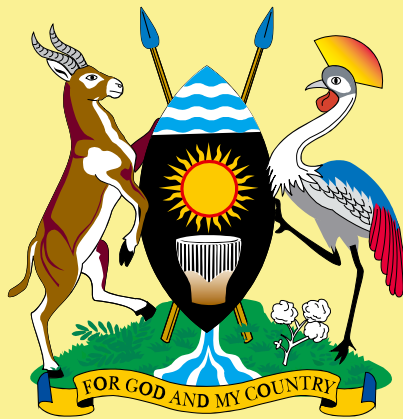




THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

THE UGANDA ACTION PLAN ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 1325 & 1820 AND THE GOMA DECLARATION

Commitments to Address Sexual Violence Against Women in Armed Conflict.

MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

December 2008



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MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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FOREWORD

The Government of Uganda is committed to the implementation of the United Nations Security Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325&1820 and the Goma Declaration as a mechanism of strengthening women's participation and involvement in the promotion of peace and security within the context of conflict prevention and resolution, eradicating sexual violence and ending impunity in conflict prone situations.

These instruments compliment other national, regional and global policy and legal frameworks to which Uganda is a party, underscoring government's commitment to promote, protect and fulfill women's human rights in all spheres.

This Action Plan for implementation of UNSCR 1325&1820 together with Goma Declaration defines a systematic framework for national actions and monitoring systems to assess progress and impact of interventions at all levels.

As a new member of the UN Security Council, implementation of this Action Plan shall demonstrate Uganda's leadership on the African Continent in pursuing the objectives and efforts of the UN Treaty Organization.

I therefore call upon all stakeholders and duty bearers to identify the specific actions in their areas of mandate and take requisite measures within the spirit and context of this Action Plan to address the conditions, position, status and plight of women in conflict situations.



HON SYDA N.M. BBUMBA (MP)

MINISTER OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has the pleasure of presenting the National Action Plan and Reporting Framework for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration.

The implementation of the Action Plan will enable Government break new grounds, bring fresh impetus and resolve to Uganda's efforts for the recognition and advancement of women's rights and end gender based violence.

The Ministry wishes to acknowledge the contribution of various partners who have made the compilation of the Action Plan possible. In a special way, we acknowledge the input of various line Ministries, Local Governments, Stakeholders, Organisations and individuals that participated in different consultations, meetings and workshops for the formulation of the Action Plan.

We are particularly grateful to UNFPA for their continued support and for having financed all the processes in the production of this Action Plan. UNFPA has remained a key, steadfast development partner in our endeavour to improve the status of women in Uganda.

The Ministry appreciates the overall leadership and guidance of Ms Jane Mpagi, the Director of Gender and Community Development and Ms Elizabeth Kyasiimire, Commissioner Gender and Women Affairs to the development of this Action plan. Furthermore, the Ministry is very grateful for the contributions from the members of the technical advisory team namely; Mr. Mubarak Mabuya-Team Leader, Ms Maggie Mabweijano, Ms Jane Ekapu and Ms Ida Kigonya who coordinated the whole process.

Special thanks also go to the Consultants from BF School for International Leadership Training (BF SILT), led by Hon. Sheila Kawamara-Mishambi, for their professional input and expertise in compiling this Action Plan.

Thank you all for your tremendous contribution.



Christine Guwatudde Kintu
PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DEVAW	United Nations Declaration on Violence Against Women
DPP	Director for Public Prosecution
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GLR	Great Lakes Region
GoU	Government of Uganda
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Inter Government Authority on Development
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
JSC	Judicial Service Commission
LDC	Law Development Centre
LRA	Lords Resistance Army
LRC	Law Reform Commission
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIC	Middle Income Country
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAPW	The National Action Plan for Women
NEPAD	The New Partnership for African Development
NCC	National Council for Children
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NGP	National Gender Policy
NWC	National Women's Council
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PRDP	The National Peace, Recovery and Development Plan
SDS	Social Development Sector
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SWAPs	Sector Wide Approaches
UAC	Uganda Aids Commission
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
ULRC	Uganda Law Reform Commission
ULS	Uganda Law Society
UMI	Uganda Management Institute
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UWOPA	Uganda Women's Parliamentary Association
NGOs	Non Government Organisations

CHAPTER ONE

UGANDA ACTION PLAN AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK FOR THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 1325 & 1820 AND GOMA DECLARATION

Introduction

The Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), as the National Machinery responsible for initiating, implementing and coordinating policies and programmes that support women's empowerment and advancement, with the support from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has developed this Action Plan and Reporting Framework as a guide for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration.

The Action Plan on the UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration is in line with the five year National Action Plan on Women (2007) developed by the MGLSD, covering the period 2006/ 2007 – 2009 / 2010, which highlights among other priority areas for the Government of Uganda (GoU) action, peace building, conflict resolution and freedom from violence. This Action Plan has taken up these areas as key components in the implementation of these very critical instruments that are intended to prevent the violation of women's human rights and ensure their dignity as human beings.

Since the establishment of the United Nations (UN) in 1947, the UN Security Council (UNSC) on October 24th, 2000 for the first time held an open discussion on war from a women's perspective. The UNSC is the world's primary authority for making decisions concerning international peace and security, mandated under the Charter of the UN, Article 25 whereby member states agree to implement all its decisions.

On October 31st, 2000, as a result of the special sitting, the UNSCR 1325 was unanimously passed, addressing the impact of war on women and their effectiveness as peace agents. The UNSCR 1325 on *Women, Peace and Security* is a result of a strong lobby from the women's movement mobilised internationally. In this venture, the government, civil society and the UN worked together for peace and justice to come up with a historic instrument against which governments may be held accountable to respect human rights at all times and at all levels.

Realising some gaps in the UNSCR 1325, the UNSC adopted an additional Resolution 1820 on June 19th, 2008 on *Women Peace and Security*, stressing that sexual violence can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and impede the restoration of international peace and security. Under the UNSCR 1820, the Security Council demands “immediate and complete halt to acts of sexual violence against civilians in conflict zones”.

Around the same time, on June 18th, 2008, Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) together with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), religious and traditional leaders, international non-governmental organisations, development partners and the UN agencies, attending the

High Level Regional Consultation on Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region, in Goma in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) committed themselves under the **Goma Declaration** to eradicate all forms of gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence, and to take appropriate measures for empowerment and equal representation of women and girls.

UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325

The adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 explicitly stresses the role that women play in preventing and resolving conflict and in efforts to build peace by ensuring the increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict. The resolution reaffirms the UN commitment in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995 to increase the participation of women in conflict resolution at decision-making levels and protection of women living in situations of armed conflict.

The UNSCR 1325, building on other international instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) seeks to expand the role and contribution of women in UN field-based operations, particularly as military observers, civilian police, human rights agents and humanitarian personnel. A gender component and HIV/AIDS awareness are supposed to be incorporated in the training programmes for military and civilian personnel as they are being prepared for peacekeeping operations.

The resolution also advocates for special recognition and respect for international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians. Under UNSCR 1325, a special call is made to all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse and violence in armed conflict. The resolution emphasizes the responsibility of the State to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls.

Bearing in mind the different gender roles played by women, the UNSCR 1325 calls upon all parties involved in armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, taking into consideration the particular needs of women and girls. It also encourages those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants.

UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1820

On its part, the UNSCR 1820 re-emphasizes the UN commitment in the Beijing Platform for Action, whereby governments, international and regional organisations were urged to identify and condemn the systematic practice of rape and other forms of inhumane and degrading treatment of women as a deliberate instrument of war and ethnic cleansing. The Beijing Platform categorised rape in the conduct of armed conflict as a war crime, constituting into a crime against humanity and an act of genocide, hence demanding the enforcement of international humanitarian law and international human rights instruments to prevent all acts of violence against women in situations of armed and other conflicts.

The UNSCR 1820 therefore demands parties involved in armed conflict to immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and girls from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding the principle of command responsibility, training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians, demystifying the myths that fuel sexual violence, vetting armed and security forces to take into account any past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence by individuals, and the evacuation of women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety.

The resolution further recognises rape and other forms of sexual violence as crimes against humanity, hence excluding the perpetrators from amnesty in the context of conflict resolution processes. Governments are thus called upon to comply with their obligation to prosecute persons responsible for such acts, to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice.

The Goma Declaration on Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region, June 2008

The Goma Declaration is a build up to the work of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children and the ICGLR Project on Prevention and Fight Against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Gender-Based Violence and Assistance to the Victims. The ICGLR project provides an efficient and adequate framework for the prevention and fight against SGBV, and the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators of sexual violence in the region.

In recent years, the situation in the Great Lakes Region (GLR) is very complex and greatly exacerbated by the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The percentage of victims, in particular child victims of sexual violence is alarmingly on the increase in some countries of the GLR. There is also gross violation of human rights, more especially for women and children and pervasive impunity for cases related to sexual violence and exploitation.

The Goma Declaration therefore recognises that SGBV represents a serious threat to national and regional peace and security, and increases the propagation of HIV/AIDS. Thus the State has a duty to protect its citizens from all forms of human rights violations, including SGBV, since its cost on the economic and sustainable development of the GLR is very high. All survivors of SGBV, despite their social-political status including the IDPs and refugees are entitled to protection, justice and rehabilitation.

The Goma Declaration consequently recognises that the struggle to end SGBV entails a combined effort of men, women, boys and girls, and all state institutions and thus calls upon different parties, including Governments, International agencies and Civil Society Organisation, to jointly work together to eradicate all forms of gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence and to take appropriate measures for empowerment and equal representation of women and girls.

Therefore as party to the above instruments, the GoU commits itself to institute various measures to ensure the protection of the special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations and promote the understanding of the impact of armed conflicts on women and girls and the support needed to guarantee their protection and full representation and participation at all levels of decision-making in peace processes.

The Goal of the National Action Plan and Reporting Framework on the UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma

Declaration

The overall goal of the Action Plan is to ensure the protection of women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse and guarantee increased representation and participation of women at all levels of decision-making in conflict resolution and peace processes.

Relevance of the Action Plan

Rather than create a separate national action plan, for each of the three instruments, UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration, the MGLSD has opted to develop a joint plan that will:

- Ensure the protection of women and girls from gender based violence and promote human dignity and equality.
- Increase women's participation in the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peace building.
- Increase awareness of the public on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration.
- Improve linkages and long term engagement between local authorities and central government agencies, regional coordination and cooperation between governments and international donors in ending the crime of rape and other sexual violence.
- Develop the capacities of key actors responsible for implementing the Plan and improve coordination in data collection, analysis and quality reporting.

By having of an Action Plan for the UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration in place, the MGLSD will be able to ensure:

1. The development of a comprehensive approach to implementation of the three instruments; taking time to assess current implementation of these mandates; identifying gaps and good practices; choosing strategic priorities and then selecting specific initiatives to be undertaken by the different actors.
2. Coordination of all the different actors working on these instruments and creating an inter-departmental or inter-ministerial plan, so as to ensure coordination; prevent duplication and increase the effective use of scarce resources.
3. A coordinated process of awareness-raising and capacity-building, with the aim of opening up space to discuss; exchange information and hold seminars, workshops and trainings on the three instruments in order to strengthen understanding of and commitment to gender equality by different players.

4. The promotion of increased understanding of the mandates of the three instruments and the importance of their implementation hence boosting the sense of ownership and responsibility in implementing the Action Plan.
5. The promotion of institutional and personal accountability for implementing the plan of action, by defining the specific actors responsible for implementing each initiative and providing a clear timeframe, so as to publicly hold the different actors accountable for its implementation.
6. The facilitation of the monitoring and evaluation process by providing benchmarks and indicators as well as measures like annual reporting on implementation, taskforces in charge of monitoring, and focal points for implementation. With effective monitoring of implementation, the different actors will be able to duplicate successful initiatives and analyse, improve or eliminate the unsuccessful ones.

Key Features of the Action Plan

The Action Plan is focusing on:

- The mandate of the different instruments
- Actions to address the existing gaps and challenges in accessing justice for victims of GBV
- Possible Actions for Implementation
- Monitoring, Systems of Collecting Information and Reporting Mechanisms
- Agency or Department or individual responsible for implementation

Implementers of the Action Plan

The Action Plan is not intended to be prescriptive but an essential guide document for different sectors; Government line Ministries, bodies and Departments; District and Sub-county local administration (elected leaders and technocrats); indigenous and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs); the media, Faith Based Organisations (FBOs); UN agencies and other bilateral organisations; Donor Agencies and other Development Partners and the Private Sector.

The Action Plan and Reporting Framework will be used in:

- Identifying the priority areas for intervention in the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration, so as to help in initiating new programmes and projects or devising new components within existing projects and programmes that respond to women specific needs and concerns.
- The preparation of projects and programmes to meet specific strategic objectives.
- Identifying, mobilizing and allocating the required resources to undertake strategic actions through the budgetary process.

- Mobilizing the various actors in the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration.
- Monitoring the activities with reference to the given performance indicators and the guidelines set out in this Action Plan.
- Evaluating the impact of the projects and programmes with reference to the strategic objectives and overall purpose of the Action Plan.
- Facilitating the collection of data and documentation on significant changes and achievements in relation to each strategic objective.
- Co-ordinating the interventions between various actors and facilitate the sharing of resources like information and input materials.

Conditions for the successful implementation of the Action Plan

The Action Plan may remain mere words on paper if the implementers are not committed to its implementation. The anticipated challenges to the implementation of this Action Plan include, among others:

1. **Availability of funding** – the departments/institutions charged with the implementation of the Action Plan should take full financial responsibility for the commitments made in the action plan. Gender issues are usually not seen as high priority and securing adequate funding is often tedious. It is therefore imperative that an elaborate fundraising and resource mobilisation strategy be put in place.
2. **Appropriate Political will** – there is need for awareness raising and advocacy about the Action Plan so as to ensure responsibility, enthusiasm and action. A lack of understanding of the importance of gender issues or resistance to change can result in the dismissal of the entire plan, resulting in the lack of political hence frustrating the implementation process.
3. **Strengthened Coordination** – with several different actors at different levels, the coordination of activities need to be well planned. The wide gaps between the policy and field operations, combined with a reluctance to share information, often results in duplication and ad-hoc implementation. Such a scenario could be avoided by having proper coordination and the creation of task force/focal points for implementation.
4. **Appropriate capacity for implementation** – the people responsible for the implementation of the Action Plan must have adequate tools, training and support in order to successfully implement it. Toolkits, guidelines and additional materials could be developed, along with holding specific capacity-building sessions.
5. **Institutional Monitoring and Evaluation** – there is need for the creation of a systematic and comprehensive system of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) that is neither bureaucratic and time-consuming, nor under-funded and overlooked. Effective M&E will provide the necessary information to determine which initiatives have been successful, which need to be changed and which should be discontinued. M&E will also serve as an incentive to the different players since it holds them responsible for their part in the implementation of the Action Plan.

CHAPTER TWO

A Historical Perspective of Women, Gender and GBV in Armed Conflict in Uganda

Gender Based Violence in all its manifestations (physical, sexual, psychological violence occurring in the family, community, or perpetrated or condoned by the State including: battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non spousal violence and violence related to exploitation) remains a critical concern in Uganda. The violation of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict, in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, have been documented in virtually all parts of Uganda that have experienced armed conflict. According to the PEAP, 2004, there are 1.5 million IDPs in Uganda, 80% of whom are women and children.

Women, men, girls and boys experience and react differently in the context of armed conflict, peacekeeping, peace building and reconstruction. Although entire communities suffer grave calamities in situations of armed conflict, women and girls in particular are a major strategic target in armed conflict. They account for the majority of those affected by abuses, ranging from rape, sexual violence, sexual slavery, forced pregnancies, murder, terrorism, torture, and abduction.

Women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, as a tactic of war to humiliate, dominate, instil fear in them, disperse or forcibly relocate civilian members of a community or ethnic group. As armed conflict in Uganda continues to persist, the violation of women's human rights prevails even after cessation of hostilities, in total disregard of international human rights standards, as well as International Humanitarian.

Sexual violence is a profound human rights violation which has the potential to impact severely on the mental and physical health of the survivors, both in the short and long term. It is a pandemic that is aggravated by gender inequality and remains one of the least attended to in our society. With the increasing levels of human rights violation and impunity, particularly in times of armed conflict, there is a dire need for a radical re-orientation of health care for survivors of sexual assault towards meeting their psychological, social and physical health needs in services that are staffed by appropriately trained providers. It is extremely important that the various stakeholders working on the elimination of GBV advocate for a fundamental shift in how legal and health service providers respond to survivors of sexual violence.

It is important to note that rape in situations of armed conflict and in and around the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps in Northern Uganda has been very prevalent, yet generally under-reported since many survivors do not go to the police or seek medical care – due to the lack of access to police and medical services as well as the complicated legal procedures in place. In general, a victim-blaming attitude prevails in most local communities, where the woman or girl is blamed her violation.

A flawed legal definition of 'defilement' makes it difficult to estimate the real magnitude of the problem of sexual abuse of minors, while poverty, poor living conditions, lack of access to food, lack of access to education and a lack of economic opportunities have made women and girls very vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Exchanging sex for money, food, soap or favors has become 'normal' and for many a

necessary tool for survival. Many formerly abducted women and girls still suffer from the devastating consequences of sexual slavery and a high number of them have given birth to children in captivity. Perpetrators of sexual violence are mostly family members, strangers, LRA rebels or soldiers of the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF).

Rather than simply regarding women as helpless victims of war and violence, it is crucial to take into account their active roles as combatants, peace builders, politicians and activists. Currently women have continued to be excluded from positions of decision-making in the sphere of peace and security, hence the need to ensure women's full and equal participation and gender mainstreaming in all peace building and security initiatives. The rights of women also need to be recognized as refugees, and as the majority who suffer from displacement, loss of homes and property, family separation and disintegration and forced into absolute poverty.

As signatory to and committed to the implementation of various regional and international instruments, including, the CEDAW, 1979; the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, 1995; UNSCR 1325 (2000); the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa; the Solemn Declaration of the African Union on equality between Men and Women in Africa which condemns rape and other forms of sexual violence; the Goma Declaration; and the UNSCR 1820 (2008), the GoU needs to appreciate the special role played by women in the attainment of sustainable development and ensure their full representation and participation in all peace building efforts.

Conflict in Uganda

In the past three decades, several parts of Uganda, including Northern Uganda, Karamoja region, West Nile, Luweero Triangle and Kasese have experienced violent civil and armed conflicts. The most devastating conflict has been in Northern Uganda, for over two decades, resulting in hundreds of thousand people dead, over 60,000 children abducted and close to two million people internally displaced.

Over twenty years of armed conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the GoU has turned northern Uganda into mayhem of human suffering. For years the LRA has terrorised the local population, abducting children, killing and torturing of men and raping of women and girls. In response to the LRA threat the Ugandan forced the people into camps, as a means to protect the local population from violations by the rebel group. Recently the security situation has relatively improved after the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement, but the outcome of the peace talks is still very unclear. The population continues to suffer tremendously from the consequences of violence and ongoing displacement, restricted freedom of movement and very limited access to justice. In combination with societal factors and traditional practices the already weakened position of women creates an ideal environment for increased incidents of GBV.

The conflicts in Uganda have among other factors been caused by:

- Poverty and Socio-economic Deprivation that has resulted in the underdevelopment of certain regions and political and economic gains of certain individuals at the expense of others;
- Weak State Structures causing imbalances in public investment and fiscal transfers, weak social service provision;
- Historical factors such as the regional divide between the north and south and divisive colonial

- policies that have been perpetuated by subsequent post-colonial governments;
- The misuse of the gun, which has caused insecurity, impunity of armed forces, human rights abuse, criminalisation, proliferation of small arms and weak border controls;
- Poor Governance, including poor representation and marginalisation by the central institutions of government;
- Natural Resource Dependence and competition over scarce resources, land disputes, marginalisation of pastoral communities; and
- Inequality between politically relevant groups such as regional, linguistic, religious, indigenous or ethnic groups.

As a result of armed conflict, Uganda has experienced:

- Widespread insecurity and high rates of civilian deaths. Atrocities committed during conflict include abduction of adults and children, rape and a host of sexual violence crimes, murder, torture, maiming, destruction and looting of property.
- Displacement of people: in Northern Uganda (Gulu, Kitgum and Pader) between 1.8 and 2 million persons have been internally displaced over the 20-year conflict (since 1986).
- Child abuse: it is estimated that over 60,000 children were abducted during the conflict in Northern Uganda. Children's rights to family, parental support, education and health services are threatened by insecurity. There is physical and sexual exploitation of children.
- Food insecurity since the majority of people have limited access to their land due to insecurity. There is loss of food production and people are forced to depend on external food aid or handouts. This has resulted in chronic and acute malnutrition among the population.
- Human deprivations on several fronts, aggravated poverty levels, disruption of basic social service delivery, and poor hygiene and sanitation.
- Loss of productivity: Destruction of citizens' pursuit of social, economic and human development. Women and girls fear being attacked during cultivation, while able-bodied men and youth are killed during the conflict, leaving behind widows and orphans.
- Wreckage of an already fragile economy, destruction of infrastructure and productive assets, and the consequent decline in economic production. Large tracts of land remain unused or underutilised, resulting in an enormous loss of economic potential.
- Setbacks for human development, crippling of effective citizens' participation in governance structures and the destruction of the social fabric and economic and social infrastructures. There are increased levels of sexual abuse and domestic violence as a result of the weakened social structures and the shifting power relations in the families, since women tend to take on the roles of heading the family in times of conflict.
- Weakened government institutions to enforce the rule of law. There is armed theft, increased fear and heavy losses of life and property.

Much as the International Humanitarian Law is very clear on the treatment of non-combatants in situations of armed conflict, and the need for humane treatment of all people, many women and girls have testified the denial of their rights to citizenship and self-determination, as well as experiencing cruel and inhumane treatment.

Numerous constraints still persist in the justice delivery system, with a heavy backlog of cases and stringent administrative procedures in the administration of justice. The insecurity in the north and eastern parts of the country has greatly contributed to the crippling of the justice system in these areas. More so, the high levels of corruption and general inefficiency within the judicial system, high levels of

poverty, limited resources and time availability to women, all undermine their ability access to justice in situations where their rights have been violated. There are also several cultural inhibitions and religious beliefs that contribute to the failure of women to use the existing progressive laws to assert their legal status and defend their human rights.

It is a common perception that war-making is an activity primarily engaged in by men, and governed by norms of masculinity. A significant body of literature has however recently emerged which challenges the relegation of women to the role of mere passive victims of armed violence.

There are various gender dimensions and approaches in situations of armed conflict and below Julia Taft, in her work “Gender Approaches in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations” (New York: United Nations Development Program, April 2001), elaborates the situation of women and girls and men and boys in pre-conflict situations, during and after the conflict.

POSSIBLE GENDER DIMENSIONS OF CONFLICT SITUATIONS		
	Elements of Conflict Situations	Possible gender dimensions
Pre-conflict situations	Increased mobilisation of soldiers	Increased commercial sex trade (including prostitution) around military bases and army camps.
	Nationalist propaganda to increase support for military action	Gender stereotypes and specific definitions of masculinity and femininity are often promoted. There may be increased pressure on men to ‘defend the nation’.
	Mobilisation of pro-peace activists and organisations	Women have been active in peace movements – both generally and in women-specific organisations.
	Increasing human rights violations	Women’s rights are not always recognised as human rights. Gender-based violence may increase.

During Conflict Situations	Psychological trauma, physical violence, casualties and death	Men tend to be the primary soldiers/ combatants. Yet, in various conflicts, women have made up significant numbers of combatants. Women and girls are often victims of sexual violence (including rape, sexual mutilation, sexual humiliation, forced prostitution and forced pregnancy) during armed conflict.
	Social networks disrupted and destroyed – changes in family structures and composition	Gender relations can be subject to stress and change. The traditional division of labour within a family may be under pressure. Survival strategies often necessitate changes in the gender division of labour. Women may become responsible for an increased number of dependants.
	Mobilisation of people for conflict – everyday life and work disrupted	The gender division of labour in workplaces can change. With men's mobilisation for combat, women have often taken over traditionally male occupations and responsibilities. Women have challenged traditional gender stereotypes and roles by becoming combatants and taking on other non-traditional roles.
	Material shortages (food, health care, water, fuel, etc.)	Women's role as provider of the everyday needs of the family may mean increased stress and work as basic goods are more difficult to locate. Girls may also face an increased workload. Non-combatant men may also experience stress related to their domestic gender roles if they are expected, but unable, to provide for their families.
	Creation of refugees and displaced people	People's ability to respond to an emergency situation is influenced by whether they are male or female. Women and men refugees (as well as boys and girls) often have different needs and priorities.
	Dialogue and peace negotiation	Women are often excluded from formal discussions given their lack of participation and access in pre-conflict decision-making organisations and institutions.

During Reconstruction and Rehabilitation	Political negotiations and planning to implement peace accord	Men and women's participation in these processes tend to vary, with women often playing other minor roles in formal negotiations or policy making.
	Media used to communicate messages	Women's unequal access to media may mean that their interests, needs and perspectives are not represented and discussed.
	Use of outside investigators, peacekeepers, etc.	Officials are not generally trained in gender equality issues (women's rights as human rights, how to recognise and deal with gender-specific violence). Women and girls have been harassed and sexually assaulted by peacekeepers.
	Holding of elections	Women face specific obstacles in voting, in standing for election and in having gender equality issues discussed as election issues.
	Internal investments in employment creation, health care, etc.	Reconstruction programmes may not recognise or give priority to supporting women's and girl's health needs, domestic responsibilities or needs for skills training and credit.
	Demobilisation of combatants	Combatants are often assumed to be all male. If priority is granted to young men, women do not benefit from land allocations, credit schemes, etc.
	Measures to increase the capacity of and confidence in civil society	Women's participation in community organisations and NGOs is generally uneven. These organisations often lack the capacity and interest in granting priority to equality issues.

CHAPTER 3

Legal and Policy Framework

Uganda has a solid national, regional and international legal and policy framework for the observance of human rights. With a universally acclaimed national Constitution, 1995, Uganda has been hailed as being at the helm of promoting the respect for human rights and being gender sensitive.

International Human Rights Instruments Protecting Women and Children

The GoU has committed itself to several critical international legal instruments against sexual exploitation, abuse and gender-based violence. These also provide for an efficient and adequate framework for the prevention and fight against Sexual and Gender Based Violence (GBV), and the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators.

Among these are: the United Nations Charter (1945); the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948); Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005) & 1820 (2008); the CEDAW (1979) and its Optional Protocol (adopted October 1999 and entered into force in December 2000), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995); the Rome Statute (2002); the Commonwealth Plan of Action on Gender and Development; Advancing the Commonwealth Agenda into the New Millennium (2005 – 2010); the International Conference on Population and Development (1994); the United Nations Declaration on Violence Against Women (DEVAW, 1993); the Millennium Declaration (2000); and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, 1990).

Others are the General Recommendation 19 on Violence Against Women; the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000); the World Health Organization Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies.

Regional Legal Provisions

At the regional level, Uganda's commitments include: the East African Community (EAC) Treaty (2000); the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Gender Policy (May 2002); the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (July 2003); the Inter Government Authority on Development (IGAD), Gender Policy and Strategy (July 2004); the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) through its programmes aimed at enhancing women's human rights through the application of Social Development indicators; and the AU Heads of State Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality (July 2004).

Uganda is also signatory to: the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981); the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights of Women in Africa (2003); the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking on Small Arms and Light Weapons (2000); the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light

Weapons (2004); the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (30 November 2006) and the Goma Declaration on Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region (2008).

National Legal Framework

The *Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995* is the supreme law of the land and provides the broad legal framework for the respect of human and property rights; the equality between men and women (Art. 21); affirmative action to address any imbalances (Art. 28), equal opportunities for men and women to realise their full potential (Art. 30 and 32), and the foundation for the establishment of institutions to oversee or otherwise regulate the observance of fundamental rights and principles.

The Constitution specifically recognizes equality between women and men and provides for gender balance and fair representation of marginalised groups; recognises the role of women in society; accord equal citizenship rights, freedom from discrimination, affirmative action in favour of women; and articulates specific rights of women including outlawing customs, traditions and practises that undermine the welfare, dignity and interests of women.

Uganda has also domesticated most of its regional and international legal commitments through the Penal Code Act Chapter 120 and the Children's Statute (1996) that contains crucial provisions for the protection of children against all forms of physical or psychological abuse.

Within its present context, the Constitution also provides for a legislative body to enact principle legislation, as well as the judiciary to implement the enacted laws and ensure the administration of justice. Under its executive function, the Constitution establishes rights promotion bodies such as the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), the police, Prisons, Directorate of Public Prosecution and the Local Government regime – as key players in the enforcement and protection of legal and human rights in Uganda.

The national army the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) is established to guarantee the security of Uganda's interior and external borders. For purposes of enforcing discipline in the armed forces, the police has Standing Orders and the UPDF a Code of Conduct that contains provisions of military-civilian relations and disciplining of soldiers who cause injury/harm to civilians as non-combatants. The Local Government Act (1997), which is derived from the Constitution gives the local councils powers to enact by laws.

The UHRC was established under Article 51 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda, is charged among other responsibilities with the monitoring of government's compliance with international treaties and conventions which define obligation on human rights and recommend to parliament effective measures to promote human rights. The UHRC has a specific mandate to protect the rights of vulnerable persons, create public awareness about people's rights and their violations and also receive and forward GBV cases to other jurisdictions for appropriate redress.

National Policy Framework

To support its legal framework, the GoU has adopted numerous sectoral policies and strategic plans to remove obstacles that hinder women's full attainment of their legal status and enjoyment of their human rights. In line with the Constitution, the *Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP)* remains the overarching organising framework for promoting peace, prosperity and growth in Uganda. However, the PEAP is organised with the aim of making Uganda become a Middle Income Country (MIC), at the national level and address the international targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Other national policy frameworks include: the Uganda Gender Policy, the National Action Plan for Women, the Decentralisation Policy, HIV/ AIDs Policy, and the National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons – which all have a lot of relevance in addressing GBV in the context of armed conflict.

The Uganda Gender Policy, 2007

The purpose of the UGP is to establish a clear framework for identification, implementation and coordination of interventions designed to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda. The policy is a guide to all stakeholders in planning, resource allocation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of programmes with a gender perspective. Together with the Sector Wide Approaches (SWAPs) to planning and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) as mechanisms for PEAP implementation, the GoU the UGP is expected to enhance gender focused programming, gender equity budgeting so that national and local government interventions, expenditures and services benefit both women and men. The UGP contributes to achieving the national vision and aspirations as highlighted in Uganda's Vision 2025.

The policy is in line with Uganda's regional and international obligations on gender and women's empowerment, whereby the GoU commits to address gender inequality and safeguard the rights of women in particular to accessing justice; eliminating socio-cultural discrimination against girls and women; addressing gender based violence and promoting awareness about women's rights among women and men.

The National Action Plan for Women (NAPW)

The goal of the NAPW is to achieve equal opportunities for all women in Uganda by empowering them to active participants and beneficiaries of the social, economic and political developments in Uganda. The NAPW provides a framework for action during the five year period 2006/2007 – 2009/2010 and its implementation contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the PEAP, the international commitments government has made under each priority area for action and the 2000 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs recognise the right of women to gender equality as a critical necessity for the attainment of any progress in ensuring sustainable reduction of poverty and overcome the systematic subordination of women and girls in society.

The National Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP)

The National Peace Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP) is a commitment by GoU to launch a national program with the overarching intention to stabilise the north. The three years programme (2006 – 2009) is a set of coherent programmes in one organising framework that all stakeholders will adopt when implementing their programmes in the northern Uganda region. The commitment is to improve socio-economic indicators to be in line with the national ones in those areas affected by conflict and a serious breakdown in law and order. The targets and objectives in the PRDP are to contribute to the overall objectives of the PEAP and contribute to community recovery and promote an improvement in the conditions and quality of life of displaced persons in camps, completing the return and reintegration of displaced populations, initiating rehabilitation and development activities among other resident communities and ensuring that the vulnerable are protected and served.

Gaps and Challenges in Addressing Sexual Offences

Despite all the numerous achievements recorded by the GoU in putting in place policies, legislations and institutions to promote women's rights and enhance their empowerment, there is still a big gap between what is contained in the law and various policies and what actually happens in practice. Women continue to suffer gross violations of their human rights, ranging from insecurity of person, abuse of their bodily integrity and the inability to access justice. A number of laws, legal processes and enforcement procedures continue to discriminate against specific categories of women. More so, despite having a very gender sensitive constitution, gender differences still exist in men and women's legal status, hence impacting on the women's entitlement to enjoy their rights and accessing justice and protection under the law.

There has been an alarming increase in the number of reported cases of sexual offences in both times of peace and armed conflict. It is very disappointing to note that the rate of disposal of rape and defilement cases through the justice system remains very low, with most cases taking a minimum of two years to be disposed of. The Parliament of Uganda which is responsible for enacting laws to protect the lives of Ugandans has failed to enact the Sexual Offences Bill in order to address the gaps in the existing legislations pertaining to sexual offences.

According to Uganda's Penal Code, Chapter 120, Section 123, rape is defined as *"having unlawful canal knowledge of a woman or girl, without her consent, or with her consent, if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind or by fear of bodily harm, or by means of false representation as to the nature of the act, or in the case of a married woman, by personating her husband."* A person convicted of rape is liable to suffer death, while one who attempts to rape is liable to imprisonment for life. On the other hand the Penal Code stipulates that having unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of eighteen years is a felony known as defilement and is on conviction liable to life imprisonment, according to the Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 2007. Attempting to commit this same offence is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding eighteen years. Defiling an idiot or imbecile is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Much as the legal framework seems to be elaborate, its implementation remains problematic hence inhibiting the ability of women to access justice. This is because of the prevailing gender barriers which include among others the differences in burden of proof requirements; flaws in the administration of the law, including physical access, training and orientation of staff and delays in the delivery of justice. Other related barriers include the low status accorded to women in society; power imbalances in the household and public arena, as well as inadequate knowledge and information about their legal rights and the working of the legal system.

In respect to protecting the rights of children from abuse and exploitation, many children continue to be abused and exploited physically, sexually and emotionally. The implementation of the Children's Statute, which is primarily left to local communities and access to court procedures, is inhibited in local communities, especially in places like northern Uganda, where the population has been decimated by a two-decade armed conflict, creating non-functional child welfare systems. It is therefore imperative that the MGLSD and its partners in development (UNICEF, the army and local communities) pay special attention to the security and protection of children caught up in situations of armed conflict against violence, especially GBV.

Ending conflict and insecurity in Uganda has been a major landmark in the country's history, but major steps have got to be made towards the achievement of gender equality. Among these will be putting in place specific policies and actions to enhance women and girls' development and measures to enable them enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms in their private and public life, in peace time or during situations of armed conflict. The GoU must also use its special sit on the Security Council to provide the much needed leadership in the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration.

THE ACTION PLAN MATRIX ON THE UN RESOLUTION 1325 & 1820 AND THE GOMA DECLARATION

THE ACTION PLAN MATRIX ON THE UN RESOLUTION 1325 & 1820 AND THE GOMA DECLARATION

4.1 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Strategic Objective 1: Improved legal and policy environment in relation to enacting laws and policy making on GBV

Strategic Action	Performance Indicators	Impact	Key Actors
1 Enact and where necessary amend laws to conform to the UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and Goma Declaration and protect women from gender-based violence and domesticate the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children by reforming the Penal Codes to provide stiff punishment for crimes related to GBV.	- Discriminatory laws and provisions incompatible with the effective implementation of the three instruments reviewed. - Gender responsive laws/by laws enacted and the National Gender Policy implemented at all levels. - Ratified Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. - Sexual Offences Act enacted - The Domestic Violence Act enacted - Marriage and Family Bill enacted - Administration of Moslem Personal Bill enacted - Trafficking in persons Bill debated and enacted to stop child trafficking and child prostitution in the GLR by specifically addressing cross border regional networks that facilitate child trafficking. - Amnesty Act amended - Sections on GBV offences in the Penal Code amended - Popularization of the refugee Act - Popularization of the different Acts that are amended and enacted - Popularization of research and documentation on GBV.	- Revision of discriminatory laws against women related to sexual offences. - Improved legal/social status of women and girls - Enhanced protection and respect for human rights of women and girls. - Increased power of women and girls to demand, secure and exercise their human rights. - Trafficking in persons, particularly women and child trafficking combated. - Sexual violence crimes excluded from amnesty provisions - Strengthened judicial systems.	JLOS – Lead Agency MOJCA Parliament ULRC MGLSD MOFA NGOs CSOs NGOs MOIA Local Govts.

2	Provide support to transitional justice mechanisms so that they are equitable and inclusive of women.	• Mechanisms for protection of victims and witnesses who are willing to testify in courts against alleged perpetrators of GBV instituted. • No. of awareness/sensitization activities organized to popularize the services of the judiciary in relation to GBV. • No. of sexual and other forms of violence to women cases prosecuted	• Improved law enforcement and effectiveness of the judicial system to hold government accountable. • All victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice.	JLOS– Lead Agency MOJCA Law Council UHRC MGLSD Legal Aid service providers.
3	Increased use of the Grade 1 Magistrate Courts at the district level	• No. of GBV and SGBV cases handled to completion at the district level. • No. of women and girl beneficiaries from court services • No. of trained court officers to handle GBV and SGBV cases • No. of awareness and conscientization activities organized for the local communities.	• More women and girls able to use the courts of law to defend and protect their rights. • Improved response to the needs of female users of the services of the Grade 1 Courts. • Improved implementation of laws and administrative measures to address gender concerns in the justice delivery system.	JLOS– Lead Agency MOJCA MOFPED MGLSD JSC ULS Uganda Law Council
4	Develop a policy on legal aid provision for the poor and vulnerable, and ensure the provision of substantial support to organizations that provide legal aid services to women so as to equitably access and utilize the legal system in relation to GBV.	• Simplified and readily accessed procedures for lodging complaints related to GBV and other cases of SGBV. • No. of women and girls benefiting from free legal aid services • Level of resources generated and allocated to support legal aid provision in Uganda.	• Women empowered to challenge the structures and systems that hinder their access to justice. • Simplified procedures for lodging complaints. • Free legal services provided to victims of GBV and more women are able to use the courts of law to defend and protect their rights. • Increased public awareness about discriminatory practices and free legal aid services.	JLOS– Lead Agency MOJCA Law Council MOFPED MGLSD UHRC Parliament Legal Aid Service Providers

5	Support the development and implementation of legislative and policy mechanisms to respond to vulnerabilities of children born out of rape and to women with pregnancy to benefit from maternal assistance.	No. of policy actions in place to support psychosocial services, including counseling to victims of GBV initiatives in place.	- Behavioural and attitudinal change in the community towards survivors of GBV - Increased community responsibility and response in the fight against GBV - Reduction in the cases of GBV against women	JLOS – Lead Agency MOJCA MOH MGLSD Adolescent and Youth Groups Men Groups Women’s Organisations NGOs NWC
6	Institute a National Committee for the protection of Women and Children from sexual violence to ensure follow-up, dissemination and implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children established.	- Committee in place - Members of the committee comprising all relevant stakeholders - Reports and documentations generated by the committee	- The elimination of GBV given high prominence - Increased national response to cases of GBV	SDS – Lead Agency MGLSD MOFPED Local Government NGOs Development Partners

Strategic Objective 2: Improved performance of the different actors involved in combating GBV

1	Skills development and training on gender justice provided for law enforcement agencies, including judges, lawyers, prosecutors, police, prisons, LDFs, LC Courts with particular focus on GBV issues	- No. training programmes initiated and conducted. - No. of judicial staff trained. - Monitoring tools developed to assess the impact of trainings on performance - Percentage increase in the number of successfully prosecuted cases of GBV.	- Strengthened judicial system - Improved dispensation of justice to both women and men. - Improved implementation of policies and administrative measures that address gender concerns in the justice delivery system. - Improved response to the needs of female users of the judicial system. - Increased sensitivity of the judicial staff towards the rights of violated women.	JLOS – Lead Agency JSC DPP ULRC CSOs MOJCA ULS	
2	Provide specialized and professional training for police, prosecutorial and judicial staff on gathering evidence (including forensic evidence).	- No. of training programmes conducted - No. of participants successfully trained - Available documentation of evidence on GBV - Mechanisms in place to facilitate expeditious handling of cases of GBV.	Increased ability of the police and prosecutors to handle and prosecute GBV related cases.	JLOS – Lead Agency JSC MGLSD Police Training Unit,	
3	Combat corruption and the trivialization of sexual violence cases	- No. of meetings held to engage the anti-corruption agencies - No. of community dialogues to openly discuss corruption in the judiciary - No. of radio and television talk shows to create public awareness - Documentation of cases of corruption and trivialization of GBV by the police and judiciary	- Improved response of the police and judiciary to reported cases of GBV. - Improved access to justice by victims of GBV - Increased support for victims of injustice and GBV. - Reduced incidences of corruption.	Ministry of Ethics and Integrity – Lead Agency IGG NGOs CSOs MGLSD ULS MOIA	

4	Equip juvenile rehabilitation centres and recovery homes for juveniles	• Level of resources generated and allocated to support juvenile rehabilitation and recovery centres. • No. of probation officers trained to handle survivors of GBV • No. of FBOs and NGOs offering counseling services to GBV survivors	• Improved management and facilitation of juvenile and rehabilitation centres. • Increased numbers of trained personnel to handle GBV in juvenile homes. • Reformed juveniles resettled in communities.	JLOS & SDS – Lead Agency MOIA MOFPED MGLSD MOJCA NGOs FBOs
5	Have sex disaggregated data in relation to GBV and systematize data collection to strengthen the evidence base on the extent of GBV and experiences of women, girls and young boys, as well as existing social, political, economic and legal measures in place.	• No. research projects or documentation on GBV • Available data documented on GBV • No. of Resource Centres in the country with GBV data	• Increased access to information on GBV • Increased capacity to address the existing gaps in accessing justice in relation to GBV	UBOS – Lead Agency MGLSD MOFPED NGOs Local Govts.
6	Community participation in working with the judiciary and the police to combat GBV	• No. of capacity building programmes • No. of community initiatives • No. of key actors participating in the programmes • No. of institutions supporting and implementing community-based programmes	• Increased ability of the community to identify and combat GBV. • Enhanced community responsibility to eradicate GBV and other related violence in times of peace and conflict situations • Increased community awareness and respect for the rights of women and children.	SDS – Lead Agency MGLSD Local Govts. NGOs FBOs

7	Implement programmes for behavioural change and rehabilitation of imprisoned perpetrators of sexual violence in accordance with juvenile justice procedures for child perpetrators.	- No. of established juvenile courts - Programmes to facilitate rehabilitation of juveniles and convicted child perpetrators of GBV - No. of children accessing juvenile justice	- Juvenile offenders able to access justice. - Respect for children's rights - Reduction in the incidence of violence against children. - Rehabilitation of child perpetrators of GBV	JLOS – Lead Agency Prisons Service MGLSD NGOs FBOs
8	Develop and implement advocacy activities on policies and laws addressing issues related to GBV against girls and women in their public and private lives.	- Advocacy/campaign materials produced to disseminate information about the laws. - No. of institutions, NGOs, CBOs and schools involved in popularizing the laws.	- Increased public awareness about discriminatory practices. - Increased access to justice for victims of GBV. - Increased access to medical facilities. - Reduced incidences of GBV in communities and in times of armed conflict - Women in better position to defend and protect their rights	SDS– Lead Agency MGLSD MOJCA LRC UHRC ULS Parliament NGOs

4.2 IMPROVED ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND PSYCHO SOCIAL SERVICES FOR GBV VICTIMS

Strategic Objective: Increase access to appropriate health services and psychosocial services to victims of SGBV and increased collaboration, linkages and joint initiatives among the various actors responding to SGBV health related issues

	Strategic Action	Performance Indicators	Impact	Key Actors
1	Decentralize medical services at the grassroots levels for SGBV victims and their families so that they can receive free medical assistance, including the morning-after-pills, counseling to overcome trauma, ARVs, PEP kits and other HIV/AIDS and STD related infections.	- No. of initiatives in place - Mobile clinics established, equipped and operationalised to address SGBV specific cases - IEC materials produced to increase community awareness of SGBV - Proper records of reported and treated cases of GBV - Amount of ARVs provided at the lower medical centres. - No. of quick test kits for HIV/AIDS provided to SGBV victims - Increased public sensitization and awareness about the availability of the medical PEP kits at the different medical centres and health facilities.	- Strengthened medical structures to facilitate the provision of medical certificates that are necessary for timely hearing of SGBV cases. - Easily available mobile, legal clinics and medical centres to facilitate free access to medical, legal and psycho-social services. - Increased access to quality health services for victims and survivors of GBV - Availability of sufficient medical kits for all victims of SGBV, especially children. - Improved monitoring and motivation of medical personnel. - Well equipped medical centres (health centres 1 – 4) with the relevant facilities to address GBV related cases.	MOH – Lead Agency MGLSD Local Govts. NGOs FBOs Traditional Institutions

2	Support the recruitment of health workers to handle SGBV survivors and develop special health programmes to reach out to women and girls affected by SGBV	- No. of police surgeons and medical personnel available and professionally able to handle SGBV cases. - No. of well equipped medical facilities that can be accessed by SGBV survivors. - No. of capacity building initiatives at national and local levels - No. of trained health personnel in aspects of SGBV - No. of medical and health personnel to handle GBV and SGBV cases. - Amount of resources available for training and facilitating medical personnel. - Percentage increased in the number of women and girls using health facilities.	- Reduction in the number of SGBV cases that don't receive medical attention. - Increase in the use of medical facilities by SGBV survivors - Quality of life improved and respect for human dignity.	MOH – Lead Agency MGLSD Local Govts. NGOs FBOs Traditional and cultural institutions
3	Train the police, army, prisons, medical personnel, and social workers, in trauma management and sensitivity to victims in handling sexual violence cases, with specific focus on the needs of minors, particularly very young girls and boys victims of sexual violence.	- No. of training programmes initiated and conducted in medical care, trauma management and legal assistance for SGBV victims - Percentage increase in the resources allocated for the training programmes - No. of officers with specialized training to address SGBV	- Enforcement of appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding of the principle of command responsibility. - Increased consciousness about SGBV issues - The military and police trained on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians. - Respect for the rights of civilians in armed conflicts, especially women and girls - Reduced stigma for victims of SGBV in the communities - Increased access to justice for victims of SGBV - Increased public support for violence free communities	MOH – Lead Agency MGLSD The Police The Prisons UPDF MOD NGOs Local Govts.

4	Integrate awareness training on SGBV and its linkage with the spread of HIV/AIDS into national training programmes for the military, police and civilian personnel in preparation for deployment in peacekeeping operations.	- No. of awareness sessions organized - Experience sharing at all levels (national, regional and international levels). - No. of SGBV cases reported to the police	- Reduced incidences of SGBV cases - Increased community awareness of the dangers associated with SGBV	UAC – Lead Agency MGLSD MOIA, UPDF, Police, Prisons NGOs CBOs The Media
5	Provide support to local leaders to respond appropriately to the needs of SGBV victims and survivors.	- No. of research projects implemented to provide more accurate data on the prevalence of SGBV - No. of initiatives in place to address SGBV - No. of women and children benefiting from such programmes - No. of institutions supporting and implementing community-based programmes - No. of women and men involved in the implementation of the various initiatives - No. of SGBV related information kits produced and disseminated	- Enhanced community responsibility to eradicate SGBV and other related violence in times of peace and conflict situations - Increased community awareness and respect for the rights of women and children.	MOLG – Lead Agency MGLSD Local Govts. NGOs FBOs
6	Mobilise and empower traditional health practitioners to handle SGBV cases	- No. of programmes for traditional health practitioners in place. - No. of traditional health practitioners involved. - No. of people that are reached by these programmes.	- Increased consciousness about SGBV and the health rights of women. - Enhanced community support and responsibility towards the eradication of SGBV.	MOH – Lead Agency MOLG MGLSD Population Secretariat Religious and Cultural groups NGOs CBOs Health Rights Advocacy groups

7	Provide psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV and children born out of rape.	- No. of community based programmes initiated - No. of people benefiting from the programmes. - Communities actively participating in the programme implementation. - Range of services available to the SGBV survivors and children born out of rape.	- Survivors SGBV able to receive healing and are accepted in their communities together with the children born out of rape. - Enhanced community understanding, support and tolerance towards victims of SGBV	SDS – Lead Agency MGLSD Local Government Religious and Cultural groups NGOs
8	Provide psychosocial support to perpetrators of SGBV	- No. of programmes and capacity building initiatives - No. of actors involved in giving the support. - No. of perpetrators reached - Coping and healing mechanisms introduced to and adopted by the perpetrators. - Publications and other reading materials availed. - Medical services availed	- Behavioural change and rehabilitation or reformation of SGBV perpetrators. - Societal acceptance of reformed SGBV abusers and reintegration. - Social harmony promoted.	SDS & JLOS – Lead Agency MOIA Prisons MGLSD FBOs Community leaders Local government NGOs
9	Increase the accessibility of health and psychosocial services to PWDs, Refugees, Minority groups and those persons living in difficult circumstances	- No. of capacity building initiatives in place at the national and local levels - No. of specialized programmes initiated - Equipments and assistive devices provided - No. of PWDs and minorities reached - Percentage increase in the number of women and girls using health facilities - Percentage increase in resources allocated	- Increased access to quality health services in respect to SGBV for vulnerable and marginalized groups. - Enhanced community awareness and responsibility for the special needs of vulnerable groups especially in times of conflict.	MOH – Lead Agency MOLG Local Governments MGLSD Media NGOs CBOs

4.3 WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING

Strategic Objective: Increase Women's Visibility, Representation and Participation in Leadership and Decision-Making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict.

Strategic Action	Performance Indicators	Impact	Key Actors
1 Increase the representation and participation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict.	- No. of women in the armed forces - No. of women recruited in the peace missions in the five year period. - No. of women appointed at senior management levels in peace building processes, including those appointed by the UN Secretary General as special representatives and envoys. - No. of surveys conducted to survey the changing perceptions on women in leadership and decision-making particularly in international peace operations.	- Expanded role and contribution of women in UN field-based operations, especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel. - Pro-women attitudinal and behavioural change within the armed forces, the AU and UN in relation to peace building operations. - Increased institutional support for women's participation in regional and international peace operations. - Increased awareness and consideration for women's multiple roles that often hinder their deployment in peace keeping missions	UN – Lead Agency MOFA MOIA MOLG MOD MGLSD UPDF Uganda Police Forces Uganda Prisons AU UN Agencies
2 Support the development of training programmes for transformative leadership for women in the armed forces.	- No. of programmes initiated - No. of collaborative initiatives with leadership training institutions. - No. of trainees - No. of trainees appointed in leadership and management positions in the armed forces.	- More women sufficiently equipped with leadership skills and ready to take on the challenge of leadership in peace missions. - More trained women involved and effectively participating in the peace building processes. - Equal and full participation of women at all levels of decision-making in prevention and resolution of conflict, maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace building.	UN – Lead Agency MOFA MOIA Training Units & Depts. in the armed forces. UMI CSOs Private Consultants MGLSD Leadership Training Institutions

3	Review, where necessary, gender-related training tools and integrate gender into training modules for the armed forces to focus on GBV in conflict situations	- UN guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women adopted and incorporated in the training of armed personnel. - Gender mainstreamed in all trainings for the armed forces. - Training modules developed and distributed for use in the training of the armed forces	- A gender perspective incorporated into peacekeeping operations and field operations have a gender component. - Attitudinal and behavioural change towards women and GBV in the armed forces	SDS – Lead Agency MOGLSD MOD MOIA NGOs UN Agencies
4	Develop and implement appropriate training programmes for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the UN and the AU to help them better prevent, recognise and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians.	- Training materials produced - No. of trainings and capacity building initiatives at the international, regional, national and local levels - No. of people attending the trainings	- Elimination of all forms of violence against civilians in armed conflict, particularly GBV - Special measures taken to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in armed conflict. - Well trained and disciplined contingents of peace keepers and humanitarian personnel - Mandatory vetting of armed and security forces before deployment to screen out candidates who have a past record of human rights abuses including GBV. - Improved planning for deployment of officers for peace keeping missions	UN – Lead Agency MOFA MGLSD MOD MOIA UN Agencies AU NGOs Training Institutions

5	Increase female representation and participation in the democratic processes in post-conflict situations.	- No. of UNSC Mission consultations of women's local and international NGOs and CSOs in the Peace Building Commission. - Status report on the implementation of the Peace Protocols for Northern Uganda. - No. of women appointed and elected in leadership positions. - No. of women participating in the PRDP & Karamoja Development Plan in leadership and management levels. - No. of programmes implemented to increase women's participation in democratic processes. - Policies reviewed and adopted to promote more equitable participation of women and men in decision-making structures.	- Attitudinal and behavioural change towards women in leadership. - Increased numbers of women in leadership and public decision-making and in political parties. - Women's leadership potential enhanced. - Increased visibility and influence of women in leadership. - Increased tolerance and co-existence of people with different political opinions and affiliations.	MOLG – Lead Agency MGLSD NCW Local Government NGOs/CBOs Political Parties International Organisations and Partners
6	Documentation of experiences of women leaders in the armed forces and peace building processes and profiling them using various media	- No. of published reports and documentary films produced. - No. of articles published on women in leadership in post-conflict situations and in peace missions. - Publications and Booklets on experiences of women in peace missions.	- Increased visibility and accountability by women leaders and women in the armed forces. - Improved availability and access to information on the impact of empowerment programmes on the status of women in the armed forces.	JLOS & SDS – Lead Agency MOIA MOD UN Agencies CBOs FBOs Local Governments MGLSD NGOs
7	Mobilize resources to support more women to participate in leadership training programmes and effectively participate in democratic processes.	- No. of training programmes initiated and implemented - Percentage increase in the number of girls and women benefiting from leadership training - No. of women taking up leadership at different levels - Documentation of women's transformative leadership experiences.	- More women have the confidence and capability to take up leadership positions - Women able to use their numbers to influence decision-making at different levels - New strategies to address women's concerns initiated and put in practice.	MOFPED – Lead Agency MGLSD Universities and other higher institutions of learning Local Govts. NGOs & CBOs International organizations and partners.

4.4 PREVENTION OF GBV IN SOCIETY

Strategic Objective: Build community and institutional capacity to ensure the prevention of GBV in society.

	Strategic Action	Performance Indicators	Impact	Key Actors
1	Support the implementation of gender equality programmes aiming to transform the relationship between women and men in a sustainable and equitable manner.	- No. of programmes initiated and implemented by different actors. - No. of reported cases of GBV - No. community initiatives against GBV	Attitude and behavioural change of society towards GBV	SDS– Lead Agency MGLSD District NGO Network National Women's Council Traditional and religious leaders Local Govt. Grassroots Women leaders Women's Catholic Guild, UWONET; CoU. NAWOU
2	Raise awareness amongst key programme/project stakeholders so as to incorporate gender issues in programme/gender activity	- No. of dialogues organized with different stakeholders on gender and GBV - No of institutions and groups involved - Percentage increase in the number of key decision-makers aware of and including gender in their programmes	- Attitudinal and behavioural change towards gender and GBV - The myths that fuel sexual violence demystified. - Increased promotion of the gender parity principle - Improved quality of life for women and children at the household and community levels	SDS– Lead Agency MGLSD MOLG Local Govts NWC NGOs FBOs Media

3	Recruit qualified gender advisers in the armed forces and strengthen or set up Gender Focal Points, Gender Desks or Special Units and strengthen or set up Child Protection Units at all police, prisons and military stations, and have Child Protection Focal Points to ensure the protection of women and children when handling GBV.	- No. of training programs developed to prevent, recognize and respond to GBV and other forms of violence cases - No. of trained gender officers in the armed forces on the relevant national legislations and international instruments that address GBV. - No. of trained officers deployed to handle GBV and able to conduct sensitization for the prevention and effective prosecution of GBV cases. - No. of Gender Desks set up and fully operational in the armed forces. - No. of fully operational Child Protection Units at police and military stations nationwide. - Reports from the respective officers of GBV cases handled.	- Improved coordination by the MGLSD of the gender desks. - Improved handling of GBV cases for both men and women. - Increased access to justice for women and girls affected by GBV. - Increased public awareness about the existence of the gender desks and girls and women having the confidence to utilize them.	MOIA – Lead Agency MGLSD MOD – Lead Agency Police Prisons NGOs MOIA MOFPED
4	Continue to strengthen the capacities of community based and state institutions to work against all forms of GBV	- No. of capacity building programmes - No. of community initiatives - No. of key actors participating in the programmes	- Increased ownership and community support in combating GBV - Enhanced level of effectiveness of institutions in handling GBV	SDS & JLOS – Lead Agency MOLG MGLSD UHRG MOJCA ULS MOH Women Judges and Magistrates Association NGOs CBOs FBOs

5	Facilitate the release, rehabilitation and reunion of girls and women, abducted and kept as wives/sex slaves are released, rehabilitated and reunited with their families.	- No. of women and girls released from captivity - No. of institutions involved in the rehabilitation and integration of girls and women in their communities - No. of initiatives targeting girls and women returnees and survivors of GBV - Trainings in trauma management and life skills management organized for resettled post-conflict communities - Gender is mainstreamed in all humanitarian assistance and women are included in peace building and reconstruction processes	- Women and girls survivors of GBV are able to share experiences and internally reflect on their own trauma. - Better communities with peace activists able to manage and counsel victims of armed conflict and GBV survivors. - Acceptance of Formerly Abducted Children (FACs) by communities.	OPM – Lead Agency MGLSD NGOs FBOs CBOs
6	Take into account the special needs of women and girls during repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction.	- No. of initiatives in place to provide protection from violence, in particular to sexual violence against women and girls. - Records to indicate that the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) processes facilitate access to girls, boys and women associated with armed groups so as to promote responsiveness to children and women in the reintegration programmes.	- The armed forces respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, taking into account the special needs of women, including the design of the camps. - The DDR processes sensitive to the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and the needs of their dependants.	OPM – Lead Agency MOLG MGLSD Local Government NGOs MOFPED
7	Strengthen advocacy, networking and alliance building skills for organizations and groups working of GBV and institute a national media strategy for sustainable use of electronic and print media, especially radios, newspapers, television and community/traditional based means to expose the atrocities of sexual violence, and facilitate the sensitization and fight against GBV.	- No. of alliance/coalitions formed - No. of advocacy initiatives - National media strategy in place - Capacity building programmes for all stakeholders, including NGOs and the Media initiated - Advocacy activities undertaken in respect to GBV	- Increased capacity to advocate for legislation and policies that will ensure the elimination of GBV - Stronger and coordinated voice against violation of women and girls rights, especially in situations of armed conflict.	MGLSD – Lead Agency MOLG Local Governments. The Media ULS NGOs CBOs FBOs UN Agencies

8	Undertake sustained public awareness, targeting women, men, girls, boys and the community on their rights and responsibilities and on programmes of assistance available to victims of SGBV in languages and formats that are accessible to the people at the grassroots and to civil societies.	- Study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution in Uganda done. - Quality of information materials developed and distributed. - Campaign materials produced and circulated - No. of districts involved in the awareness campaigns - The different communities reached and involved in the campaigns - No. of programmes to offer assistance to victims of SGBV initiated - Rapid survey reports on the effectiveness of the awareness campaigns - No. of media kits developed and disseminated - Survey of the national media strategy for sustainable use of electronic and print media, especially radios, newspapers, television and community/traditional based means to expose the atrocities of SGBV.	- Attitudinal and behavioural change against SGBV abuse - Effective citizen participation in the law and policy making processes - Increased capacity of the general public to influence policy decisions that could lead to the elimination of SGBV - Increased understanding and respect for women and girls rights. - Women's capacity to demand for their right enhanced.	MGLSD – Lead Agency CSOs NGOs NCC Women's Rights Advocacy Groups UHRC Media
9	Include the prevention of SGBV in the curricula of schools and other learning institutions to enable young boys and girls to grow in a more conscious and sensitive environment.	- No. of initiatives to promote sexual health and anti-SGBV messages and how to deal with sexual abuse or violence in the school curricula - No. of school-based interventions to address both girls and boys - No. of awareness and skills training for teachers and trainers to address SGBV. - No. of programmes involving parents and communities - IEC materials especially the visual media like drawings, film, drama video, and interactive websites.	- Commitment to behavioural change and belief that SGBV can be eliminated from our society. - Commitment to seek out and value children's knowledge, opinions, and perspectives, and for adults to engage in an open and democratic partnership, minimizing the traditional adult-child power imbalance. - Creating a non-threatening and safe environment in which young people can openly discuss sensitive topics, question traditional views, express fears, and seek advice to combat SGBV.	MOES – Lead Agency MGLSD NGOs FENU FAWE FBOs MOES NAWOU

10	Create regional institutions to combat GBV and facilitate high level consultations on the fight against GBV for high ranking military and police officials of the Great Lakes Region.	- No. of regional initiatives undertaken - No. of actors involved in the consultations - Ratification of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. - Creation of a regional facility under the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Development, to prevent GBV and assist survivors specifically in the area of training, legal assistance, medical treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors of sexual violence, including the perpetrators of GBV. - UN facilitated regional consultations on the fight against GBV for traditional, religious and women leaders. - Reports on the consultations	- Increased coordination of regional initiatives to combat GBV - Regional institutions in place to ensure the prevention of GBV and the protection of women and girls' rights.	GLR Secretariat – Lead Agency EAC IGAD AU UN agencies MGLSD MOIA MOFA NGOs
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4.5 BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 & 1820 AND GOMA DECLARATION

Strategic Objective: Increased financing to all sectors for implementation

Strategic Action	Performance Indicators	Impact	Key Actors
1 Provide financial, technical and logistical support for the implementation of the action plan and other gender sensitive efforts to combat GBV.	- Percentage increase in the resources allocated for the programmes to combat GBV. - No. of people, including law enforcement officers and medical personnel with specialized training to handle GBV - Reports on budgetary allocations to sectors that address GBV e.g. MOH, police, courts and counseling services - No. of programmes initiated	- Increased coordination mechanisms for GBV interventions - Increased financial and technical assistance to strengthen the judicial and health systems and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations. - Increased respect for women's rights - Increased awareness and efforts made to address and eliminate cultural/traditional values and beliefs that perceive GBV as acceptable behaviour - Increased community support to eliminate all forms of GBV.	MOFPED – Lead Agency MLGSD MOJCA Parliament NGO/CSOs FBOs Local Govts. Probation officer Development partners UN Agencies
2 Integrate gender perspectives into project planning and budgetary processes for inclusion of GBV issues	- A Reparation Fund to assist victims of GBV in place and a Reparation Commission to handle sexual violence claims. - Components of GBV included in the national and local government budget - No. of projects initiated and implemented to combat GBV - No. of economic support programmes to benefit GBV and other vulnerable survivors instituted.	- Increased resource allocation to address projects related to the prevention of GBV and assistance to survivors, and strengthening of institutions working on GBV. - Increased public awareness to eliminate GBV	MGLSD – Lead Agency MOFPED International organizations and partners NGOs/CSOs Parliament

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION
PROGRAMME AND
REPORTING FRAMEWORK
FOR THE ACTION PLAN ON
THE UN RESOLUTION
1325 & 1820 AND
THE GOMA DECLARATION**

5.1 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Strategic Objective 1: Improved legal and policy environment in relation to enacting laws and policy making on GBV

Results Intended (Objectives)	Result Indicator	Mechanism for Data Collection and Data Source	Reporting Mechanism/ Frequency of Reporting
			Key Institutions to undertake reporting: MGLSD, MOJCA, LRC, First Parliamentary Council, LDC, MOLG, MOFPED, UHRC, Judicial Service Commission, Police Service Commission, NGOs

1	Full implementation of the UNSRC 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration.	• Programmes implemented by government and other key actors e.g. CSOs to popularize the 3 instruments. • No. of actors, particularly women, involved in the implementation process and mechanisms in place to promote coordination of their efforts. • No. of materials produced to popularize the instruments and other international treaties against GBV. • No. of people reached by this information. • Accessibility of these materials in simplified and translated form. • Specific programmes and activities where the materials have been used. • Mechanisms in place to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the instruments. • Government compliance to the UN periodic reporting requirement on progress made on implementation. • Changes made on the GBV prevalence during the reporting periods.	Community consultations and dialogues Public debates and media discussion Research Monitoring and evaluation of community outreach programmes Data Source • Government reports • NGO/CSO programme reports • Research publications • Reports of development partners	UN Uganda Mission Annual report to the UNSC MOJCA Annual Report GLR Uganda Secretariat Annual report to the GLR conference MOFA Annual Report to the EAC
2	National laws to conform to the SCR 1325 & 1820 and Goma Declaration and to protect women from gender-based violence enacted, reviewed and where necessary amended.	• No. of policies and laws reviewed and amended so as to eliminate GBV • Existence of legislation against GBV at the national and regional levels • Number of motions/bills introduced and/or passed by parliament to eliminate GBV. • Percentage of MPs or District Councilors supporting the inclusion of specific provisions in the law on GBV. • Research done to inform the law reform process • Popularization of the GBV laws and policies to increase public awareness about their existence.	Monitoring of Parliamentary debates and proceedings Content analysis of: • The Hansard of Parliament • The Official Government Gazette • Attorney General's Office Reports • Reports from the First Parliamentary Council • Higher and Lower Council reports • Press reports and News clips Research findings and public hearing by the Law Reform Commission. Consultation meetings on the reform of laws and policies.	MOJCA Annual Report The Committee of Parliament of Uganda in charge of legal affairs to report to the Parliamentary Plenary Half Yearly. Quarterly, Half yearly and Annual reports by the GBV Reference Group to the MGLSD on the legislative progress. Half yearly report by the LRC

3 Provision of support to transitional justice mechanisms so that they are equitable and inclusive of women.	• Availability of resources to courts and police stations to implement the legislations on GBV effectively. • Resources available for the administrative responsibilities associated with the practical challenges of implementing GBV legislations. • No of cases handled in conformity with the SCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration. • Changes made in both civil and criminal procedures to increase access to justice for female victims of GBV. • No. of GBV cases reported in a specific period and disposed of within the prescribed time for efficient case management. • Established mechanisms for protection of victims and witnesses who are willing to testify in courts against alleged perpetrators of GBV. • Victims and survivors of GBV aware of their rights e.g. applying for a protection order; laying a criminal charge; ensuring that one is capable of providing an in-depth statement. • Simplified and readily accessed procedures for lodging complaints related to GBV and other cases of GBV in a language that the complainant understands. • Measures undertaken to increase women's access to justice, particularly for women with disabilities. • No. of awareness or sensitization activities organized to popularize the services of the judiciary in relation to GBV. • No. GBV survivors that have received justice. • Compensation scheme in place for survivors of GBV. • No. of perpetrators of GBV and war crimes prosecuted and punished.	• Monitoring the extent to which enforcement agents are complying with the obligations set out for them in the legal instruments. • Interviews to establish the reality and practicability of implementation of the GBV legislations. • Substantive analysis of provisions of the law and the prevailing criminal justice system Data Source • Police records • Records of Court proceedings • Caseload on GBV • UHRC Report • Reports of Legal Aid service providers	MOJCA Annual Report Half yearly and Annual reports to the MGLSD by the Gender Desks and Units in the judiciary and police force. Annual Report by the UHRC
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4	Strengthening of the justice system at the district level to handle cases of GBV	- Strengthened capacity of the courts to handle GBV cases and local leaders to mediate and/or refer and report cases of GBV - Improved implementation of laws and administrative measures to address gender and GBV concerns in the justice delivery system - No. of GBV and GBV cases handled to completion at the district level. - No. of women and girl beneficiaries from court services - No. of trained court officers to handle GBV and GBV cases - No. of awareness and conscientization activities organized for the local communities.	- A coordination centre for GBV at parish level to collect, document and report on the cases of GBV at that level and forward them to higher levels. Data Source - Court records at the district level - JLOS reports	MOJCA Annual Report Half yearly reports by lower Courts Quarterly reports by the Police Gender Desks
5	A policy on legal aid provision for the poor and vulnerable developed and the provision of substantial support to organizations that provide legal aid services to women so as to equitably access and utilize the legal system in relation to GBV.	- Policy of government on legal aid provision in Uganda. - Percentage of the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) budget allocated for the provision of legal aid services to victims of GBV. - No. of organizations involved in the provision of legal aid services. - Percentage of legal aid providers, at national and within districts, reaching out to GBV victims. - No. of people accessing legal aid service providers in relation to GBV cases - Activities of legal aid service providers advocating for the reform of legal processes.	- Interviews with the legal aid service providers on the appropriate approaches to combat GBV. - Interview with clients of the legal aid organizations. - Register of organizations involved in legal aid provision Data Source - Police records - Records of Court proceedings - Caseload on GBV - UHRC Report - Reports of Legal Aid service providers	Annual Report to Parliament by the MOJCA Half yearly reports by legal aid service providers to the UHRC for inclusion in its Annual Report

6	Development and implementation of legislative and policy mechanisms to respond to vulnerabilities of children born out of rape and to women with pregnancy to benefit from maternal assistance.	• Research done on the vulnerabilities of children born out of GBV. • No. of women involved in the research, both as researchers and respondents.	Interviews with survivors of GBV Consultations with legislators and FBOs Research by the ULRC on the law against abortion. Data Source • ULRC reports • Parliamentary reports • Research by NGOs	MOJCA Annual Report Annual report MGLSD of progress Annual report by the ULRC and the UHRC
7	Formation of the National Committee for the protection of Women and Children from sexual violence to ensure follow-up, dissemination and implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children	• Committee in place • Committee members appointed from all relevant stakeholders • No. of reports and documentations about the activities of the committee produced and disseminated.	• Committee reports • Content analysis of the committee meetings • Research reports commissioned by the committee	Half yearly report by the MGLSD Annual Report by the UHRC Annual Report by the GLR Uganda Secretariat

Strategic Objective 2: Improved performance of the different actors involved in combating GBV

1	Conducting of skills development and training on gender justice provided for law enforcement agencies, including judges, lawyers, prosecutors, police, prisons, LDFs, LC Courts with particular focus on GBV issues.	- No. training programmes initiated and conducted. - No. of judicial staff trained. - Monitoring tools developed to assess the impact of trainings on performance - Percentage increase in the number of successfully prosecuted cases of GBV. - Annual budgetary allocation to the training programmes	- Interviews with the trainees - Annual job performance assessment of the trainees Data Source - Training reports - Job assessment records - Records of the judiciary and police - Records of training institutions	JSC Annual Report Half yearly reporting by those conducting the training to the MGLSD Annual report by MGLSD
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2	Provision of specialized and professional training and skills development programmes on gender justice with particular focus on GBV issues for judges, lawyers, the police and prosecutors.	• Existence of gender and GBV training programmes for the judiciary, legal practitioners and the police. • Number of judicial and police officers who have undertaken the training programmes • Annual budgetary allocation to the training programmes at the national and district levels. • Number of training workshops conducted in the different districts	Open-ended interviews with a sample of trainees and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Data Source • Training reports • Records of the judiciary • JLOS Report • Budgetary reports • Police reports and Documentation of evidence on GBV	Reports of training institutions and organizers' submitted to the MGLSD on Quarterly and Annual basis, through the GBV Reference Group MGLSD Annual progress report to Development Partners. Half yearly and Annual Report by JLOS Annual report of UHRC
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3	Corruption and the trivialization of sexual violence cases combated.	- No. of meetings held to engage the anti-corruption agencies - Dialogue between the ULS and the judiciary regarding issues of prosecution of GBV cases. - No. of community dialogues to openly discuss corruption in the judiciary - Press reports on court hearings of GBV cases - No. of radio and television talk shows to create public awareness - Documentation of cases of corruption and trivialization of GBV by the police and judiciary	- Operational analysis of the day-to-day practice of implementing the law - Monitoring the feasibility of implementing laws on GBV, including availability of resources, skills and capacity of the criminal justice personnel as well as the enforceability of the laws. - Case tracking - Interviews with the police, judiciary and the complainants. - Monitoring and documenting public dialogues and media reports and debates. Data Source - IGG reports - Court proceedings - Police records - Publications by anti-corruption advocates - Media houses	Ministry of Ethics and Integrity Annual Report Half yearly and Annual reports by CSO anti-corruption activists to the IGG Annual report of the IGG to Parliament UHRC Annual Report Annual Report by the ULS
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4	Improved management of functional rehabilitation and recovery centres with well trained probation officers to handle survivors of GBV and offer counseling services.	- Increased budgetary allocation to support juvenile rehabilitation and recovery centres. - No. of probation officers trained to handle survivors of GBV. - Kind of support given to victims of GBV to address their immediate and long-term needs. - Mechanisms in place to sustain those centres by the community and the state. - No. of GBV survivors that have received counseling and reintegrated in their communities.	Reports compiled by the centres and submitted to the MGLSD	Quarterly, Half yearly and Annual Reports from the Centres Annual Report by the MOIA
5	Collection of Gender Disaggregated Data in relation to SGBV systematized so as to strengthen the evidence base on the extent of SGBV and experiences of women, girls and young boys, as well as existing social, political, economic and legal measures in place.	- Existence of an institutionalized system for GDD collection and dissemination to different users. - Training programmes available to support the building of capacity in data collection and analysis. - Databanks for GDD in the MGLSD, the Police, the Judiciary and key CSOs in the SGBV Reference Group. - Budgetary allocation for collection of GDD - Number of persons trained and employed in collection of GDD	Content analysis of SGBV cases, court observations, case tracking and interviews with police and court personnel. Data Source - Police affidavits and records - Criminal and Magistrate Court records - National Bureau of Statistics - MGLSD - Ministerial monitoring reports	UBOS Annual Report Quarterly reports by the Gender Desk officers in the police and judiciary to the MGLSD MGLSD Half yearly and Annual report to Development Partners Quarterly reports by the SGBV Reference Group to the MGLSD

6	Communities working with the judiciary and the police to combat GBV	- No. of community capacity building programmes - No. of community initiatives - No. of key actors participating in the programmes - No. of institutions supporting and implementing community-based programmes	- Community dialogues - Monitoring and Evaluation of community based programmes - Interviews with community leaders Data Source - Local government reports - Judiciary and police reports - NGO and CBO reports	Quarterly reports by NGOs and CBOs Annual report MGLSD
7	Formulation of programmes to facilitate rehabilitation of juveniles and convicted child perpetrators of GBV	- Existence of programmes to facilitate rehabilitation of juveniles and convicted child perpetrators of GBV - No. of established juvenile courts - No. of children accessing juvenile justice	- Reports from the juvenile courts and centres - Ministerial reports (MGLSD, MOIA, MOJCA)	Quarterly, Half yearly and Annual reports by MGLSD, MOIA, MOJCA
8	Advocacy activities addressing policy and legal issues related to GBV against girls and women in their public and private lives, developed and implemented.	- No. of programmes to support women and girls to protect themselves against GBV in the public and private sphere. - Mechanisms in place to coordinate various interventions to address GBV. - Mandate, membership and resources available to the coordinating body. - Tasks undertaken by the coordinating body.	M & E of advocacy programmes Documentation of Advocacy activities Data Source - Advocacy NGO reports - Reports of the GBV Reference Group - MGLSD	Quarterly reports by NGOs Annual report by MGLSD

5.2 IMPROVED ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES AND MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR SGBV VICTIMS

Strategic Objective: Increase access to appropriate health services to victims of SGBV and increased collaboration, linkages and joint initiatives among the various actors responding to SGBV health related issues

Results Intended (Objectives)	Result Indicator	Mechanism for Data Collection and Data Source	Reporting Mechanism/ Frequency of Reporting
			Key Institutions to undertake reporting: MGLSD, MOH, MISR, MOLG, UNICEF, WHO, NWC, NGOs and CBOs, UAC
1 Decentralized medical services at the grassroots levels for SGBV victims and their families and availability of free medical assistance, including the morning-after-pills, counseling to overcome trauma, ARVs, and other HIV/AIDS and STD related infections.	- Budgetary allocation to address health complications as a result of SGBV - Well equipped medical centres (health centres I – 4) with the relevant facilities to address SGBV related cases. - No. of initiatives in place to ensure proper monitoring and provision of on spot support to survivors of SGBV - Mobile clinics established, equipped and operationalised to address SGBV specific cases - Proper records of reported and treated cases of SGBV - Coverage of PMTCT - Amount of ARVs provided at the lower medical centres. - No. of quick test kits for HIV/AIDS provided to SGBV victims - Increased public sensitization and awareness about the availability of the medical kits at the different medical centres	- Interviews with victims and survivors of SGBV on their accessibility to quality health services. - Regular monitoring and making of recommendations on the motivation of medical personnel. - Medical documentation Data Source - Medical reports at the health centres I – 4 - IEC materials produced - District Medical Officers - Ministry of Health - Reports of NGO/CSO Health service providers	- Annual report by the MOH to parliament - Annual reports of WHO and UNICEF to the UN - MOLG and MGLSD report to parliament - Quarterly, Half yearly and Annual Report of the Uganda Aids Commission (UAC)

2	Recruitment and training of more health workers to handle SGBV survivors and offer special health programmes to reach out to women and girls affected by SGBV.	- No. of medical staff and law enforcement officers trained in handling the health needs of SGBV survivors. - No. of community health workers able to handle SGBV. - Strategies adopted to integrate psychosocial counseling in the provision of health services. - Forums initiated to enable medical staff and community health workers share experiences on how to improve their quality of service. - Measures identified and undertaken to motivate health care personnel - Measures undertaken to enable medical personnel handle the special needs of SGBV victims with disabilities and elderly women.	Monitoring of the recruitment/deployment of health workers and training programmes given. Analysis of discussions and professional debates by medical practitioners on SGBV Interviews of medical personnel on their work conditions Interviews with victims and survivors of SGBV on the availability and accessibility of health services Data Source - Medical staff training reports - Medical reports - Human Resource reports and recommendations - Reports of the Gender Desk officers in the prisons, police and army. - Training reports	Half yearly and Annual Report by MOH and Ministry of Public Service Annual Report by the Public Service Commission to Parliament
3	Increased gender and human rights training and the integration of HIV/AIDS awareness training into national training programmes for the military and civilian police personnel.	- No. of training sessions organized - No. of personnel trained - Percentage increase in resources allocated to support the trainings - No. of institutions involved in the trainings	Monitoring and Evaluation of the training programmes Interviews with the trainees Data Source Reports of MOH, MOD, MOIA, MGLSD UAC Reports of NGOs dealing with Human Rights and HIV/AIDS	Annual reporting by MOD, MOH, MGLSD and MOIA Quarterly reports by NGOs

4	Change in societal attitudes and practices on SGBV and integration of HIV/AIDS awareness in campaigns on SGBV.	• Clear understanding of SGBV in the communities, (interpretation, manifestation and scope). • Laws and policies in place to address SGBV. • No. of government programmes and organizations that are addressing SGBV in the communities. • Level of involvement of both women and men in the programmes. • Streamlined system for collecting, analyzing and storage of information on SGBV. • A well coordinated mechanism to network institutions and individuals who use the information and are working on SGBV.	M & E of programmes Community Consultations Focus Group Discussions and individual interviews Data Source • ULRC Reports • SGBV Reference Group reports • MGLSD • Reports of NGOs and Rights Organisations	Annual Report by MGLSD Half Yearly Reports by ULRC Quarterly Reports by SGBV Reference Group
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5	Local leaders able to respond appropriately to the needs of SGBV victims and survivors.	- Measures taken to sensitize the local leaders and the public about the effects of SGBV on women's health and productivity. - No. of local government officials adequately informed and sensitized about women's rights and SGBV. - Sessions held to sensitize local council leaders, on their role to advocate against SGBV. - No. of women and men involved in the sensitization programmes as trainers and trainees. - No. of community awareness programmes supporting victims of SGBV - Facilities within the community where victims of SGBV can seek refuge, counseling and advice. - No. of women and men using these facilities and commonly reported cases. - Level and nature of women's participation in the management of services and facilities for SGBV victims and survivors. - No. of men involved in service delivery to SGBV survivors. - Measures in place to reduce stigma and discrimination against victims and survivors of SGBV.	Research on the contextualization of the prevalence of SGBV Research on the conceptualization of SGBV – people's beliefs and attitudes Interviews with local leaders, both men and women Reports compiled on the management community facilities to support victims of SGBV Training workshops, meetings and community dialogues Data Source - Research reports and publications - Training reports - Minutes of Local Councils (Parish to District levels) - NGO reports - Reports from the counseling centres	Quarterly, Half Yearly and Annual reports by the Local Councils leaders to the district level Annual report by the MOLG to Parliament Annual Report by the UHRC Quarterly reports by the SGBV Reference Group coordinating committee
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6	Mobilise and empower traditional health practitioners to handle SGBV cases	- Progressive programmes for traditional health practitioners in place. - No. of traditional health practitioners involved and actively participating. - No. of people that are reached by these programmes. - Support given by the MOH and NGOs	Monitoring and Evaluation of initiated programmes Interviews with traditional health practitioners Community dialogues Data Source - Reports on capacity building activities - NGO Reports - MGLSD reports - MOH reports - WHO reports - Local government reports	Annual Report by the MGLSD Half Yearly and Annual reports by the MOH
7	Provide psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV and children born our rape.	- Psychosocial support programmes implemented - No. of actors involved - Quality of service offered by the different agencies - No. of service recipients, counseling and other support. - Services offered to the community, survivors and children. - No. of sessions held to sensitize the survivors, their families and communities. - Community coping mechanisms adopted to address the problem.	Monitoring and evaluation of implemented programmes Community Dialogues Interviews with SGBV survivors and community leaders Data Source - Local government reports - NGO reports - MGLSD - CBO reports - Providers of counseling services	Quarterly reports by NGOs Half yearly reports by local governments Annual report by MGLSD

8	Provide psychosocial support and medical services to perpetrators of SGBV	- No. of programmes and capacity building initiatives in place - No. of actors involved in giving the support. - Coping and healing mechanisms introduced to and adopted by the perpetrators. - Publications and other reading materials availed. - Medical services availed	Monitoring and Evaluation of the programmes Interview with the SGBV perpetrators to ascertain their level of rehabilitation. Interviews in prison wardens to evaluate the usefulness of the programmes Data Source - Prisons - NGOs working with prisoners - Human rights organizations - MIOA - MGLSD	- Annual report by the MGLSD - Half yearly and Annual reports from the NGOs and Human rights groups - Quarterly reports by the Prisons Department
9	Increase the accessibility of health and psychosocial services to PWDs, Refugees, Minority groups and those in difficult circumstances	- No. of capacity building initiatives in place at the national and local levels - No. of specialized programmes initiated - Equipments and assistive devices provided - No. of PWDs and minorities reached - Percentage increase in the number of women and girls using health facilities - Percentage increase in resources allocated	Monitoring and Evaluation of programmes Interviews with vulnerable persons Focus group discussions with groups of vulnerable persons Community Dialogues Data Source - MGLSD - NGOs working minorities, refugees and PWDs - Human rights groups - UN Agencies	- Quarterly, Half Yearly and Annual reporting by NGOs - Annual report by MGLSD - Half yearly report by UN Agencies

5.3 WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING

Strategic Objective: Increase Women's Visibility, Representation and Participation in Leadership and Decision-Making in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict.

Results Intended (Objectives)	Result Indicator	Mechanism for Data Collection and Data Source	Reporting Mechanism/Frequency of Reporting
			Key Institutions to undertake reporting: MGLSD, MOJCA, LRC, First Parliamentary Council, LDC, MOLG, MOFPED, Judicial Service Commission, Police Service Commission, MOD, NGOs, Public Service Commission, UEC, Police Family Protection Unit, Local governments, NGOs and CBOs

1	Increased representation and participation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict.	- No. of women in policymaking and management positions in the armed forces and law enforcement agencies - Measures undertaken to enhance women's performance in decision-making and leadership, at the national and district levels. - No. of women promoted into high-ranking positions and to which rank? - Trainings organized for these women to prepare them to perform better in their positions.	Monitoring of the recruitment process, selection and deployment of personnel for international peace processes. Evaluation of capacity building initiatives. Interviews with women leaders and documentation of their experiences. Data Source - Training reports - Recruitment and appointment schedules - Duty and deployment records - Documentation on women in leadership	UN Annual Report to the Security Council Annual report to parliament by the MOFA
2	Training programmes for transformative leadership in the armed forces developed.	- No. of training programmes available to provide leadership and skills training for female and male leaders generally. - Leadership and skills programmes specifically targeting women. - Documentation of cases where the leadership training has assisted women leaders to successfully defend women's interests. - Documentation of experiences of women leaders and profiling them using various media	Content analysis of training programmes Observation of the leadership styles and practice Monitoring performance of the trainees after the training. Data Source - Reports from Training Institutions - Reports by NGOs - Performance records of individual leaders - Media reports and publications	Quarterly and Annual reporting by the training institutions to the relevant institutions.

3	Gender-related training tools reviewed and gender integrated into training modules, focusing on GBV	• No. of specialized gender focused training to build capacity and skills of law enforcement officers to handle GBV. • Gender mainstreamed in courses for legal judicial and law enforcement agents. • No. of training and capacity building programmes targeting all categories of law enforcement agents, including Local Defence Forces (LDF) personnel, Local Administration Police, vigilante groups, Special Police Constables (SPCs), etc. • No. of officers trained in a specific period.	M & E of the training tools and modules Interviews with gender trainers M & E of the training programmes Data Source • MGLSD • Training Institutions • JLOS reports	Annual Report by MGLSD Quarterly reports by JLOS
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4	Appropriate training programmes for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the UN and the AU developed and implemented to help them better prevent, recognize and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians	- Gender and Human Rights related training conducted to enhance the capacity of peace keepers and regular armed forces to protect and secure the rights of civilians. - No. of training sessions held for peace keepers on gender, human rights and GBV. - Capacity of peace keepers and regular forces built to handle women with specific needs, e.g. women with disabilities, elderly women, single mothers and women living with HIV/AIDS. - Documentation of positive changes observed in the manner in which peace keepers and the armed forces handle cases of GBV.	M & E of training programmes Interviews with persons deployed in peace keeping missions Observation and evaluation of performance of the peace keepers and humanitarian personnel Data Source Reports and publications from: - UN Peace Missions - AU Peace Mission - MOD - WFP - UNHCR - MGLSD - UAC - MOH	MOD and MOIA Annual report to Parliament MGLSD Annual report Annual Reporting by the different UN agencies
5	Female representation and participation in the democratic processes in post-conflict situations increased.	- No. of initiatives undertaken to remove or minimise the social, cultural and/or traditional patterns that perpetuate gender role stereotypes. - Measures undertaken at the national and community level to create an overall framework in society that promotes the realization of women's rights. - Percentage of female community-based trainees.	Observation of people's attitude towards female leaders Administration of questionnaires Monitoring the election and performance of women leaders Data Source - Reports of Women's NGOs and groups - Electoral Commission - MGLSD	Annual report by the MOLG Quarterly, Half yearly and Annual reports by NGOs

6	Documented experiences of profiles of women leaders in the armed forces and peace building processes.	- No. of published reports and documentary films produced. - No. of articles published on women in leadership and in peace building missions. - Publications and Booklets on experiences of women in peace building missions.	Monitoring of the deployment of the peace missions Review of the documented experiences Data Source The Media NGOs MGLSD	Quarterly reporting Annual reporting by MGLSD
7	Resources mobilized to support more women to participate in leadership training programmes and women effectively participating in democratic processes.	- Budgetary allocation to promote Civic Education Programmes. - No. of women and men benefiting from the National Civic Education Programme. - No. of women civic education trainers involved. - Measures undertaken to strengthen the capacity of women with special needs to participate in decision-making and leadership.	Monitoring the budget Evaluation of the Civic Education Programmes Data Source • UEC • NGOs and FBOs conducting Civic Education • Uganda Governance Monitoring Group • Political Parties' reports • MOFPED • MGLSD	Annual Reporting by the MGLSD and MOFPED to Parliament

5.4 ELIMINATION OF GBV IN SOCIETY

Strategic Objective: Build community and institutional capacity to ensure the elimination of GBV in society

Results Intended (Objectives)	Result Indicator	Mechanism for Data Collection and Data Source	Reporting Mechanism/ Frequency of Reporting
			Key Institutions to undertake reporting: MGLSD, MOJCA, MOLG, MOFPED, Judicial Service Commission, Police Service Commission, Police Family Protection Unit, Local governments, NGOs and CBOs
1 Gender equality programmes aiming to transform the relationship between women and men in a sustainable and equitable manner are implemented.	- No. of men involved in offering services to victims and survivors of GBV. - Measures undertaken to change the attitudes of both men and women to accept and support men's involvement and participation in the fight against GBV. - No. of programmes initiated and implemented by different actors.	Monitoring and evaluation of programmes Interviews with both men and women Evaluation of the implementation of the NGP Monitoring gender programmes of different players Data Source - MGLSD - Reports of NGOs - Research Institutions –MISR, DWGS	Annual Report by MOFPED Annual Reporting MGLSD to Parliament

2	Awareness raised amongst key programme/project stakeholders so as to incorporate gender issues in programmes/gender activities	• Type and quality of gender training programmes accessible to policy makers. • Percentage of legislators that have benefited from gender training programmes. • No. of skills training programmes targeting special interest groups of women to enhance their capacity to participate in the law making process. • Mechanisms in place to promote coordination, networking and consensus building on GBV, at the national, district and local government levels.	Monitoring and evaluation of implemented programmes Interviews with key stakeholders Content analysis of training programmes Data Source • Training reports • NGO reports • Local Government reports • MGLSD • Research reports	MGLSD Annual Report NGO Quarterly reports
3	Qualified gender advisers in the armed forces recruited and the strengthening of Gender Focal Points, Gender Desks or Special Units and Child Protection Units at all police, prisons and military stations.	• Gender and Child Protection Focal Points properly functioning to ensure the protection of women and children's rights when handling GBV. • Forums created to enable the armed forces sensitise communities on issues of law and order, maintenance of peace and elimination of GBV. • Clearly stipulated roles played by women in the armed forces to fight GBV in the community and the forces. • Armed personnel, both men and women participate in community meetings.	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Gender and Child Protection Advisers Community dialogues and awareness meetings Interviews with persons heading the Gender desks and Child Protection Units. Data Source • Police and Military Stations • MGLSD • Children and Women's NGOs • Human Rights NGOs	Half Yearly reporting by the Gender and Child Advisers to the MGLSD Annual Report by the MGLSD to Parliament Annual Report by MOD and MOIA

4	Strengthened the capacities of community based and state institutions to work against all forms of GBV	- No. of public awareness and educational programmes about harmful and traditional practices that promote GBV. - Identified target groups for the awareness messages. - Identified key players in the eradication of GBV. - Identified means of communicating sensitization messages to eradicate GBV - IEC materials produced to increase community awareness of GBV	Monitoring and Evaluation of programmes Interviews and consultations with the target groups Community dialogues and debates Data Source - GBV Reference Group - MGLSD - Publications by Human and Women Rights NGOs	Quarterly and Half yearly reports by the GBV Reference Group Annual report by the MGLSD
5	Girls and women formerly abducted and kept as wives/sex slaves are released, rehabilitated and reunited with their families.	- Resources committed by government and other development partners to support local and other peace building initiatives with a focus on rehabilitating and resettling formerly abducted women and girls and ex-female combatants. - Community based solutions identified and adopted to address the health problems of people affected by GBV in armed conflict. - Assistance rendered to the survivors of GBV. - Meetings held on peace building and issues discussed and addressed include SGBV prevalence and measures to address it. - Local peace initiatives incorporated within government plans at the national and local government levels, NGOs, CSOs and private sector. - Clear roles played by women at different levels in the peace building processes. - Mechanisms initiated for the involvement and participation of women with special needs. - Strategies adopted to promote tolerance, peaceful co-existence and reconciliation.	Monitoring the Government budget for peace building Evaluation of the PRDP Interviews with Formerly Abducted Children and Women Community Consultations Data Source - OPM - PRDP implementation report - NGOs - MGLSD - Local government reports - NGO and CBO reports	Half yearly and Annual Report by the OPM Annual Report by the MGLSD

6	The special needs of women and girls taken into account during repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction programmes.	- No. of initiatives in place to protect women and girls from violence, in particular to sexual violence. - The PRDP and other re-construction programmes in post-conflict situations reflecting the responses to women's needs. - Women actively involved in the DDR programmes	Monitoring and Evaluation of DDR programmes Local government in post-conflict areas council meetings Data Source - OPM - PRDP report - NGOs - Research papers and reports - UN Agencies - MGLSD	Quarterly and Annual report by OPM Annual report by MGLSD Quarterly reports NGOs
7	Advocacy, networking and alliance building skills for organizations and groups working of GBV strengthened and a media strategy on GBV in place.	- Existence of a functional network among CSOs that handle issues of GBV, working across the country. - Advocacy trainings against GBV conducted. - Existence of national media strategy against GBV. - Media programmes and press reports. - Geographical coverage of the programmes. - People involved in the trainings as trainers and trainees.	M & E of the Advocacy organizations Interviews and Focus Group Discussions with various players in the advocacy activities Monitoring of the Media Documentation and publications Data Source - Training reports - NGO Advocacy reports - The Media - GBV Reference Group reports - MGLSD - Local governments. - Research institutions	Quarterly and Annual reports by NGOs and the GBV Reference Group Annual report MGLSD

8	Sustained public awareness, targeting women, men, girls, boys and the community on their rights and responsibilities and on programmes of assistance available to victims of SGBV in languages and formats that are accessible to the people at the grassroots and to civil societies undertaken.	• Mechanisms for monitoring SGBV • Instruments for collecting data at the community and national level. • Type of information on SGBV available and disseminated to relevant stakeholders. • Mechanisms for tracking cases of SGBV and availability of Community Based Information Management Systems with the capacity to capture information about SGBV. • Advocacy efforts made to advocate for the enactment of relevant SGBV laws and other related legislations such as the DRB. • Assistive devices to facilitate women with disabilities in their struggle against SGBV. • Availability of appropriate and adequate medium of communication to facilitate women with hearing impairment.	M & E of public awareness programmes Community consultations and dialogues Documentation and publications Data Source • NGO Reports • Documentation and publications by various actors • Community based discussion groups • Local Councils and religious groups	NGO Quarterly reports MGLSD Annual report
9	The prevention of SGBV integrated in the curricula of schools and other learning institutions to enable young boys and girls to grow in a more conscious and sensitive environment.	• The school curriculum and curricula of other learning institutions have SGBV incorporated. • Teachers and trainers are conversant with the different aspects of SGBV and how to deal with it. • Educational materials produced and disseminated in schools and other learning institutions.	Review of the school curriculum Monitoring and Evaluation of the various educational initiatives on SGBV Interviews with pupils, students and teachers. Data Source • Curriculum development centre • Schools • Learning institutions • MGLSD • MOES • Local governments • NGO reports	Annual report by the MOES Annual report by MGLSD Quarterly reports of Educational NGOs Half yearly report by the DEO to the District Council

10	Regional institutions in place to combat SGBV created and on-going high level consultations on the fight against SGBV for high ranking military and police officials of the Great Lakes Region facilitated.	• Nature of regional consultation on SGBV • Recommendations made. • Regional research undertaken to establish the linkage between conflict and SGBV • Information presented in a gender disaggregated manner. • Information used to assist in resolving conflict and eliminating SGBV. • Regional mechanisms in place to combat the problem of arms trafficking and illegal acquisition of arms.	Meetings and regional conferences Consultations with senior military and police personnel in the Great Lakes Region Data Source • GLR Uganda Secretariat • GLR Conference Reports • EAC Secretariat • ICGLR Project • UN Agencies • MOFA • MGLSD	GLR Uganda Secretariat Half Yearly and Annual Report EAC Annual Report ICGLR Annual Report UNSC Annual Report Half yearly reports by UN agencies Annual Reports by MGLSD, MOIA, MOFA Quarterly reports by NGOs
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5.5 BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF UNSCR 1325 & 1820 AND GOMA DECLARATION

Strategic Objective: Increased financing to all sectors for implementation

Results Intended (Objectives)	Result Indicator	Mechanism for Data Collection and Data Source	Reporting Mechanism/ Frequency of Reporting
			Key Institutions to undertake reporting: MOFPED, MOJCA, MGLSD, MOH, MOIA, Local Government NGOs, CBOs, UN Agencies
1 Increased budgetary allocation for the elimination of GBV; inclusion of components of GBV in the national and local government budget and conducting specialized training for the judiciary, law enforcement officers and medical personnel to handle GBV	- Budgetary allocations to sectors that address GBV included in the national and local government budget. - Availability of information about these resources easily accessible to different users. - No. of GBV programmes initiated - No. of persons trained and employed to handle GBV. - A Reparation Fund to assist victims of SGBV in place and a Reparation Commission to handle sexual violence claims. - No. of projects initiated and implemented to combat SGBV - No. of economic support programmes to benefit SGBV and other vulnerable survivors instituted.	- Review of government planning and budgeting process. - Community Dialogues - Community based monitoring mechanisms, for example, neighbour to neighbour, peer to peer, clan members and religious institutions, coordinated by NGOs and CBOs - Review meetings between partners and stakeholders - Progress reports from lower local governments to the districts, and from the districts to line ministries and partners Data Source - Reports on trainings conducted - MOFPED - National Bureau of Statistics - National Budget	Annual report by the GLR Uganda Secretariat Annual Ministerial reports by MOFPED, MGLSD, MOJCA, MOIA Quarterly, Half yearly and Annual by NGOs and CBOs

ANNEX 1:

An Overview of the UNSCR 1325 & 1820; and the Goma Declaration

ANNEX: 1

An Overview of the UNSCR 1325 & 1820; and the Goma Declaration

	Mandate	1325	1820	Goma Declaration
1	Budgetary Allocation and increased financing	Increase voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes (e.g. UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNHCR)	Support the development and strengthening of capacities of national institutions, in particular judicial and health systems and of local civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations.	Fund projects related to the prevention of SGBV and assistance to survivors, and strengthening of institutions working on SGBV Establish a Reparation Fund to assist victims of SGBV and put in place a Reparation Commission to handle sexual violence claims. Initiate economic support for the benefit of SGBV and other vulnerable survivors.
2	Judicial services enhancement programme	Ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the Constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary. Put an end to impunity and prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls. Exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions.	Exclude sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions. Ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice.	Strengthen the judicial systems through - training the judiciary in SGBV issues - revising discriminatory laws - simplifying procedures for lodging complaints - providing free legal services to victims - fighting corruption and the trivialization of sexual violence cases Provide specialised and professional training for police, prosecutorial and judicial staff on gathering evidence (including forensic evidence) and prosecutorial guarantees on cases of sexual violence. Establish protection mechanism for victims and witnesses who are willing to testify in courts against alleged perpetrators. Enact and when necessary amend laws to conform to the ICGLR Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children.

3 Improving medical and health services			Strengthen medical structures in order to facilitate the provision of medical certificates that are necessary for timely hearing of SGBV cases Support mobile, legal clinics and medical centres to facilitate free access to medical, legal and psycho-social services Decentralize services at the grassroots levels for SGBV victims and their families so that they can receive free legal and medical assistance, including the morning-after-pills, counselling to overcome trauma, and socio-economic assistance, including food shelter, ARV, and other HIV/AIDS infection and STD related assistance. Make available to all health facilities, specific and sufficient medical kits for all victims especially children.
4 Training and Capacity Building	UN to develop training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women. Ensure the inclusion of gender and HIV/AIDS awareness training into national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment. Civilian personnel of peace keeping operations must receive similar training.		Ensure specific training for all actors in relation to the specific needs of minors, particularly very young girls and boys victims of sexual violence, in medical care, trauma management and legal assistance. Train the police, army, prisons, medical personnel, and social workers in trauma management and sensitivity to victims in handling sexual violence cases.

5	Information Sharing and Awareness Creation	UN to conduct a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution.	Establish a Committee for the protection of Women and Children from sexual violence to ensure follow up, dissemination and implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children. Systematize data collection to strengthen the evidence base on the extent of SGBV and experiences of women, girls and young boys, as well as existing social, political, economic and legal measures in place. Undertake sustained public awareness, targeting women, men, girls, boys and the community on their rights and responsibilities and on programmes of assistance available to victims of SGBV in languages and formats that are accessible to the people at the grassroots and to civil societies. Put in place a national media strategy for sustainable use of electronic and print media, especially radios, newspapers, television and community/traditional based means to expose the atrocities of sexual violence, and facilitate the sensitization and fight against SGBV. Include the prevention of SGBV in the curricula of schools and other learning institutions to enable young boys and girls to grow in a more conscious and sensitive environment.
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6	Capacity enhancement programme for the military, police and prisons	Expand the role and contribution of women in UN field-based operations, especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel. Incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and ensure where appropriate, that field operations have a gender component. Take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in armed conflict.	Enforce appropriate military disciplinary measures and uphold the principle of command responsibility. Train troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence against civilians. Debunk myths that fuel sexual violence. Vet armed and security forces to take into account past actions of rape and other forms of sexual violence. Evacuate women and children under imminent threat of sexual violence to safety.	Create a vetting mechanism to screen out candidates for official positions in the army, police or other security services, who have a past record of human rights abuses including SGBV. Strengthen or set up Gender Desks or Special Units at all prisons, police and military units with both male and female police and military officers trained to handle SGBV, with functions of sensitization, prevention and effective prosecution of SGBV cases. Strengthen or set up Child Protection Units at all police and military stations, and have Child Protection Focal Points in all stages of the civilian and military justice system Implement programmes for behavioural change and rehabilitation of imprisoned perpetrators of sexual violence in accordance with juvenile justice procedures for child perpetrators.
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7	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)	Take into account the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction. Respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, taking into account the special needs of women, including their design. Consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and take into account the needs of their dependants in planning for DDR.	In consultation with women and women-led organisations, develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from violence, in particular to sexual violence against women and girls.	Ensure that DDR processes facilitate access to girls, boys and women associated with armed groups so as to promote responsiveness to children and women in the reintegration programmes.
8	Increased Participation of Women, CSOs and NGOs (Community Participation)	Ensure increased representation and participation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflict. UN Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys. Ensure that the UNSC Missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including thorough consultation with local and international women's groups.	Ensure consultation and effective representation of women's CSOs in the Peace Building Commission country specific configurations, as part of its wider approach to gender issues. Facilitate the equal and full participation of women at all levels of decision-making in prevention and resolution of conflict, maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace building.	Support the implementation of gender equality programmes aiming to transform the relationship between women and men in a sustainable and equitable manner, involving traditional and religious leaders, as well as women leaders at the grassroots level. Ensure that all girls and women abducted and kept as wives/sex slaves are released and reunified with their families.

9	Regional and International Obligations and Initiatives	All parties in armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians (Geneva Convention, 1949; Additional Protocol, 1977; Refugee Convention 1951 and Protocol 1967; the CEDAW, 1979 and the Optional Protocol, 1999; the CRC, 1989 and the two Optional Protocols, 2000; and the Rome Statute of the ICC.	Develop and implement policies, activities, and advocacy for the benefit of women and girls affected by sexual violence in armed conflict.	Ratify the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region. Domesticate the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children by reforming the Penal Codes to provide stiff punishment for crimes related to SGBV. Review discriminatory laws and provisions incompatible with effective implementation of the Protocol. Create a regional facility under the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Development, to prevent SGBV and assist survivors specifically in the area of training, legal assistance, medical treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors of sexual violence, including the perpetrators of SGBV. Put in place a special regional facility for training and sensitising judicial officers, police, military units, social workers, medical officers and all others who handle SGBV issues. Facilitate high level consultations on the fight against SGBV for high ranking military and police officials of the Great Lakes Region. With the assistance of the UN facilitate regional consultations on the fight against SGBV for traditional, religious and women leaders. Institute measures to stop child trafficking and child prostitution in the GLR by specifically addressing cross border regional networks that facilitate child trafficking. Put in place legislative and policy mechanisms to respond to vulnerabilities of children born out of rape and to women with pregnancy to benefit from maternal assistance and to those who do not, to be allowed to abort.
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10	The role of Development Partners and United Nations Agencies	The UN Secretary-General to include in the report to the UNSC progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls.	Develop and implement appropriate training programmes for all peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed by the UN to help them better prevent, recognise and respond to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians. Strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in UN peacekeeping operations. Heighten awareness and responsiveness of personnel in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police.	Provide financial and technical assistance to strengthen legal, judicial and medical response capacities to eradicate SGBV and end impunity in line with the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children and other international and regional instruments. Mobilize international political and financial support for the implementation of Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the GLR and its related Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children. Promote harmonization of international initiatives on SGBV in relation to national and regional contexts. Provide financial resources and technical capacities to the ICGLR to facilitate the coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children and the ICGLR Project on the Prevention and Fight against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Gender-Based Violence and Assistance to Victims. The UN and Peacekeeping Missions to assist governments to have sustainable legal, policy and institutional mechanisms and human resources to ensure continuity in the fight against SGBV. Ensure the deployment of an adequate peacekeeping force and the enforcement of their protection mandate. Establish specialised processes for SGBV in national judicial system and within transitional justice mechanisms to expedite prosecution of alleged perpetrators. Support the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of responses to SGBV at national, regional and international levels. Support the strengthening of national, regional and international judicial systems to help ensure all suspected perpetrators of sexual violence are brought before justice and that judicial decisions and relevant sentences are executed. Support and train peacekeeping forces in handling SGBV and other related cases.
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