

WOMEN COUNT

Security Council Resolution 1325:
Civil Society Monitoring Report 2012



**A project of
the Global Network
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**Afghanistan, Colombia,
Democratic Republic of
Congo, Fiji, Liberia, Nepal,
Netherlands, Philippines,
Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South
Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka,
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Republic of Uganda

Authors:

Robinah Rubimbwa, Goret Komurembe (Center for Women in Governance)

Researchers:

Robinah Rubimbwa, Goret Komurembe, Edwins Twijukireho, Joy Mukisa, Clare Atwine Karema, David Labeja Otto, Rachael Okuja, Michael Mukasa, Goretie Arego, Prudence Atukwatse, Joanita Kako Davina, Judith Jezaho and Grace Amito

Organization:

Center for Women in Governance (CEWIGO)

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List of acronyms

ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ADF	Allied Democratic Front
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDO	Community Development Officer
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEWIGO	Centre for Women in Governance
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EASSI	East Africa Sub-regional Support Initiative
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoU	Government of Uganda
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICGLR	International Conference of the Great Lakes Region
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
Isis-WICCE	Isis- Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
LC	Local Council
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
NAP	National Action Plan for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration
NHP	National Health Policy
NRA	National Resistance Army
PRDP	Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (for northern Uganda)
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
SGBV	Sexual Gender-Based Violence
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
SV	Sexual Violence
TC	Town Council
TEWPA	Teso Women Peace Activists
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UPDF	Uganda People's Defense Forces
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UWONET	Uganda Women's Network
WTF	Women's Task Force

I. Uganda's profile on women, peace and security

A. Nature of the armed conflict

Over the past three decades, most of Uganda, including the North and North East, West Nile, Luwero Triangle, and the Rwenzori region has experienced violent civil and armed conflicts. The most devastating conflict was the over a 20 year insurgency of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) that affected communities across the northern and much of the eastern regions of the country, and resulted in hundreds of thousands of people dead, over 6,000 abducted children, and close to two million people internally displaced.¹ The security situation has improved after the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement, but the outcome of the peace talks remains largely unclear. However sections of the population in the conflict affected areas continue to suffer extreme poverty, displacement, child abuse, limited access to justice. In combination to societal factors and traditional practices, the already weakened position of women creates an ideal environment for increased incidents of Gender-based Violence (GBV).²

Since independence, Uganda has witnessed tyrannical and dictatorial rule and hand over of power through the gun. The situation has not been helped by emerging conflicts around resources often due to influence from international actors that exacerbate the divide between different national, religious and ethnic groups in the country.³ Uganda has also experienced conflict as a result of events in the Great Lakes Region. Uganda's geographical position places it at a crossroads of armed conflicts in Sudan, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and other countries within the Great Lakes Region.⁴ As a result, in addition to its own internal conflicts, Uganda has found itself involved in other inter and intra state conflicts on peacekeeping missions in South Sudan, Darfur and Somalia, or as an antagonist such as in the DRC, Rwanda and Somalia. Though no official government report has been published, many Ugandans are in fear that the August 2012 helicopter fighter jets crash on Mount Kenya might have been caused by enemy attack.⁵ In other cases, Uganda has also been a victim⁶ as was the case during the post-election conflict in Kenya.⁷

Furthermore, western Uganda experienced armed conflict from 2002 to 2007 as a result of activities by various rebel forces, some internal and others from Democratic Republic of Congo, including the Allied Democratic Front (ADF) which operated in the mountainous Rwenzori sub-region⁸ as well as rebel militias from the DRC that continue to fight the government in Kinsasha. South Western Uganda suffered from the war of 1978-79 that toppled Idi Amin, the former president who targeted the elite from the entire country during his murderous regime, but the region has also been host to numerous refugees from Rwanda (since 1950s), DRC, and now Somalia. The central region was central to the 1981-85 armed conflict that brought President Museveni to power. The whole of Uganda therefore is rightly described as a post-conflict state.

Uganda also continues to host large numbers of refugees from the various conflict-ridden areas in the Great Lakes Region. Isingiro district, one of the districts covered by the research team, hosts a permanent refugee camp with refugees from Rwanda, Somalia, and DRC. The recent conflict in the Eastern DRC between M23 rebels⁹ and the government has forced thousands of refugees to flee into Uganda. Civilians, mostly women and children, have been severely injured and about 260,000 people are thought to have been displaced by the conflict. A regional summit by the eleven Heads of State from the Great Lakes Region took place in the capital Kampala in July 2012 to strategize on how to resolve the conflict in DRC.¹⁰ The conflict in Somalia spilled over into Uganda on July 11, 2010, when the Al Qaida linked Shabab militias from Somalia planted bombs in Kampala that killed over 76 people, and the terrorist group has continued to be a security threat for Uganda.

There are also other security threats to Uganda. The country continues to face internal lawlessness and violence that comes during general elections and by elections in many of the districts where the different supporters turn to election violence in support of their candidate.¹¹ Other security threats now include the surge in Gender based Violence (GBV) especially sexual violence and particularly rape of young children, which the Uganda law refers to as defilement in the conflict areas. Other security threats include the habitual incursions by Karimojong warriors into the Teso region- where they rape, kill, destroy property and raid cattle. Sometimes the Ateso have been attacked while in the fields.

1 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development 2011: The Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325&1820 and the Goma Declaration

2 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development 2011: The Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325&1820 and the Goma Declaration

3 Peace Direct 2011: Insights on Conflicts; A Guide to Conflict and Peace building in Uganda

4 The countries of the Great Lakes region include Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, DRC Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and the Central African Republic

5 <http://www.weinformers.net/2012/08/17/updf-investigates-al-shabaab-role-in-uganda-crashed-planes/>. Accessed on 17th August 2012

6 Uganda depends on Kenya's transport infrastructure especially the port at Mombasa for imports and exports. During the election violence Ugandan truck drivers were targeted, their goods destroyed, and their trucks set ablaze. Uganda suffered an acute shortage of fuel which led to escalating commodity prices.

7 CEWIGO 2011: Monitoring implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda.

8 Karimojong are an ethnic group of agro-pastoral herders living in the North east of Uganda bordering Kenya.

9 This is a rebel group composed of former members of the rebel National Congress for the Defence of the People (CNDP) which has led to displacement and killing of many civilians from DRC since 06th July 2012.

10 <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National>. Accessed on 15th August 2012

11 <http://allafrica.com/stories/201208100824.html>. Accessed on 9th August 2012

James Okiror, a resident of Apuuton village in Ngariam Sub-county escaped from five Karimajong warriors who had ambushed him in his field as he was weeding groundnuts. When Okiror escaped he went to the Antistock Theft Unit¹² of the police detach nearby but they could not pursue the warriors citing limited manpower.

Stories akin to Okiror's abound in the district of Katakwi. "The theft of cattle by Karimajong opens scars we have lived with for 40 years which has created insecurity and halted our development," says Okiror. "When there is insecurity farming and other activities are disrupted."¹³ Residents in surrounding areas especially in Teso sub region¹⁴ live in fear of attacks and this has made the resettlement even harder.

Other reported security threats include land grabbing among communities that recently returned from IDP camps, as well as demonstrations by angry civilians often frustrated by poor service delivery and corruption. When the antiriot police meet up with such protestors, they often turn violent and a number of people, including a policeman have been killed.

B. Impact of conflict on women

Women and girls continue to suffer the effects of armed conflict in much of post-conflict Uganda. Not only were many women and girls abducted by the LRA rebels who forced them to become wives of rebel soldiers, but many went through horrendous suffering in IDP camps as they tried to look for food to sustain their families. Some were raped, others mutilated- their noses, ears and lips cut off, while others were tortured or killed. Those who survived the attacks suffered from psychological trauma, permanent physical injury, and long-term health risks, especially HIV/AIDS and vaginal fistula. Many of the survivors have faced difficulty trying to fit in in the communities because the community views them as outcasts.

Many of the communities in northern and eastern Uganda still struggle to put their lives back on track, and many young women are stuck with babies fathered by both government soldiers and rebels as a result of rape or abduction. Others have had to deal with rejection by family and community, in addition to reproductive health complications. For the women of post-conflict northern Uganda, the silence of the guns did not signal the end of violations. They continue to confront discrimination in reconstruction programs, sexual and domestic violence in communities, and violence when they attempt to return to their homes.¹⁵ Some are still traumatized by the gruesome manner in which their husbands, their parents, their siblings, their sons and daughters were killed or abducted. There is a huge number of widows, orphans and female-headed households as a result of the conflict.

¹² These are demobilized members of the Arrow Boys Militia enlisted to serve in the Anti-Stock theft Unit. The unit is mandated to bring an end to cattle rustling that has dogged the region since Independence.

¹³ <http://independent.co.ug/news/news-analysis/4395-living-with-fear>. Accessed on 15 July 2011

¹⁴ Teso Sub region is comprised of districts of Soroti, Katakwi, Kaberamaido, Serere, Ngora and Amuria.

¹⁵ <http://www.fasngo.org/assets/files/publicatons/Gender%20based%20violence%20in%20Great%20Lakes.pdf>. Accessed on 22 August 2012

During conflict, women are systematically singled out for sexual violence and other atrocities.¹⁶ Women victims of violence face insurmountable difficulties in trying to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice. Unfortunately women rarely have access to political power structures and continue to be absent or poorly represented at peace negotiation tables. During the 2007 Juba Peace talks between the government of Uganda and LRA rebels, no woman was seen on the government side, yet women are meant to be part of this process as per the UNSCR 1325 on women, peace, and security. There is a need to domesticate UNSCR 1325 today.

Despite this challenge, a few Ugandan women have fostered initiatives to prevent, stop, and recover from conflict and to participate in peacebuilding and conflict resolution.¹⁷ During the Juba peace process Ugandan women mobilized and lobbied aggressively. With support from UN Women, formerly UNIFEM, a women's peace coalition was formed and worked throughout the period of the peace talks to raise women's concerns and interests in the process.¹⁸ The existence of the Women's Task Force (WTF) for a gender responsive Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) since 2009 is proof of women's efforts to participate in the reconstruction of their lives. The WTF advocated for several issues for the implementation of PRDP I and II which were adopted by the government.

While living in IDP camps, it was the women that held families together. They trekked through the bushes to look for food and firewood and had the courage to engage in petty trading to make a living. While women acquired new skills, the men were frustrated into helplessness and despair and resorted to drinking local brew made by women. As a result women acquired a new resilience, and took on new leadership roles thus changing gender roles in the home as providers. When life in the camps ended, the men continued to drink and the women had to continue playing the role of family provider. Such women have developed new entrepreneurial skills: they have organized themselves into groups to pool resources and work together, they have formed CBOs to counsel and support formerly abducted girls and to take care of orphans. They have acquired new knowledge in peace building, in fighting GBV. The men in most of the post-conflict areas have lost hope and only find solace in alcohol, but because they realize they have lost power to their wives, they become very abusive, thus contributing to the increase in GBV.

The role of women in conflict transformation and peacebuilding has been tremendous in post-conflict northern and eastern Uganda. The government of Uganda has revised and launched the three-year PRDP II that became effective from July 2012 to June 2015. The PRDP is the Government of Uganda's response to address post-conflict peace and security challenges in northern and north eastern Uganda. It provides the institutional framework for strategic development for any future peacebuilding recovery and development interventions.

¹⁶ S/RES/ 1325 (2000)

¹⁷ Isis WICCE 2012: Raising Hope: Reclaiming Lives in Lira District

¹⁸ CEWIGO 2011: Monitoring Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda

The women of Uganda have continued to mobilize under the National Women's Task Force (WTF), a coalition of women's organizations at the national and grassroots level that has since 2009, advocated for a gender responsive PRDP. PRDP II now, unlike PRDP I, recognizes SGBV as a contributing factor to conflict, as well as the need to train the police and the Justice Law and Order Sector institutions in skills and knowledge to strengthen GBV response. PRDP II also provides for strengthening community-based mechanisms for GBV response and the provision of psychosocial support for male and female formerly abducted and internally displaced persons.

At the grassroots level women's organizations and women's groups such as Teso Women Peace Activists (TEWPA), Lira Women Peace Initiatives (LIWEPI), Kitgum Women Peace Initiatives (KIWEPI) and Kasese War Widows Association (KAWAWA) have mobilized women as members and are busy engaging in various conflict transformation activities. It is important to note that women in the north and north eastern Uganda are involved in human rights education and activism much more than their counterparts from the central or western regions of the country, whose knowledge of gender and human rights and activism remains almost non-existent.

C. Relevant legal and policy framework

The Government of Uganda has ratified/is signatory to key human rights and gender equality international instruments, such as the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003) commonly known as the Maputo Protocol, in addition to the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children (2006/2008), the Goma Declaration on Eradication of Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity (2008), and the Kampala Declaration by Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the ICGLR on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (2011). In 2010, not only did Uganda ratify the Maputo Protocol though with reservations, but also enacted four laws protecting women's rights, namely: the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2010); the Domestic Violence Act (2010) that criminalizes violence in a domestic setting; the Anti-Trafficking in Human Persons Act (2010); and the International Criminal Court Act (2010) that criminalizes sexual exploitation of women during conflict situations.

In December 2008, the government of Uganda further committed itself to address post-conflict gender-based violence, and in particular, sexual violence by developing a National Action Plan (NAP)¹⁹ to implement UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma declaration. The NAP establishes the overall implementation frame work for the implementation of

¹⁹ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development 2008: The Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration

the three instruments and assigns responsibility to different government bodies, civil society organizations, private sector institutions and development partners in the promotion of peace, prosperity, development and security for women. In September 2011 the NAP²⁰ was revised to refocus the indicators, align it with the National Development Plan and specify roles for different stakeholders, making it a multi-sectoral NAP.

II. Data presentation and analysis

A. Participation

Indicator 1 - Index of women's participation in governance

This indicator looks at the percentage of women ministers, women in Parliament, women in public service and in senior positions in local governments. The Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda is the most senior ranking woman in the country. The Deputy Chief Justice (female), who should have been the 2nd most senior ranking officer retired in 2012. The Women of Uganda hope another woman will be appointed. Other top level women officials that have been appointed since 2011 include the Inspector General of Government (IGG), the Chief Executive Officer of Kampala City Council Authority and the Director General of Medical Services. However, none of the six topmost government executives is a woman-the President, Vice President, Prime Minister and all three Deputy Prime Ministers are men. This has been the case since 2005 when Uganda dropped the first ever female Vice President on the continent.

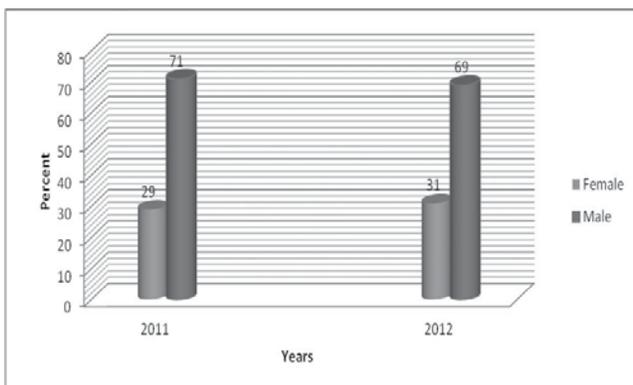
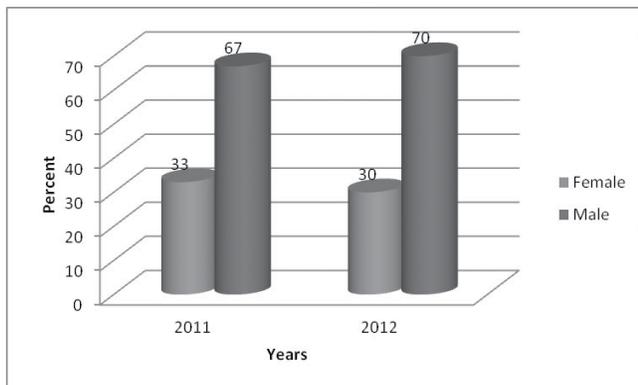
Women ministers

The number of women senior ministers has reduced from 10 to 9 in 2012 because of alleged corruption between July 2011 and August 2012 where two women ministers were forced to resign.²¹ Of the 30 senior ministers, only 9 (30 percent) are women and out of 47 juniors ministers, 15 (32 percent) are women. There is however an increase in the number of women in the entire cabinet from 23 (28 percent) in 2011 to 24 (31 percent) in 2012 due to the reshuffle that the president of Uganda made in August 2012. Women have however been appointed to head the key ministries of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Education, Health, Energy and Minerals and Trade and Industry.

²⁰ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development 2012 : The Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and ten Goma Declaration (Revised Edition)

²¹ http://www.observer.ug/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16326:kabakumba-falls-as-minister-asks-mbabazi-to-follow&catid=34:news&Itemid=114 Accessed on Thursday, 15 December 2011 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-17069545>. Accessed on 16 February 2012

Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2: Women Senior ministers and Junior Ministers as of 15th August 2012.



Source: New Vision Monday 13th August 2012²²

Women in parliament

The number of women in Parliament has steadily increased over the years with the current number standing at 131 women (35 percent) out of 385.²³ This is attributed to the increase in the number of districts from 80 in 2006 to 112 since each district must have at least one woman MP in accordance with affirmative action policy. Only 11 women MPs (4 percent) are directly elected- meaning they stood against men and won the election. However, Uganda's challenge remains the level of influence of women MPs on key decisions made in Parliament as it is low.²⁴

A few other women have joined Parliament as representatives of special interest groups such as workers' representatives 20 percent (1 out of 5), persons with disabilities 40 percent (2 out of 5), the army 20 percent (2 out of 10), the youth 40 percent (2 out of 5) and Ex Officios 73 percent (3 out of 11). Women in Parliament have adequate numbers to cause a change and CEWIGO, Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) and a few other women's organisations continue to work to increase the effectiveness of Uganda's female MPs.

22 New Vision 16th August 2012: Full List of New Cabinet Ministers

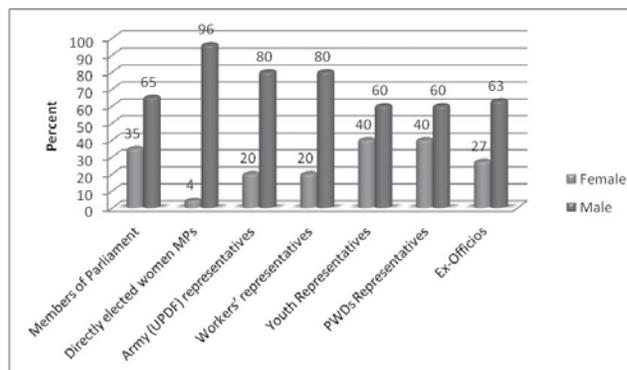
23 <http://www.parliament.go.ug/new/>

24 CEWIGO 2011: Monitoring Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda
CEWIGO 2010: Monitoring Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda
CEWIGO 2009: Women's Political Participation in Uganda – A baseline survey report,
CEWIGO 2007: Impact assessment of the Contribution of Women in Influencing Legislation and Policy Formulation and Implementation in Uganda (1995-2005).
CEWIGO Policy Research Paper No.1

Women in Parliament work closely with women's CSOs to ensure the enactment of the Domestic Violence Act, Prevention of Trafficking in Human person's Act and the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act. They have advocated for increased funding to key sectors such as health and education.

Women in Parliament work closely with women's CSOs to ensure the enactment of the Domestic Violence Act, Prevention of Trafficking in Human Person's Act and the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act.²⁵ They have advocated for increased funding to key sectors such as health and education.²⁶ Despite these successes, women's participation in Parliament is not without challenges. The women MPs remain concentrated in committees that deal with social issues and are not visible in the parliamentary committees on the economy, on finance and on the budget- very critical committees. Many of the women MPs do not have adequate knowledge of gender or advocacy skills and some find budget interpretation and analysis a challenge. With the return to multiparty politics in Uganda women MPs also tend to be weary of challenging political party positions even when they conflict with their own convictions.

Figure 1.3: Women in the 9th Parliament as of August 2012

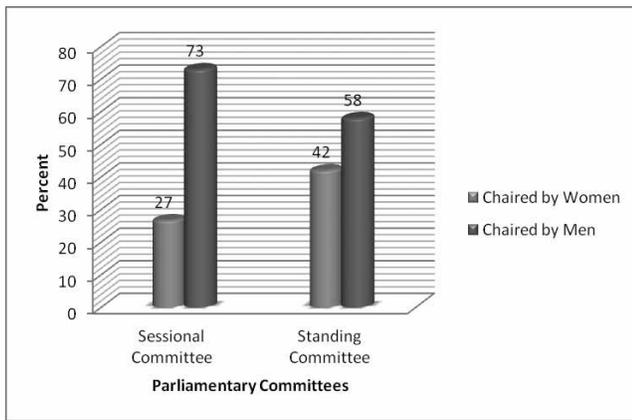


Source: Parliament of Uganda website: www.parliament.go.ug

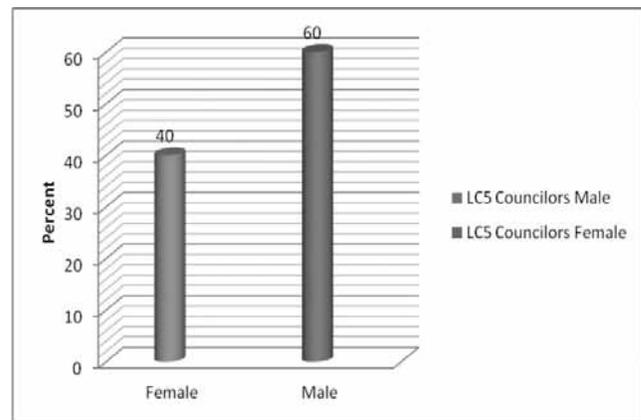
Figure 1.4: Women Chairpersons of Parliamentary Committees

25 Parliament of Uganda Website: <http://www.parliament.go.ug> CEWIGO 2009: A report on the Policy, Legislative Environment in Uganda on Women's Rights.

26 <http://www.ugpulse.com/uganda-news/health/mps-threaten-to-throw-out-health-ministry-s-budget/25207.aspx>. Accessed on 7th May 2012



Source: Office of the Clerk to Parliament

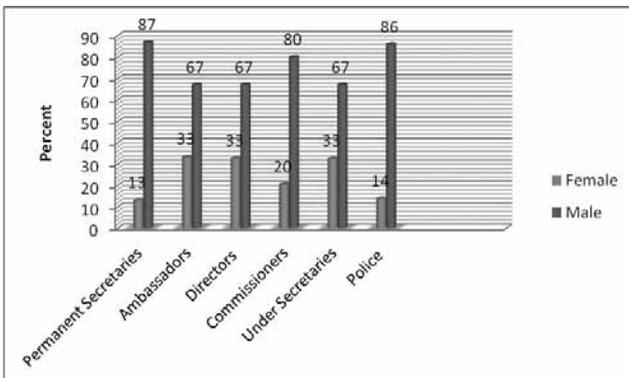


Source: Electoral Commission Records

Women in the civil service

The numbers of women in senior positions in the civil service still remain low despite the fact that Uganda has many educated and capable women. There is no regulatory affirmative action in the public sector and therefore the number of women in senior management positions, is still far below parity. However some women have been appointed to very senior positions such as the Director General of Health Services and the Executive Director of Kampala City Council Authority. Figure 1.5 below provides a comparison of women and men in the civil service in Uganda.²⁷

Figure 1.5: Percentage of women and men in senior positions for specific job positions in the public service in Uganda



Source: Ministry of Public Service records

Women in local councils

Over the years, the number of women in local councils has been increasing²⁸ and this is attributed to the affirmative action policy and the increase in the number of districts. This research was conducted in 15 districts (Dokolo, Lira, Kitgum, Gulu, Pader, Katakwi, Amuria, Rakai, Luwero, Namutumba, Mbale, Isingiro, Rubirizi, Kabarole, Kasese) and the total number of district councilors for these districts stands at 429 of whom 173 (40 percent) are women. This is a reasonable average for the country.

Figure 1.6: Percentage of women against men in local Councils

27 CEWIGO 2010: Implementation of UNSCR 1325; A Policy Brief

28 CEWIGO 2011: Monitoring Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda

While about 40 percent of councilors across the country are women, regarding top leadership the index of women remains low. While each district council is comprised of at least 30 percent women, regarding top leadership in districts (Chairpersons, Speakers and Chief Administrative Officers)²⁹ the numbers of women dwindle. Women in the top district administrative posts of the Chief Administrative Officers (CAO), the Resident District Commissioners (RDC) and their deputies stand at 17 percent. At the district level, out of 112 district chairpersons, only two (less than 2 percent) are women. At sub-county level, out of 1,266 LC III chairpersons, only 20 are women (2 percent) while out of 116 Municipality Chairpersons only 3 percent are women.

For Uganda the challenge is not about the numbers of women in leadership, but rather their effectiveness and impact. In many districts the performance of women in councils at district level has challenges. In many of the 15 districts covered by this study, no ordinances or bye-laws on issues of concern to women, peace and security were reported to have been made in the past 12 months. It was also reported that during council meetings, women councilors tended to keep silent most of the time due to lack of confidence and limited knowledge of the subject being discussed. Key informants said some of the women in councils fear backstabbing once they become visible so they would rather keep a low profile to keep the peace." The vice chairperson Katakwi District a female, for example remarked:

"In Katakwi district and in fact the whole of Teso sub region, women are not taken as serious leaders as are men. They are just in council for the sake of gender balance. The majority of the women councilors are still timid, lack confidence, assertiveness, lack information and therefore cannot deliberate effectively."

On a positive note, in 9 out of the 15 districts where field data was collected, women chair the council committees responsible for social services. The study also found that women's

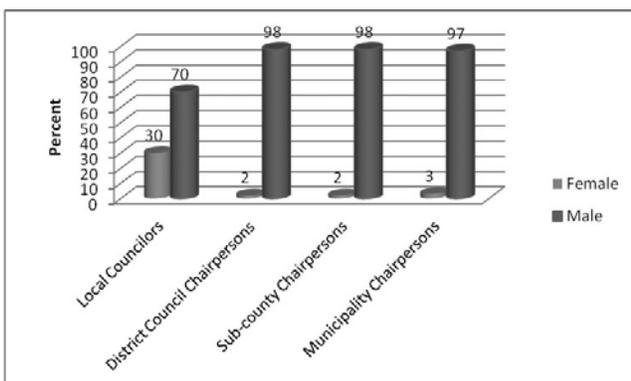
29 Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) is the most senior public servant of a district and is also accounting officer of the district. CAOs report directly to the Ministry of Public Service for the day-to-day issues and to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, for financial matters.

participation in leadership has been beneficial³⁰ to women on the ground. The women councilors have mobilized women in the community to form village savings groups and to engage in income generating projects. A number of them were reported to have educated communities on government programmes such as the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and Community Driven Development (CDD) and how to access finances and seed provided under the two programmes. In most of the FGDs it was reported that the female councilors were more useful to community as they tended to reach out to the community more than the male counterparts, and that their participation had strengthened the retention of girls in school.

From the interviews with women in local councils, their need for capacity building to enhance their effectiveness as legislators was expressed. They said they needed to understand issues such as planning and budgeting and the entire local council cycle, local council procedures and how to monitor government programs. The women also said they needed the kind of training that would give them skills in public speaking, in lobbying and advocacy, in how to mainstream gender issues in development programs, as well as human rights and the various gender related laws and policies. They said they were able to effectively mobilize and engage with communities but that in council sessions it was a different story. They feared to make mistakes, they did not feel comfortable with using English and yet did not want to expose 'their ignorance' by using the local language. Some of the women who have been exposed to training have reached out to colleagues in councils. In Isingiro district, for example, one woman district councilor who had undergone training by CEWIGO was reported to have reached out to other women in the council and educated them on strategies to get their voices heard.

Figure 1.7 and 1.8: Percentage of women in senior positions and in political and administrative positions in local governments

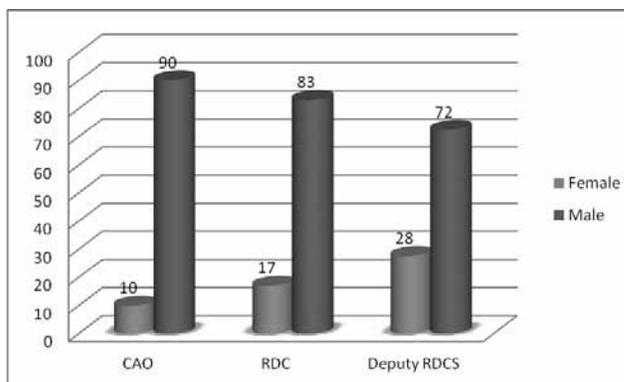
Women in political positions



Source: Electoral Commission Records

30 CEWIGO 2012: Workshop Report: Follow-up workshop report for women councilors in Rubirizi, Sheema and Mitooma districts (unpublished report)

Women in administrative positions



Source: President's office records

Indicator 2 - Percentage of women in peace negotiating teams and detailed breakdown of gender issues addressed in peace agreements

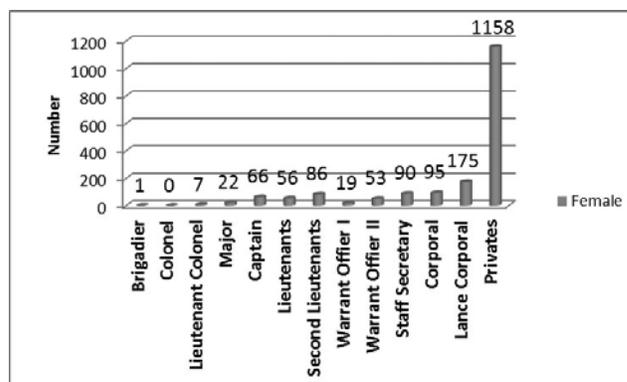
This indicator is not applicable to Uganda as there were no peace negotiation teams in 2011.

Indicator 3 - Index of women's participation in the justice, security sector, and peacekeeping missions

Women in the military

By October 2009 there was only one woman at the rank of Colonel³¹ in the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF). Above that rank there were over 80 Generals, Lt Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers and all of them were men. In 2011, the one woman Colonel was promoted to the rank of Brigadier, 7 women were promoted to the rank of Colonel, 22 to the rank of Major, and 66 to the rank of Captain. According to the figure below a disproportional number of women are in the lowest rank of Private. Such a situation does not encourage educated women to join the UPDF, although the institution now has a functioning Directorate of Women Affairs headed by a woman at the rank of Colonel. The directorate is charged with addressing the needs and concerns of female soldiers.

Figure 3.1: Numbers of women in Military by rank



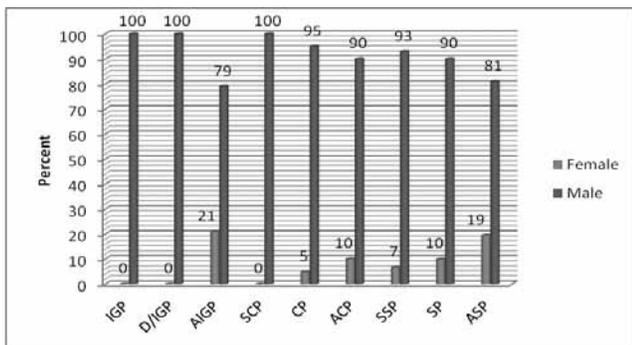
Source: Uganda People's Defence Forces

31 In the UPDF, a colonel is a Brigade Commander and commands between 3,000 to 4,000 soldiers.

Women in the police force

The Uganda Police Force (UPF) is comprised of 42,747 officers of whom 5,951 (14 percent) are women. But looking at the positions and ranks women occupy in the UPF the picture is not rosy. The highest career rank in the UPF is that of the Assistant Inspector General of Police. Above that rank is the position of Deputy Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Police which are political appointments. There are fifteen officers at the level of Assistant Inspector General of Police, 4 (21 percent) of whom are women. The head of Human Resources in the Uganda Police mentioned the need to train police officers in gender mainstreaming to enable them to understand gender issues, how they affect men and women and how they can be addressed.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of women versus men in senior positions in the Uganda Police Force

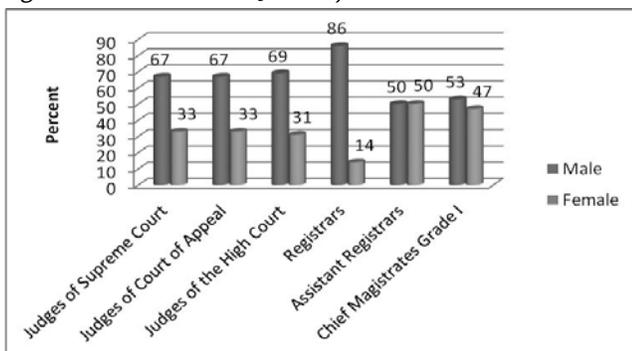


Source: Uganda Police Head quarters records

Women in the judiciary

Current records show that in the judiciary, the top leadership continues to be male dominated while women make up the bulk of the lower cadre. Women represent 50 percent of the top leadership. For a long time the Chief Justice has been a man and his deputy a woman, the Principal Judge is a man and the Chief Registrar is a woman. At the non-executive level, things are different. Out of the six judges of the Supreme Court only 2 (33 percent) are women. Of the 6 Justices of the Court of Appeal, 2 (33 percent) are women; while 9 (24 percent) out of 29 Justices of the High Court are women. Out of the seven registrars only one (14 percent) is a woman while 13 percent (1 out of 8) Assistant Registrars are women. 33 percent (11 out of 22) Chief Magistrates are women, and 47 percent (54 out of 116) of the Magistrate Grade I are women.³²

Figure 3.3: Women in the Judiciary

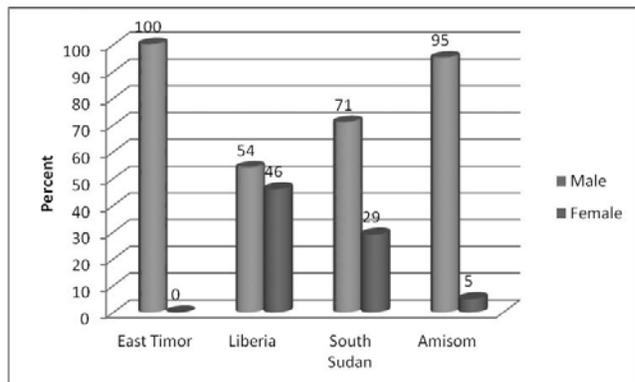


Source: Records of the Office of the Registrar of the High Court

32 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs records

Women in peacekeeping missions

Figure 3.4: Police deployment to UN/AU Missions as of 2nd August 2012



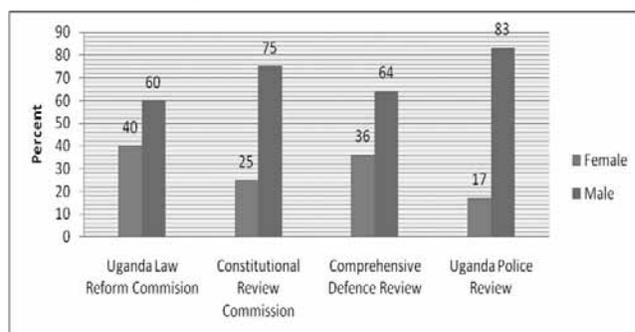
Source: Directorate of Interpol and Peace Support Operations

Ugandan women should have a greater role in peacekeeping missions than they currently have. The UPF deployment to East Timor as of 2nd August 2012 did not include women (0 out of 14 officers deployed). For the mission to Liberia, out of the 13 Police officers deployed, 6 are women (46 percent), to South Sudan out of 14 officers, 4 are women (29 percent), while in Somali out of 133 officers Uganda sent as part of AMISOM, only 7 are women (5 percent). We were not able to get the data on the military.

Indicator 4 - Number and percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional legislative review (including security sector review)

The numbers of women in relevant commissions on this indicator remain the same as they were in 2011 as shown in Figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of women participating in each type of constitutional or legislative review commissions³³



Source: Justice Law and Order Sector records.

33 There has been no change in these figures since 2010.

Indicator 5 - CSOs in task force/committees on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 (out of total task force members)

The Uganda UNSCR 1325 Task Force has 35 members and of these 24 are CSOs. The National Women's Task Force for a gender-responsive PRDP is another UNSCR 1325 and 1820 related task force. It has 23 members and all of them are women's CSOs. In addition in the districts of Northern Uganda, women's grassroots CBOs have formed District Task Forces for PRDP to engage district leadership during planning and budgeting for post-conflict recovery and development programmes.

Most of the CSOs on these task forces are actually women's organizations working on women, peace and security issues. This shows that CSOs are playing a big role in issues of women, peace and security.

B. Prevention and protection

Indicator 6(a) - SGBV cases during conflict 2011

This indicator is not applicable to Uganda as Uganda was not in conflict in 2011.

Indicator 6(b) - SGBV cases independent of conflict 2011

The data presented under this indicator is from primary data that the research team collected in the 12 post-conflict districts of the 15 districts the research team visited. The data was specifically collected from the police stations within the 15 districts under study. It was not possible to get national level data on GBV cases reported.

Figure 6a.1 Cases of SGBV reported to Police in 2011

District	Type of GBV		
	Defilement (Rape of young children)	Rape	Domestic Violence (Battering, Burning, Murder)
Lira	363	13	81
Dokolo	110	15	94
Gulu	57	8	140
Pader	115	5	27
Kitgum	-	17	89
Katakwi	95	0	173
Amuria	101	4	192
Namutumba	161	3	69
Luwero	113	8	561
Rakai	273	8	-
Kabarole	143	12	-
Kasese	155	13	-

Source: Primary Data from District Police Stations

However the number of SGBV cases investigated and taken to court was available. From the Uganda Police Crime Report 2011, a total of 7,690 cases were investigated, compared to 7,564 cases in 2010³⁴ which is an improvement. Incest was

34 Uganda Police Force 2011: Uganda Police Annual Crime and Traffic/Road Safety Report

The research team found that rape of young girls (defilement according to Uganda's law) is the most prevalent form of SGBV in Uganda.

found to be on the rise with young girls being increasingly raped by their fathers,³⁵ uncles, teachers, police officers and male domestic workers. A total of 3,836 suspects were arrested and taken to court. For the case of rape, 520 cases were investigated, compared to 709 cases in 2010, hence a decrease by 2 percent. A total of 269 suspects of rape were arrested and charged in court.³⁶ Early marriages are also defilement cases by law.

The research team found that rape of young girls (defilement according to Uganda's law) is the most prevalent form of SGBV in Uganda. The law provides for the offence of aggravated defilement in the case of a person who rapes a young child to whom they have a responsibility such as a teacher defiling a pupil, or a parent, relative, neighbor, family friend etc. The punishment is severe for someone well-known and actually trusted by a child, one you would expect to protect the child, turning and raping them. Aggravated defilement is punishable by life imprisonment. The research team found that there were increasing cases of aggravated defilement, an issue of concern to the Judiciary.

Figure 6b.2: Rape and defilement cases investigated by police in the year 2011

Case / Crime Incidence	Investigated	Under Inquiry	Taken To Court
Rape	520	259	261
Defilement	7690	3957	3733

Submitted To DPP / RSA	Convictions	Acquittals	Dismissed	Pending In Court
295	5	-	13	243
4719	386	44	279	3024

Source: Uganda Police Annual Crime and Traffic / Road Safety Report 2011

Although the figures above may look impressive, it must be noted that many cases of rape and defilement go unreported. In some communities, the tendency is not to go public because it would embarrass the family. So they settle privately with the perpetrator for a small fee and the child is not even taken to a hospital for fear of being detected by health officials. In Lango sub region, for example, it was revealed that community members normally want to keep bad behavior hidden from the outside world, especially when a child is defiled by a close relative. Because girls are seen as a source of wealth, when a girl is defiled, it becomes a case of what they call "eat before you

35 Daily Monitor, January 17th 2012: Child accuses father of defilement

36 Uganda Police Force 2011: Uganda Police Annual Crime and Traffic/Road Safety Report

Figure 7.1: List of Laws addressing GBV issues in place as bench marks for Uganda NAP

Laws	Provisions
The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act (2010)	The Act defines FGM as all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia. It criminalizes discrimination against females that have not undergone FGM. Persons who carry out FGM on self or on others, procure, aid, induce, threaten or fail to report the practice are guilty of committing FGM and are liable to imprisonment, a fine or both.
International Criminal Court (ICC) Act (2010)	The ICC Act allows Ugandan courts to try crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide defined under the Rome Statute for the first time. However, it only provides two main provisions for victims in Ugandan courts - protection before the courts as a witness and the enforcement of orders for victim reparation made by the ICC. These provisions in themselves however do not offer victims much access to redress before Ugandan courts either through participation or reparations.
Domestic Violence Act (2010)	Provides for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence; remedies for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence; provides for procedures and guidelines to be followed by courts in relation to protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence; provides for the jurisdiction of courts including the issue of protection orders and enforcement of orders made by the court; provides for empowering the family and children's court to handle cases of domestic violence and for related matters, and provides for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence and establishes the nature of punishment for perpetrators.
The Marriage and Divorce Bill (2009)	Seeks to provide a comprehensive law that addresses injustice and discrimination against women in all family relations including marriage and in the dissolution of marriage.

die." The parent will negotiate with the perpetrator. And since the perpetrator is well aware of the consequences of his actions, he will be held at ransom and much will be extracted from him. It was also found that rich culprits tend to bribe the police to "kill the case." By the time the victim and her family reach the police station, the police are indifferent, may not record the statement accurately, or may ill-advise the parent. Often the police file for such a case will go missing on the day of court or case hearing, and no further investigation will be done.

According to the interviews with members of the communities and the police, the increasing cases of defilement and rape are attributed to conflict related behaviors of alcoholism and drug abuse, poverty, moral degeneration, exposure to pornography, false beliefs for example that one will be healed of HIV/AIDS by having sex with a virgin, denial of sex by angry wives and separation of parents. It is one huge challenge for the country that Uganda in her NAP for UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the Goma Declaration is trying to address.

Indicator 7 - Number and quality of gender-responsive laws and policies

Since the passing of the FGM Act in 2010, communities in Sebei and Karamoja districts where FGM is cultural have

become aware that it is an illegal practice. But instead of stopping it they send the girls across into Kenya where the practice is not yet criminalized. In a few cases the old women (the surgeons) who conduct the practice have been arrested and fined. In other cases, the girls themselves have run away to neighboring communities, now that they know the practice is illegal. However, there are still many parents and daughters who want the practice to go on.

The passing of the Domestic Violence Act has not reduced the cases of domestic violence. The data show that violations are on the rise in all the districts where data was collected. However there is increased reporting by the violated women, which is a good sign. Although reporting still has challenges, there is progress being registered.

Indicator 8 - Number and nature of provisions/recommendations in the truth and reconciliation commission (TRC) and other transitional justice reports on women's right

There is no new data for this indicator as there have been no new transitional justice mechanisms put in place since 2010. Figure 8.1 below indicates some of the transitional justice mechanisms that have been put in place over the years.

Figure 8.1: Nature and number of provisions on women's rights

Nature of reconciliation/transitional justice initiative	Year	Nature of provisions/recommendations on women's rights
1. Commission of Inquiry into violations of human rights 1962-1986	1994	The report recommends reparations for victims of sexual violence. The report however has never been implemented.
2. West Nile peace process - AROPIC ³⁷	2002	Women were taken as part of 'vulnerable groups' whose security and protection were provided for during the peace and reconciliation process.
3. Agreement on Comprehensive Solutions between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army/Movement	2007	Article 5 provides for gender equality in access to opportunities. Article 12 provides for special assistance to vulnerable groups through special assistance programs. In particular, to protect, resettle and promote the advancement of child-headed households, widows, traumatized children, persons with disabilities and persons with HIV/AIDS.

Indicator 9 - Percentage of women (versus men) who receive economic packages in conflict resolution and reconstruction processes

There is no new data for Uganda as the time for provision of economic packages ended in 2010.

C. Promotion of a gender perspective

Indicator 10 - Number and percentage of pre-deployment training and post deployment programs for military and police incorporating UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 1820, international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law

According to the Directorate of Interpol and Peacekeeping Missions the training for UN peacekeeping missions is the responsibility of the United Nations (UN). The UN has also been training the officers deployed on the AMISOM. However the research team was informed that the training covers such topics as cordon and search, convoy escort, checkpoint monitoring, short range shooting, self-defence, vehicle maintenance, media management and building relationships with civilians. The training that had taken place had been conducted by French and Belgian instructors. A similar training was also conducted in September 2010 for another contingent to beef up the troops on the ground in Mogadishu. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is committed to full implementation of the provisions in the NAP for training of peacekeeping missions on gender issues and the provisions of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 before deployment. Civil society will continue to support and monitor this effort.

Indicator 11(a) - Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programs (WPS) – CSOs

It was not possible to get specific data for this indicator. However, UN Women in Uganda has a joint program on gender and some of the funds go to CSOs on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 related activities. At the same time, UNFPA also has a joint program on population and under this program provides funds to CSOs to implement gender-based violence (GBV) related activities, although it was not possible to establish the actual fund. Other international development partners in Uganda also provide funding for UNSCR 1325 related activities such as ICCO's Conflict Transformation Programme. Many women's CSOs allocate all the funds they receive to UNSCR 1325 related programmes. Such CSOs include Isis-WICCE, CEWIGO and Center for Conflict Resolution (CECORE), and others at the grassroots level. But it was not possible to get the actual figures.

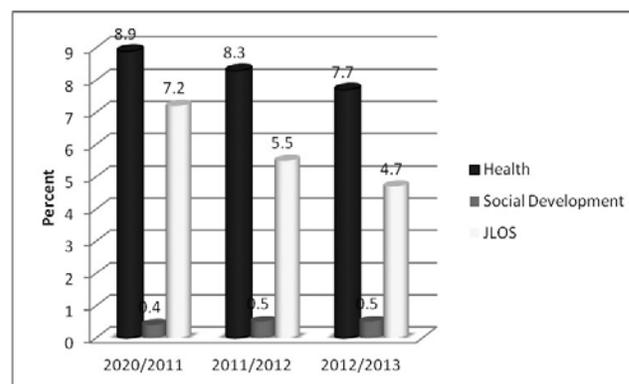
Indicator 11(b) - Allocated and disbursed funding marked for women, peace and security projects and programs (WPS) - government

The Uganda NAP for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the Goma Declaration is a multi-sectoral plan and should be funded under different sectors and different

spending of government and civil society. However it was not possible to get the disaggregated figures from the various sectors.

In Uganda and according to the Uganda Action Plan (NAP) GBV refers to all forms of gender-based violence including sexual harassment, rape and defilement, indecent assault, incest and all forms of domestic violence. The data below is very specific and only reflects the percentage of budgetary allocations for specific activities targeting only designated GBV programmes in the priority sectors of Health, Social Development and Justice Law and Order (JLOS) in line with the principles of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration. The Ministry of Health is the lead Agency in the provision of medical services for survivors of GBV especially in post-conflict areas. GBV is recognized as a public health problem and is part of the minimum health care package for Uganda. The research team was informed that services for survivors of GBV in both conflict affected and non-conflict affected areas are provided using an integrated approach and therefore teasing out specific funds allocated to for this purpose was not possible. In addition, the Ministry of Health (MOH) receives funds from development partners to implement GBV programmes across the country; capacity building for Health Care workers to manage and respond to survivors of GBV; and production of policy, guidelines, protocols, data collection materials all of which come from development partners.

Figure 11b.1: Percentage of sector budget allocations to the total country Budget by Financial Year (FY) 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13 (for some of the sectors charged with implementation of the Uganda NAP)



Source: MFPED records, MTEF 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13

The health sector in general was allocated 7.7 percent of the total national budget for the FY 2012/13, a decrease by 0.6 percent from allocations for the financial year 2011/2012. The social development sector allocation remains the same for the FY2012/13 and 2011/12 at 0.5 percent. There was a decrease in the percentage allocated to JLOS sector from last financial year from 5.5 percent to 4.7 percent.³⁷

From the figure above for the three consecutive years, the trend for budget allocation for the Health sector is a decreasing trend. According to Abuja Declaration of 2001

³⁷ Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development 2011: The Background to the Budget 2011/12 Fiscal Year, June 2011

which Uganda ratified, all the member States committed to allocate at least 15 percent of their national budgets to health. However, Uganda has not fulfilled her commitment as the allocation to the health sector is still way below the minimum requirements and continues to fall further.

The MoGLSD is among the least funded ministries from the Government of Uganda (GoU), and yet it is responsible for issues of women, of children, the elderly persons and people with disabilities, as well as labor. In the FY2010/11, out of the total funding the ministry received for GBV programmes, only 3.6 percent was from the GoU and the rest from donors. In the FY 2011/12, the ministry received 1.5 percent out of the total funding of SGBV programs from the GoU and 3.7 percent for the FY 2012/13. The Social Development Sector plans to allocate 95.85 percent of its budget to GBV in the FY 2012/13 an increase of 4.43 percent from last FY that was at 91.42 percent.³⁸

For the FY 2012/13, the JLOS sector allocated 9.5 percent of its total budget to GBV activities. These among others include advocacy on Marriage & Divorce Bill, post enactment advocacy

on the Domestic Violence Act, support for SGBV examinations, acquiring of court recording equipment for Judges of the Family Court and establishment of LC Courts records management offices to increase use of alternative dispute mechanisms,³⁹ among others.

This report notes with concern that Uganda cannot do much to reduce GBV if the government does not allocate adequate funding to the sectors directly handling GBV issues. The Uganda NAP is a good strategy but without adequate funding and support, it will only remain on paper. Most of the trainings as stipulated in the NAP were not carried out due to inadequate funding within the relevant institutions.

According to the NAP, at least 1,000 survivors were to receive reparation by 2012. However, there was no budget allocation for reparation in the 15 districts where the research team collected data. From the interviews, it was established that survivors of GBV receive compensation from the perpetrators depending on the gravity of harm/injury or case committed. Information on reparation from CSOs was not readily available as accessing CSO budgets was difficult.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions

In terms of numbers of women in leadership positions, Uganda has continued to do well. When a new cabinet was formed after elections in 2011, the number of female ministers had increased as indicated earlier in the report. The challenge however remains to be the impact the numbers of women in Parliament, and in local council have on the ground to translate into benefits and access to justice for women. Many women in Parliament need training on issues of gender, and specifically women, peace and security, but also on budget analysis, advocacy and lobbying, to enable them to engage effectively in Parliamentary sessions and in committees where they are assigned, so they can influence decisions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

The study noted that in districts where organisations such as CEWIGO and Forum For Women in Democracy (FOWODE) have trained women councillors, the women's performance is improving particularly in skills of advocacy and community mobilisation. Women councillors in the majority of the districts are yet to receive such training in human rights, in issues of gender, and in women peace and security, and in basic skills such as public speaking, advocacy, as well as their role in the budget process and in the council.

Armed conflict in Uganda has had a devastating impact on women and girls; it has retarded the economy and destroyed the social and moral fabric of society in communities affected by conflict. It is therefore important for governments, both national and local, to constantly be conscious of the fact that

conflict affects women differently from the way it affects men and therefore the need for specific interventions to address women's issues in post-conflict situations should never be underrated. Many women who are subjected to rape and other forms of SGBV may live with the trauma for the rest of their lives if they do not get help.

Uganda has one of the most gender-sensitive constitutions in the world and has many laws and policies in place to address gender imbalances and women's empowerment, and it has a NAP for addressing issues of women, peace and security. The challenge is now to mobilise the resources required to implement the NAP. According to the Director for Gender in MGLSD, each sector is expected to plan for and budget for implementation of the areas under their responsibility. Because many government technocrats do not really appreciate gender issues, planners do not adequately provide for interventions that specifically address women's needs in sector policies, in sector plans and sector budgets. The result is that the well-meaning laws and policies largely remain on paper. Government priorities for post-conflict areas continue to focus on physical infrastructure even as the dignity and bodily integrity of women continues to be violated.

A number of sectors such as JLOS and MOH have clear strategies in sector investment plans but often such strategies are not translated into work plans and budgets for implementation. Most of the given interventions in the ministerial policy statements and annual work plans are blanket

³⁸ Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development 2012: Ministerial Policy Statement FY 2012/13

³⁹ Justice Law and Order Sector, SWAP Annual Work plan for FY 2012/2013

statements which may or may not translate into specific actions to address issues that concern women.⁴⁰

In terms of prevention and protection of women against SGBV, a lot is being done especially by the MGLSD, CSOs and development partners but a lot still remains to be done. The police department, and particularly the Child and Family Protection Unit, is trying to do a good and difficult job with meagre resources which limit their movement, and ability to thoroughly investigate GBV cases. Communities and families do not make the work of the police any easier when they negotiate with perpetrators for small sums of money at the expense of the victims of SGBV victims. The number of High Court Judges is small making prosecution of SGBV cases take a long time and leading to witnesses losing interest in the case. The High court seats at regional centers often making it very expensive for affected families to transport witnesses for hearings that may take over three years to conclude. The majority of law enforcement officers such as the police, the local councils, health workers, community development officers (CDOs) and probation officers are not trained in GBV prevention. In many of the districts visited, there is no privacy of the office of the Probation Officer or that of the CDO for victims of GBV to feel free to talk about their cases and seek the help and support they need. Many of the CDOs share office space with the probation officers, and in some cases such as in Rubirizi district, they also share it with the engineering department, leaving no room for privacy for the victims to report and seek help.

Early pregnancies due to rape and defilement remain a cause for many maternal deaths in Uganda. Although the proportion of the population living within 5kms of the health facility improved from 49 percent in 2000 to 72 in 2011, access to

⁴⁰ Justice Law and Order Sector 2012, Gender and Equality Assessment draft Report

health facilities is still hampered by poor infrastructure, lack of medicines and other health supplies and shortage of human resources, low salaries, lack of accommodation at health facilities among others have constrained access to quality service delivery especially in the rural areas where the majority of the population lives.

Uganda has made great strides in ensuring women's participation in leadership and decision-making. The provision of a woman MP for each district, and for 30 percent female representation in Local Councils has brought many women into positions of leadership, and it is beginning to make a difference in women's lives. Women at the local levels are beginning to report benefits accruing from women's participation in politics.

Women in top positions in the public service are continuing to do a great job. With a woman minister of finance, a woman minister of health, a woman Director General of Health Services, a woman Executive Director of Kampala City Council Authority, and indeed many other women in very influential positions, the country is on course to achieve gender responsive planning. What we need now are more women in control of planning and budgeting, more women as accounting officers in spending agencies, so that the good laws and policies and indeed the good investment plans and strategies can be translated into implementable activities.

CSOs in Uganda and particularly women's CSOs are doing a lot to build capacities of women in leadership at various levels, of educating communities on gender, peace and security issues, and of engaging in high-level policy discussions to improve response to issues of women, peace and security. On the other hand, women's activism for "political space" has been more reactive than proactive. There is more emphasis on capacity development to get more women empowered to participate rather than supporting them to be more assertive and to reclaim what belongs to them by right.

Recommendations

Action	Responsibility
1 Currently only a few CSOs are involved in capacity building for women in politics and governance, and even then funding for this training is not sustained. This is a challenge because the need is great, the districts are many and the numbers of women that need the training is huge. Uganda needs a few more CSOs that are seriously and comprehensively involved in training women in local councils right down to LC III level as a minimum. There is need for more funding partners that can provide multi-year funds for this programme. For the CSOs that are doing this, it must be core business not ad hoc.	CSOs Development Partners
2 There is need to translate and disseminate the laws, policies and the Uganda NAP in local languages to all districts of Uganda. The translated versions should be disseminated at sub county and community level by district officials and CSOs. The gender related laws enacted since 2010 should also be disseminated.	MGLSD, CSOs
3 There is need to conduct massive human rights education particularly in regard to women's rights and gender issues to counter some of the negative attitudes and practices.	Government, CSOs
4 The government should review its affirmative action policy with a view to increasing women's representation to 50 percent in compliance with the Maputo Protocol. And this should also extend to top level leadership in the executive, and in the public service.	MGLSD Law Reform Commission

5	Development partners should support women's organisations to document success stories and experiences of women in politics. Donors should avail adequate funding for women's organisations that help to build the capacity of women's community based organisations. Donors should also fund processes that engage men on issues of women, peace and security.	Development partners
6	The government should ensure that when selecting officers for peacekeeping operations, at least 30 percent of them are women.	Executive, Parliament
7	There is need to review the education curricula at all levels to ensure they comprehensively integrate gender and peace issues.	Ministry of Education MGLSD
8	CSOs should increasingly target men for sensitisation on gender and human rights issues.	Women's CSOs
9	Develop a mechanism for collecting sex disaggregated data in the monitoring of the implementation of the NAP, and in monitoring government programmes.	UN Women, MGLSD CSOs
10	Conduct more research in the scope, causes, and extent of all forms of violence against women, providing disaggregated data by age, rural or urban.	CSOs, development partners
11	Support a study on the utilization of gender sensitive laws and policies in Uganda.	CSOs , Donors
12	Sensitize local district authorities on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the NAP and support processes for them to develop District Action Plans. Sensitize law enforcement agents because VAW takes place at the local level.	CSOs
13	Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Family and Child Protection Unit in the Uganda Police Department to apprehend SGBV perpetrators and investigate cases fully so that victims receive justice.	MFPEP, Ministry of Internal Affairs
14	Design and implement medical interventions including psychosocial support for women in post-conflict areas	Ministry of Health, NGOs
15	Increase engagement with women in uniform on issues related to UNSCR 1325, and 1820.	Women's CSOs
16	Support financing for implementation of the NAP for 1325 and 1820.	Government, Development partners
17	Expedite processes to establish protective shelters for GBV survivors in all districts.	Government of Uganda, UNFPA, UN Women
18	Subject each new development programme, including Sector Strategic Plans and Annual Work plans and budgets to gender audits.	All Ministries, departments and agencies
19	Expand human rights education to districts in Western and South Western Uganda	CSOs, Development partners
20	Monitor and ensure that all post and pre-deployment training for troops going on peace keeping missions incorporates UNSCR 1325, 1820 and other international human rights instruments.	Government , UNDP, CSOs to monitor
21	There is need to develop capacity building programmes to help women in uniform to compete favorably with men. The government should put in place mechanisms to attract more qualified women to join the police force	

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"All peace and security advocates – both individually and as part of organizational work - should read the 2012 civil society monitoring report on Resolution 1325! It guides us to where we should focus our energies and resources to ensure women's equal participation in all peace processes and at all decision-making levels, thereby achieving sustainable peace." -Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Former Under-Secretary-General and High Representative of the United Nations

"The GNWP initiative on civil society monitoring of UNSCR 1325 provides important data and analysis on the implementation of the resolution at both the national and local levels. It highlights examples of what has been achieved, and provides a great opportunity to reflect on how these achievements can be further applied nationwide. In this regard my Ministry is excited to be working with GNWP and its members in Sierra Leone on the Localization of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 initiatives!" - Honorable Steve Gaojia, Minister of Social Welfare, Gender & Children's Affairs, Government of Sierra Leone

"The 2012 Women Count: Security Council Resolution 1325 Civil Society Monitoring Report uses locally acceptable and applicable indicators to assess progress in the implementation of Resolution 1325 at the country and community levels. The findings and recommendations compel us to reflect on what has been achieved thus far and strategize on making the implementation a reality in places that matters. Congratulations to GNWP-ICAN on this outstanding initiative!" - Leymah Gbowee, 2011 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

"The civil society monitoring report on UNSCR 1325 presents concrete data and analysis on the implementation of the resolution at national level. It helps us identify priorities for implementation and allocate resources to ensure women's participation in all peace processes and achieve long lasting peace. A must read for all peace and security actors and advocates. Congratulations to GNWP on this outstanding initiative!" - Sadhu Ram Sapkota, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, Government of Nepal

"A beautifully presented, thoroughly documented accounting of what is happening to a resolution that came from the grass roots, was vetted by the grass roots and was lobbied for by women for unanimous adoption by the Security Council. Cheers to the women of the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders for their careful, detailed work. GNWP is also making a unique contribution working at localization. It's about time that some western based organization relied on local women to plan their own peacemaking program. Local women are planning their own strategies in peacebuilding and adapting UNSCR1325 to meet their needs." - Cora Weiss (former President, International Peace Bureau, now its UN representative, President, Hague Appeal for Peace)



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