



CIVIL SOCIETY BUDGET ADVOCACY GROUP

Financing Trends for Violence Against Women and Girls and Harmful Practices in Uganda



**Spotlight
Initiative**



Financing Prevention and response interventions for Violence Against Women and Girls and Harmful Practices in Uganda; A case study of 17 MDAs and 19 Local Governments was produced by Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) with support from UNWOMEN Uganda under spotlight initiative. The contents of this publication are the responsibility of CSBAG and not for our development partners.

December, 2020

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Acknowledgments

Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) would like to acknowledge and thank, Civil Society Organizations, Local Governments, Ministries, Departments and Agencies that participated in this assessment. Special thanks go to the Heads of Departments that availed the required data and information to undertake this assessment. In a special way, we would like to acknowledge and thank UNWOMEN for the financial support from the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative

We are hopeful that the findings will guide sectors and district Local Governments on the key VAWG, HPs and SRHR funding gaps and priorities and as well support evidence-based advocacy for increased public sector funding towards implementation of VAWG and SRHR laws and policies at national and sub-national level.



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List of Abbreviations

CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
DEO	District Education Officer
DLG	District Local Government
DPM	District Production Manager
FY	Fiscal Year
GB	Gender Budgeting
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HPs	Harmful Practices
LGFC	Local Government Finance Commission
LLGs	Lower Local Government
MDA	Ministry Department and Agency
MJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoIAs	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPS	Uganda Prison Services
URF	Uganda Road Fund
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program
YPL	Youth Livelihood Program



Executive Summary

This report presents findings of an assessment carried out by Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) on the public sector financial allocations and expenditures on Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) and Harmful Practices (HPs). The assessment covered three Fiscal Years (FYs) of 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21.

Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) remains a critical national concern and a gross violation of fundamental human rights with severe long-term negative impacts on the physical, sexual, mental wellbeing of the survivors, family and community. The annual crime reports from the Uganda Police Force show a consistent increase in the number of reported cases of VAWG with common assaults (25,698 cases), domestic violence (13,639 cases), defilement (13,613 cases) and threatening violence (11,592 cases) being the leading crimes in 2019.

In addition to the rising numbers of VAWG, a significant portion of women and girls have limited access to the Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR). SRHR encompass efforts to eliminate preventable maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, quality sexual and reproductive health services for all.

In view of this, UN Women with financial support from the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative worked in collaboration with Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group to assess financing for prevention and response to GBV, harmful practices and promotion of sexual reproductive health rights.

From this assessment, it is revealed that interventions aimed at addressing violence against women and girls and Harmful Practices largely depend on external financing. The implementation of interventions aimed at addressing VAWG/HP is faced with a number of challenges, some of which include the following;

- a) There is limited prioritization of funding for GBV/VAWG/HP. This leads to limited resources/funds to aid prevention and response interventions.
- b) Inadequate Staffing levels. MDAs are faced with inadequate staff especially in the various health facilities, and this has not only affected the planning and budgeting towards VAWG/HP/SRHR interventions, but has also impacted on the implementations of the interventions.
- c) Delays in getting response/feedback. There is a delay in getting response and feedback from the office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) on the status of cases that have been reported which jeopardizes the fight against GBV/HP/VAGW in the Communities.
- d) Inadequate Capacities and knowledge on GBV/VAWG/HP. Majority of the key stakeholders in the fight against GBV/HP/VAGW have inadequate capacity to adequately respond and handle issues of GBV/HP/VAGW related cases in the Districts.
- e) Given the multi-sectoral nature of GBV, it raises a huge challenge which requires a multi sectoral approach by the different Departments/Sectors during the planning and budgeting of interventions to address GBV in the Districts.
- f) Cultural norms and mindset. Currently there exist a lot of social norms against Gender Based Violence in the Community. Because of this, victims are hesitant to report cases to the authorities in fear of being stigmatized by the Society among others.

Key Findings – MDAs

Although funding for VAWG and HPs is very minimal, there are interventions implemented by the various MDAs and Local Governments. At the national level, VAWG and HP interventions are mainstreamed under gender, and at Local Governments, these interventions are mainly mainstreamed under the Community-Based Service Departments, which indirectly address issues of VAWG and HPs. There is difficult to ascertain the actual amounts allocated and spent on prevention of VAWG, HPs, and, since activities are integrated in broader MDA / LGs projects/ programmes. The specific findings and recommendations from this assessment are detailed below:

a) Financing:

Finding 1: There is inadequate funding for prevention and response interventions for violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices. This is confirmed by the funding gaps indicated by many agencies. For example, ODPP has a funding gap of UGX 1.35bn cumulatively for FY2018/19-FY2020/21. Besides the Ministry of Gender, the proportion of the budget allocated to VAWG for the analyzed MDAs and Local Government is below 5%

Finding 2: Local Government Conditional Grants: The conditional nature of grants to LGs from the central Government minimizes the discretionary powers of the district to allocate resources to interventions on Violence against women and girls and harmful practices. Most Local Governments rely on local revenue which is never realized, making them highly dependent on external financing to handle VAWG/HP

Finding 3: Most of the assessed sectors and LG budgets do not explicitly recognize VAWG and do not clearly provide funds for it. There is no direct budget line for VAWG/HP, most agencies plan for it under different codes, some under 'Gender', while others agencies like Ministry of Lands, Uganda National Roads Authority, Ministry of Works and Transport, Uganda Prison Services, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Sports planned for VAWG/HP interventions under 'Crosscutting Issues'.

Recommendation:



Our Recommendations to LGs and MDAs is for the inclusion of a specified budget code to tag all resources and expenses for VAWG and HP in Government work plans and budgets. This will improve on budgeting and expenditure tracking to allow for consistent reporting by all Government spending agencies. The budget tagging code, if introduced can be used to code national budget lines/votes pertaining to VAWG and HP. The same system has been adopted for other cross-cutting issues like climate change financing.

b) Planning

Finding 5: Only 6 of the assessed National level Government agencies had explicit interventions for eliminating violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices. The six included Uganda Prisons Services, Uganda Police Force, Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Uganda National Roads Authority, Ministry of Education, and Sports. At Local Government only 8 out of the 19 LGs assessed had direct interventions for violence against women and girls and harmful practices during the 3 years.

Recommendation:



Mainstreaming interventions for prevention and response to violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices in plans and budget is critical across various government agencies. Government specifically, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Gender and EOC have to design and deliver innovative, less cost intensive capacity building and mentorship programs across key government agencies.

c) Capacity

Finding 6: Most technical staff engaged during this assessment attributed their inability to adequately mainstream interventions for violence against women and girls, and harmful practices, in their budget and plans to lack of requisite technical capacity in this area. This capacity gap is very pronounced among staff within the Local Government Departments and Ministries that are not necessarily the Community Based Services Department and Ministry of Gender. In addition, the program-based budgeting approach is an area where most staff confessed, they needed further capacity building.



Finding 7: Data collection and management is a challenge in most districts, key challenges include limited access to ICT equipment, lack of facilities to collect and store data, lack of capacities to analyze and use data to inform planning and budgeting. For example, Abim lacks ICT equipment to support their officer in data collection and management. In addition, there are multiple data sources, e.g Police, GBV databases, among others that need to be harmonized.

Finding 8: There is limited staffing of frontline officers to implement the planned interventions. For example, the Family Protection Unit of the Uganda Police Force has only 645 Police Officers to cover the entire country. Many of these lack the critical skills to investigate GBV cases. Under the office of the Director of Public Prosecution, only 41 percent of staffing positions are filled. Uganda Prisons services is also battling with low staffing of health facilities; only 248 out of 1,673 posts are verified. Abim district has only 2 of the 9 required subcounty Community Development Officers. The district lacks a District Gender Officer and has one Senior District Probation and Social Welfare Officer and one Senior Community Development Officer. The situation is similar for Tororo which has only 15 Community Development Officers to cover the 31 Sub counties and 10 town councils. The current Ag. District Community Development Officers has been acting in this position for 15 years.

Finding 9: Lack of critical services. In some Local Governments the coverage of critical services is low. For example, access to justice in Amudat is constrained by lack of district wide coverage of Police posts and lack of a court in the district. Victims have to go to Moroto, to access justice. The other challenge is the poor road network. Still in Amudat for example, the terrain of the Pokot is too harsh for officers to access some people who practice FGM within the mountain areas of Katabok. Poor road infrastructure also affects witnesses attend court sessions/case follow up.

Finding 10: Poor facilitation of police, CDOs and Probation Office: The facilitation of the Community-Based Services Department, Police and Probation Office in most Local Governments is inadequate. These offices lack facilitation for fuel, transport means such as motorcycles and vehicles to help them transport suspects and complainants, the police lack facilities to support in witness protection, storage and preservation of evidence as well as management of crime scene.

Further to this, in most local governments, there is a weak coordination between key actors in the fight against GBV/VAWG/HP in the district. For example, the coordination between the Probation Office, Police and Community Development Office is poor hence most of the perpetrators of GBV have been able to dodge the long arm of the law.

Recommendations:



- a) Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Development partners need to invest in sustained hands-on technical assistance programs for technical staff in planning and budgeting for GBV, program-based budgeting as well as in data generation, analysis and simplification to ease interpretation and utilization as well as in GBV planning and budgeting skills. If done consistently, it will strengthen the capacity of MDAs and LG staff in effective programming and budgeting GBV response
- b) Government agencies need to invest more in high-quality data collection and analysis to obtain relevant data on GBV to inform the designing and implementation of programs addressing. Data is also critical in building a case for additional funding.
- c) There is need to provide for essential staffing in key agencies with very critical mandates in handling violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices. For example, ODPP needs to close its staffing gaps to enable expeditious handling of cases but also reduce case backlog.
- d) A multi sectoral approach which promotes coordination of the different stakeholders and players needs to be adopted in planning and budgeting for VAWG/HP. This is because VAWG/HP manifest in different sectors.



Introduction

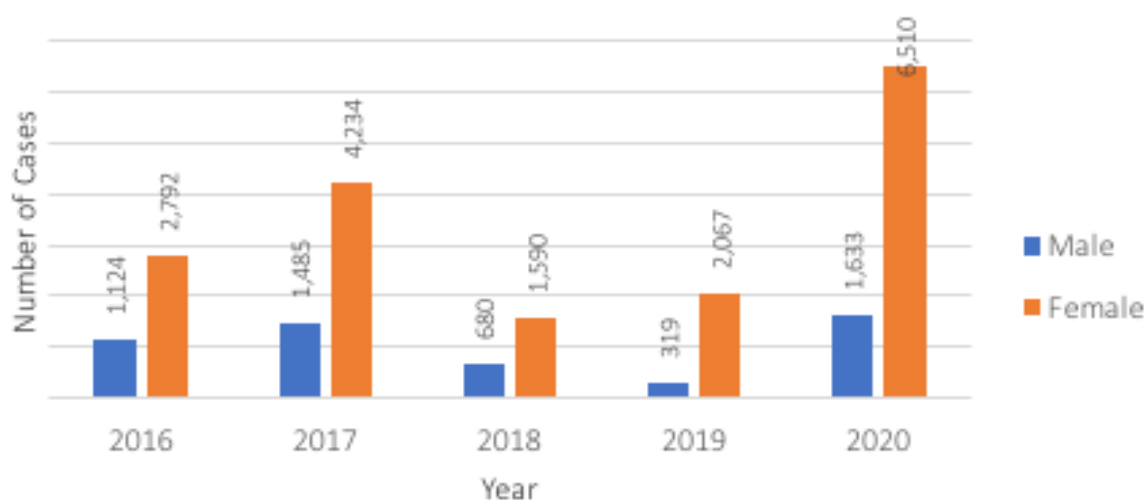
Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) remains a critical national concern and a gross violation of fundamental human rights with severe long-term negative impacts on the physical, sexual, mental wellbeing of the survivors, family and community.¹

More than 1 in 5 women aged 15 - 49 experience sexual violence compared to 8% of men, while 56% of ever-married women and 44% of ever-married men have experienced spousal violence.² About 60% perpetrators of violence are reported to be intimate partners. Wife battering is widely tolerated, with 49% of women and 41% of men agreeing that it is justified for a man to beat his wife for some given reasons.³

Government of Uganda has enacted several laws and policies including the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Policy and Action Plan, 2016, the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) 2010 and regulations, 2011, and the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (FGM Act) 2010, among others. Despite the existence of such laws, regulations and guidelines, VAWG still persists with increasing numbers of cases that require services. The annual crime reports from the Uganda Police Force show a consistent increase in the number of reported cases of VAWG with common assaults (25,698 cases), domestic violence (13,639 cases), defilement (13,613 cases) and threatening violence (11,592 cases) being the leading crimes in 2019.⁴ Uganda is estimated to spend UGX 77.5 billion annually on managing the impact of VAWG.⁵

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

1 See <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women>

2 Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2018, Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), 2016

3 Ibid

4 Uganda Police, Annual Crime Report, 2019 see <https://www.upf.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Annual-Crime-Report-2019-Public.pdf?x45801>

5 See <https://www.softpower.ug/gender-based-violence-costs-uganda-UGX-775bn-annually-un-rep/> accessed on 25th June 2020

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 country to curb the spread of COVID-19. From Figure 1 above, the female victims were more than the male, taking up almost three quarters of the total number of cases reported. This also corroborates the 2019 Uganda Police Crime Report, which indicates more GBV victims were women as compared to male victims "... 14,232 people were victims of Domestic Violence, of whom 2,908 were male adults, 9,978 were female adults and 670 were male juveniles while 676 were female juveniles".

Harmful Practices

Cultural norms and practices have continued to subordinate women and girls hence reducing them to reproductive roles in society. For example, girls are expected to get married by the age of fifteen while a man is supposed to own social capital assets such as land and women have no rights to land ownership. Such cultural norms and practices have fueled violence against women and girls. Furthermore, strong social norms and taboos have led to a rise in teenage pregnancy.

All these cultural norms have increased the harmful practices in the Districts assessed. For example, Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) in Uganda is mainly practiced by particular ethnic groupings. According to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) of 2011, the estimated prevalence of FGM/C in girls and women (15-49 years) is 1.4% and according to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) FGM/C U-Survey of 2016, it reported that the practice is commonly done on girls aged between 9 and 16 years of age.

The fight against harmful practices is affected by the strong cultural norms which are cherished by the Community as the District Community Development Officer of Amudat had this to say; *"We are disturbed, as Government Officials, in combating Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in Amudat district. You find that the cultural norms are too strong and cherished by community members to the extent that some women still accept FGM because they want to be respected within their communities. This is a big stumbling block to our efforts"*.

Based on the above, the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) with support from UN Women under the spotlight initiative assessed public sector financing to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Harmful Practices (HP) at the National and Local Government level. The assessment aimed at establishing the status of financing and the Government interventions over the years towards the prevention of GBV and HP. The assessment focused on 3 financing years FY 2018/19 and 2020/21.

At National level, the following MDAs were assessed: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry of Lands and Urban Development, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Arua Regional Referral Hospital, Fort portal Regional Referral Hospital, Parliament of Uganda, Inspectorate of Government, Ministry of Education and Sports, Directorate of Ethics and Integrity, Equal Opportunities Commission, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Ministry for ICT and National Guidance.

At Local Government level, 19 districts were assessed including Kaberamaido, Arua, Kaabong, Moroto, Napak, Kiryandongo, Kotido, Kyegegwa, Nakapiripirit, Pader, Yumbe, Tororo, Amuria, Amudat, Abim, Kitgum, Gulu, Kasese, Bundibugyo,

Objectives of the assessment

The Objectives were:

- a. Assess budget allocations for VAWG, HP, and SRH for the identified sectors and districts for FY 2018/19 – FY 2020/21
- b. Examine the interventions implemented by the selected LGs and Sectors to combat VAWG, HP, and SRH for the three selected years



2

Findings on Budget Allocation and Expenditure to GBV Interventions

This section presents an analysis of financing for interventions on gender and prevention and response for violence against women and girls and harmful practices at both National and Local Governments. Most LGs and MDAs planned and budgeted for VAWG and HO under gender, some had specific interventions while other had broad gender interventions. The assessment focuses on budgetary allocations, Patterns of funding, Source of Funding, and an analysis of the financed interventions. The data analyzed in this section was obtained from Approved Budgets and work plans for three financial years of FY2018/19, FY2019/20, and FY2020/21.

2.1 Budget Allocations for VAWG and HP:

Funding towards interventions of gender and prevention and response for violence against women and girls and harmful practices for MDAs was on a declining trend across the three years. MDAs allocated UGX 17.6 billion in FY 2018/19, UGX 44.4 billion in FY 2019/20, and UGX 20.8 billion in FY 2020/21. In the same period, it is only the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution (ODPP), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLH&UD), and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) that allocated more than UGX 1 billion consistently over the three years. It should however be noted that the funding for the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development was not explicit for VAWG and HP but are broad on gender and equity. Table 1 below provides more details on these allocations at National Level.

Table 1: MDA Allocations towards promotion of Gender, and prevention of VAWG & HPs (UGX Mns)

MDA	FY 2018/19		FY 2019/20		FY 2020/21	
	Budget UGX (Bn)	% share	Budget	% share	Budget	% share
MoGLSD	12,892	6.60%	38,146	19.10%	15,369	9.30%
MoES	57	0.01%	30	0.00%	123	0.02%
MoWT	150	0.01%	500	0.03%	120	0.01%
MLHUD	1,389	0.70%	1,389	0.78%	1,389	0.83%
MolAs	100	0.37%	15	0.04%	90	0.17%
Arua RRH	50.0	0.53%	50.0	0.54%	50.0	0.46%
Fort Portal RHH	20	0.02%	-	0.00%	30.0	0.31%
Parliament of Uganda	1,000	0.22%	500	0.09%	300	0.04%
Inspectorate of Government	45	0.09%	20	0.05%	-	0%
MoFPED	250	0.05%	100	0.03%	250	0.02%
Directorate of Ethics & Integrity	20	0.12%	200	2.93%	10	0.12%
Equal Opportunities Commission	3	0.04%	40	0.30%	40	0.33%
MolCT and National Guidance	15	0.04%	400	9.94%	80	0.17%
ODPP	1,570	4.81%	2,550	7.41%	2,810	6.41%
Uganda National Roads Authority	28	0.01%	207	0.01%	61	0.02%
Uganda Prisons Services	21	0.1%	21	0.08	21	0.07%
Uganda Police Force	50	0.05%	50	0.02%	80	0.03%
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	20	0.39%	200	2.93%	10	0.12%
Total	17,680		44,418		20,833	

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Ministerial Policy Statements, Approved Budget Estimates and Annual Budget Performance Reports FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

21 Local Governments were assessed to trace GBV interventions and their budgets. From this assessment, it's evident that financing for GBV in the districts is mainly channeled through the Community Based services under Children and Youth Services, followed by Gender Mainstreaming and Social Rehabilitation Services. In some districts, there is some funding under other sectors such as education, and production.

At the Local Government level, 2.8 billion in 2018/19, UGX 4.6 billion in 2019/20, and UGX 3.6 billion in 2020/21 were allocated towards prevention and response to Gender, prevention of VAWG, and HPs. As a share of the total district budget, the allocation towards Gender-Based Violence was very minimal across all the districts, with all districts allocating less than 3% of their budgets towards Gender and prevention of VAWG and HPs. External support for VAWG in the districts is quite strong as such the interventions for combating VAWG and HP are reliant on external funding. See table below for LG VAWG/HP interventions

Table 2: LG Allocation to VAWG and HP interventions in selected districts

District	FY 2018/19	%	FY 2019/20	%	FY 2020/21	%
1. Amuria	147.0	0.46%	123.2	0.45%	108.0	0.42%
2. Arua	42.6	0.04%	28.8	0.03%	316.7	0.32%
3. Bundibugyo	64.3	0.22%	151.0	0.48%	209.9	0.57%
4. Gulu	1,247.0	3.62%	1,397.0	3.3%	289.2	0.72%
5. Kasese	369.0	0.54%	1,550.0	2.1%	1,830.0	2.12%
6. Kiryandongo	20.2	0.06%	828	0.88%	189	0.2%
7. Kyegegwa	557	2.4%	458	0.6%	194	0.2%
8. Pader	419	1.5%	299	0.09%	541	1.75%
9. Tororo	11.0	0.019%	64.4	0.10%	199.0	0.30%
10. Yumbe	43.0	0.076%	623	0.99%	43.2	0.44%
11. Abim	10.45	0.115	29.65	0.30%	31.58	
12. Amudat	1,665	11.5%	1,074	7.4%	3,000	3.14%
13. Kitgum	8.62	0.71%	1,663	3%	1,182	96.9%
14. Kotido	2.477	0.01%	2.135	0.01%	5.7	0.04%
15. Moroto	8.25	0.04%	4.251	0.018%	16	0.83%
16. Kaabong	73.4	0.01%	*1.0	0.001%	-	0
17. Kaberamaido	2.52	0.01%	4.2	0.001%	-	0
18. Nakapiripirit	-	0	2.5	0.01%	5.58	0.04%
19. Napak	5.51	0.023%	12.04	0.053%	6.81	0.039%
	4,696.33		8,314.18	0	8,167.67	

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Approved Budget Estimates and Workplans FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

At Local Government, funding towards gender and prevention and response for violence against women and girls and harmful practices was higher in FY 2019/20. At local Government, these funds are mainly channeled through the Community Based Services under Children and Youth Services, followed by Gender Mainstreaming and Social Rehabilitation Services. In some districts, there is funding under other sectors such as education, and production. Over the three years, UG 4.69billion was allocated for interventions on gender, prevention and response for violence against women and girls and harmful practices in FY2018/19, UGX 8.3 billion in FY2019/20, and UGX 8.1 billion in FY2020/21. District like Napak, Kaberamaido, Gulu, Kasese, Kitgum and Amudat had some of the highest allocation over the years. See table below for details on budgetary allocations for Gender, VAWG and HP over the three years

2.2 Patterns of funding

There are significant funding variations for most MDAs over the three years. FY 2019/20 had the highest allocation for both MDAs and LGs of UGX 43.9 billion for MDAs, which was largely attributed to a boost in funding to the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, whose budget increased by UGX 26,397m in that financial year. This increased its total allocation to a tune of UGX 38,146 as compared to UGX12,892 in FY2018/19. At local Government FY 2019/20 had the highest allocation of UGX 8.3bn.

2.3 Source of Funding for VAWG and HP:

At national level, most MDAs received funds from the Consolidated Fund. Only Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, and Makerere University received external financing during the three years. For example, in each Financial Year, Makerere University received UGX 11.382 from external financing, which is 1.18% of the university's total budget.

At Local Government, programs for prevention and response to VAWG/GBV and harmful practices were largely funded through external financing by development partners, who included UNFPA whose funding is remitted to the Ministry of Gender and directly to the Department of Community-Based Services, ii) UNICEF which majorly focuses on child protection under education, CSOs like Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), Save the Children, MIFUMI, World Vision, Plan International UN Women among others. Most of these partners do not provide financial support but occasionally identify activities they implement directly.

2.4 Effectiveness of financed interventions to eliminate VAWG and HP:

A review of interventions at MDA level revealed that most MDAs financed similar interventions every year, a pattern that needs to be interrogated to establish the underlying factors around it. A few agencies like UNRA, Works and Transport, Uganda police Force, Parliament of Uganda, Judicial Service Commission had different interventions across the three years.

At Local Governments, the interventions financed in some years were more biased towards specific areas and this was dependent on who was funding that district. For example, where UNICEF is funding, there were more child protection interventions as opposed to other areas. Districts like Kyegegwa and, Kotido, Kaberamaido, and Pader have more child protection interventions across the three years assessed.

2.5 Expenditure performance of GBV Budgets:

It was not possible to relate budget performance to results, and in most LG and MDAs, we could not access information on budget performance. The Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) does not have codes tagged to interventions such as VAWG. For example, a financial report includes expenses like fuel, stationery, which makes it challenging to explicitly compute how much of that was spent on VAWG/HP interventions.

2.6 Assessment of financed VAWG and HP services:

Only 6 of the assessed agencies i.e., Uganda Prisons Services, Uganda Police Force, Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Uganda National Roads Authority, Ministry of Education, and Sports Regional Referral Hospitals had explicit interventions for eliminating violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices. Others had broad gender and equity interventions tagged to staff capacity building, updating gender policies, mainstreaming G&E in budgets among others

The most common direct GBV and HP interventions focused on awareness raising and capacity building for GBV in general, developing of policy guidelines for example under DPP an SGBV case manual was financed to support the process of conducting an SGBV case census, Uganda Police also financed interventions geared towards popularizing its Gender Policy where aspects of GBV are contained among others. The table below highlights interventions financed under the MDAs with the most explicit VAWG and HP interventions across the 3 years.

Table 3: MDAs with most explicit VAWG and HP interventions.

Direct GBV and HP interventions financed FY 2018/19-FY2020/21	
Uganda Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate GBV issues into investigations & routine police health services at 16 facilities ▪ Popularize & disseminate UPF gender policy, review & align existing UPF laws & policies to gender, children & disability for equitable police services, construct 5 female incinerators. ▪ Establish psycho-social support services for police personnel.
ODPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SGBV awareness training, ▪ SGBV Case Manual & Census, Ramps & nursing facilities, IEC materials on G, C & S offences services, ▪ Conduct an SGBV Case Census
Uganda Prisons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 258 babies staying with their mothers in prison given care ▪ Provision of in calf heifers to women prisons to provide nutritional supplement to children ▪ Provision of sanitary towels to all female inmates - UGX0.09bn ▪ Provision of knickers to all female inmates - UGX0.06bn
MGLSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engaging the media to popularize GBV prevention and response in the COVID-19 context. ▪ Expanding GBV integrated programming at national and Local Government levels ▪ Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination for prevention and response to GBV at national, district and sub county level ▪ Strengthening capacities of target institutions for provision of quality integrated GBV and SRHR services at national and sub-national levels ▪ Strengthening institutional and Organizational capacities to review, reform, implement GBV laws, policies and standards at national and sub-national levels. ▪ Strengthening evidence based GBV policy advocacy and analysis through operational research, generation data mining, analysis and dissemination. ▪ Supporting the establishment and management of emergency shelters for GBV survivors ▪ Training of communities to prevent and respond to GBV ▪ Strengthening Medico-legal Response to GBV
MoES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Train stakeholders on gender responsive pedagogy and elimination of violence against children in school. ▪ Build the capacity of MoES staff on gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting

Local Governments had more visible interventions for violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices. The presence of more specific VAWG and HP interventions in LG budgets and plans could be attributed to the fact that LGs are at the center of service delivery, which makes it easy to design very specific GBV interventions as compared to the national level where often the interventions are of a policy nature. See the table below for some of the LGs with explicit interventions for VAWG and harmful practices.

Table 4: Some of the LGs with explicit interventions for VAWG and harmful practices

FY	Napak	Yumbe	Amuria	Kitgum
FY2018/19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender and equity issues mainstreamed in district and LLG plans and budgets. - Mentoring district departments and LLGs on gender responsive planning and budgeting - Data collection analysis and reporting on the national GBV database - Prevention and response to GBV issues - Sensitizing communities on gender and equity issues - Youths sensitized on the adolescent reproductive health and the value of youth corners - Children protection services provided - Vulnerable children linked to service providers - Referrals made - Cases managed - Coordinating child protection services at the district and LLG - Mapping out vulnerable children and linking them to service providers - Carrying out case management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 community sensitization meetings held (at least One in each S/C) (focus on HIV, Gender and Road Safety) and report produced. - Community dialogue on GBV carried out in 12 sub counties and 1 Town Council - Conduct 16 days of activism - Gender Mainstreamed into work plans. - Quarterly GBV coordination meeting carried out - Set of cultural heritage documented - Updating of GBV Database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence in place implementation of activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stationery and fuel paid to community development workers - Workers - Payment of stationery and fuel to community development workers - Community sensitized on Gender issues - GBV cases settled within the District - Women Groups supported under UWEF Gender issues mainstreamed in all sector plans; - Holding meetings, - Attending court cases, training HOD, identifying groups, training groups, funding groups, supervising groups - Report writing and dissemination
FY2019/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender and equity issues mainstreamed into the district and LLG plans and budgets - District departments and LLGs mentored on gender responsive planning and budgeting - Data collected, analyzed and reported on the national GBV database - Prevention and response to GBV issues done - Communities sensitized on gender and equity issues - Children cases handled and settled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 Children provided with Essential Services - 40 children handled and settled across the district - 40 Juveniles handled - Quarterly DOVC meeting - UNICEF activities under early child hood, adolescent reproductive health and quality enhancement undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence in place implementation of activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence - Provided guidance and technical support to sector departments and LLGs to mainstream gender and equity in their plans and budgets; - Built capacity of key actors in prevention and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the district; - Review sectoral workplans and budgets for gender and equity responsive; - Mentor sectors heads in mainstreaming gender and equity into Sector plans and budget; - Train CDOs, Health workers and police in GBV prevention and response in the district; - Conduct GBV quarterly reference group (coordination) meetings; 5. Conduct joint monitoring of GBV activities in the district; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Community Development - Workers facilitated for Community Mobilization - All Community Development Workers facilitated for Community - Mobilization - CDOs supported with fuel and stationery - Support CDOs with fuel and stationery - Mainstreaming gender issues in sub counties; UNFPA supported activities undertaken i.e., laws and ordinances formulated and implemented - Training of social workforce on screening and early detection of VAW and VAC - Training of CDOs trained on para social support - Organizing of quarterly meeting - Support of cultural-institution in positive cultural practices - Mainstreaming gender in sub counties - Supporting generation of women groups under UWEF - Developing laws and ordinances on alcohol, drugs and GBV prevention - Holding District GBV coordination meeting promote male involvement in GBV

FY2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Gender and equity issues mainstreamed into the district and LLG plans and budgets- District departments and LLGs mentored on gender responsive planning and budgeting- Data collected, analyzed and reported on the national GBV database- Prevention and response to GBV issues done- Communities sensitized on gender and equity issues- Handling juvenile cases and following them up in court- Community sensitization on early marriages and teenage pregnancies.- Conducting child protection- Coordinating meetings at district and sub-county levels- Rehabilitating, re-integrating and re-uniting trafficked children with their families• Youths sensitized on adolescent and reproductive health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Community dialogue on GBV carried out in 12 sub counties and 1 Town Council- Conduct 16 days of activism- Conducting GBV coordination meetings- Gender Mainstreamed into work plans- Quarterly GBV coordination meeting carried out- Set of cultural heritage documented- Updating of GBV Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence in place implementation of activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Communities are mobilized and organized for development activities.- Provide community development services- Mobilization of communities for development- Provide community development services to sub counties.- Mainstreaming gender issues in all the sub counties- Mobilizing and organizing groups for support and funding by Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development- Number of children represented in court. Number of cases diverted, -- Number of children and their parents counselled.- Child protection activities supported by UNICEF implemented- Attending court cases, settling cases from homes and offices,- Report writing and dissemination implement UNICEF activities under child protection
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Recommendations

3.1 Financing:

Finding 1: There is inadequate funding for prevention and response interventions for violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices. This is confirmed by the funding gaps indicated by many agencies. For example, ODPP has a funding gap of UGX 1.35bn cumulatively for FY2018/19-FY2020/21. Besides the Ministry of Gender, the proportion of the budget allocated to VAWG for the analyzed MDAs and Local Government is below 5%

Finding 2: Local Government Conditional Grants: The conditional nature of grants to LGs from the central Government minimizes the discretionary powers of the district to allocate resources to interventions on Violence against women and girls and harmful practices. Most Local Governments rely on local revenue which is never realized, making them highly dependent on external financing to handle VAWG/HP

Finding 3: Most of the assessed sectors and LG budgets do not explicitly recognize VAWG and do not clearly provide funds for it. There is no direct budget line for VAWG/HP, most agencies plan for it under different codes, some under 'Gender', while others agencies like Ministry of Lands, Uganda National Roads Authority, Ministry of Works and Transport, Uganda Prison Services, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Sports planned for VAWG/HP interventions under 'Crosscutting Issues'.

Recommendation:



Our Recommendations to LGs and MDAs is for the inclusion of a specified budget code to tag all resources and expenses for VAWG and HP in Government work plans and budgets. This will improve on budgeting and expenditure tracking to allow for consistent reporting by all Government spending agencies. The budget tagging code, if introduced can be used to code national budget lines/votes pertaining to VAWG and HP. The same system has been adopted for other cross-cutting issues like climate change financing.

3.2 Planning

Finding 5: Only 6 of the assessed National level Government agencies had explicit interventions for eliminating violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices. The six included Uganda Prisons Services, Uganda Police Force, Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Uganda National Roads Authority, Ministry of Education, and Sports. At Local Government only 8 out of the 19 LGs assessed had direct interventions for violence against women and girls and harmful practices during the 3 years.

Recommendation:



Mainstreaming interventions for prevention and response to violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices in plans and budget is critical across various government agencies. Government specifically, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Gender and EOC have to design and deliver innovative, less cost intensive capacity building and mentorship programs across key government agencies.

3.3 Capacity

Finding 6: Most technical staff engaged during this assessment attributed their inability to adequately mainstream interventions for violence against women and girls, and harmful practices, in their budget and plans to lack of requisite technical capacity in this area. This capacity gap is very pronounced among staff within the Local Government Departments and Ministries that are not necessarily the Community Based Services Department and Ministry of Gender. In addition, the program-based budgeting approach is an area where most staff confessed, they needed further capacity building.

Finding 7: Data collection and management is a challenge in most districts, key challenges include limited access to ICT equipment, lack of facilities to collect and store data, lack of capacities to analyze and use data to inform planning and budgeting. For example, Abim lacks ICT equipment to support their officer in data collection and management. In addition, there are multiple data sources, e.g Police, GBV databases, among others that need to be harmonized.

Finding 8: There is limited staffing of frontline officers to implement the planned interventions. For example, the Family Protection Unit of the Uganda Police Force has only 645 Police Officers to cover the entire country. Many of these lack the critical skills to investigate GBV cases. Under the office of the Director of Public Prosecution, only 41 percent of staffing positions are filled. Uganda Prisons services is also battling with low staffing of health facilities; only 248 out of 1,673 posts are verified. Abim district has only 2 of the 9 required subcounty Community Development Officers. The district lacks a District Gender Officer and has one Senior District Probation and Social Welfare Officer and one Senior Community Development Officer. The situation is similar for Tororo which has only 15 Community Development Officers to cover the 31 Sub counties and 10 town councils. The current Ag. District Community Development Officers has been acting in this position for 15 years.

Finding 9: Lack of critical services. In some Local Governments the coverage of critical services is low. For example, access to justice in Amudat is constrained by lack of district wide coverage of Police posts and lack of a court in the district. Victims have to go to Moroto, to access justice. The other challenge is the poor road network. Still in Amudat for example, the terrain of the Pokot is too harsh for officers to access some people who practice FGM within the mountain areas of Katabok. Poor road infrastructure also affects witnesses attend court sessions/case follow up.

Finding 10: Poor facilitation of police, CDOs and Probation Office: The facilitation of the Community- Based Services Department, Police and Probation Office in most Local Governments is inadequate. These offices lack facilitation for fuel, transport means such as motorcycles and vehicles to help them transport suspects and complainants, the police lack facilities to support in witness protection, storage and preservation of evidence as well as management of crime scene.

Further to this, in most local governments, there is weak coordination between key actors in the fight against GBV/VAWG/HP. For example, the coordination between the Probation Office, Police and Community Development Office is poor hence most of the perpetrators of GBV have been able to dodge the long arm of the law.

Recommendations:



- e) Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Development partners need to invest in sustained hands-on technical assistance programs for technical staff in planning and budgeting for VAWG/HP, program-based budgeting as well as in GBV planning and budgeting skills. If done consistently, it will strengthen the capacity of MDAs and LG staff in effective programming and budgeting GBV response.
- f) Government agencies need to invest more in high-quality data collection and analysis to obtain relevant data on GBV to inform the designing and implementation of programs addressing. as well as in data simplification to ease interpretation and utilization. Data is also critical in building a case for additional funding.
- g) There is need to recruit essential staffing in key agencies with very critical mandates in handling violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices. For example, ODPP needs to close its staffing gaps to enable expeditious handling of cases but also reduce case backlog.
- h) A multi sectoral approach which promotes coordination of the different stakeholders and players needs to be adopted in planning and budgeting for VAWG/HP. This is because VAWG/HP manifest in different sectors.

Specific MDAs and LG Assessment Reports

1. Directorate of Ethics and Integrity (DEI)

1.1 Background

The Directorate of Ethics and Integrity (DEI) was established as a Government Agency responsible for the coordination of the Anti-corruption Government agencies in their efforts to fight corruption, create awareness on ethics and integrity in public office, enhance ethical standards among the public and build coalitions with CSOs and other Government anticorruption agencies. The DEI coordinates national efforts against corruption through an institutional arrangement called - The Inter Agency Forum against corruption.

2. Financing for VAWg and HP in The DEI

The Directorate of Ethics and Integrity (DEI) implemented one gender intervention of enhancing women's participation in all DEI workshops and activities across the three years and had no specific intervention for prevention and response to violence against women and girl and harmful practice. For this particular intervention, the Directorate got the highest allocation in FY 2019/20 over the three-year period. The DEI experienced decline in budget allocation from 2.9% in the FY 2019/2020 to 0.12% in the FY 2020/2021. Table 5 shows the gender interventions in the DEI over the three years that this assessment covered.

Table 5: Directorate of Ethics and Integrity Allocation for GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21

	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21	Gender interventions allocation (UGX bns)	% of gender to total budget
FY 2018/19	5.152	Increase participation of men and women during all DEI workshops and activities.	0.02	0.39%
FY 2019/20	6.815	Increase the participation of women during all DEI workshops.	0.2	2.93%
FY 2020/21	8.592	Increase the participation of women during all DEI workshops.	0.01	0.12%



3. Office Of The Director Of Public Prosecutions

1.1 Background

The mission of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) is to handle and prosecute criminal cases in a just, effective, and efficient manner. Its strategic Objectives is to guide the criminal investigations and prosecute criminal cases in a just, efficient, and effective manner in any court of law in the Country except in the court martial.

2.1 Financing for VAWG and HP in the DPP

ODPP had one of the highest allocations over the three years towards interventions for gender, violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices (See below for details). All the resource to DPP is from the consolidated fund and no external financing was received for this vote. Interventions for gender, violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices are budgeted for under Gender. The vote has specific gender, children, and sexual offences output under the Criminal Prosecutions Services programme. In the FY 2018/19 and FY2019/20, Prosecution of Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) & Children related cases are most prevalent cases that had a funding gap of UGX 0.820 bn. In the FY 2020/21 handling of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Children, cases had a funding gap of UGX 0.530bn.

ODPP had direct GBV interventions for all the three years assessed, and for each of these years, allocations towards GBV interventions were over UGX 1Bn, with a budget share across the three years of above 4 per cent. See the table below for details. FY2020/21 had the highest allocation in nominal value but with the least interventions as per the table below:

Table 6: ODPP Allocation for GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21

FY	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21	Gender interventions allocation (UGX bns)	% of gender to total budget
FY 2018/19	32.629	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Meetings of vulnerable groups challenges in accessing ODPP services,– SGBV awareness training,– SGBV Case Manual & Census, Ramps & nursing facilities, IEC materials on G, C & S offences services– M&E on training impact regarding children's cases	1.57	4.81%
FY 2019/20	34.422	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Conduct M &E to assess impact of training on promoting child friendly justice– Develop an abridged version of the Manual on prosecuting child cases– Conduct an SGBV Case Census	2.55	7.41%
FY 2020/21	43.830	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Conduct 2 M & E to assess the impact of the training on the prosecutor's manual– Conduct case census on SGBV cases in the 16 regions	2.81	6.41%

Source: Approved budget estimates and Ministerial Policy Statements FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

Table 7: Gender Children and Sexual Offences

	Allocation (UGX bns)	Release (UGX bns)	Expenditure (UGX bns)
FY 2018/19	1.450	1.45	1.39
FY 2019/20	2.51	2.05	2.09
FY 2020/21	2.71	N/A	N/A

Source: Approved Budget Estimates FY 2018/19 – 2020/21

Conclusion

Whereas DPP is one of the agencies with the highest funding to GBV, cumulatively from FY 2018/19 to 2020/21 there is a funding gap of UGX 1.35bn. ODPP has filled only 41% of its staff positions, the establishment has 16 Regional Offices, 85 RSA and 33 RSP stations that lack adequate staffing. Staffing needs to improve for DPP to enable expeditious handling of cases but also reduce case backlog.



4. Equal Opportunities Commission

1.0 Background

The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) is a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament to effectuate Article 32(3) and Article 32 (4) of the Constitution of Uganda. The Equal Opportunities Commission is mandated to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground of sex, age, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability, and take affirmative action in favor of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them, and to provide for other related matter ("www.eoc.go.ug", 2020)

2.0 Findings

EOC interventions were broad on gender and equity and the Agency budgeted and planned for similar interventions across the 3 years assessed. Overall, financing to gender interventions where VAWG and HP interventions falls, averaged around UGX 40 million for the two most recent financial years of FY 2019/20 and FY2020/21. See the table below for details

Table 8: EOC Allocation for Gender interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21

	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	Gender Interventions in IG FY 2018/19 – 2020/21	Gender interventions allocation (UGX bns)	% of gender to total budget
FY 2018/19	7.472	Affirmative action put in place for female, youths and PWDs regarding accessibility and ownership of resources	0.003	0.04%
FY 2019/20	13.222	Affirmative Action put in place to address challenges affecting Youth and Children, women and men, Older persons and PWDs are disadvantaged in accessing and participating in Government programmes.	0.040	0.30%
FY 2020/21	12.265	Affirmative action put in place for female, youths and PWDs regarding accessibility and ownership of resources	0.040	0.33%

Source: Approved budget estimates and Ministerial Policy Statements FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

Gender and Equity

	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
FY 2018/19	3.77	3.77	3.18
FY 2019/20	4.15	3.63	3.10
FY 2020/21	3.337	N/A	N/A



5. Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development

1.0 About Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development

The Ministry's mission is "ensure sustainable land management, planned urban and rural development and decent housing for all." There is no specific Ministry's strategic objectives on Violence against Women and Girls, Harmful Practices and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights. However, interventions on gender which have an impact on violence against women and girls, harmful practices and reproductive health (especially HIV/AIDS) are provided for under cross-cutting issues.

2.0 Financing for prevention of Gender, GBV and HPs

Although the Ministry budgets and work plans did not have very explicit interventions for prevention and response of VAWG and HPs during the three FYs, some of the interventions under gender have an impact on preventing violence against women and girls and harmful practices. The Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development allocated UGX 1.39 billion in each of the three FYs 2018/19, 2019/20, and 2020/21 towards gender interventions. As a share of the total ministry budget, the allocation towards Gender was 0.70% in 2018/19, 0.78% in 2019/20, and 0.83% in 2020/20 (see Table 9).

Table 9: MLH&D Allocation for Gender interventions

	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	GBC interventions in EOC	GBV interventions allocation (UGX bns)	% of total budget
FY 2018/19	198.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstream Gender, Equity and Equality in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Interventions - Sensitize men, women and PWDs on gender and land in 20 LGs. - Sensitize ALCs and DLBs on Gender equity and Land in 20 LGs. 	1.39	0.70%
FY 2019/20	198.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstream Gender, Equity and Equality in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Interventions - Sensitize men, women and PWDs on gender and land in 20 LGs. - Sensitize ALCs and DLBs on Gender equity and Land in 20 LGs. 	1.39	0.78%
FY 2020/21	167.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake capacity building in Gender & Equity in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Interventions - Sensitize men, women and PWDs on gender and equity in 20 LGs. - Develop a gender and equity profile for the sector 	1.39	0.83%

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Ministerial Policy Statements, Approved Budget Estimates and Annual Budget Performance Reports FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

In terms of performance, during FY 2018/19, the Ministry issued Customary Certificates of Ownership (CCOs) to beneficiaries as follows: 460 men, 350 women, 110 boys, 81 girls, 62 widows and 31 persons with disabilities in Nwoya District and 6,882 beneficiaries (4,096 women and 2,755 men, 31 disabled men and women) in Pader District. Carried out consultations on the draft Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy to stakeholders including the representatives of the PWDs, elderly, women and youth. Carried out public awareness on land rights to men, women and other vulnerable groups in Kampala, Mityana, Kassanda, Mubende, Soroti, Katakwi, Karamoja region and Ugandans in the Diaspora. Mobilized communities in Kyegegwa, Kabarole, Bundibugyo, Ibanda, Kayunga, Mayuge, Buikwe, Kyazanga, Kiboga and Ssembabule into forming housing cooperatives emphasizing youth and women.

3.0 Conclusion:

The Ministry has inadequate funding to create awareness on land related matters and implementation of the National Housing Policy, inadequate training and support of the land management Institutions including physical planning committees, increase focus on increasing national access to low and medium cost houses leading to a huge housing deficit.



6. Inspectorate of Government

1.0 Background

The Inspectorate of Government is an independent institution charged with the responsibility of eliminating corruption, abuse of authority and of public office and has the mandate to promote just utilization of public Resources. The Mission of the IG is to promote Good Governance, Accountability, and the Rule of Law in Public Office with the vision of having a responsive and accountable public sector. Customer value proposition of the IG is to promote Distributive Justice and Administrative Justice to all people (Inspectorate of Government of Uganda, 2020).

2.0 Findings

The interventions by the Inspectorate of Government are not specific to VAWG and HP and the agency planned and budgeted for similar interventions for the two financial years and no intervention and no budget allocation for gender for FY 2020/21. 3.0 Conclusion:

There is limited integration of violence against women and girls' issues in the IG work plans and budgets. The most predominant interventions financed include awareness raising on gender mainstreaming techniques targeting the IG staff. The highest allocation was in FY 2018/19 where the vote allocated UGX45million and this drastically dropped in FY 2019/20. The financial year 2020/21 has no intervention and thus no budgetary allocation.

2.1 Financing for VAWG and HP in the IG

Table 10: IG Allocation for GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21

	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	Gender Interventions	Gender interventions allocation (UGX bns)	% of gender to total budget
FY 2018/19	52.807	Conduct Information and awareness-raising activities on gender mainstreaming techniques through workshops, seminars, and training for the IG staff	0.045	0.09%
FY 2019/20	37.153	Conduct Information and awareness-raising activities on gender mainstreaming techniques through workshops, seminars, and training for the IG staff	0.02	0.05%
FY 2020/21	53.476	-	-	0.0%

Source: Approved budget estimates and Ministerial Policy Statements FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21



7. Regional Referral Hospitals

1.0 About Regional Referral Hospitals

The Arua RRH mission is “increasing access of the people within West Nile region to quality specialized health care services in a client centered manner, with professionalism, integrity, and accountability in order to increase their productivity.”

The Fort Portal RRH mission is “to provide accessible and quality health care to all people in Rwenzori region through delivery of promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative health care.”

Both Referral Hospitals had no specific strategic objectives on Violence against Women and Girls, Harmful Practices and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights. However, interventions on gender, VAWG, HPs, and reproductive health (especially HIV/AIDS) are provided by various interventions implemented by the hospitals.

2.0 Financing for prevention of Gender, GBV and HPs

The selected Regional Referral Hospital on average allocated UGX 26 million in 2018/19, UGX 275 million in 2019/20 and UGX 40 million in 2020/21 towards interventions on gender, prevention and response for VAWG and harmful practices. (see *Table 11*).

Table 11: Regional Referral Hospital Allocation for Gender and VAWG interventions

	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	Gender and VAWG interventions	Gender and VAWG allocation (UGX bns)	% of total budget
FY 2018/19 Arua Regional Referral Hospital	9.486	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved patient care and access, early diagnosis, Cancer screening and treatment, – Management of victims of sexual violence and other forms of violence against women, – Immunization of children and girl. – Having a vibrant adolescent friendly service. 	0.05	0.53%
FY 2018/19 Fort Portal Regional Referral Hospital	9.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Equal opportunities in accessing health services in the hospital irrespective of gender, tribe and physical ability. – Equal representation on hospital committees – Equal opportunities for further studies and career development. – Easy access to hospital infrastructure for people with disabilities 	0.02	0.02%
FY 2019/20 Arua Regional Referral Hospital	9.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved patient care and access, early diagnosis, Cancer screening and treatment, – Management of victims of sexual violence and other forms of violence against women, – Immunization of children and girl. – Having a vibrant adolescent friendly service. 	0.05	0.54%
FY 2019/20 Fort Portal Regional Referral Hospital	10.09	-	-	-
FY 2020/21 Arua Regional Referral Hospital	10.91	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improved patient care and access, early diagnosis, Cancer screening and treatment, – Management of victims of sexual violence and other forms of violence against women, – Immunization of children and girl. – Having a vibrant adolescent friendly service. 	0.05	0.46%
FY 2020/21 Fort Portal Regional Referral Hospital	9.57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop institutional gender mainstreaming policy – Designate a gender focal person – Track all cases of GBV segregated by sex and age – Establish adolescent friendly health services 	0.03	0.31%

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Ministerial Policy Statements, Approved Budget Estimates and Annual Budget Performance Reports FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

3.0 Interventions on Gender and prevention of Gender, VAWG & HPs

The interventions for VAWG and HP are incorporated under the gender budget line and its commendable that the Regional Referral Hospitals have specific VAWG GBV interventions though it was not clear how much was actually allocated for GBV and as such, the entire budget line has been captured for this report.

Of all the two referral hospitals, Arua Regional Referral Hospital had the same interventions across the three years under the objective of having equal access to health services despite gender, age and social economic status.

8. Parliament of Uganda

1.0 Background

The Parliament of Uganda derives its mandate and functions from the 1995 Constitution, the Laws of Uganda, and its own Rules of Procedure. The Constitution contains articles which provide for the establishment, composition and functions of the Parliament of Uganda and empowers Parliament “to make laws on any matter for the peace, order, development and good governance of Uganda”, and “to protect the Constitution and promote democratic governance in Uganda”.

1.1 Financing for VAWG and HP in the LEGISLATURE

The interventions by the are not specific to VAWG. And HP but rather general on gender as highlighted below.

Table 12: Parliament Allocation for GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21

	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21	Gender interventions allocation (UGX bns)	% of gender to total budget
FY 2018/19	459.601	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Ensure adherence to the gender and equity policies for inclusive growth and development– Conduct oversight visits through the Gender Committee to assess the level of implementation of gender and equity programmes by MDAs country wide	1	0.22%
FY 2019/20	561.265	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Conduct oversight visits through the Gender Committee to assess the level of implementation of gender and equity programmes by MDAs country wide– Set up a gender desk to among others ensure that all legislation is free from gender-based discrimination	0.5	0.09%
FY 2020/21	667.779	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Expedite the enactment of gender related laws, like the Sexual Offenders’ bill, 2019 and other laws– Conduct oversight on the progress of implementation of gender and equity programmes	0.3	0.04%

Source: Approved budget estimates and Ministerial Policy Statements FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21



9. Uganda Police Force

1.0 Background

The mission of the Uganda Police Force is to secure life and property in partnership with the public in a committed and professional manner to promote development. Its strategic Objectives include: Protection of Life and Property; Preservation of Law and Order; Prevention and Detection of Crime; and Institutional development, governance, and management

2.0 Financing for VAWG and HP in the UPF

All the planned interventions were stated in the Ministerial Policy statements and the Vote went further to plan for these in the outputs for the FYs 2018-20 and FY 2019-20. For FY 2020-21, these activities were in the work plans were under the cross-cutting issues. For FY 2018/19 and FY2019/20 UPF received UGX 50 million in each year and this slightly increased to UGX 80million in FY 2020/21, which is commendable.

Table 13: Uganda Police Allocation for GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21

	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	GBV interventions	Gender interventions allocation (UGX bns)	% of gender to total budget
FY 2018/19	661.197	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advance gender analysis & mainstreaming issues; sensitize police spouses, women & officers on gender planning, budgeting & IGAs to augment living conditions. - Integrate GBV issues into investigations & routine police health services at 16 facilities 	0.5	0.05%
FY 2019/20	817.565	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advance gender analysis & mainstreaming issues; sensitize police spouses, women & officers on gender planning, budgeting & IGAs to augment living conditions. - Integrate GBV issues into investigations & routine police health services at 16 facilities 	0.5	0.02%
FY 2020/21	1,062.562	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popularize & disseminate UPF gender policy, review & align existing UPF laws & policies to gender, children & disability for equitable police services, construct 5 female incinerators. - Conduct G&E studies and researches for policewomen empowerment - Establish psycho-social support services for police personnel. - Community policing and crime reduction 	0.8	0.03%

Source: Approved budget estimates and Ministerial Policy Statements FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

Uganda Police Force is commended for having very specific interventions of VAWG and HP both at planning and reporting level. The table below highlights on performance for the two financial years.

3.0 Performance on Gender

Table 14: Uganda Police performance on Gender Interventions FY 2018/19 – 2020/21

FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registered 17,983 reported domestic violence cases; 4,701 Domestic violence, 2,081 Child neglect, 766 Child Desertion, 583 Missing child, 323 Child abuse, 57 Child labor, 63 Child stealing, 48 Child sacrifice and 44 Child in conflict with law. 2,727 (420F) of these were referred to other stakeholders, 4,054 (579F) Counselling, 945 under investigations, 426 taken to court with 54 Convictions & 460 put away. - Investigated 59,974 cases, sent 21,337 cases to the DPP (4,241 SGBV cases, 2,687 child cases), took 13,023 to court; 954 backlog cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registered 12,916 domestic violence and child related cases, of which 3,789 were resolved through, 4,078 referred, 774 taken to court, 165 convicted, 686 under investigation and 785 were put away. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -

Source: Ministerial Policy Statements FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21



10. Uganda National Roads Authority

1.0 About UNRA

The mandate of UNRA is to develop and maintain the national roads network, advise Government on general roads policy and contribute to addressing of transport concerns. The Authority's Mission is "to efficiently develop and maintain a safe and sustainable national road network for the economic development of Uganda." There is no specific Authority's strategic objectives on Violence against Women and Girls, Harmful Practices and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights. However, interventions on gender and reproductive health (especially HIV/AIDS) are presented under cross-cutting issues.

2.0 Financing for promotion of Gender rights

UNRA allocated UGX 28 million in FY2018/19, UGX 207 million in FY 2019/20, and UGX 61million in FY 2020/21 towards the promotion of gender interventions. Apart from FY2018/19, UNRA had policy related interventions. As a share of the total Authority budget, the allocation towards Gender was 0.01% in FY 2018/19, 0.01% in FY 2019/20, and 0.02% in FY 2020/21 (see Table below for details).

Table 15: UNRA Allocation for Gender interventions 2018/19 – 2020/21

Financial Year	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	Gender interventions	Gender allocation (UGX bns)	% of total budget
FY 2018/19	3,130.41	- Engage service providers on road projects to undertake awareness raising and mitigation of Gender based violence, Child abuse and other social related risks on UNRA project	0.28	0.01%
FY 2019/20	4,019.07	- Finalize the UNRA Gender Policy and have it approved by the board - Establish Grievance Management Committees on 6 Projects - Finalize the UNRA Occupational Health and Safety Policy and have it approved by the board	0.207	0.01%
FY 2020/21	3,505.47	- Carry out a participatory Gender and Equity Audit of UNRA workplace and projects - Train and sensitize staff in Gender and Equity mainstreaming - Implement Gender and Equity mainstreaming in all phases of road construction and maintenance	0.61	0.02%

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Ministerial Policy Statements, Approved Budget Estimates and Annual Budget Performance Reports FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21



11. Ministry of Works and Transport

1.0 About MoWT

The ministries Mission is “to promote adequate, safe and well-maintained Works and Transport Infrastructure and Services for Social Economic Development of Uganda.” There is no specific ministry’s strategic objectives on Violence against Women and Girls, Harmful Practices and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights. However, gender and reproductive health (especially HIV/AIDS) is presented under cross-cutting issues.

2.0 Financing for prevention of Gender, GBV and HPs

The MoWT had broad gender mainstreaming interventions, where it allocated for UGX 150 million in FY 2018/19, UGX 500 million in FY 2019/20, and UGX 120 million in FY 2020/21 towards gender. This is quite insufficient given the amount of funds allocated to the Ministry. Overall, as a share of the total ministry budget, the allocation towards Gender was very dismal at 0.01% in 2018/19, 0.03% in 2019/20, and 0.01% in 2020/21. (see Table 16).

Table 16: MoW&T Allocation for Gender interventions

Financial Year	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	Gender interventions	Gender allocation (UGX bns)	% of total budget
FY 2018/19	1,014.38	- Gender mainstreaming in the prospective plans, policies and programmes in the Transport Sector	0.15	0.01%
FY 2019/20	1,656.33	- Review and Update Gender Policy statement to include equity aspects - No. Technical Audits done in the District - Regular supervision of projects	0.50	0.03%
FY 2020/21	1,571.90	- Review and update Gender Policy to include equity aspects - No. Technical Audits done in the District	0.12	0.01%

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Ministerial Policy Statements, Approved Budget Estimates and Annual Budget Performance Reports FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21



12. Uganda Prison Services

1.0 About Uganda Prisons

The Agency's mission is "to contribute to the protection and development of society by providing safe, secure, and humane custody of prisoners while placing human rights at the center of their correctional programs." There is no specific Agency's strategic objectives on Violence against Women and Girls, Harmful Practices and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights. However, interventions on gender and reproductive health (especially HIV/AIDS) are presented under cross-cutting issues.

2.0 Financing for prevention of VAWG and HPs

Uganda Prisons had direct interventions for violence against women and girls and harmful practices but with inadequate budget allocations. Each year had the same amount of funds allocated of UGX 21 Million, with a percentage share of less than 1 percent of the Agencies Annual budgets. The interventions financed also remained the same across the three years. Below are the details on allocation and interventions over the three years.

Table 17: Uganda Prison's Allocation for Gender interventions

Financial Year	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	Gender interventions	Gender allocation (UGX bns)	% of total budget
FY 2018/19	242.13	- 258 babies staying with their mothers in prison given care	0.21	0.1%
		- Supporting 3-day care centers in Luzira, Mbarara & Gulu		
		- Provision of in calf heifers to women prisons to provide nutritional supplement to children		
		- Provision of sanitary towels to all female inmates - UGX-0.09bn		
		- Provision of knickers to all female inmates - UGX0.06bn		
FY 2019/20	247.66	- 258 babies staying with their mothers in prison given care	0.21	0.08%
		- Supporting 3-day care centers in Luzira, Mbarara & Gulu		
		- Provision of in calf heifers to women prisons to provide nutritional supplement to children		
		- Provision of sanitary towels to all female inmates - UGX-0.09bn		
		- Provision of knickers to all female inmates - UGX0.06bn		
FY 2020/21	289.89	- 229 babies staying with their mothers in prisons given care	0.21	0.07%
		- Supporting 3-day care centers in Luzira, Mbarara & Gulu		
		- Provision of sanitary towels to all female inmates -UGX .0.09bn (100% provision)		
		- Provision of undergarments to all female inmates - UGX-0.06bn (100% provision)		

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Ministerial Policy Statements, Approved Budget Estimates and Annual Budget Performance Reports FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21



13. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)

1.0 Background

The ministry's Mission is to “to promote gender equality, social protection and transformation of the vulnerable.” Among the Ministry's Strategic Objectives is to “to promote rights, gender equality and women's empowerment in the development process. Therefore, the ministry is key in addressing Violence against Women and Girls, Harmful Practices and to some extent promoting Sexual Reproductive Health Rights.

2.0 Financing GBV Interventions

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development allocated UGX 12.9 billion in FY 2018/19, UGX 38.1 billion in FY2019/20, and UGX 15.4 billion in FY 2020/21 towards interventions for gender, violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices were provided by external sources, who contributed on average 88% during the three FYs towards these interventions.

As a share of the total ministry budget, the allocation were 6.6% in FY 2018/19, 19.1% in FY 2019/20, and 9.3% in FY 2020/20. This share is relatively low given the importance of the ministry in ensuring gender equality, prevention of VAWG and HPs. (see *Table 18*).

Table 18: MGLSD Allocation for Gender, VAWG and HPs interventions

Financial Year	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	Gender interventions	Gender allocation (UGX mns)	% of total budget
FY 2018/19	195.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output 100201 Policies, Guidelines and Standards for mainstreaming Gender & Other Social Dev't Concerns - Output 100204 Capacity building for Gender and Rights Equality and Equity - Output 100301 Policies, Laws, Regulations and Guidelines on Employment and Labour Productivity - Output 100306 Training and Skills Development - Output 100307 Advocacy and Networking - Output 100352 Sector Institutions and Implementing Partners Supported - Host a side event on Child Marriage - Expand SRH/HIV/GBV Integrated programming at national and Local Government levels 	12.9	6.6%

FY 2019/20	165.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the establishment and management of emergency shelters for GBV survivors Train communities to prevent and respond to GBV - Social norm changes for FGM elimination - Strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and/or on gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most vulnerable groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies' recommendation. - Multi sectoral coordination capacity for prevention and response to GBV and SRHR at national, district and sub county level strengthen - Multi-stakeholder 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 - District coordination of SRHR/GBV response across the humanitarian-development nexus - Relevant Government institutions and CSOs at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge, capacity and tools to deliver quality, trauma-informed, coordinated multi-sector VAW/VAC/HP essential services and integrated SRHR services, especially those facing intersecting forms of discrimination. - Institutional and Organizational capacities to review, reform, implement and report on GBV and SRHR laws, policies and standards at national and sub-national levels strengthened. - Key partners including relevant national statistical officers; services providers in Government (UBOS, JLOS, Security, health, education, psychosocial, Gender); CSOs have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data on VAWG/VAC/HP and SRHR in line with international standards to inform laws policies and programmes. - Communities and institutions are mobilized to prevent GBV and promote SRHR institutional and Organizational capacities to review, reform, implement and report on GBV and SRHR laws, policies and standards at national and sub-national levels strengthened. - Capacities of target institutions for provision of quality integrated GBV and SRHR services at national and sub-national levels strengthened. - Flexible delivery of SRHR/GBV response services across the humanitarian-development nexus. - Strengthened evidence based GBV and SRHR policy advocacy and analysis through operational research, generation data mining, analysis and dissemination. 	38.1	19.1%
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FY 2020/21	165.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened regional accountability mechanisms for ensuring increased national commitment to end FGM - Multi sectoral coordination: Multi sectoral coordination capacity for prevention and response to GBV and SRHR at national, district and sub county level strengthened - Support to quarterly district level Coordination meetings with sub-county and district multi-sectorial SRHR/GBV actors in the 10 WAY districts. This funding is to be channelled to the 10 WAY districts and the costs include transport refund for officials coming from sub-county level as well as refreshments and meeting materials - Institutional and Organizational capacities to review, reform, implement and report on GBV and SRHR laws, policies and standards at national and sub-national levels strengthened. - Communities and institutions are mobilized to prevent GBV and promote SRHR institutional and Organizational capacities to review, reform, implement and report on GBV and SRHR laws, policies and standards at national and sub-national levels strengthened. - Support programming for leadership of 3 cultural institutions covering 9 districts to mobilize communities to denounce negative cultural norms and practices relating to SRH/GBV utilizing structures of cultural institutions - Capacities of target institutions for provision of quality integrated GBV and SRHR services at national and sub-national levels strengthened. - Flexible SRH/GBV service delivery in hard-to-reach community settings - Facilitate review of the disability policy at the MGLSD to integrate GBV and SRHR - Strengthened evidence based GBV and SRHR policy advocacy and analysis through operational research, generation data mining, analysis and dissemination - Engage media houses and different communication channels to popularise GBV prevention and response in the Covid-19 context - Support programming for leadership of 2 cultural institutions to mobilize communities to denounce negative cultural norms and practices relating to SRH/GBV - Quarterly joint support supervision by the Ministry with all departments supported including Youth, Gender, Culture, Disability, M&E and community development to the 9 districts will be conducted as well as district level support supervision to sub county and IPs on quarterly basis (6 Karamoja District and 3 Northern Uganda - Kitgum, Omoro and Otuke) - Working with MGLSD Support programming for leadership of 7 cultural institutions covering the target districts to mobilize communities to denounce negative cultural norms and practices relating to SRH/GBV utilizing structures of cultural institutions 	15.4	9.3%
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Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Ministerial Policy Statements, Approved Budget Estimates and Annual Budget Performance Reports FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

In FY 2018/19, under UWEP, the sector supported 3,588 Women Groups benefiting 44,351 women and trained 80 women groups in capacity building Skills. The empowerment of women under the UWEP program is supposed to have a positive impact on the ability of women to address VAWG, and HPs in their communities. In addition, the ministry was able to revise National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence (GBV), 2016. Furthermore, 16 days of activism Against Gender Based Violence (GBV) Campaigns were held under the theme, "Ending Gender Based Violence in Workplaces.



14. Ministry Of Internal Affairs

1.0 Background

The Ministry's mission is "to ensure and maintain internal security, peace and stability." There is no specific Ministry's strategic objectives on Violence against Women and Girls, Harmful Practices and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights. However, interventions on gender and reproductive health (especially HIV/AIDS) are provided for under cross-cutting issues.

2 Financing GBV Interventions FY2018/19-FY2020/21

The Ministry of Internal Affairs allocated UGX 100 million in FY 2018/19, UGX 15 million in FY 2019/20 and UGX 90 million in FY 2020/21 towards promotion of SRH rights with all funding going to HIV/AIDS activities. As share of total Ministry budget, the allocation towards SRH was 0.37% in 2018/19, 0.04% in FY 2019/20 and 0.17% in FY 2020/21 (see *Table 19*).

Table 19: Ministry of Internal Affairs Budget allocations towards Gender

Financial Year	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	Gender interventions	Gender allocation (UGX bns)	% of total budget
FY 2018/19	27.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize staff on equity and gender issues - Train supervisors of community service on how to handle the different interest groups (vulnerable, disabled, women, men, elderly etc) - To conduct Gender Organizational Assessment (GOA) - Organize peace building activities for women in conflict areas - Incorporate gender and equity issues in peace building activities - Design a workplace wellness programme - Promote networking and partnership with other organizations providing support - Mainstream and integrate HIV and AIDS in Ministry programmes 	0.12	0.37%
FY 2019/20	41.42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitize staff on equity and gender issues - Train supervisors of community service on how to handle the different interest groups (vulnerable, disabled, women, men, elderly etc) 	0.015	0.04%
FY 2020/21	52.83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of staff in gender & equity responsive reporting 	0.09	0.17%

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Ministerial Policy Statements, Approved Budget Estimates and Annual Budget



15. Ministry of ICT and National Guidance

1.0 About the Ministry of ICT and National Guidance

The Mission ministry of ICT and National Guidance is to increase access and usage of ICT infrastructure and services throughout the country, ensure effective communication of Government policies and programmes and promotion of a national ideology for socio economic transformation. The Strategic Objectives of the Ministry of ICT include, to improve the legal and regulatory frameworks to respond to the industry needs, enhance ICT expertise, promote and informed ideologically aware citizenry for social economic transformation and enhance access, usage, security and application of ICT infrastructure and services.

2.0 Financing for VAWG and HP in the ICT & NG

ICT has broad gender mainstreaming interventions and the details on this financing are detailed below.

Table 20: MoICT Allocation for GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21

	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21	Gender interventions allocation (UGX bns)	% of gender to total budget
FY 2018/19	41.796	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake skills enhancement training/short courses for the staff in planning unit and Human - Resource on mainstreaming gender in planning and budgeting. 	0.015	0.04%
FY 2019/20	40.229	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing the gender mainstreaming policy for Public Service Promoting ICT research and Innovations by youths. - Promote ICT as an alternative career for women, youth and PWDs in the informal and formal educational system. 	4	9.94%
FY 2020/21	46.639	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of the data privacy and protection policy; 	0.080	0.17%

Source: Approved budget estimates and Ministerial Policy Statements FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21



16. Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

About MoFPED

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development derives its mandate and functions from the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and other related subordinate laws, including; the Budget Act (2001), the Public Finance and Accountability Act (2003) and acts establishing agencies and auxiliary organizations. Accordingly, the Ministry plays a pivotal role in the co-ordination of development planning; mobilisation of public resources; and ensuring effective accountability for the use of such resources for the benefit of all Ugandans.

Financing for VAWG and HP in the MoFPED

The interventions by the MoFPED are general on gender and equity and they are similar throughout the three financial years. MoFPED allocated UGX 250 million in FY2018/19, UGX 100 million in FY 2019/20 and UGX 250 million in FY 2020/21 towards promotion of VAWG and HP interventions. The percentage share towards VAWG and HP was 0.05%, 0.02% and 0.03% in FY 2018/19, FY 2019/20 and FY 2020/21 respectively.

Table: MFPED Allocation for GBV interventions FY 2018/19 - 2020/21

FY	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	GBV Interventions	Gender interventions allocation (UGX bns)	% of gender to total budget
FY 2018/19	481.781	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approve and operationalise MoFPED Gender policy - Train staff on mainstreaming G&E issues at departmental level - Train staff in G&E data analysis and use/application - Develop guidelines for mainstreaming G&E in selected programs and projects" 	0.25	0.05%
FY 2019/20	607.596	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a strategy for operationalisation of MoFPED Gender policy - Train staff on mainstreaming G&E issues - Train staff in G&E data analysis and use. - Develop guidelines for mainstreaming G&E - Attend international Conferences on G&E" 	0.1	0.02%
FY 2020/21	730.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a strategy for operationalisation of MoFPED Gender policy - Train staff on mainstreaming G&E issues - Train staff in G&E data analysis and use. - Develop guidelines for mainstreaming G&E - Attend international Conferences on G&E" 	0.25	0.03%

Source: Approved budget estimates and Ministerial Policy Statements FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21



17. Ministry of Education and Sports

About MoES

The ministries Mission is to “to provide for, support, guide, coordinate, regulate and promote quality education and sports to all persons in Uganda for national integration, individual and national development. There is no specific ministry’s strategic objectives on Violence against Women and Girls, Harmful Practices and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights. However, gender and reproductive health (especially HIV/AIDS) is presented under cross-cutting issues.

Financing for prevention of VAWG and HPs

Financing for prevention of VAWG and HPs

The Ministry of Education and Sports allocated UGX 57 million in FY2018/19, UGX 30 million in FY 2019/20 and UGX 123 million in FY 2020/21 towards gender, VAWG and HPs (see *Table 21*).

Table 21: MoES Allocation for Gender, VAWG and HPs interventions

FY	Total Vote Budget (UGX Billion)	VAWG and HP interventions	Allocations for gender, VAWG and HPs (UGX Million)	Share of Total Budget
FY 2018/19	609.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct dialogues on gender and equity issues affecting the Education Sector to different stakeholders at National and Local Government level. - Train stakeholders on gender responsive pedagogy and elimination of violence against children in school. 	57	0.01%
FY 2019/20	649.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build the capacity of teachers on gender responsive pedagogy. - Mid Term Review of the National strategy for Girls Education. 	30	0.005
FY 2020/21	601.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build the capacity of MoES staff on gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting - Build the capacity of teachers on gender responsive pedagogy - Conduct Gender in Education Technical Working Group meetings. - Conduct the Mid Term Review on VACiS. 	123	0.02%

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Ministerial Policy Statements, Approved Budget Estimates and Annual Budget Performance Reports FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

As share of total ministry budget, the allocation towards Gender was very dismal at 0.01% in FY 2018/19, 0.005% in FY 2019/20 and 0.02% in FY 2020/21



1. Kaberamaido District

1. Background

Kaberamaido DLG makes part of the districts in the East Central sub region in Eastern Uganda. The total population of the district, according to UBOS is 215, 026 of which 108,984 women and 106,042 males. 38% of the population in Kaberamaido is between the ages from 6 – 18 years. Kaberamaido district has a poverty prevalence rates of 26.6% which is above the national average of 21.4% and the infant mortality at 39/100,000 live births.

Findings

Community Based Services

The Community Based Services Department of Kaberamaido district planned and budgeted as follows to prevent and respond to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGs), Harmful Practices (HPs) issues. It should be noted that VAWG and HP activities have been integrated with other activities. The budget lines are not specific to the study issues.

Table 22: Kaberamaido VAWG interventions in Kaberamaido DLG FY 2017/18 - FY 2020/21

FY	Interventions	Approved Budget		Released Budget	Expenditure
		GoU ('000)	External ('000)	*GoU ('000)	GoU ('000)
FY 2018/19	- Mentoring CDOs on gender and equity budgeting				
	- Conducting mentorship meetings with CDOs and key sectors on gender budgeting and mainstreaming				
	- Follow up child protection cases and settled at district level	2,498,430	-	3,182,010	3,082,462
	- Case management of child protection cases at district level				
	- Community Dialogues				
FY 2019/20	- Mainstream gender and other crosscutting issues	2,415,837			
	- Coordinate SRH, GBV and HIV in the district		57,143	711,169	711,169
	- Community Dialogues				
FY 2020/21	- Prevention and response to Violence Against Women & Girls, Harmful Practices and Sexual Reproductive Health issues.	416,828	64,600	-	-
	- Community dialogues				

Gender Mainstreaming

In the FY 2018/19, total expenditure for the gender main streaming under CBS was UGX 1,000,000 and was used to conduct stakeholder trainings on GBV policies and regulations at Kaberamaido county and Kalaki county headquarters. In the FY 2019/20 several interventions for VAWG and HP were planned and these included; 4 LLG Training on GBV laws, Policies and regulations at the selected LLG in Kaberamaido District held, 3 Quarterly technical meetings on GBV held at District & Sub county DHQS, 6 CDOs at Sub county level supported to coordinate GBV and SRHR integration. Other planned interventions included, District GBV Standard Operating Procedures including referral pathways updated, 1 NGBVD integrated and linked, Functionality of and reporting to the national SAUTI (Child and GBV) help line at national and integrated district. Of all these, only 1 training in GBV laws and policies was held by the end of Q3. As such only UGX 4.2 million was spend out of the planned budget of UGX 57.6 million. The other reason for underperformance was that the external funding from UNFPA of up to UGX 51.2 million was warranted under the health department instead of the CBS and thus occasion delays. .

Children and youth services

In the FY 2018/19 UGX 1.52 million was allocated and spent under children and youth services. 12 planned child justice related cases were handled as planned. In the FY 2019/20, this output was preoccupied by YLP activities and interventions but there was no release due to policy changes on direct releases of YL projects to the districts thus straight to the beneficiaries.

Conclusion

To have sustainable action to combat VAWG, there is a need to stakeholders to plan and strategize for the interventions they can budget for. The nature of integration of the interventions for combating VAWG is high and as such financing for interventions need to be adequate in health to deal with the victims' health, the CBS for prevention actions but also follow up actions. Funding for SRHR too is highly centralized and this has discouraged planning for SRHR at the LG and LLG level. In the scenario where the HC in-charges do not submit their workplans to the DHOs, funding projections ate mostly based on historical projections and available funds both from GoU and selected partners.



2. ARUA DISTRICT

2.1 About Arua DLG

Arua is located in the North west. The district has 18 sub-counties. According to the UBOS Statistical Abstract 2019, district population is projected at 891,700 people. Among the key interventions on GBV and SRH include: to reduce gender-based violence and promote women's rights; reduce incidences of sexual and gender-based violence among women and men; and implementation of the HIV/AIDS strategic plan.

Financing for prevention of Gender, GBV and HPs

Arua LG planned and budgeted for specific interventions for prevention and response for violence against women and harmful practices under the Community-Based Services Department. Based on the available data, the district allocated UGX 43 million in FY 2018/19, UGX 29 million in FY2019/20 and UGX 317 million in

FY2020/21 towards interventions that address gender, prevention of VAWG and HPs.

Table 23: Arua Allocation for Gender, VAWG and HPs interventions

FY	Interventions	Total District Budget (UGX Million)	Approved GBV/ Gender. VAWG Budget		Released Budget *GoU ('000)	Share
			G o U ('000)	External ('000)		
FY 2018/19	- Community functions supported					
	- Community groups formed					
	- Community projects monitored and supervised					
	- Exposer visits conducted					
	- Formation of community groups					
	- IGA groups formed and supported	100,574	43	-	-	0.04%
	- Monitoring and supervision of community projects					
	- OVC settled and supported,					
	- Sensitization of communities on new policies and programs					
	- Training of stakeholders, projects monitored by different key stakeholders					
FY 2019/20	- Attending court sessions					
	- Cases are reported on CHL and walk in.					
	- Child protection system strengthened.					
	- Conducting Community dialogues and meetings					
	- Conduct DVCC meeting					
	- Coordination meetings conducted					
	- Follow up of cases					
	- Formation of community groups					
	- Gender gaps mainstreamed					
	- Identifying gender gaps in sub counties.	99,097	29	-	-	0.03%
	- LLGs allocate budgets for child protection.					
	- Meetings with para social workers					
	- Monitoring 2500 cases handled in the district.					
	- Functional projects in place in 17 sub counties.					
	- Organizing community dialogues on gender issues.					
	- Perpetrators arrested and charged					
	- Resettling of children					
	- Training of sub county stakeholders on gender.					
FY 2020/21	-					
		98,694	317	292	-	0.32%



3. KABONG DISTRICT

Background

Kaabong DLG is part of the districts in the Karamoja sub region in northern Uganda. The total population of the district, according to UBOS is 167,879 of which 79,379 are males and 88,500 are females. Kaabong district has one of the highest poverty prevalence rates in the country at 61.8% and the infant mortality at 72/100,000 live births, which is one of the highest in Uganda.

Findings

Community Based Services

The Community Based Services Department of Kaabong district planned and budgeted for prevention and response toward Violence Against Women and Girls and Harmful Practices. It should be noted that VAWG and HP activities have been integrated with other activities in the CBS department. The budget lines are not specific to the study areas of interest – financing for interventions to combat VAWG and HP.

Table 24: Kabong VAWG interventions in Kaabong DLG FY 2017/18 - FY 2020/21

FY	Interventions	Approved Budget		Released Budget		Expenditure	
		GoU ('000)	External ('000)	GoU ('000)	External ('000)	GoU ('000)	External ('000)
FY 2018/19	- Communities supported to understand and appreciate the rights of children						
	- Management of video halls assisted to evacuate children from disco and video halls						
	- Sensitization of the public on children rights	1,692,500	482,221	1,691,533	482,221	1,691,533	482,221
	- Dissemination of children's Act and other legislations concerning children and rounding up of children during odd hours in video and disco halls						
FY 2019/20	- Gender audit of 14 LLGs and 5 sectors supported						
	- 38 community groups trained and supported						
	- GBV data collected and entered into the GBV IMS	2,415,837	57,143	787,574	1,412,016	787,574	1,412,016
	- GBV coordination mechanism in all 19 LLGs and the district established						
	- GBV SOPs and referral pathways						

FY 2020/21	- Atleast 45 youth groups from 19 LLGs of Lobalangit, Karenga, Lokori, Kawalakol, Kapedo, Kathile, Kamion, Lotim, Sangar, Kalapata, Kaabong East, Kaabong West, Lodiko, Kathile South, Loyoro, Sidok, Kakamar, Lolelia and Kaabong Town Council Supported conducting community meetings to identify beneficiaries	457,685	785,638	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Kaabong DLG Approved budgets and Performance Reports

Gender Mainstreaming

Interventions that combat violence against women and girls and other harmful practices are majorly planned for under gender mainstreaming.

In the FY 2018/19, the total approved budget for the Gender Mainstreaming budget line was UGX 25,396,000/= (N/W rec't) while that of the Children and Youth Services was UGX 48,030,000 (N/W rec't). In 2019/20, Gender Mainstreaming budget line had an approved budget of UGX 1,000,000/= (GoU Dev't) while that of Children and Youth Services had an approved budget of UGX 1,170,093,000/= (External Financing)

The Family and Child Protection unit of Kaabong district central police station does not have direct funding for VAWGs. In addition, the police station does not have a finance office to receive and administer the funds. The unit mainly receives support from NGOs operating in the area. Some of the NGOs include Save the Children which only gives material and some software support like Counselling to the child victims reported to police. The unit also works hand in hand with the probations office at the district to ensure that GBV cases are minimized.

The Child and Family Protection Unit of the district central police station usually intervenes into reported cases concerning VAWGs by;

- Supporting partners like Save the Children and the District Local Government
- Arresting suspects and culprits
- Safeguarding the suspects and culprits while being taken to and in court
- Referring the victimized cases to the relevant partners
- Providing temporary shelter to the victimized children and women either directly or through referral to the good Samaritans.



4. Moroto District

1. Background

Moroto District Local Government makes part of the districts in the Karamoja sub region in northern Uganda. The district has a total population of 103,432 of which 51,452 are male and 51,980 are female (UBOS statistics). Moroto district has one of the high poverty prevalence rates in the country at 62% and the infant mortality at 72/100,000 live births, which is one of the highest in Uganda.

Findings

4.1 Interventions and financing for GBV6 and HP prevention FY2018/19-2020/21

Community Based Services

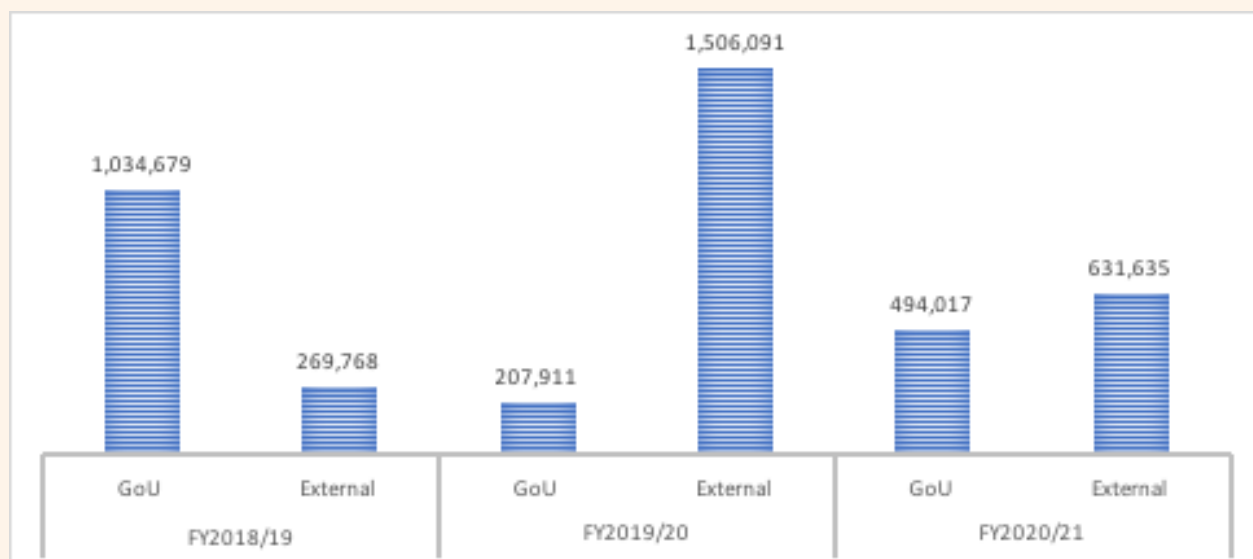
Interventions for Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGs) and Harmful Practices (HPs) were visible in the Community Based services Department. The Community Based Services Department (CBSD) integrated interventions in other activities and in some areas had specific interventions. For purposes of this assessment, all interventions related to gender and those specific to VAWG and HP have been considered.

Table 25: Moroto VAWG interventions in Moroto DLG FY2018/19-FY2020/21

FY	Interventions
FY2018/19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dissemination of gender related policies- Designing the GBV shelter- Prepare stakeholders for assessment reports to VAWG victims- Architectural design for the shelter.- Invitations, procurement of logistics for meetings, seminars and workshops, supervision and monitoring conducted- Conduct quarterly community dialogues with parents in the 4 sub-counties with parents and child activists.
FY2019/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dissemination of gender related policies- Designing the GBV shelter- Prepare stakeholders for assessment reports- Architectural design for the shelter.- Invitations, procurement of logistics for meetings, seminars and workshops, supervision and monitoring conducted- Conduct quarterly community dialogues with parents in the 4 sub-counties with parents and child activists.
FY2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mentoring sub-counties on gender mainstreaming and observe special events at community level.- Having community dialogues and meetings on gender related issues at district and sub-county level.- Hold consultation meetings with elders on mainstreaming mentoring- Meetings, seminars, workshops, supervision and invitations, procurement of logistics.- Conduct quarterly community dialogues with parents in the 4 sub-counties with parents and child activists.

Source: Moroto District LG Workplans FY 2018/19 – 2020/21

Figure 3: Allocation trends for CBS in Moroto DLG FY2018/19-FY2020/21 (UGX '000)



5. Napak District

Background

Napak DLG makes part of the districts in the Karamoja sub region in northern Uganda. The district is one of the least populated and the total population of the district, according to UBOS is 142,224 of which 65,991 are male and 76,233 are female. Napak's average household size is 5.2 with the poverty prevalence rate at 64.2% and the infant mortality at 72/100,000 live births, which is one of the highest in Uganda.

Findings

4.1 Interventions and financing for GBV and HP prevention FY2018/19-2020/21

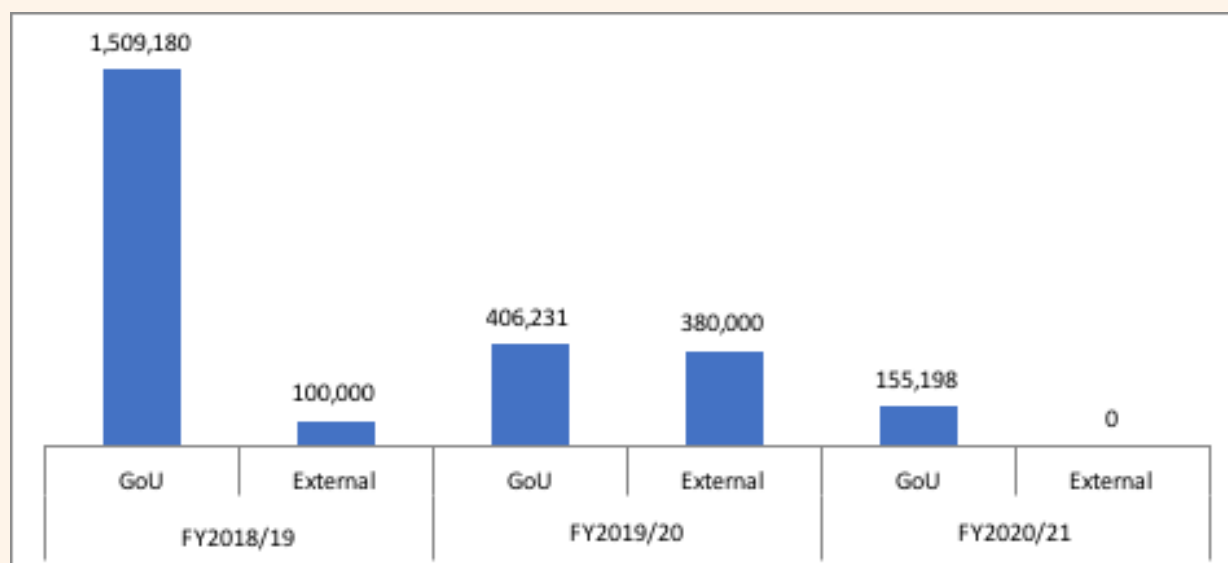
Community Based Services

The Napak district Community Based Services Department planned and budgeted as follows to prevent and respond to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGs) and Harmful Practices (HPs). It should be noted that VAWG and HP activities have been integrated with other activities. The budget lines are not specific to the study issues

Table 26: Napak VAWG interventions in Napak DLG FY2018/19-FY2020/21

FY	Interventions
FY2018/19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender and equity issues mainstreamed in district and LLG plans and budgets. - Mentoring district departments and LLGs on gender responsive planning and budgeting - Data collection analysis and reporting on the national GBV database - Prevention and response to GBV issues - Sensitizing communities on gender and equity issues - Youths sensitized on the adolescent reproductive health and the value of youth corners - Children protection services provided - Vulnerable children linked to service providers - Referrals made - Cases managed - Coordinating child protection services at the district and LLG - Mapping out vulnerable children and linking them to service providers - Carrying out case management
FY2019/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender and equity issues mainstreamed into the district and LLG plans and budgets - District departments and LLGs mentored on gender responsive planning and budgeting - Data collected, analyzed and reported on the national GBV database - Prevention and response to GBV issues done - Communities sensitized on gender and equity issues - Children cases handled and settled
FY2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender and equity issues mainstreamed into the district and LLG plans and budgets - District departments and LLGs mentored on gender responsive planning and budgeting - Data collected, analyzed and reported on the national GBV database - Prevention and response to GBV issues done - Communities sensitized on gender and equity issues - Handling juvenile cases and following them up in court - Community sensitization on early marriages and teenage pregnancies. - Conducting child protection - Coordinating meetings at district and sub-county levels - Rehabilitating, re-integrating and re-uniting trafficked children with their families - Youths sensitized on adolescent and reproductive health.

Figure 4: Napak Allocation trends for CBS in Napak DLG FY 2018/19 – FY 2020/21



Source: Author's calculations and combinations

Gender Mainstreaming

In the FY2018/19, the total budget for this budget line was UGX 3,000,000/= (N/W rec't) of which only UGX 2,250,000/= was spent. For the FY2019/20, the allocated budget to the Gender Mainstreaming budget line was UGX 165,000,000/= of which only UGX 123,750,000/= was spent. Of the allocated budget, UGX 160,000,000/= is external funding while UGX 5,000,000/= is N/W rec't. Of the expenditure, UGX 120,000,000/= is external funding while UGX 3,750,000/= is N/W rec't. In FY2020/21, the planned spending for this budget line is UGX 14,315,000/= of which external funding contributes UGX 12,043,000/= and UGX 2,271,000/= from N/W rec't..

Children and Youth Services

In the FY2018/19, the total budget for this budget line was UGX 2,516,000/= (N/W rec't) of which only UGX 1,887,000/= was spent. For FY2019/20, UGX 207,045,000/= was budgeted for handling and settling children's cases of which UGX 155,284,000/= was spent. Of the Children and Youth services budget, UGX 200,000,000/= is from external financing while UGX 7,045,000/= is N/W rec't. Of the expenditure, UGX 150,000,000/= was spent from the external financing budget line while UGX 5,284,000/= was spent from the N/W rec't budget line.

Considering FY2019/20, this means that about 47.3% of the CBS department budget was allocated to budget lines entailing activities relating to VAWGs and SRH. However, it should be noted that much of this funding is from external sources. For FY2020/21, Planned spending for this budget line is UGX 273,829,000/= of which UGX 269,287,000/= is an external contribution and UGX 4,543,000/= is N/W rec't.

Focusing on the FY2020/21, this implies that 40.7% of the CBS department budget is allocated to budget lines entailing activities related to VAWGs and SRH issues. However, it should be noted that a bigger proportion of the department budget is from external financing. NB: In FY 2019/20, the department received UGX 38 million from the MGLSD to handle street children.

Service Delivery Capital

In FY2018/19, this budget line was budgeted at UGX 100,000,000/= (External financing) of which only UGX 75,000,000/= was utilized during the financial year. This implies that about 6.6% of the Community Based Services department budget was allocated to budget lines entailing activities related to VAWGs and SRH issues.

The Family and Child Protection unit of Napak district central police station has no direct funding for VAWGs. In addition, the police station has no finance office to cater for the funds in case they were to be received. The only amount it receives from Government is UGX 170,000/= (Imprest) quarterly. The unit mainly supports partners like Save the Children and the District Local Government

The Child and Family Protection Unit of the district central police station usually intervenes into reported cases concerning VAWGs by;

- Supporting partners like Save the Children and the District Local Government
- Arresting suspects and culprits
- Safeguarding the suspects and culprits while being taken to and in court
- Referring the victimized cases to the relevant partners
- Providing temporary shelter to the victimized children and women either directly or through referral to the good Samaritans.



6. Kiryandongo District

About Kiryandongo DLG

Kiryandongo District is located in the Mid-western part of Uganda, with its headquarters 218 Kms away from Kampala. It borders Nwoya District in the North, Oyam in the North East, Apac in the East, and Nakasongola in the South- East, Masindi in the South and South West, and Buliisa in the North West. The district has four sub-counties and one (1) Town Council. According to the UBOS Statistical Abstract 2019, district population is projected at 305,300 people.

The district Mission is to “Serving the people of Kiryandongo District in a coordinated service delivery phenomenon with focus on national and local priorities in a sustainable District development framework.

2.2 Financing for prevention of Gender, GBV and HPs

This analysis includes broader funding especially on gender, children and youth, and social rehabilitation. Based on the available data, the district allocated UGX 20 million in FY 2018/19, UGX 531 million in FY 2019/20 and UGX 107 million in FY 2020/21 towards interventions that address gender, prevention of VAWG and HPs (see *Table 27*). A bigger portion of this funding is provided for through external sources. For instance, according to the CDO, during FY 2019/20, the Community-Based Services Department received about 82 million from UNFPA to support GBV activities.

Table 27: Kiryandongo Allocation for Gender, VAWG and HPs interventions

FY	Vote Allocation (UGX mns)	Gender interventions	Gender allocation (UGX mns)		% of total budget
			GoU	External	
FY 2018/19	32,377	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handling Child family cases ▪ Collecting OVC Quarterly data - Conducting 16 days campaign against GB 	20	-	0.1%
	47,193.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting community sensitization on child protection ▪ Conducting Community Mobilization and Sensitization ▪ Providing fuel and allowances ▪ Conducting community dialogues on child protection issues ▪ Holding GBV dialogues and conducting gender mainstreaming across sectors ▪ Settling 15 abandoned babies and juveniles on quarterly 	418	410	0.9%
FY 2020/21	62,423	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting SGBV dialogues in 7 LLGs. ▪ Settling Juveniles and abandoned minors at institutions. ▪ Supervising gender activities in all LLGs. ▪ Supporting UNICEF child protection ▪ Supporting UNFPA Gender mainstreaming activities in the district 	107	82	0.2%

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Approved Budget Estimates and Workplans FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

As share of total District budget, the allocation towards Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs was 0.1% in 2018/19, 0.9 % in 2019/20 and 0.2 % in 2020/20.



7. Kotido District

Background

Kotido DLG makes part of the districts in the Karamoja sub region in northern Uganda. The total population of the district, according to UBOS is 206,500 of which 99,400 are male and 107,100 are female. 23% of the population in Kotido is between the ages from 6 – 18 years. Kotido district has one of the high poverty prevalence rates in the country at 69.8% and the infant mortality at

Findings

4.1 Interventions and financing for GBV and HP prevention FY 2018/19 – 2019/20

Community Based Services

The Kotido district Community Based Services department of planned and budgeted as follows to prevent and respond to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGs), Harmful Practices (HPs) issues. It should be noted that VAWG and HP activities have been integrated with other activities. The budget lines are not specific to the study issues.

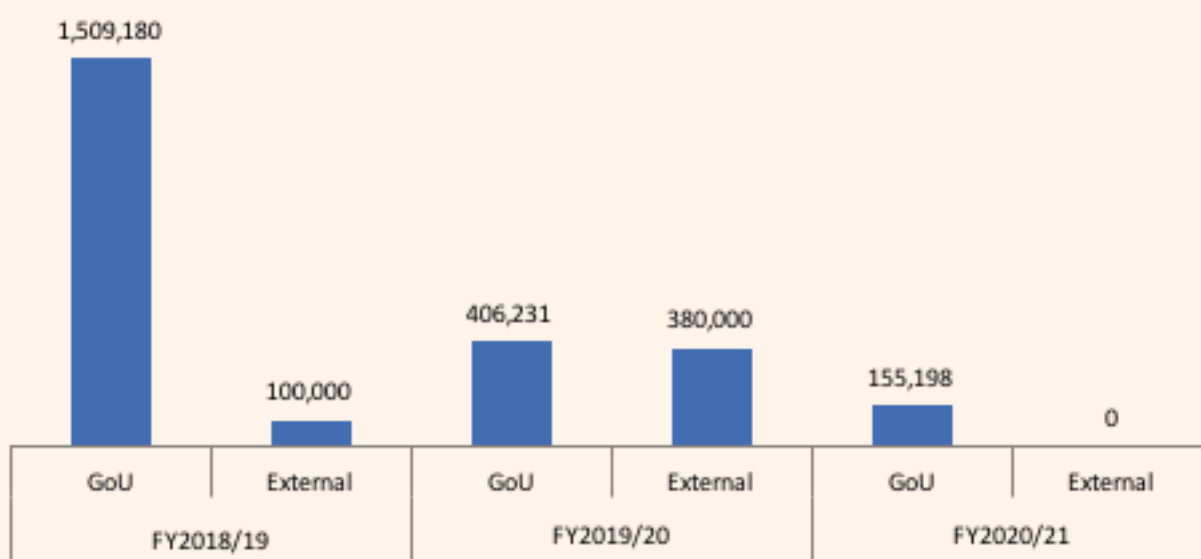
Table 28: Kotido VAWG interventions in Kotido DLG FY 2017/18 - FY 2020/21

Interventions	
FY 2018/19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mentoring CDOs on gender and equity budgeting · Conducting mentorship meetings with CDOs and key sectors on gender budgeting and mainstreaming · Follow up child protection cases and settled at district level · Case management of child protection cases at district level · Community centre renovated and in good state · Child protection cases followed up · Communities mobilized on nutrition good practices · Regional meetings facilitated · Data on child protection collected, analyzed and entered into National OVC MIS · Conducting district and regional protection working group meeting
FY 2019/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mainstream gender and other crosscutting issues · Coordinate SRH, GBV and HIV in the district · Collection, analysis, and reporting of GBV data to the NGBD · Follow up children and family cases · Facilitation of Travel for regional/national meetings. · Mediate child and family cases and facilitate official travels
FY 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prevention and response to Violence Against Women & Girls, Harmful Practices and Sexual Reproductive Health issues. · Provision of psychological support to victims · Supporting the victims economically by linking them to UWEP · Management of cases such as linking the cases to other service points · Dialogues with victimized communities · Supporting women in the UWEP and youth programmes

Table 28: Kotido VAWG interventions in Kotido DLG FY 2017/18 - FY 2020/21

	Interventions	Budget Allocations	
		Gou	External (Mn)
FY 2018/19		43.18m	129.42
FY 2019/20		5m	30m
FY 2020/21		7.7m	55.85m

Figure 4: Kotido Allocation trends for CBS in Kotido DLG FY 2018/19 - FY 2020/21



Source: Authors calculations and combinations

The Probation Officer reveals that there is no direct funding or support for VAWG and HPs issues. The DCDO claims that no money is directly given to VAWG and HPs issues by the central Government to her department. She only handles UNFPA money. According to the Probation Officer, the district received about UGX 16,000,000 from UNFPA through MGLSD in the FY2018/19 and about UGX 4,000,000 in FY 2019/20. For FY2020/2021, the probation office made a budget to Government and allocation of funds is pending.

Gender Mainstreaming

In the FY 2018/19, total expenditure for the gender mainstreaming under CBS was UGX 1,500,000 out of the total budget of UGX 2,000,000 (N/W rec't) for the whole department. In the FY 2019/20 under this budget line, the department had a total budget of UGX 32,000,000 of which UGX 30,000,000 was from External financing and UGX 2,000,000 was N/W rec't. In the FY 2020/21 UGX 57, 850, 000 was allocated of which only UGX 2,000,000 is from GoU domestic resources.

Children and youth services

In the FY 2018/19 UGX 977,000 was spent on children and youth services out of the allocated budget of UGX 1,302,000 (Non-wage rec't). In the FY 2019/20, the department had a total budget of UGX 3,000,000/= (Non-wage rec't) of which about 4.5% of the department budget was allocated to budget lines relating to VAWGs and HPs. In the FY 2020/21 UGX 3,700,000 was allocated for child and youth services.

Administrative and Capital expenditure

In the FY 2018/19, the department had a budget of UGX 169,428,000 for administrative and capital expenditure of which only UGX 127,071,000 was spent on the interventions to avert VAWG and HP. Of the Administrative Capital total budget, UGX 129,428,000 is from External Financing while UGX 40,000,000 was from Domestic Development. This implies that in the FY 2018/19 about 13.9% of the Community Based Services Department budget was allocated to items relating to VAWGs and Harmful Practices.

In the FY 2020/21 10.9% of the Community Based Services department of Kotido District Local Government was allocated to activities or budget lines relating to VAWG and HPs. In the FY 2020/21, probation and welfare got an allocation of UGX 2,000,000 and improvement from no allocation in FY 2018/19 and 2019/20.

Over the last 3 financial years, Kotido Central Police Station has no direct funding for the family and child protection unit. The only amount it receives from Government is UGX 200,000/= (Imprest) quarterly. This makes a total allocation of UGX 2,400,000 over the 3 years period.

Some of the partners to the Family and Child protection unit include: FIDA, Save the children, UNICEF, Straight Talk, IRC, Probations Office at the district, Corporation and Development and KAMWO. It should be noted that these are not financial assistance partners since even the station lacks a finance office.



8. Kyegegwa District

1. About Kyegegwa DLG

Kyegegwa is located in Western Uganda and was established in 2009. The district has 8 sub-counties of Kabweza-Kyegegwa, Mpara, Kakabara, Hapuuyo, Kasule, Ruyonza, Rwentuha, Kigambo and one Town Council – Kyegegwa Town Council. According to the UBOS Statistical Abstract 2019, district population is projected at 408,700 people.

The district Mission is to “to achieve sustainable household social economic development for the people of Kyegegwa district in conformity with national and local priorities.”

Financing for prevention of Gender, GBV and HPs

This analysis includes broader funding especially on gender, children and youth, and social rehabilitation. Based on the available data, the district allocated UGX 532 million in 2018/19, UGX 326 million in 2019/20 and UGX 1,113 million in 2020/21 towards interventions which address gender, prevention of VAWG and HPs (see *Table below*).

Table 29: Kyegegwa Allocation for Gender, VAWG and HPs interventions

FY	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	Gender interventions	Gender allocation (UGX mns)		% of total budget
			GoU	External	
FY 2018/19	21,856	- Child protection and orientation of leaders (District councilors/C councilors, Technical staff on children rights, teenage pregnancy and child marriage	532	25	2.4%
		- Collect, manage and report OVC data [OVCMIS]			
		- Collecting and managing gender disaggregated data			
		- Conduct social inquiries on children in conflict with the law.			
		- Conduction sensitization of communities on domestic violence			
		- Follow up of abuse and violation of Children rights in institutions and communities			
		- Guide sub county staff on integration of genders concerns in work plans/ Gender mainstreaming.			
		- Handle social distress cases.			
		- Holding radio programmes to sensitize communities on good cultural practices			
		- Monitor the operation of OVC service providers to ensure adherence to OVC policy			
		- Organising quarterly district/sub county OVC coordination meetings			
		- Refresher training of sub county child protection committees-both males and females			
		- Special interest Groups sensitized about their rights.			
		- Transport of abandoned children and children conflict with the law to Babies home, remand home and court.			

FY 2019/20	48,656	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refresher training for sub county child protection committees done, social inquiries on children in conflict with the law conducted - Follow-up of child abuse cases, orientation of leaders on child marriages, - Guide sub county staff on Integration of Gender concerns in the work plans. - Conducting sensitization of communities on Domestic violence - Hold radio programme to sensitize communities on good cultural practices - Refresher training of sub county child protection committees-both males and females - Conduct social inquiries on children in conflict with the law. - Handle social distress cases. - Follow up of abuse and violation of Children rights in institutions and communities - Child protection and orientation of leaders (District councilors/C councilors, Technical staff on children rights, teenage pregnancy and child marriage - Organizing quarterly district/sub county OVC coordination meetings - Transport of abandoned children and children conflict with the law to Babies home, remand home and court. - Collect, manage and report OVC data [OVCMIS] - Monitor the operation of OVC service providers to ensure adherence to OVC policy - Supervision & back up of field staff to ensure delivery of gender & HIV sensitive extension packages - Conduct parenting skills, key family care practices for parents & caregivers including on violence prevention& reporting, positive discipline and health, hygiene for parent of adolescents including SMC and PTA - Procure a gender friendly motorcycle (Yamaha AG 100) for the Inspectorate section (Administrative Capital) - Conduct community engagement activities including school Barazas, dialogue, GBS campaigns and radio talk shows 	326	132	0.7%
	48,656	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collect, manage and report OVC data (OVCMIS) - Conduct social inquiries on children in conflict with the law. - Conducting sensitization of communities on Domestic violence - Establish GBV safe shelters - Follow up of abuse and violation of Children rights in institutions and communities - Guide sub county staff on Integration of Gender concerns in the work plans. - Involve and support male champions in the fight against GBV - Monitor the operation of OVC service providers to ensure adherence to OVC policy - Orientation of leaders on child pregnancy and early marriage - Publicize the strategy to end child marriage and Parenting guidelines through radio programs and meetings. - Refresher training of sub county child protection committees-both males and females - Sensitize communities on good cultural practices, norms and mindset change - Supervision & back up of field staff to ensure delivery of gender & HIV sensitive extension packages - Transport of abandoned children and children conflict with the law to Babies home, remand home and court. 	113	81	0.2%

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Approved Budget Estimates and Workplans FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

As share of total District budget, the allocation towards Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs was 2.4% in 2018/19, 0.7% in 2019/20 and 0.2% in 2020/20. The amount allocated towards Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs has been declining during the last three FYs.

A larger proportion of this budget allocations for Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs were under Children and Youth Services, followed by Gender Mainstreaming and Social Rehabilitation Services.



9. Nakapiripirit District

Introduction

Nakapiripirit DLG makes part of the districts in the Karamoja sub region in northern Uganda. The total population of the district, according to UBOS is 113,300 of which 54,900 are male and 58,400 are female. 34% of the population in Nakapiripirit is between the ages from 6 – 18 years. Nakapiripirit district has one of the high poverty prevalence rates in the country at 59.5% and the infant mortality at 72/100,000 live births, which is one of the highest in Uganda.

Findings

3.1 Interventions and financing for GBV and HP prevention FY 2018/19 – 2019/20

Community Based Services

The Nakapiripirit district Community Based Services department of planned and budgeted as follows to prevent and respond to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGs), Harmful Practices (HPs) issues. The probation office under community-based services department planned for the same interventions in all the three FYs (2018/19 – 2020/21) because the incidents re-occur. The key interventions that were undertaken probation office to combat violence against women and girls between FY 2018/19 and 2019/20 included;

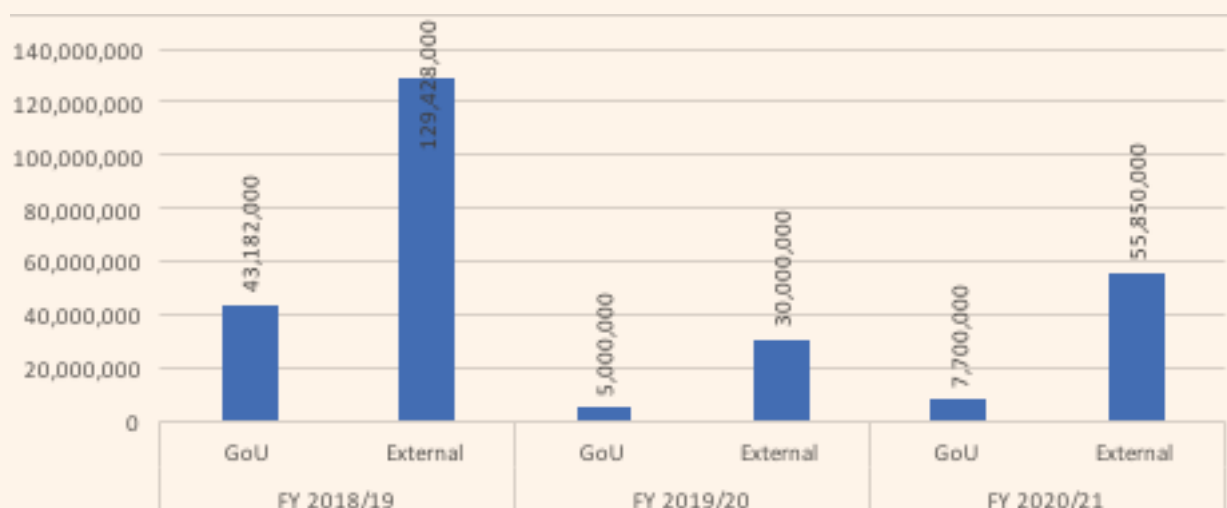
- Routine follows ups on the GBV, and child abuse cases reported
- Collecting social inequality reports
- Providing transport facilitation for convicted child offenders to remand homes

Table 30: Nakapiripirit Development Partners interventions to combat VAWG in Nakapiripirit DLG FY 2017/18 - FY 2020/21

Development Partner	Interventions
Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Facilitation for the Probation office as an action center to deal with child labor and marriage complaints · Support coordination of the platform for child protection. The members of the platform for child protection include the, CDO, DHO, DEO, Para-social workers, SA CAOs, probation officer and development partners
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Facilitate actions against child marriages and Female Genital Mutilation · Coordination of the platform for child protection
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Awareness against GBV in the district · Facilitation of the district GBV data base hosted by the Probation office · Operationalization of the child help line

Source: Key Informant Interviews with Probation Officer, Nakapiripirit DLG

Figure 6: Allocation trends for combating VAWG and HP in Nakapiripirit DLG FY 2018/19 - FY 2020/21



Source: Q4 Cumulative reports for FYs 2018/19, FY 2019/20 and Approved Estimates FY 2020/20 for Nakapiripirit DLG

In the FY 2020/21 the budget for Community Based Serviced Department was increased from 674.404 million to UGX 1.167 billion. The major drivers of this increase was from the external funding side that saw an increase from UGX 150 million to UGX 615.318 million. The CBS Department shared only 6.3% of the total budget for the district. More so, of the 1.167 bn, UGX 119.282 million was recurrent and 1.047 bn development. Of the recurrent budget, 70.4% was for wages and the rest was non-wage recurrent as DUG and SCG.

In the FY 2020/21, the external development budget is supported by UNICEF and since UNICEF is one of the VAWG and HP alleviation funders, there is a high chance that all this will be spent for VAWG. Children and youth services had allocation UGX 3.22million and gender main streaming got UGX 2.61 million. Arguably of the total allocation for GoU under the CBS, only 1% was allocated to VAWG and HP interventions directly.

In the FYs 2018/19 and 2019/20, the budget for the CBS reduced from UGX 787.89 million to UGX 524.4 million. The overall release and performance were poor in the FY 2019/20 because the funds for YLP under the "Other Transfers from Central Government" grant category were not released. Specifically, for VAWG and HP, the district spent about UGX 3.5 million in FY 2019/20 of which UGX 2.5 million was for children and youth and UGX 1 million was for gender main streaming. This expenditure in VAWG and HP interventions in the FY 2019/20 was 3.9% of the total expenditure of the CBS department that year.

In the FY 2018/19, UNFPA spent UGX 10,000,000 while UNICEF spent UGX 40,000,000 on their various interventions.



10. Pader District

About Pader DLG

Pader is located in is situated in Northern Uganda. The District is bordered by Kitgum District in the North, Agago District in the East, Omoro District in the West, Oyam District in the Southwest and Lira District in the South. The district 11 Sub-Counties and three Town Councils. According to the UBOS Statistical Abstract 2019, district population is projected at 194,000 people.

The district Mission is to “coordinate the delivery of services with focus on national and Localpriorities for wealth creation, promotion of sustainable peace, recovery and socio-economic development of the District.”

Financing for prevention of Gender, GBV and HPs

This analysis includes broader funding especially on gender, children and youth, and social rehabilitation. Based on the available data, the district allocated UGX 271 million in FY 2018/19, UGX 177 million in FY 2019/20 and UGX 312 million in FY 2020/21 towards interventions that address gender, prevention of VAWG and HPs (see *Table 31*).

Table 31: Pader Allocation for Gender, VAWG and HPs interventions

Financial Year	Vote Allocation (UGX Mns)	Gender interventions	Gender allocation (UGX Mns)		% of total budget
			GOU	Donor	
FY 2018/19	27,743	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Undertaking child protection activities in all the sub counties.▪ Conducting community awareness meeting on gender mainstreaming.▪ Training community groups on Gender Action Learning.▪ Mobilizing and empowering communities to embrace and practice ECD in all the sub counties and town councils.▪ Conducting gender mainstreaming to all community groups and all Government programs in the district.▪ Supporting children in remand homes and regular support supervision and monitoring conducted in all the Sub Counties.▪ Monitoring work places to ensure gender mainstreaming in all programs.- Rehabilitating and facilitating youth center to run youth friendly activities.	271	148	0.98%

FY 2019/20	30,012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Assessing the level of gender and equity compliance for different projects implemented in the district □ Collecting statistical data with interest to PWDs, Youths, Children and the elderly in the District □ Developing a district population action plan to integrate the issues of PWDs, Women, and Children. □ Developing a district population profile which will take care of the special interest groups. □ Identifying And funding community project under Labor intensive public works. □ Receiving and handling cases relating to children □ Resettling unaccompanied children with their families. □ Taking juvenile offenders to remand home - Updating population data with respect to the Youths, PWD, Children and elderly. 	177	122	0.59%
FY 2020/21	30,850	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Collecting and disseminating information about disaster with special interest to PWDs, Women, Children, the Elderly, Nodding syndrome, Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, among other categories of the population. □ Dissemination of the GBV ordinance □ Facilitating the Sub County to collect and compile data on cases of GBV in the communities. □ Following-up on the implementation of SASA in the community. □ Popularizing of GBV ordinance. □ Receiving and documenting cases relating to children in the community. □ Referring children to different service providers as needed. □ Strengthening data collection on GBV incidences □ Supporting supervision to Sub Counties on gender mainstreaming. - Timely handling and follow-up of cases of children. 	312	229	1.01%

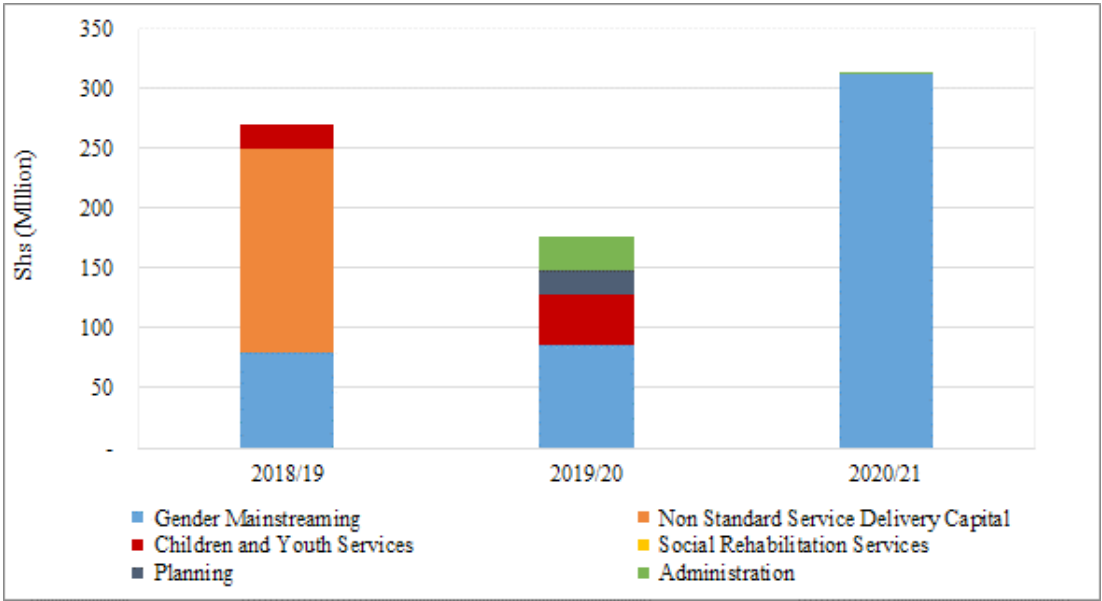
Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Approved Budget Estimates and Workplans FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

66% of the funds were provided by external sources during the three FYs. As share of total District budget, the allocation towards interventions that address gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs was 0.98% in 2018/19, 0.59 % in 2019/20 and 1.01 % in 2020/20.

It should be noted that some Gender, VAWG and HP activities are integrated with other activities, which could not be captured by this study.

Majority of allocations for Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs were under Gender Mainstreaming, followed by Non-Standard Service Delivery Capital, and Children and Youth Services (see *Figure 7*).

Figure 7: Composition of Pader District Budget towards Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs



11. Yumbe District

About Yumbe DLG

Yumbe is located in north western Uganda. This district is boarded by the Republic of Sudan in the North, east by Moyo district, Koboko boards her in the North West and South by Arua District. The district has 12 Sub-counties, one (1) Town Council. According to the UBOS Statistical Abstract 2019, district population is projected at 629,400 people.

The district Mission is to “To serve the community through coordinated delivery of services which focus on National and Localpriorities and contribute to the improvement in the quality of life of the people.”

Financing for prevention of Gender, GBV and HPs

This analysis includes broader funding especially on gender, children and youth, and social rehabilitation. Based on the available data, the district allocated for UGX 43 million in FY 2018/19, UGX 338million in FY 2019/20 and UGX 43 million in FY 2020/21 towards gender, prevention of VAWG and HPs. During FY 2019/20 external financing contributed about 84% of total funding towards gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs (see *Table 32*).

Table 32: Yumbe Allocation for Gender, VAWG and HPs interventions

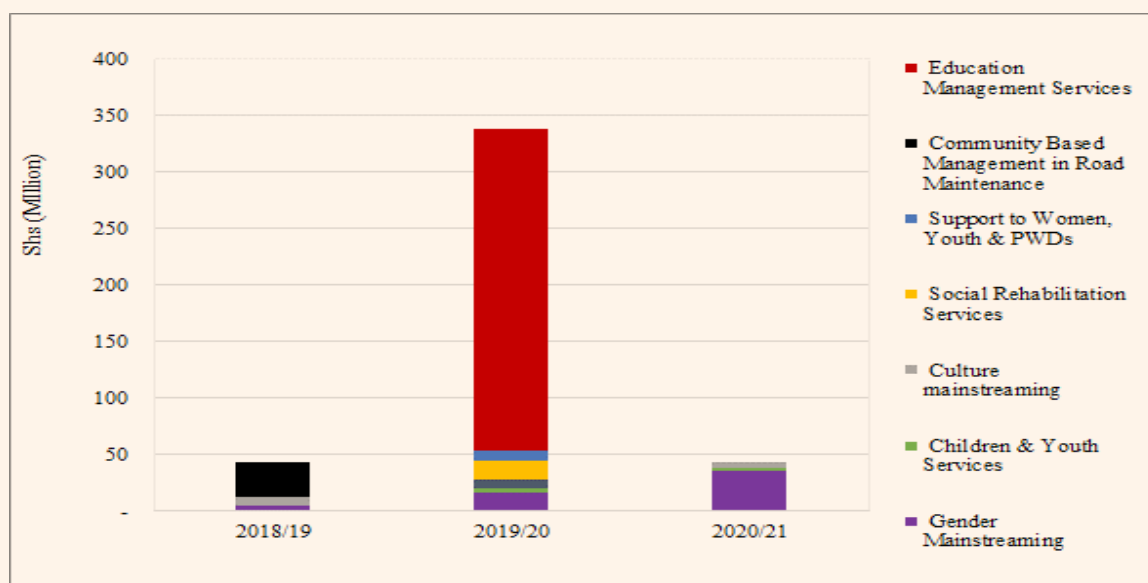
Financial Year	Vote Allocation (UGX Mns)	Gender interventions	Gender allocation (UGX Mns)		% of total budget
			GOU	Donor	
FY 2018/19	56,560	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 community sensitization meetings held (at least One in each S/C) (focus on HIV, Gender and Road Safety) and report produced. - Community dialogue on GBV carried out in 12 sub counties and 1 Town Council - Conduct 16 days of activism - Gender Mainstreamed into work plans. - Quarterly GBV coordination meeting carried out - Set of cultural heritage documented - Updating of GBV Database 	43	0	0.08%
FY 2019/20	62,900.58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 Children provided with Essential Services - 40 children handled and settled across the district - 40 Juveniles handled - Quarterly DOVC meeting - UNICEF activities under early child hood, adolescent reproductive health and quality enhancement undertaken 	338	285.2	0.55%
FY 2020/21	96,414	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community dialogue on GBV carried out in 12 sub counties and 1 Town Council - Conduct 16 days of activism - Conducting GBV coordination meetings - Gender Mainstreamed into work plans - Quarterly GBV coordination meeting carried out - Set of cultural heritage documented - Updating of GBV Database 	43	0	1.04%

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Approved Budget Estimates and Workplans FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

As share of total District budget, the allocation towards gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs was 0.1% in 2018/19, 0.5% in 2019/20 and 0.04 % in 2020/20.

Majority of allocations for Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs were under gender mainstreaming, followed by education management services, promotion of community-based management in road maintenance (see *Figure 8*).

Figure 8: Composition of Yumbe District Budget towards Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs



Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Approved Budget Estimates and Workplans FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21



12. Tororo District

1.0 Introduction

Tororo District is located in Eastern Uganda which borders with the Republic of Kenya to the East, Bugiri District to the West, Butaleja to the North and Busia to the South and Mbale to the North East. By 2017, the district had a total population of the district was 517,080, with a total number of males of 250,830 (48.5%) and female 266,250 (51.5%). Agriculture is the main economic activity which employs over 70% of the total population. Family members constitute the single most important source of labour on smallholdings of approximately two acres where simple farming tools such as; hoes, pangas, etc are used. The social economic statistics for Tororo district include; Literacy Rate 62.8%, Access to Electricity 11.2%, Telephone Penetration 28.9%, Road Network Coverage 445.5 Kms, Number of Sub Counties 20, Radio Ownership 44.3%, Access to Clean Water 60%, Internet Access 6%.

2.0 LG Plans and Budget to prevent and respond to VAWG HP for FY 2018/19 – FY 2019/20 Budget allocation to sectors under GBV/HP FY 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 and 2020/21

Largely, GBV/HP financing for the district is from Off Budget funding from Development Partners. The district allocates a smaller proportion of the budget to GBV/HP activities. Development Partners like UNICEF, MIFUMI, World Vision, Plan International often provide funding support to GBV/HP selected activities directly without channelling these funds to the district.

As shown in Table 33 below, budget allocations to address GBV/HP have been insignificant for the 3 consecutive years. No direct funding was received from Central Government in this period and the district heavily relied on local revenue to finance these interventions. Often the projected revenue was not realised, and if realised it financed other spending priorities like Local Council meetings, administration and commercial services. Specifically, in FY 2018/19, the district earmarked approximately UGX.11 million to directly address GBV/HP however, these activities were not financed because the resources were not realised and this was majorly dependant on local revenue generated.

As illustrated in table 33 below, the proportion of budget allocation from local revenue to prevent and response to VAWG/GBV/HP was negligible in FY 2018/19. In FY 2019/20, the Community Based Services Department received UGX. 54,461,150 from external sources (UNICEF) with specific focus on Child protection in the Education sector. In addition, UGX 5Million was allocated from local revenue for the same purpose but was not realised. In FY 2020/21, the district planned to spend UGX. 199,030,342 on GBV/HP related activities, UGX188, 553, 342 of this (95%) will be from external sources which is not sustainable. See table below for details:

Table 33: Tororo District LocalGovernment assessment of GBV/HP FY 2018/19 – FY 2020/21

FY	District Budget (UGX Bn)	Interventions	GBV/HP Budget (UGX (bn))		Proportion	Amount Spent/ Comment
			GoU	External		
2018/19	55,088	- Support staff to perform case management in Tororo District, and expanding its scope to include incidents of Violence Against Women, and protection to children affected by violence, including develop and roll out in-service training modules and provide secondment of staff and coaching for probation/social welfare officers and CDOs (the activity includes strengthening the SAUTI National Child Helpline)	11,000	0	0.019%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount Not Received. Resources were budgeted under LocalRevenue which was not realised
2019/20	64,762,156,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact an ordinance on gender-based violence including alcoholism and sexual reproductive health rights 	5,000	59,461	0.10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All was spent. Funds received from External source (UNICEF)
2020/21	64,693,616,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness and empower communities on rights and responsibilities and succession 10 inspections at the District and surrounding areas, District including 4 child labour sensitizations Disseminate National Gender Policy and Domestic Violence Act to 30-member District Technical Planning committee at District HQs 33Fuel and stationary33 children reunited and settled in families conducted case management, trained and sensitized community structures, carried out mapping of organizations, collected and analysed data, disseminated ordinances Law and policies, monitored detention centers, disseminated reports and held review meeting stationary, fuel, allowances, hire of venue and facilities, procurement of furniture and air time, procurement of vehicle and motorcycles, refreshment 	10,447	188,553	0.30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not yet spent. Financial year just began and still running UGX. 188,553,342. Expected from potential external sources. UGX. 10,477,000 expected from Non-wage

4.1 Interventions implemented by the district.

Various strategies, policies and interventions are in place /implemented by the District to address VAWG and harmful practices. These include;

District	Intervention
Tororo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Enactment, enforcement and dissemination of laws and ordinances like the ordinance the prohibition of child marriages, 2018 and Education ordinance 2018 which guides on the management of GBV/HP. These are expected to safe guard especially young children with specific focus on girls from any sexual abuse.ii) The Community Based Services department occasionally engages cultural and religious leaders on the harmful practices of GBV/HP. This requires mind set change which takes a long time.iii) Some youth who were victims have been trained on how to cope after GBV/HP experiences and now form part of champions of change and mentors for others to learn from.iv) The district conducts quarterly GBV/HP coordination committee meetings with other NGO partners where progress reports and action plans are made. However, follow up activities are frustrated due lack of adequate funding.v) The district is using GBV/HP referral WhatsApp forum where the DPP, Judiciary, policy, Probation officer, CDOs, para-social workers and child protection committees are members. This has helped in reporting fresh cases, coordination and follow up on case management.



13. Amuria District

1. Amuria District Profile

Amuria District is located in the eastern region of Uganda, bordered by Otuke District to the North, Napak and Kapelebyong District to the Northeast, Katakwi District to the East, Soroti District to the South, Kaberemaido District to the Southwest, and Alebtong District to the West. According to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) Population Census of 2014, the district has a population of 270,928 people. Of the total population, 132,521 (48.9%) are male while 138,407 (51.1%) are female. Amuria district is in the Teso sub region and predominantly populated by Iteso people.

2. Financing GBV/VAWG/HP in Amuria District

Interventions to GBV, harmful practices are budgeted for under education, health and the Community Based Services Department. However, the Community Based Services Department which handles the bulk of issues of GBV/HP experienced declines in its budget allocations over the 3 financial years receiving 7%, 4% and 3% share of the district budget respectively. UGX 112m was allocated for VAWG and HP interventions, which was the heightened for the 3 years assessed. The proportion of budget allocation for GBV/HP interventions to the district budget has remained minimal below 1% with much of the funding being received from external sources as seen in table 34 below. From the table below it's also clear that not all budgeted for funds were released especially from development partners.

Table 34: Amuria Budget allocation for GBV/HP interventions FY 2018/19 – FY 2020/21

FY	Interventions	Total District Budget (UGX Million)	Approved GBV/ Gender. VAWG Budget		Released Budget *GoU ('000)	Share
			GoU ('000)	External ('000)		
FY 2018/19	- Activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence in place implementation of activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence	24,592	-	112,000	35,000	0.46%
	- Activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence in place implementation of activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence	23,901	-	107,000	16,292	0.45%
FY 2019/20	- Provided guidance and technical support to sector departments and LLGs to mainstream gender and equity in their plans and budgets;					
	- Built capacity of key actors in prevention and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the district;					
	- Review sectoral workplans and budgets for gender and equity responsive;					
	- Mentor sectors heads in mainstreaming gender and equity into Sector plans and budget;					
	- Train CDOs, Health workers and police in GBV prevention and response in the district;					
	- Conduct GBV quarterly reference group (coordination) meetings; 5. Conduct joint monitoring of GBV activities in the district;					
FY 2020/21	- Activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence in place implementation of activities for prevention and response to child abuse and Gender Based Violence	25,580	-	108,000	-	0.42%

1.1 VAWG
Various strategies
These include;

Source: compilation from Amuria District Budgets FY 2018/19, FY 2019/20 and 2020/21

From table 2 UNFPA committed UGX 112,000,000 in FY 2018/19 for addressing GBV/HP but the Community Based Services Department received only UGX 35,000,000. And in FY 2019/20, UGX 102,000,000 was committed but only 16,292,700 was released according to Ms. Akello Rhoda, the DCDO of Amuria. Although Government of Uganda committed UGX. 5,000,000 in FY 2019/20, this money was not realized by the department. The heavy reliance on external financing is not sustainable given the trend of none fulfilment of donor commitment hence requiring Government's intervention with a sustainable plan to address GBV/HP interventions.

Disrict	Intervention
Amuria	<p>a) Mobilisation and Sensitisation and mobilisation on issues on GBV; The district observes national celebrations like Women's day on 08th March and hold 16 days of Activism which runs through November and December which provide platforms to advocate against VAWG/GBV and sensitizing communities of the dangers. The 16 days of Activism is publicly launched with several activities which include having media talk shows (especially Radio) and dialogue meetings with communities and officials at all local government levels as sensitisation outreaches and programmes against GBV practices.</p> <p>b) Policies and Laws. Due to the magnitude of the causes of GBV cases, Amuria District Local Government developed laws that re-enforce each other in an effort to address such harmful practices. These include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <u>Local Action Plan to address Gender Based Violence and other Conflicts 2016-2020.</u> ✓ <u>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Prevention and Response for GBV Incidents in Amuria District, 2012.</u> ✓ <u>Amuria District Alcohol and Drug Abuse Control, and GBV Prevention Ordinance, 2019.</u> <p>The District plans to implement the following intervention for coming years</p> <p>a) The district plans to develop tools and a functional software system for gathering the required gender disaggregated data that will feed into the national GBV data collection system. This will be customised for domestic use at all levels at the district drawn from the national template by EOC to inform planning and budgeting.</p> <p>b) Develop and implement a comprehensive training programme on GBV and other conflicts prevention and resolution. The trainings will target CDOs and other structures like LCs, Parish Development Chiefs, cultural leaders among others with a focus of challenging the negative social cultural norms on GBV and other conflicts. Some areas to be handled may include; family resource sharing, decision making, segregation of children based on perceived roles and importance in the families like preferring boy to girls and not giving them equal treatment, assets ownership and inheritance of property which a major cause of GBV in families and communities. However, this will depend on availability of funds.</p> <p>c) Design and implement awareness programme on VAWG/GBV focusing on mind set change and to increase community vigilance on prevention and response, and case management by relevant officers.</p>



14. Amudat District

Amudat District is found in Karamoja region in north Eastern Uganda. Amudat district has 1 County, 3 Sub counties, 1 Town Council, 9 Parishes, 4 wards and 157 Villages. According to UBOS, 2014 Population and housing census, the population of Amudat was 111,758, of these 58,498 were male and 53,260 were female. The distribution by age group i.e., 0-5 years is 20,787, 6-12 years 25,816, 13-16 is 16,987, and 17-35 is 20,563, 36 – 64 years is 22,910 and 65 years and above is 4,695. Most of the people access their livelihood from livestock and agricultural produce (sorghum and maize). However, because of the dry spells and lack of adequate water for livestock, the people lead a semi nomadic lifestyle moving, even, to neighbouring districts in search of mainly water and pasture⁷.

3.3 Budgetary allocations GBV/VAWG/HP and SRHR interventions in Amudat district

VAWG/HP financing is mainly from development partners with minimal commitment from Government. For example, out of UGX 404 million earmarked for GBV interventions in Amudat district, the district Local Government only contributed UGX 3,000,000 FY2020/21 from DDEG. translating into a paltry 0.74% of the total GBV budget in Amudat district. The key external financing source for VAWG/HP interventions include, UNFPA and UNICEF. The percentage share of the VAWG/HP was 11.5% of the total budget in FY2018/19, 7.4%

in FY2019/2020 and dropped to 3.14% in FY2020/2021

This shows very limited commitment from Government to fund and implement GBV/HP/SRH interventions.

Table 35: GBV/VAWG/VAC/SRH related Interventions by Amudat DLG (CBSD)

FY	Interventions	Total District Budget (UGX bn)	Approved GBV/ Gender. VAWG Budget		Share
			GoU ('000)	External ('000)	
FY 2018/19	- Material and financial support to FGM/C to communities to openly and publicly declare support to abandon FGM/C provided	14,475	-	1,665,601	11.5%
	- Basic health services including SRH, (HIV/AIDS, PMTCT activities				
	- Implement HIV/AIDS, PMTCT activities Operation and maintenance of equipment				
	- Sexual reproductive health activities implemented as in SRH log frame				
FY 2019/20	- VAC cases responded and monitored by the probation and community led initiatives on VAC, FGM and GBV implemented.	14,461	-	1,074,586	7.4%
	- Basic health services including SRH (HIV/AIDS, PMTCT activities conducted				

FY 2020/21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender mainstreaming and Advocacy component activities including GBV - Support supervision in all the sub counties quarterly for GBV and Gender Dissemination - Support to Probation and social welfare office - Support to Probation/CDO/CFPU to ensure responses to cases of VAC to child victims as well as children in contact with the law, case management for probation and welfare office (Allowances) - Support to identification, registration and referral of OVCs to services. (Fuel) - Facilitate the sharing of best practices among community members through exchange visits (Allowances) - Conduct District/Sub County level coordination through protection cluster (VAC, GBV, FGM)- (coordination mechanisms at all levels of all structures) - Dissemination of social sector regulations, rules and policies e.g., SGBV, VAC, social protection guidelines, Children's Act - Meals, refreshments during engagements with the community, stakeholders - Conduct Community Dialogues and mobilize community members to develop and implement initiatives in support of FGM/C abandonment. - Conduct awareness raising and community mobilization for social norms change/ abandonment of harmful traditional practices like FGM. (Allowances) - Assessments and situational analysis on women issues, children/OVC,youth and disability, human rights ,Gender based violence etc. (Fuel & Allowances) - Support to International Women's Day celebrations (meals) - Support to International Day of African child (meals) - Support to Celebrations of 16 Days of Activism (meals) - support to National Pokot Culture day celebrations (meals) - Support to data capture in the department/Data analysis and dissemination (Allowances, Stationary & Mobile Data & Meals) - Support cultural institutions' on SRHR/HIV/GBV integration and engagements - Support District LocalGovernment to develop and implement by-laws and ordinances on alcohol, drug abuse, and GBV prevention and SRHR/HIV/AIDS 	12,871	3,000	404,486	3.14%

Source: District approved workplan FY2019/2020

3.3. Local Government interventions and achievements of GBV/VAWG/HP/SRHR

District	Intervention
Amudat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitization and awareness on GBV about the causes and effects. Sensitization meetings are conducted at community level involving men, women, youth and elderly. 90 % of community members in the Amudat district have been sensitized on the FGM/C Act (2010) through various approaches such as Community outreach sessions. 80 community dialogues focusing on attitude change/behavior change, harmful cultural practices, children rights, human rights and harmful effects of FGM in about 80 villages. The Probation office also manages a referral mechanism of GBV victims and provides support inform of witness during court hearings. Undertake GBV/VAWG/VAC/HP coordination meetings and protection and documentation of GBV/VAWG cases including GBV incidence forms which is used to feed into National GBV data base managed by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development An improvised GBV shelter was put up supported by International Rescue Committee (IRC), operated by Child and family Protection Unit (CFPU) of Amudat district. This helps to give shelter to GBV victims who flee their homes and are homeless. The establishment of Pokot Culture Day which is commemorated every year on 1st of July. The day was established to improve coordination and participation of various stakeholders in addressing harmful traditional/cultural practices including Female Genital Mutilation. Conducted 43 community outreaches to women, men, crime preventers, girls and boys, and religious leaders who are now knowledgeable of the reproductive health effects of FGM, crime preventers identify and report FGM incidences and other child related incidences in the community.



15. Abim District

1.0 Abim District Background

Abim District is bordered by Kotido District to the north and east, Napak District to the southeast and south, Otuoke District to the southwest and Agago District to the west. It has one County known as Thur formally Labwor County; with 7 Sub-counties and 1 Town Council. Abim district Local Government is regarded as a hard to reach and hard to attract and retain critical staff in health and education sectors stay area like any other Districts in Karamoja region making it difficult to attract and retain some key personnel like medical doctors.

3.0 Findings

3.2.3. Tracking GBV/HP/SRHR financing

The budget for GBV/VAWG/HP is mainly capitation grant to probation and community-based rehabilitation for prevention, response and mitigation. There are the other sources of funding for prevention and response to VAWG and harmful practices in Abim district. These include; UNFPA through Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), UNFPA/UNWOMEN Joint programme, reach a Hand that supports mainly Health Sector, UNWFP that supported training of the District Task Force, Health Unit In charges, VHTs and LCI chairpersons on prevention, response and mitigating COVID 19

Abim district received **UGX 10,490,000/=** FY 2018/2019 and **UGX 24,101,000/=** in FY 2019/2020 and FY 2020/21 respectively to support VAWG and HPs from these other sources above. This supplemented the existing financing from Government.

Table 37: GBV/HP financing in Abim district

FY	Interventions	Total District Budget (UGX bn)	Approved GBV/Gen-der. VAWG Budget		Share
			GoU ('000)	External ('000)	
FY 2018/19	- Mainstream gender in the DDP and Sub County plans		-	10,490	
	- 40 GBV cases handled 9 Community dialogue meetings handled on ECM and TPs Timely respond to reported cases of GBV,				
FY 2019/20	- Mainstream gender in the DDP and Sub County plans		5,553	24,101	
	- 40 GBV cases handled 9 Community dialogue meetings handled on ECM and TPs Timely respond to reported cases of GBV,				
FY 2020/21	- Mainstream gender in the DDP and Sub County plans		7,485	24,101	
	- 40 GBV cases handled 9 Community dialogue meetings handled on ECM and TPs Timely respond to reported cases of GBV,				

3.3. Local Government interventions to GBV/HP/SRHR

Various strategies, policies and interventions are in place /implemented by the District to address VAWG and harmful practices including implementation related laws and policies as stipulated in the NGBV policy and action plan. These include;

Amudat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Development and operationalization of key policies and strategies to support elimination of GBV/VAWG/VAC//HP Examples of policies include; i) Gender policy at work place, ii) Child protection policy at work place, iii) Sexual harassment policy at work place iii) Standard Operating Procedures on GBV implementation in the district iii) HIV/AIDS work place policy iv) Functional Social sector working group v) Functional child protection committees among others. These have helped to deal with some of the critical GBV/VAWG/SRH issues affecting the society. · Opened community convergence in 4 sub-counties of Maga-Maga, Abim, Abim Town Council, and Awach to discuss GBV survivors and perpetrators and forge solutions and make bye laws. This has helped in dealing with GBV at subcounty level. · Conduct monthly coordination meetings at district level. The meeting is attended by Heads of departments (HoD), Resident District Commissioner (RDC), Members of District Executive Committee (DEC), District Police Commander (DPC), Child Family and protection Unit (CFPU), to conduct joint coordination especially for families that experience GBV, Prisons and all implementing partners. · Follow up on GBV survivors and data collection on GBV: Community Based Services department support police to respond to GBV cases, and also providing fuel and stationery especially supply of police forms to the police stations, support rape, defilement, victims with some money for examinations and pick survivors in their areas and rush them for treatment, follow up children who have been re-integrated with their families experiencing GBV to establish coping mechanisms · Established a safe shelter for survivors of GBV although resources are not enough. The district has an incomplete building which can be renovated to make shelter for GBV victims. Representing children in the family courts, and holding community dialogues sessions and only done in four sessions with funding in 4 sub-counties with funding from UNFPA.
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16. Kitgum District

Kitgum District Profile

Kitgum is bordered by the Republic of Southern Sudan to the north, Karenga district to the east, Kotido district to the South East, Agago district to the South, Pader district to the Southwest and Lamwo district to the Northwest. According to the Population Census 2014, Kitgum district has a total population of 204,012 which 98,438 are male constituting 48.3% and 105,574 are female constituting 51.7%. The annual growth rate for the district now stands at 1.69%.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district with emphasis on food crops such as millet, cassava, cowpeas, potatoes, beans, sim sim and sunflower. Cash crops include cotton, tobacco and sugarcane. Cattle keeping is also practiced.⁸

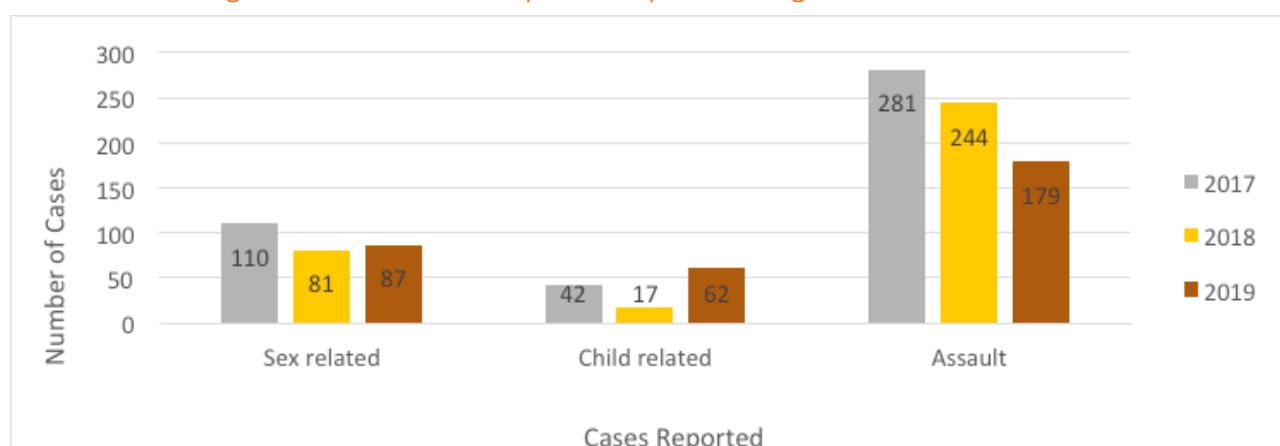
3.1. Status of cases in the district

In Kitgum district, cases of GBV, HP have continued to manifest through different forms including sexual, emotional, economical and domestic violence with increased cases of assault, rape, defilement, child marriages, teenage pregnancies, among others.

According to the Uganda Police Force Crime Reports for 2017, 2018 and 2019, a total of 1,017, 935 and 996 cases were reported respectively in the district. Assault has the highest number of cases however, these reduced from 281 in 2017 to 179 in 2019. Child related cases however rose greatly from 17 in 2018 to 62 in 2019. See Figure 9 below.

⁸ See <http://www.ugandatragelguide.com/kitgum-district.html>

Figure 9: GBV/HP cases reported to police in Kitgum District, 2017 - 2019



Source: Annual Police Crime Report, 2017 - 2019

3.2. Budget allocations and expenditures to VAWG/HP

For the three years, external financing has contributed the biggest percentage financing requirements to support GBV/HP/VAWG in the district. Planned interventions include; mobilizing and organizing groups for support and funding by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, mainstreaming gender issues in all the sub counties. See table below for more details Kitgum district has over time received funding in form of off budget support from development partners to supplement their budgets. For example, the district has been receiving funding from UN Women under the Spotlight Initiative as budget support financing towards GBV/HP and UNFPA support towards GBV.

In FY 2018/19, a total of UGX 8.620 million was allocated towards GBV/HP/VAWG interventions in the district representing only 0.71% of the total budget of the community-based services department. Some of the key interventions for this financing included sensitization of the community on gender issues, settling of GBV cases the district, mainstreaming gender issues in all sector plans – However, in FY2019/20, overall a total of UGX 1.60 billion (3%) was allocated to financing GBV/HP/VAWGs in the district of which UGX 48.1 million was GOU financing while UGX 1.55 Billion (96.9%) was external financing.

Table 38: Kitgum Budget allocations and expenditures to VAWG/HP and SRHR

FY	Interventions	Total District Budget (UGX bn)	Approved GBV/ Gender. VAWG Budget		Share
			GoU ('000)	External ('000)	
FY 2018/19	- Stationery and fuel paid to community development	30,825	8,620	-	0.71%
	- Workers				
	- Payment of stationery and fuel to community development workers				
	- Community sensitized on Gender issues				
	- GBV cases settled within the District - Women Groups supported under UWEP Gender issues mainstreamed in all sector plans;				
	- Holding meetings,				
	- Attending court cases, training HOD, identifying groups, training groups, funding groups, supervising groups				
	- Report writing and dissemination				

FY	Interventions	Total District Budget (UGX bn)	Approved GBV/ Gender. VAWG Budget		Share
			GoU ('000)	External ('000)	
FY 2019/20	- All Community Development	43,781	48,120	1,554	3%
	- Workers facilitated for Community Mobilization				
	- All Community Development Workers facilitated for Community				
	- Mobilization				
	- CDOs supported with fuel and stationery				
	- Support CDOs with fuel and stationery				
	- Mainstreaming gender issues in sub counties;				
	- UNFPA supported activities undertaken i.e., laws and ordinances formulated and implemented				
	- Training of social workforce on screening and early detection of VAW and VAC				
	- Training of CDOs trained on para social support				
	- Organizing of quarterly meeting				
	- Support of cultural-institution in positive cultural practices				
	- Mainstreaming gender in sub counties				
	- Supporting generation of women groups under UWEF				
	- Developing laws and ordinances on alcohol, drugs and GBV prevention				
	- Holding District GBV coordination meeting, promote male involvement in GBV				
FY 2020/21	- Communities are mobilized and organized for development activities.	27,680	31,452	1,150,	96.9%
	- Provide community development services				
	- Mobilization of communities for development				
	- Provide community development services to sub counties.				
	- Mainstreaming gender issues in all the sub counties				
	- Mobilizing and organizing groups for support and funding by Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development				
	- Number of children represented in court. Number of cases diverted, -				
	- Number of children and their parents counselled.				
	- Child protection activities supported by UNICEF Implemented				
	- Attending court cases, settling cases from homes and offices,				
	- Report writing and dissemination implement UNICEF activities under child protection				

3.3 Interventions of VAWG/HP for the districts over the years

Various strategies, policies and interventions are in place /implemented by the District to address VAWG and harmful practices. These include;

District	• Intervention
Kitgum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment, enforcement and dissemination of laws and ordinances and policies: A number of ordinances, laws and policies specifically addressing GBV have been enacted and disseminated by the district as a measure to curtail GBV/HP in the communities. These ordinances have majorly focused on prohibiting early marriages, defilement, domestic violence and drug abuse and child protection. For example, the Kitgum District Liquor Ordinance, the Domestic Relation Act of 2014, the Marriage and Divorce Act of 2010. • Sensitisation of the community on VAWG, VAC, HP: the district has continuously sensitised the community against VAWG, VAC and harmful practices by carrying out community outreaches and holding radio talk shows • Training of women and girls: As a measure to empower women and girls, the district through the District Community Development Office (DCDO) has trained women and girls in entrepreneurship, supported the formation of village savings and loans associations, sensitization of the community on government empowerment programs such as youth livelihood project, Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Project (UWEP). • Collaboration with the religious leaders and cultural institutions: the district has collaborated with religious leaders and cultural institutions to address GBV, VAWG and HP in the district. • Holding of district GBV coordination meeting: In order to promote the participation of men in GBV, the district holds quarterly GBV coordination meeting with the community. • Gender mainstreaming. The district has been mainstreaming gender through initiatives like Community drive development (CDD). For example, 20Million has been allocated each year to four parishes with each parish receiving 5Million per parish.



17. Gulu District

1.0 Introduction

Gulu District is bordered by Lamwo District to the north, Pader District and Omoro District to the east, Oyam District to the south, Nwoya District to the southwest, and Amuru District to the west. The economic activity of 90 per cent of the population in the district is subsistence agriculture.

2.3 Proportion and source of the Budget allocated to VAWG and HP and FY2018/19-FY2020/21

Key VAWG and HP interventions in the district as shown in table 3 below include; dialogue meetings on discrimination, defilement and stigmatization, Awareness campaigns on Domestic Violence Act, training of child protection committees, training of Cultural & religious leaders GBV, training of councilors on laws & policies related to GBV & gender, training on GBV prevention & response, orientation of CDOs & other actors. The allocation gradually reduced from UGX1.25 billion in FY2018/19 to UGX289.23million in FY2020/21. Analysis of the district workplans shows approximately 3.62%, 3.3% and 0.72% of the total district budget was allocated to GBV/HP/SRHR in FY2018/19, FY2019/20 and FY2020/21 respectively. 32.7% of the GBV/HP/SRHR is externally financed. Furthermore, there is a decline in allocation to GBV/HP/SRHR financing between FY2018/19 and FY2020/21

Table 40: Gulu District budget allocation to sectors under GBV/HP/SRHR in FY2018/19 (UGX'000)

FY	Interventions	Total District Budget (UGX bn)	Approved GBV/Gender. VAWG Budget		Share
			GoU ('000)	External ('000)	
FY 2018/19	– Reported Social Welfare Cases handled and disposed-off at district headquarters; Members of the Child Protection committees trained on issues of Child Protection in the sub counties of Palaro, Patiko, Awach, Paicho, Unyama, Bungatira and the 4 Divisions in Gulu District; Community Dialogue meetings on child care and protection held in the sub counties of Bungatira, Patiko, Palaro, Awach, Paicho, Unyama and the 4 Divisions in Gulu District.	34,425	1,137	110	3.62%,
	– Hold dialogue meeting on discrimination, defilement GBV, food insecurity and stigmatization.				
	– 4 Awareness campaigns on Domestic Violence Act at the district head quarter, sub counties and Divisions conducted; 13 Campaigns conducted on 16Days Gender Activism one in the district headquarters and in all the 6 sub counties and 4 Divisions in the district; 10 Community dialogue meetings on GBV conducted in all the sub counties of Gulu and the 4 divisions of Gulu Municipality; 60 service providers trained on GBV prevention and response in all the sub counties, all the divisions of Gulu and the district level.				
	– Community dialogue to end child marriage and violence against children				

FY 2019/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 reported social welfare cases handled and disposed of at District headquarters; 150 members of child protection committees trained in all the sub counties in Gulu District; 50 young offenders supervised, rehabilitated and reunited with their families; 6 community dialogue meetings on child care and protection held; Training of 150 members of Child protection committees; Members of the Child Protection committees trained; Community dialogue on end child marriage. - Hold 8 community dialogue on discrimination, Defilement, GBV, Food insecurity and stigmatization. - 4 Awareness campaigns on Domestic Violence Act at the District headquarters sub counties and Division; Updating & reprinting GBV SOP & referral pathways; 13 Campaigns conducted on 16 Days Gender Activism one in 4 Divisions in the district; 10 Community dialogue Meetings on GBV conducted in the 4 Divisions of Gulu Municipality; 60 Service Providers trained on GBV prevention and response in all the sub counties, all the Divisions of Gulu; Facilitate GBV high level reference group meeting at all levels; Quarterly monitoring and supervision of the GBV recovery center conducted; Training of Cultural & religious leaders GBV HIV/AIDS & SRHR; Data on GBV cases from the sub counties and divisions Collected in MIS data base; Conduct advocacy 4 improved justice on GBV special court; Disseminate GBV ordinance & Alcohol drinks control ordinance; Training of councilors on laws & policies related to GBV & gender; Training on GBV prevention & response; Orientation of CDOs & other actors on integrating SRHR into their work. - Community dialogue to end child marriage; Dialogue on GBV. - Direct support to District Maternal child health program, Nutrition, HIV, GBV, HMIS and Community. 	42,366,	605,865	792,086	3.3%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 150 members of child protection committees trained in all the sub counties in Gulu District; Conduct 10 Community dialogue on end child marriage; Hold 6 Community dialogue on meetings on child care and protection; Conducted 10 community dialogue on end child marriage; Training of 150 members of Child Protection committees. - Hold dialogue meeting on discrimination, defilement GBV, food insecurity and stigmatization. - 4 Awareness campaigns on Domestic Violence Act at the District headquarters sub-counties and Division; Updating & reprinting GBV SOP & referral pathways; Community dialogue Meetings on GBV conducted in the 4 Divisions of Gulu Municipality; 60 Service Providers trained on GBV prevention and response in all the sub counties, all the Divisions of Gulu; Facilitate GBV high level reference group meeting at all levels; Quarterly monitoring and supervision of the GBV recovery center conducted; Training of Cultural & religious leaders GBV HIV/AIDS & SRHR; Data on GBV cases from the sub counties and divisions Collected in MIS data base; Conduct advocacy 4 improved justice on GBV special court; Training of councillors on laws & policies related to GBV & gender; Orientation of CDOs & other actors on integrating SRHR into their work. - Conduct UNFPA integrated Sexual Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS and GBV activities in Gulu District. 	39,983	289,230	70,000	0.72%

Source: Extracted from the Gulu District Approved workplan FY2018/19-FY2020/21

2.4 Interventions to address GBV/VAWG/HP in the district

Various strategies, policies and interventions are in place /implemented by the District to address VAWG and harmful practices. These include;

Disrict	Intervention
Gulu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinances; the district passed and disseminated the GBV ordinance & Alcohol drinks control ordinance with the aim of reducing domestic violence with homesteads. • Strong referral pathways; the district has put in place a strong referral pathway where victims and survivors can report GBV cases and receive the required response and redress from the various stakeholders such as the police, medical team, and legal assistance. • Provision of Counselling and guidance services, family planning services; in order to address the issues of SRHRs, the district through the different health facilities have provided counseling and guidance, family planning services, HIV/STD testing and treatment • Women empowerment programs; the district through the community-based department is empowering women through programs like Uganda women empowerment program under the ministry of gender labour and social development. • Radio talk shows/community outreaches; the office of the DCDO and the DHO have been carrying out radio talk shows and community outreach programs in the community in order to educate and inform the public on issues of GBV/HP/VAWG/SRHRs.



18. Bundibugyo District

About Bundibugyo DLG

Bundibugyo District is located in the western region of Uganda. The District is bordered by the districts of Ntoroko in the North, Kabarole in the East and Southeast, Kasese to the Southwest, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the West. The district has 13 sub-counties and two Town Council. According to the UBOS Statistical Abstract 2019, district population is projected at 256,800 people. The district Mission is to "To partner with the community in order to deliver excellent service, and plans for the future while preserving, protecting, and enhancing the quality of life." Among the key interventions on GBV and SRH include: Sensitization on laws against domestic violence, succession and marriages laws; and strengthening public awareness and empowerment to enhance consumption and utilization of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services.

Financing for prevention of Gender, GBV and HPs

This analysis includes broader funding especially on gender, children and youth, and social rehabilitation. Based on the available data, the district allocated UGX 64 million in 2018/19, UGX151 million in 2019/20 and UGX 210 million in 2020/21 towards interventions that address gender, prevention of VAWG and HPs.

Table 41: Bundibugyo Allocation for Gender, VAWG and HPs interventions

Financial Year	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	GBV interventions	GBV allocation (UGX bns)	% of total budget
FY 2018/19	29,439	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Training of technical staff and political wing on gender issues at district and sub county levels. □ PWDs activities guided <p>Supporting the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of people</p>	64	0.2
FY 2019/20	31,457.87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Conducting community dialogue and radio talk shows on child protection □ Mainstreaming Gender issues in all Government programs □ Holding consultative meetings with stakeholders on GBV □ Holding district OVC review meetings □ Orientating of district council on national SAUTI □ Supporting CDOs and Probation office in GBV Data collection, analysis, validation, reporting ,and coordination with stakeholders □ Training district, sub county, and town council technical staff in gender budgeting <p>Training of sub county child protection committees</p>	151	0.5
FY2020/21	36,746	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Strengthening Child protection systems through co-ordination, capacity building, and social mobilization and reporting in 26 LLGs □ Conducting social mobilization of communities against violence of children and women □ Creating awareness on GBV, OVC rights/reporting systems □ Organizing radio talk shows and community dialogue meetings to deliberate on child protection issues. □ Social mobilization of communities on GBV and VAC □ Support for emergency case response and follow up in the 26 sub-counties including legal representation in the court of law □ Supporting gender interventions in the District □ Supporting Women Initiatives in peace building, GBV and SRHR campaign □ Training CDOs and caregivers and other child protection actors in providing expert counselling services and psychosocial support to children and their families. □ Training District, sub-county technical staff and Councillors on gender and budgeting □ Training employees on their rights, HIV/AIDS, and labour guidelines □ Training members of child protection using the recent child protection modules including case management and response □ Training technical staff and counselors in gender mainstreaming, planning and budgeting 	210	0.6

Source: CSBAG Calculations based on Approved Budget Estimates and Workplans FYs 2018/19 – 2020/21

As share of total District budget, the allocation towards Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs was 0.2% in 2018/19, 0.5 % in 2019/20 and 0.6 % in 2020/20. Despite being relatively small, the amount allocated towards Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs has been increasing during the last three FYs. Majority of allocations for Gender, and prevention of VAWG and HPs were under Children and Youth Services, followed by Gender Mainstreaming and Social Rehabilitation Services.



19. Kasese District

1.0 About Kasese District

Kasese district is located in western Uganda. It is bordered by Bundibungyo District to the North, Kabarole district to the North East, Kamwenge District to the South East, Rubirizi District to the South and Democratic Republic of Congo to the West. The district has a total land area 3,389.8 Km² of which 2911.3 square kilometers (86 per cent) is dry land; 409.7 square Kilometres is Open water: 68.8 square kilometers (2 % of the total Land area) is Permanent swamp/wetland⁹. The mission of the district is to achieve socio- economic development through efficient provision of quality services to the people in conformity with national and local priorities.

2.0 Funding for VAWG/HP interventions FY2018/19-2020/21

In FY2018/19, a total of UGX369 million (0.54%) was allocated towards VAWG/HP interventions. While in FY 2019/20, the total allocation increased to UGX 1.55 Billion (2.10%) of the overall district budget compared to the previous budget allocation i.e an increment of UGX 1.18Billion. Furthermore, in FY2020/21, the budget allocation increased to UGX 1.83Billion (2.12%) compared to the previous allocation in FY2019/20. The findings clearly show that the proportion of allocations towards VAWG/HP intervention to the overall district budget has been increasing marginally from 0.54% in FY2018/19 to 2.12% in FY2020/21.

Table 42: Allocation to VAWG/HP interventions FY2018/19-2020/21

Financial Year	Vote Allocation (UGX bns)	GBV interventions	GBV allocation (UGX bns)	% of total budget
FY 2018/19	68.90	· Popularised and Disseminate the Children Act as amended 2019 and National Strategy to end Child Marriage and Teenage Marriages.	0.369	0.54
FY 2019/20	74.01		1.55	2.10
FY2020/21	86.41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ordinances on child protection and labour recruitment. · Developing a district specific advocacy strategy on child marriage and teenage pregnancy. · Provision of Counselling and guidance services, family planning services; · Women empowerment programs. · Radio talk shows/community outreaches on issues of GBV/HP/VAWG/SRHRs. for example, radio jingles to end child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and other forms of violence against children are often aired out on radio stations in the district. 	1.83	2.12

Source: Approved Department workplans FY2018/19-2020/21

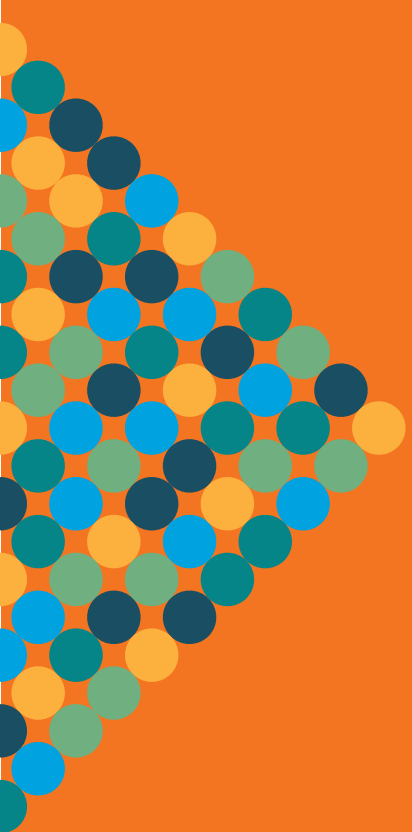
⁹ <https://www.kasese.go.ug/about-us/district-profile/>

3.0 Achievements for VAWG/HP in the district over the years

District	Intervention
Kasese	<p>a) Popularised and Disseminated the Children Act as amended 2019 and National Strategy to end Child Marriage and Teenage Marriages; the district has popularised and disseminated the children Act 2019 as amended which provides for the care, protection and maintenance of children, establish children courts and make provision for children charged with offences among others. The act prohibits corporal punishment for children. Furthermore, the district has been popularising the national strategy to end child marriage and teenage marriages in all sub counties</p> <p>b) Ordinances; the district has passed and gazetted the child protection and labour recruitment ordinance which is to criminalise “providing support” to street children with the aim of reducing any financial incentives for children to stay on the streets.an ordinance on child protection and labour recruitment</p> <p>c) Strong referral pathways; the district has put in place a strong referral pathwaywhere victims and survivors can report GBV cases and receive the required response and redress from the various stakeholders such as the police, medical team, and legal assistance. Furthermore, there are VHT, Para social workers in the communities whose major task is to lead a community led response to preventing GBV/HP/VAWG and VAC, track cases of abuse and encourage victims to report this case to the authorities for redress. These para social workers with support from UNICEF have been provided bicycles and mobile phones to aide their movements and communications.</p> <p>d) Developing a district specific advocacy strategy on child marriage and teenage pregnancy; the district is in the process of developing a specific advocacy strategy to curb child marriage and teenage pregnancy in the district</p> <p>e) Women empowerment programs; the district through the community-based department is empowering women through programs like Uganda women empowerment program under the ministry of gender labour and social development. Through this program, women have been able to acquire assets such as land and reduced on their dependency on men hence making them more economically independent.</p> <p>f) Radio talk shows/community outreaches; the office of the DCDO and the DHO have been carrying out radio talk shows and community outreach programs in the community in order to educate and inform the public on issues of GBV/HP/VAWG/SRHRs. for example, radio jingles to end child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and other forms of violence against children are often aired out on radio stations in the district.</p>

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