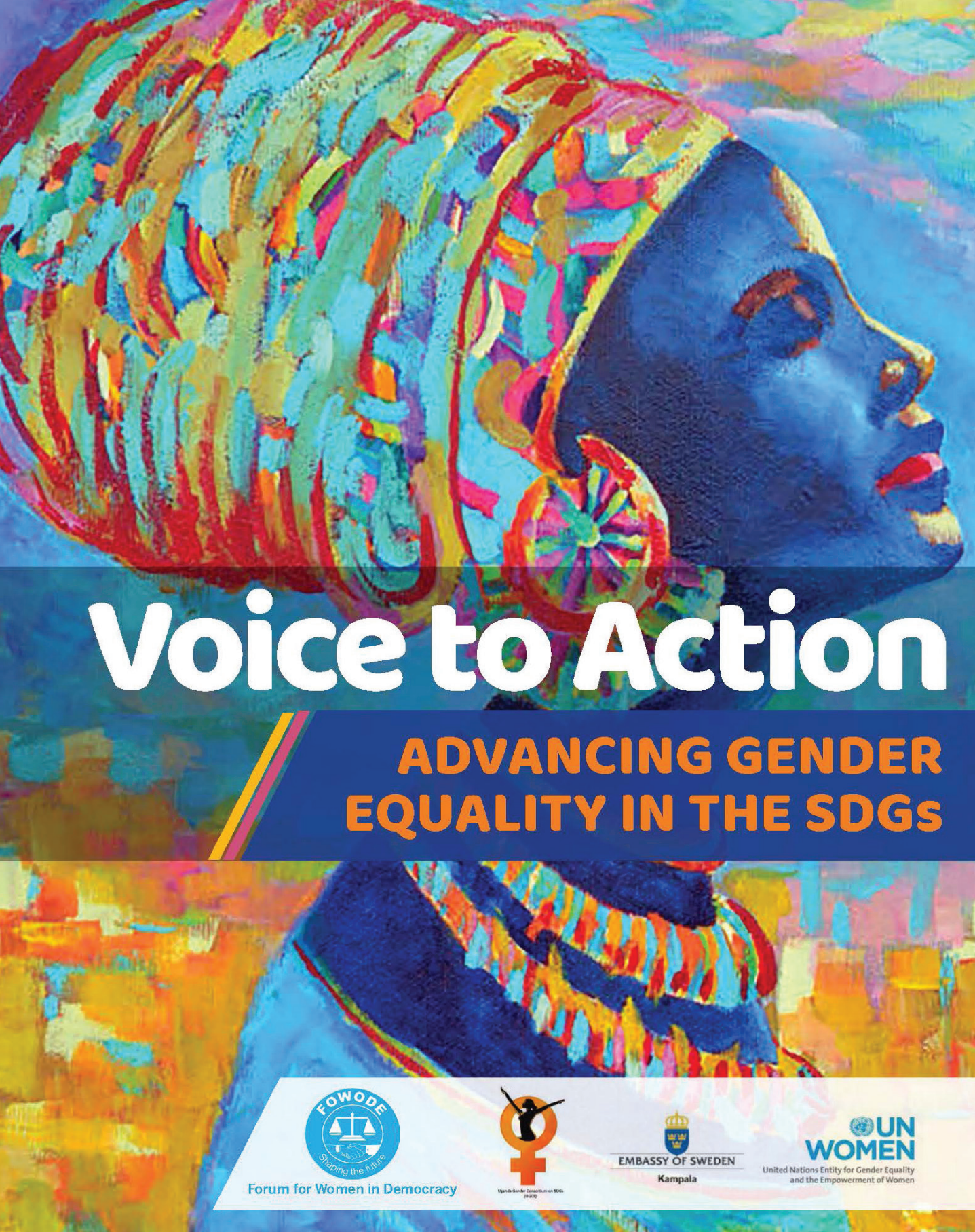

Voice to Action

ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE SDGs

Forum for Women in Democracy

Uganda Gender Consortium on SDGs (UGCS)

EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
Kampala

UN WOMEN
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

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List of Acronyms

ACCU	Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda
ACFIM	African Alliance on Campaign Finance Monitoring
ACFODE	Action for Development
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
AEC	Atomic Energy Council
AFSA	Africa Food Sovereignty Alliance
AMwA	Akina Mama wa Afrika
AU	African Union
BTVET	Business Technical Vocational Education and Training
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CBR	Centre for Basic Research
CCAN-U	Climate Change Action Network Uganda
CCECU	Coalition on Civic Education in Uganda
CCG	Centre for Constitutional Governance
CECORE	Centre for Conflict Resolution
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEDOVIP	Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention
CEEWA	Council for Economic Empowerment of Women in Africa-Uganda
CEWIGO	Centre for Women in Governance
CIDI	Centre for International Disaster Information
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CSBAG	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DENIVA	Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations
DfID	Department for International Development
DRT	Development Research Training
EAC	East African Community
EASSI	Eastern African Sub regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women
EDT	Electricity Dispute Tribunal
ENRCSN	Environment Natural Resources Civil Society Network
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority
ESC	Education Service Commission
ESSAF	Eastern and Southern Africa Farmers Forum
EU	European Union
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationalists
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FHRI	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative
FIDA	Uganda Association of Women Lawyers
FOWODE	Forum for Women in Democracy
FRA	Food Rights Alliance
FUE	Federation of Uganda Employers
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIZ	German International Cooperation
GOU	Government of Uganda
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Syndrome / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HURINET	Human Rights Network
HURIPEC	Human Rights and Peace Centre
ICGLR	International Conference for the Great Lakes Region
ICWEA	International Community of Women Living with HIV Eastern Africa
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGG	Inspector General of Government
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPOD	Inter Party Organisation for Dialogue
IRC	International Research Centre
Isis-WICCE	Isis Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange
IST	Institute for Social Transformation
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
JSC	Judicial Service Commission
JSI	Judicial Studies Institute
KACITA	Kampala City Traders' Association
KAS	Konrad Adenauer Stiftung
KIWEPI	Kitgum Women's Peace Initiative
LANDNET	Land Network Uganda
LASPNET	Legal Aid Service Providers Network
LEMU	Land and Equity Movement of Uganda
LGs	Local Governments
LOP	Leader of Opposition
MAD	Marriage and Divorce Bill
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDI	Microfinance Deposit Taking Institution
MEMPROW	Mentoring and Empowerment Programme for Young Women
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MISR	Makerere Institute for Social Research
MoAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MoEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoICT	Ministry of Information and Communications Technology
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice
MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MoTIC	Ministry of Trade Industry and Commerce
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MUK	Makerere University Kampala
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAPE	National Association of Professional Environmentalists
NAWJ	National Association of Women Judges
NCD's	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDP II	The Second National Development Plan 2015/2016 – 2019/2020
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHP	National Health Policy
NITA-U	National Information Technology Authority, Uganda
NMA	National Metrology Authority
NOTU	National Organization of Trade Union
NPA	National Planning Authority
NUWODU	National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PLA	Platform for Labor Action
PLWHIV/AIDS	People Living with HIV/AIDS
POMA	Public Order and Management Act
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RACI	Regional Associates for Community Initiatives
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RESP	Rural Electrification Strategy and Plan
RLP	Refugee Law Project
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization
SD	Sustainable Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEATINI	Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SOB	Sexual Offences Bill
SWGS	Makerere University School of Women and Gender Studies
TEWPA	Teso Women's Peace Activists
UAA	Uganda Agribusiness Alliance
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UCE	Uganda Certificate of Education
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UDN	Uganda Debt Network
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Ltd
UEGCL	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Ltd
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Ltd

UGX	Uganda Shillings
UGCS	Uganda Gender Consortium on SDGs
UJCC	Uganda Joint Christian Council
UJOA	Uganda Judicial Officers Association
ULA	Uganda Land Alliance
ULGA	Uganda Local Government Association
ULRC	Uganda Law Reform Commission
UMSC	Uganda Muslim Supreme Council
UMWA	Uganda Media Women's Association
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNATU	Uganda National Teachers Union
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEPI	Uganda National Expanded Program on Immunization
UNFFE	Uganda National Farmers Federation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UNNGOF	Uganda National NGO Forum
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNSCR 1325	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
UN-Water	The United Nations Water
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
US$	United States Dollars
USE	Universal Secondary Education
USSEA	Uganda Small Scale Enterprises Association
USTA	Uganda Seed Traders Association
UWASNET	Uganda Water and Sanitation Network
UWEAL	Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Association Ltd
UWOCASO	Uganda Women's Cancer Support Organization
UWONET	Uganda Women's Network
UWOPA	Uganda Women Parliamentarian Association
UYONET	Uganda Youth Network
VAW	Violence Against Women
VEDCO	Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns
VSLAs	Voluntary Savings and Loans Associations
WDG	Women's Democracy Group
WDN	Women Democracy Network
WHO	World Health Organisation
WLEDE	Women Leadership Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
YALI	Young African Leaders Initiative Network

Foreword

Today, the globe is focusing on the Sustainable Development Agenda that was officially adopted by 193 Member States of the United Nations in September 2015 and is aimed at transforming the world through its 17 goals and 169 targets. Though not legally binding, the SDGs represent a political commitment to development by all UN member states. With the mantra "Leave No one Behind", it is hoped that this universal integrated and transformative agenda will spur actions that will end poverty and build a more sustainable world during the next 15 years.

Women comprise more than 51% of the world's population and without them sustainable development cannot be achieved. Inevitably therefore, women have a pivotal role to play in ensuring the achievement of Agenda 2030. One of the challenges the MDGs faced was their inability to tackle the deeply rooted inequalities and power dynamics that continue to relegate women to the periphery. From the MDG era, it emerged that 52 of the 143 countries that had committed to gender equality did not make provision for it in their constitutions even by 2014.

The SDGs come with a "breath of fresh air" having been developed in a more participatory manner with gender equality included not only as a standalone goal but interwoven throughout the SDGs. The SDGs therefore provide an opportunity for women and girls to position themselves as key actors in influencing prioritization of their issues in the various implementation phases of the goals.

It is important to note that opportunities available for women have not yet brought them to the level of parity in the socio-economic and political spheres which calls for women to collectively engage governments so as to strengthen accountability, inclusiveness, and promote participation in development processes by 2030.

The scope and ambition of the SDGs indicate that governments alone cannot achieve this agenda. Through the Uganda Gender Consortium on SDGs (UGCS), the women of Uganda are collectively determined to steer strong and strategic engagement with various stakeholders to ensure that the gender targets in the SDGs are met and that the goals speak to the majority of the women of Uganda who have been left behind.

FOWODE believes that sustained focus and engagement on national, regional, and international gender equality commitments including those contained in the 17 sustainable development goals by the government, civil society, private sector and the citizenry will strongly enhance accountability by the government and culminate into the transformation of the lives of women and girls.

Enjoy "Voice to Action" and be part of our journey up to 2030 so that "No woman or girl is left behind".

Patricia Munabi Babiiha

Executive Director
Forum for Women in
Democracy (FOWODE)

“Women comprise more than 51% of the world’s population and without them sustainable development cannot be achieved.”

Voice to Action: Advancing Gender Equality in the SDGs

Executive Summary

Globally and regionally, it has been reaffirmed that the full participation of women and men in development is not only essential for sustainable development, but also signifies a country's commitment to promoting gender equality and protection of human rights. International discourse is thus focused on ensuring that all social categories, especially women, equitably participate in democratic and global governance processes such as the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Building on the unfinished business of the MDGs, the 2030 Agenda has 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets with a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity and partnerships to "ensure that no one is left behind". The SDGs also seek to strengthen universal peace and eradicate The SDGs also seek to actualize the human rights of all people and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

In Uganda, domesticating the SDGs is a collective effort bringing together the government, development partners, and civil society. In 2014, the Government of Uganda committed to integrate the SDGs into its national planning process – the second National Development Plan (NDP II)

2015/16 – 2019/2020. This is complemented by an institutional framework that provides support in implementation of the policy, legal, and planning frameworks. Further, in order to enhance data capturing and management, the Government of Uganda in partnership with development partners, developed a National Standard Indicator Framework to track progress for the successful implementation and realization of the results of the 2030 Agenda.

At the Civil Society level, the Uganda National NGO Forum (UNNGOF) is spearheading a civil society process to localize the SDGs. Currently, UNNGOF hosts the 2030 Agenda CSO Core Reference Group that works collaboratively to develop a Civil Society coordination mechanism for rolling out the SDG process locally. This is a critical platform to harmonize and amplify CSO voices in national, regional, and global spaces on sustainable development issues in Uganda.

The Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE), a women's rights organization whose strategic goal is increased accountability towards women centered and women-driven development processes found it critical to engage on the SDGs and spearheaded a process that led to the formation of the Uganda Gender Consortium on SDGs (UGCS). The UGCS is a conglomeration of CSOs that will monitor the components of gender equality in the SDGs at the local and national level, while complementing the efforts of the NGO Forum .

The UGCS through a series of multi-stakeholder consultations developed "Voice to Action: Advancing Gender Equality in the SDGs", a publication that lays the foundation for engagement on the SDGs in Uganda. The publication provides a domesticated, localized set of women's critical issues and indicators for Ugandan women to attain sustainable development in the next 15 years. The document is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets and Uganda's national planning framework -NDP II. It identifies and collates priority issues within the 17 SDGs that are crucial in the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment. More specifically, the publication aims to achieve the following: develop indicators for women, citizens, government and CSOs to measure progress towards achieving the proposed goals and targets; assess the outstanding gender issues preventing women from attaining their full development potential and; align women's accountability demands with national development plans, national legal and policy frameworks. These will feed into the broader goal of attaining gender equality in global governance processes.

SDGs can more effectively be attained through partnerships between state and non-state actors. This publication provides inroads for Government-CSO partnership in the attainment of SDGs for the benefit of women and girls.

This publication will inform policy, planning, prioritization, advocacy and resourcing in Uganda.

The priority major issues and sub-issues highlight key challenges, gaps, and areas of engagement providing a clear advocacy agenda for civil society to unite citizens for effective engagement on the 2030 Agenda.

Collaborative Processes

The publication **"Voice to Action: Advancing Gender Equality in the SDGs" was developed through a collaborative effort under the leadership of Forum for Women in Democracy** to leverage the opportunities that the SDGs provide, The publication ensures that the 2030 Agenda is understood by key publics including women and girls and is implemented by the government and non-state actors.

Primary sources
Advisory group strategising meetings, cluster consultative workshops, technical cluster meetings, validation meetings

Secondary sources
Regional and international treaties and protocols, UN resolutions, Uganda Constitution, laws, sector strategic plans, policies, government programmes, budget framework papers, reports and publications and analysis of the secondary data

Stakeholders

>>Government ministries and agencies: Office of the Prime Minister, National Planning Authority, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

>>Civil Society Organizations: Uganda National NGO Forum and Plan International

>>Private sector: Private Sector Foundation of Uganda

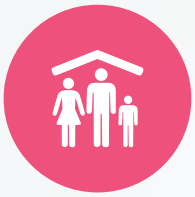
>>Trade Unions: Uganda National Teachers Union, National Organisation of Trade Unions

>>Development Partners: United Nations Development Programme, GIZ, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO, UNWater and UN Women

>>Other stakeholders: academia, media, special interest groups and Uganda Local Government Association.

Key Findings: 4 Clusters

Social Development



Critical issue: Livelihoods

Sub issue: Social security and protection, employment and livelihoods

Critical issue: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Sub issues: Access to clean safe water; access to sanitation facilities

Critical issue: Education

Sub issues: Access to education, quality of education; education sector governance and management; financing for education

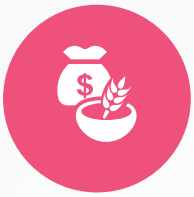
Critical issue: Health

Sub issues: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Gender Based Violence; health infrastructure and financing; HIV and AIDS prevention and response; non-communicable diseases and women

Critical issue: Gender and Environmental Sustainability

Sub issues: Climate change, energy; natural disasters

Economic Development



Critical issue: Trade and Business

Sub issues: Inclusive markets; women in the informal sector; ICT and markets; access to credit and financial services

Critical issue: Agriculture and Agribusiness

Sub issues: Women's access to, control and ownership of land; value addition and processing; production technologies; food and nutrition security; farm inputs and seeds; climate change and agriculture; agricultural insurance and financing

Critical issue: Skilling for Economic Productivity

Sub issues: Vocational training and apprenticeship; entrepreneurship, financial literacy and training

Political Development

Critical issue: Gender Inclusive Leadership and Governance

Sub issues: Women in electoral politics; women in the formal sector; young women's political, social and economic leadership; women and social development

Critical issue: Women and Access to Justice

Sub issues: Gender responsive and inclusive justice system for women; violence against women

Critical issue: Women,, Peace and Security

Sub issues: Women's leadership in peace and security; political and historical conflict and ethnic minorities,;displacement and refugees

Critical issue: Public Institutions and their Functionality

Sub issues: Institutional functionality and effectiveness; gender responsiveness in delivery of mandates

Critical issue: Political Context and Environment

Sub issues: Systemic and institutionalized corruption; shrinking civil society space; militarization of Uganda's political space; political patronage; civic empowerment

Organizing for Development

Critical issue: Coordination and Networking

Sub issues: Women's collaboration for effective engagement; linking with grassroots; strategic partnerships and alliances; government-citizens engagement framework;strategic partnerships and alliances with men

Critical issue: Organizational Development and Institutional Development

Sub issues: Financing and sustainability of CSOs; capacity gaps; monitoring and tracking SDGs

Critical issue: Research, Documentation and Communication

Sub issues: Research, documentation and dissemination; ICT and social media; women and the media

Why Focus on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment?

The Uganda Gender Consortium on SDGs (UGCS) believes that sustained focus and engagement by civil society, private sector, and the citizenry on national, regional and international gender equality commitments (including those contained in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals), will strongly enhance accountability by government and also culminate into transformation of the lives of women and girls and ensure that indeed "No one is left behind".

While it is acknowledged that women and girls are specifically prioritized under SDG Goal 5: 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls', it is imperative that the other SDGs also address gender concerns due to the interconnectedness of women's rights and realities. If attempts to implement SDGs only focus on Goal 5 while other goals ignore gender, they risk missing their mark, or worse, further undermining women's rights and capabilities.

In addition, the issues that burden communities generally and define gender inequality specifically, are by their nature intertwined. Therefore, sustainable development cannot be achieved without prioritizing gender equality and women's empowerment. This justifies why the UGCS focuses on gender as a key factor in addressing the effective implementation of all the SDGs to support a transformative, sustainable change.

Women and girls play a critical role in all the SDGs and as such have to be at the centre of their implementation, monitoring and reporting. Consequently, an integrated approach that includes a focus on gender in implementing the SDGs and women's active engagement with global governance processes is vital to this success.

Further, whereas SDG goals and targets include women and girls, they do not deal with the underlying persistent structural challenges that hinder women and girls' ability to exercise their rights. The opportunities available to women and girls to participate meaningfully in political and public life, and their capacity to do so, are affected by a wide range of factors including unequal power relations and decision-making; negative cultural norms and practices; legal and policy gaps; inadequate resourcing of gender commitments; and lack of access to basic services among others.

UGCS which comprises like-minded actors within the women's, civil society, and gender equality movements in Uganda, harnesses the power of collectivity to ensure that women are active participants in global governance processes and tap into each other's comparative advantage, to jointly engage on Agenda 2030.

PORTUGAL

National Frameworks for the SDGs

Uganda has made significant progress in embedding the sustainable development goals in its planning and development frameworks. In this regard, a number of policy, legal, and institutional frameworks are in place to facilitate sustainable development in its three dimensions of economic, social, and environmental. Key among these are the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), and the Uganda Vision 2040 (2012). In 2014, the Government of Uganda committed to integrate the SDGs into its national planning process through the second National Development Plan (NDP II) 2015/16 – 2019/2020.

Legal frameworks contributing to the 2030 Agenda

1995 Uganda Constitution
Public Finance and Management Act (2015)
Higher Education Students Financing Act (2015)
Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act (2013)
Financial Institutions Amendment Act (2015)
National Planning Authority Act (2010)
Public Health Act (2010)
Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2010)
Domestic Violence Act (2010)
National Environment Management Act (1995)
Registrations of Persons Act (2015)
Children's Act (CAP 59)
Prevention of Trafficking In Persons Act (2009)
Electricity Act (1999)
Persons With Disabilities Act (2006)

Sustainable Development Principles in the Uganda Constitution

- The right to development (SDG 1)
- Food security and nutrition (SDG 2)
- Medical services and recreation sports (SDG 3)
- Education and cultural objectives and protection of the family (SDG 4)
- Recognition of the role of women in society (SDG 5)
- Clean and safe water (SDG 6)
- Preservation of public property and heritage (SDG 7)
- Recognition of dignity of persons with disabilities ((SDG 1, 7)
- Protection of the aged (SDG 1, 3, 4, 7)
- Balanced and equitable development (SDG 8, 10, 11)
- General social and economic objectives (SDG 2, 3, 6, 7, 9)
- Protection of natural resources, the environment, and natural disasters (SDG 12, 13, 14, 15)
- Democratic principles, national unity and stability, national sovereignty, fundamental human rights, gender balance and fair representation of marginalized groups (SDG 16)
- Provision of adequate resources for organs of government, role of people in development, role of state in development, duties of a citizen, and foreign policy objectives (SDG 17)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (2016)

Policy frameworks contributing to the SDG 2030 Agenda

National Social Protection Policy (2015)
HIV and AIDS Policy (2011)
National Climate Change Policy (2014)
Equal Opportunities Policy (2007)
National Environment Management Policy
Child Labor Policy (2007)
National Policy for Older Persons (2009)
National Policy on Disability (2006)
Uganda Gender Policy (2007)
Universal Post Primary Education Training Policy (2007)
National Agriculture Policy (2013)
National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of the Public Sector (2013)
National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children's Policy (2004)
National Coordination Policy (2015)
Energy Policy (2002)
Renewable Energy Policy (2007)
National Nutrition Policy (Final stages)

Planning and Programming Frameworks

The Uganda Vision 2040 provides the overall guiding framework on sustainable development and socio-economic transformation for Uganda from a peasant economy to a modern and prosperous country by 2040. This involves changing from a predominantly low income country to a competitive upper middle income country reaching a per capita income of USD 9,500.

The second National Development Plan (NDP II 2015/16-2019/20) which is Uganda's current medium term plan is now the framework for implementing the SDG 2030 Agenda. The NDP II intends to achieve middle income status by 2020 with a per capita income of USD 1,039 through strengthening the country's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment, and inclusive growth.

Institutional Frameworks

Uganda's institutional framework provides support in implementation of the policy, legal, and planning frameworks:

- **Office of the President** provides overall leadership and oversight in implementation
- **Parliament** oversees implementation and allocation of resources
- **Cabinet /Ministers** provide policy direction
- **Office of the Prime Minister** coordinates and monitors progress of implementation of development programs and government policies
- **National Planning Authority** leads national planning and sets the development agenda for the country
- **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** leads resource mobilization and allocation, ensuring a direct linkage between planning, budgeting, resource allocation, and accountability for resources
- **Uganda Bureau of Statistics** coordinates the collection and harmonization of data, and storage of relevant indicators in the national statistical system
- **MDAs** implement sector plans in line with NDPII priorities, account for allocated resources, and provide technical support and supervision to local governments
- **Local governments** act as service delivery points implementing projects and programs, mobilizing local revenues to finance government priorities, and mobilize the population to participate in development programmes
- **Private sector and other non-state actors** partner with government to deliver development programs

Uganda's Readiness to Implement the SDGs

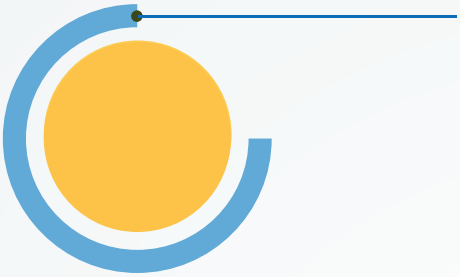
The 2030 Agenda requires all governments to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the implementation and achievement of the 17 Goals by 2030. The Agenda also requires governments to take the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional, and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the goals and targets over the coming 15 years. To this end, Uganda was among the 22 countries that volunteered to undertake a country-level review on the readiness to implement the 2030 Agenda.

Summary of Uganda's Readiness to Implement the 2030 Agenda

- Political commitment and leadership to sustainable and inclusive development
- Existence of policy and legal frameworks that promote sustainable development
- Existence of long and medium term national planning frameworks that have mainstreamed the 2030 Agenda, including the Uganda Vision 2040, and the NDP II with opportunity for further integration in the 10 year plan and the third and fourth National Development Plans
- Uganda is currently in the process of developing sector and Local Government development plans which are aligned to the NDP II and integrate sector specific SDGs
- Existing national technical capacity to translate the global agenda into national development priorities and programmes and on-going efforts to strengthen capacity at the national, sector, and local government levels
- Existence of institutions that facilitate planning, financing, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the 2030 Agenda
- Existence of the government coordination framework and on-going efforts to strengthen this framework in order to facilitate SDGs implementation and reporting
- On-going efforts to develop the National Standard Indicator Framework to facilitate data capturing and management
- Existence of the National Strategy for Statistical Development that is aligned to NDP II and provides an integrated programme for censuses and surveys for data collection and management
- The enactment of the Public Finance and Management Act (2015) which will facilitate efficiency in implementation by providing for certification of compliance of the national budgets to the NDP II and compliance of sector budget framework papers to gender and equity
- Existence of partnerships with key stakeholders in development including the private sector, civil society, development partners, and regional initiatives and existing opportunities to create more partnerships
- Existence of opportunities to mobilize finances for implementation of the NDP II through domestic resources and internationally through development partnerships
- Recognition of the need to strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration to harness synergies through re-institutionalising and operationalising the sector wide approach

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (2016): Review Report on Uganda's Readiness for the Implementation of Agenda 2030: Ensuring That No One is Left Behind

Uganda's Integration of the SDGs in the National Development Plan



76%

of the 2030 Agenda has been mainstreamed in the NDP II.

Source: UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020

Goal	NDP 2 Targets / Interventions
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	• Reduce the percentage of people living on less than USD1 per day from 19.7% to 14.2 % by 2020 • Increase the number of vulnerable people accessing social protection interventions from 1 million to 3 million by 2020 • Increase the percentage of women accessing economic empowerment initiatives from 12% to 30% by 2020 • Reduce the rate of discrimination and marginalization by 4% by 2020 • Develop capacity for mitigation, preparedness and response to natural and human induced disasters for quality effective service delivery
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	• Reduce child stunting as a percentage of under-five from 31% to 25% • Increase agricultural production and productivity • Enhance consumption of diverse diets at household level • Promote commercialization of agriculture particularly amongst small holder farmers • Strengthen ecologically sound agricultural research and climate change resilient technologies and practices • Establish and operationalize trade information centres across the country • Establish satellite border markets across the country
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	• Reduce maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births from 438 to 320 by 2020 • Reduce infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births from 54 to 44 by 2020 • Integrate reproductive health into national strategies and programs • Reduce annual outpatient department attendance to reduce malaria cases from 12,224,100 to 2,600,000 • Reduce new HIV infections among adults • Establish a functional, surveillance, monitoring, and research system to support the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. • Design and implement a National Health Insurance scheme
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	• Increase primary to secondary school transition • Increase net secondary school completion rates • Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training • Develop and implement Early Childhood Development policy framework • Expand and improve social infrastructure for all levels including water supply infrastructure, sanitation, and hand washing facilities, school physical education and community facilities • Increase adult literacy rates from the current 73% to 80 percent by 2020 • Increase the number of scholarships for disadvantaged areas to enroll in higher education

Goal	NDP 2 Targets / Interventions
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	• Reduce the rate of discrimination and marginalization by 4% • Mainstream gender and rights in policies, plans, and programs • Promote formulation of gender sensitive regulatory frameworks in all sectors and LGs with a focus on emerging areas of climate change and oil and gas • Promote women economic empowerment • Promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups-children, PWDs, older persons against abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect
SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	• Protect and manage water catchment areas • Prepare and implement the National irrigation Master Plan that takes into account the impacts of climate change • Increase access to safe water supply in rural areas from 65% (2012/13) to 79% and urban areas from 77% (2012/13) to 100% by 2019/20 • Increase access to improved sanitation in rural and urban areas • Increase the proportion of major polluters, abstractors regulated according to the water laws and regulations from 55% to 70% • Safeguard Uganda's interests in international waters by developing a national policy and strategy for management of international waters and promoting regional cooperation for equitable and reasonable utilization of the shared water resources • Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	• Increase % of the population with access to electricity from 14% to 30% • Increase power generation capacity from 825MW in 2012 to 2,500MW by 2020 • Promote energy efficiency through development and enforcement of standards and revamping the transmission networks to reduce technical power losses • Promote and facilitate the use of renewable energy technologies such as bio-fuels, wind, solar, improved cook stoves, and LPG at household and institutional level • Develop decentralized village-based agricultural processing centers that incorporate low-carbon sources of energy such as bio-gas digesters and solar driers
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	• Average targeted growth is about 6.3% less than the proposed 7% • Develop and implement a policy on mandatory association membership for informal sector players • Develop locally manufactured goods through supporting MSMIs. • By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training by 20% • By 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact • Improve decent work coverage from 40% to 70% by 2020 • Promote decent employment opportunities and labor productivity • Improve the resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable persons for inclusive growth • Promote rights, gender equality, and women's empowerment in the development process
SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	• Prioritizes infrastructure development as a critical component to increase competitiveness and spurring growth in the country. The strategic infrastructure that the plan focuses on includes transport, energy, ICT, oil and gas, and water for production. • Construct and rehabilitate national roads and develop and implement mechanisms to ensure that the existing and future transport infrastructure is climate change resilient • Strengthen the legal and policy environment to support industrialization • Improve the regions road, electricity and water infrastructure, as well as production skills to promote agriculture, fishing, agro-processing, light manufacturing, tourism and mining • Establish and foster a national Innovation System for proper and adequate exploration of Research and Development (R&D) outputs and promote emerging technological needs

Goal	NDP 2 Targets / Interventions
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	• Enhance effective participation of the marginalised in social, economic and political activities for sustainable and equitable development. • Eliminate discrimination, marginalization and ensure that all persons have equal opportunities in accessing goods and services
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	• Increase access to housing for all income groups for rental and owner occupation to 7.8 million units by 2019/20 • Reduce slums and informal settlements and increase access to affordable housing finance • Operationalize the Physical Planning Act, 2010 to support orderly and sustainable development
SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	• IIncrease the sustainable use of Environment and Natural Resources • Popularize and encourage efficient and zero waste technologies and practices. • Promote sound management of hazardous chemicals and e-wastes including the establishment of modern waste management infrastructure.
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	• Increase automation of climate monitoring network from 10% in 2015 to 40% in 2020 • Develop a National REDD+ Strategy and action plan • Integrate and implement the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) including awareness creation in all MDAs, LGs as well as CSOs and the private sector. • Increase public awareness on ENR opportunities, green economy and sustainable consumption and production practices.
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development	• Decrease in level of pollution of large water bodies • Develop and implement ecosystem management and restoration plans; Restore the degraded fragile ecosystems (river banks, bare hills, range lands and lake shores).
SDG 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	• Increase the percentage of forest cover from 14% in 2013 to 18% in 2020 • Enhance environmental compliance to national standards from 70% in 2014 to 90% in 2020 • Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems. • Increase afforestation, reforestation, adaptation and mitigate deforestation for sustainable forestry
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions for all	• Enhance the prevention, detection, and elimination of corruption • Improve democracy and governance for increased stability and development • Promote accountability and the observance of human rights • Increase community participation from 50% to 70% in the development process

Source: Uganda Scoping Study on Sustainable Development, 2015, NDP II

Cluster Issues

Criteria for Prioritizing Critical Issues and Sub-Issues in the four Clusters

The following criteria was used in prioritizing the major issues and sub-issues under each of the four clusters —social, economic, political and organising for development.

1. **Systemic Value:** Issues of systemic value to women and girls in Uganda which, if addressed, have the potential to change the underlying structural causes of inequality and transform gender relations. The systemic issues would also align with the way people organize in Uganda; have a wider scope in terms of how they affect people; and are widespread and affect many people. Further, prioritized major issues and sub-issues are those that are complex, and embedded within the various social, economic, political, and cultural systems. Recurring issues that must be addressed to improve the lives of women and girls were also prioritized.

2. **Mass Support** : Many people can coalesce around the issue, and they are easy to mobilize and organize.

3. **Evidence-Based:** The issue is supported by facts, baseline data, and availability of statistics to enable effective mid-term reviews and end-term evaluation.

4. **Notary Rule :** The issue remains on the agenda in the public domain. This, not only makes the issue key within the public agenda but it also becomes easy to triangulate the issue and get up to date information.

5. **Probability of Highest Impact and Achievement :** The UGCS also prioritized issues that have a high probability of success, with significant results, so that Uganda can achieve the SDGs.

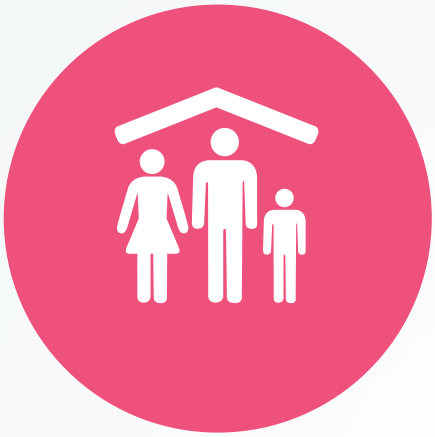
6. **Continuity Beyond the MDGs:** Selected issues had to reflect on the failures and successes of the MDGs—a precursor to the SDGs.

7. **Time Bound:** Selected issues were those that would be accomplished within the 15 years of Agenda 2030.

8. **Socializing Institutions:** The issue selected would be able to address the bastions of patriarchy that normalize gender inequality. Major issues and sub-issues selected would be able to engage with different socializing institutions such as: family, education, media, culture, religion, and performing arts, among others, where the rights of women and girls are often undermined.

9. **Inter-Connectedness and Inter-Dependency:** Due to the fact that women's lives are interconnected, the issues prioritized were those that have an influence on the achievement of other SDGs and therefore will impact the outcomes of other SDGs.

Social Development Cluster



Social Development places people at the center of development. This means a commitment from government that development processes need to benefit people, particularly the poor, women, PWDs and other marginalized groups but also a recognition that people, and the way they interact in society, and the socio-cultural norms that facilitate such interaction, shape development processes.

Critical Issue: Livelihoods

Sub-issue: Social Security and Protection

Weakened family systems, extended family structures and diminishing social safety nets all increase women's burden and limit their access to social services especially in remote areas.

Desired change

- Strengthened government structures and systems, policy and institutional frameworks mandated to enhance social security and protection
- The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children fully domesticated and implemented
- Enhanced social safety nets for vulnerable groups including women, child mothers, and elderly, Persons with Disability, adolescents and young women
- Increased access to productive financial resources for enhanced social security
- Strengthened family structure and community support system that appreciates women's productive, reproductive and community roles in public and private spheres

Sub-issue: Labor and Employment

Data shows that 50% of employed women work in three of the lowest paying sectors compared to 33% of men (NDP II) which predisposes women to exploitation. In addition, the State of Uganda Population Report (2013) indicated that women receive lower pay than their male counterparts in the private sector with a male to female wage gap of 39%.

Desired change

- Strengthened capacity of EOC, Trade Unions and MoGLSD to enforce labor rights
- Uganda minimum wage in place and operational
- Strengthened coordination among Trade Unions and professional associations to promote labour rights
- Enhanced awareness among women about their labour rights and responsibilities by private and public institutions

Critical Issue: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Sub-issue: Access to Clean and Safe Water

Failure to access clean and safe water is a major cause of water-borne diseases which burdens women with the care role. 70% of adult females collected drinking water for the family compared to 26.6% of males over a period of 15 years (NDPII).

Desired change

- 100% national coverage and accessibility to clean and safe water by 2030
- Increased women's representation on water committees from 30% to 60%
- Gender responsive decision making by water user committees for improved women's access to and utilization of water resources
- Increased budgetary allocation to the water and sanitation sector to at least 6% of the national budget

Sub-Issue: Access to Sanitation Facilities

A study by WaterAid reported that UGX 389 billion is lost annually due to poor sanitation in the form of: care giving time costs; medical expenses; burial costs; and tourist cancellations in instances of epidemics. This is exacerbated by the fact that the Water and Sanitation Sector is under-resourced, currently allocated only 2.6% of the national budget.

Desired change

- Open defecation is eliminated by 2030
- Increased access to private and public sanitation facilities in rural and urban areas
- Increased role of rural and urban local authorities to ensure compulsory sanitation facilities at household level and in public spaces
- School guidelines on separate toilet facilities, hand washing and anal cleansing facilities resourced and implemented
- Inclusion of changing rooms for girls in the school standard guidelines

Critical Issue: Education

Sub-issue: Access to Education

Uganda's Vision 2040 emphasizes keeping girls in school and improving completion by addressing institutional, gender and cultural barriers to their education. Though the enrolment of both boys and girls in Primary One is often equal, from Primary Four the dropout rate for girls is higher than that of boys. Thus a very small fraction of girls have access to higher education and skills training. BTVET enrolment was 14% of females compared to 86% of males which determines the kind of jobs women access which also affects their wages.

Desired change

- Increased girl enrolment including girls with disabilities, ethnic minorities and children in vulnerable situations and hard to reach areas
- Increased transition, retention and completion rates for girls
- Government provision of free sanitary pads for adolescents (10-19 years) and young women (15-24 years)
- Uganda Menstrual Hygiene Strategy resourced and implemented
- The National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy and National Plan resourced and operationalized
- Transformed cultural and religious norms and practices that promote girl-child education
- Gender-responsive bye-laws and ordinances on SGBV enacted, resourced, and enforced at sub-county and district levels

Sub-issue: Quality of Education

In 2013, a national assessment revealed that in government funded schools only 27.6% of students from Primary 1 to Primary 7 were able to read a Primary 2 story, and in Primary 7 an average of 10% were still not able to do Primary 2 level numeracy. Analysis of teacher quality showed that teachers particularly in rural areas lacked appropriate training where 37% of teachers had no formal teacher training, while 5.5% had just a training certificate obtained after completion of Primary level. (UWEZO Uganda 2012; Annual Learning Assessment Report 2012).

Desired change

- UPE, USE and BTVET policies reviewed to address the gender-specific needs for girls
- Improved teachers skills, welfare, exposure, remuneration and motivation (including housing facilities, upgrades and retooling)
- Overhauled gender-responsive curriculum in place, resourced and operational;
- A gender-responsive National School Feeding Policy in place, resourced and implemented
- At least one BTVET per sub-county established, resourced and operational
- Improved school infrastructure and learning aids to address the unique needs of girls including girls with disabilities.
- Teachers capacity developed on gender and development

Sub-issue: Education Sector Governance and Management

Although there are existing school governance frameworks and systems they do not offer adequate spaces for women and girls to participate as affirmative action is not enforced. In terms of management in the education sector, there is gender disparity with male teachers dominating leadership roles and decision making which do not effectively reflect women's input in matters of prioritization and investments. This is compounded by the inadequate education sector monitoring and evaluation system that affects quality, access, and learning outcomes. Further, the education sector governance and management systems do not hold parents accountable and thus an unfair burden of education is met by the school administrators, teachers and the government.

Desired change

- Strengthened Monitoring and Evaluation System to enhance transparency and accountability
- School Inspection Authority established, resourced and functional for improved quality, access, and learning outcomes
- Girls' meaningful representation in school decision making bodies
- Enforcement of the 1/3 representation of women on SMCs

Sub-Issue: Financing for Education

Education sector financing is inadequate as public expenditure on education as a percentage of the GDP in the period 2005- 2014 was only 3.3% , which is inadequate to meet the various sector needs and priorities. This percentage is below the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 5%. One of the strategic objectives of the Gender in Education Strategic Plan (2015-2020) is to ensure that gender issues are explicitly identified and addressed in each departmental budget and plan. However, the sector has no designated Gender Office which cripples the mainstreaming of gender in education.

Desired change

- Increased budgetary allocations and financing of the education sector to at least 16% of the national budget
- Sex disaggregated data on resources allocated to girls and young women generated, disseminated, and used for planning and budgeting
- Resources earmarked and allocated to girl-child education – enrolment, retention, transition
- Implementation of education sector gender policies and strategies

Critical Issue: Health

Sub-issue: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Among unmarried women the unmet need for family planning in 2016 was 32% (UDHS 2016) and maternal mortality rate at 336 deaths per 100,000 live births (UDHS 2016). The health sector is further challenged by inadequate health financing currently at 8.6% of the national budget which is below the Abuja Declaration requirement of 15% for health financing. Further, even within the health sector budget, resources that are earmarked for SRHR are inadequate currently at only UGX8 billion, used primarily for commodities.

Desired change

- Increased health financing to at least 15% of the national budget
- Increased financing to SRHR beyond the commodities to include the strengthening of health systems to deliver, capacity building of health workers, awareness raising and community systems strengthening
- Improved access to SRHR information and services by young women and adolescents
- 75% reduction in teenage pregnancy
- 75% reduction in maternal mortality
- Increased male involvement in Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Sub-issue: Gender-Based Violence

A 2013 police report showed that while GBV rates increased by 18.4 % and defilement by 25.8%, prosecution of offenders remained low. The UDHS 2016 reported that 22% of women aged 15-49 years had ever experienced sexual violence in their lifetime compared to only 8% of men in the same age bracket. According to a study by CEDOVIP in 2012, the total cost of GBV is equivalent to 0.35% of GDP in 2011 and 0.75% of the National Budget 2010/11.

Desired change

- Gender-responsive Sexual Offences Law enacted, resourced and implemented
- National GBV Policy and National GBV Action Plan resourced and implemented
- Increased budgetary allocation towards implementation of GBV Laws - Prohibition of FGM Act, Domestic Violence Act, Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons Act
- Review and implementation of existing policy and legal frameworks that protect women and girls against violence
- Increased coverage and functionality of public GBV shelters
- Increased financing of the JLOS up from the previous 8.1 % to implement GBV legal frameworks for enhanced access to justice for women and girls

Sub-issue: Health Infrastructure and Financing

The allocation to health as a percentage of the total budget reduced from 9.6% in FY2003/04 to 8.6% in FY2014/2015, much lower than the Abuja Declaration target of 15% leading to stock outs and affecting health-seeking behaviour. The over reliance on households to finance health care particularly constrains female headed households and mothers as key caregivers. The over reliance on households to finance health care particularly constrains female headed households and mothers as they are the key caregivers (78% of the household members who fell sick reported being given care by a female adult-UNHS 2012/13). In terms of human resource, the proportion of filled vacancies in the health sector in 2014 was 68%, a reflection of the limited financing to the health sector.

Desired change

- Health Centers IIIs, IVs and district hospitals adequately equipped and staffed to meet the unique health needs of women
- Health Centre IIIs established, resourced and equipped in each sub-county
- Increased domestic funding of the health sector

Sub-issue: HIV and AIDS Prevention and Response

According to UNAIDS gap report 2016, 1.5 million people are living with HIV in Uganda translating into a 7.1% adult HIV prevalence. By 2016, it was reported that on a weekly basis, 570 girls in Uganda get infected with HIV. In Africa, Uganda is second to South Africa, where at least 2,363 get infected with HIV every week.

Desired change

- 50% reduction in HIV infection and prevalence rates among women, adolescents and girls
- 90% reduction of Mother-to-Child Transmission rates
- Increased financial allocation to HIV, maternal and pediatric care
- Improved access to and uptake of HIV prevention, care, treatment and support services for women, adolescents and girls
- Gender responsive ART guidelines in place, resourced and operationalized
- Increased HIV/AIDS domestic funding
- The AIDS Trust Fund resourced and operationalized

Sub-Issue: Non-Communicable Diseases and Women

Non-communicable diseases (NCD) include cardio-vascular diseases, cancers, diabetes among others which are on the rise in Uganda. With the majority of women using charcoal, kerosene and other fuels many are predisposed to NCDs. There is also limited sensitization on NCDs for example: among university students in Kampala—up to 67% of the respondents did not know what NCDs were,

Desired change

- A comprehensive non-communicable disease policy, strategic plan, and standards and guidelines in place, resourced and operationalized.
- National referral hospitals and public specialized institutes Resourced and equipped for effective management of NCDs
- Existing government owned and PFNPs health facilities strengthened to manage NCDs at lower health units through increased human resources and financing
- Increased investments in renewable energy sources for effective prevention of NCDs
- Increased sensitization and awareness on NCDs among women

Critical Issue: Gender and Environmental Sustainability

Sub-issue: Climate Change

Uganda's dependence on agriculture renders it extremely vulnerable to effects of climate change which is worsened by its limited ability to cope with climatic changes. The severity of the effects of climate change affects women disproportionately because of socio-economic differences between men and women. Women are also more prone to effects of climate change given that they represent 75% of the workforce in agriculture.

Desired change

- Gender-responsive approaches to climate change and environmental conservation in place and operational;
- Enhanced capacities of institutions to foster climate change absorption, mitigation and adaptation;
- Reduction of climate-change related illnesses;
- A gender-responsive National Climate Change Policy in place, resourced and implemented;
- Strengthened monitoring of gender related climate change government interventions;
- Climate Change mainstreamed in the Education curriculum
- Increased budget allocation to address gender responsive community adaptive strategies to climate change
- Increased voices and participation of women in natural resources management

Sub-issue: Energy

In the energy sector, only 15% of the population has access to electricity while access to renewable energy is only at 4% (NDP II). In 2010, 95% of households heavily relied on wood and charcoal as a source of fuel and a UNHS 2012/13 survey found that two thirds of the women in the households collect water and firewood which illustrates how mismanagement of economic and social development can lead to an increase in environmental degradation.

Desired change

- 50% of women access subsidized renewable clean, safe, renewable energy sources by 2030
- Increased exploitation of and investment in alternative, clean, safe and renewable energy sources
- Enhanced women's voice, agency and participation in the generation and use of alternative clean renewable energy sources
- Increased sensitization and awareness on the intersection between energy and NCDs among women

Sub-Issue: Natural Disasters

Natural disasters lowered the GDP performance at an average of 3.5% between 2010 and 2014 and their impact was equivalent to 7.5% of the GDP in 2011 . Women are most affected by natural disasters; thus the need for a robust gender responsive disaster management framework.

Desired change

- Gender-responsive disaster preparedness policy resourced and operationalized
- Early warning and response mechanism to disaster operationalized
- Increased resourcing for districts and local governments to manage natural disasters
- Increased sensitization and awareness on natural disasters to enhance resilience and early adaptation to natural disasters

Social Development matrix

SDG Goal(s)	SDG Target(s)	UGCS Major Issues	UGCS Sub-Issues	Corresponding Government MDAs
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.3	**1. 1 Livelihoods**	**1.1.1 Social Security and Protection**	▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoLG ▪ OPM
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls equality. **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality between and among countries.	Targets 8.5, 8.6, 8.8 5.4 10.4		**1.1.2 Labour and Employment**	▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoLG ▪ MoPS
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation.	Targets 6.1 6.3, 6.4, 6.4 6.6, 6.a, 6.b	**1.2 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**	**1.2.1 Access to Clean, Safe Water**	▪ MoWE, NWSC, NEMA, MoLG ▪ OPM, MoGLSD, MoH
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation.	Target 6.2		**1.2.2 Access to Sanitation Facilities**	▪ MoWE ▪ NWSC ▪ OPM ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoES ▪ MoLG ▪ MoH
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 4.5, 4.b	**1.3 Education**	**1.3.1 Access to Education**	▪ MoES ▪ NCDC ▪ MoLG ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoWE ▪ NPA ▪ Public Universities, BTVETs, Schools and Institutions
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	Targets 4.2, 4.3 4.4, 4.5 4.7, 4.a 4.c		**1.3.2 Quality of Education**	▪ MoES ▪ NCDC ▪ Local Govts ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoWE ▪ NPA ▪ Public Universities, BTVETs, Schools and Institutions
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Target 16.6		**1.3.3 Education Sector Governance and Management**	▪ MoES ▪ BTVETs ▪ Public Universities ▪ Local Govts ▪ MoGLSD ▪ UBOS ▪ School Authorities
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	No SDG Target		**1.3.4 Financing for Education**	▪ MoES ▪ MoFPED ▪ School Authorities

SDG Goal(s)	SDG Target(s)	UGCS Major Issues	UGCS Sub-Issues	Corresponding Government MDAs
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girl.	Targets 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 3.7, 3.8, 3.c 5.6	**1.4 Health**	**1.4.1 Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**	▪ MoH, UNEPI, Parliament ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoJCA ▪ MoES
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Targets 5.1, 5.2 5.3, 16.1, 16.2		**1.4.2 Gender-Based Violence**	▪ MoH ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoJCA ▪ MoLG (Esp. LGs) ▪ Parliament ▪ ULRC
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.	Targets 3.8, 3.c, 3.d		**1.4.3 Health Infrastructure and Financing**	▪ MoH ▪ MoFPED ▪ NPA ▪ MoLG (Esp. LGs)
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.	Target 3.3		**1.4.4 HIV/AIDs Prevention and Response**	▪ MoH ▪ Uganda AIDS Commission ▪ Uganda Coordinating Mechanism for the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.	Targets 3.4, 3.5, 3.8, 3.b		**1.4.5 NCDs and Women**	▪ MoH, MoEMD ▪ MoWE , Uganda Cancer Institute ▪ Uganda Heart Institute, UVRI
Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Targets 13.1, 13.2 13.3, 13.a 13.b	**1.5 Gender and Environmental Sustainability**	**1.5.1 Climate Change**	▪ OPM ▪ National Metrology Authority ▪ MoWE (esp: Dept of Water for Production, Dept for Climate Change & Directorate of Environmental Affairs) ▪ MoAAIF, MoST, MoES, NPA ▪ NFA ▪ NEMA
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	Targets 7.1, 7.2 7.3, 7.a, 7.b,		**1.5.2 Energy**	▪ MoEMD, NFA, ERA ▪ UEGCL, UETCL ▪ UEDCL, REA, EDT ▪ AEC
Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	Target 11.5		**1.5.3 Natural Disasters**	▪ OPM, MoIA , NPA ▪ UBOS

Economic Development Cluster

Uganda's Economic Development is to a greater extent largely dependent on implementing gender equality through increased ownership of resources, and increasing productivity by ensuring that mechanisms are gender sensitive for the active participation of both women and men.

Critical Issue: Trade and Business

Sub-issue: Inclusive Markets

Women lack information on markets, trading protocols, product handling, standards resulting from low levels of business and ICT literacy, insufficient working capital and the fact that women's mobility is limited.

Desired change

- Regular sex-disaggregated data on women in business produced, disseminated and used to inform planning
- Information Center on Women in Trade and Business established and operational
- Women effectively positioned for business opportunities, tapping into and benefitting from upcoming economic opportunities as suppliers, contractors and other value chain systems
- Increased women's businesses registered and formalized
- Increased government incentives for women in business
- Increased women's competitiveness in business within the East African region.

Sub-issue: Women in the Informal Sector

The informal sector constitutes over 87% of businesses in Uganda and accounts for the largest share of Ugandan labour only coming second after the agriculture sector. It is estimated that about 39% women are employed in the informal sector in both rural and urban areas which makes them vulnerable and prone to abuse, extortion and exclusion because the informal sector isn't regulated and many are not registered.

Desired change

- Regularized informal sector with incentives encouraging women to step out, formalize and transition to the formal sector
- Increased accessible financial services for women in the informal sector
- Regular up-to-date gender statistics on women in the informal sector produced, disseminated and utilized for planning
- Vibrant women's economic, business and social units effectively organised and strengthened.
- Women supply clusters created and functional, tapping into key supply chains

Sub-issue: ICT and Markets

Women have low usage of ICT in business aspects like: information access, marketing, financial management, and building partnerships. Low education levels exposes women to internet fraud while attempting to network and connect with markets. Further, ICT usage is expensive for women particularly in rural areas which limits their ability to maximally utilize ICT for trade and business.

Desired change

- Improved tax regime to increase affordability and accessibility to ICTs for women
- Improved skills and capacities of women to effectively use ICTs for business
- Group branding for women producers and supply clusters in place and operational

Sub-Issue: Access to Credit and Financial Services

Women who make up nearly 40% businesses with registered premises receive only 9% of available credit facilities. Banks often require land as collateral but as a result of customary land allocation practices that favor men, only 39% of women in 2011 have registered land resulting in women's failure to meet the terms and conditions that come with formal financial services.

Desired change

- Improved legal and policy framework to enhance women's access to credit and financial services
- Tailor-made affordable and accessible credit products and financial services that meet the potential and capacities of women in the formal and informal businesses
- Comprehensive regulation of the commercial lending rate and reduction of the Central Bank Rate
- Islamic Banking operationalized
- Strengthened partnership between women's organizations and Bank of Uganda to ease women's access to credit

Critical Issue: Agriculture and Agribusiness

Sub-issue: Women's Access to, Control and Ownership of Land

The workforce in agriculture comprises 90% of the rural poor who are small hold farmers . Although women comprise 75% of the workforce in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (UDHS 2011) they have limited access to and control over land because of ownership and titling which limits their ability to move beyond subsistence agriculture.

Desired change

- Land Act amended and gender responsive in congruence with the National Land Policy by 2025
- A gender-responsive Marriage and Divorce Bill enacted and operationalized safeguarding women's co-ownership of matrimonial property by 2020
- Succession Act amended, operationalized and resourced to ensure gender responsiveness
- Increased women's access to and control of land as a productive asset
- Increased government budgetary allocation towards National Land Policy implementation and financing of land governance institutions
- Increased awareness and appreciation of women land rights
- Enhanced responsiveness by the justice system to women's land right issues
- Effective maintenance and performance of land management information systems and administration

Sub-issue: Value Addition and Processing

Value addition on agricultural commodities in Uganda is less than 5% due to poor linkages between stakeholders and low capacity of farmers (particularly women) to participate optimally in agriculture due to factors like limited access to production inputs and credit facilities limiting women value addition activities.

Desired change

- Increased agricultural sector financing to at least 10% of the national budget in accordance with the Maputo Declaration
- Gender-responsive Food Law enacted and operationalized
- Increased investments in appropriate technologies that boost value addition and reduce post-harvest losses in at least 65 districts across Uganda
- Increased production of standardized and value added Ugandan products by the women
- Fair trade markets identified and accessed by women producers
- Women's Innovation and Enterprise Fund established and resourced

Sub-issue: Production Technologies

The poor advancement of technology in production is worsened as existing laws and policies do not provide for the utilization and regulation of modern biotechnology, Although the agricultural sector employs a significant number of Ugandans, its low resource budget implies lower investment in production technologies.

Desired change

- Education curriculum reviewed to ensure skilling and re-skilling in agriculture
- Modernized agricultural methods that include appropriate technology for irrigation and mechanization embraced and utilized by farmers for farmers, this isn't an ask of govt
- Increased allocation within the MoAAIF budget towards appropriate agriculture production technologies
- Increased women's access to and utilization of modern production technologies and agricultural extension services
- Improved women capacity in agronomic practices for enhanced productivity
- Appropriate agricultural technology and innovation facility established, resourced and operational
- Elimination of the use of hand held hoes in line with the 2015 African Union Declaration on Elimination of the handheld hoe

Sub-issue: Farm Inputs and Seeds

The agricultural sector's focus on production and multiplication of seeds is a welcome development however, the seed industry is poorly regulated resulting in poor quality or counterfeit seeds. Further, community seed systems and banks are broken down so farmers rely on expensive unreliable seeds. The quality challenges include: adulterated seeds that in most cases do not germinate or do not bear fruits; counterfeit herbicides and pesticides which lead to drug resistance; and adulterated fertilizers some of which have been banned internationally . This is worsened by the commercialization of seeds and the seed movement that poses a big challenge to regulating farm inputs and seeds.

Desired change

- Gender-responsive Bio-Technology and Bio-safety Law, National Seed Policy and National Extension Policy enacted and operationalized
- The Seed Act amended to ensure gender responsiveness
- Increased financing to the Chemicals Control Unit and Inspection Unit under MoAAIF.
- Informal customary seed systems promoted and indigenous seeds safeguarded
- Enhanced capacity of mandated institutions (MoAAIF ,UNBS) to curb the influx of counterfeit farm seeds and inputs including pesticides, herbicides and alcalicides.
- Enhanced knowledge of women in agricultural production for efficient utilization of modern farm inputs and resistant seed varieties

Sub-Issue: Food and Nutrition Security

Food insecurity is an urgent need in Uganda with 25.5 % of Uganda's population hungry in 2015 . While agriculture is a key determinant of food security many women do not own land. Only 39% of registered land is owned by women because customary land allocation practices favor men over women yet customary land accounts for 80% of the total land available.

Desired change

- Gender-responsive Food and Nutrition Law and Policy enacted, resourced and operationalized;
- A new Uganda National Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP 2017-2021) in place and resourced National food reserves, stockpiling, and food distribution chain in place and operational
- Integration and resourcing of the Nutrition Unit into the Directorate of Agricultural Extension within MoAAIF
- A crop receipt system introduced and piloted in at least 65 districts
- Gender disaggregated data on Food Nutrition and Security generated , disseminated and regularly updated
- Timely periodic reporting on UPR and ECOSOC undertaken by Government and CSOs for enhanced accountability on the right to food
- Annual State of Hunger Report compiled and presented to Parliament
- Enhanced coordination between mandated institutions working on food and nutrition security
- Bye-laws and ordinances at local government level (on granaries and quotas on percentage of food crops grown at household level) enacted and operationalized in at least 65 districts of Uganda
- Parish Development Committees, Village Development Committees and Cultural support Systems reactivated for oversight to improve household food storage
- Enhanced awareness and vigilance among the populace on food and nutrition security for Improved agricultural production and food storage

Sub-issue: Climate Change and Agriculture

85% of Uganda's population derives its sustenance from agriculture and hence depends on climate and favorable environmental conditions to preserve and sustain productivity. Failure to conserve the environment and manage natural resources affects agricultural production through extreme weather conditions. Natural disasters have lowered the GDP performance to an average of 3.5% between 2010 and 2014 and their impact was equivalent to 7.5% of the GDP in 2011. Women are most affected by natural disasters highlighting the need for a robust gender disaster responsive management framework.

Desired change

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) – COP22 domesticated in Uganda
- Land Use Planning Act amended to comprehensively deal with effects of climate and environmental change
- Institutionalized relationship between natural resource management function and agricultural extension function at Local Government level
- Climate change mainstreamed in Agricultural Extension tools and manuals
- Climate smart agriculture implemented and benefiting women for reduced agricultural losses, crop and enterprise failure

Sub-issue: Agricultural Insurance and Financing

Women are limited by the lack of gender-responsive agricultural and business insurance schemes and the lack of information on the existing agricultural insurance schemes. Women, who comprise the biggest social group of borrowers access it mainly through MDIs and not agricultural-based financial institutions or banks. This is compounded by the fact that Uganda has no policy on agricultural financing to provide a regulatory framework for agricultural financing.

Desired change

- Gender-responsive agricultural insurance products
- Gender-responsive agricultural financing policy in place, resourced and operational
- Increased, accessible tailor-made agricultural financing products for women by public banks
- Improved awareness, access and utilization of agricultural insurance by women

Critical Issue: Skilling for Economic Productivity

Sub-issue: Vocational Training and Apprenticeship

Young people in Uganda aged 12-30 years constitute over 80% of the population. Despite being the majority of the population and the bedrock of the labor force, the optimal contribution of youth to development is hampered by lack of appropriate practical skills acquired through apprenticeship. In Business Technical Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) institutions, only 34% of women are enrolled compared to 66% enrollement level of men.

Desired change

- Vocational and ICT training integrated in the education system
- Increased budgetary allocation and financing of BTVET programmes
- Women's tailor-made apprenticeship programmes developed and accessed by women
- Female youth re-skilling and re-tooling programmes (that includes mentorship and coaching) in place and operationalized
- Increased financing, start-up grants and access to capital for BTVET graduates
- Improved youth perceptions and attitudes towards work in the non-traditional sectors to enhance productivity and reduce unemployment among the youth.

Sub-issue: Entrepreneurship

There is a high unemployment and under-employment rate in Uganda for both literate and illiterate people across the social, economic and gender divide. Many graduates at various levels – BTVET, University, and other tertiary institutions lack start up kits to enable them use their skills in meaningful employment. All the above creates a high dependency ratio in Uganda and affects more female youth as compared to male youth.

Desired change

- Reviewed education curriculum to integrate entrepreneurship at all levels
- Start-up kits availed for commissioned graduates
- Gender responsive entrepreneurial programs targeting in and out-of-school youth developed, resourced and implemented

Sub-issue: Financial Literacy and Training

Although the Bank of Uganda launched a strategy for Financial Literacy in 2013 as a framework for promoting financial inclusion a 2009 FinScope Survey indicates that only 21% (18% women and 24% men) of Ugandans aged 16 years and above used formal financial services. A further 7% (8% women and 7% men) use semi-formal financial services like SACCOs and MFIs while an additional 42% (43% women and 41% men) use only informal financial services like investments clubs, savings clubs, and welfare funds.

These statistics clearly show that while generally there is need for financial literacy within the general Ugandan population, women need it more than men because it is related to other issues that limit women like the education trends (access, retention, transition and quality of education at the primary secondary and tertiary levels), information access and social networks.

Desired change

- Bank of Uganda's Strategy for Financial Literacy (2013) resourced, popularized and implemented
- Increased investments in financial literacy skilling women for economic productivity.
- Women's knowledge and awareness on financial literacy enhanced.

Economic Development matrix

SDG Goal (s)	SDG Target(s)	UGCS Major Issues	UGCS Sub-Issues	Corresponding Govt MDAs
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.	Targets 17.4 17.10	**2. 1 Trade and Business**	**2.1.1 Inclusive Markets**	▪ MoTIC ▪ MoFPED ▪ URA ▪ UNBS ▪ URSB ▪ KCCA ▪ NPA ▪ MoLHUD
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. **Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere. **Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns.	Target 8.3 1.4 9.3 12.b		**2.1.2 Women in the Informal Sector**	▪ MoTIC ▪ MoIT ▪ URA ▪ UNBS ▪ URSB ▪ UIA ▪ MoFPED ▪ MoGLSD ▪ UNCCI ▪ Parliament ▪ UBOS ▪ MFSC
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. **Goal 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.	Targets 5.b 17.7 17.8		**2.1.3 ICT and Markets**	▪ MoICT ▪ NITA-U ▪ UCC ▪ MoFPED ▪ MoTIC ▪ MoEAA
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. **Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	Target 9.3 1.4		**2.1.4 Access to Credit and Financial Services**	▪ BOU ▪ MoFPED ▪ MFSC ▪ IRA ▪ UDB
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere. **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Targets 1.4 5.a 2.3	**2.2 Agriculture and Agribusiness**	**2.2.1 Women's Access to, Control and Ownership of Land**	▪ MoLHUD ▪ MoAAIF ▪ MoTIC ▪ ULRC ▪ EOC ▪ ULC ▪ Parliament ▪ District Land Boards ▪ MoFPED ▪ UBOS ▪ UIA
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. **Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	Targets 2.b 9.3		**2.2.2 Value Addition and Processing**	▪ MoAAIF ▪ MoTI ▪ MoEAA ▪ UIRI ▪ Parliament ▪ MoFPED ▪ UIA ▪ UNCCE ▪ Export Promotions Board ▪ East Africa Seed Council ▪ Govt Agricultural Parastatals (e.g: UCDA, Cotton Devt Authority, Diary Devt Authority etc) ▪ UNBS ▪ Uganda Cooperative Alliance

SDG Goal (s)	SDG Target(s)	UGCS Major Issues	UGCS Sub-Issues	Corresponding Govt MDAs
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Targets 2.3 2.a		**2.2.3 Production Technologies**	▪ MoAAIF ▪ MoWE ▪ MoTI ▪ MoES (NCDC) ▪ NARO ▪ Public Universities (Esp. MUK & Busitema)
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	Targets 2.1 2.2 2.c 12.3		**2.2.4 Food and Nutrition Security**	▪ OPM ▪ MoAAIF ▪ NAADS ▪ MoTIC ▪ Parliament ▪ MoWE ▪ MoLG (Esp. LGs, CDOs, Village & Parish Devt Committees) ▪ Operation Wealth Creation
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Targets 2.5 2.a		**2.2.5 Farm Inputs and Seeds**	▪ MoAAIF (Crop Protection Directorate & Chemicals Control Board) ▪ MoAAIF ▪ Parliament ▪ NARO ▪ MoTIC ▪ URA ▪ East Africa Seed Council ▪ UNBS
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Targets 2.4 12.2 12.4 12.5 12.8		**2.2.6 Climate Change and Agriculture**	▪ MoAAIF ▪ MoWE ▪ Uganda Metrology Authority ▪ NEMA ▪ KCCA
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	Target 2.3		**2.2.7 Agricultural Insurance and Financing**	▪ MoFPED ▪ IRA ▪ MoAAIF ▪ Meteorological authority ▪ OPM ▪ Office of The President ▪ Parliament (National Economy, Agriculture and Budget Committees) ▪ BOU ▪ Govt Banks & MDIs (e.g UDB, Pride, Post Bank, Housing Finance, Microfinance Support Centre)
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities.	Targets 4.3 4.4 4.5	**2.3 Skilling for Economic Productivity**	**2.3.1 Vocational Training and Apprenticeship**	▪ MoES ▪ Directorate of Industrial Training ▪ MoES ▪ UIRI ▪ MoGLSD
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities. **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	Targets 4.4 8.6		**2.3.2 Entrepreneurship**	▪ UIA ▪ MoTIC ▪ MoES ▪ MoGLSD
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities.	Target 4.4		**2.3.3 Financial Literacy and Training**	▪ BOU ▪ MoGLSD ▪ UNCCI

Political Development Cluster

Political development focuses on inclusive governance and leadership where women are enabled to participate meaningfully in decision making processes that foster accountable, transformative leadership and effective public instituitions.

Critical Issue: Gender Inclusive Leadership and Governance

Sub-issue: Women in Electoral Politics

While multiparty politics offers an opportunity for women to be part of governance and participate in politics and decision-making, more increasingly multiparty politics has been used to gag and suffocate alternative voices through party caucuses. Gender parity in elective politics is still a farfetched reality as most political party leadership is predominantly male. In addition, multipartism has been used to reinforce affirmative action seats as women have been boxed into contesting mainly on affirmative action seats and mainstream seats are a preserve of men and the few women that break the boundaries to stand for open seats face an uphill task to win elective office.

Desired change

- Proportional representation policy adopted by political parties as a form of electoral system to ensure gender equality in multiparty political system of governance
- Gender responsive Campaign Financing law, policy and regulations enacted, resourced and implemented
- Affirmative action mainstreamed across governance systems to ensure inclusion of women as voters, candidates, electoral officials and within political party structures.
- Gender Parity in public and political leadership in Uganda in line with the provisions of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the AU Protocol on Gender Parity by 2030
- Women's capacities enhanced to effectively engage in electoral politics
- Strengthened independent political parties and organisations

Sub-issue: Women in the Formal Sector – In Public Service, Private Sector and Professional Associations

Women's access to positions within the public service, private sector and professional associations is hampered by the low levels of literacy, and gender biases in recruitment and promotions. NDP II notes that 50% of the employed women work in three of the lowest paying sectors compared to 33% of men. Women in the formal sector are challenged by the lack of implementation of the minimum of a third affirmative action policy due to lack of enforcement. Further, within the public service, private sector and professional associations; women are appointed into leadership positions as tokenism that is characterized by the "Deputizing Syndrome".

Desired change

- Affirmative action implemented and operational within the public service, private sector and professional associations
- At least a third of leadership positions in the public service ring-fenced for women
- Increased access to markets and credit by women in the formal private sector
- Increased accessibility, affordability and utilization of ICT infrastructure for women in the formal sector
- Incentives in place encouraging women in the formal sector to balance productive and reproductive gender roles
- Gender-responsive policies within professional associations and private sector developed and implemented.
- Amendment of the National Gender Policy to enhance enforcement of gender responsive policies within the public and private sectors

Sub-issue: Young Women's Political, Social and Economic Leadership

Uganda has one of the youngest population in the world with 60% below 30 years of age (UDHS 2016). 8 million youth are between the ages of 15-30 years and 51.4% of the population is female (The Uganda 2014 National Census Report). Girls' and young women's political, social and economic leadership is affected by a number of factors like the lack of strategic targeted national initiatives to prepare young women for leadership; the high girl-child school drop-out rates that reduces opportunities for young women to occupy leadership positions. The proportion of girls who enroll in educational institutions and graduate deteriorates with higher levels of education therefore affecting skills acquisition limiting young women's participation in leadership and key decision making spaces

Desired change

- At least 30% young women participating in political, social and economic leadership
- Increased young women's leadership and stewardship of the human rights movement, women's movements and wider civil society organizing
- Gender disaggregated data on young women's leadership collected and used for planning, budgeting and advocacy.

Sub-issue: Women and Social Development

Women's leadership in social-cultural leadership spaces is not developed holistically and engineered to change negative patriarchal attitudes, norms and perceptions, and to engage with socializing institutions and therefore cannot enable women to challenge patriarchal cultures, customs and norms. Further, socio-cultural institutions enshrine and propagate the prevalent attitudes and norms that discriminate and marginalize women in society and there is no regulation of some of the social development spaces such as religious institutions which undermine the constitutional provisions and international standards that promote the rights of women.

Desired change

- At least a third representation of women in leadership of social development spaces
- Increased resourcing of social development programs by government and development partners
- A gender responsive National Authority on Culture established, resourced and operational
- A gender responsive legislative and regulatory framework for religious institutions in place and operational
- Enhanced coordination and collaboration between women leaders in cultural and religious institutions, CSOs and MoGLSD
- Enhanced appreciation of socio-cultural and religious institutions on gender equality and women's rights for the transformation of norms, values and traditions
- Improved citizens' perceptions and attitudes towards women's participation in public life within political, social and economic spheres

Critical Issue: Women and Access to Justice

Sub-issue: Gender Responsive and Inclusive Justice System for Women

Women's lack of access to justice is a result of structural, physical, financial and attitudinal factors that increase the cost of justice in monetary terms, time implications, legal gaps, and lack of awareness of existing laws. Laws are gender blind and do not respond to the needs and interests of women due to the inadequate implementation of gender laws.

Desired change

- Enhanced and timely access to justice by women
- Increased budgetary allocation for a gender inclusive justice system
- Enhanced Accountability and responsiveness to gender issues by duty bearers
- Gender responsive Marriage and Divorce Bill and Sexual Offences Bill enacted, resourced and implemented.
- Succession Act and Land Act amended, operationalized and resourced to ensure gender responsiveness
- Existing laws and policies that promote women's access to justice resourced and operationalized
- Increased awareness of duty bearers and rights holders on the existing laws, policies and programmes
- Legal aid for women operational and institutionalized
- Gender-responsive plea bargaining system in place and benefitting women
- Gender-responsive sentencing guidelines in place and operational

Sub-issue: Violence against Women and Girls

The lack of responsiveness within the legal justice system in curbing violence against women (VAW) is a major challenge mainly seen through attitudes of duty bearers who trivialize VAW and refer to them as "family matters" that should be addressed at family and clan levels. Poor enforcement of existing VAW legislation like the Domestic Violence Act, Trafficking in Persons Act and FGM Act is worsened by negative attitudes and beliefs that justify violence against women. It is reported that 58% of women believe that husbands are justified in beating their wives and hence accept violence as a reality of life. Women still face significant pre-existing difficulties such as costs of processing complaints thus preventing access to justice for women victims of violence.

Desired change

- SGBV Courts in place, resourced and operational
- Domestic Violence Act, Trafficking in Persons Act and GBV Policy and Action Plan resourced and implemented
- Government GBV shelters at district level in place, resourced and operational
- An operational institutional coordinated SGBV response mechanism in place
- Enhanced appreciation on gender, rights and VAW among duty bearers

Critical Issue: Women, Peace and Security

Sub-issue: Women's Leadership in Peace and Security

The creation and adoption of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325).which prioritizes women's role in peace building recognizes that women's participation in peace and security is crucial to developing sustainable solutions to conflict and to preventing new conflicts from emerging. However, in Uganda, women in the security sector in Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF), Uganda Police Force (UPF), Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) and private security firms face enormous challenges that affect their leadership and general wellbeing. Deployment and recruitment in the armed forces is tainted with nepotism, ageism, and gender bias resulting in fewer women in the structures of the armed forces – giving a mean average of only 14% women in the entire UPDF and UPF structures. In AMISOM (peacekeeping force in Somalia), for example, only 3.1% of peace keepers were women. All these factors work towards dividing the few women in this sector and as a result they cannot effectively organize as an interest group.

Desired change

- Gender-responsive security sector policies, regulations and practices that support women's multiple gender roles (productive and reproductive roles)
- At least 30% representation of women in leadership in the security sector (UPDF, Uganda Prisons, Uganda Police Force,)
- National mechanism for women's leadership in peace and security established
- Elimination of all forms of SGBV within the armed forces by 2030
- Increased women's participation in peace building and conflict resolution processes.
- Revised Uganda National Action Plan on UNSCR1325 finalized, resourced and implemented

Political and Historical Conflict and Ethnic Minorities

Sub-issue: Political conflict

Uganda's pre and post electoral challenges are characterized by: failure to respect political diversity, electoral violence and the endemic post-election impasse. There is lack of a clear system, framework and goodwill to address and resolve arising political issues coupled with the lack of genuine, inclusive and participatory truth and reconciliation processes.

Desired change

- National Dialogue providing a gender responsive engagement framework for addressing political and historic conflicts held
- Enhanced independence, credibility and transparency of the Uganda Electoral Commission
- Gender responsive exercise of law enforcement by the Uganda Police Force
- Reconstituted and gender responsive IPOD and Memorandum of Understanding

Historical conflict

Uganda is plagued by endemic unresolved historical conflicts like the Post-Northern Uganda Conflict; Teso-Karamoja Conflict: Luweero Triangle Conflict; 1900 Agreement and its associated unresolved land question; the Buganda Land and Federal questions and ethnic tensions. There is lack of genuine national truth and reconciliation aimed at creating national harmony and redressing historical imbalances. Unfortunately, apart from constitutional provisions, there is no clear framework to deal with historical conflicts. In addition, transitional justice and reparations have not been given adequate attention and resourcing.

Desired change

- The National Transitional Justice Policy passed and operationalized by 2020
- National Peace Policy passed and operationalized
- National Truth and Reconciliation Commission in place and operationalized
- PRDP3 resourced and implemented

Ethnic Minorities

Uganda is home to a diverse group of ethnic and linguistic groups and historically this diversity has been used by those in power to divide and rule the country. Today, these ethnic minorities continue to be disproportionately affected by Uganda's problems, including: regional conflicts, greater unemployment, uneven development, inadequate health care and poor education provision, high illiteracy and discrimination, inadequate representation in politics decision-making spaces, lack of access to basic human rights and resources like land.

Desired change

- Optional Protocol on CEDAW ratified and domesticated
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission in place, resourced and operational
- Constitutional Amendments defining the scope of Ethnic Minorities in Uganda

Sub-issue: Displacement and Refugees

Women and girls in Uganda are displaced by either political or natural disasters and are often relocated in gender insensitive reception centers in displacement camps. This is compounded with the fact that there are shifting gender roles and women take on new and more roles. These new roles are not recognized in society as the resettlement plans do not reflect the changed gender roles. Further, displaced and refugee women are not involved in decision making spaces which affects their ability to make decisions on issues of critical concern to them.

Desired change

- Refugee policy engendered, resourced and implemented
- Gender disaggregated records of displaced persons generated, and regularly updated to inform planning
- ICGLR Kampala Declaration resourced and implemented
- Women-centered peace building transitional justice systems and processes in place and resourced

Critical Issue: Public Institutions and their Functionality

Sub-issue: Institutional Functionality and Effectiveness

In spite of various institutional frameworks, there is a low rating of public confidence in government's institutions to deliver on their mandates. The NDP II states that one of the challenges of NDP I was the weak public sector management. Under-staffing of Local Governments poses challenges to institutions in effectively carrying out their mandates. The National Governance Baseline Survey of Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2013 indicated that 83% of respondents believed that corruption was entrenched in society and in 2012 public confidence levels in institutions' capacity to enforce existing laws was at 29%.

Desired change

- Adherence to the principle of separation of powers by the three arms of government
- Constitutional institutional mandates and formal frameworks for public institutions adhered to
- Enhanced institutional capacity of JLOS institutions, MoGLSD, UHRC and EOC to deliver on their gender mandates
- Enhanced integrity, ethics, transparency and accountability among public institutions
- Increased resource allocation to local government to enhance service delivery to citizens

Sub-issue: Gender Responsiveness in Delivery of Mandates

There is inadequate institutional capacity to deliver on gender equality and women's empowerment. MDAs tasked with the gender equality mandate especially EOC, MoGLSD, UHRC and courts of law lack the capacity and resources to effectively deliver their mandates. Service delivery is hindered by poor coordination between political and technical leadership at all levels and human resources capacity gaps.

Desired change

- Enhanced gender responsiveness of public institutions in planning, programming, budgeting and delivery of mandates
- Increased budgetary allocations to MoGLSD, EOC, UHRC and Courts of Law
- MoGLSD reviewed and spilt into 3 ministries - Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Social Development

Critical Issue: Political Context and Environment

Sub-issue: Systemic and Institutionalized Corruption

In spite of the elaborate legal, policy and institutional framework; corruption and abuse of office is deeply engrained within political, social and economic structures and systems in Ugandan society. The National Governance Baseline Survey shows the level of corruption in institutions and society at 83%. Corruption has not only resulted into diversion and loss of resources but diminished public confidence in the institutional capacity to deliver on services.

Desired change

- Leadership Code Tribunal in place and operational
- Anti-corruption laws, resourced and implemented
- Enhanced institutional capacities of MDAs to deliver on their mandates
- Increased dialogue on the elimination of corruption
- Institutional anti-corruption policies within CSOs and private sector in place and operationalized

Sub-issue: Shrinking Civil Society Space

The space for civil society to organize in Uganda is increasingly shrinking with the introduction of retrogressive legislation that curtails freedom of speech, association, assembly and expression; monetization and buying off of Ugandans. This is compounded by the fact that Uganda to-date has uninformed, disorganized, and complacent citizenry that cannot effectively engage or advocate for their rights.

Desired change

- People-centered laws that promote citizens' rights and freedoms enacted
- Retrogressive legislation repealed and amended
- Government- Citizen Engagement Framework in place and operational
- An empowered citizenry that can demand and secure true democracy and accountability

Sub-issue: Militarization of Uganda and Political Space

The Uganda Police Force (UPF) is increasingly associated with brutality and viewed as a partisan force. A militarized political space disproportionately affects women as a social group because it predisposes women to various forms of gender-based violence and poses serious threats to freedom of speech, expression, assembly, torture, inhuman and degrading treatment threatening civil and political rights of citizens.

Desired change

- De-militarization of Uganda's public institutions, systems, structures, programmes and organizing space
- Constitutional Amendment strengthening the power of the people, checking abuse of power and authority by the State
- Enhanced constitutionalism and rule of law

Sub-issue: Civic Empowerment

Citizens are increasingly apathetic and fearful in the midst of all the militarization, patronage, systemic corruption, and there is a sense of hopelessness and powerlessness among citizens. As a result, there is low civic engagement. For example the participation of citizens in processes to elect leaders particularly with the lower leadership positions is low, with minimal participation in updating voter registers and national ID schemes.

Desired change

- Gender responsive civic education guidelines developed and operationalized
- Civic education re-introduced in school curriculum
- Increased financial resources to the UHRC to deliver on its civic education mandate
- Increased women's civic competence and engagement
- Engaged and empowered citizenry exercising their rights, responsibilities and holding duty bearers accountable

Political Development matrix

SDG Goal (s)	SDG Target(s)	UGCS Major Issues	UGCS Sub-issues	Corresponding Government MDAs
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Targets 5.5, 5.c, 16.5 16.6, 16.7	**3. 1 Gender Inclusive Leadership and Governance**	**3.1.1 Women in Electoral Politics**	▪ Political Parties ▪ Parliament ▪ MoJCA ▪ EC ▪ UHRC ▪ EOC ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoLG
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	Targets 5.5 16.8 8.2, 8.3		**3.1.2 Women in Formal Sector: Public Service, Private Sector and Professional Associations**	▪ MoPS ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoTIC ▪ MoFPED ▪ MoEAA ▪ MoLG ▪ EOC ▪ URA ▪ UNBS ▪ URSB ▪ UIA ▪ UNCCI ▪ Export Promotions Board ▪ Uganda Youth Parliamentary Forum
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls **Goal 4**: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	Targets 5.5 4.4		**3.1.3 Young Women's Social, Political and Economic Leadership**	▪ Political Parties ▪ MoPS ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoTIC ▪ Parliament ▪ EOC ▪ MoES ▪ UBOS
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Target 16.7		**3.1.4 Women and Social Development**	▪ MoGLSD ▪ Parliament ▪ MoLG
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries.	Targets 16.3 16.10 16.b 10.3	**3.2 Women and Access to Justice**	**3.2.1 Gender Responsive and Inclusive Justice System for Women**	▪ MoJCA ▪ UPF ▪ EOC ▪ MoH ▪ Parliament (UWOPA) ▪ LC Courts ▪ MoLHUD (Esp. District Land Boards and Area Land Committees) ▪ Judicial Studies Institute ▪ ULRC ▪ Cabinet ▪ Justice Centers
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Targets 16.1, 16.2		**3.2.2 Violence Against Women**	▪ UPF ▪ EOC ▪ MoJCA ▪ MoGLSD ▪ Parliament ▪ LC Courts ▪ Judicial Studies Institute ▪ ULRC ▪ ICGLR training Facility ▪ Uganda Medical Council ▪ Cabinet

SDG Goal (s)	SDG Target(s)	UGCS Major Issues	UGCS Sub-Issues	Corresponding Government MDAs
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	Target 5.5	**3.3 Women, Peace and Security**	**3.3.1 Women's Leadership in Peace and Security Sector**	▪ UPF ▪ UPS ▪ UPDF ▪ MoJCA ▪ MoPS ▪ UHRC ▪ EOC ▪ MoIA ▪ MoGLSD ▪ Local Govts ▪ MUK (HURIPEC)
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Target 16.a		**3.3.2 Political and Historical Conflicts and Ethnic Minorities**	Political ▪ Executive ▪ National Consultative Forum ▪ Political Parties ▪ IPOD ▪ Electoral Commission ▪ OPM ▪ MoIA ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoFA ▪ UPF ▪ MoLG ▪ UWOPA ▪ EOC ▪ UHRC ▪ Gender Desks Historical ▪ Executive ▪ Political Parties ▪ EOC ▪ Public Universities esp. MUK ▪ MoGLSD ▪ OPM ▪ MoFPED ▪ UWOPA Ethnic Minorities ▪ MoGLSD ▪ OPM ▪ MoIA ▪ EOC ▪ MoJCA ▪ MoLG
Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	Target 11.5		**3.3.3 Displacement and Refugees**	▪ OPM ▪ EOC ▪ UHRC ▪ UBOS ▪ UWOPA ▪ Gender Desks UPF, UPS ▪ Strategic Regional Police Personnel
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Targets 16.5 16.6 16.10	**3.4 Public Institutions and their Functionality**	**3.4.1 Institutional Functionality and Effectiveness**	▪ Office of the President ▪ Parliament ▪ MoFPED ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoIA ▪ MoPS ▪ EOC ▪ UHRC ▪ Political Parties ▪ Auditor General ▪ IGG ▪ Cabinet ▪ OPM (Delivery Unit)
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Target 16.6		**3.4.2 Gender Responsiveness in Mandate Delivery**	▪ MoFPED ▪ MoGLSD ▪ EOC ▪ UHRC ▪ OPM (Delivery Unit)

Organizing for Development Cluster

Contemporary governance involves active citizen engagement in the public space. This creates a balance between supply (government) and demand (citizens) which ensures effective citizen engagement and responsiveness of the state. Consequently, women's effective organizing is a key pillar that ensures that all the other three Clusters (Social Development, Economic Development and Political Development) are efficiently managed and key results are achieved.

Critical Issue: Coordination and Networking

Sub-issue: Women's Collaboration for Effective Engagement

The impact of CSO interventions is not felt within the wider society as activities of CSOs are mainly project-based and are more pronounced within urban areas as compared to rural areas. The lack of coordination among civil society actors has resulted into un-coordinated action from CSOs on various issues of concern. In terms of women's organizing, trivializing of women's issues and the negative image of activists is common-place. This notoriety of the women's movement affects their capacity to reach out, recruit effectively, and mobilize. Sometimes activists are pitted against the same women they claim to represent.

Desired change

- A collective voice, shared agenda and strategic direction within the women's movement
- Stronger coordination between implementing partners in the women's movement
- Functional and effective civil society organizing in Uganda
- National women's organisations aligning and integrating SDGs in their work
- Strong women's constituency effectively engaged on Agenda 2030
- Enhanced capacity of women's organisations to annually monitor, track, report and advocate on the SDGs
- Standardized tools for SDG documentation, research, data collection and monitoring performance indicators in place and operational
- Active and timely periodic SDG Shadow / Parallel Reporting

Sub-issue: Linking with Grassroots

The focus of CSOs on the peripheries has also led to the failure of civil society to accurately establish the root causes of challenges faced at the grassroots thereby resulting into the lack of sustainability in programmatic interventions. Subsequently, these weak connections with grassroots have affected the impact of civil society programmes on grassroots. As a result, there are weak links between women at all levels which impede effective organising. Information pertaining to the SDGs is currently among CSO actors, donor agencies and government officials. Citizens are not adequately engaged with the SDGs at local, national, regional and international levels.

Desired change

- Effective citizens' engagement with government on the SDGs
- Capacity of grassroots women's organisations, groups and CBOs built to effectively engage on and localize SDGs
- Social capital on Gender and SDGs built and sustained at grassroots level
- Inclusiveness, ownership and participation of grassroots in development interventions on SDGs
- Increased citizens' awareness on the SDGs

Sub-issue: Strategic Partnerships and Alliances

Many of the partnerships within the women's organizations are short-term, lack consistency, do not reach out to like-minded actors outside the women's movement and are challenged by weak community engagement. Moreover, the limited partnerships result in limited access to dialogue spaces within mainstream organizations that would otherwise enable for integration and mainstreaming of gender issues within the work of allies.

Desired change

- Increased cooperation, networking, and bonding between women's organizations and like-minded human rights and development organisations
- Strategic partnerships, networks, alliances, and consortia on SDGs in place and operational
- Gender issues mainstreamed in the human rights and development organisations
- CSO strategies, objectives and ongoing work on the SDG Goals and Targets aligned
- Enhanced collective civil society efforts to demand and ensure implementation of the SDGs
- A shared common agenda and database on SDGs within CSOs in place

Sub-issue: Government-Citizens Engagement Framework

The absence of a clear, transparent, mutually-respectful consistent institutional framework of engagement between government, civil society and women's NGOs in Uganda impacts development outcomes. In addition, there is no feedback mechanism between CSOs and government on the SDGs. The language of engagement on SDGs is a hindrance to many women given their low literacy and networking levels which limits the capacity of ordinary Ugandan citizens to engage with government on the regional and international commitments such as the SDGs.

Desired change

- Strengthened partnerships and collaboration between CSOs and the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
- Structured legislative and institutional framework for engagement between women's NGOs and government in place and operational
- Strategic partnerships on SDGs nurtured and sustained between the women's movement and MDA's, UN Agencies, Private sector, RECs and international organisations
- Clear and mutual feedback mechanisms between women's organisations, government, private sector, regional and international stakeholders

Sub-issue: Strategic Partnerships and Alliances with Men

Lessons from past advocacy interventions on laws such as the Marriage and Divorce Bill, the Domestic Violence Act, the HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act have showed that without male inclusion meaningful and sustainable gender equity and equality cannot be achieved. Experience shows that women-only projects and interventions have often been met by resistance and sabotage by men. More importantly, there are increasing numbers of men and boys who are supportive of gender equality and women's empowerment and therefore these ought to be actively involved.

Desired change

- Increased male participation and support to gender equality and women's empowerment
- A pool of men and boys supporting gender equality and women's empowerment built and actively engaged
- Positive changes in perceptions of the gender roles between men and women
- Community-level spaces opened up for increased male involvement and spearheading of gender equality interventions
- Enhanced community ownership of and support to gender equality and women's empowerment interventions
- Positive gender-empowering masculinities adopted amongst men and boys

Critical Issue: Organisational Development and Institutional Development

Sub-issue: Financing and Sustainability of CSOs

Ugandan NGOs are typically project-oriented as opposed to program-oriented and this affects their sustainability. The limited funding base coupled with stringent donor conditions poses threats of loss of independence of CSOs as well as lack of financial sustainability.

Desired change

- Increased multi-year programme financing for CSOs
- Diversified funding bases and financial sustainability of Women's CSOs
- Increased funding for gender equality and women's empowerment programmes
- Increased public - private partnerships on gender equality and women's empowerment
- Increased private sector financing to CSOs engaged on gender equality and women's empowerment

Sub-issue: Capacity Gaps

Failure to attract and retain skilled personnel in comparison to the private sector which offers better remuneration has left CSOs, NGOs and CBOs perpetually plagued with capacity gaps such as inadequate skills and knowledge of ICT, budgeting, taxation, gender, international processes; inadequate strategic planning and positioning and limited research skills.

Desired change

- Feminist values upheld within women's organisations
- Targeted recruitment, replenishing of ranks and intergenerational learning revived and operational within the women's movement
- Women leaders ongoing tooling and re-tooling in place and operational
- Capacities of national women and gender organisations built to align SDGs in their work

Sub-issue: Monitoring and Tracking SDGs

Review processes on the progress made to integrate SDGs in national plans, strategies and policies are essential to the achievement of SDGs. However, very few Uganda women's NGOs have been involved in the development of SDG National Standard Indicators for Uganda which will make the process of monitoring and tracking SDGs cumbersome especially as women's organizations also have weak monitoring and evaluating mechanisms and processes.

Desired change

- Active and meaningful CSO involvement in the development of indicators for Voice to Action
- Periodic development and regular update of gender statistics
- Active CSO participation in SDG periodic reporting (Alternative or Shadow Reporting)
- Periodic SDG Shadow / Alternative Reports produced, presented and disseminated
- SDGs integrated in at least 30 Women's Organizations' Strategic and Business Plans by 2030

Critical Issue: Research, Documentation, and Communication

Sub-issue: Research, Documentation and Dissemination

The lack of relevant, comprehensive research is worsened by the fact that gender concepts and terminologies are complex and need to be simplified so that all stakeholders within the NGOs and CBOs can be able to comprehend and apply them to local contexts and realities.

Desired change

- Active women's involvement in the documentation of gender and SDG work
- Increased women's access to and utilization of information
- Widened scope of research on women's issues addressing various sectors

Sub-issue: ICT and Social Media

ICT and social media play both a major role in the right to information and are great tools for mobilizing and organizing. Low education and literacy levels among women are factors often linked to low usage of ICT and social media which affects their ability to mobilize and organize. For many Ugandan women, limited access and scope to communication channels affects them as information is mainly channeled through television, radios and ICT.

Desired change

- Increased number of women and men in the rural areas utilizing ICT and social media
- ICT communication infrastructure expanded for enhanced advocacy on SDGs
- Enhanced mobilization and organization through the utilization of ICT and social media
- SDG ICT social media platforms in place providing up-to-date information to women and girls

Sub-issue: Women and the Media

The media plays a major role in framing public perceptions and attitudes about the roles of males and females. However, the media often propagates negative images that perpetuate inequality and subordination of women; women are trivialized and reduced to objects of entertainment and sexualization of their bodies.

Desired change

- Increased awareness and public engagement on women's issues
- Increased women's engagement with the media
- Gender sensitive and responsive media in place promoting women's rights and gender equality
- Media training institutions' curriculum reviewed to include gender equality and women's empowerment modules.
- A positive image and outlook of women activists and women's organizations embraced in the public

Organizing for Development matrix

SDG Goal (s)	SDG Target(s)	UGCS Major Issues	UGCS Sub-issues	Corresponding Government MDAs
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	Target 5.5	**4. 1 Coordination and Networking**	**4.1.1 Women's Collaboration for Effective Engagement**	▪ Local Govts ▪ MoGLSD ▪ Parliament (Esp. Uganda Parliamentary Forum on SDGs and UWOPA)
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. **Goal 10:** Reduce Inequality within and among countries.	Target s 17.6 17.9 10.2		**4.1.2 Linking with Grassroots**	▪ Local Govts ▪ MoGLSD ▪ MoLG ▪ Parliament ▪ OPM ▪ NPA ▪ MoFPED ▪ UBOS
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	Targets 17.7		**4.1.3 Strategic Partnerships and Alliances**	▪ MoGLSD ▪ Parliament ▪ EOC ▪ UHRC ▪ Public Universities
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. **Goal 10:** Reduce Inequality within and among countries.	Targets 17.5 10.2		**4.1.4 Government-Citizens Engagement Framework**	▪ MoGLSD ▪ EOC ▪ UHRC ▪ NPA ▪ OPM ▪ Parliament (UWOPA) ▪ MoLG ▪ ULRC
Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among countries. **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	Targets 10.2 5.a		**4.1.5 Strategic Partnerships and Alliances with Men**	▪ MoGLSD ▪ EOC ▪ Parliament ▪ MUK (Esp: School of Women and Gender Studies, HURIPEC and RLP)

SDG Goal (s)	SDG Target(s)	UGCS Major Issues	UGCS Sub-Issues	Corresponding Government MDAs
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	Targets 17.3 17.5	**4.2 Organisational Development and Institutional Development**	**4.2.1 Financing and Sustainability of CSOs**	▪ MoFPED ▪ MoIA ▪ NGO Bureau
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	Target 17.9		**4.2.2 Capacity Gaps**	▪ NGO Bureau
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	Targets 17. 13 17.18 17.19		**4.2.3 Monitoring and Tracking SDGs**	▪ UBOS ▪ OPM ▪ NPA ▪ MoFPED ▪ MoGLSD
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	Target 17.18	**4.3 Research, Documentation and Communication**	**4.3.1 Research, Documentation and Dissemination**	▪ Public Universities ▪ UBOS ▪ CBR ▪ MISR
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. **Goal 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	Targets 5.b 17.8		**4.3.2 ICT and Social Media**	▪ UCC ▪ NITA Uganda ▪ Ministry of ICT ▪ Ministry of Information
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	Target 5.b		**4.3.3 Women and the Media**	▪ UCC ▪ Media Council ▪ Ministry of Information ▪ Public Universities

PE IWEK ADONG ANGEC / OTANSIG' ENYIMA /
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OTANDEKA ENYIIMA / OTAANDEHA EMUKOONGO /
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