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GOU-UNFPA GENDER COMPONENT (GENDER MAINSTREAMING; AND SEXUAL GENDER BASED VIOLENCE)

PROJECT PROFILE

GOU Code 1000

UNFPA Codes UGA 6G102 and UGA 6G103

Title GOU-UNFPA Gender Component (Gender

Mainstreaming; and Sexual and Gender Based

Violence)

Implementing Agency Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Location Kampala

Overall Budget US\$ 3.0M

Funds Secured US\$ 2.0M (UNFPA Regular Resources)

Other Sources US \$ 1.0M (Including GOU Counterpart)

Duration 5 Years

Start Date 2010

Coverage Gulu, Masindi, Arua, Kapchorwa and Kanungu Districts, as well as the centre.

1.0 Background

Addressing gender inequality and basic rights of the poor and vulnerable are important challenges for implementing the government's overarching policy framework as defined under the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). There is compelling evidence to show that, due to systematic social-cultural practices of discrimination against women and other vulnerable groups, there is an intrinsic tendency for most sectoral development programmes not to equitably reach or benefit women and the vulnerable (UPPAP- PPA2). There is therefore need for deliberate efforts to design programmes for ensuring that national and local government development programmes consciously target and benefit both women and men.

Further, communities, especially women and girls have inadequate information about their civic and human rights. As a result, the poor and vulnerable remain subject to abuse as exemplified by the continued instances of sexual and gender-based violence and child abuse among others. In addition, women are physically more vulnerable in terms of poor maternal health and HIV infection. The situation is worsened by the inadequate access by abused women and girls to services (medical, legal and psycho-socio) which further exacerbates their ill health and deepens their poverty.

Through the Government of Uganda- UNFPA Country Programme 6 support cycle (2006-2010), a specific component on gender was designed to complement government's efforts in addressing poverty eradication challenges. The Gender project activities cover five districts namely Gulu, Masindi, Arua, Kapchorwa and Kanungu, as well as the centre.

2.0 Project Description

The GOU-UNFPA Gender Project will contribute substantially to the implementation of the National Gender Policy as well as the overarching national policy framework defined under the PEAP, both of which underscore the need for addressing gender inequalities and women's empowerment in all development plans, programmes and laws, as well as strengthened governance and human rights. The component will further contribute to realisation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome for Uganda on- strengthened promotion and protection of human rights, especially for the most vulnerable.

2.1 Goal of the Project

The overall goal of the project is to contribute to poverty eradication and better quality of life for the people of Uganda by improving sexual and reproductive health and rights, and ensuring sustainable population growth and enhancing gender equity and equality.

2.2 Project Purpose

Institutional mechanisms and sociocultural practices promote the rights of boys, girls and women, protect them against sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and other harmful practices, and advance gender equity and equality.

2.3 Expected Outputs and Activities

The gender project has two overall/broad outputs, with various activities as explained below:

2.3.1 Output 1: Strengthened capacity of the Government and other relevant institutions to formulate, review and implement pro-poor, gender-sensitive legal frameworks, policies and laws.

Under this Output, the capacity of relevant institutions at all levels, in gender sensitive policy analysis, formulation and implementation will be strengthened. Further, strategic partnerships and networks in advocacy, resource mobilization and budgeting for gender programmes among identified partners will be enhanced. The following strategies and activities will be used to achieve this output.

Strategy 1: Capacity building for implementers in gender and development programming

Activities include:

- Training all Country Programme (CP) managers, implementers and other partners at central and local government levels on gender advocacy, policy dialogue, gender mainstreaming, budgeting and resource mobilization;
- Training Local Government Technical Staff in integration of gender, Reproductive Health (RH) and population issues in development plans;
- Conducting gender analysis of RH and Population and Development (PD) policies, plans and legislation, and disseminate to stakeholders and programme implementers.

Strategy 2: Advocacy and Policy Dialogue for implementation of gender and women's empowerment policies and strategies

Activities include

- Repackaging the Revised National Gender Policy and Action Plan, and the Community Mobilisation and Empowerment Strategy into user friendly formats for dissemination among partners at national and district level;
- Revising the National Action Plan on women;
- Analyzing and repackaging Census, UNHS, and UDHS data for evidence based policy dialogue on gender issues;
- Disseminating relevant studies and reports on gender in RH and PD (including the baseline study on Obstetric Fistula and the Gender Violence Study in Apac and Mbale districts) widely among stakeholders;
- Developing a compendium of Gender and ASRH research and studies;
- Preparing and disseminating gender, population and pro-poor bulletin;
- Undertaking community dialogue on gender, population, RH and family life issues with Traditional and Cultural Institutions (TCIs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), and women groups;
- Training women leaders, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other key actors in advocacy, lobbying and management skills in gender, RH and PD issues.

2.3.2 Output 2: Increased access by stakeholders to information, counselling, social support and treatment of and protection against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and other harmful practices.

This output will establish a database for male and female victims on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) to receive the support they need in coping and recovering from the effects of SGBV. The programme will develop the capacity of stakeholders, especially in conflict areas to identify violations, seek protection and redress, and empower the public to respect human rights. The programme will also strengthen coordination and partnerships in line with the SGBV National Strategy, to disseminate information, provide counselling, psychosocial support, and enhance the capacity to document experiences and lessons learned in implementing gender interventions. This will be achieved through partnership with medical, legal, media and law enforcement professionals.

The following strategies and activities will be used to achieve this output.

Strategy 3: Promoting and strengthening partnerships with stakeholders handling SGBV.

Activities include:

- Developing a model concept for the SGBV recovery centre;
- Establishing a model SGBV recovery centre in a health facility [Gulu District];
- Holding consultative forums on SGBV with stakeholders- including clan councils, traditional healers, health workers, Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), CSOs, local leaders, FBOs, and TCIs;
- Train and equip CSOs, male action groups and other partners to advocate against/handle SGBV in their interventions;
- Developing guidelines for health and social workers for handling SGBV;
- Developing an SGBV training manual for health and social workers;
- Developing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) materials on SGBV;
- Developing and operationlase an SGBV Monitoring system in programme districts;
- Carrying out community based media campaigns for men, women, girls and boys on SGBV;

- Organising national essay and poster contest on SGBV for youth and children;
- Developing materials on gender sensitive quality marriage counseling for religious, cultural and community based organizations;
- Training TCIs, FBOs, and CBOs in gender sensitive marriage counseling.

Strategy 4: Policy advocacy for strengthening the legal frameworks on SGBV issues

Activities include

- Developing simplified versions of SGBV draft laws and Bills and disseminate widely;
- Conducting advocacy workshops for draft SGBV law and Bills with key stakeholders;
- Carrying out gender analytical studies on relevant proposed legislations;
- Training Legislators, Judicial and Law Enforcement Officials (including Parliament, Local Councils (LC) and LC Courts, Police, Magistrates Courts) on gender sensitive laws and human rights;

Strategy 5: Application of culturally sensitive approaches to address attitudes, cultural beliefs and practices that perpetuate Female Genital Cutting (FGC).

Activities include

- Documenting and disseminating experiences and lessons learnt in the Reproductive, Educative and Community Health (REACH) approach;
- Carrying out a baseline survey on FGC in 6 districts;
- Holding consultative forums/meetings with concerned communities and Local Councils working on enactment of bye- laws, ordinances and laws to prohibit FGC;
- Conducting sensitization on FGC in 7 districts;
- Providing alternative sources of income to reformed traditional practitioners of FGC ('surgeons');
- Providing psycho socio support and legal aid to women, girls, and families affected by FGC.

2.4 Contribution/ Relevance to PEAP

The GOU-UNFPA Gender Project will contribute to the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) outcomes in various ways, especially to pillars 2, 3, 4, and 5. This can be demonstrated in the table below:

PEAP Pillar	Example of Related Gender Project Activities	PEAP Outcome Indicators to which the Project Contributes
2. Enhancing production, competitiveness and incomes	Developing and dissemination of Community Mobilation and Empowerment Strategy Increased access to land titling % of households with land titles for agriculture production % of titled land Distance travelled by villagers to firewood source	
• 3. Security, Conflict Resolution and Disaster Management	Developing a Model Sexual and Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre to treat victims of rape and	•

	<p>defilement and offer psycho-socio support% returnees/ reporteess that are resettled</p> <p>Enhanced refugees self reliance</p> <p>Reduced number of people internally displaced</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Good Governance 	<p>Developing simplified versions of SGBV draft laws and Bills and disseminate widelyConducting advocacy workshops for draft SGBV law and Bills with key stakeholders;</p> <p>Carrying out gender analytical studies on relevant proposed legislations;</p> <p>Reduced crime</p> <p>Increased Efficiency in the Justice System</p> <p>Increased Quality of Justice</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Human Development 	<p>Undertaking community dialogue on gender, population, Reproductive Health and family life issues with Traditional and Cultural Institutions (TCIs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), and women groupsTraining women leaders, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and other key actors in advocacy, lobbying and management skills in gender, Reproductive Health and Population/ Development issues.</p> <p>Net primary enrolment rate (Disaggregated by Gender)</p> <p>Primary completion rate (Disaggregated by Gender)</p> <p>Post primary Gross enrolment % (Disaggregated by Gender)</p> <p>Completion rate of senior 4 (Disaggregated by Gender)</p> <p>Infant mortality rate</p> <p>Maternal mortality rate</p> <p>HIV/AIDS prevalence rate</p>	

3:0 Achievements

- Since the inception of the project in 2006, the following achievements have been registered:
- Finalized and Published the Community Mobilization and Empowerment Strategy (2000 Copies Disseminated);
- Revised and Produced/ Disseminated the National Action Plan on Women (1000 Copies);
- Developed and Disseminated Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Reproductive Health (800 copies);
- Developed and Disseminated Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Adolescent Health (800 copies);
- Developed and Disseminated a Compendium on studies on reproductive health, sexual and gender based violence in Uganda (760 copies);
- Carried out a Gender Analysis of the Health Sector Strategic Plan (2) and produced 500 copies of the report to be used in health sector planning, budgeting, implementation, and reviews;
- Carried out gender analysis skills training for technical staff and political leadership in 5 districts of Kanungu, Arua, Gulu, Kapchorwa and Masindi. A total of 150 personnel trained, and 5 district sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) action plans were developed. The Project will with effect from FY 2007/08 provide funds to support the district SGBV action plans.
- Trained 30 media personnel (print and electronic) in coverage of sexual and gender based violence;
- Trained 30 SGBV trainers and set up a national SGBV training team;
- Carried out sensitisation for 50 media personnel on violence against women and commemorated the 16 days of activism against gender based violence (November 2006)
- Sensitized the public through the media on women's rights during the International Women's Day 2007 events.
- Supported the PEAP Gender Team to carry out gender analysis of policies, programmes and budgets.

4.0 Project Financing

The project is supported by a donor, The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The support from UNFPA's regular resources amounts to two million United States Dollars, over a five-year period ending 2010. Other sources including GOU contribution amount to one million UD Dollars.