



United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Country Questionnaire for the Fifteenth-Year Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action (BPFA+ 15)

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INTRODUCTION

Country Questionnaire for the Fifteenth-Year Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) +15

The adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) in 1995 ushered in a new era in terms of addressing women's empowerment and advancement. The inception of this Platform carried with it, a call for Governments to accelerate their efforts towards addressing gender inequality. In 2004, and in line with the BPFA, African member States reiterated their commitment to the provisions of the Platform and to gender equality in general. African member States committed themselves to addressing challenges as identified in the *Synthesis of the national progress reports on the implementation of the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action* (2004). The current review will therefore cover the extent to which countries have scaled up efforts, post the 7th African Regional Conference on Women (Beijing+ 10).

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly has mandated the UN Regional Commissions, including the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), to follow-up the implementation of the BPFA. At the recent meeting of the Committee on Women and Development (CWD), the process for the African review of the implementation of the Platform was presented to member States. This process was adopted with amendments during the CWD session in August 2008.

The process for the African review will be carried out by a number of stakeholders including the AU and UN Agencies. To ensure that a comprehensive review is undertaken, this questionnaire seeks to solicit information on the status of implementation of policies, programmes and legislation in the area of women's empowerment and advancement in your country. It will be appreciated if this questionnaire could be filled in a collaborative way and in consultation with all stakeholders involved in the implementation of activities related to the empowerment and advancement of women in your country. The national gender machinery is expected to coordinate the completion of this questionnaire and also provide documents supporting information provided.

The completed questionnaires will be analysed and summarized by ECA and the results will be published in the *synthesis report* of the regional report on Beijing+ 15. The report will form part of Africa's contribution to the global review and appraisal of the Beijing +15.

The ECA Executive Secretary would therefore appreciate it if you could submit the completed questionnaire to ECA through the REC and ECA Sub-Regional Office in your region, for onward transmission to:

**The OIC
African Centre for Gender and Social Development
Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Fax: 251 11 551 2785/ 4416**

Soft copies in MS Word format should also be emailed to the following address:

eleteane@uneca.org

The deadline for the submission of the report is **31 March 2009**

Thank you in advance for your keen collaboration.

ACRONYMS

ACHPR	African Charter on Human and People's Rights
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
BPFA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CWD	Committee on Women and Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Rights
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development (<i>held in Cairo Egypt in 1994</i>)
ICTs	Information Communication Technologies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGP	National Gender Policy
NDP	National Development Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SDGEA	Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UN	United Nations
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
VAW	Violence Against Women

PART 1: Enabling Environment

Preamble: In this section, countries assess the degree to which there is an enabling environment at country level for supporting effective implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action. This appraisal focuses on the following aspects of the creation of such an enabling environment for the implementation of the BPFA:

- a) Institutional Arrangements
- b) Commitment to CEDAW
- c) Commitment to continental level gender equality protocols
- d) Commitment to sub-regional level gender equality protocols
- e) Adoption of a national gender policy
- f) Emerging issues for Africa
- g) Integration of gender equality principles into national development strategies (NDS) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)

a) Institutional Arrangements for Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women

- 1.1** Have any institutional arrangements been put in place for promoting Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women in line with the strategic objectives for the BPFA, and recommendation from reviews of the BPFA. Yes No

If yes, please list the various institutional arrangements and mechanisms:

Institutional Arrangement	Year of Establishment	Function(s)
<i>The Ministry of Gender \Labour and Social Development was established in 1998 with a department of Gender, Culture and Community Development. Gender and Women Affairs was a division within the department.</i>	1998	<i>To promote Gender equality, cultural identity and community development</i>
<i>A separate Department for Gender and Women Affairs was created as a result of restructuring of the Ministry.</i>	July 2008	<i>To promote Gender equality and women empowerment</i>
<i>The Gender and Rights Subcommittee was established in 2006</i>	2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. To operationalise the Gender Management System.</i> <i>2. Provide oversight to gender mainstreaming in the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), (Uganda version of</i>

		<p><i>PRSP)</i></p> <p><i>3. To play an advisory role to the national machinery in mainstreaming gender and promoting women's rights across all sectors of government , private sector and civil society.</i></p>
<i>Established of Gender Based Violence (GBV) Reference Group</i>	2008	<i>To coordinate interventions and initiatives for GBV prevention and response.</i>
<i>The national Legislature 8th Parliament has established a stand alone Sessional Committee on Gender, Labour and Social Development</i>	2006	<i>It guides and monitors resource allocation to gender and women's rights programmes.</i>
<i>The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) was established by an Act of Parliament</i>	EOC Act of 2007	<i>This is a constitutional body to monitor and evaluate and ensure that policies, laws, plans, programmes activities, practices, traditions, cultures usages and customs of the public and private organisations are compliant with equal opportunities and affirmative action in favour of marginalised groups.</i>
<i>The Ruling party established the NRM Women's league</i>	2005	<i>To mainstream gender in the Party's</i>

d) Commitment to Relevant Sub-regional Level Policies and strategies

1.6 State the relevant sub-regional level policy or strategy and actions taken at country level

Instrument	Action taken at country level
Gender, Youth and Community Development Strategy for East African Community was formulated	Government of Uganda participated in the formulation of this strategy.

e) Adoption of a National Gender Policy

1.7 Has the Government developed a national gender policy or reviewed an existing one to conform to the BPGA+10 Recommendations?

(a) Reviewed Yes Year of adoption 2007 No

The Uganda Gender Policy of 1997 was reviewed in 2007

f) Emerging Issues for Africa

1.8 Has your Government adopted Gender Responsive Budgeting as a mechanism?

Yes Year of adoption 2003 No

1.9 What are the lessons learnt in formulating, implementing and monitoring the National Gender Policy?

- *Formulation requires extensive consultation to generate consensus and ownership.*
- *Policy is effectively implemented through actions of different stakeholders at various levels.*
- *There is a general assumption that gender mainstreaming by the National Machinery doesn't require funding.*

g) Integration of Gender Equality Principles in the NDS/ PRSP

1.10 Has the Government formulated a National Development Strategy (NDS) / PRSP?

NDS: Yes Year Being formulated No

PRSP: Yes Year 2004 No

The PEAP has been Uganda's PRSP, launched in 1997, reviewed in 2001 and 2004. PEAP has now been transformed into the National Development Strategy 2009 – 2014 with a theme; of Growth, Employment and Prosperity. Gender equality principles are integral in this plan.

If Yes, please indicate which of the following areas articulated in the NDS and budgeted for in the national programme of activities? (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

BPFA 12 Critical Areas of Concern	Gender Issues Articulated In the NDS/ PRSP	Gender Issues Budgeted for in the NDP
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
1. Women and Poverty	√	√
2. Women in the Economy	√	√
3. Education and training for women	√	√
4. Women and health	√	√
5. Violence Against Women	√	√
6. Women in Conflict Situations	√	√
7. Women in Power and Decision Making	√	√
8. Human rights of women	√	√
9. Women in the media	√	√
10. Women and the environment	√	√
11. The Girl Child	√	√
12. HIV/AIDS	√	√
Emerging Issues for Africa		
Financing for Gender Equality	√	√
Other (Specify)	<i>Social protection for vulnerable groups is gaining support and priority in formulating National development Plan.</i>	

1.12 Please rate availability of the following statistics and data in your country?

Very effective	Good	Average	Poor	Ineffective
1	2	3	4	5

Availability of gender statistics in following areas	Response				
	1	2	3	4	5
Sex disaggregate data on social issues (education, health)	√	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex disaggregate data on economic issues (production, income, trade, employment, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex disaggregate data on environmental issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex disaggregate data on Time-Use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statistics on GBV/Violence Against Women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Statistics for women in decision-making positions (cabinet, parliament, etc.)	√	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.13 How effective is the dissemination strategy of Gender Statistics in your country?

Very effective	Good	Average	Poor	Ineffective
1	2	3	4	5

1.13.1 Does it involve use of ICT? Yes

No

Please elaborate: _

Dissemination is done through booklets written in English and distributed to a few government offices; policy makers, learners and programme implementers. It is a new initiative and there are no popular versions. Plans are under way to disseminate this information through ICT and other languages.

PART 2: Review of the 12 Critical Areas of Concern and other Emerging Issues

Preamble: Part 2, provides a set of guiding questions that can be used to assess a country's performance against expected actions to be taken by governments as stipulated in the BPFA for 1995. All the 12 critical areas of concern are covered. Countries will also review their performance against cross cutting and emerging issues for the BPFA for Africa.

Section 1: Women and Poverty

a) Measures taken by government empower women and reduce poverty

2.1.1 Indicate actions taken by your government through review of macro policies, development of new legal framework and other socio-economic measures and strategies all aimed at empowering women and reducing their level of poverty. (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Reallocation of public spending in favour of programmes and projects aimed at empowering women	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>PEAP implementation was focused on pro-poor growth.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The National Advisory Services (NAADS) is an agricultural extension programme started in 2001 to offer advisory services to farmers on modern agriculture practices and to organise farmers into groups and associations for the purpose of collective marketing.</i> • <i>A NAADS Poverty and Gender Strategy was formulated in 2004 to guide the programme on more effective poverty and gender targeting positive impact on the well-being of the poor</i>

			<p><i>especially rural women. Women are the majority of beneficiary farmers with an estimated 60% of farmer group members nation wide (2007)</i></p> <p><i>The Prosperity For All (PFA) programme is government's overall policy framework which include initiatives to support rural and urban households set up small and medium scale enterprises in recognition of the fact that most poor households earn incomes from enterprises based at household's level.</i></p> <p><i>The Local Government Development Programme (LGDP) has been the main funding modality for development budget. To access grants from the LGDP Local government needs to meet some basic criteria one of them on gender mainstreaming</i></p>
Design social protection tools (gender-sensitive safety nets in favour of women and girls)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>An initiative is underway to promote social budgeting and establish a social protection scheme</i>	<i>In 2005, the Uganda Social Budgeting Partnership Initiative (USBPI) was established to advocate for increased focus on social sectors in terms of budget efficiency to ensure that Uganda reaches the MDG targets. A study was undertaken and published in 2007 with proposals for measures to streamline social budgeting into district budgets.</i>
Provision of services (training, legal services, credit) to women to enable them to start up businesses.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Government priority programmes are focused towards service provision to rural population especially</i>	<i>Government is implementing a rural Financial services strategy under the PFA programme with the aim of increasing access to credit by the rural population to enhance their livelihood choices. Under the strategy, communities are organised into savings and credit cooperatives</i>

		women.	(SACCO) from which members can access credit and develop saving culture. MGLSD in collaboration with MOLG and CSOs conduct training capacity building and awareness raising on gender equality and gender budgeting to women leaders, Local Leaders and technical Staff of Local Governments.
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.1.2 For the critical area of Concern “Women and Poverty”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to empower women and reduce poverty. (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective Result Based Management mechanism	Yes	
Involvement of men and boys	Yes	
Capacity Building	Yes	
Gender and ICTs for women and poverty	Yes	
Food security	Yes	
Financing gender equality to reduce poverty	Yes	

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- *Government of Uganda has established various mechanisms to improve efficiency and effectiveness of all public expenditure so as to realize values for money in service delivery. Sector working Groups take the lead in formulating sector investment plans and reporting annually through Sector review and Budget Framework Paper. Ministries report annually to Parliament through presentation of Ministerial Policy Statement, since 2007, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development publishes a Poverty Status Report.*
- *Training to enhance the gender analytical capacity of key stakeholders at national and local government levels has been undertaken by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and CSOs. Efforts are on going to target the stakeholders involved in formulating the new National Development Plan.*
- *Under the PMA implementation, the PMA Poverty and Gender Sub-Committee has pioneered a gender media campaign since 2006 to encourage household members, particularly men and boys to support and engage in household agriculture production primarily undertaken by women.*
- *The National ICT Policy framework commits to integrate gender concerns in developing the ICT sectors to contribute to national development, hence addressing of the gender digital divide CSO and private Sector.*
- *Food security is a primary goal of Uganda’s poverty reduction strategy (PEAP) implementation from 1977 – 2008. PEAP second Pillar was on increasing income of the poor through high agricultural growth and increased non-formal employment especially in the rural areas where the majority of the poor and women live. The plan for modernization of Agriculture (PMA) has been implemented since 2000 with the approach of targeting subsistence farmers to increase their share of marketed output and addressing their food security needs. The National Food & Nutrition*

Strategy (2005) focuses on addressing the needs of various nutritionally vulnerable groups and ensuring gender responsive targeting.

- *Recognition has been given to the gender dimension of poverty in Uganda and their implications for the economy and society. Government has been pro-active in addressing important gender issues through its poverty reduction policy frameworks namely the PEAP and the corresponding PRSC programme. Since the Financial year (FY) 2005/06, it is a requirement for ministries and Local Government to show how their budgets will address the issues of gender equality.*

Section 2: Education and training for women

a) Measures taken by government for education and training of women

2.2.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure education and training of women. *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Elimination of barriers that hinder boys and girls' access to education	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>1. Continuing Universal Primary Education and Introduction of Universal Secondary Education in 2007 have contributed to narrowing enrolment disparities in primary and secondary education</i></p> <p><i>2. Introduction of bursaries to bright needy students in secondary schools in selected districts.</i></p> <p><i>3. Continued basic education to children in hard to reach areas, pastoral communities and other disadvantaged children</i></p>	<p><i>1. Nearly an equitable enrolment in primary school for girls and boys 49.0% and 50.1% respectively in 2008</i></p> <p><i>Transition rate from primary to secondary increased from 46% in 2007 to 69% in 2008</i></p> <p><i>5,760 bright needy students benefited from bursaries of which more than 50% are girls in S.2, S.3 & S.4 in 2007/2008.</i></p> <p><i>In 2007 45.8% boys and 53.9% girls from hard to reach areas benefited from basic education.</i></p>
Measures to increase tertiary enrolment and retention of women and girls, especially in sciences, mathematics and technology-related disciplines	Yes	<i>It's a government policy to promote science education and has encouraged girls to take practical courses like computer sciences, carpentry and electrical and mechanical engineering</i>	<p><i>Construction of classrooms, laboratories and libraries in selected girls schools in 2007/08</i></p> <p><i>2. Female scholarship initiative at the Makerere University level to increase female enrolment in the science disciplines through.</i></p> <p><i>i) 70% of the awards reserved for science disciplines against 30% for the humanities and to date. 233 female students have benefited from the scheme and of these 150 pursued science related subjects.</i></p>

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes	
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes	
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes	
Capacity Building	Yes	
Gender and ICTs for women and education	Yes	
Addressed food security issues	Yes	
Financing gender equality education and training of women	Yes	

If you have responded “yes” to the question above, please elaborate:

- *The policies in the sector are gender responsive. A Gender in Education Policy has been drafted. The Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) 2004 – 2015 together with the presidential elections manifesto (2006) all emphasized gender equality as one of the equity issues to be addressed in the promotion of education and training of women for improved well being and poverty reduction.*
- *The Sector has elaborated education management information System (EMIS) which provides data disaggregated by sex.*
- *Gender and Development training is undertaken for different categories of policy makers and implementers including teachers.*
- *School feeding programmes are implemented in areas facing difficult circumstances (Karamoja).*
- *ICT has been integrated in the school curriculum and e-governance for school management.*
- *Education sector continues to be a priority sector for Government funding.*

Section 3: Women and health

a) Measures taken by government for women and health

2.3.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure quality health services for women (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Copenhagen Declaration	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>As a signatory to the International Conference on Development and Population (ICDP) (1994) Government is committed to promotion of sexual and reproductive health rights by putting gender relations at the centre of health and population interventions.</i></p> <p><i>Government has revised the National Population Policy (2005) and the Road Map (2008) for accelerating the reduction of maternal and neo-maternal morbidity.</i></p> <p><i>Government has developed a social development plan</i></p>	<p><i>The Policy guides sectors to develop ICPD compliant programmes.</i></p> <p><i>The Social Sector Working Group has been established among other sector working groups.</i></p> <p><i>Funding for the social sector has been increased to 22.526 Billion in 2008/ 2009 from 9.45 Billion in 2004.</i></p>
Design and implement and monitor gender-sensitive health programmes, including affordable sexual and reproductive health care services and education for women and girls, and increase resources for women's health	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Government of Uganda has put in place gender sensitive health policies and programmes, these include;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- the National Health Policy,</i> <i>- The Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP II)</i> <i>- The National Strategic Framework for HIV/AIDs</i> <i>- The Population Policy and the Universal Primary and secondary Education Policies.</i> 	<p><i>National minimum health care packages and theatre facilities are available at health centre IV.</i></p> <p><i>Functioning referral system.</i></p>

		<p><i>- Sexual and reproductive health rights form one of the priority areas under the National Minimum Health Care package.</i></p> <p><i>- Public Health Care services are free.</i></p>	
<p>Reduce maternal morbidity and mortality, deal with health impacts of unsafe abortions, ensure that girls have continuing access to necessary health and nutrition information and services, and address harmful traditional practices that harm women and girls' health including female genital mutilation</p>	Yes	<p><i>Emergency obstetric care services were scaled up.</i></p> <p><i>Integrated reproductive health services; information and education programmes for women and sensitisation efforts to increase male involvement in family planning programmes, as well as provision of a range of family planning services.</i></p> <p><i>Awareness creation programmes on the effects of FGM on reproductive health of women and girls in affected districts</i></p>	<p><i>Increase deliveries in Health Centres from 24.4% in 2002/03 to 29% in 2005/06.</i></p> <p><i>Drop in maternal mortality rate from 505 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 435 per 100,000 in 2006</i></p> <p><i>Fertility rates dropped from 6.9% in 2000 to 6.4 in 2006</i></p> <p><i>Local Government ordinances against FGM have been put in place e.g. in Kapchorwa District.</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development working on formulating A National Strategy on FGM</i></p> <p><i>Legislation on FGM to be enacted.</i></p>
<p>Support interventions to curb the spread of malaria, cardiovascular diseases, STIs and cancer that affect women, including provision of free and subsidized reproductive health care services</p>	Yes	<p><i>The Government of Uganda put in place a Roll Back Malaria (RBM) initiative with specific focus on pregnant women and children under five years of age who have access to the most suitable and affordable combination of personal and community protective measures.</i></p> <p><i>Uganda malaria strategic plan 2005/6 – 2009/10 to address malaria in a sustainable manner.</i></p> <p><i>Integrated programming with Malaria control programmes and</i></p>	<p><i>Impact yet to be realised.</i></p>

		<p><i>HIV/AIDS programmes.</i></p> <p><i>Free STI testing and treatment in all Government facilities. Promotion of Adolescent Sexual and reproductive Health programmes, such as Health promoting schools initiatives, including sex education, counselling and life skills.</i></p> <p><i>However, cervical cancer screening is not yet widely available.</i></p> <p><i>Provision of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)</i></p> <p><i>Prompt effective treatment for malaria within 24 hours at onset of illness.</i></p> <p><i>Intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) to at least 60% of all pregnant women.</i></p> <p><i>Free ITNs to vulnerable population, subsidised sales of ITNs through non-profit organisations, commercial sales through the private sector.</i></p> <p><i>Behavioural change</i></p> <p><i>Communication and monitoring approaches regarding impact and adoption of ITNs and their improvements.</i></p>	
Medical school curriculums include gender-sensitive mandatory courses.	Yes	<i>Process for engendering the curriculum started in 2007.</i>	

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.3.2 For the critical area of Concern “Women and Health”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to ensure quality health for women. (Tick the appropriate response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes	
Involvement of men and boys	Yes	
Capacity Building	Yes	
Gender and ICTs for women and health	Yes	
Addressed food security issues	Yes	
Financing gender equality for women's health	Yes	
Provision of support for elderly women	Yes	
Provision of support for HIV/AIDS affected girls	Yes	

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- *The Health sector has on Health Management information system which tracks health service delivery and monitoring incidences of diseases.*
- *Male involvement in anti-natal care, including prevention of maternal to child transmission (PMTCT) has been stepped up and community sensitization.*
- *A programme to train health practitioners on gender and development is in place. A training manual for this purpose was developed.*
- *The health sector has formulated an ICT Policy.*
- *The National Food and Nutrition Strategy (2005) is being implemented.*
- *Health is a priority sector for government funding under the PEAP and also in the national development Plan (NDP) being formulated.*
- *Government has drafted a policy and Action Plan on older persons targeting both older women and men.*
- *The Policy on orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) and its implementation plan gives special focus to HIV/AIDS affected girls. OVC Programme has received priority funding under PEPEAR and Global Funds for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.*

Section 4: HIV/AIDS and its Gender Implications

a) National Institutional and Policy Framework

2.4.1 Has the Government put in place the institutional framework to address HIV/AIDS or adopted any recent strategies or measures including changes in legislation to address HIV/AIDS concerns?

Yes No

If yes, please indicate as follows:

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| | Yes | No |
| 1. Existence of an engendered national HIV/AIDS policy | √ | |
| 2. Engendered service delivery guidelines and standards | √ | |
| 3. Availability of adequate human resources | √ | |
| 4. Others (please specify): | | |

The National Multi-Sectoral Strategy has been engendered to address women and men, girls and boys concerns.

There are several service delivery guidelines and standards including voluntary counselling, antenatal services access which had been engendered.

Health service providers have been trained in managing and administering ARVs to the patients.

2.4.2 Has your government established, enforced and monitored strict legal frameworks to address the vulnerability of girls and women

Yes No

If Yes give details

The Panel Code Act (CAP 120) has recently been amended to cover the offences of simple and aggravated defilement. The latter is an offence committed on a minor and also when the perpetrator is HIV positive.

Cabinet has recently (March 2009) approved the Domestic Violence Bill for further debate in Parliament.

b) HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment Strategy

2.4.3 Has the Government adopted any recent measures and strategies including changes in legislation as part of the country's HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment strategy?

HIV Prevention and Treatment Strategies	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Counselling and voluntary testing	Yes	<i>Voluntary counsel and Testing is high on the prevention agenda</i>	

		<i>A communication strategy to sensitize the population</i>	
Male and female condom availability and use	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Targeted intervention to women and other vulnerable groups	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Introduction of the female condom and continued promotion of the use of the male condom</i>	
Prevention of mother to child transmission	Yes	<i>Expansion of the prevention of mother to child transmission (PMCT) beyond saving the unborn child to include quality antenatal care, ARVS for HIV Positive mothers and counselling.</i>	
Provision of antiretroviral therapy	Yes	<i>Improvement in access and management of ARVS</i>	<i>Access to ARVS since 2003 to 2008 stand at 12,577 for children and 129499 for adults (female – 83,550 and male 45,949)</i>
Behaviour change communication	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Village Health teams have been trained to offer services to the community.</i>	
Medical, psychological and social care to HIV/AIDS victims	Yes	<i>A communication strategy is being drafted to sensitize the population on the importance of HIV testing and counselling.</i> <i>ABC strategy has been promoted as a prevention strategy</i>	
Home based care	Yes	<i>Government has supported various CSO to provide home based care for HIV/AIDS affected persons in communities.</i>	<i>People living with HIV/AIDS have accessed care within their communities.</i>
Other (please specify)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>To reduce the cost of ARVs and anti - malarial drugs,</i>	

		<i>Government of Uganda has worked in partnership with private sector company – Quality Chemicals to produce ARVs and ACTs</i>	
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Section 5: Violence Against Women

a) Measures taken by government for elimination of violence against women

2.5.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure elimination of violence against women (*Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No'*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Legal sanctions for violence against women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Penal Code Act amended, Bill on Domestic Violence passed at cabinet level, soon to be tabled in Parliament.</i>	
Enacted or reinforced country legislation to punish offenders and support women subjected to violence with justice and legal services	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Constitutional Provisions sections of penal code Amendment of penal code Act Cap. 120 to create new offences of simples aggregated defilement</i>	
Mainstreamed gender perspectives in all policies and laws related to VAW	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Advocacy for law reform in the area of gender equality and women advancement.</i>	
Women with disabilities have access to information on services for violence against women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Public awareness on VAW is undertaken targeting all categories of the population including women with disability</i>	
Provide well funded shelters and relief support for girl and women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is in the process of establishing SGBV recovery Centre to serve as a model for similar centres to be established in all government referral hospitals</i>	
Promote research, collect data and compile statistics on domestic violence	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>GBV data bank established, statistics from</i>	

		<i>Police compiled periodicall. MGLSD is coordinating the task of undertaking a comprehensive SGBV situation analysis study in collaboration with Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)</i>	
Measures aimed at preventing sex tourism and trafficking	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Prevention of trafficking in person's Bill has been tabled in Parliament (2008) A desk study on Gender and Human Trafficking was carried to inform policy makers and legislators on possible actions.</i>	
Encourage the media to examine the impact of gender role stereotyping including those encouraged by commercial advertising.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>The media has been identified as a key agent for changing behaviour to respect women's rights. Community based media campaigns against SGBV have been carried out in five districts. Media personnel have been trained in SGBV reporting. An intensive media campaign is undertaken every year to mark 16 days of activism against SGBV</i>	Public awareness on this issue is now high and cases are being reported to Police

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.5.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Violence Against Women*”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to ensure elimination of violence against women. (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality for violence against women	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- *The MGLSD plans to develop a National SGBV Policy and Action Plan based on the findings of the national SGBV situation analysis.*
 - *MGLSD has established a computer based SGBV statistical data base to facilitate routine collection, analysis and storage of data on the nature, magnitude, survivors and perpetrators of SGBV.*
 - *Involvement of men and boys – men’s groups have been incorporated in activities to prevent violence against women in the several projects to prevent violence against women. A total of 900 men have been mobilised to form male action groups*
-
- *Capacity building activities for prevention and responding to SGBV have been undertaken e.g. target police, health personnel and community based services personnel as well as CSO?NGO personnel*
-
- *Funds for financing programmes to address for Violence Against Women have been secured from some Government and development Partners.*
-

Section 6: Women and Armed Conflict

a) Measures taken by government for protection of women in armed conflict situations: Emelang

2.6.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure elimination of violence against women (*Tick the box for which the answer is ‘Yes’ or leave box unchecked if answer is ‘No’*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Women’s voices in conflict prevention are heard and they are meaningfully involved in peace processes, including in the planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of refugee projects	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Government has formulated the Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) to guide recovery and development of Northern Uganda which is emerging out of conflict</i>	
Train women in conflict resolution, reconciliation and tolerance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Women and men have been involved in training for conflict resolution, consultations</i>	<i>Presence of a network of women and men trained in peace building to act as change agents in the community.</i>

Integration of a gender perspective in the resolution of armed and other forms of conflict	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Government's effort to end the 20 year conflict in Northern Uganda included appointing a negotiation team which included representation of women. The civil society women's peace coalition played a key role in bringing women's voices and issues to the table through peace campaign.</i>	Specific recognition given to women's crucial role in conflict resolution and rebuilding the affected community women given observer communities. Women given observer states on negotiating team (February 2008)
Investigate and punish policy, security and armed forces involved in acts of VAW	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>All Ugandan's are bound by the constitution to respect and uphold to provision. Violation of Laws apply to all and perpetrators of Violence Against Women (VAW) are persecuted according to Ugandan Laws.</i>	
Protect the safety and integrity of women refugees	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Train military officials on the human rights of women and measures to assist women refugees deal with the trauma of rape and rejection	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Implement provisions of UNSC Resolution 1325	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>An Action Plan on implementation of UN SCRS 1325 and 1820 (2008) has been formulated as government's commitment to pursue the objectives of these instruments. Action Plan has been disseminated.</i>	
Implement provisions of the AU Protocol on Women's Rights	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Although Government of Uganda has not ratified the African protocol, its provision is effected through implementation of legal and policy provision related to those of the protocol.</i>	
Ratified and domesticated international Conventions and Protocols	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Government of Uganda ratified CEDAW in 1985 and has prepared and submitted periodic reports to the CEDAW Committee.</i>	<i>Ongoing legal reform including gender related legislations which are in line with CEDAW. The African Union protocol and other women's rights standard/ instruments.</i>

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.6.2 For the critical area of Concern "Women in armed conflict", please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to protect women in armed conflict. (Tick the appropriate response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes	
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes	
Involvement of men and boys	Yes	
Capacity Building	Yes	
Gender and ICTs for women in armed conflict situations	Yes	
Addressed food security issues	Yes	

Financing gender equality for women in armed conflict	Yes	
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If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- *Gender responsive indicators have been indicators have been incorporated in the PEACE recovery on development Plan (PRDP) and proposals made to generate sex disaggregated data within the monitoring systems of the PRDP*
- *Formulation of the PRDP took a participatory approach with consultation meetings conducted with all community members to contribute ideas to the resettlement process.*
- *The PRDP has a strategic objective for rebuilding and empowering communities to plan and implement community based initiatives.*
- *Revitalization for the economy is another key intervention for the communities emerging out of conflict. Food continues to be distributed to communities still unable to produce their own food and Government is supporting the revival of forming through the provision of planting material and agricultural implements.*
- *MGLSD is working with office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to ensure that gender responsive interventions are incorporated into the PRDP implementation framework, and hence budgeted for.*

Section 7: Women and the Economy

a) Measures taken by government for women and economy

2.7.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure full participation of women in the economy. (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
<p>Adopt and enact laws that guarantee an equal access to employment opportunities and social protection benefits.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p><i>Enactment of Labour Laws which protect employment</i></p>	<p>a) The employment Act of 2006 contains a number of provisions that protect the rights of women in employment. These include:</p> <p><i>Prohibition of sexual harassment in employment and requiring employers to put in place measures to prevent it.</i></p> <p><i>Prohibition of employment of children</i></p> <p><i>Increment of maternity leave from 45 calendar days to 60 working days.</i></p> <p><i>Provision of 4 days paternity leave.</i></p> <p><i>Women in formal employment have benefited from the provision of this Act since 2006.</i></p> <p><i>Government through the Ministry of Gender,</i></p>

			<i>Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) is proposing to establish social protection interventions in communities involving programmes of targeted cash transfers.</i>
Ensure equal access to capital and trade opportunities.			<i>2008 – Evaluation study commissioned by MGLSD to assess the effectiveness for gender response strategies undertaken during implementation of PEAP (1997 – 2008)</i>
Build capacity in gender-sensitive economic analysis.	Yes	<i>Developing a data and information based on gender and economic growth</i>	<i>2008 – Analytical study to assess the macro economic implications of reducing gender inequality based on macro and micro level information. The study was commissioned by MFDEP to provide evidence based recommendation for improved policy making in the new National Development Plan (NDP)</i>
Ratified and domesticated International Conventions that guarantee the participation of women in the economy	Yes	<i>Integration of CEDAW and ILO Convention Principles in the Employment Act, Uganda Gender Policy and Draft</i>	<i>Government of Uganda ratified CEDAW in 1985 and ILO conventions; 100 & 111</i>

		<i>Employment Policy</i>	<i>Uganda's constitution holds the principle of equality and protection of the economic rights of men and women with regards to employment opportunities, rights to safety and health and freedom from discrimination.</i>
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.7.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Women and the Economy*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to ensure equal participation of women in the economy. (Tick the appropriate response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes	
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes	
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes	
Involvement of men and boys	Yes	
Capacity Building	Yes	
Gender and ICTs for women and the economy	Yes	
Addressed food security issues	Yes	
Financing gender equality for women and the economy	Yes	

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- *Government's main Policy thrust is to ensure inclusive participation in formation of policies and programmes that promote gender equality and foster a more efficient development process.*
- *Gender commitments were integrated in the PEAP results and policy matrix as well as the poverty reduction support credit (PRSC) matrix. Both matrices were renewed annually during the period of PEAP implementation.*
- *A significant outcome of effort to promote financing for gender equality is the level of importance that gender has taken in resource allocation.*
- *A guideline for gender mainstreaming as attached to the budget call circular for all sectors and Local Government to consider gender and equity concerns in their annual budgets.*

c) **Section 8: Women, governance, power and decision making**

a) **Measures taken by government on women governance, power and decision-making**

2.8.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure meaningful participation and involvement of women in power and decision-making. (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Encourage and promote stronger representation of women in political and diplomatic circles	Yes	<i>Continued implementation of the affirmative action provision in the Constitution and various laws</i>	<i>Outcome of the 2006 election reflected a 35% increase in the number of Parliamentary members from 75 in 2001 to 100 in 2006 out of a total of 333 members of Parliament. Women members of Parliament have increased representation on the various committee of Parliament as Chairpersons and Deputy Chairpersons (5 women MPs head Parliamentary Committee while 9 are deputies)</i>
Encourage greater involvement of women, in particular indigenous women, in decision-making processes	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Support research to help identify adequate ways and means to politically empower women			

b) **Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA**

2.8.2 For the critical area of Concern “Women in power and decision making”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to ensure equal participation of women in power and decision-making. (Tick the appropriate response)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Institutional mechanisms in place	Yes	
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes	
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes	
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes	
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes	
Gender and ICTs for women	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- *Institutional Mechanism in place include establishment of the Equal Opportunity Commission quotas for women in Local Councils. The National Women Council provide a forum for women to participate in development.*
- *Government policies and implementation modalities include the Uganda Gender Policy (2007) which upholds the principles of affirmative action.*
- *The Water and Sanitation Sector encourages women’s participation in decision making on issues of water supply and sanitation management through an affirmative action provision for 50% representation of women on water user committees*
- *Monitoring and evaluation tools are a component of sector plans and programmes.*
- *There is increased availability of sex disaggregated data through research and analysis of survey data.*
- *Capacity building for women in leadership and decision making is a key intervention of the women parliamentarians lobby group (UWOPA) and several CSOs.*
- *Government of Uganda has supported the appointment of women to high profile positions in the United Nations System, regional bodies, including the African Union and East African Community. Ugandan women are now appointed to several key posts.*
- *Women have become more visible in the various ranks of the Diplomatic Service and Government is supportive of their career development through family and gender friendly terms of service such as permitting spouses to serve in the same mission outside Uganda.*
- *Establishment of the Equal Opportunities Commission by an Act of Parliament of 2007, when fully operational. The Commission will implement the function of monitoring compliances with equal opportunities and affirmative action for women and other marginalized groups.*

Section 9: Human rights of women

a) Measures taken by government for human rights of women

2.9.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to protect human rights of women. (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Report on schedule to the Committee on CEDAW	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>The National Action Plan for implementing CEDAW was prepared in 2007.</i></p> <p><i>The Combined 4th, 5th and 6th Country Status Report was prepared.</i></p>	<p><i>National Action Plan for CEDAW.</i></p> <p><i>Combined 4th, 5th and 6th Country Status Report</i></p>
Publicise information on national, regional and international mechanisms for seeking redress of HR abuse	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		
Embody the principle of the equality of men and women in country legislation and strengthen development of programmes to protect the human rights of women	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Amendment of the Land Act to include sections that includes protection for the rights of women to own. Use and inherit land.</i></p> <p><i>Splitting the DRB into two pieces of legislation to provide for civil Christian Hindu and Bahai marriages; and Islamic marriages and divorce.</i></p> <p><i>Enactment of the EOC Act 2007 and national EOC policy</i></p>	<p><i>Land Amendment Act 2004</i></p>
Translate to user friendly language information relating to the equal status of women including relevant protocols	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Continued dissemination of the simplified versions of CEDAW and BPPA.</i></p>	

Ratified and domesticated International and African Conventions and Protocols that guarantee the human rights of women		<i>Uganda ratified the CEDAW without reservations in 1985</i>	<i>Uganda's Commitment to adhere to the provisions of the CEDAW has been demonstrated by the submission of country status reports 1992, 1999, 2002 and 2009</i> <i>Declaration on people with disabilities which covers women with disabilities.</i>
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b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.9.2 For the critical area of Concern “*Human rights of women*”, please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to protect human rights of women in decision-making. *(Tick the appropriate response)*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- ***CEDAW Action Plan, National Action Plan on Women and the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Resolution 1325 and Goma Declaration.***
- ***Sex Disaggregated Data is available in the Uganda Bureau of Statistics.***
- ***Formation of men’s advocacy groups in the GBV target districts has increased their involvement to build their capacity.***
- ***Police training has been going on as well as a review of police training curriculum.***
- ***A ministry for ICT was established and a Rural Communications Development Fund was set up.***

- *Food and nutrition policy and strategy are in place. Food security has been emphasized and elevated as a right and priority by government. Agriculture sector gets more funding because it is linked to food security and the zoning of geographical areas for food production is meant to ensure increased production an food security.*
-

Section 10: Women in media

a) Measures taken by government for human rights of women

2.10.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure effective participation of women in media (*Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No'*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Measures that support research on women and media and ensure women's access to and participation in media	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Formation of media associations	Formation of "Uganda Media Women Association (UMWA) in mid 90s.
Promote gender-aware media policies and gender balance in appointments at all levels of the media	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy on recruitment of staff in the print and electronic media	The policy on recruitment of staff to different media houses encourage women to apply for jobs
Encourage and recognise women's media networks	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Free association of women in media liberalisation of the media in Uganda	Policy to form media outlets and associations is gender sensitive Policy on liberalisation of the media
Encourage the participation of women in the development of professional guidelines and codes of conduct for media	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National consultations on media policy and legislations	Full participation of both women and men is sought during the consultations on media policy and legislation
Promote gender sensitive research and implementation of a strategy of information, education and communication and support research on women and the media	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Putting in place the ICT Policy Institution of a Ministry responsible for I.C.T	Implementation of ICT Ministry
Enforcement of provisions of the World Summit on the Information Society			

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.10.2 For the critical area of Concern "Women in media", please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to promote equal participation of women in media (*Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Institutional mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded “yes” to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

Institutional mechanisms in place

The government of Uganda has put an enabling environment in the following ;

- ICT policy
- Employment policy
- Access to information law
- A ministry responsible for ICT

Effective policy development and implementation

The policies which are in place are being implemented

Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place

There is a monitoring and coordination unit in the office of the Prime Minister that coordinates the implementation of all government policies and programmes

Availability of sex disaggregated data

Capacity Building

The Ministry of ICT, office of the Prime Minister, Uganda Media Council, Uganda Media Women houses carry out workshops, seminars and arrange other training sessions for their staff

Food security issues

The media is used to sensitize the population

- about food security
- on food and nutrition policy strategy
- there is a programme of providing food to HIV/Aids infected and affected persons
- Government of Uganda as a right ensures the provision of food to the population
- There is a policy on zoning of agricultural crops according to ecological zones to ensure improved food production

Financing gender equality

UN Agencies are considering basket funding for gender and women empowerment

All the work ministry of gender Labour and Social Development is doing is for financing gender equality

Section 11: Women and the environment

a) Measures taken by government on women and the environment

2.11.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure beneficial participation of women in the environment. *(Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Measures integrating gender in the design and implementation of environmental sound resource management, especially in rural areas	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Women's positions on water user committees are compulsory.</p> <p>IEC materials on environment issues have been developed and translated into local languages</p> <p>Tree planting has been identified as a key activity.</p> <p>Environment has been identified by government as one of the cross cutting issues.</p> <p>Water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) campaign was launched.</p>	
Measures to engender MDG 7, empower women as producers and consumers to ensure effective environmental actions	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Identification of gender focal point persons in line ministries to guide in gender mainstreaming .</p> <p>Farm income enhancement and forestry conservation project gives loans to start projects.</p> <p>Environmental health programme in collaboration with AMREF</p> <p>Agricultural loans have been given to women groups through government programmes and microfinance institutions</p> <p>Exchange visits for NAADS groups</p>	
Provide technical assistance to women in sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, small enterprises, trade and industry	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Mobilisation by NAADS extension workers	

		Rural financial strategy	
		Plan for modernisation of Agriculture	
Evaluate policies and programmes in terms of environmental impact and women's equal access to and use of natural resources	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	The livestock census conducted by UBOS.	
		The local government assessment	

b) Addressing Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues for BPFA

2.11.2 For the critical area of Concern "Women and the environment", please indicate if any of these issues were address in efforts to promote equal participation and benefit in the environment. *Tick the appropriate response)*

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If you have responded "yes" to any of the questions above, please elaborate:

- There have been joint sector reviews of the various sectors to identify cross cutting issues.
- The NAADS, the farm income enhancement project MFIs and SACCOs all provide capacity building as a package for all active clients.
- The PEAP 2004 has environment as a cross cutting issue under each of the pillars
- The Rural Electrification Strategy is meant to reduce pressure on the environment as a source of fuel.
- Appropriate technology through energy saving stoves aims at reducing pressure on the environment.
- The cabinet directive for all line ministries to create a budget line for UCT and the e-government strategy framework 2000
- Access to information Act 2005
- There is a government plan to provide access to public telephone in rural areas by 2010

Section 12: The girl child

a) Measures taken by government on the girl child

2.12.1 Indicate actions taken by your government to ensure beneficial participation of women in the environment. (Tick the box for which the answer is 'Yes' or leave box unchecked if answer is 'No')

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	If Yes Indicate Specific Actions Undertaken at Country Level	Give Brief Description of Concrete Results Achieved and when (year)
Eliminate injustice and obstacles related to inheritance by girl children	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The children Act (59) does not discriminate children left by the deceased on the basis of sex. All children should be treated equally	The local councils are responsible for assisting in the distribution of property to ensure proper distribution of property to all children without discrimination.
Enact and enforce legislation protecting girls from all forms of VAW and ensure marriage is by young women's consent	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- The children's Act prohibits all forms of abuse against children Juvenile Justice Programme in place 2007/2008	(i) Draft bill on marriage and divorce has been approved by cabinet (2008) (ii) The Domestic Violence Bill has been approved by cabinet (2008) (iii) There has been revision of laws on Child Labour and Child Trafficking (i) Renovation of existing Child Rehabilitation Centre in Mbale (Eastern) and Fortportal 2008 (south western). (ii) Established two Rehabilitation centres in Gulu and Arua 2008 (northern Uganda)
Implement policies, plans and programmes for the survival, protection, development and advancement of the girl child	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(a) National strategy on Girl Child Education to increase quality education for boys and girls, retention of girl children in school for the primary education years and reduce on absenteeism.	i) Reduction in pupil : textbook ratio from 6:1 in 2000 to 3:1 in 2003 ii) Improved sanitation from a pupil : stance ratio of 700:1 in 1997 to 96:1 in 2000, with one third schools having separate facilities
		b) Non-formal education centres established to cater for children out of school	Enrolment in non formal education centres were at 45.8% boys and 53.8% in 2007
		(c) Orphans and vulnerable children policy in place in 2004	(i) Expanded strategic plan of intervention for the OVC policy in place in 2008 to cater wholistically for the education, health , legal support, care and protection, psycho-social support , social – economic and food security for the OVCs (ii) District strategic OVC plans in place 2008

Ongoing research on the situation of the girls and realignment of policies and programmes	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Many researches have been conducted on child labour , child trafficking defilement by development partners and child related NGOs.	i) Review of the policies on child labour and child trafficking 2007 ii) Penal code amended to address defilement and any other form of violence against children.
Develop and adopt curricula, teaching materials and textbooks to improve the self image, lives and work opportunities of girls	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The government's National strategy on girl child education focuses among other things on developing gender sensitive education materials.	Handbook for school teachers on Mainstreaming gender in education has been developed 2008.
Facilitate the equal provision of appropriate services and devices to girls with disabilities	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(a) There is an approved government policy on disability 2006 emphasising affirmative action for women and girls in all spheres of social economic and political affairs	i) A draft National Action plan in 2008 in place (2008) to implement the policy ii) a disability section created in Ministry of Health to assess the magnitude of the disability and provide appropriate assistive devices 2007 (iii) Education Act 2006 in place for special attention of children with disabilities iv) Access to information Act 2006 in place that recognises sign language as a language v) Person with disabilities Act 2006 in place to emphasize accessibility of persons with disabilities i.e. blind, physically handicapped, deaf blind etc
		(b) Special Needs Education Centre established a Kyambogo in 2000.	(i) A department of Special Needs Education Guidance and Counselling created in Ministry of Education to oversee the Education of children with Disabilities ii) Uganda Dictionary on sign language was approved 2002 iii) Separate sanitary facilities in schools for boys and girls with disability emphasized as a policy (2000)

2.12.2 For the critical area of Concern “*The girl child*”, please indicate if any of these issues were addressed in efforts to promote the rights of the girl child. *Tick the appropriate response*)

Specific Measures/Actions Taken in the Following Areas	Response	Response
Effective policy development and implementation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluation tools and mechanisms in place	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sex disaggregated data	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Involvement of men and boys	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity Building	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gender and ICTs	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Food security issues	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Financing gender equality	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

b) Ratification or domestication of relevant global protocols

2.12.2 Has your country ratified and domesticated the Convention on the Rights of the child?

Ratified

Yes

Domesticated

Yes

If you have responded “yes” to the question above, please elaborate:

A National report on progress in the implementation of the CRC was presented in Geneva in 2008.

PART 3: Review on key Achievement, Challenges and Lessons Learnt

Overall, what do you view as your key achievement, challenges and lessons learnt in your efforts to implement the BPPA at country level. For each of the three items highlight 4 priority.

Key Achievement in implementing the BPPA

1. Affirmative action for women in leadership and decision making organs increased the number of women in leadership positions and thus there is a critical mass of women in the National Assembly (30%)
2. Gender mainstreaming has started to yield results in Uganda through the efforts by sectors and line Ministries to formulate and implement gender responsive policies and strategies in line with the Uganda Gender Policy. Examples include the Water sector Gender Strategy, presently being updated, the Draft Gender in Education Policy (2008), the integration of gender concerns in the Health sector Strategic Plan and National Health Policy, the Justice Law and Order Sector Gender Policy, the Roads sub sector Gender Policy and the Gender Equity Budgeting Guidelines issued to all sectors and Local Governments by Ministry of Finance. At Local Government level, gender mainstreaming

is one of the assessment criteria for which local governments are assessed in order to qualify for accessing the Local Government Development Grant (LGDP)

3. A gender sensitive Constitution has contributed to the reform of laws such as the Penal Code Acts which was amended to cover the offences of simple and aggravated defilement. Bills pending enactment by Parliament include the Domestic Violence Bill and the Marriage and Divorce Bill. Trafficking in Persons Bill was passed by Parliament in April 2009 and now pending assent by the President. Through advocacy, some legislations have been enacted and legal precedents set (as indicated in previous sections) that protect and promote women's human rights.
4. Capacity building for women in political participation has resulted in an increased number of women standing in competitive politics.

5. There have been significant improvements in key reproductive health indicators for example maternal mortality ratio reduced from 505/100,000 in 2000 to 435/100,000 in 2006.

6. Universal Primary Education (UPE), Universal Secondary Education (USE) and Affirmative Action for girls in public universities have led to increased numbers of women and girls at this level. For instance at the primary level the enrolment rates have reached gender parity. At Makerere University female enrolment increased from 42% in 2004 to 46% in 2008.

5.0 Key Lessons Learnt in Implementing the BPF

1. Strong leadership (by the National Gender Machinery and designated development partner agencies) and functional coordination mechanisms are essential for pooling and ensuring effective utilization of the meagre resources available for gender mainstreaming through joint programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
 2. Given the multi-dimensional and multi-level nature of gender issues, strategic identification of priorities is necessary for policy and programme action;
 3. Availability of sex and gender disaggregated data is critical for effective mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment in policies and development programmes;
 4. Linking gender mainstreaming strategies to national development frameworks increases visibility of gender issues and leverages support for key interventions;
 5. Numbers of women in leadership and decision making positions are critical but not sufficient conditions for achieving gender equality and women's empowerment;
 6. Gender mainstreaming has to be backed by specific targeting through women's programmes to ensure that women specific concerns are addressed.
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6.0 Key Challenges in implementing the BPF

1. Financing gender equality programmes in developing countries is a challenge in view of the fact that there are so many competing demands for resources to finance other areas of development.

2. Effective coordination between the different arms of the National Gender Machinery i.e. CSO, Parliament, Sector Ministries and the Academia is not an easy task, hence requiring concerted efforts by all stakeholders.

3. Considerable time is required to realize results from gender mainstreaming and hence the need for consistent and continuous sensitization.

4. There is still need to enhance capacity for positive attitude change on gender equality among policy makers, planners and project implementers.

5. Gender machineries are chronically under-funded and as a result, targeted gender equality interventions have a limited coverage (usually donor aided pilot projects covering less than 10% of districts and 1% of lower local governments).

6. The qualitative nature of some gender outcomes makes it difficult to monitor through measurable indicators. Data and information to facilitate monitoring and evaluation is also not readily available.

Final Note:

Are there any relevant issues that were not covered in the questionnaire? If yes, what are your views, comments and observations on these issues?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!