

Planning and Budgeting Reference Tool Gender Based Violence Prevention and Response Programs in Uganda



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List of abbreviations

CBSD	Community Based Services Department
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
CID	Criminal Investigations Department
COVID – 19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
ECP	Emergency Contraceptive Pills
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HLG	Higher Local Government
LC	Local Council
LCC	Local Council Courts
LLG	Lower Local government
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NGBV MIS	National Gender Based Violence Management Information System
NGBVD	National Gender Based Violence Database
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PF-3	Police Form 3
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SCDO	Senior Community Development Officer
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic Household Survey
UPF	Uganda Police Force
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women



Definition of Key Terminologies

Gender - Based Violence (GBV) refers to any harmful act that is directed at a person on the basis of gender. It constitutes a breach of the fundamental right to life, liberty, security, dignity, equality between women and men, non-discrimination and physical and mental integrity. (*Council of Europe, 2012*)

Violence Against Women (VAW) is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. (*UN General Assembly, 1993*)

Sexual violence/sexual assault is any sexual act or an attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. (*WHO, 2012*)

Sexual exploitation means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. (*UN Secretary General, 2003*)

Sexual harassment refers to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. (*UN Secretary General, 2008*)

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)/cutting refers to all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female *genitalia* or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. (*WHO 2013*)

Child marriage is a formal marriage or informal union before age 18.



1.0

Introduction

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is one of the most oppressive forms of gender inequality and stands as a fundamental barrier to equal participation of women and men in social, economic, and political spheres. Gender Based Violence (GBV) is a gross violation of fundamental human rights as enshrined in the Bill of Rights and has severe, long-term negative impacts on the physical and psychological wellbeing of the survivors, their families, and the community.

This reference tool has been developed to offer guidance on how to track financing for GBV interventions at the national, sub-national and community levels. It also provides the reader with basic information on understanding GBV, the legal framework as well as the GBV referral pathway.

1.1. Understanding Gender Based Violence

Gender - Based Violence (GBV) is a term used to describe any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will on the basis of unequal relations between men and women as well as through abuse of power.

It relates to acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. GBV occurs in private (domestic violence) or in the public spheres. It cuts across ethnicity, race, class, religion, education level, and international borders. GBV undermines the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims, yet it remains hidden in a culture of silence.¹

GBV manifests itself in the following forms:

- **Physical** includes beating, battering and hitting
- **Economic** involves denial of economic rights
- **Sexual** includes rape, defilement, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment and cyber sexual abuse and molestation
- **Emotional** includes threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty
- **Harmful traditional practices** such as female genital mutilation/cutting, child/ early and forced marriage

1.2. Causes and effects of Gender Based Violence

Gender Based Violence in Uganda is caused by a myriad of factors. Evidence shows that the leading causes of GBV are poverty, alcoholism for both women and men, cultural practices like early marriages, bride price, limited counselling, peer pressure, drug abuse, among others (UNDP, 2015; OXFAM, 2018). Lack of education also increases the likelihood of exposure to gender-based violence. Other causes include; negative societal attitudes and practices which condone gender discrimination. These acts place women and men in rigid roles and positions of power, with women in a subordinate position in relation to men.

¹ http://csbag.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CSBAG_Funding-Analysis-of-the-Domestic-Violence-Act-.pdf

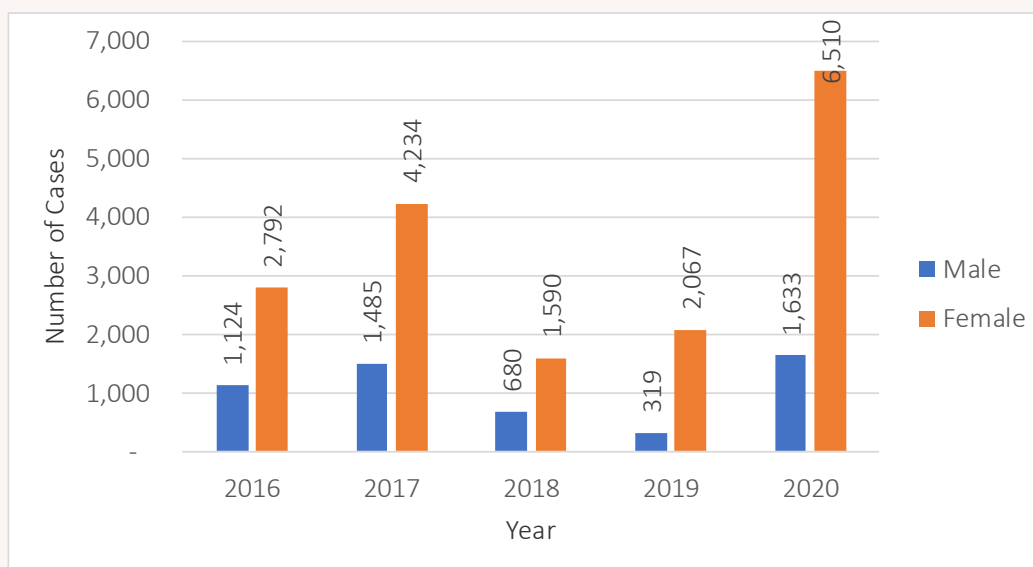
Victims of violence can suffer sexual and reproductive health consequences, including forced and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, traumatic fistula and even death. Early marriage makes girls vulnerable to physical and sexual violence, sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancies and other kinds of exploitation as well as denial of the right to education. Other consequences are manifested in inequalities in social status, leadership roles and decision-making at domestic, community and national levels.

1.3. GBV prevalence in Uganda

GBV is generally persistent in Uganda, affecting men, women, boys and girls across the country. While evidence shows that the prevalence of gender-based violence in the country is reducing,² the magnitude is still unacceptably high. Women and girls are the majority of victims and survivors of violence, with outrageously high numbers of the cases reported. For example, according to the 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), 22% of women compared to 8% of men aged 15 - 49 have ever experienced sexual violence. The same survey discovered spousal violence (emotional, physical and sexual abuse) among ever married women at 56%.

The National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD) developed by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) to track cases of GBV across the country reported an increase in GBV cases since 2017 in approximately 80 districts where the system operates as indicated in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Number of GBV cases reported, 2016 – 2020



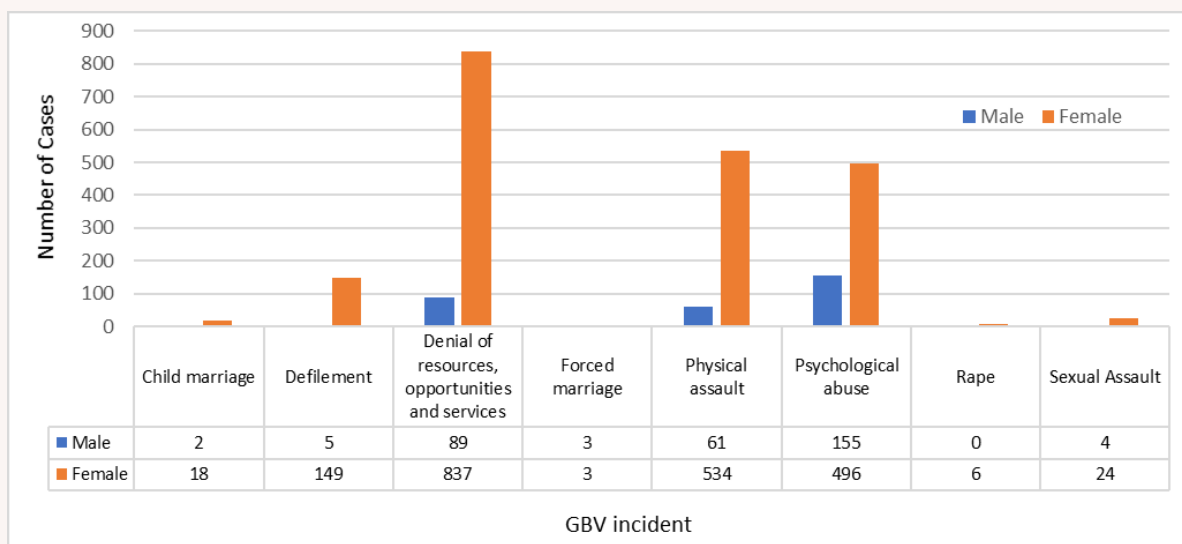
Source: MGLSD, NGBVD

Even though the reported cases decreased from 2017 to 2019, there was an increase in 2020 as indicated in the figure above. The increase in the incidences of cases in 2020 is attributed to the lockdown of the economy due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The lockdown involved closure of livelihood opportunities for many households and education institutions among others which exposed vulnerable groups such as women and children especially girl children to violence from their would-be providers and care givers. From Figure 1 above, the female victims were more than the male, taking up almost three quarters of the total number of cases reported.

The NGBVD further revealed that denial of resources, opportunities and services were the highest causes of GBV, followed by physical and psychological abuse, with the women covering the biggest proportion of victims as indicated in Figure 2 below.

² UDHS 2011 and UDHS 2016

Figure 2: Number of GBV cases by incident in 2019



Source: NGBVD

From the figure above, rape and forced marriage had the lowest cases reported, with six (6) cases each. Women and girls were mainly affected through the denial of resources, opportunities as well as services and psychological abuse at 837 and 534 cases reported respectively. These cases were majorly reported at GBV shelters or police stations and some were also reported to a Non-Government Organization (NGO) in the area or a community activist. Defilement as a form of GBV highly affects girls as compared to boys. Rape and sexual assaults were high in secondary institutions while physical violations such as hitting/beating, battering are prominent forms in both domestic settings and educational institutions.

1.4. Legal and policy framework

Government of Uganda has progressively ensured that gender equality issues, including Gender Based Violence are considered in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs related to development. Government has put in place laws and policies to guide the management of GBV cases in the country as elaborated in Table 1 below:



Table 1: Existing laws and policies to guide GBV management in Uganda

Regulatory Framework	Year of Formation	Intervention
Domestic Violence Act and its Regulations	2010, 2011	To provide procedures and guidelines for protection and relief of victims of domestic violence and punishment of perpetrators
The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act	2010	To provide for the prohibition of female genital mutilation, the offences, prosecution and punishment of offenders and the protection of victims as well as girls and women under threat of female genital mutilation
Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act	2009	Prohibition of trafficking persons, creation of offences, prosecution and punishment of offenders prevention of the vice of trafficking in persons, protection of victims of trafficking in persons
Equal Opportunities Act	2007	To facilitate the implementation and enforcement of the affirmative action provisions in the Constitution
The Children Act Cap 59	1997	Care, protection and maintenance of children
The Penal Code Act Chapter XIV		Offenses against morality
Policies and Guidelines		
Uganda Gender Policy (Draft)	2020	To provide guidance for nationwide gender mainstreaming across key sectors
Elimination of GBV Policy and Action Plan	2016	Establish appropriate coordination mechanisms for implementation at different levels for networking, sharing of information and effective synergies To guide all actors on provision of services to GBV survivors and actions to reduce incidences of GBV family, community and institutional levels
Uganda Gender Policy	2007	Implementation framework for gender responsive development
National Action Plan for Women (Revised)	2009	To achieve equal opportunities for all women by empowering them to be active participants and beneficiaries of national, social, economic and political development
National Guidelines for the Provision of Psychosocial Support for Gender Based Violence Victims/Survivors	2015	To provide minimum standards and procedures for duty bearers and service providers, to provide appropriate psychosocial support to victims/survivors of GBV in Uganda.
The Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration	2011 revised version	To underscore Government's commitment to promote, protect and fulfill Women's human rights in all spheres
National Guidelines on Establishment and Management of GBV Shelters in Uganda	2013	Standards and guiding principles that actors should adhere to when aiding survivors/victims of GBV
National Guidelines for the Provision of Psychosocial Support for Gender Based Violence Victims/Survivors	2015	To provide minimum standards and procedures for duty bearers and service providers, to provide appropriate psychosocial support to victims/survivors of GBV in Uganda.
National Referral Pathway for Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence Cases in Uganda	2013	To facilitate primary duty bearers and actors with information on how to respond to GBV cases and to guide the victims/ survivors of GBV on where to seek assistance and what services are available at different referral points.

Source: CSBAG, *Funding Analysis of the Domestic Violence Act (2010) and the National Policy on The Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda (2016)*

The regulatory and policy framework has enabled the establishment and implementation of a multisectoral appropriate prevention and response actions to GBV by different service providers in government Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs). These services include:

- Capacity building and awareness creation using multimedia approaches (print, electronic, community mobilization) among the population to prevent and respond to GBV
- Multisectoral response services which include medico-legal and psychosocial support
- Provision of security through GBV shelters - By 2020, there were 17 GBV shelters established to provide comprehensive GBV response. Through the shelters, a total of 15,000 survivors have received temporary shelter and psycho-social support as well as legal services. (MGLSD, Strategic Plan, 2020)
- Improving evidence-based planning through strengthened data collection and management such as the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) studies and the NGBVD.

However, there is great need to enforce the implementation of the laws to scale up interventions and transform customs and traditions to reduce existing household inequalities and vulnerability that greatly contribute to violence, especially GBV.



2.0

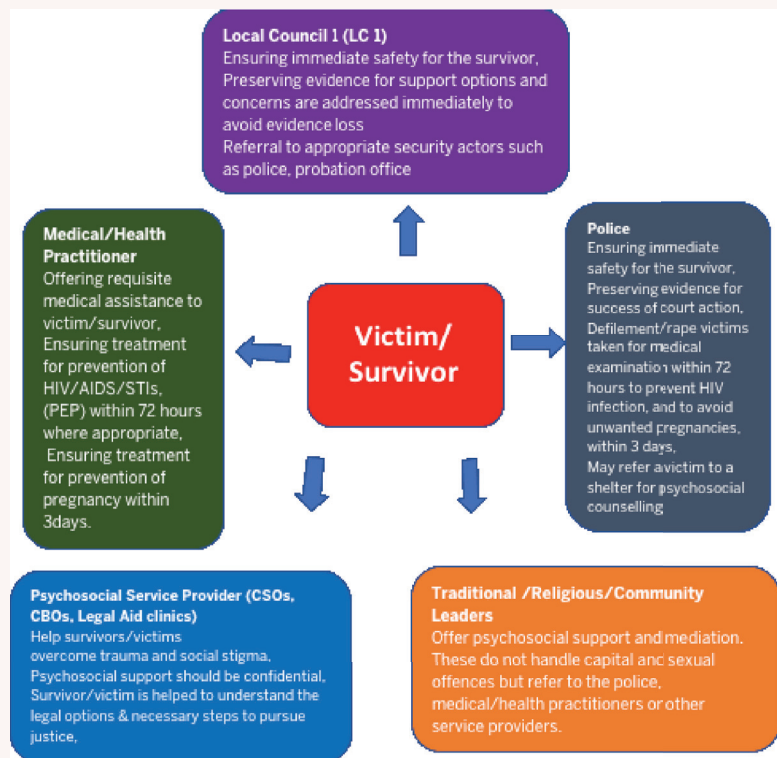
Financing to GBV prevention and response interventions

2.1. The GBV Referral Pathway

Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development developed National Referral Pathway Guidelines to facilitate primary duty bearers and actors with information on how to respond to GBV cases and guide the victims/ survivors of GBV on where to seek assistance and what services are available at different referral points.³ Various actors in the referral pathway are crucial in working together to enforce response and prevention of GBV in the country.

³ <https://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/fr/countries/africa/uganda/na/national-referral-pathway-guideline-for-prevention-and-response-to-gbv>

Figure 3: GBV referral pathway



While Government of Uganda has demonstrated good leadership in the prioritization of prevention and response to GBV, implementation and enforcement of GBV requires adequate financing for effectiveness of the interventions

1.2. Financing for Roles and Responsibilities of Actors in the GBV Referral pathway

Different duty bearers have different roles and responsibilities to play along the referral pathway. Therefore, it is important to note that financing to GBV interventions cannot be provided as a lumpsum. This section details the respective duty bearers' offices and interventions that require financing for their full implementation and fulfilment of their mandate.

1.2.1. Community Based Services Department at Higher and Lower Local Government

The Community Based Services Department (CBSD) at District level is mandated to mobilize and empower citizens for political, social and economic development through;

- raising awareness on all development issues among the population;
- encouraging the formation and functioning of social and economic groups;
- ensuring the protection and development of disadvantaged groups (children, orphans, the elderly, PWDs, women, youth, and workers), and;
- coordinating all community-based services in the District

At the district level, the CBSD is headed by the District Community Development Officer (DCDO) supported by the Senior Community Development Officers (SCDO) responsible for various functions critical in GBV prevention and response as follows:

Office	Roles in GBV Prevention and response
Gender, Culture and Community Development	Community mobilization, gender mainstreaming across other Government departments and coordinating GBV response
Disability and Elderly	Promotion of rights of PWDs and Elderly persons
Labour, Employment and Industrial relations	Ensuring safe workplaces free of sexual harassment
Probation, Youth and Children Affairs	Handling family issues and child abuse cases Probation Officers are officers of court in matters of child abuse and domestic violence

At the Lower Local Government (sub-county), Community Based Services Department is represented by the Community Development Officers (CDO). At this level, the CBSD seeks to involve communities in seeking solutions to the problems they face in partnership with statutory and voluntary bodies.

The Community Development Officer (CDO) is charged with delivering five (5) core functions that include; bottom-up participatory planning, community mobilization, social protection, gender mainstreaming and linkages and networking for service delivery.

As far as Gender Mainstreaming is concerned, the CDO is expected to:

- coordinate the effective delivery of gender in the District/ Urban Council;
- supervise gender, culture and community centers and other community establishments;
- monitor and evaluate the effective implementation of national and local laws and policies on gender, labour and social development (including the National GBV Policy, Employment Act),
- advise Council on matters regarding gender, culture and community social developments;
- liaise with NGOs, Community Based Organizations and other stakeholders dealing with GBV issues;
- monitor and evaluate gender, culture and community awareness and involvement in socioeconomic development initiatives; and
- coordinate the collection, analysis and dissemination of GBV information.

Required Financing

At both the Higher Local Government (HLG) and Lower Local Government (LLG), the CBSD requires financing to cater for:

- a) Capacity development through information sharing for public awareness campaigns
- b) Capacity building for the different key duty bearers like Police, Judicial Officers, Health Workers, District Officials, and CSOs, to include: Trainings on GBV, Police Form 3, Domestic Violence Act and its Regulations, Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation, Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, Gender Mainstreaming and Budgeting
- c) Capacity building of public officials in the referral pathway to prevent and respond to GBV within the framework of UNSCR and Goma Declaration
- d) Capacity building of the informal actors in the referral pathway such as traditional, church and other opinion leaders on prevention and response to GBV.
- e) Sensitization on the Laws; including production of popular versions in local languages
- f) Advocacy campaigns to ending impunity for gender-based violence. To end impunity, government shall provide political will and commitment at national, district and community levels to eliminate all practices that condone and perpetuate GBV in the society
- g) Functionalization of the Referral pathways
- h) Establishment, management and supervision and monitoring of the centers/safe shelters⁴ for the survivors of GBV in accordance with Domestic Violence Act Regulations 2011. The areas that require financing at the shelters include:

⁴ These are privately or publicly operated residential facilities providing victims/survivors of GBV with temporary refugee lodging and

- Establishment and management of publicly run GBV shelters/ centers
 - Provision of basic needs including food, clothing, water, security
 - Economic empowerment activities of victims for survival as some of these come with nothing and stay at the shelters
 - Equipment of the GBV shelters/centers
 - Monitoring and support supervision costs for the privately run centers
- i) Case management to include reporting referral and follow up actions such as:
- i. Reporting: Purchase of equipment for NGBV MIS which is currently operating in only 99 Local Governments and
 - Capacity building of staff and other actors in management of GBV MIS
 - ii. Following up of cases: District specific GBV and Violence Against Children (VAC) cases from the SAUTI child helpline (116) are referred to the Probation and the LC offices in the LG. Funds are required for
 - Tracing and follow up of cases
 - Mediation and resettlement of survivors (the victims are followed up and the officers meet with the parents/guardians/family members to resolve the issues and offer some basic counseling).
- j) Implementation of the Male Engagement Strategy through identification, sensitization and training of male champions/Male Action groups. The prevalence, complexity and the social acceptance of Gender Based Violence (GBV) requires broad community participation and particularly the participation of men and boys.
- k) Prevention and response to sexual harassment at workplaces such as;
- i. Capacity building of staff on sexual harassment and child labour and development of sexual harassment policies at workplaces
 - ii. Monitoring and supervision of workplaces including infrastructural development projects
- l) Equipping the office of the CBSD at HLG and LLG requires resources ranging from:
- i. fuel and airtime facilitation for outreaches and meetings in the communities and sub county level to ensure the prevention of GBV in communities at the local government level.
 - ii. Availing copies of GBV related statutes and laws
 - iii. Copies of the Police Form 3 (PF-3)
 - iv. Equipment (computer, internet services, stationery, transport i.e., cars/ motorcycles with fuel)
 - v. Resource materials (GBV pathway, other mobilization and awareness materials)
 - vi. Simplified laws and policies in local languages
- m) Initiation and development of bye- laws/ ordinances on elimination of GBV

1.2.2. Local Councils and Local Courts

At the community level, the LC1 Chairperson heads the village committee and oversees the implementation of policies and decisions made by its Council. The Local Government Act provides that the Village Executive Committees headed by the LC 1 Chairperson are expected to assist in the maintenance of law, order and security, as well as initiate, encourage, support and participate in self-help projects and mobilize people, material and technical assistance in relation to self-help projects.

In addition, the law establishes the Local Council Courts (LCC) at LC 1, LC 2 and LC 3. These courts are responsible for following up GBV actions. The courts act as lowest units with advocacy, administrative and judicial powers, specifically hearing and offering referrals on issues such as paternity of children, child defilement and child marriages.

other services including referral to legal, psychosocial and medical assistance. These shelters can also work as a home for protecting witnesses to ensure timely completion of cases with continuous sensitization of the communities in joint support for the victims.



Required Financing

To achieve this mandate, financing should be channeled to:

- a) *Capacity building for Local Council (LCs) Chairpersons and LCC members* on how to handle GBV cases at the lowest LG level, as the first point of reference. These can also be knowledge channels for communities on the need to fight GBV.
- b) *Mediation and referrals*: The LC chairpersons should be facilitated with stationery to record and refer cases including paper, pens, and stamps for official operations.
- c) *Resource materials*: The LC chairpersons need to understand the respective laws and policies and have them for reference. These should be printed and provided to them for their effective operation. These materials should be translated in the respective local languages for better understanding.

1.2.3. Women Councils

The Women Councils are responsible for mobilizing women into a unified body and engaging them in development initiatives. The Women Council Structure which stretches from the village to national level presents an opportunity through which economic and social services can reach the women of Uganda at all levels, including GBV response services.



Required Financing

To prevent and respond to GBV, the Women Councils should be financed as follows:

- a) *Simplified Information Tool Kit*: The toolkit will be a collection of authoritative and adaptable resources for the women leaders as front-line staff that will enable them to learn about GBV, and identify approaches for addressing them. The women council leaders will use the tool kits to assist GBV survivors/ victims.
- b) *Establishment of channels through which economic and social services and amenities may reach the women* in all areas of Uganda such as the Uganda Women Empowerment Programme (UWEP) to increase their livelihoods.
- c) *Sensitisation of women/households on GBV prevention*: Women are central to the prevention of GBV as they are victims. The women councils can be channels to reaching women at the household level to understand the causes of GBV and counsel on how these can be prevented.
- d) *Resource materials* e.g., the GBV referral pathway, other mobilization and awareness materials should be printed and distributed to the women councils for daily use as they sensitize their fellow women in their respective households.
- e) Training on how to handle GBV cases as the first point of reference

1.2.4. Religious and Traditional Institutions

Many victims of GBV report to the religious leaders as their first point of contact even before reporting the cases to the local authorities. By the nature of their work, the religious leaders are respected by their followers who seek appropriate services for GBV related cases from them. In the same vein, many victims report to traditional institutions such as clan elders and leaders for redress.



Required Financing

- a) The religious and traditional leaders should be financed through *availing resource materials* e.g., GBV referral pathway, other mobilization and awareness materials for reference as well as simplified laws and guidelines.

- b) *Capacity building in prevention and response to GBV* e.g., training in counselling, reconciliation and knowledge on mediation and other referrals to partners within GBV response.
- c) *Supplementary funding to management of shelters*: Many religious institutions manage centers for GBV and may require complementary funding from Government.

1.2.5. Uganda Police Force

The mission of the Uganda Police Force (UPF) is to secure life and property in partnership with the public, in a committed and professional manner to promote development. The Police sets out to protect life and property, preserve law and order, prevent and detect crime. The Police plays a key investigative role in the GBV referral pathway, especially for sexual and other GBV cases. The Uganda Police Force has in place the Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) and the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) which respond to GBV cases.



Required Financing

Financing should be channeled to:

- a) **Police procedures and Documentation**: At the point of registering cases of GBV by the survivors/ or complainants, the following is required:
 - i. Printed copies of the Police Form 3 (PF-3)⁵ which is used by the survivors to seek medical services
 - ii. Specialized and separate physical spaces for registering cases of GBV given the sensitivity of their nature to ensure the dignity of survivors
 - iii. The Police materials used should be in local languages to enable communication
 - iv. Interpretation services
- b) **Investigation and Arrest**: Aids in evidence generation for case building and therefore require more financing for:
 - i. Printing and availing the medico-legal report required for investigation of cases of GBV
 - ii. Specialized training for investigators
 - iii. Investigative equipment such as cameras for photographic evidence, password-protected computers, printer, stationery, locked filing cabinet to store documents and evidence
 - iv. Transport facilities i.e., vehicles/motorcycles and fuel to access the crime scene
 - v. Private spaces for interviewing GBV victims and perpetrators within the police station
 - vi. Welfare services for detained perpetrators of GBV like food, treatment, water, sanitation, etc.

1.2.6. Health Sector

The primary role of any health facility is to provide appropriate health care to the victim/survivor based on the nature of the case of GBV. At the health facility, the health workers are mandated to record detailed history of the case, perform physical examination and investigations, provide appropriate treatment to the victim/survivor; collect forensic evidence; offer psychosocial support and testify in the courts of law on the respective findings.

⁵ The Police Form 3 is a document that is given to a victim or survivor of a crime after an assessment by the police officer that there is reasonable basis to believe that an offence has been committed against the victim or survivor. It is made under the Police Act of 2006 as amended.

In cases of sexual violence, the victim/survivor is expected to be given Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) within 72 hours (3 days) from the time of the sexual assault to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECP) should be provided within 72 hours (3 days) to guard against possible pregnancy.



Required Financing

The health sector requires finances at the health facility and district to cater for:

- a) Undertaking a medical exam to develop forensic evidence, usually authorized by a doctor or medical worker
- b) Equipment to undertake the forensic examination for evidence including pregnancy test kits and Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECP), Antiretroviral (ARVs) for Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)
- c) Recruitment of sign language and other interpreters
- d) Providing essential drugs and other consumables like gloves and swabs
- e) Sensitisation of health sector staff and care providers on GBV
- f) In-depth training of medical personnel on GBV management

1.2.7. The Courts and Judiciary

The judiciary is considered the end point to justice for GBV victims as it adjudicates the GBV cases and determines the punishment for the perpetrators in line with the crime committed.



Required Financing

Financing under the judiciary therefore includes:

- a) Provision of spaces for trial of GBV cases. In some instances, separate spaces have to be established for cases that have to be heard in camera.
- b) Cameras, both video and audio to provide privacy for the victims to testify during the criminal legal proceedings, otherwise the presiding Judge would have to clear the courtroom or hear the testimony in chambers.
- c) Transport costs for both the victim and the perpetrator e.g., fuel and motor vehicles.
- d) Basic needs like food to cater for the victim and perpetrator while at court
- e) Protection for survivors and witnesses while at the Courts of Law
- f) Copies of GBV related statutes and laws available to judges and prosecutors addressing cases of GBV
- g) Training and continuing education for court staff and other judiciary staff on how to manage and handle GBV related cases given their sensitive nature
- h) Equipment for the court operations e.g., computers, offices, stationery, vehicles, fuel and personnel
- i) Interpretation services

3.0



Financing of GBV actors at the national level

The central government level Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) play critical responsibilities in line with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The MDAs are responsible for:

- Formulating policies and regulations,
- Setting standards and ensuring compliance,
- Monitoring and evaluation,
- Coordination and support of service delivery, and
- Provision of services that cannot effectively be undertaken by Local Government.

Various MDAs are responsible for different functions to GBV prevention and response and will therefore require financing to execute the above mandates as indicated below:

GBV Prevention and response service	Actors
Medical/ Health	Ministry of Health and Local Government
Legal	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Uganda Police Force Directorate of Public Prosecution The Judiciary Local Government Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC)
Psychosocial	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) Local Government
Coordination	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) Local Government

In addition to the recognized national level functions, there are critical actions in the GBV response that require financing at this level. These are:

Actions	Responsible MDAs
Construction, equipping and management of the national one stop center for GBV	Uganda Police Force and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
Accommodation and security of victims/ survivors and key witnesses. This is critical in the absence of the one stop center and in places where there are no GBV shelters	Department of Public Prosecution, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
Construction and management of GBV Special Courts	Judiciary/ Courts
Tracking and tracing of perpetrators of cyber GBV crimes	Ministry of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and National Guidance



3.0

Conclusion



Despite the presence of a strong legal and policy framework, GBV still persists in the country, manifesting itself in various forms such as physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence. While all people experience GBV, women and girls are disproportionately affected.

Government has put in place mechanisms at national, sub-national and community levels to respond to GBV. However, financial resources available do not match the task that has to be done to prevent, respond and end impunity against GBV in the country.

In this reference tool, funding entry points have been identified for different critical actors in the public sector and some informal actors such as religious and traditional institutions. Non - Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and Community - Based Organizations who play critical roles in prevention and management of GBV cases have not been included in this tool. However, in the spirit of implementing the Public - Private Sector Partnership Policy, some of these actors are supported with funding to complement the role of Government in elimination of GBV. These funds should also be tracked alongside the public sector funds.

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