrated above, **collaboration extended beyond traditional women's movement partners**. For example, **religious leaders were engaged and committed their support for the passing of pending bills**; Archbishop of the Church of Uganda, Stanley Ntagali, called on the Government to pass the Sexual Offences Bill so that men, women and children are protected against sexual exploitation and sexual harassment and to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable.¹³⁷ The International Community of Women Living with HIV, East Africa's (ICWEA) commissioned twelve champions for ending VAWG, among these Queen Mother of the Kingdom of Alur and Rev. Canon Professor Gideon Byamugisha.

The women's movement was also **strengthened through the increased engagement and voice of groups of women facing multiple forms of vulnerability** and discrimination. For example, ICWEA and the Alliance for Women Advocating for Change (AWAC) collectively convened dialogues to engage stakeholders on issues of violence against young people living with HIV

133 The paper highlights a range of gender inequalities, including among others the discrimination and/or marginalisation of women and girls in realising their human rights and accessing socio-economic and political opportunities and access to justice. The paper urges the NPA to focus NDP III on the elimination of social norms, practices and perceptions in the Ugandan society which are a root cause of VAWG

134 COAT1325 and Women International Peace Center, UWONET, Center for Conflict Prevention, Uganda Joint Christian Council, and FIDA Uganda

135 For example, as a result of misinterpretation of the Public Order Management Act, 2015 by some security personnel, CSOs and women's rights organisations experienced limited freedom for engagement.

136 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cJ7l1EdAjKg>

137 <https://chimpreports.com/parliament-week-clerics-call-for-passing-of-marriage-bill/>; <https://www.parliament.go.ug/news/3967/church-calls-passing-marriage-and-divorce-bill>; <https://www.softpower.ug/archbishop-ntagali-calls-for-speedy-enactment-of-law-on-sexual-offences/>

and female sex workers. This provided an opportunity for women living with HIV, female sex workers, women with disabilities and youth to engage and share their experiences with government and civil society stakeholders – resulting in **key government commitments** towards protection of the rights of women and marginalized groups.¹³⁸

Spotlight took deliberate efforts to **mentor young women, including from marginalized groups**, to enhance their engagement in the women’s movement, including through the African Women Leaders Leadership Institute (AWLI) Mentorship Programme and the Uganda Network of Young People Living with HIV&AIDS (UNYPA). UNYPA’s Y+ Beauty Pageant was a remarkable platform for the young people to gain confidence and disclose their HIV status, challenge negative social norms, stigma and discrimination that drives young people living with HIV into hiding and inhibiting them from accessing services. The 2019 Y+ male and female champions have already engaged with district leaders and adolescents, including during the Kasese District Inception Meeting.



Representatives of the different denominations of the IRCU during an interface with Members of UWUOPA

Spotlight **strengthened the institutional capacity of the women’s movement in Uganda**. For instance, Spotlight funded a study on the Status of the Women’s Movement in Uganda, which later informed the design of the initial trainings for network partners, including on women movement building and feminist principles. Women’s

network partners also undertook research and analysis;¹³⁹ created music,¹⁴⁰

138 Among these include the Uganda Police Force commitment to protect and observe the rights of female sex workers, including ensuring their access to antiretroviral treatment (if required) while in police custody and enhancing legal redress for sex workers who experience violence inflicted by police; the Uganda AIDS Commission commitment to fast-track and finalize the Multisectoral Key Populations HIV Implementation Framework; Uganda Human Rights Commission committed to consider decriminalising certain petty offenses that are known to fuel violence against sex workers; and the MoIA and MGLSD noted gaps in the KP HIV implementation and committed to address them.

139 UWOPA prepared an Analysis of the Government Succession Bill 2019 versus the Private Members Bill 2018 and engagement strategy on pending gender-equality bills; ICWEA conducted a scorecard assessment and identified glaring gaps (and good practices) in efforts to EVAWG and secure SRHR for adolescent girls and young women, female sex workers, and women and girls living with HIV.

140 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lw2R2SiYnQU>.

documentaries,¹⁴¹ and advocacy tools; developed knowledge products and curricula¹⁴² to cascade capacity strengthening to local and community-based groups. One of the many examples is the National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda (NUWODU), carried out a mapping study to identify training and information needs of local associations and groups of women and girls living with disabilities in five districts, which will inform capacity building.

Lead CSO networks and umbrella organizations received technical and financial support through Spotlight to strengthen their technical and financial capacities for advancing GEWE and the women's movement in Uganda. Through them, **over 5,000 individuals from national and grassroots organisations**, including those representing marginalized groups, were strengthened on a range of substantive and organizational skills and knowledge to enhance GEWE and EVAWG.¹⁴³

141 NAWOU profiled cases of 17 survivors of rape who were forced out of school in Kitgum District.

142 UWONET developed a training manual to enhance capacity of local CSOs to galvanizing a vibrant and inclusive women's movement. ICWEA developed a training curriculum and materials for CBOs and women and youth living with HIV on transformational leaders, EVAWG, GEWE and SRHR.

143 For example, on movement building and feminist principles, how women human rights defenders can advocate and engage safely, feminist leadership, participatory engagement in program design and monitoring, advocacy for social norm change, inter-generational dialogue, gender budgeting, women's rights and self-esteem.

Beneficiaries

| Indicative numbers | Direct (Targeted) | Indirect (Targeted) | Direct (Actual) | Indirect (Actual) | Comments/ Justifications |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Women (18 yrs. and above) | 2,378,777 | 9,367,090 | 4,859,810 | 1,364,362 | The direct beneficiaries are the individuals reached by Spotlight through training, capacity building, community dialogues, service provision, and other programme activities. Direct beneficiaries also include individuals within the target population/ age brackets reached through mass media campaigns with messages to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in target districts and nationally, were applicable. |
| Girls (5-17) | 1,327,891 | 10,422,410 | 8,240 | 900,262 | Indirect beneficiaries (actual) are the population in the targeted age bracket in the districts ¹⁴⁴ reached with sensitization and mass media campaigns. It also includes people who benefited from services provided by institutions whose capacity were built (e.g., the Child Help Line) and CSO whose capacity were built (outside of target districts). |
| Men (18 yrs. and above) | 1,381,470 | 8,589,100 | 4,507,620 | 1,303,648 | |
| Boys (5-17 yrs.) | 1,194,564 | 10,444,500 | 2,986 | 867,972 | |

144 UBOS Population Projection, Uganda Statistical Abstract 2019

| | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| TOTAL | 6,282,707 | 38,823,100 | 9,378,656 ¹⁴⁵ | 5,246,720 | The reach of the media campaigns was underestimated in the initial direct beneficiary estimates and neglected to include national-level campaigns. This resulted in higher direct actuals in 2019 than anticipated for the programme. |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|

¹⁴⁵ The number of direct beneficiaries reached during the reporting period (i.e. 2019) has surpassed the overall target numbers reflected in the CPD. In particular, under Pillar 3, the CPD only estimated population within the target districts, but didn't include the broader national reach of many of the campaigns (e.g. the reach of TV and radio messages from religious communication channels). Overall, the beneficiary estimation for the programme duration will be adjusted accordingly.

Challenges/Difficulties Encountered and Measures Taken

See Risk Management Matrix, Annex B.

- Delayed signing of the CPD¹⁴⁶ affected implementation in 2019. This included delayed onboarding of new implementing partners, which in turn delayed timely start-up; inception meetings; and visibility. Efforts were made to fast track implementation, with some agencies able to provide technical backstopping during the inception phase, develop accelerated plans for delivery, and implementation, where possible, under existing government-approved workplans. Significantly, the Spotlight Initiative adds value in promoting an integrated approach to UN interventions and towards building “One Protection System” in Uganda. The delay meant that some implementation began before all stakeholders understood the importance and relevance of Spotlight to their work. This was mitigated through holding multi-stakeholder inception meetings at National and District levels, bringing together all stakeholders to enhance understanding, ownership, and coordination at different levels. Government and civil society partners were also involved in joint monitoring visits.
- Weak implementation capacity of many CSOs, despite initial training, resulting in delayed implementation of some activities. Continuous mentoring and technical support to implementing partners will eventually address these capacity challenges. Efforts will continue to build technical capacities on the concept of women movement, feminism, results-based management (RBM), risk and fraud management will be undertaken.
- The atmosphere for engagement with most at risk populations in Uganda remains challenging.¹⁴⁷ However, a partner network that represents women living with HIV worked with AWAC to hold a dialogue with different government and civil society stakeholders to discuss challenges faced by women living with HIV, including sex workers’ access to HIV treatment while in jail, as well as violence experienced by sex workers at the hands of police.
- Limited space and freedom for civil society engagement due to misinterpretation of the Public Order Management Act by some security

¹⁴⁶ Signed 7th June 2019, delay due to issues of language on marginalized groups

¹⁴⁷ https://ar-ar.facebook.com/awacuganda.org/posts/?ref=page_internal

personnel impacted implementation. To mitigate this, the Women Human Rights Defenders network held a workshop on how WHRD can engage safely amidst this misunderstanding. This culminated in a joint statement that they delivered to the Speaker of Parliament who committed to advocate to address their concerns.

- Tensions in Kasese due to flooding of River Nyanwamba, proximity to the operation zone of the Allied Defence Forces (ADF) rebels, absence of Omusinga (king) following the court order that bars him from visiting his community for security reasons, the Ebola outbreak in early 2019 and landslides in Mahango Sub-County limited progress of implementation of interventions in Kasese. As a mitigation measure, IPs implemented activities that did not involve direct contacts with the beneficiaries, for example radio talk shows and legal clinics, and accelerated activities when restrictions were lifted.
- Members of Parliament's focus was on reform of electoral laws ahead of the 2021 Presidential and Parliamentary elections, rather than on gender equality. In addition, public awareness and advocacy activities by CSOs were constrained by the political environment and more stringent police measures. These and many other factors slowed the process of reforming and passing gender equality bills. Through collective advocacy and engagement across sectors and society, however, significant progress was still made in 2019 and has been prioritized for the first half of 2020 before Parliament's focus entirely shifts to the 2021 elections.
- The programme also encountered resistance from some religious sections and churches, on sexuality education, which delayed finalization of most of the tools required to achieve full scale roll-out of the SE. Spotlight worked with the MoES to engage the different religious denominations in the country, including Uganda Episcopal Conference, on the content of the sexuality education framework, which has seen softening of stances in the other religious denominations.
- Integrated coordination of the Spotlight Initiative within the existing UNDAF Outcome Results Groups (ORGs) and Pillars has been challenging due to the large number of ORGs, which is a broader lesson learned and is being addressed under the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025). However, the inter-agency coordination under the Office of the Resident Coordinator has been effective and supported joint delivery of results. Location of UN Agencies in different premises has also impacted some of the coordination processes.

- Inflation rate in the country rose by 3.6% by end of December 2019¹⁴⁸ as compared to 3% rise in July of the same year, which may have an impact on available programming funds.
- There were limitations in the availability of complete quality data to support measurement of achievements made under the programme and report at output/outcome level in 2019. In 2020, Spotlight will focus on tracking and monitoring of implementation, collection and analyses of service delivery data across all pillars to facilitate measurement of achievement and tracking of both direct and indirect beneficiaries.

New Opportunities and Lessons Learned

- **Enhanced CSO coordination:** Partnership with gender equality advocates that are inclusive in their operations has played a key role in achieving results. Critical to this is that the Spotlight funds have had a catalytic effect. There has been enhanced coordination and positive competition and engagement among CSOs which resulted in collective voice and advocacy for the pending bills. There is need for greater focus and coordination to achieve the full gender equality agenda especially while engaging the CSOs in advancing the women's movement.
- **Government Leadership Nationally and Locally:** The Government's leadership is crucial for programme success and sustainability. The joint leadership by the Commissioner for Gender and Women's Affairs and the Commissioner for Children and Youth from the MGLSD, and their close coordination with the Commissioner for Human Resources at the MoLG, led to successful national and district inception meetings, which laid the groundwork for district and local government acceptance and ownership of Spotlight and eased implementation by CSOs within the districts.
- **Leadership of the District:** There is a need to capitalize on District Local Government (DLG) leaders and further invest in mobilization and coordination in Spotlight districts. The DLGs are well positioned to take lead in Spotlight and coordinate the NGO and Development Partner initiatives. This would increase synergies between Spotlight and other initiatives.
- **Enhanced Multi-Sectoral Coordination:** The Spotlight Initiative has

148 <https://www.ubos.org/cpi-publication-for-december-2019/>

provided a much-needed platform to enhance UN Agencies, actors in VAWC/HP and SRHR coordination thus improving a multi-sectoral approach to addressing VAWC/HP/SRHR. In 2019, there was close collaboration and engagement between the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, police, ODPP and Judiciary on how to tackle medico-legal challenges that inhibit access to medical care and access to justice. This resulted into the re-activation of the inter-ministerial Medico-Legal task force and development of the Medico-legal action plan. The strengthened coordination will also contribute to the coordinated approaches under the new Cooperation Framework.

- **UN System Coordinated Advocacy:** At inter-agency level, the close collaboration and working together amongst agencies, resulted into the MGLSD decision to expand the Child Helpline 116 to allow reporting for VAW including GBV. This merger will save up of 750,000 USD annually. With this decision, the Departments of Gender and Women's Affairs and the Department of Children and Youth will be able to further examine how the two departments can stream their work. Furthermore, this would be in line with already existing practices of integrating GBV and VAC services, which is already taking place in Kitgum for example, where they developed a GBV/VAC referral pathway. In addition, the close engagement between the relevant UN agencies in advocating for this integration demonstrates the significant impact that 'delivering as one' can have. Through Spotlight, these agencies who previously were working in silo approaches were able to pool their resources for coordinated and impactful action. There is also an on-going discussion to harmonize ministerial positions between Gender and Justice on payment of fees to health workers to fill the police form 3 through the medico-legal task force; and an increased call to have harmonized data systems.
- **Abuse of Un-Written Cultural Norms:** Most cultural communities in Uganda are governed by traditional laws that define the rights and responsibilities of members in the community. These laws are often not documented as they are presumed to be common public knowledge, transmitted orally from one generation to another. This lack of documentation tends to be exploited to propagate injustices by dominant groups over minority groups, as well as misrepresentation or omission of cultural-defined rights of women and girls. This sometimes results in the abuse of positive values and principles that protect women and girls against GBV and ensure accountability for perpetrators.
- **Partnership with Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA):** To

enhance utilization of compliance tools in the planning and budgeting processes of Sectors and local governments, the programme in 2020 will focus on engaging and working with the ULGA on two fronts – share of the sector budget that goes to the district level for service delivery, utilization of the compliance tools as part of the Local Government performance assessment so that accountability for delivery of VAW/HPs and SRHR services through allocation and expenditure of budgets. The programme is now well equipped with evidence and tools to engage the Finance Commission, and parliamentary committees of health, social sector, budgeting and education to ensure compliance in sector budgeting and expenditure on VAW/HPs and SRHR issues.

- **Documenting Results:** There is a need to invest more in documentation of results, this particularly applies to CSO partners who need support in improving the documentation of their results and better capture their lessons learnt.

Innovation and Promising or Good Practices

See Promising and Good Practices, Annex D.

Implementation of the UN Reform: The reinvigorated UN Resident Coordinator system and the leadership of the UNRC in providing a convening power across all UN agencies at the UN Country Team Level supported acceleration of implementation and elevated Government ownership of the Initiative at the highest levels. The implementation has also been strongly placed within the leadership of participating agencies. The Inter-agency coordination under the Office of the Resident Coordinator has been effective and supported joint delivery of results. The Gender Advisor's position in the RCO has ensured effective coordination and coherence of efforts including to ensure collective monitoring and reporting.

Improvement of the Community Information System: Support to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) through the Spotlight Initiative and in coordination with the UN Joint Programme on Gender- Based Violence (UNJPGBV) to integrate VAW/VAC, gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) questions into the Community Information System (CIS) – an annual household, institutional and community survey. This intervention was to enhance production of district level data,

especially the estimation of prevalence of VAW/G, GBV, harmful practices and SRHR, as well as support tracking outcomes of social norm interventions. As a result, 70 questions were included in the CIS – 32 questions directly estimating VAW/G; 27 socioeconomic determinants of VAW/G; and 11 SRHR determinant questions in the areas of fertility, family planning and HIV. A qualitative module to understand the impact of socionorm interventions on VAW/G, GBV and SRHR was introduced into CIS implementation. A pilot study of the integrated CIS tools was undertaken in the districts of Iganga and Luwero in Eastern Uganda.

Para social workers (PSWs) and schools working together to prevent and respond to violence against children: In late 2019, in Kitgum District, Spotlight began to implement a community-based initiative through schools and PSWs to forge stronger linkages in referring cases of gender-based violence and violence against children, both in- and out-of-schools, to appropriate service providers. This practice had shown good results elsewhere in the country, including Arua, a Spotlight district, where another donor funding supported this initiative. The aim is to strengthen the multi-sectoral referral mechanism at the community level, which is often not functional given that PSWs are a volunteer structure. With schools involved and MGLSD in the process of institutionalizing the PSWs, there is a good likelihood that this initiative will also be recognized and scaled up as a promising practice. At the same time, more children will have access to prevention and response services. The community-based initiative has a team of volunteer Para-social workers with basic knowledge and skills on human rights, gender issues, child protection, mental health and psychosocial support including prevention and response to GBV and promotion of the rights of women and girls. The structure provides safe, trusted and confidential channels for women and girls to discuss gender related issues, harmful practices affecting women and girls including reporting of gender-based violence which are referred and addressed through the multisectoral referral mechanism and the case management system at the subcounty and district levels.

Adapting IJM's collaborative casework approach: With Spotlight support, International Justice Mission (IJM) is deploying a collaborative casework approach to support active mentoring of and collaboration with justice system officials on new and ongoing cases of violence. By working together on delivering justice to survivors of violence, experienced IJM personnel establish long-term relationships with colleagues in the public justice system, enabling the sustainable transfer of skills built on open engagement and trust. This allows IJM to understand key capacity gaps within the system and build

tailored interventions to address them, measuring change in both officials' attitudes and performance along the way. IJM can now provide both direct service to survivors of VAWG and HP (including investigative, legal, and social services), as well as advise officials on their own provision of service. It is this dual approach of direct service coupled with mentoring of officials that allows IJM to deeply understand a survivor's experience while still impacting a large volume of cases.

Community-based Actions Teams (COMBATs): COMBATs is a model that the National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda (NAWOU) uses in its community development work. The model was developed in 2016-17, under a Woman Kind funded project in Mubende District, and introduced in Spotlight during the district inception meetings in Amudat, Kitgum, and Tororo Districts. COMBATs are teams of individuals that mobilize other community members to take action and change unfavorable situations in their communities. The model is adaptable to different situations – under Spotlight to combat VAWG and HP. COMBATs in Amudat District pre-date the Spotlight Initiative but are being reinforced through the programme to eliminate FGM. To address community resistance, COMATs continually sensitive and work closely with “reformed FGM Surgeons” who had abandoned the practice. During 2019, two former FGM surgeons in Amudat denounced the practice and joined the COMBATs and two cultural leaders that used to champion FGM also denounced the practice.

Interactive Voice Recoding (IVR) Application: The IVR was developed by Uganda Law Society with support from the Spotlight Initiative. This application enables potential clients in need of legal services to call in to an interactive voice recording of available free legal aid services. The application is interactive in seven local languages covering populations in the Spotlight districts and beyond. The application enhances understanding and reporting of VAWG and harmful practices cases, enables clients to reach out to a lawyer for representation, links clients to other essential GBV services such as health, police, bond application, among others in the comfort of their home. It is anticipated that this application will enhance legal awareness and access to quality legal and related services for the women, girls especially for marginalized groups who lack transport facilitation or are afraid of visiting public legal aid centers. The application also facilitates self-help on police bond and bail application by clients and the public and provides information on referral services for GBV and SRHR.

“PULIDAWO Application”: “PULIDAWO” is a local word for “your pleader.” Developed by Uganda Law Society with support from Spotlight and with

complementary funding from the Government of Sweden, the application enables Ugandans, specifically women and girls, who cannot afford direct services of a private lawyer or fear to publicly seek legal services to access free legal services online. The app is accessible on google play store. It was launched during the 9th Pro Bono Week which was attended by the head of the EU Delegation in Uganda. By December 2019, 393 (230F) community members had been sensitized on the PULIDAWO application, 256 advocates had registered onto the application to offer free legal aid across the country, 293 individuals have sought assistance for 206 cases, and PULIDAWO app had been downloaded 1,349 times. Modifications are under way to address the risks of unauthorized “advocates” registering on the app and exploiting clients, including by improved systems to track registration of advocates.

Other good practices to note, include:

- Joint UN monitoring visits help staff understand activities of different agencies and to highlight areas that need further collaboration, which can be followed-up by the UN Area Coordination (UNAC) joint monitoring visits.
- Engaging the community especially women and girls in all stages of the project cycle. Examples are participatory assessments conducted across pillar areas and the solar lighting intervention, where the community was consulted on identification of places known as hotspots for SGBV risks and safeguarding the installation against theft and vandalism.
- Linking the formal justice system practitioners to the traditional justice system practitioners to engage on collaboration and ensuring adequate and safe access to justice.
- Employing evidence-based approaches such as the SASA! and anti-GBV clubs that involve the community to take the lead in creating awareness on SGBV prevention and mitigation.
- In refugee settlements, the UN has partnered with the ULS and Court Magistrates to clear case backlogs through facilitation of the mobile courts system.
- Strengthening and improving community-based protection, community participation and ensuring a harmonized approach to managing community structures through enhanced engagement of trained community structures in identification and referral of SGBV cases.
- Operating women and girls’ spaces in refugee settlements is providing platforms and space for psycho-social and life skill activities.

Next steps

The first year of the Spotlight Initiative has laid the groundwork for a deepened engagement in Spotlight activities to eliminate violence against all women and girls and build the protection system for women, children, and vulnerable groups. Key next steps include:

Coordination, Monitoring, and Visibility:

- Hold a high-level national launch of the Spotlight Initiative, including an inter-agency Spotlight visibility campaign through radio, TV, and social media messages. After the high-level launch, develop and implement more robust communication and visibility plan at national and sub-national levels.
- Hold a series of high-level meetings with H.E. the President, Minister of Special Duties, leading the SDG Directorate at OPM, and with relevant sector Ministers to enhance visibility and buy-in for Spotlight and elimination of GBV, as well as to elevate the multi-sectoral coordination role of the MGLSD.
- Plan pillar or thematic joint monitoring visits, expanding government participation beyond the MGLSD and DLG. At least one high-level joint monitoring visit.
- Conduct the Spotlight “baseline” to provide district-level data on key indicators, in particular related to norms and beliefs and budget allocations. This will support future evaluation of outcome and impact of Spotlight Initiative.
- Strengthen subnational level inter-agency coordination of Spotlight and GBV/VAC through the UN Area Coordinators (UNAC). This includes re-allocation of funding to UNACs for quarterly coordination meetings and monitoring visits. Strengthen linkages with existing district coordination forums for sustainability and government leadership.
- Coordinate programme adaptation to respond to the corona virus pandemic, supporting government efforts to ensure ongoing protection and response to VAWG and SRHR.
- Contribute with expertise and data to the roll-out of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-205).

COVID-19 Planning and Response

- Coordinate programme adaptation to respond to the corona virus pandemic, restrictive public health measures, and increased prevalence of VAWG/HP, supporting government efforts to ensure ongoing protection and response to VAWG and SRHR.
- Advocacy and technical assistance for integrating prevention of and response to VAWG/C into national and sectoral COVID-19 response plans, including continuation of essential services and designation of social service workforce as essential staff.
- Support government and civil society adaptation for safe service delivery, including scaling up remote reporting, referral, case management and psychosocial support modalities.
- Rapid development and dissemination of multi-media campaign addressing the gender and protection risks in COVID-19, where and how to report and seek assistance, and address harmful gender norms and stereotypes that increase women's risk of infection and violence, in the context of the pandemic.
- Support women's movement and civil society partners to monitor, report and advocate for the protection of women's human rights during COVID-19.

Outcome One

- Accelerate advocacy and legislative progress in quarters one and two before government attention is diverted to the national elections.
- Finalize the analysis of national legal and policy frameworks and propose amendments. Continue to advocate for financing for implementation of existing laws.
- Finalization of the SRH policy and guidelines, ADH policy and ADH Strategy. Harmonization of adolescent health service standards with the STI, ECP, mental health, psychosocial, counselling and pregnancy management guidelines, protocols and job aids.

Outcome Two

- Continued engagement, technical support, and advocacy for inclusion of elimination of GBV/VAC and HP and support for SRHR in the forthcoming National Development Plan III, as well as in sector and district plans and budgets. Ongoing engagement with government on ensuring compliance to budget allocation.

- Conduct analysis of existing GBV/VAC coordination structures at all levels and hold a series of multi-sectoral retreats on how to strengthen or develop the needed structures from the highest levels to communities.
- Informed by the curriculum review in 2019, develop a curriculum for in-service and pre-service training institutions to address issues of VAWG/HP and SRHR.

Outcome Three

- Intensify implementation of the SASA! methodology especially with cultural and religious institutions, DLGs, and through multimedia campaign to strategically influence change in attitudes and norms related to ending VAWG/HP and promotion of SRHR. In refugee context, reallocate additional funds to support transition from SASA! to SASA Together models, including technical assistance from founding NGO.
- Support the Cultural Foundation of Uganda and MGLSD, to develop and enhance strategies to meaningfully engaging cultural institutions to reform practices and norms to be consistent with women and girls' rights.
- Strengthen private sector engagement to put in place practices for GBV prevention, response and promotion of SRHR at the workplace.
- Strengthen institutional capacity development to promote ownership, sustainability, scalability and broaden the reach of intervention on preventing VAW/C and HP.

Outcome Four

- Strengthen district coordination mechanisms for multi-sectoral service delivery, identification and case management, including consolidation of GBV/VAC coordination structures at district level, strengthening medical-legal coordination, and strengthen linkages between UN and DLG coordination mechanisms, including in refugee contexts.
- Based on assessments conducted in 2019, initiate capacity building of government institutions and CSOs at national and sub-national levels to deliver quality and integrated essential services package.
- Ongoing support for provision of essential services in refugee and non-refugee contexts by government and civil society.
- Scale-up IJM interventions with JLOS institutions and DLG in Kasese District and other districts target mentoring initiatives based on gaps identified in sectoral workshops and analysis in 2019.

Outcome Five

- Roll-out of CIS in six Spotlight districts to collect district level data on VAW/G/HP/SRHR; and administrative data systems linking to harmonize case management and reporting.
- Based on analysis in 2019, begin developing process for alignment of administrative data collection systems, including within the MGLSD.

Outcome Six

- Further strengthen the capacity of women's networks and CSOs to be grounded in principals of women's movement building and feminism, reach out to more marginalised groups, improve awareness on rights, support development and implementation of the women's movement strategy through AWLN.

Stories from the Field

Story 1: Spotlight Initiative helping widows regain property rights

By: Gillian Nantume



Angelina Athieno during the interview (@Gillian Nantume)

Today, Angelina Athieno can afford a genuine smile as she welcomes her guests into the courtyard of her home, in Kagwara village, Osia Parish in Rubongi sub-county. Although she lives in a little hut on the periphery of the courtyard, the half-acre piece of land on which the entire home stands belongs to her.

This was not the case a few months ago, when the 41-year-old mother of eight was considered an unwanted dependent in her own home.

“Immediately after my husband died in 1997, a clan meeting was held, and his relatives decided that I should be inherited by one of his cousins. They ordered me to leave our home and land, saying I had no right to be there now that the man who had brought them for me was dead,” Angelina says.

The evil of widow inheritance

The custom of widow inheritance is practiced among rural Japadhola and Iteso communities of eastern Uganda, which frown on the idea of women owning land.

A 2015 report by the International Justice Mission indicates that 40% of widows experience actual or attempted property grabbing in their lifetime. More than 30% of widows are victims of property grabbing, with many of them saying the perpetrators were relatives of their deceased husbands, who threatened and physically assaulted them and their children.

Most cultures in Uganda live under a patriarchal system that upholds values, beliefs and practices that reinforce the privilege of men and their roles in society. These social norms and practices are the root cause of violence against women and girls in Uganda. Statistics from the 2016 Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) show that 49% of women and 41% of men believe a man is justified in beating his wife in certain circumstances.

Angelina surprised her in-laws by rejecting their decision.

“I stood my ground even when my father-in-law mockingly asked for my marriage certificate, which he knew, I did not have. They forced me out of my husband’s house, into a little hut at the edge of the homestead,” she says.

For the last 22 years, Angelina, although allowed to cultivate on her husband’s land, was nothing more than a hired worker. None of the proceeds came to her. She only worked for the food she ate.

Change is coming

In July 2019, through a community-based volunteer with Justice Centres Uganda, Angelina lodged a legal complaint against her husband’s clan in a bid to regain her property rights. Justice Centres Uganda is one of the civil societies organisations benefiting from funding from the Spotlight Initiative.

Isaac Abilu, the acting manager of Justice Centres Uganda, Tororo, says in most cases, when handling such cases, the reception from the community is not good.

“We do not rush into the case. We begin by sensitising the community about the evil of denying women their property rights. I have found that after sensitisation, the community is more receptive to our mediation,” he says.

A few months later, after mediation between Angelina and her husband's clan, she was given the ownership rights of his land.

Because they are considered outcasts, many widows are afraid of the social repercussions of going against their husband's clans, but it is believed that Angelina's experience will encourage them to seek legal justice.



Angelina Athieno having a conversation with her visitors (@Gillian Nantume)

Story 2: Male Action Groups demystifying violence against women

By: Gillian Nantume



A photo of Jafari Musana (@Gillian Nantume)

Members of the Male Action Group (MAGs) gather at the Malaba Town Council offices to discuss the strategies they are going to use to help men change their behavior in the home. Jafari Musana is one of these earnest men.

“I have been married for three years but until 2019, I was treating my wife inhumanely. I was brought up in the belief that a man is the authority in the home and his word is law. Whenever I came back home and there was no food, I would beat her. I am ashamed to admit that on some of those days, I left very little money for her to scrape a meal together.”

According to the 2016 Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS), Uganda is a patriarchal society, where 49% of women and 41% of men believe that a man has a right to beat a woman under certain circumstances.

Jafari says he never cared whether his wife had eaten or not, as long as there was food on the table for him.

“I did not help her with the household chores – not even when she was pregnant – because that was beneath the dignity of a man,” he says.

Sensitisation changes behaviour

Jafari belongs to ‘Yes We Can’, a savings group. When the Town Council authorities disseminated information to different groups about a training for men on domestic relations, Jafari decided to pass by.

“I thought the trainers wanted to put silly ideas of freedom into the heads of our women. I thought they had come to destroy our homes. Many men in my group shunned the training,” he says.



Jafari Musana (left) with Members of the Male Action Group (@Gillian Nantune)

Elly Turaho, the programme manager for the Agency for Cooperation in Research and Development (ACORD) Eastern Region, says because cultural traditions contribute to power imbalance that favour men compared to women, they should not be left behind. ACORD is receiving funding from the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda.

“Statistics show that the major perpetrators of violence against women are men. So how do you bring them on board? Our training is helping to change their perceptions so that they can, in turn, change other men. We started by training 15 MAGs and then, we supported them to roll out the campaign against gender-based violence in the community. Now we have over 300 male champions in Malaba,” he says.

Jafari says on the first day, the trainer helped him to understand what it meant to treat his wife fairly.

“I realised I had to change. On the last day of the training, I informed my wife that I would cook supper that night. She was shocked. She asked what had happened to me. I knelt down and asked for her forgiveness for the way I had been treating her,” he says.

Now, every Sunday, Jafari moves around his neighbourhood in Obore Ward, visiting homes and talking to husbands.

“At first, many men thought I was a sellout; that I had gone soft. But now, nine months after the training I received, I have managed to convert 20 men in my neighbourhood,” Jafari says.

The men are also encouraged to seek family planning services with their wives. Previously, women used to seek family planning in secret.

Story 3: Senior Superintendent Florence Kirabira's confidence boosted to fight gender-based violence

By: *Eva Sibanda*



Florence Kirabira a senior superintendent in the Uganda Police Force (@Eva Sibanda)

Addressing all forms of gender-based violence and empowering women, especially those in leadership positions is a top priority of the Secretary General and the entire leadership of the United Nations (UN). One of the key sectors targeted by the UN is the Uganda Police Force (UPF).

In protecting and appropriately supporting victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful practices, UPF is responsible for ensuring timely apprehension of perpetrators or suspects, sensitization of communities on the implications of GBV crime, strengthening law enforcement procedures and record management of statistic of reported GBV case. These roles

are clearly earmarked in the National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence, but many officers lack the knowledge and skills to enforce them.

To address this challenge, 30 female police officers underwent a three-week rigorous training covering topics including Transformational Leadership, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Authority. The training took place in September 2019 organized by the UN, Makerere University Business School and the Uganda Police Force under the Transformational Leadership for Women in Uganda Police Force Programme. It was funded by both the Spotlight Initiative and the Government of Sweden.

One participant, Florence Kirabira, a Senior Superintendent was awarded a certificate for participation and recognised as a star officer. This was Florence's first time to attend any gender- forced training for women in leadership since she joined UPF in 1994.

When Florence joined the UPF, she was the only female out 28 male police officers in her cohort. Today only 17 of the 28 officers are still servicing in the Force.

“It was harder for women to join the Police Force then because of society’s perspective of forces. Society dictated that the Force is for men, and women graduates were not attracted to join the forces,” Florence reports.

After graduating from university, Florence who had a passion for uniformed jobs settled for joining the Force after a three- month military training. While there, she was exposed to military skills and gymnastics and appreciated being in the security because of the discipline that an officer observes, regarding respect for superiors, saluting and obeying orders.

Gaining confidence as a Leader

Florence’s confidence as a leader was during the training and has been able to take on more assignments. She currently coordinates the ‘Small Arms and Light Weapons Programme’ and is making a big contribution in ensuring legal guns are removed from the wrong hands. She has also been positioned to head Child and Family Protection Department Unit where she ably ensures survivors of GBV get justice based on the knowledge she gained at the training.

“This training in particular deeply addressed issues that affect women in leadership. This is an area where very few women are felt, in these positions of leadership - be it in our institutions of police, the military, community and other technical jobs. Women are not doing well in those areas. And the few women leaders that are there – very few are recognized,” Florence says.

Story 4: Victim of sexual violence gets help through the Spotlight Initiative funded helpline

By: Shohei Kawabata



Jackline recounts her story (©Shohei Kawabata)

At 17, Joyce (not real name) became a victim of sexual harassment and was threatened with defilement. Shocked and depressed due to this traumatic event, Joyce reached out to the Uganda Child Helpline (UCHL) that the European Union (EU)-United Nations (UN) Spotlight Initiative supports.

Like many Ugandan teenagers, Joyce was working in a restaurant until late in the night to support her family and pay for her school fees.

One night, an employee of the restaurant approached her and wanted to have a relationship with Joyce. When she refused, he turned aggressive and threatened her, saying that he would defile (or rape) her. She then asked the restaurant's manager for help. But two days later, she was fired since the manager was a relative of the man, and Joyce was blamed for a rumor that damaged the reputation of the restaurant.

Suddenly, Joyce lost her income and was left with psychological distress. "It was just shocking. I did not want anyone close to me know that this sad thing happened to me", Joyce says. However, she felt isolated and depressed and needed someone that she could trust and ask for support.

It was around that time when she saw a flyer about a toll-free child helpline and U-Report- a free texting service that people can report their concerns to the UN in Uganda. A week later, Joyce sent a message to U-Report for help. U-Report responded to her soon and offered phone-based psycho-social counselling for over half a year.

Due to the sexual harassment, she was afraid to meet with any men. But the counselling reduced her fear against men. As a result, Joyce recovered her self-esteem. In addition, the counselor guided her to find a nursing school where she started to go near her hometown.

EU-UN Spotlight supports the Child Helpline

Joyce’s case mirrors common experiences of sexual violence that teenagers experience in Uganda. The Uganda Violence Against Children Survey 2018 revealed that 35% girls and 17% boys experienced sexual violence during childhood.

Given the situation, EU-UN Spotlight Initiative supports Uganda Child Helpline, a toll-free reporting service of violence which operates 24/7, so that girls like Joyce can report violence.



Fred at child helpline (©Shohei Kawabata)

Fred Muzira, the counsellor at UCHL says, “Children like Joyce benefit from CHL. I encourage children to call 116 or send a message to U-Report when they face violence”. Thanks to Spotlight’s support, UCHL will reach over 3,000 child victims of violence annually throughout the country and in the Spotlight districts.

In 2019, Joyce turned 18 years old and has fully recovered from the trauma. She tells us that “I want to work for civil society organization. I want to support refugees in Uganda”. As such, the EU-UN Spotlight continues to support UCHL to create a mechanism to protect victims of violence in Uganda.

Story 5: From a stigma status to a gender champion

By: Eva Sibanda

According to available data, approximately 16% of Ugandans have disabilities – the largest percentage of which are from Northern Uganda. During North Uganda war led by the Lord’s Resistance Army, many women lost their limbs from landmines or gunshot wounds, were mutilated by rebels, sustained injuries in fires, or were never vaccinated for disabling illnesses such as polio.

Women with disabilities are particularly at-risk of sexual and gender-based violence because of social exclusion, limited mobility, lack of support structures, communication barriers, and social perceptions that they are weak, stupid, or asexual. Often, women with disabilities find themselves trapped in abusive relationships because they are financially and socially dependent on their partners and families for survival.

Civil Society organizations, particularly the women’s movement, have played a crucial role in pushing the issue of VAWG (including SGBV and harmful practices) as well as of SRHR into the national and international agenda. They are also instrumental to driving legislative and policy change, challenging social norms and delivering services to survivors. The elimination of VAWG cannot be achieved without a strong and empowered civil society and autonomous women’s movement.

To align with the “leave no one behind” principle, targeted attention is given to communities at high-risk of violence, including refugees, adolescents, sex workers, in school and out of school girls, women and girls with disabilities, and those living with HIV/AIDs, the National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda (NOWUDU). The organization has been very instrumental in advocating for an inclusive women’s movement in Uganda. Formed in 1999, NOWUDU is a legally registered women-led organisation formed by a group of women and youth with disabilities.

One of NOWUDU’s beneficiaries is 60-year-old Angella Muhindo who selected was from her community to be trained and empowered to become a leader. Angella is a member of the *Katoka Batoro People with Disabilities* group and is benefiting immensely from the offered training. She is now a leader in her community, feels heard and is a confident speaker of her rights and those of other women with disabilities. Angella is especially passionate about equal opportunities for women and girls with disabilities.



Angella Muhindo

Angella illustrated her personal experience around land inheritance and the stigma and discrimination that she faces due to her physical disability. Angella illustrated that she lived on land that her mother bought for the family, but following the death of her mother, her uncles denied her the legal right to the land. Her maternal uncles reclaimed the land even though her mother's legal will left the land to her. NUWODU training aided Angella to understand her legal rights and use it for reclaiming the land. Now Angella is a

community champion.

“We have been taught about gender issues, about the work. Also, we people with disabilities we can do the work which people who are not with disabilities can do. I can write, they can write. I can build a house; they can build a house. I can ride a bicycle; they can ride a bicycle. I can buy land, also they can buy land. And I must have a share to my father’s property even if I have disabilities,” Angella says.



Persons with disability posing for a photo after the training on leadership

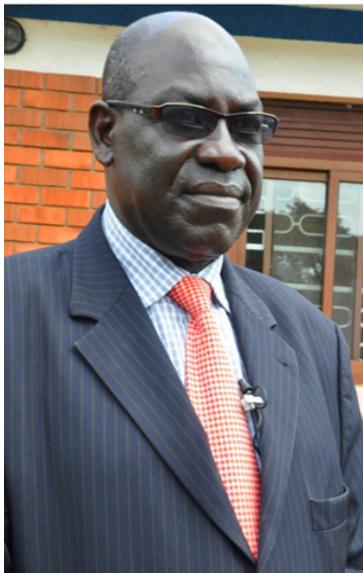
Testimonials

Angel Kabera, Student Gayaza High School

"In my opinion boys and men should play a big part in ending sexual harassment in schools. If we create an alliance against boys and men, we don't solve the problem. It would be good to see men supporting gender equality and ending violence against women through simply being respectful to women, treating them as equal,"

SASA! TOGETHER -THE START PHASE

Preventing violence against women is critical work that requires commitment, focus and community. UGANET is using SASA as an intervention to prevent violence against women and girls, in Tororo, Bundibugyo and Kasese.



JOHN FABIAN OLWENY

Community Leader
Deputy Prime Minister
Ting Adhola Cultural Institution

"Women have been facing a problem of not being given equal access to property. According to our inheritance practices, land which is a principal asset is largely controlled by men. If a man passes on, a son inherits the property, the girl children are left out and the widow is usually not considered. The men usually make key decisions on production, take the produce to the market and also decide how the proceeds are spent. We welcome the SASA approach which will help us explore how we can address these problems."



Jaël Chungé-Khama, UNHCR Protection Officer

"Through the EU spotlight funding, UNHCR is able to increase support for the prevention and response of SGBV to refugees and members of the host community in Arua district. Through the community volunteers, we have been able to create a lot of awareness and this has impacted on positive lifestyle and attitudes among the members of the community."

Peter, 43 years old resident of Nabokotom village in Amudat District

"When I grew up and it was my time to marry, in my mind were all the messages from my father about the work of a woman in a home. I kept doing what me as the man of the house could do and left the rest of the work for my wife could do. In late August 2019, I was invited by Communication for Development Foundation Uganda (CDFU) for a training on SASA! in Kalas girls' primary school. I got to know that we men need to work hand in hand with our wives and help the women in communities. I kept on reflecting what my wife was undergoing by doing all this work alone and it is from there that I developed an idea to help my wife in doing the work, but how to start it was the problem. It happened one morning when my wife was going to milk cows as she usually did. This time she was not alone I had to also woken up, picked my water jug and I proceeded to milk some cows as a sign of helping her. I have now gone further to help her with cooking, washing of clothes and doing the garden, and right now we are now a happy family. I thank CDFU for teaching me which has now made me a real man at home and in the whole village."

Mr. John K Byamukama, The Chairperson LCV, Kyegegwa District Local Government,

"I thank the UHRC for the workshop. Indeed, the problem of violence against women is very rampant in our district. We have always struggled to eradicate it but we have not been successful. Now with the support of the UHRC and the UN, I promise that I am going to work tooth and nail to have the byelaws and ordinances in place. However, even before that, I will make sure that we put in place community structures to work with Police and other stakeholders to foil early marriages in the district."

Godfrey Kiwedde, Civil Society Activist

"This is the first training of its kind that I have attended. Other trainings only equip people with knowledge on SGBV, but the Uganda Human Rights Commission has gone further to equip us with knowledge on how to make bye laws. I believe that although there are laws on violence against women at the national level, we also need byelaws and ordinances to specifically address certain issues that may not be addressed by the national laws. I also thank the UHRC for having brought on board key people like the Mayor of Kasese Municipality who are very key in the formulation and implementation of the laws. As a civil society representative, I pledge to closely work with and support the different stakeholders formulate and implement the ordinances/byelaws."

Testimonies from AWLI Alumni

*Through my action project, I created a space for both women and men to talk about the issue of land rights because in Mpigi it is a big issue that contributes to the increase of domestic violence cases. I was happy that the participants agreed that patriarchy was a big evil in our society that needs to be addressed in order for women to enjoy their rights. Thanks to the feminist skills and knowledge impacted on me by AMWA, I am now able to infuse a feminist analysis in land rights - **Rita Aciro, Mpigi District***

*I had a great time implementing my action project. Through my community action project, I was able to mobilize district leaders from my area, civil society organizations and community members to deliberate on the education ordinance section 23 and teenage pregnancies. We all agreed to collectively strategize and put end to this. Thanks to AMWA and UN Women Uganda, I am now influencing decision makers in my community - **Sarah Iyer, Lira District***

Barbara Wabwire, Parish Chief, Tororo District

"They [FAWE Second Chance Education recipients] are so excited. Initially not many girls would turn up, now they are very punctual and attend classes. They Feel The Love Now. These girls were idle in the village but now they have hope."



Barbara Wabwire (Parish Chief, Tororo). Credit: Eva Sinbanda/UN Women

Female MAP Participant

“...For all the years I have lived with my husband I have never been given a privilege for ownership of resources...I wish our husbands could listen to us, and stop using power over us wrongly and learn to treat us as wives... We have too much work at home and or husbands do not share roles and responsibilities, they do not respect us as wives, and we would like to see equal education of children without segregating girls...”

EMAP Male Participant

“Previously I did not know that beating my wife, insulting her, and threatening her to give me sex is violence, but later after joining EMAP group, I now engage my wife into constructive discussions on the resources that we have as a family, we now make decisions together as a family.”

Rebecca Kwagala, Head of UNICEF's Moroto Office

"Spotlight takes a whole society and UN approach to address the legislative and policy gaps, strengthen institutions, promote gender-equitable attitudes, provides quality services and end violence against women and children. With support from the European Union, we are now seeing UN Agencies working together to end violence"

Hon Janet Mukwaya, former Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development

"Over the years, the Ministry of Gender has worked with Development Partners on various programmes on ending violence against women and girls. I am confident that more progress will be made under the Spotlight Initiative."

Communications and Visibility

Signing Ceremony

On 7 June 2019, the MGLSD held a small signing ceremony of the country programme document (CPD), which was attended by Hon. Janat Mukwaya, the Minister of Gender Labour and Social Development; Ms. Rosa Malango, UN Resident Coordinator; Ms. Anna Merrifield, the Deputy Head of the EU Delegation in Uganda and Heads or Deputies of recipient UN agencies. Other participants were technical teams, and members of the media. Both the Minister and the Permanent Secretary of the MGLSD expressed their strong commitment to the Spotlight Initiative.

Prior to the meeting, both the technical and communications teams developed an executive summary of the CPD, as well as a Q&A sheet which were distributed to the press and participants. To enhance its visibility, a backdrop banners, 10 pull-up banners, 1000 brochures, 500 branded notebooks, 500 pens and 500 coat pins were produced and disseminated. The signing ceremony garnered strong media coverage, including on NBS News and an NTV story available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EWHuorjCzq0>. It was also featured on the twitter accounts of UN in Uganda, UNDP in Uganda, UN Women in Uganda, and the EU Delegation.



(L) Gender, Labour and Social Development Minister, Hon. Janat Mukwaya (Left) and the UN Resident Coordinator, Ms. Rosa Malango append their signatures on Spotlight Initiative Country Programme Document on June 7, 2019 at the ministry offices in Kampala. (R) The Minister and UN Resident Coordinator Deputy Head of EU Delegation, Head of UN participating agencies and Technical staff at MGLSD posing for a photo at the signing (@Monicah Aturinda)

National Inception Meeting

A National Inception Meeting was held on 20 and 21 August in Kampala. The workshop drew participants from Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, civil society, cultural institutions, private sector, academia

and the district leadership of the seven participating districts including the Chairperson, Chief Administrative Officers, Community Development Officers and Probation Officers of the participating districts. The European Union and the UN Country Team were likewise represented and gave opening remarks.

The Acting Permanent Secretary, MGLSD, Mr. James Ebitu, led the workshop and represented the Minister MGLSD. The ministry was strongly represented and actively engaged in the presentations and leadership, representing a renewed relationship and commitment to the Initiative from the two new Commissioners for the Department of Gender and Women's Affairs and the Department of Children and Youth. The feedback from the meeting was positive.

District Inception meetings

Following the successful signing ceremony and inception meeting at national level, the communications function enhanced visibility of Spotlight's District Inception Meetings held from 16-20 September 2019 in five districts. The inception meetings aimed at creating awareness and formally introduce the Spotlight Initiative to participating District Local Governments, other government partners, civil society organizations, representatives of local women's groups, and the community at large. They were attended by representatives from sub-county, civil society partners, religious and cultural leaders, media, police, government, United Nations and women representatives from local groups. The events were posted to UN's online platforms including social media. Civil society partners ran short radio spots in the lead-up to the district meetings.



(L) Spotlight's stakeholders that attended the inception meeting in Amudat District pose for a photo (@Monicah Aturinda). (Below) Spotlight's stakeholders during the inception meeting in Toronto District (@Monicah Aturinda)



The Ambassador of Netherlands participating in 16 Days March Credit: Eva Sibanda/UN Women Uganda

16 Days of Activism¹⁴⁹

Spotlight participated in the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence from 25 November (the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women to) 10 December (Human Rights Day). The commemoration is an organizing strategy by individuals and organizations to call for prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls. A series of events through the 16 Days were held to generate discussions and solutions around gender-based violence as summarized below:

- National Launch of 16 Days activities: A National Launch was held on 25th November - the International Day of the Elimination of Violence Against Women at Imperial Hotel in Kampala. It was preceded by a march through Kampala.
- Awareness raising through Uganda Police Force's caravan: On 26 November 2019, a caravan was flagged off from Kampala to drive across the country to sensitise communities on violence against women and girls under a Uganda Police Force initiative supported by Spotlight. Districts visited included Kampala, Iganga and Kamuli where communities participated in GBV focused dialogues.



(L-R) Police caravan and children displaying art depicting GBV in Kampala

- Raising awareness through boda boda riders: On 5 December, 500 boda-boda riders led by SafeBoda's director Ricky Rapa, police officers and partners

¹⁴⁹ Funding for activities during 16 Days of Activism were complemented by The Embassy of Sweden through the Joint Programme on Gender-Based Violence (JPGBV). Both initiatives received equal visibility, however, in Spotlight-supported districts only Spotlight visibility materials were utilized. The MGLSD invited EU Ambassador and the EU Heads of Missions to participate in the launch of 16 Days and in many of the activities during this campaign. Different Ambassadors were able to participate, as their schedule permitted, and included the Spotlight Initiative in their remarks.

traversed Kampala city centre in a slow ride activity that ended at the City Square where a dialogue on VAWG and sexual harassment against women and girls was held. The event drew attention to all other forms of violence against women and girls in public spaces, including public transport. It was organized in partnership with Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) and Uganda Police Force. While the EU Ambassador was not able to attend, the Ambassador of Sweden helped lead the procession.



(Right) The Ambassador of Sweden taking his first ever ride with Director of Safe Boda and a police officer carrying a placard participates in the ride (Above) Youth participating in the slow ride by march behind boda-bodas (@ Eva Sibanda)

Training of journalists on GBV: On 27 November, Spotlight partnered with the International Association of Women in Radio and Television to sensitize journalists, Radio presenters, TV presenters and bloggers to create public awareness on ending violence against women and girls.



Spotlight supported the **Y+ Beauty Pageant** which fights factors that may lead to Gender Based Violence against young people living with HIV stigma and celebrates positive futures for positive people. On 22nd November 2019, two winners were crowned winners of the Y+ Beauty Pageant and will carry title of ambassadors for one year. The Y+ Beauty Pageant marked the end of a two-months campaign against stigma and discrimination among young people living with HIV and violence against women and girls.



Spotlight Partners Hosts the EU Ambassador and EU Heads of Mission

On 10 December 2019, the Spotlight Initiative – led by the District Local Government, civil society implementing partners, and local community leaders – hosted the EU Ambassador and Heads of Mission of eight EU Member States (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, and Sweden) in Tororo District during their annual HOM Retreat. This visit was organized by the EU Delegation in Uganda and the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office.

The delegation interacted with 105 girls under FAWE’s ‘Second Chance’ education programme for girls and young women (ages 14-24) who have dropped out of school due to pregnancy, marriage, engagement in commercial sex for survival, among others. FAWE is one of Spotlight’s civil society’s implementing partners. Two graduates of the programme and one male champion gave very powerful testimonies. A few girls presented a poem on child while others sang about empowering girls and ending child marriage. Speeches were made by Assistant CAO, Deputy Chairperson LC5,

Chairperson LC3, Spotlight's Programme Coordinator, the Executive Director of FAWE, the acting deputy country director of UN Women, and the Italian Ambassador, on behalf of the EU. The Heads of Mission distributed award certificates to the 2019 beneficiaries of Second Chance Education.



(L) H.E. Ambassador Netherlands; Executive Director FAWE, Susan Tumusiime; and H.E. Ambassador Italy presenting one of the young mothers with a beneficiary letter. (R) Rebecca Kwagala, UNICEF'S Head of the Moroto Office and Cecile Mukarubuga, then Acting Deputy Director, UN Women dancing with beneficiaries

Behaviour Change Communications Campaigns

As part of a communication for development (C4D), social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) and external Communications and Visibility Implementation Plan, members of the sub-committee meetings from UNICEF, UNHCR and UNWOMEN organized community-based activities under an agreed template that informs the communication objectives per output and monitoring timelines from June to September 2019. Plans are in place to reconvene regular sub-committee meetings to provide updates on implementation of the progress of community activities in school and out of school. In 2020, focus will be harmonizing all the campaigns implemented by RUNOs.

Recognition of the Spotlight brand in the media

Spotlight used of social media to cover Spotlight funded events, conferences, trainings and other activities hence increasing visibility efforts to end VAWG and HP In Uganda and promote sexual and reproductive health rights. Examples of social media posts are in the annex section.



EU Ambassador, Attilio Pacifici, UN Women Country representative, Dr. Maxime Houinato and Deputy Speaker of Parliament Jacob Olanya, along with the Uganda Law Society during the launch of the «pulida Wo App – a mobile telephone application to access free legal aında services – during Pro Bono day on June 2019.

Annual Reports and Annexes can be found [here](#).

Annex A

Uganda Outcome 1 Summary table

| Outcome Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---|
| Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP exist 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 | Yes | | 1.1 Legal Age of Marriage | | | SIGI report for 2019 does not provide results for the indicated categories in the Spotlight Online Platform, 2014 data was used for baseline. Below are the SIGI results and scoring system used in Uganda 2019 SIGI report. Scores on Discrimination in the family (54%): Legal framework on child marriage (50%); Percentage of girls under 18 married (23%); Legal framework on household responsibilities (50%); Female to male ratio of time spent on unpaid care work (3.9); Legal framework on inheritance (50%) and Legal framework on divorce(75%) Restricted physical integrity(34%) : Legal framework on violence against women (75%); Proportion of the female population justifying domestic violence (58%); Prevalence of domestic violence against women (lifetime) (50%); Legal framework on female genital mutilation (FGM) 50%; Share of women who think FGM should continue (9%); Share of women who have undergone FGM (1%); Sex ratio at birth (natural =105) 105; Legal framework on reproductive rights (75%); Female population with unmet needs for family planning(30%) |
| | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.00 | |
| | | | Parental Authority in Marriage | | | |
| | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | |
| | | | Parental Authority in Divorce | | | |
| | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | |
| | | | Inheritance Rights of Widows | | | |
| | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.00 | |
| | | | Inheritance Rights of Daughters | | | |
| | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.00 | |
| | | | Laws against Domestic Violence | | | |
| | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| | Laws against Rape | | | | | |
| 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.25 | | | |
| | Laws against Sexual Harassment | | | | | |
| 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | | | |
| Output Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
| Indicator 1.1.1 Number of new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that are in line with Uganda' commitments at regional and international levels on human rights standards and respond to the right respond to the rights of women and girls, particularly vulnerable women and girls | | Developed or Strengthened | | | | |
| | Yes | 0 | 2 | 2 | 9 | New Policies: National Health Policy forAdolescents Sexual and Reproductive HealthPolicy Advancement of targeted gender equality bills: Two bills were successfully read on the floor of Parliament, after receiving Cabinet approval - Sexual Offences Bill 2019 and Employment (Amendment) Bill2019 Important progress has also been made on the Marriage Bill, Succession (Amendment) Bill, and Legal AidBill. A Regulatory Impact Assessment for the Child Policy was completed, and the Child Policy is ready to be submitted to Cabinet. Uganda Indicator: 3 District Local Governments developed by-laws addressing VAWG and SRHR. |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------------------------|----|-----|-----|---|
| Indicator 1.1.4 Number of supported 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 | Yes | 0 | 50 | 172 | 500 | A total of 172 (F:127, M:45) women's rights advocates were trained in strategic advocacy and the content of the priority bills, which enhanced collaboration and targeted advocacy. Capacity building was undertaken by five umbrella women's rights organisations (CEDOVIP, UWOPA, WHRD, UWONET) as follows: 27 members (18F, 7M) of the Domestic Violence Act Coalition 55 (55F) Women Human Rights Defenders 52 (40F, 12M) members of the Marriage and Divorce Bill Coalition 40 media personnel |
| Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians, Uganda Law Reform Commission 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, including the promotion of women and girls SRHR and implement the same | Yes | Parliamentarians | | | | Capacity building for Parliamentarians focused on GRB, rather than capacity for VAWG legislation/policies in 2019. This was in part because Members of Parliament and the Uganda Law Reform Commission focused their time on reform of electoral laws ahead of the 2021 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Nonetheless, there was significant engagement with and advocacy papers developed for Parliamentarians on target bills - including through the Women's Parliamentarian Association and women's networks. |
| | | 0 | 25 | 0 | 100 | |
| | | Women Parliamentarians | | | | |
| | | 0 | 9 | 0 | 36 | |
| | | Human Rights Staff | | | | |
| | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 50 | |
| Women Human Rights Staff | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3 | 0 | 16 | | | |

These programme tables were generated by the Spotlight Initiative Online Platform, which is currently in pilot phase. In some cases, individual programmes' data has been modified to standardize the presentation across all Spotlight countries and regions. The wording of indicators and other narrative references in the tables are drawn from the Global-level theory of change and are not aligned to respective programme contexts or to local specificities. For these reasons, each programme is encouraged to present the specific Programme results framework to the National Steering Committee.

Uganda Outcome 2 Summary table

| Outcome Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
|--|------------|---|-------------|------------------------------|--------|--|
| Indicator2.1 Existence of a functioning nation a land/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest level for addressing VAWG/ VAC/HP and promoting SRHR, that includes representation from marginalized groups | Yes | Coordination Mechanism? | | | | No significant progress was made in 2019 towards establishment of an OPM-level national coordination structure. However, progress has continued towards strengthening multi-sector level coordination through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and district local governments, including to ensure representation from marginalized groups. |
| | | No | No | No | Yes | |
| | | LNOB? | | | | |
| | | No | No | No | Yes | |
| Indicator2.2 Percentage of nation albudget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP | Yes | Is there a national budget allocation? | | | | Data has not yet been compiled; this is included in a forthcoming study, and baseline and targets will be adjusted accordingly. However, available data from the EOC's assessment of sector Budget FrameworkPapers compliance to Gender and Equity requirements shows an over all improvement in the total amount of funds allocated gender and equity.Districtlocal government compliance also increased from 39% in 2018/2019 to 42% in 2019/2020. Uganda Indicator: The percentage of District Local Government Budget allocation to ending GBV and promoting SRHR in fiscal year 2019/2020 is a sfollows:Tororo(0.48%); Kasese (2.54%); Kitgum (0.09%); Amudat (6.72%); Arua (0.43%); Kyegegwa(0.04%). |
| | | No | No | No | Yes | |
| | | What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated? | | | | |
| | | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.00% | |
| Output Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
| Indicator2.1.1 Number of relevant MDAs andDLGs that develop strategies,plansand/ or programmest oprevent and respond to VAWG,includingSGBV/ HP andpromote women and girls'SRHR, including for vulnerable women andgirls. | Yes | National Level | | | | Name o fPlan: Operational Guidelines for National Sexuality Education Framework for Schools in Uganda, Name of Institution: Ministry of Education and Sport (MoES), Sector: Education, National/Sub-National: national Name of Plan: Gender Planning and Budgeting Compliance Tools for the National Development Plan III, Name of Institution: National Planning Authority , Sector: National/Sub-National: national |
| | | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| | | Sub-National Level | | | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Indicator 2.1.5 Number of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG, including SGBV/HP and the promotion of women and girls' SRHR in their curriculum, as per international standards (pre and in-service) | Yes | 0 | 2 | 1 | 10 | Name of Training Institute: Judicial Training Institute,: National, Sector: Justice |
| Indicator 2.2.1 There is a national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms established and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans | Yes | There is no coordination mechanism | There is no coordination mechanism | Yes, with a clear mandate and governance structure | Established at the highest level Composed of relevant stakeholders With a clear mandate and governance structure With annual work plans | Targets: 2 national multi-stakeholders coordination mechanisms (MGLSD and OPM); 1SGBV Coordination Forum in Refugee Setting; and operational structures in 7districts. |
| Indicator 2.3.2 Percentage of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and to promote women and girls' SRHR | Yes | Parliamentarians | | | | In 2019, 55 Members of Parliament (representing 13% of MPs) from 8 Parliamentary Committees (Gender and Rights; Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Tourism; Agriculture; Physical Infrastructure; Health; Education; and Science and Technology) acquired knowledge on how to operationalize the gender and equity compliance tools for effective review and oversight of sector compliance to the Gender and Equity Certificate in line with PFMA of 2015. MPs participation in the training was limited because many of them were in their constituencies campaigning for votes. |
| | | 0 | 15.04% | 12% | 70.13% | |
| | | Women Parliamentarians | | | | |
| | | 0 | 15.29% | 13% | 70.70% | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and to promote women and girls' SRHR | Yes | Parliamentarians | | | | *These numbers may be higher, however, the government official who provided the data has not been able to access it to provide the final totals and gender disaggregation due to the COVID lockdown. These numbers may need to be adjusted. At least 203 government officials from Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; District Local Governments; and the Budget Monitoring Accountability Unit were equipped with Gender and Equity Compacts and GRB check lists and trained on gender and equity planning and budgeting. |
| | | 0 | 25 | 203 | 200 | |
| | | Women Parliamentarians | | | | |
| | | 0 | 9 | 45 | 36 | |
| Indicator 2.3.4 Number of women's rights advocates with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and to promote women and girls' SRHR | Yes | 0 | 270 | 270 | 540 | Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) mobilized 270 (F=180:M=90) women's rights advocates into 18 GRB Clubs in five districts (Amudat, Tororo, Kitgum, Kampala and Kasese). The advocates acquired skills in effective advocacy for gender responsive district plans, budgets and services. These GRB Clubs have already successfully influenced district draft budgets and other commitments to address identified issues. |

Uganda Outcome 3 Summary table

| Outcome Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
|--|------------|----------|----------------|------------------------------|--------|--|
| Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think a man is justified for hitting or beating his wife under enumerated circumstances, by sex and age | Yes | 50.50% | 50.50% | 50.50% | 43.50% | In 2019, there is no data reported at national level as the next UDHS will be held in 2021. However, at district level, SASA! Rapid Assessment (2019) in three districts (Amudat, Kasese and Tororo) revealed that 62% of 1723 people interviewed believe a man is justified for hitting or beating his wife under enumerated circumstances. District breakdown: (i) Amudat: F:70%, M:84%; (ii) Kasese: F:56%, M:57%; (iii) Tororo: F:55%, M:52% |
| Indicator 3.2 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM (in areas where FGM takes place). Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to child marriage (in target districts) | Yes | | FGM | | | National figures are unavailable for these indicators. However, a SASA! Rapid Assessment (2019) in three districts (Amudat, Kasese and Tororo) revealed that 61% of 1,723 people interviewed think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM. These figures will be updated after the completion of the more comprehensive KAP survey. Uganda Indicator 3.2.6: 75 communities participated in a public declaration against child marriage. 12 communities participated in a public dialogue leading up to a declaration to support abandonment of FGM. |
| | | 48.00% | 48.00% | 48.00% | 38.00% | |
| | | | Child Marriage | | | |
| | | 61.00% | 61.00% | 61.00% | 50.00% | |
| Output Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
| Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of draft new and/or strengthened Sexuality Education programmes, for in and out of school settings. | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | In 2019, Spotlight supported the Ministry of Education and Sports to develop Operational Guidelines for the Sexuality Education Framework for Schools in Uganda, as well as SE resource materials for teachers, short SE readers, SE package for the 61 schools of the deaf, and the national menstrual health management guidelines. In 2019, Spotlight supported the MGLSD to develop a national coordination strategy and guidelines on sexuality education for out-of-school adolescents and youth. We anticipate that this will be completed in 2020. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------|--------|--|
| 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 (in Spotlight supported sub-counties) | Yes | | In-School Programmes | | | <p>Second Chance Education: 232 in-school girls are enrolled and benefiting from second chance education, which targets most at risk girls and child mothers who have dropped out of school and enable them to return to school;</p> <p>ELA Clubs: 933 out-of-school girls are enrolled in ELA Clubs (Empowerment and Livelihoods for Adolescents)</p> <p>Refugee Communities: 5579 girls in refugee settlements were engaged through Girl Shine (481) and through Safe Spaces (5098). An additional 600 students were reached through SGBV dialogues in schools.</p> <p>* Note that these figures include young mothers up to 22 years old.</p> <p>Uganda Indicator 3.1.3: Spotlight supported the MGLSD to reach 2,850 mothers and fathers (Fathers: 1,638; Mothers: 1,212) through positive parenting interventions.</p> |
| | | 0 | 10917 | 600 | 43,668 | |
| | | | In-School Programmes Girls | | | |
| | | 0 | 5772 | 300 | 22,088 | |
| | | | In-School Programmes Boys | | | |
| | | 0 | 5145 | 300 | 21,580 | |
| | | | Out-of-School Programmes | | | |
| | | 0 | 8250 | 6,744 | 33,500 | |
| | | | Out-of-School Programmes Girls | | | |
| | | 0 | 8250 | 6,744 | 33,500 | |
| | Out-of-School Programmes Boys | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 | Yes | | Women | | | <p>Male Action Groups (MAG): 154 parish Male Action Groups, consisting of 25-30 members each, were formed in Kasese, Kyegegwa, Tororo, Kitgum, Amudat and Arua Districts.</p> <p>SASA!: 870 (F:444; M:426) community activists in three districts have been engaged and mentored by SASA! IPs. In 2020, the CAs will begin engaging more regularly with community groups (SASA! groups)</p> <p>Refugee Communities: 1,536 refugee women and men participated in community programmes promoting gender equitable norms. Including, Male Action Groups (75), Anti-GBV Clubs (220), GBV Task Force (270), Community Watch Group (35) and SASA! (150); Engaging Men Through Accountable Practices (EMAP) Groups (135); Female Adult Literacy groups (40)</p> <p>** Note that children engaged in community programmes (ELA and FAWE) were captured under Output 3.1.2</p> <p>Uganda Indicator 3.2.5: 1289 (F:658; M:631) community workers have increased capacity to engage in SBC communication (using the SASA! methodology)</p> <p>Uganda Indicator 3.2.7: 5,180 women (including youth) have benefited from skilling and livelihood opportunities</p> <p>Uganda Indicator 3.2.8: 13 communities (7 urban, 6 refugee) were supported to improve safety in public spaces.</p> <p>In refugee communities, 5 Women and Girls' Centers in Imvepi and Rhino Camp provided safe spaces for 5098 refugee women and girls and 970 Ugandan women. Safety audits/assessments were conducted in Imvepi, Omugo, and Ofua, identify in-gang mapping hotspots, which resulted in information of neighborhood watch groups and collaboration with police. 168 solar streetlights were installed across three settlements (Imvepi, Rhino Camp, and Kyaka). For income generation and reduce SGBV risks, 110 urban refugees in Kampala were trained to make fireless cooking energy baskets.</p> <p>In Kampala 5 Divisions and 2 Municipalities were identified as hotspots for VAW in public spaces. Risk mitigation plans were developed and initiated to improve lighting, sanitation, and infrastructure to enhance safety.</p> |
| | | 0 | 10,899 | 1,341 | 99,596 | |
| | | | Men | | | |
| | | 0 | 10,651 | 5,377 | 98,604 | |
| | | | Girls | | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | Boys | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|---|---------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping | Yes | | Women | | | <p>*Age breakdown was not available. Girls were included in women figures and boys included in men.</p> <p>The original target setting for this indicator did not include many of the relevant campaigns, nor the extent of the reach of religious communication channels. Milestones will be adjusted according as follows: Y1 (6,000,000); Y2 (3,000,000); Y3: (1,500,000); Y4: (1,500,000)</p> <p>Religious Leaders: Religious leaders reached 500,000 persons directly and an estimated 5,000,000 through their communication channels. 77 (F:25) cultural leaders were also reached. [UBOS population statistics utilized to disaggregate by women and men reached by religious leaders.]</p> <p>Make Happiness Not Violence: 3,716,026 people were reached through this multi-media campaign. This included TV spot messages broadcast on two channels (NTV -84 spot messages; NBS - 51 spot messages) and five radio talk shows. [Ipsos and Geopol Reports]</p> <p>HeForShe: HeForShe events reached more than 2034 men and 280 women -- 500 male boda riders; 220 police during police ride; 1,594 (F:280) boxers and fans through a HeForShe dialogue with Uganda Boxing Club. Male Engagement Forums and Positive Masculinity dialogues also took place, but number of men reached is not available. [Program Progress Reports]</p> <p>Refugees: More than 30,000 refugees were reached through four radio talk shows (Radio Pacis in Arua; BRITPP in Kyegegwa District). The talk shows discussed types, causes, consequences of SGBV, prevention measures, responsibilities and obligations of refugees, referral pathways, and peaceful coexistence between the refugee and the host communities. [Refuge population statistics: F:52%, M:48%]. An additional 12,602 refugee men and women were reached through other community mobilization and norm change outreaches.</p> <p>Positive Parenting: 18,289 (F:9,072; M:9,217) parents, caregivers, and community stakeholders (para-social workers, local government officials, faith leaders, civil society, teachers, etc.) were reached with positive parenting messages (including addressing gender equitable norms, values, and attitudes). Of these 428 (M:244; F:204) were community stakeholders during the dissemination of national parenting guidelines; 15, 011 parents and care givers were reached with parenting messages [used population estimates F:51%; M:49%]; 2,850 mothers and fathers (F:1212;M:1638) were directly engaged and empowered using the parenting guidelines.</p> <p>Campaign: 6,734 (M:4,502; F:2,232) were reached with messages on gender transformation and equity 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 and femininities.</p> <p>Male Action Group Outreach: 154 parish MAGs reached over 39,750 people through Door to door visits and couple counselling sessions and community dialogues.</p> <p>FGM Dialogues: 9,681 people were engaged in FGM dialogues and community public declarations against FGM.</p> <p>Civil Society Helplines: 726 reached by civil society partners through a free helpline</p> |
| | | 0 | 159,372 | 4,813,767 | 6,120,000 | |
| | | | Men | | | |
| | | 0 | 153,542 | 4,522,434 | 5,880,000 | |
| | | | Girls | | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 648,633 | |
| | Boys | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 646,038 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|-------------------------------|---|-----|---|
| Indicator 3.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions (media and work places) that have been supported to develop and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, including vulnerable women and girls, in line with Uganda's commitments to international HR standards. | Yes | | EVAWG Policies | | | |
| | | 0 | 15 | 2 | 102 | |
| | | | EVAWG Policies including LNOB | | | |
| | | 0 | 15 | 2 | 102 | Name Institution: Makerere University, Name of Policy: Sexual Harassment Policy, Sector/Area of Work : Education, LNOB? Y/N: Y Name Institution: Gulu University, Name of Policy: Sexual Harassment Policy, Sector/Area of Work : Education, LNOB? Y/N: Y |

Uganda Outcome 4 Summary table

| Outcome Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
|--|------------|----------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|
| Indicator 4.1 Number of women including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help | Yes | | Women | | | There is no data for 2019 as the next UDHS is planned for 2021. In terms of percentages, help seeking behavior at baseline was as follows: Women and girls: 33% (Sexual: 12.5%; Physical : 31.4%; Both: 40.7%) Girls: 23.9% Sector Women and Girls: Medical: 5.3%; Police: 16.4%; Lawyer: 0.6% Social Work: 1.6% |
| | | 1,682 | 1,682 | 1,682 | 2,000 | |
| | | | Girls | | | |
| | | 223 | 223 | 223 | 300 | |
| Indicator 4.2a) Number of VAWG cases (domestic violence, rape, defilement) reported to the police, b) the proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c) proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g., past 12 months) | Yes | | Reported | | | 2019 Domestic Violence - Reported: 13,693; Charged: 10.15%; Convicted: 2.6% Defilement - Reported: 13,613; Charged: 42.11%; Convicted: 7.5% Rape - Reported: 1,528; Charged: 45.03%; Convicted: 1.3% |
| | | 30,862 | 32,000 | 28,834 | 32,200 | |
| | | | Brought to Court (%) | | | |
| | | 23.90% | 25.66% | 27.09% | 34.88% | |
| | | 3.80% | 4.80% | 4.86% | 10.00% | |
| | | | Convictions | | | |
| Output Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
| Indicator 4.1.3 Existence of developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols inline with the guidance and tools for essential services for women and girls subject to violence. | Yes | | Developed | | | Uganda Indicator 4.1.3.b. In 2019, Spotlight supported four sectors to develop and/or strengthen national guidelines or protocols (SOPs, tools), for delivery of integrated essential services, as follows: Spotlight supported the Ministry of Health to develop STI Guidelines and Protocols, as well as referral guides for health workers and clinical examination forms. Spotlight also supported the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to revise and strengthen guidelines for GBV Referral Pathways. Spotlight supported the Uganda Police Force to develop SOPs for management of cases of GBV and VAC, and the Directorate of Public Prosecutions to develop a cross-sectoral Handbook for Victims-Centered Investigation, Prosecution, and Adjudication of GBV (near completion). |
| | | No | Yes | No | Yes | |
| | | | Strengthened | | | |
| | | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|------------------------------------|-----|-------|---|
| 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 girls victims/survivors of violence (by sector) | Yes | 0 | Government Service Providers | | 5,295 | <p>Judicial and DPP: 175; Police: 130; Health Workers: 20; Social Welfare (CDOs and para-social workers): 599; Teachers and school personnel: 724</p> <p>The focus in 2019 was refining curriculum and tools, with capacity building beginning in earnest in 2020. Although not typically considered "essential service" workers, we have included 700 (F:253;M:447) teachers and school personnel who were oriented on violence against children in schools (VACiS), the Reporting, Tracking, Response and Referral Guidelines (RTRR) for VACiS, the Ministry of Education's Child Friendly Schools Model, among others. It also includes 24 (F:21;M:3) teachers in Rhino Camp refugee settlements who received training on SGBV and reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>Note that we have included 580 para-social workers in the Social Service Providers figures. These are community workers, but have been recognized by the MGLSD and included as part of their social welfare workforce.</p> |
| | | | Women Government Service Providers | | | |
| | | 0 | 376 | 738 | 2,156 | |
| Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl's survivors/victims of violence, including SGBV/HP, that have increased a) knowledge of and b) access to quality essential services, within the last 12 months | Yes | 0 | a) Girls with Knowledge of ES | | 0 | <p>The data for this indicator is pending and will be adjusted shortly. However, in 2019: National Child Helpline Referrals: Through Spotlight support, the CHL reached 2,569 children nationally, with 247 (F: 186, M:61) referred for district services in the Spotlight-supported districts. Health (F:26, M:3); Social Work (F:94; M: 47); Police (F:64; M:11); and Legal Aid (F:2). An additional 118 children were supported and referred through the refugee GBVIMS.</p> <p>Refugee GBVIMS Referrals: The GBVIMS system (not Spotlight supported) reports demonstrate that in the Spotlight supported refugee-hosting districts, there were 1457 reported incidents of SGBV (F:1338; M:119), which were referred for services to Spotlight and non-Spotlight partners: Health: 204; Psychosocial: 1457; Safety and Security: 162; Legal Aid: 436; Shelter/Safe House: 32; Livelihoods: 408.</p> <p>Legal Aid: In Spotlight districts, CSO partners and supported informal justice system actors reached 1535 (F:969) with legal aid services, and 9611 (F:3527) people were reached through legal aid outreach, including targeted clinics for vulnerable groups [218 PWD (F:122); 185 PLWHIV (F:104); 1951 youth (F:1,102)]. In addition, Spotlight-supported SGBV Special Court sessions resolved 206 pending SGBV High-Court cases (183 resulting in convictions).</p> <p>SRHR: The HMIS system (not Spotlight supported) demonstrate that in Spotlight-supported districts, 6440 persons were reached with GBV health services. There was an upward trend in other SRHR services provided - 1,200,876 SRHR services were provided (not necessarily to unique individuals), this includes 190,221 deliveries and 527,768 family planning services. An additional 6,431 people were reached through mobile integrated SRHR and GBV outreaches in remote and under-served communities.</p> <p>Mental Health: CSO partners reached 5407 (F:3717) persons in refugee-hosting districts with mental health services, including Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. An additional 7666 persons (F:1645) were reached with messages of SGBV linked with mental health (community awareness sessions and advocacy events), including to reduce stigma and increase reporting.</p> |
| | | | a) Women with Knowledge of ES | | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | b) Girls with Access to ES | | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | b) Women with Access to ES | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

Uganda Outcome 5 Summary table

| Outcome Indicator | Measuring each indicator? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| Indicator 5.2 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 | Yes | | IPV | | | Uganda has some high-level prevalence data on intimate partner violence, sexual violence, FGM and child marriage. However, this data is only gathered every five years (UDHS), does not include district-level data, and has data gaps - for example, data is not collected regarding children under 15 and women older than 49; data is collected on sexual violence generally, but not disaggregated by spousal and non-spousal sexual violence. In 2019, Spotlight supported the inclusion of VAWG/HP and SRHR questions in the government's annual household survey tools; piloting is underway. In 2020, Spotlight will support the review of the next UDHS tool to address above-mentioned gaps. |
| | | No | No | No | Yes | |
| | | | FGM | | | |
| | | No | No | No | Yes | |
| | | | Child Marriage | | | |
| | No | No | No | No | Yes | |
| Indicator 5.3 National statistics related to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location | Yes | | | | | National statistics on prevalence and incidents on VAWG/HP are collected every five years and disaggregated by the enumerated categories. Geographic location is disaggregated by sub-region, but not at a district level. In 2019, Spotlight supported the Government of Uganda to incorporate these vulnerability categories into the annual household survey tool (CIS) and in 2020 will support a review of the UDHS tools in 2020, as well as in sector administrative data collection tools. Administrative (Incidence) data from the MGLSD, JLOS, and MoH is also not fully disaggregated. |
| | | Some forms of SGBV and HP, some disaggregation | some forms of SGBV and HP, some disaggregation | Income Sex Age Ethnicity Disability | Income Sex Age Ethnicity Disability Geographic Location | |
| Output Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
| Indicator 5.1.2 Integrated/harmonized system to collect administrative data on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, across different sectors | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----------------------------|-----|-------|--|
| Indicator 5.1.4 Number Government Personnel from different sectors, including service providers, with enhanced capacities to COLLECT prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG, including SGBV/HP in line with international and regional standards | | | Government Personnel | | | 317 district and sub-county staff from 5 Spotlight supported districts were trained on data management by MGLSD technically supported by UBOS. These included staff from the Community Based Services department and Community Development officers. 117 justice sector, police, and district local government staff from Acholi and West Nile regions in gender statistics. District staff included district planners, statisticians, gender and community development officers. |
| | Yes | 0 | 354 | 434 | 1,406 | |
| | | | Women Government Personnel | | | |
| | 0 | 152 | 165 | 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, including SGBV/HP within the last year | | | Government Personnel | | | The MGLSD, supported by UBOS, trained 217 district and sub-county staff* from 5 Spotlight supported districts on data management (collection, entry, analysis and usage). They used this knowledge and district specific data to articulate activities of prevention and response to violence against children and women during the development of their respective District Development Plans. 14 data focal persons from Acholi and West Nile region local governments* were trained on gender statistics and gender and equity budgeting. This included identification of gender data and information gaps, data analysis and compilation and management of harmonized data, Gender and Equity Budget requirements and integration of gender in statistical planning. District staff included district planners, statisticians, gender and community development officers. *District staff support all sectors at district level, but have been calculated under "Social Services." 40 data focal points from the Justice, Law and Order Sector** where also trained on the above. With support from UBOS, the trained JLOS staff revised and validated data collection tools, statistical codes and management systems to ensure production of quality gender responsive data. The resulting draft sector-wide harmonized coding scheme for all crimes is under review, validation and consideration in the upgrading process of JLOS institutions' Management Information Systems (MISs). ** The participants were not divided between justice and police officers; thus have all be captured under the Justice sector. |
| | Yes | 0 | 105 | 271 | 517 | |
| | | | Women Government Personnel | | | |
| | 0 | 43 | 106 | 211 | | |

Uganda Outcome 6 Summary table

| Outcome Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
|---|------------|----------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|--|
| Indicator 6.1 Women's rights organizations and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and vulnerable groups, have increased their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate for ending VAWG/SGBV/HP and promoting SRHR | Yes | 0 | 6 | 16 | 72 | <p>Spotlight supported (directly or indirectly) 16 networks, coalitions, and CSOs to enhance coordinated efforts to organise, advocate, engage and hold various platforms to EAWG/HP and SRHR. Uganda Women's Network (UWONET); National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda (NAWOU); Uganda Women's Parliamentary Association (UWOPA); Akina Mama Wa Africa; Coalition for Action on 1325; Women Peace Center.; Domestic Violence Act Coalition; Marriage and Divorce Bill Coalition; Center for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP); and Action for Development(ACFODE)</p> <p>The majority of these networks include representation of youth and groups who face intersecting forms of vulnerability/marginalization. The following networks specifically represent such communities: International Community of Women Living with HIV, East Africa (ICWEA); Uganda Network of Young People Living with HIV&AIDS (UNYPA); Women Human Rights Defenders Network (WHRDN); Alliance of Women Advocating for Change (AWAC); Platform for Labour Action; and National Union of Women with Disabilities Uganda(NOWODU).</p> |
| Output Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
| Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG,/HP produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of vulnerable women and girls, within the last year | Yes | 0 | 5 | 4 | 35 | <p>Women Human Rights Defender Petition to Speaker of Parliament, after a training and dialogue withWHRDs.</p> <p>Analysis papers submitted to government by the Marriage and Divorce Bill Coalition, including statements of support from religious leaders CivilSociety Gender Issues Paper, whichwas presented totheNational Planning Authority to inform the development of the NDPIII</p> <p>Joint recommendations that were presented to police, MGLSD, MoH and other sectors after a dialogue that engage these and other stakeholders on issues of violence against young people living with HIV and female sex workers.</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|-----------------------------------|----|----|---|
| Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy in ending VAWG/ SGBV/HP efforts and promoting women's and girls' SRHR, within the last year | | | | | | We do not have the count of the number of CSOs within the above-mentioned coalitions and networks. Note that many of the networks were supported to utilize multiple accountability methods and tools. Tools included Score-Card, ICASA, UNSCR 1325, CEDAW, GRB Clubs, and Parliamentary and Local Council meetings and procedures. |
| | Yes | 0 | 10 | 28 | 50 | |
| Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs that have strengthened capacities and tools to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, including SGBV/ HP, and on women and girls' SRHR within the last year. | Yes | | CSOs with strengthened capacities | | | Through five women's networks and umbrella organisations and two UN agencies, Spotlight strengthened the capacities of 84 CSOs, reaching over 5000 individuals from national and grassroots organisations, to advance GEWE and EVAWG. |
| | | 0 | 10 | 84 | 50 | |

Uganda SDG Impact Indicators Summary table

| Outcome Indicator | Measuring? | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Results for Reporting Period | Target | Reporting Notes |
|---|------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------|---|
| SDG Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or, sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age | Yes | 39.60% | 39.60% | 39.60% | 22.00% | Uganda Proxy indicator: Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-49 subjected to physical, sexual violence or psychological violence by a current or former spouse/partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age |
| SDG Indicator 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner since age 15 in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence | Yes | 13.00% | 13.00% | 13.00% | 22.00% | Uganda Proxy Indicator: Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years and older subjected to sexual violence (committed by a spouse or any one else) since age 15 in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence |
| SDG Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | Yes | 7.30% | 7.30% | 7.30% | 5.30% | |
| | | 34.00% | 34.00% | 34.00% | 25.00% | |
| SDG Indicator 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age | Yes | 0.30% | Women and Girls | | | Additional Uganda Indicator: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years in Amudat District who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting. Baseline: 43%; Target: 35% |
| | | | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.20% | |
| | | | Women | | | |
| | | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.30% | 0.20% | |
| | | | Girls | | | |
| | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.10% | 0.00% | | |
| SDG Indicator 5.6.1 the Proportion of Women and girls who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care | Yes | 58.50% | 58.50% | 58.50% | 70.00% | Uganda Proxy Indicator Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care |

Annex B

| Risks | Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact) | Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1 | Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1 | Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any) | Responsible Unit/ Person |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Contextual risks | | | | | |
| Limited national ownership | Low | Unlikely (2) | Minor (2) | The UN in Uganda worked with the MGLSD on revisions to the CPD to enhance alignment and government ownership. The government signed the programme document on 7 June 2019. The Joint Steering Committee was formed and is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD). Spotlight held a multi-stakeholder national inception meeting and inception meetings in each of the supported districts to enhance understanding, collaboration, and ownership. District Local Government and district partners were actively involved in joint monitoring visits. | MGLSD All RUNOS |
| Anti-rights environment | Medium | Possible (3) | Major (4) | UNFPA facilitated the Ministry of Education to engage the various religious denominations including Uganda Episcopal conference on the content of the sexuality education framework which has seen softening of stances in the religious denominations. The atmosphere for engagement with most at-risk populations remains challenging. However, a partner network that represents women living with HIV worked with an organization represented sex workers to hold a dialogue with different government and civil society stakeholders to discuss challenges faced by women living with HIV, including sex workers' access to treatment while in jail, as well as violence experienced by sex workers at the hands of the police. A workshop was also held with Women Human Rights Defenders on how to engage safely amidst misunderstanding by certain security officers on the Public Order Management Act. Ongoing sensitization of the host population on the rights of refugees and also to the refugees on human right to create a more accommodating environment. OHCHR and UNDP worked with the Uganda Human Rights Commission to conduct trainings with district local government and stakeholders on how to develop and implement human rights-complaint by laws and ordinances. | All RUNOS OHCHR Uganda Human Rights Commission |

| Risks | Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact) | Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1 | Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1 | Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any) | Responsible Unit/ Person |
|--|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Surge in refugees flowing to Uganda from the DRC | Medium | Likely (4) | Moderate (3) | Continued border monitoring. Contingency planning and preparedness to quickly deploy human and other resources to be able to handle any additional refugees. Close collaboration with the Government to protect the asylum space and ensure that borders remain open for any refugees wishing to cross into Uganda. UN field offices in the relevant regions that can facilitate immediate response. | UNHCR All RUNOs |
| Ebola outbreak in programme districts [New Risk – added in mid-year report] | Medium | Possible (3) | Moderate (3) | The UN and Government continued to monitor evolution of the Ebola crisis in DRC and cases that emerge in Uganda. Business continuity planning for Ebola epidemic was established. The WHO, with multiple UN agencies, Ministry of Health, and other partners to supported preparedness. The Ebola situation in early 2019 limited progress of program implementation in Kasese District – in particular for the District Inception Meeting. However, implementing partners implemented activities that did not involve direct contacts with beneficiaries, for example radio talk shows and legal clinics. District Local Government activities likewise continued. | RCO, WHO All RUNOs |
| 2021 election (lead-up and aftermath) diverts the priorities and energy/resources of institutional partners away from EAWG interventions | Medium | Possible (3) | Major (4) | Activities involving legal and policy reform and engagement of Parliamentarians are being fast-tracked to support implemented. Civil Society has been very active and engaged around policy reforms, including advocacy and analysis, to support fast tracking. | All RUNOs |
| Global or regional crisis prevents implementation or results in extenuating circumstances [New Risk] | High | Almost Certain (5) | Major (4) | The UN in Uganda will work with all its implementing partners on scale-down plans for activities that are community based; while scaling up preventive and response activities to VAWG/HPs, and how to integrate COVID-19 awareness. Spotlight will provide technical support at all levels of government on developing gender-sensitive and child-friendly COVID-19 response plans, including ensuring integration of VAWG/HP and SRHR essential services. | All RUNOs MGLSD |
| Desert Locust swarms in programme districts diverts priorities and resources of district local governments away from EAWG interventions [New Risk] | Medium | Almost Certain (5) | Minor (2) | The UN and Government continue to monitor evolution of the locust swarm situation, and socio-economic impact, in Karamoja region and in neighbouring countries. Engage with DLG and civil society partners to address challenges in implementation due to capacity constraints to inform any needed programme adjustments. | RCO All RUNOs |

| Risks | Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact) | Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1 | Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1 | Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any) | Responsible Unit/ Person |
|--|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Programmatic risks | | | | | |
| Funds are not expended at optimal level due to limitations and bottlenecks in absorption capacity at national level | Medium | Possible (3) | Major (4) | With one exception, the UN agencies are on target with fund utilization rates. There were some challenges with district local governments accessing coordination funds, which have been rectified for 2020. Careful planning, supervision, and support with implementing partners to ensure work plan is being adhered to and that funds are expended appropriately. Monitoring work plan implementation and developing IP-specific implementation acceleration plans. Funds disbursed through CSOs compliant with HACT. | All RUNOs RCO |
| Funding and services not available after Initiative ends due to lack of resources | High | Possible (3) | Major (4) | Spotlight worked with the National Planning Authority (NPA) and the Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to ensure inclusion of VAWG/SRHR into compliance tools for planning and budgeting. Support for inclusion of EVAWG and SRHR in the Third National Development Plan. Ongoing dialogue with development partners to increase funding for EVAW, including through Spotlight. Usage of community-based approaches to ensure community ownership and sustainability. Mainstreaming of Spotlight approaches into routine UN activities. | UNDP, RCO All RUNOs |
| Acquired capacity and knowledge by various stakeholders through the Initiative not translated in transformative action | Medium | Unlikely (2) | Major (4) | Norm change strategies utilized with multiple institutions to support behaviour change. Mentoring strategies initiated to enhance adoption of knowledge and skill building. Community Based approach to ensure community ownership and sustainability. Inter-agency collaboration to ensure coordinated and appropriate trainings to build relevant capacities within systems and communities. | UNDP, UN Women All RUNOs |
| Implementing partners do not carry out their activities based on the Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) or equivalent, leading to poor project implementation | Medium | Unlikely -2 | Major (4) | Strengthening routine monitoring of national and district IPs through national and regional UN Area Coordination teams. Close monitoring of planned activities, including requiring partners to submit quarterly reports before the next instalment of the funding is released to them. Some agencies designated a focal programme, finance and M&E staff from each IP to closely follow-up implementation and to provide technical support. Carrying out spot checks and reviewing of quarterly progress and financial reports. | All RUNOs RCO UNACs |

| Risks | Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact) | Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1 | Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1 | Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any) | Responsible Unit/ Person |
|---|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Institutional risks | | | | | |
| Weak civil society, including to provide essential services in hard-to-reach communities and among vulnerable populations. | Medium | Possible (3) | Major (4) | Continued capacity building and support to civil society IPs across programme pillars, including UN Women's ongoing support and capacity building for women's coalitions/networks to strengthen engagement with local and grassroots women and organizations. Weak implementation capacity of many CSOs, despite initial trainings and orientation, resulted in delayed implementation of some planned activities. 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 movement, feminism, results-based management (RBM), risk and fraud management. UNFPA worked with Reproductive Health Uganda, ACCORD and IRC - national CSOs providing SRHR/GBV services to women and girls at field level including hard to reach areas. Increased use of integrated mobile clinics to reach remote communities and for targeting vulnerable groups. | UNW, UNDP Other Agencies |
| Weak, fragmented, and low capacity of institutions | High | Possible (3) | Major (4) | Capacity assessments took place in 2019, which will inform capacity building initiatives with institutions. Evaluation of existing training curricula for in-service and pre-service trainings took place in 2019. Development of institutionalized training materials and initiation of mentoring models will support capacity building. | 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 | Medium | Possible (3) | Major -4 | To address delayed signing by the government of the CPD: The UN RCO engaged in ongoing dialogue at both technical and political levels with the MGLSD to identify specific areas of concern and negotiate mutually agreeable changes to the CPD. UN agencies with activities that were otherwise incorporated into authorized work plans and programming with MDAs commenced implementation in Q1 2019. All RUNOs integrated Spotlight objectives and messaging into their stakeholder and government engagements, for example in the development of the National Development Plan III. With respect to agreements with other MDAs: UNHCR has well established SOPs for engaging partners, which were followed to ensure timely signing of PPAs. Incorporating the activities to be implemented through the spotlight funding into the UNHCR's result framework so that the on-boarding process for the NGO and Government partners goes on smoothly. UNFPA worked with partners who have already undergone micro-assessment. Engagement of Ministries of Health and Gender to sign MOUs with target districts to enhance accountability. | All agencies |

| Risks | Risk Level: Very high High Medium Low (Likelihood x Impact) | Likelihood: Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1 | Impact: Extreme – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant – 1 | Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any) | Responsible Unit/ Person |
|--|--|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| Fiduciary risks | | | | | |
| Disbursement of resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) and national implementing partners have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities | Low | Unlikely (2) | Minor (2) | Spotlight is working with umbrella organizations/networks to channel resources to grassroots and sub-national level CSOs. Engagement of CSO within the confines of the HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers). | All RUNOs |

Assumptions:

No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative

The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, which facilitates the involvement and commitment of African governments despite the turnover of officials

There is significant national commitment including through the dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability of the programme and overall efforts

Annex C

CSO Engagement Report

| Outcome | Output | Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO) | Type of CSO (see definition below table) | Total Award Amount (USD) (see definition below table) | Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO | Modality of Engagement (see definition below table) | Is this CSO woman-led? Is this CSO a women's rights organisation (WRO) or feminist CSO? (see definition below table) | Primary Vulnerable/ Marginalised Population Supported by Award (see explanation below table) |
|---|--------|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls 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 HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1,1 | Inter-Religious Council of Uganda | National | \$50.001 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 1 | 1,1 | Uganda Womens Parliamentary Association | National | \$59.810 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led | |
| 1 | 1,1 | Uganda Women's Network (UWONET) | National | \$6.973 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
| 1 | 1,1 | LANDNET | National | \$15.027 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
| 1 | 1,1 | Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention | National | \$246.298 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
| 1 | 1,1 | Legal Aid Service Providers Network | National | \$20.000 | UNDP | Grantee | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 1 | 1,1 | Danish Refugee Council | International | \$4.363 | UNHCR | Implementing Partner (IP) | WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led | Migrant women and girls |
| 1 | 1,1 | International Rescue Committee | International | \$48.856 | UNHCR | Implementing Partner (IP) | WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led | Migrant women and girls |
| OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls 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. | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2,1 | Civil Society Budget Advisory Group (CSBAG) | National | \$58.199 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
| 2 | 2,1 | Private Sector Foundation Uganda | National | \$100.000 | | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 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 multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups. | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2,2 | | | | | | | |

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 behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.

Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 3 | 3,1 | International Rescue Committee | International | \$15.000 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Adolescent girls |
| 3 | 3,1 | ACCORD | National | \$15.000 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | Adolescent girls |
| 3 | 3,1 | FAWE | National | \$59.834 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | Adolescent girls |

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 behaviours, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|---------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 3 | 3,2 | Inter-Religious Council of Uganda | International | \$3.600 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 3 | 3,2 | International Rescue Committee | International | \$40.000 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 3 | 3,2 | ACCORD | National | \$40.000 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 3 | 3,2 | BRAC | International | \$106.000 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Adolescent girls |
| 3 | 3,2 | UGANET | National | \$119.709 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
| 3 | 3,2 | CDFU | National | \$108.108 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
| 3 | 3,2 | Makerere University, Gender Mainstreaming Programme | National | \$15.057 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | |
| 3 | 3,2 | RAISING VOICES | National | \$43.596 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
| 3 | 3,2 | Danish Refugee Council | International | \$37.659 | UNHCR | Implementing Partner (IP) | WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led | Migrant women and girls |
| 3 | 3,2 | Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment West Nile | National | \$39.834 | UNHCR | Implementing Partner (IP) | No information available | Migrant women and girls |
| 3 | 3,2 | International Rescue Committee | International | \$195.425 | UNHCR | Implementing Partner (IP) | WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led | Migrant women and girls |
| 3 | 3,2 | DanChurchAid | International | \$103.930 | UNHCR | Implementing Partner (IP) | No information available | Migrant women and girls |
| 3 | 3,2 | Oxfam | International | \$63.834 | UNHCR | Implementing Partner (IP) | No information available | Migrant women and girls |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----------------------------------|----------|----------|------|---------------------------|--|--|
| 3 | 3,2 | Private Sector Foundation Uganda | National | \$73.000 | UNDP | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
|---|-----|----------------------------------|----------|----------|------|---------------------------|--|--|

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 behaviours and women and girls' rights.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 3 | 3,3 | Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU) | National | \$15.198 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
| 3 | 3,3 | | | | | | | |

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 organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4 | 4,1 | International Rescue Committee | International | \$28.500 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 4 | 4,1 | ACCORD | National | \$28.000 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 4 | 4,1 | Uganda Law Society | National | \$44.510 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 4 | 4,1 | Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) | National | \$40.349 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Migrant women and girls |
| 4 | 4,1 | Justice Centers Uganda | National | \$126.358 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 4 | 4,1 | International Justice Mission | International | \$100.000 | UNDP | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Rural women and girls |

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.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 4 | 4,2 | International Rescue Committee | International | \$26.000 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 4 | 4,2 | ACCORD | National | \$26.000 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led but not WRO/feminist CSO | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 4 | 4,2 | RAHU/OUTBOX | National | \$62.000 | UNFPA | Implementing Partner (IP) | | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 4 | 4,2 | RAN LAB | National | \$18.146 | UN Women | Grantee | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
| 4 | 4,2 | Danish Refugee Council | International | \$71.326 | UNHCR | Implementing Partner (IP) | WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led | Migrant women and girls |
| 4 | 4,2 | International Rescue Committee | International | \$543.520 | UNHCR | Implementing Partner (IP) | WRO/feminist CSO but not woman-led | Migrant women and girls |
| 4 | 4,2 | CEDOVIP | National | \$46.298 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |

OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls 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 civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG.

All Outputs

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|----------|--------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 6 | 6,1 | National Union of Women with Disabilities Uganda (NOWODU) | National | \$47.941 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Women and girls with disabilities |
| 6 | 6,1 | Uganda Women's Network (UWONET) | National | \$80.312 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Women and girls living in poverty |
| 6 | 6,1 | International Community of Women Living with HIV, East Africa (ICWEA) | National | \$101.040 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS |
| 6 | 6,1 | National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda (NAWOU) | National | \$99.962 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Rural women and girls |
| 6 | 6,1 | Women Human Rights Defenders Network (WHRD) | National | \$47.000 | UN Women | Implementing Partner (IP) | Woman-led and WRO/feminist CSO | Other marginalised groups relevant in national context |
| TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs | | | | \$3.241.573 | include a formula-based sum here | | | |

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.

Award Amount

In this context, an "award" is any financial grant, contract, or partnership agreement with a CSO.

Type 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.

Woman-Led and 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 only "Woman-led" if the CSO is headed by a woman, but no information is available or it is not known if the CSO is a WRO/feminist CSO.

Please select only "WRO/feminist CSO" if the CSO is a WRO or feminist organisation, but no information is available or it is not known if the CSO is headed by a woman. 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.

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.

Annex D

Promising or Good Practices Reporting Template

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:

| | Innovation, experience | Promising practices | Good practices | Policy, principles, norms |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Level of evidence | Minimal objective evidence, inferences from parallel experiences and contexts. Lessons learned need to be drawn. | Unproven in multiple settings, anecdotal evidence, testimonials, articles, reports. Existing lessons learned that need to be further elaborated. | Evidence of impact from multiple settings, several evaluations, meta-analysis, expert review, cost-efficiency analysis, good practice criteria. Lessons learned integrated. | Proven in multiple settings, replication studies, quantitative and scientific evidence. |
| Replicability potential and applicability | New idea, no previous experience, highest risk. | High risk, but potential for further investigation. | Demonstrated replicability, limited risk for replicability. | Consistently replicable, widely applicable. |

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 Good and Promising Practices

As **demonstration fund**, the Spotlight Initiative will demonstrate the evidence base that a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in 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 promising and good practices that have the **potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up**¹ in the field of EAWG and chart a new way of working, both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative are documented and shared.

This brief guidance and template is thus developed to ensure a common understanding of “**Promising** and/or **Good Practices**” in Spotlight, provide a set of criteria to determine whether a practice is a good practice or promising and a template for documentation. As Spotlight Initiative is in its early stages of programming and a mid-term review is yet to be undertaken, it is anticipated that countries will be documenting promising practices at this stage. Please see definition below and a diagram for further clarification.²

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.

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>

| Title of the Promising or Good Practice | Systematically Integrating Disability Inclusion and Meaningful Participation of Organisations of Persons with Disabilities (DPOs)- (Good practice) |
|--|---|
| Provide a description of the 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>The activity began in early 2019 with support to districts to identify and build the capacity of para social workers (PSWs) at the community level in Spotlight districts. At the same time, Spotlight engaged with schools to train education and school officials and teachers to create child-friendly and safe school environments.</p> <p>For the past several years, Uganda has been strengthening the social service system with emphasis placed on addressing the many child protection risks and adversities faced by children and their caregivers. Children under the age of 18 years constitute 57% of Uganda's 42.7 million people. Continuing economic challenges, internal migration, family breakdown, HIV and other illnesses have resulted in a significant number of vulnerable children including neglect, forced early marriage and defilement, defined under Ugandan law as sexual relations with a minor under the age.</p> <p>There is growing recognition that the social welfare workforce, especially at community level, is a critical component of a social service system. A social service system addresses both the social welfare and protection of vulnerable populations, and includes elements that are preventative, responsive and promotive. The community-based cadre of the social service workforce are typically referred to as para social workers, meaning that they are frequently volunteer in nature, but are recognized as serving a critical link between the community-based, often informal system, and the more formal or statutory system. They may have informal credentials and are often unpaid but are recognized as serving as a critical link between the community-based, often informal, system, and the more formal or statutory system.</p> |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | To ensure schools, PSWs and communities work together to prevent and respond to violence against children who are both in- and out of schools. |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | <p>Different stakeholders were involved, such PSWs, parents, vulnerable individuals and children, district local government, line Ministries (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) and Ministry of Education and Sports (MoEST), NGOs, primary and secondary schools, senior teachers, teachers, school management committees, school clubs. PSWs are working with parents to ensure case management of protection cases.</p> <p>During their work, PSWs identify vulnerable families and children who are most at risk of violence for follow up and referral to other service points, including health services, police, and social welfare for further management. Education actors have been trained on violence against girls and children in general, referral processes, as well as what constitutes a Safe School. Para social workers have been trained in child protection prevention, response and referral. Children are empowered with life skills through participating in school clubs. All these engagements have paved the way for an increased demand and supply of child protection services. District officials are engaged in training of teachers and para social workers, while line Ministries have been working on institutionalizing the structure of PSWs at community level (a volunteer workforce). The MoGLSD has developed a training manual for para social workers as well as a competency framework.</p> <p>All these actors were engaged to ensure adolescent boys and girls are equipped with knowledge and life skills to prevent and report incidences of interpersonal and other forms of violence, identify children at risk of violence in and out of schools and refer them to appropriate support as well as mobilizing children to go back to school.</p> |
| What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform. | The multisectoral and integrated approach employed is a promising practice building on existing experience from other districts where coordination of services is happening at the community/school level to help prevent and respond to violence against not only girls, but also boys. |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | <p>Harmful community gender norms lead to lack of commitment to end violence against women, girls and children in general. Spotlight engaged with communities through community dialogues to address some of these norms, which helped to create an enabling environment for the work of integrating protection referrals and case management across sectors at the community level.</p> <p>District officials worked closely with local leaders, caregivers, teachers and children to identify different categories of vulnerable children and major child protection concerns within local communities. In Kasese, defilement and early marriage, were identified as major child protection concerns across the sub-counties.</p> |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | While in non-Spotlight districts, the impact has been seen in an increased number of cases of violence in and out of school being referred to PSWs and consequently to the structures of the government protection system and services, the initial work in Spotlight districts, especially in Kasese District has involved building the partnerships between para social workers and schools and training all actors. This has laid the framework for more progress and achievements in 2020. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use? | The practice is already being implemented in other non-Spotlight districts. Spotlight can facilitate lesson sharing between districts for further adaptation and scale-up. |
| Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely? | The possibilities are high since Spotlight is already bringing this practice into its districts from other non-Spotlight districts. Furthermore, both MoEST and MoGLSD are committed to integrating this model into its protection system, which is something Spotlight has been advocating for. |
| Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable? | The initiatives both at school level and community level (through engagement of para social workers) needs to be part of the Government's commitment to build a sustainable and scalable protection system. The Government is seeing this initiative as a promising practice to help define the One Protection System to ensure prevention and response to violence against children in a coordinated manner. |
| 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? | No |
| Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos | Laura Fragiaco lfragiaco@unicef.org |

| | |
|--|---|
| Title of the Promising or Good Practice | The Innovators Against Gender Based Violence (IAGs) |
| Provide a description of the 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?) | Legal aid service providers Justice Centres Uganda (JCU) and Uganda Law Society (ULS) have been holding social accountability forums which contributes to Pillar 2. An average of 12 forums are held annually. |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | To hold Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) duty bearers accountable for service delivery, demystify the JLOS offices, explain the role of the JLOS actors and enhance accessibility of the public offices |
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | Community members who are mobilised through the community legal volunteers (CLVs) and during outreaches. Community members are educated about benefits of the forums such as an opportunity to highlight their concerns with the justice system. Invitation letters are sent to the stakeholders who are majorly JLOS actors. |
| What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform. | This has brought JLOS actors closer to the community particularly the judicial officers and the prosecutors. During a visit to Tororo, the Chief Magistrate observed and reported that; "The accountability forums have made my work easier because the litigants now understand the role of the courts." |

| | |
|---|---|
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | Some stakeholders fail to turn up for the forums if they have a bad reputation in the community or indicate little transport refund. Legal aid service providers indicate that modest transport refund in the invitation letter to the forum is not enough. And district coordination committees don't always follow up action points from the forums. |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | Intermediate results show an increase in the number of people coming to seek legal aid services and demystification of the justice system |
| Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use? | |
| Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely? | |
| Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable? | Institutionalising the forums through the district coordination committees. |
| 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? | Not yet |
| Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos | |
| Title of the Promising or Good Practice | Community-based action teams [COMBATS] fighting violence against women and girls |
| Provide a description of the 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?) | The community-based actions teams (COMBATS) is a model that the National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda (NAWOU) uses in its community development work under Pillar 6. In October 2019, during the inception meetings in the three districts of operation (Amudat, Kitgum and Tororo), NAWOU introduced the model as one of the ways in which they would like to identify people to work with in implementing the project activities. The COMBATS are not the project beneficiaries but teams of individuals (men and women) selected by community to work with community leaders and community members to raise awareness of violence against women and girls. They also support women and girls experiencing violence to access support by conducting home visits to sensitise them about resolving violence and dealing with formal complaints. They also support women and girls who experience violence through counselling, mediation, referrals to police and health services. |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | To build community ownership, participation in and sustainability of development processes. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. | The practice targets individual women and men in communities that are willing and/or recommended by the community members to lead processes aimed at improving an unfavourable situation such as the prevalence of VAWG and HPs such as FGM in the community. The model has a criteria which is adapted to different situations; but the main criteria are people who are; Well-respected people in the community as leaders or emerging leaders Incorruptible or people with integrity, Passionate about women's rights, Outspoken on issues of eliminating VAWG and HPs, Willing to volunteer their time for the community and those considered as 'reformed'. People who meet the criteria are nominated to become COMBATS. NAWOU orients COMBATS on the Spotlight Initiative and concepts of feminism, gender equality, women's rights, movement building, advocacy and lobbying and leadership. In Amudat District, the COMATS have been there longer than the Spotlight Initiative because NAWOU was already using them to eliminate FGM. The COMBATS in Amudat have become solid groups that is well known by the community. In Kitgum and Tororo Districts, they are in their initial formative stages and are still referred to as COMBATS |
| What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform. | The model used locally available human resource - resident in the communities, selected and/or recommended by the community and respected for their understanding of the problem. They can be change agents and willing to do this voluntarily. |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | Resistance from some community members that are practising the negative social norms. This is addressed through continuous sensitisation and working closely with the 'reformed hitherto FGM Surgeons; Logistical limitations such as timely transport refund and/or money to hire a car to access survivors of HPs. NAWOU facilities COMBATS with airtime and transport costs but sometimes the situation requires prompt action and staff have to use personal resources (as they wait for the internal procedures to take their course) Limited technical capacity – NAWOU supported initial trainings and trained a group of Trainers who later went out and trained the COMBATS. More people keep joining the COMBATS and this calls for continuous technical support. This is lacking due to a limited budget. NAWOU tries to address this by involving members of their other community structure such as the District NAWOU Networks to support the COMBATS. |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | COMBATS have progressively mobilised community members in the three districts to speak against VAWG, HPs, During this reporting period of Spotlight Initiative, two former FGM surgeons in Amudat have denounced the practice and joined the COMBATS and two cultural leaders that used to champion FGM also denounced the practice. In Karita Sub-county, COMBATS have rescued one woman who was experiencing gender-based violence and pursued the case to have the husband arrested. |
| Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use? | The promising practice can be adaptable to different situations such as; Those that require community and local leadership involvement, Those where there is need to change knowledge, attitudes and practices, Processes that will take a lot more time – not short-term interventions, |
| Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely? | The practice can be extended beyond Spotlight implements districts. It started in Mubende and NAWOU is now using it in Tororo, Kitgum and Amudat |
| Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable? | Deepen community and local leadership involvement throughout the project cycle, Tailor made capacity building modules and training of locally available human resource |
| 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? | No |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the 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> | |
| <p>Title of the Promising or Good Practice</p> | <p>International Justice Mission (IJM)'s collaborative casework approach</p> |
| <p>Provide a description of the 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>The collaborative casework approach consists of active mentoring of and collaboration with justice system officials on real and ongoing cases of violence to address pillar 4, Quality Services, under the Spotlight Initiative. By working together to deliver justice to survivors of violence, experienced CSO personnel establish long term relationships with colleagues in the public justice system. This enables sustainable transfer of skills built on open engagement and trust. This direct collaboration also allows IJM understand key capacity gaps within the system better and build tailored interventions to address them, measuring change in both officials' attitudes and performance along the way. Through the collaborative casework approach, IJM provides both direct service to survivors of VAWG + HP (including investigative, legal, and social services) contributing to Output 4.23. IJM also provides advice to officials regarding their own provision of service, contributing to Output 4.14. It is this dual twinning approach of direct service coupled with mentoring of officials that allows IJM to deeply understand a survivor's experience while still impacting a large volume of cases. The collaborative casework approach was rolled out in the Kasese district in October 2019 and will be rolled out in Tororo district and completed in December 2020.</p> |
| <p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p> | <p>The goal is to holistically support justice system officials with addressing VAWG+HP on real cases, diagnosing capacity deficiencies, process inadequacies, and roadblocks to justice and designing targeted capacity strengthening training interventions. The activity also seeks to provide legal representation and psychosocial support to survivors.</p> |
| <p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p> | <p>The beneficiaries of this activity are SGBV survivors and justice system officials (police, prosecutors, judges, magistrates, and probation and social welfare officers), who under have been involved through various stakeholder engagements. To ensure the inclusion of the survivor voice in service delivery, six CSOs working with survivors were identified and contacted. To agree on priority VAWG+HP cases in Kasese going forward, several sectoral workshops were held, including with health workers (5 females, 15 males), police officers (9 females, 21 males), judicial officers and CDOs (9 females, 10 males).</p> |
| <p>What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p> | <p>There are 3 components making the IJM collaborative casework approach promising: Leveraging deep knowledge of the context and challenges: before any mentoring is commenced, IJM is assessing contextual challenges and needs, and ensures that all stakeholders are consulted and involved in the process, Survivor focused: the approach integrates the survivor voice in all interventions, System based: when identifying gaps in service provision, IJM will assess the performance of both individual institutions as well as the collaboration of the entire justice system together.</p> |
| <p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p> | <p>During 2019, IJM faced time constraint pressures due to the late signing of the contract and subsequent late start of the project, which caused some delays in project activities. However, no challenges related to the collaborative case work model was identified in 2019.</p> |
| <p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p> | <p>UNDP has supported the initial phase of the IJM mentoring and collaborative case work model in Kasese, under which IJM carried out a range of activities which have resulted in a gap assessment household survey and review of justice service providers in 11 sub-countries and 34 parishes, assessing the needs for VAWG/HP survivors in Kasese. A household survey, key informant interview guides, the Police Performance Evaluation Report (POPER) tool has been designed and tailored to VAWG/HP and this is informing the areas of support for police, single sector workshop moderation material and other tools for stakeholder engagements to inform the gap assessment has been developed. 147 case files on VAWG+HP has been reviewed. IJM has also engaged all relevant stakeholders to agree on how to move forward during 2020. The results from 2019 have laid the groundwork to commence the mentoring of officials during the year of 2020.</p> |
| <p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p> | <p>Given the design of the collaborative casework approach, it is highly adaptable as contextual assessments are integral to the approach, meaning that it could work in other districts and regions as well.</p> |

3 Output 4.2: Women and girls at risk of VAWG/HP and communities have the knowledge of and can access quality essential services and integrated SRHR services, including longer term recovery services and opportunities.

4 Output 4.1: Relevant government institutions and CSOs at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality, coordinated multi-sector essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of VAWG, including SGBV/HP, especially vulnerable women and girls

| | |
|---|---|
| Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely? | Given the design of the collaborative casework approach, it is highly scalable as contextual assessments are integral to the approach, meaning that it could work in other districts and regions as well. |
| Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable? | To ensure sustainability of the practice, the collaborative casework model needs to provide justice officials with the tools to adopt, integrate and carry on the collaborative casework model internally within each institution. Ideally, senior justice officials should be able to provide mentoring to junior colleagues, using a collaborative casework model approach. |
| 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 practice will be validated at end of 2020. |
| Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the promising or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos | More information available via Christopher Marshall, Director of Programs, IJM Uganda: cmarshall@ijm.org |

| | |
|--|---|
| Title of the Promising or Good Practice | Integration of GBV and SRHR Questions into the Community Information System (CIS) |
| Provide a description of the 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?) | In 2019, Spotlight provided technical and financial support to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) through the Spotlight Initiative and the UN Joint Programme on Gender-Based Violence (UNJPGBV) funded by EU and SIDA to integrate violence against women and girls (VAW/G), gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) questions into the Community Information System (CIS) – an annual household, institutional and community survey. |
| Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity? | This intervention was aimed at enhancing production of district level data, especially the estimation of prevalence of VAW/G, GBV, harmful practices and SRHR, as well as support tracking outcomes of social norm interventions. To overcome the described data challenges, Key intervention that would have a long-lasting impact on VAW and SRHR programmes data availability were planned. The objective was to work with the UBOs to integrate the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs), VAW and SRHR questions into a revamped Community Information System (CIS). |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p> | <p>Implementation</p> <p>(a) Development of the concept paper</p> <p>UBOS developed a concept paper through a consultative process to guide integration of VAW, GBV and SRHR questions into CIS. The concept paper contained the background of VAW, GBV and SRHR in the country, gaps in data collection, analysis and use; objectives for integration, steps (Roadmap) to be undertaken to integrate VAW, GBV and SRHR into CIS, mapping of key partners, key deliverables and budget requirements. The concept was validated and endorsed by the technical working group.</p> <p>(b) Meeting between UN and UBOS Senior Management</p> <p>Relevant UN agency met with the UBOS senior management to discuss and agree on the possibility of including VAW and SRHR questions into CIS. The objective of the meeting was to gain buy-in of UBOS senior management into the expansion of CIS scope and to clarify expectations.</p> <p>(c) Stakeholders meetings</p> <p>UBOS convened two multi-stakeholder meetings comprising of: the RUNOS (implementing UN Agencies – UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN pulse lab and WHO) Implementing Partners, CSOs, government Ministries, Departments and Agencies – key among them were the National Planning Authority (NPA), the National Population Council (NPC), Ministries of health, gender, education, justice, Law and Order, Makerere University and development partners. In these meetings, presentations were made on the Spotlight Initiative, the National Development Plan III and SDGs for stakeholders to understand the data requirements to support monitoring and measurement.</p> <p>The first meeting was convened to: review the VAW, GBV and SRHR situation analysis in the country, understand and appreciate the key VAW, GBV and SRHR concepts and definitions, review roles and functions of different stakeholders generating VAW, GBV and SRHR data, identify data gaps, agree on key areas/indicators to be included into CIS tools and, agree on the ToRs for the TWG.</p> <p>The second meeting was organized to review the list of proposed indicators, the data collection instruments and methodology, including the Meta-data as suggested by the TWG.</p> <p>(d) Constitution of the Technical Working Group (TWG)</p> <p>UBOS developed ToRs for the TWG and sent letters to managers of organisations to nominate representatives. A team of 15 technical staff from: UBOS, ministries of health, education, gender, justice, Law and Order, NPA, NPC, UNFPA, CSOs (UWONET), Private Sector Foundation, Makerere University, UN Women and integrating NPGEIs, VAW/SRHR into the data production processes of the CIS. Specifically, the ToRs of TWG included to: UNFPA were nominated to the TWG for a period of 1 year. The TWG's major role was to provide technical and professional guidance in;</p> <p>Analyse the proposed list of indicators, methods of data collection and sources of data suggested during the stakeholder meetings.</p> <p>Review CIS tools, suggest and refine indicators/questions.</p> <p>Make presentations to stakeholders on prioritized indicators, Meta-data and criteria for Indicator/questions selection.</p> <p>Advise the Bureau on indicators to prioritize for data collection, analysis and dissemination.</p> <p>Oversee the pilot exercise of the revised CIS tools, data analysis and report writing.</p> <p>e) Integration of the GBV/SRHR indicators into the Community Information System</p> <p>The UBOS technical staff on CIS, reviewed and redesigned the old CIS questionnaire to incorporate the new NPGEIs, VAW and SRHR variables as advised by the TWG. The manual integrated tool was then handed to the Directorate of Information and Technology for automation to enable data collection using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI).</p> <p>g) The pilot exercise</p> <p>UBOS and UNFPA undertook the pilot exercise to test and measure compliance, completeness and clarity of tools, administrative and logistical arrangements in the districts of Luwero and Iganga. Specifically, the pilot aimed at:</p> <p>Testing the integrated tools developed for data collection so as to effect changes in the data collection instruments.</p> <p>Review logistical and administrative compliance of the approaches used in data collection</p> <p>Having an insight into the results generated from the pilot exercise</p> |
|---|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged. (continuation)</p> | <p>Stages to the pilot</p> <p>Step 1: Identification of Enumeration Areas.</p> <p>UBOS used the 2014 census to for identifying boundaries for the Enumeration Areas (EAs) for the pilot. The EAs were updated to take in to account the new geographical changes (new districts, counties Sub counties, and Villages) updated and used the 2014 census maps.</p> <p>Step 2: In-house Training for Trainers (TOT)</p> <p>In order to have a common understanding of the manual and the integrated tool, an internal TOT was organized for staff from the Directorate of District Statistics and Directorate of Information Technology. The ToT training helped to clarify concepts and definitions used in the tools, manual and supported the interviewers to navigate through the tool uploaded on tablets. Further, it helped to check the flow and errors. The ToTs later facilitated training of the data collectors for the pilot.</p> <p>Step 3: Communication to the districts UBOS sent communication letters to the District Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs), and District Planners of Iganga and Luwero informing them of the pilot exercise, the training programme of data collectors, and schedules for data collection a month prior to the exercise. Earlier notification to the districts facilitated appropriate recruitment of data collectors and notification of households in the sampled parishes for the pilot. The districts recruited two enumerators per Enumeration Area, following guidelines on the basic requirements for enumerators shared with CAOs including recruiting male and female interviewers were selected for each Enumeration Area.</p> <p>Step 3: Training data collectors</p> <p>Training of the data collectors was carried out for four days to create time for mock interviews - to enable them to get acquainted with the tablets, review of VAW and SRHR concepts, data collection techniques, instruments and code of conduct during data collection.</p> <p>Step 4: Mobilization</p> <p>The districts were charged with the responsibility to undertake community mobilisation – this was done by the Local Council one (LCI) chairpersons assisted by the Parish Chiefs and the Community Development Officers. Mobilisation for the pilot was done on foot - Local Council Chairpersons moved from household to household; conducted village meetings and made announcements in churches and mosques during prayers. Local community Chairpersons also acted useful as guides and for mobilising the community for the exercise.</p> <p>Need for enumerator logistics included: bags to carry and protect tablets; umbrellas for protection from harsh weather conditions, power banks for re-charging the tablets, identification particulars like badges and T-shirts, and chalk for marking enumerated households.</p> |
| <p>What makes this a promising or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this a promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p> | |
| <p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p> | <p>Since 2015, production of gender disaggregated data in Uganda has been prioritized to provide evidence of gender gaps and contribute to informing policy, plans, budgets and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) monitoring. Uganda adopted and endorsed the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs). However, baseline information showed that only 50% data were available for the indicators in Tier I classification – indicators where data is readily available; 15% of the indicators could be readily obtained through mining of existing survey data, and for 35% of the indicators, data was not readily available.</p> <p>An analysis of the existing tools showed that periodic surveys such as the Uganda Demographic Survey (UDHS), the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), and Panel Surveys (PS), were the main sources of data for estimating NPGEIs, VAW, GBV and SRHR indicators, and monitoring of SDGs. However, surveys had limitations in providing gender disaggregated regional, sub-regional level and district-level estimations due to challenges of sample size. Sometimes surveys were not undertaken within recommended timelines due to several postponements and budget constraints.</p> <p>Except for the census – undertaken after every 10 years, a period too long to monitor progress; surveys in Uganda lacked information about 10-14-year-old age group –a key age-group for monitoring SDGs. Besides, the quality of administrative data was poor due to inadequate usage of information technology, limited technical skills and resources to collect good quality data, undertake analysis, visualization, interpretation and use. The systems were also fragmented, uncoordinated, mostly manual and limited in scope. The censuses and surveys did not have a qualitative module to measure impact of prevention approaches, and the social norms, opinions, perceptions and beliefs on VAW and SRHR.</p> <p>Generally, the lack of sex, gender-disaggregated data that make gender gaps visible resulted in an incomplete picture of women’s and girls’ economic, political and social situations, making it difficult to tell the extent of violence against women and girls, especially at district level.</p> <p>These challenges were overcome by involving stakeholders listed above and their roles agreed upon.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p> | <p>As a result, 70 questions were included in the CIS – 32 questions directly estimating VAW/G; 27 socio-economic determinants of VAW/G; and 11 SRHR determinant questions in the areas of fertility, family planning and HIV. A qualitative module to understand the impact of socio-norm interventions on VAW/G, GBV and SRHR was introduced into CIS implementation. A pilot study of the integrated CIS tools was undertaken in the districts of Iganga and Luwero in Eastern Uganda.</p> <p>Preliminary findings of district specific findings are presented below: Age at first marriage – The findings indicated that 40% and 35% of girls in Iganga and Luwero districts were married before their 18th birthday despite, the legal age for marriage being 18 years and above. About 5% of the girls were married before the age of 15 years. Findings also indicated differentials in child marriage between urban and rural settings.</p> <p>As high as 30% and 43% of women in Iganga and Luwero districts with no education and lived in rural areas reported ever been forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts when they did not want. More surprising, 23.8% of women in Iganga district with Secondary and above education but lived in the rural areas reported having been forced to have sexual intercourse Among women who reported being forced to have sexual intercourse, indicated teachers as the main perpetrators at 42.1% in Iganga district, while 75% reported family relatives to be perpetuators of sexual violence in Luwero district.</p> <p>Results Seventy (70) questions to estimate prevalence on harmful practices, VAW/G of all age groups; violence during pregnancy or childlessness; adolescent pregnancy linked to sexual violence; inability to access contraception due to cultural and social norms; unmet need for FP amongst sexually active people and other SRHR questions were included into CIS woman and men modules (modules attached).</p> <p>32 questions directly estimate VAW/G; 27 socio-economic determinants of VAW/G; and 11 SRHR determinant questions in the areas of fertility, family planning and HIV prevention.</p> <p>A qualitative module to understand the impact of prevention approaches, social and gender norms, attitudes, perceptions and beliefs on VAW and SRHR was introduced into CIS implementation (module attached). Findings from the qualitative module will be used to triangulate and explain the quantitative results. Pilot of the integrated CIS tools undertaken and roll-out to the six Spotlight districts: Kasese, Kyegegwa, Tororo, Kitgum, Amudat and Arua is scheduled for January 2020. VAW, GBV and SRHR data can be derived up to district and sub-county levels, disaggregated by age, sex and other socio-demographic characteristics. Out of the involvement of the National Planning Authority, some of the NPGEs, VAW and SRHR indicators integrated into CIS are being prioritized in the National Development Plan III, and in the planning compliance tools. These include; CPR, TFR, Women’s economic empowerment and employment rates for women, Gender Based Violence, prevalence of child marriage, and FGM among others.</p> |
| <p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p> | |
| <p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p> | <p>Because the Spotlight UN team engaged UBOS senior management before even start of the activity, there was total buy-in and support to expansion of the instruments, UBOS appointed a focal point officer for this particular exercise which resulted to a faster implementation of the exercise within a period of 6 months – to review, integrate questions and pilot the integrated instruments. The engagement of multi-sectoral stakeholders elevated the importance of this exercise to the Bureau, supported collection of diverse views which made the process consultative and acceptable. As such, there was not much disagreement on prioritising indicators for CIS. Use of CAPI also ensured faster data collection and processing of the pilot results.</p> |
| <p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p> | <p>It is expected that the collection of better data and use of more accurate indicators will increase the visibility of VAW/G and SRHR programmes, will contribute to evidence-based advocacy and will ultimately contribute to increase access to SRHR for all and decrease VAW/G. “What gets measured gets done.”</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>Yes, the practice was validated.</p> |

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

1. Edith Akiror
Africa Region/Uganda Country Office (CO)
Email: Akiror@unfpa.org
 2. Mark Kajubi
Uganda Bureau of Statistics
-



**Spotlight
Initiative**

