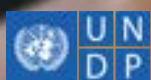


SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE TO ELIMINATE VIOLENCE  
AGAINST WOMEN , GIRLS, INCLUDING SEXUAL  
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND HARMFUL  
PRACTICES IN UGANDA.

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END OF  
**PROGRAMME  
REPORT**  
2019-2023







**Spotlight  
Initiative**



# Table of Contents

<b>Acronyms</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Executive Summary .....	7
Significant Contextual Shifts and Overall Implementation Status.....	11
<b>Programme Governance and Coordination</b> .....	<b>12</b>
A. National/ Regional Steering Committee.....	13
B. Civil Society Reference Group.....	13
C. Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms.....	16
D. Use of UN Reform inter-agency tools.....	18
<b>Programme Partnerships</b> .....	<b>19</b>
1. Government.....	20
2. Civil Society.....	21
3. European Union Delegation.....	22
4. Cooperation with other (non-RUNO) UN agencies.....	23
5. Other partners, including for resource mobilization.....	23
<b>Results</b> .....	<b>25</b>
Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes .....	34
Rights Holders (Spotlight programme 'beneficiaries').....	54
Challenges and Mitigating Measures .....	55
Lessons Learned.....	57
New Opportunities .....	59
Innovative, Promising or Good Practices .....	60
Communications and Visibility.....	63
Looking forward – ensuring Spotlight’s contributions are sustained .....	39
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>72</b>
ANNEXES .....	41

# Acronyms

CPD	Country Programme Document	PEP	Post-exposure prophylaxis
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group	PSW	Para-social worker
CSOs	Civil society organizations	PWDs	Persons with disabilities
DHIS	District Health Information System	RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions	RUNO	Recipient United Nations Organization
DVA	Domestic Violence Act	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
EU	European Union	SE	Sexuality education
EUD	European Union Delegation	SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
EVAWG	Eliminating violence against women and girls	SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
FGM	Female genital mutilation	SOP	Standard operating procedure
G4DU	Gender for Development Uganda	SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
GBV	Gender-based violence	TIP	Trafficking in persons
GBVIE	Gender-based violence in emergencies	UN	United Nations
GEWE	Gender equality and women's empowerment	UNACs	United Nations Area Coordinators
GoU	Government of Uganda	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
HP	Harmful practices	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ICWEA Africa	International Community of Women Living with HIV, Eastern Africa	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
IEC	Information, education and communication	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IP	Implementing partners	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IRCU	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority	UNYPA	Uganda Network of Young People Living with HIV& AIDS
MDA	Ministries, departments and agencies	UPF	Uganda Police Force
MIS	Management information system	UWONET	Uganda Women's Network
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports	UWOPA	Uganda Women Parliamentary Association
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	VAC	Violence against children
MoU	Memorandum of understanding	VACIS	Violence against children in schools
NAWOU	National Association of Women's Organisations in Uganda	VAW	Violence against women
NDP	National Development Plan	VAWG	Violence against women and girls
NJSC	National Joint Steering Committee	WHRDN	Women Human Rights Defenders Network
NUWODU	National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda		
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions		
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister		
PDM	Parish Development Model		

# THE FACT SHEET

## Programme Title & Programme Number

Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, in Uganda.

MPTF Office Project Reference Number:<sup>1</sup> **00111644**

## Priority regions/areas/localities for the programme

Nationally and in Amudat, Arua, Kampala, Kasese, Kitgum, Kyegegwa, Tororo and Terego Districts.

## Recipient Organization(s)

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

## Key Partners

### Government:

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development  
Ministry of Health  
Ministry of Education and Sports  
Ministry of Internal Affairs  
Ministry of Local Government  
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development  
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives  
Office of the Prime Minister  
National Planning Authority  
National Population Council  
Equal Opportunities Commission  
Ministry of Public Service  
Uganda Bureau of Statistics  
Uganda Human Rights Commission  
District Local Governments

### Key Civil Society Organizations:

Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa  
National and International NGOs  
Inter-Religious Council of Uganda  
Uganda Women's Network

### Others:

Academia - Makerere University, Kampala  
International Financing Institutions (under Sustainable Development Goals financing)  
Private Sector Foundation Uganda  
International Organization for Migration  
Pulse Lab Kampala  
Media

## Total Phase I budget and (where OSC<sup>2</sup>

approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight

CPD/RPD<sup>3</sup>: USD 33,205,805.

## Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II

Spotlight funding:<sup>4</sup> USD 31,428,571

Agency Contribution: USD 1,777,234

## Spotlight Funding and Agency Contributions by Agency:

Start Date: 01 January 2019

End Date: 31 July 2023

Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I (+ II, where OSC approved) (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
UNDP	7,423,367	653,571
UN WOMEN	9,062,172	399,341
UNFPA	6,985,342	249,481
UNICEF	5,182,545	416,641
UNHCR	2,775,145	58,200

**TOTAL: USD 33,205,805**

## Report Submitted By:

**Luta Mollin Shaba**

Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator,

UN Resident Coordinator's Office, Uganda.

<sup>2</sup> Operational Steering Committee.

<sup>3</sup> Country Programme Document/Regional Programme Document.

<sup>4</sup> The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

<sup>1</sup> The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the notification message. It is also referred to as 'Project ID' on the project's factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).



# Summary



“H.E. Jan Sadek, Ambassador of the European Union to Uganda, signing on behalf of the Development Partner at the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Joint Programme Launch in Kampala. Susan Ngongio Namondo, UN in Uganda Resident Coordinator (center) and Mr Aggrey Kibenge, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Gender and Social Development, witnessing.”

Over its four years of implementation, the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda, in collaboration with key partners, including the European Union (EU), national government, and civil society, has achieved significant results in the elimination of violence against women and girls (EVAWG).

In doing so, the programme has established its relevance in the local context and continues to demonstrate the United Nations’ commitment to accelerated delivery in attaining the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of programme delivery. The Spotlight pillars/outcomes are integrated into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the Joint Work Plan (Strategic Priority 3) for the period 2021-2025, thereby ensuring relevance under the National Development Plan (NDP) III of the

Government of Uganda (GoU).

The Initiative has demonstrated the importance of a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach, and its impact has been maximized through the delivery of an integrated package which simultaneously addresses the health, education, justice, socioeconomic/livelihood and psychological needs of women and girls Implemented through five<sup>5</sup> United Nations entities and two associate entities, in partnership with 12 government ministries, departments and agencies and 35 civil society organizations (CSOs), including grassroots organizations, Spotlight has recognized the latter’s transformative role in shaping social norms, supporting service delivery and reaching out to beneficiaries. The Spotlight Initiative Uganda programme proved the efficacy of locating joint programmes

5 UNRCO, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, and IOM.



within the UN Resident Coordinator's Office for effecting the principles of delivering as one and leaving no one behind, as well as the operability of using shared/common premises under the business operations strategy of the UN Reforms. The Spotlight Initiative was catalytic as a joint programming demonstration fund and a model for other local joint programmes on data and youth regarding best practices in joint programming governance and administrative arrangements.

The Spotlight Initiative strengthened the GoU's capacity to coordinate social development programmes, as evidenced by resource allocation to the social sector and GBV response at the national and local governance levels. The ownership of GBV programming is now well established, as demonstrated by the leadership and active engagement of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) in the development of the Country Programme Document for the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 under the EU-funded Gender for Development in Uganda (G4DU) Action, with an offer of Euro 20 million over three years with effect from July 2023.

The convening of a donor round table on GBV under the Spotlight Initiative highlighted the need for synergies in establishing cross-linkages among programmes with similar themes and joint implementation for delivery efficiencies, cost sharing and expanded reach, which is a key implementation modality for the Spotlight 2.0.

The efficient delivery of high-quality programming resulted in the Uganda Country Programme receiving the Global EU-UN Spotlight Initiative Office Performance Award in September 2022, and Uganda hosted the first Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme Coordinator's learning event.

The role of the National Joint Steering Committee was essential in securing long-term political buy-in as well as the commitment of the EU Delegation to partner with Spotlight on the G4DU programme. This was a classic illustration of the criticality of meaningful and early stakeholder engagement converging the EU Spotlight Focal Point, the EU Head of Governance Unit and the UN Spotlight

Programme Coordinator.

Among the recommendations of the mid-term assessment was a call to support women and girls with disabilities. This was implemented in Phase II and yielded tremendous results that include representation of these groups in local governance. The recommendation to allocate a budget for administration and field activities for hosting the National Joint Steering Committee was implemented and will be continued under Spotlight 2.0. The recommendation to include members of the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) in the National Joint Steering Committee was already part of the project management framework and was continued. The CSNRG members advocated for gender-neutral funding and advocated for the inclusion of girls' mentorship in the successor programme. The CSNRG members participated in field visits and proposed recommendations to enhance programming in support of grassroots organizations and contributed to shaping the successor programme within the new education sector-focused programme.

**Some of the key lessons include the recognition that the principle of LNOB is best achieved through sustained community engagement and dialogue on violence against women and children and harmful practices, which in turn builds the confidence of the different community-level social networks on reporting, including referral and access to services.**

Additionally, integrating violence against women and girls (VAWG) and violence against children (VAC) in plans and budgets is best facilitated by appropriate recruitment of staff under the community-based services departments in local governments, and prioritizing gender-based violence (GBV)/gender and equity interventions during planning and budgeting and conducting regular GBV/gender audits. Partnerships are worth the investment for synergy and enhanced coordination and harmonization of data management. Strong coordination between and among partners reduced duplication of services, leading to greater efficiency and more effective interventions.



Spotlight 2.0's focus is on creating a violence-free enabling environment for girls to remain in and transition to secondary school.

**A Spotlight sustainability plan is an integral part of the Spotlight 2.0 Country Programme Document. The plan incorporates sustainability of interventions at the community level, and institutional sustainability in terms of Recipient United Nations Organization (RUNO) governance, programming and management.**

Coordinated and collaborative approaches within the UN agencies and with government and civil society shall be continued as a standard operational practice linked to programme performance. The continuation of interventions in the Spotlight districts, focusing on expanding the programme scope to new sub counties, and working through schools and vocational training centres will increase saturation and the internalization of new knowledge, practices and attitudes among rights holders and duty bearers. The programme attained most of its goals during the implementation period. Below is a summary of the achievements against indicators.

- **Outcome 1 - Laws and policies:** Up to 13 laws and policies on the elimination of VAWG/ harmful practices (HPs) and the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) have been legislated or strengthened, surpassing the initial target of 9<sup>6</sup>. Exceeding the initial target of 500, a total of 805 women's rights advocates developed enhanced capacities to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) legislation. The target of 150 parliamentarians and staff of the Uganda Law Reform Commission was surpassed by over 800 per cent, with 1,222 personnel acquiring additional capacities to draft/advocate for GEWE legislation.

- **Outcome 2 - Institutional strengthening:** The national coordination and oversight mechanism for addressing VAWG/HP and SRHR was established, and regular quarterly meetings were conducted with representation of marginalized groups in the various coordination mechanisms. There was a 19 per cent increase in district local government compliance of Budget Framework Papers to gender and equity requirements in six out of eight districts. Uganda is on course for a portion of the national budget to be allocated to addressing VAWG/HP and the promotion of SRHR. Though the overall allocation is still under 1 per cent, progress has been made from the baseline of 0 per cent. The target was met for the number of MDAs and district local governments that developed strategies/ programmes to address VAWG/HP and SRHR and for the number of training institutions that integrate GEWE, VAWG/HP and SRHR in their curriculum. The target number of 200 government officials with greater capacity and tools on gender responsive budgeting (GRB) to end VAWG/HPs was surpassed, with 4,999 officials receiving training and mentorship. This was made possible largely due to an increase in the number of institutions offering training on GRB, as detailed in the Outcome 2 results section.

- **Outcome 3 - Gender equitable social norms:** A total of 19 million Ugandans reached through multiple channels of communication. The data estimate for the population reached with Social and Behaviour Change Communication activities using TVs and Radios was based on Geopoll, IPSOS and UBOS population projections. The quantitative indicators on (i) the number of adolescents who participate in programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, (ii) the number of women and men who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, (iii) the number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, and (iv) the number of women and girls benefitting from skilling and livelihood opportunities, were all exceeded by an average of 100 per cent, mostly due to shifts in the methodologies used for outreach. A total of 1,564 senior teachers and school administrators acquired competencies

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6 Domestic Violence Act, National Child Policy, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy, National Disability Policy, Succession Amendment Bill, National Health Policy for Adolescents, Employment Amendment Bill, Revised National Gender Policy, National Social Protection Policy, Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Policy and Human Rights Enforcement Bill, Sexual Offences Bill, National Legal Aid Bill (tabled in Parliament).



in delivering the Sexuality Education Model in Spotlight districts. Attitudes and behaviours of 184,434 community members changed through SASA! together methodology. A total of 53,267 men engaged through male action groups.

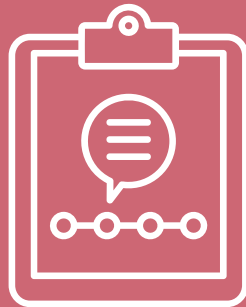
- **Outcome 4 - Quality services:** Eighteen Guidelines, Standards and Protocols on GBV and SRHR developed, reviewed and disseminated. A total of 31,869 cases of targeted crimes (domestic violence, rape, defilement) reported annually. The reporting on targeted crimes increased from 23.9% in 2018 to 25.4% in 2021. Sexual and GBV special court sessions disposed of 901 cases with a conviction rate of over 74 per cent, and the conviction rate for VAWG/VAC increased from 56.1% in 2018 to 64% in 2021. A total of 12,000 women and girls received services through SRHR/GBV mobile health outreaches, with 53,600 women and girls received legal aid services. A total of 3,470 women and girls accessed GBV shelters and safe house services, and 267 solar lights were installed, with four latrine blocks constructed to enhance women and girls' safety in Kyaka II and Imvepi Refugee Settlements. There was increased security in marketplaces through the Safe Cities Initiative in Kampala. A total of 207 midwives and health workers deployed to provide SRHR services in refugee-hosting, border, and flood-affected districts.
- **Outcome 5 - Data:** Over 10 national guidelines and protocols on the provision of essential services to GBV survivors have been developed/strengthened. The targets for the two quantitative indicators on the number of government service providers with increased capacity to deliver quality and coordinated services and the number of women and girls who experience violence, and their family members who have increased knowledge of quality essential services and longer-term recovery programmes, were both exceeded by at least 50 per cent. Data is now available from the Annual Police Crime Report and the National Gender-Based Violence Database (NGBVD) at national and sub-national level, supported with regular administrative data from the Uganda Child Helpline (UCHL), Health Management Information System (HMIS), Orphans and Vulnerable Children Management Information System (OVCMIS), Gender Based Violence

Information Management System (GBVIMS) and Refugee MIS (ProgresV4) for Refugee Settings, Child Well Being Management Information System (CWMIS), and the Reproductive Health Management Information Systems (RHMIS)<sup>7</sup>. By 2021, VAWG survey data became available on sex, age, forms of violence, disability, ethnicity, geographical location, and income. The 2022 UDHS data under analysis is highly disaggregated by different population categories. Gender-based violence, HP, SRHR integrated into National Development Plan III (2021 – 2025) and Uganda Demographic and Health Survey indicators. A total of 110 knowledge products developed. A total of 10,182 VAC/GBV reports processed through the SAUTI 116 Child Helpline, and 500,000 girls received GBV services and information through GETIN/ Safe Pal Apps. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) was supported to develop GBV Parish Community Information Interactive Geospatial System.

- **Outcome 6 - Movement building:** Spotlight's support to the women's movement set pace, commitment and agenda for increased and reinvigorated engagement and advocacy by groups of women in Uganda, including those facing multiple forms of vulnerability and discrimination at both national and regional level. 72 women's rights organizations and CSOs increased their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate for EAWG/HP and SRHR, exceeding the initial target by 25%. This contributed to the production of 38 jointly agreed recommendations, exceeding the target of 35, as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that included representation from vulnerable groups. Targets were also exceeded in the number of women's rights groups using appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy and the number of women's rights

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<sup>7</sup> VAWG/C data harmonization and integration across sectors is currently being undertaken by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).



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## Significant Contextual Shifts and Overall Implementation Status





groups and CSOs with strengthened capacities and tools to design, monitor, implement and evaluate their own EAWG programming. Forty women's rights CSOs acquired increased skills in advocacy on EAWG/HP and SRHR. A total of 145 leaders including 70 women with disabilities empowered and campaigned for elective positions in their districts. The Women Movement Building Strategy (2021-2025) was developed.

Overall, the programme achieved its goals in relation to target groups, quantitative targets as well as the intended shifts in awareness, knowledge and practices on GBV and SRHR. Details of this are provided in the Section B on capturing results against Outcomes.

**The occurrence of the COVID-19 in 2020 and the subsequent lockdown led to a spike in incidents of violence against women and children. Statistics revealed a 22.5 per cent increase in pregnancy among girls aged 10-24yrs over the eight months of lockdown beginning March 2020, during which schools were also closed, and the demand for emergency shelters increased by 60.5 per cent.**

Major flooding and landslides in Kasese and other regions, the locust infestation during the agricultural season in the Karamoja district of Amudat and other neighbouring districts, the deteriorating food security situation caused by the drought in Karamoja, and the national elections led to a shift in focus and government resources. In November 2021, western Uganda (Kisoro District) experienced an influx of people from DRC, fleeing conflict and violence. During January-March 2022, there was an influx of around 70,000 refugees crossing the border into Western Uganda, the majority of whom were women and children, which raised additional demands on protection and emergency response. Due to the magnitude of the refugee influx, the response was assigned to UNHCR, which activated the internal mechanisms of providing emergency SRHR services, as well as information and services through the referral systems within refugee settlements.

The rapid implementation in line with the team's acceleration plans in the early part of 2021 mitigated the lost time and enabled

other planned activities to take place when the political environment enabled. In collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), the Spotlight Initiative adjusted its strategies during the COVID-19 to respond to the emerging needs of women and girl survivors. Information and vital services were provided through mobile legal aid clinics, engagement of informal justice actors, GBV shelters and safe spaces. The Spotlight Initiative's work in social engagement and media outreach increased awareness on VAWG and SRHR, empowering adolescents and youth and supporting the uptake of services. The Communication for Development Foundation in Uganda (CDFU), a local CSO supported by the Spotlight Initiative to run community listening action platforms (LAPs), worked on ensuring the uninterrupted flow of information on VAWG and SRHR at interpersonal levels. To ensure access to effective justice and remedies, the Spotlight Initiative worked to establish special court sessions dedicated to child survivors of violence, pivoting to a fast-track procedure to reduce trauma and exposure to COVID-19. Upholding the principle of 'leaving no one behind', the programme focused on communities at high risk of violence, including refugees, adolescents, in- and out-of-school girls, women and girls with disabilities, and those living with HIV/AIDS. The Spotlight Initiative supported the completion of

**70,000**

**Number of refugees crossing the border into Western Uganda, between January-March 2022, majority of whom were women and children, which raised additional demands on protection and emergency response.**



an assessment for the impact of COVID-19 on schoolgirls and young women in Uganda, which provided evidence for the adoption of the school re-entry guidelines for pregnant girls. This policy revision benefited 700 girls who were able to go back to school and sit their examinations. Information and communication technology (ICT) also facilitated remote and virtual meetings and activities during the COVID-19 lockdown.

The transition process between the current programme and the successor under the Gender for Development in Uganda (G4DU) brought up unanticipated challenges for the Spotlight Initiative, mostly regarding RUNO participation and the configuration of the successor programme. High-level engagement by the Resident Coordinator (RCO) and heads of agencies with the EU Head of Delegation, including backstopping from the Spotlight Secretariat in New York, enabled the technical level to proceed with and finalize the development of the Spotlight component under the G4DU Action Document. The concern of cost efficiency was addressed through a set of measures tabled for incorporation into the G4DU programme design under the RCO leadership. These include the RCO strengthening the use of UN Area Coordinators for enhanced decentralized programme monitoring. In line with the global guidance on the same, the Uganda programme submitted a request for a no-cost extension up to July 2023.







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# Programme Governance and Coordination



“Hon. Amongi Betty Ongom, Minister of Gender Labour and Social Development”



## A. National/ Regional Steering Committee

The National Joint Steering Committee (NJSC), co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the MoGLSD and the United Nations RCO, was the highest-level platform for fostering multistakeholder engagement. The Head of the EU Delegation in Uganda sat on the committee as the development partner, offering high-level strategic advice and policy guidance. The steering committee was the apex stakeholder engagement platform and facilitated collective decision-making, while ensuring programme coherence.

The steering committee conducted a robust review and approval of the Phase 1 and Phase II work plan and budget during the eight meetings that took place over the programme period.



One of the meetings was decentralised to Arua, a district in West Nile, Northern Uganda as a strategy of fostering stronger coordination of activity implementation at district level, obtaining input from communities on the delivery efficacy under Phase 1 and the priorities for Phase 2 of the programme. The key role played by the government on the NJSC was an essential factor in securing long-term political buy-in to the Spotlight Initiative.



A joint statement issued by the RCO, the EU Ambassador and the Minister of Gender was published in the local press in August 2021.

In this statement, the GoU pledged to ensure effective coordination of the Spotlight Initiative through the mechanism of the NJSC at the national level and local government coordination structures in the eight operational districts. The Mid Term Assessment recommendation for Phase II to budget for

administration and field activities for the NJSC host was implemented and continues under Spotlight 2.0. The recommendation to include members of the CSNRG on the NJSC was implemented as part of the mandate of the CSNRG leadership. To strengthen commitment to joint implementation, the Spotlight Initiative took the initiative to elevate inter-agency coordination to the NJSC at the decentralized meeting held in April 2022, placing joint activities on the radar of stakeholders at a higher level.

## B. Civil Society Reference Group

A 12-member substantive CSNRG was established in the last quarter of 2020 to replace the interim group which had continued to support the Spotlight Initiative because of the delays resulting from COVID-19 contextual challenges.

A work plan was developed immediately upon constituting the executive of the CSNRG, namely a chairperson, a deputy chairperson and a treasurer, who are the alternate representatives of the NJSC.



The composition of the CSNRG members is designed to respond to the principle of leaving no one behind, and includes child rights activists, representatives of women and girls with disabilities, and advocates for youth access to SRHR. This diversity helped the programme better engage with national and grassroots partners, including feminist and women's rights organizations. Of note was the mobilisation of women and girls living with disabilities, leading to them standing for and achieving leadership position on their local councils in Arua, Terego and Tororo. The CSNRG leverages civil society expertise to strengthen the effectiveness and accountability measures of women's movements at national, regional and global levels.

The Uganda CSNRG was onboarded late in the last quarter of 2020, and initially, members did not have a clear understanding of the engagement processes and lacked data



and transport, making sustaining momentum difficult. Guidance from the global level and national-level discussions enabled clarification and consensus-building, leading to increased capacity to internally coordinate and engage with the UN, NJSC and implementing partners.

The RCO's office budget included a line for supporting the CSNRG with an annual allocation of USD 3,700 for supporting their work plan, and this amount was later increased in the Phase II budget to USD 29,593 allocated to UN Women under Pillar 6. They made their case for compensation for their outreach and monitoring work, and they received allowances.

The CSNRG serves a triple function:

- (1) to advise the Spotlight Initiative,
- (2) to advocate and partner for the realization of its objectives, and
- (3) to hold the Initiative accountable for its commitments to eliminate violence in vulnerable communities of women and girls.

Their work plan and budget include participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting and they have conducted field monitoring visits with CSOs/ UN implementing partners in their respective areas of operation, including refugee settings. A programme budget of UGX 106,5 million (approx. USD 29,583) supports the CSNRG in implementing its work plan through facilitation for engaging in the required processes and activities i.e. DSA, transport and airtime/internet bundles. The CSNRG in Uganda reviewed and approved the 2021 annual work plan and budget, participated in the mid-term assessment, made inputs into

the Phase II work plan and budget, participated in field monitoring visits, made recommendations to the global CSNRG that were tabled in the second NJSC meeting of 2021, and strategically engaged in shaping the successor programme. The CSNRG is an integral part of Spotlight 2.0, and its budget was doubled compared to that of Spotlight 1.0.

### C. Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms

The ambitious goal to implement new ways of working that better coordinate and leverage the UN system collective expertise was vigorously pursued in the spirit of UN Reforms. It was facilitated through the monthly Core Management Team (CMT) meetings that had oversight of intra- and inter-pillar strategic activities jointly implemented by UN agencies. The main goal of these meetings was to facilitate more effective programming and facilitate coordinated activity implementation where appropriate. Results tracking was conducted jointly at the pillar and outcome levels. Overall, programme coordination was located within the RCO's office. The UN RCO's exercise of leadership over coordination and decision-making across the programme facilitated consensus-building on priorities and resource allocation during the Phase II negotiations and steered the resource mobilization process for a successor programme. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided finance staff support to the RCO. Inter-agency collaboration was demonstrated during the 2021 coordination and monitoring of the joint field visit to all districts for a participatory Phase II planning process. The visit involved the EU, the CSNRG, and national and local government officials. All agencies made contributions to the various components of the visit, including the support to government counterparts' participation, reflecting a collective and coordinated commitment to the programme.

**106.5 M**



Programme budget supporting the CSNRG in implementing its work plan through facilitation for engaging in the required processes and activities



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Susan Ngongi Namondo, United Nations Resident Coordinator

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The RUNO-coordinated programming by UN Women, UNICEF and UNDP, enabled the finalization of the Uganda Police Force manual on the effective investigation of GBV and VAC cases, including the launch of the knowledge products on the accountability for GBV in Uganda.<sup>8</sup> A partnership of UN Women, UNRCO

and UNDP led to the continued operation of 15 GBV shelters to expand access to services for survivors of VAWG during the 2020 COVID-19 lockdown. The RCO, UNDP and UNHCR, partnered with the MoGLSD and supported consultations with the district local governments of Terego and Amudat in the lead up to the construction of a GBV shelter in Amudat and a GBV reception centre in Terego District. The RCO provided strategic leadership for alignment to

8 Cross-Sectoral Handbook for Victim-Centered Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication and Multi-Sectoral Training Manual on Effective Management of GBV Cases



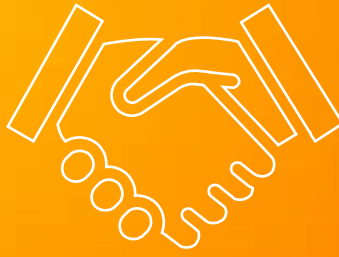
the national development priorities, where UN agencies led in implementing the pillar-based outcomes and delivering results in partnership with government and non-government implementing partners.

Programme implementation was based on synergies with other joint programmes on GBV, child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM) for expanded geographical reach on the thematic issues. These synergies form the foundation of the implementation approach under the Spotlight Initiative 2.0. The Spotlight Initiative participates in the UN Human Rights and Gender Advisory Group, a technical platform for engagement and advocacy around issues of VAWG, HP and SRHR. This engagement enabled the Spotlight Initiative to leverage the experience and networks of other EVAWG actors in the country for more effective programming while also avoiding duplication of efforts. A significant development in 2021 was the formal inclusion of the Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator as a member of the UN Deputies Group under a revised coordination architecture to deliver on the UNSDCF 2021-2025. This enabled her to take leadership in tabling the Spotlight Initiative successor concept for consideration, leading to its endorsement at the UNCT retreat of September 2021 as part of the flagship programmes to deliver on the UN Reform principle of delivering as one. This endorsement was a critical step forward in securing EU and government approval of the successor programme. The Deputies Group provides programmatic guidance to the UNCT on implementing the UNSDCF. It acts as the technical backstopping team for advisory support on flagship programmes, of which the Spotlight Initiative is considered a successful indicator of the potential of joint programming. The Spotlight Initiative outcomes merge with Strategic Priority 3 and respond to the Uganda NDP III programme on community mobilization and mindset change, elevating the Spotlight Initiative's visibility and allowing it to reach rights holders with additional social norms change campaigns. As part of the COVID-19 response, the Spotlight Initiative continued to support the operationalization of the National COVID-19 Sub-Committee on GBV/VAC that lobbied and led the integration of VAWG issues.

## D. Use of UN Reform inter-agency tools

The Spotlight Initiative demonstrated the UN system's commitment to accelerated delivery and attaining Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. Alignment with the business operations strategy of enhancing efficiency and delivery effectiveness through the principles of the UN Reforms was facilitated through the CMT meetings. The Spotlight Initiative was and continues to be housed within the RCO's Office, which initially shared a common premise with UNDP, and now is housed within the World Food Programme premises, with access to the UN regional conferencing facilities in Entebbe. The standing arrangement to access logistical support from UNDP, and their provision of back-office support assisted with the streamlining of operations and enabled more efficient programming, especially on the turn-around times for supporting field coordination and monitoring activities. Examples of the use of inter-agency tools include the five-week-long coordination and monitoring joint field visit to all districts in 2021 for a participatory Phase II planning process. The CSNRG and the coordination functions of monitoring and evaluation, and communications were decentralized to outcomes under the Phase II Work Plan. Discussions for a joint memorandum of understanding (MoU) for all RUNOs were abandoned due to the delays in approvals, and the way forward adopted was that MoUs would still be collected and transmitted through the Resident Coordinator's Office, who would maintain a repository of the documents. The Spotlight Initiative programme has consolidated its relevance in SDG implementation in Uganda by incorporating its outcomes into the UNSDCF, the Joint Work Plan and Programme Implementation Action Plan for the period 2021-2025, thereby ensuring relevance under the NDP III of the GoU.





# Programme Partnerships

The former EU Ambassador and Head of Delegation to Uganda, H.E. Attilio Pacifici, signs the Joint Statement on Continued Investment in Addressing GBV in Uganda by the EU Delegation, Government of Uganda and the UN in Uganda. Flanking him are the Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Hon. Betty Amongi Ongom (L), and Susan Ngongi Namondo (R), UN Resident Coordinator (UNRCO).





## Government

The Ministry responsible for coordination with the Spotlight Initiative was the MoGLSD, with the Commissioner of Gender and Family Affairs as the government focal point. This platform facilitated multi-partner coordination through bi-annual reviews. The RCO engaged directly with the minister for policy direction, while the commissioners engaged at a technical level with the programme coordinator and the agency focal points. The MoGLSD led in government systems strengthening for organizational accountabilities and played a key role in the lobby and discussions for a successor programme. The ministry remains a foundational institution in the UN exit strategy, which is embedded in the G4DU, and whose aim is for the GoU to ultimately take over GBV programming and financing.

**Two joint coordination consultative meetings were convened by the MoGLSD in each of the 3 years of 2020, 2021, and 2022 at national and local government levels.**

These meetings contributed to improved synergies in the coordination efforts between the Spotlight Initiative and government, which were critical in the collective decision-making in response to COVID-19 challenges. The Spotlight Initiative worked closely with the MoGLSD to engage cultural and traditional leaders on VAWG, SRHR, and HPs, and access to justice for women and girls, resulting in the launch of the Uganda chapter of the Council of Traditional and Cultural Leaders of Africa.

In addition to working with the government as direct implementers,<sup>9</sup> Spotlight supported the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group to partner with the Ministry of Local Government

in convening meetings to discuss strategies for GBV financing in district development plans and budgets. The Spotlight Initiative supported the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and the Uganda Police Force in conducting joint training for medical officers and social welfare officers, strengthening communication, coordination and cooperation among the institutions.

The Spotlight Initiative support to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) Secretariat enabled review of a tool for GBV incidents and information management.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics undertook a capacity and needs assessment study in six core data-producing institutions in the JLOS, which provided a baseline for developing effective policies and mechanisms to inform effective response and prevention interventions. Some challenges were encountered with unilateral agency engagement when a collective approach could have yielded exponentially higher dividends from joint planning and results clarification. This is being rectified in Spotlight 2.0 through a process of developing a group annual work plan that includes the identification of activities for joint and/or collaborative implementation over the programme lifespan.

**A key lesson learnt was that a whole-of-government approach enhances mainstreaming of key social issues in intervention design, as demonstrated by the tripartite inter-governmental approach to train and mentor government officials in the justice sector, which proved more effective than a single-entity approach.**

<sup>9</sup> National Planning Authority, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and seven district local governments.





## 1. Civil Society

The selection of CSO implementing partners adhered to the guidelines to ensure the participation of community-based/grassroots women's formations. The Spotlight Initiative partnered with seven women's networks incorporating more than 90 community-based organizations as a strategy to leaving no one behind<sup>10</sup>. The involvement of these organizations ensured that district-level communities were empowered to demand and receive critical

services. Efforts targeted at women with disabilities and women and girls in refugee communities, and those living in hard-to-reach areas ensured that no one was left behind.

**The CSOs led in the training and mentoring of government officials from six district local governments and 12 MDAs in mainstreaming GBV response in plans and budgets. During the period 2020-2021, the Spotlight Initiative's support of women's networks facilitated access to services for most at-risk groups that included persons living with HIV, sex workers, and PWDs, through door-to-door peer outreach during the lock down.**

<sup>10</sup> Domestic Violence Act, National Child Policy, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy, National Disability Policy, Succession Amendment Bill, National Health Policy for Adolescents, Employment Amendment Bill, Revised National Gender Policy, National Social Protection Policy, Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Policy and Human Rights Enforcement Bill, Sexual Offences Bill, National Legal Aid Bill (tabled in Parliament).



Spotlight Initiative Launched: The President of Uganda H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni (2nd R) flanked by the First Lady, Hon. Janet Museveni (R), the then Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development Hon. Frank Tumwebaze, (L), the then UN Resident Coordinator and Designated Official for Security in Uganda, Rosa Malango, and the then Ambassador of the European Union Delegation to Uganda H.E Attilio Pacifici, at the launch of Spotlight Initiative in Uganda during the International Women's Day celebration in Mbale District on 8th March 2020. ©UNRCO



Through partnerships with strategically selected civil society actors who could leverage their existing relationships with communities, the Spotlight Initiative increased its potential to achieve its goals of social norms change. In addition to their direct engagement with communities, CSOs are in some cases the first to observe and record issues of concern. Through their flat structures, CSOs are less encumbered by the bureaucracy that often slows down the local government and are agile in shifting programming approaches to deal with emerging issues. This was proven in the adjustments to the COVID-19 pandemic as they were quick to advocate for measures that included responses to GBV shelter deficits, security concerns of women in refugee communities and lobbying for the inclusion of social workers in the essential services exemption from lockdown measures.



## European Union Delegation

Throughout the programme implementation period, the EUD to Uganda remained a critical partner in Uganda's Spotlight Initiative beyond the traditional donor/recipient relationship. There was regular communication and engagement between the EU Delegation Spotlight Initiative focal point and the programme coordinator, as well as between the EUD Ambassador and the UNRCO. The EU Spotlight Initiative focal point attended CMT meetings, participated in the mid-year review, advised on annual work plans and the COVID-19 response plan, and joined technical-level discussions on the Phase II funding framework for the EU in 2021-2027. With staff transitions on both the EU and the RCO sides, a special meeting was conducted on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2021 for introductions and updates, leading to a smooth handover among personnel. The meetings between the EUD Spotlight focal point, the EUD head of the governance unit and the UN Spotlight programme coordinator continued up to the end of the programme and have been maintained through the transition into Spotlight 2.0.

In addition to the criticality assessments and flexibility in reprogramming for COVID-19, the EUD in Uganda contributions were not limited to the Spotlight Initiative. They also supported humanitarian interventions to provide protection, shelter and multi-purpose cash assistance to address basic food and non-food immediate needs, primary healthcare, access to safe water and sanitation services, and education assistance to refugees and their host communities. Through the COVID-19 Response Plan, the EU and the UN supported the establishment of the COVID-19 Sub-Committee and facilitated the implementation of the GBV/VAC Prevention and Response Plan in partnership with the GoU.

Meetings between the EUD and the UN were crucial and ensured that the EUD counterparts stayed informed and updated, facilitating adequate insight to enable making a case for the continued support Spotlight. Continuous engagement with the EUD in Uganda was a critical success factor in ensuring continued visibility and relevance of GBV and the Spotlight Initiative within the country context.

The support of the EUD enabled the Spotlight to convene a Local Development Partners Round Table, where the successor programme was pitched, with invitations for indications of interest. This enabled the programme to identify priority issues and strategic direction for financing GBV in Uganda. The engagement of local development partners shall continue into Spotlight 2.0, with the aim of supplementing resources for women's movement building, economic empowerment and climate change response.



## Cooperation with other (non-RUNO) UN agencies

The process for the endorsement of the Spotlight successor started in 2021 as the country programme sought to comply with the contractual obligation to mobilize additional resources for Phase II. In 2022 the NJSC recommended the development of the Spotlight Initiative programme under the EU-funded G4DU programme, and the UNCT Retreat of June of 2022 reaffirmed the Spotlight Initiative as a flagship area for programming on GBV in Uganda.

**The UNFPA, in partnership with UNICEF and MoGLSD, worked to ensure that VAWG/VAC issues were prioritized as part of the essential services, leading to the creation of the GBV/VAC sub-committee.**

This sub-committee, chaired by the MoGLSD with UNFPA as the secretariat, led the lobbying for the inclusion of social welfare officers as part of the essential service workforce in the COVID-19 response plan and structures. The UNFPA continued to work with UNICEF on the SAUTI 116 Helpline, which expanded beyond VAC to include VAWG. The programme also leveraged the UNFPA and UN Women Joint Programme on GBV, and the UNICEF partnership with UNFPA on the Global Programme to End Child Marriage to strengthen coordination at the national level through the inter-ministerial collaboration on VAW/G.

United Nations Children's Fund and UNFPA collaborated with CSOs and engaged the MoES to roll out the school-based Sexuality Education (SE) Framework and the Life Skill Toolkit in selected primary and secondary schools, including vocational and tertiary institutions in Spotlight supported districts.

This collaboration helped support

feminist/cross-movement building and the implementation of the LNOB principle. There was collaboration between UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, MoGLSD11 and CSOs, to mobilize and engage with religious and cultural institutions to promote social and gender norm change for the prevention of VAW/C.

All the RUNOs, namely UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP and UNHCR, collaborated in their partnership with the media, district local governments, CSO community-based structures and volunteers and worked together with existing multi-media social and behaviour change communication and/or advocacy campaigns in messaging.

A collaboration between RUNO IPs, namely the Ministry of Local Government (UNDP) and CSBAG (UN Women), enabled the high-level stakeholder dialogues with Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA) on increasing GBV response in LGs, with commitments to allocate budgets to GBV. These collaborations enable the cross fertilisation of strategies among RUNOs, enhanced the quality of interventions and delivery efficiencies where activities from other programmes with a similar thematic focus were jointly implemented.

## Other partners, including for Resource mobilization

Spotlight Initiative partnered with private sector actors through the Uganda AIDS Information Centre and the MoH to support the continuity of the provision of essential SRHR services in Kampala. The Safe Boda partnership resulted in the distribution of 1,175,040 free condoms to vulnerable populations living in densely populated slum areas of Kampala. Clients were able to order reproductive health supplies through the Personal E-Health App. Marie Stopes and Population Services International's network of agents in communities were focal points of dispatch and the ordering of SRH products.

Additionally, the MoGLSD, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and the





Private Sector Foundation Uganda developed a checklist and guidelines for monitoring institutional compliance to preventing and responding to GBV, VAC, HP and promoting SRHR in workplaces. The Foundation is made up of 230 business associations and proved to be an entry point to the hard-to-access private sector, offering space for engaging businesses in feminist economy-informed discussions to obtain their buy-in. The Spotlight Initiative further built on this work and expanded the scope of interventions to include incentivizing the private sector to implement GEWE in the workplace by recognizing companies that have taken concrete measures to address sexual harassment at the workplace<sup>12</sup>.

As was stated under the section of partnerships with the EU, continuous engagement with the Delegation in Uganda was a critical success factor in ensuring continued visibility of the Spotlight Initiative and its relevance within the country context. Through scheduled and ad hoc CMT meetings, RCO took RUNOs through a process of brainstorming on the key strategic policy, programming and governance questions that were to anchor the resource mobilization for Phase II within the context of national-level development priorities and the SDGs. Based on the collective questions, RUNOs were clustered into four thematic working groups focusing on the following;

- Strategic positioning and programme's relevance in the context of UNSDCF, NDP III and the SDGs, especially SDG 5,
- Programming needs and priorities,
- Financing parameters, and
- Configuration and coordination.

Under each theme, RUNO pillar leads spearheaded discussions and further research, whose outputs informed the resource mobilization strategy development, while positioning the programme for readiness to engage with the EU Uganda country

assessment. Strategic collaboration with the World Bank strengthened UNICEF's advocacy capacity, leading to the Cabinet's approval of the National Child Policy. This policy is an anchor to some of the work that the Spotlight Initiative is working on regarding Violence Against Children, and the collaboration provided leverage to expedite the adoption of the policy. UN Women partnered with the Uganda Boxing Federation as part of the 'He for She' campaign under the Spotlight Initiative, focusing on engaging men's influence to address toxic masculinity and build a movement of male allies for gender equality, women's rights and EVAW. In a cultural context that exalts male virility without setting boundaries with regards the exercise of sexuality, working with and profiling the ultimate sport for this value enabled mindset shifts that would have taken longer and more resources to get the common man to see themselves as having the ability to be both a strong man and a gender responsive man.

The Uganda Chapter of the Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa, which includes 10 prominent cultural institutions, is a court of first instance for civil matters in most rural communities. They were a partner in the preceding programme and shall be retained as such on the Spotlight Initiative 2.0. This is because they remain a potential ally in reshaping the interpretation of cultural codes to ensure the protection of girls from child marriage and the practice of FGM. Emphasis shall be placed on the popularisation and enforcement of Ordinances and By Laws in the participating districts. Religious institutions were able to reach people's homes through prayers and preaching, and their reach to congregants through various social media platforms proved invaluable during the lockdown.

12 <[https://twitter.com/50MAWSP\\_UG/status/1333742008092020739?s=20](https://twitter.com/50MAWSP_UG/status/1333742008092020739?s=20)>



# Results

Capturing Broader Transformations Across Outcomes



“Spotlight Initiative beneficiaries from Pokot District of the eastern Karamoja region in Uganda”

Over its four years of implementation, the Spotlight Initiative has established its relevance in the local context and continues to demonstrate the United Nations' commitment to accelerated delivery in attaining Agenda 2030 and the SDG Goals through enhanced efficiency and delivery effectiveness. The Spotlight pillars/outcomes are- integrated into the United Nations Sustainable Development Corporation Framework (UNSDCF) and the Joint Work Plan (Strategic Priority 3:) for the period 2021 – 2025, thereby ensuring relevance under the National Development Plan (NDP) III of the Government of Uganda.

As a demonstration fund, the Spotlight Initiative proved the efficacy of locating joint programmes in UN Resident Coordinator's Office for effecting the principles of Delivering as One and Leaving No One Behind, as well as the operability of using Shared/Common Premises under Business Operations Strategy of the UN Reforms.

The Spotlight Initiative proved its catalytic role as a joint programming demonstration fund and served as a model for other local Joint Programmes on Data and Youth with regards best practices in joint programming governance and administrative arrangements.

'More bang for the dollar' – The convening of a donor round table on GBV under the Spotlight Initiative highlighted existing duplications and influenced local development partners to increase the demand for synergies in establishing cross linkages among programme with similar themes, and joint implementation for delivery efficiencies, cost sharing and expanded reach.

The Spotlight Initiative strengthened GoU capacity to coordinate social development programmes as evidenced by the initiative to develop a Joint MOU between the 5 RUNOs with the Government of Uganda, with encouraging preliminary steps in resource allocation to the social sector and GBV response at the national and local governance levels.

The Government of Uganda ownership of GBV programming is now well established, as evidenced by the leadership and active engagement of Ministries, Agencies and Departments in the development of the CPD for the Spotlight Initiative under the European

Union Gender 4 Development in Uganda Action.

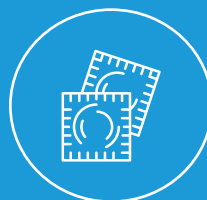
The Spotlight Initiative's solid performance and delivery laid the foundations for future GBV inclusion within social sector programming, leading to its inclusion as part of the larger European Union Gender 4 Development in Uganda Action, with an offer of Euro 60 million over three years with effect from 2023.

The high level of delivery and high-quality programming resulted in the Uganda Country Programme receiving the Global EU-UN Spotlight Initiative Office Performance Award.

Uganda was identified as the first country in the Regional Bureau of Africa to host the Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme Coordinator's learning event.

The Spotlight Initiative grounded sustainability in GBV programming through governance, administration and financing institutional arrangements, leading to a 19 per cent increase in district local government compliance of budget framework papers to gender and equity requirements in six districts. District development plans with costed GBV integration were produced in seven districts. The Gender Equality Seal (GES) was adopted by 90 private sector companies and the GES for Public Institutions was introduced in one academic institution. The public service performance management circular on internal accountability and performance management systems for VAW/VAC/HP was adopted by 12 MDAs and district local governments, and 4,992 government officials acquired skills in mainstreaming VAW/VAC/HP in planning and budgeting processes. Gender-responsive budgeting, GEWE, GBV, VAWG, HPs and SRHR were integrated into the curricula of nine government and academic training institutions. The eight participating district local governments

12



MDAs adopted the public service performance management circular on internal accountability and performance management systems for VAW/VAC/HP



## 4992



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## 90,668



Adolescent girls reached through Interventions aimed at GBV/VAC prevention and providing SRHR Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

## 840



trained teachers supported the Child-Friendly School module and scaled it up to 210 schools

## 763



girls and young mothers supported by the Second Chance in Education programme to return to school and sit for their exams

## 1,410



Para-social workers were deployed to support GBV prevention and response at the district level,

## 9,308



students benefited from the Life Skills Toolkit that addresses GBV deployed through the GBV School Clubs

## 53,600



women and girls received legal aid services.

programme using community-based clubs as entry point. Outreach activities on attitude and behaviour change reached 19 million Ugandans and 228,364 refugees through multiple channels of communication. Customary laws in three chiefdoms were revised to include commitments to end child marriage and teenage pregnancies, and public declarations to abandon FGM and child marriage were pronounced in 200 high-risk communities. Out of a total of 1,468 cases of child marriage, 414 were resolved. Through the Sexuality Education Model, 1,564 senior teachers and school administrators acquired competencies in delivering the content. A total of 3,740 pastoral letters were distributed and reached 500,000 congregants. The Spotlight Initiative supported 14 institutions under the Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa – Uganda Chapter to develop three-year strategic plans on VAWG, HP, FGM, and SRHR. Justice for Children interventions in six High Courts facilitated the disposal of 5,362 (2,492 F:2,870 M) criminal cases involving children. A total of 90 local council courts were capacitated to handle GBV cases through model local council courts.

To improve the delivery of quality services, 18 guidelines, standards and protocols on GBV and SRHR were developed and disseminated, contributing to improved delivery of integrated SRH/ GBV services and case management by 8,335 service providers. An average of 31,877 cases of targeted crimes (domestic violence, rape, defilement) reported annually, reflecting an increased reporting on targeted crimes from 23.9 per cent in 2018 to 25.4 per cent in 2021, with the conviction rate for VAWG/VAC cases increasing from 56.1 per cent in 2018 to 64 per cent in 2021. The SGBV special court sessions achieved a conviction rate of over 74 per cent, 12,000 women and girls received services through SRHR/GBV mobile health outreaches, and 53,600 women and girls received legal aid services. The GBV shelters and safe house services assisted 3,470 women and girls. The Spotlight Initiative enabled the installation of 271 solar lights<sup>1</sup> and the construction of four blocks of five-stance latrines to increase girls'

1 In 2019, 168 solar streetlights were installed in Imvepi (65), Rhino Camp (25) and Kyaka (78) refugee settlements of Uganda followed by additional 103 solar streetlights (35 in Kyaka II and 68 in Rhino/Imvepi installed in 2021 bringing to total of 271.





developed a total of 18 ordinances and by-laws to address harmful practices.

Interventions aimed at GBV/VAC prevention and providing SRHR Innovative, Promising or Good Practices reached a total of 90,668 adolescent girls, and the Child-Friendly School module was scaled up in 210 schools through 840 trained teachers. The Second Chance in Education programme enabled 763 girls and young mothers to return to school and sit for their exams. A total of 1,410 para-social workers were deployed to support GBV prevention and response at the district level, and district medical officers were seconded to all seven Spotlight district police stations. The Life Skills Toolkit that addresses GBV was deployed through the GBV School Clubs and benefited 9,308 (3,114M:6,194 F) students and 51,137 (23,805M:27,332F) young women and girls, young men and boys were reached through adolescent innovative life skills programme using community-based clubs as entry point. Outreach activities on attitude and behaviour change reached 19 million Ugandans and 228,364 refugees through multiple channels of communication. Customary laws in three chiefdoms were revised to include commitments to end child marriage and teenage pregnancies, and public declarations to abandon FGM and child marriage were pronounced in 200 high-risk communities. Out of a total of 1,468 cases of child marriage, 414 were resolved. Through the Sexuality Education Model, 1,564 senior teachers and school administrators acquired competencies in delivering the content. A total

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The Spotlight Initiative contributed to the Improvement of data collection and information management by integrating GBV, HP and SRHR into the National Development Plan III (2021 – 2025) and Uganda Demographic and Health Survey Indicators. The SAUTI 116 Helpline processed 10,182 VAC/GBV reports, and 500,000 girls received GBV services and information through GETIN/ Safe Pal Apps.

The Ugandan women's movement was strengthened through the training of 40 women's rights CSOs, whose participants acquired increased skills in advocacy on EAWG/HP and SRHR. Empowerment training reached 145 leaders, including 70 women with disabilities, the latter of which produced successful candidates for elective positions in their districts. A Women Movement Building Strategy (2021-2025) was developed. Through the training of 103 women network members<sup>14</sup>, the Spotlight Initiative enabled 10 women's rights groups to acquire strengthened capacities and tools to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, including SGBV, HP and women and girls' SRHR.

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13 In 2019, 168 solar streetlights were installed in Imvepi (65), Rhino Camp (25) and Kyaka (78) refugee settlements of Uganda followed by additional 103 solar streetlights (35 in Kyaka II and 68 in Rhino/Imvepi installed in 2021 bringing to total of 271.

14 Amudat: 27 (24 F:3 M), Tororo: 37 (28 F:9 M); Kitgum: 39 (27 F:12 M).





# Reporting on the implementation of Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting



Nicolas Gonze, EU Delegation to Uganda Team Leader for Governance and Social Inclusion, Susan Ngongi Namondo, UN in Uganda Resident Coordinator, and Angela Nakafeero, Commissioner for Gender, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development after officiating at the GBV Reception Center launch in refugee hosting Terego district".



## 1. Joint field coordination and monitoring mission

Participatory monitoring in Uganda started implementing participatory monitoring and evaluation in April 2021 through a joint field coordination and monitoring visit. The purpose was to assess the status of the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative programme. The process was highly participatory, involving national government officials from the MoGLSD, which is responsible for coordination with the Spotlight Initiative; the Ministry of Education and Sports; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Local Government; the EUD in Uganda; recipient UN organizations (RUNOs); district local government officials; UNRCO staff; community members; political leaders; cultural and traditional institutions, and the CSNRG. All the original seven Spotlight Initiative districts were reached, including the newly established Terego as the eighth. A major result of this field mission was that it enabled the programme to solicit feedback from the beneficiaries on priority interventions for Phase II. The programme also witnessed greater involvement of District Local Government personnel in the development of the CPD for Spotlight 2.0 because of the investment in their meaningful participation. During the last quarter of 2021, a team led by the UNRCO Monitoring

& Evaluation Specialist, together with RUNOs and government teams, participated in a field visit to all districts to collect means of verification for the 2019-2021 reported results.

*"I never expected that one day I would be wedded officially in church; I never expected that I can one day represent my people in the district council and advance their voices. All these came to reality, when I joined the women's group supported by Spotlight Initiative programme and acquired leadership and life skills that enabled me to start demanding for my rights, including competing for opportunities."*

Member, Network of Disabled Women, during community discussions, Tororo District.

## 2. Decentralized National Joint Steering Committee combined with field visit

Following a recommendation from the 4th National Joint Steering Committee (NJSC) meeting on stakeholder engagement, the 5th NJSC meeting in April 2022 was decentralized to Arua. It was combined with a field visit by the national and sub-national officials to interact with the programme beneficiaries for selected implementing partners in Terego

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H.E Jan Sadek, Ambassador of the European Union to Uganda

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District. Beneficiaries from Rhino and Imvepi refugee settlements interacted with the team from the UN . The delegation was led by the Permanent Secretary of the MOGLSD and the UNRCO. Recommendations from the participatory engagements were prioritized in the development of Spotlight's successor programme, the Gender for Development in Uganda Country Programme Document (2023-2025) which is critical for the sustainability of the Spotlight Initiative. A lesson learnt from this activity was that creating opportunities for the policy body to interact with beneficiaries and implementing partners facilitates two-way communication, which enhances commitment to the programme and the quality of delivery in GBV programming.

### 3. The EU mission to Uganda

In early 2020, the Spotlight Initiative hosted the European Union Heads of Mission (HOMs) in Uganda during their annual retreat in Eastern Uganda. In May 2022 Uganda hosted a team of delegates from the EU offices in Brussels, who visited Spotlight Initiative sites in Kampala (Kawempe, Mengo and Rubaga). They conducted focus group discussions and key informant interviews with selected implementing partners and beneficiaries. These meetings enabled the EU to verify the results and impact of the Spotlight Initiative and were particularly useful because they demonstrated the principle of LNOB by showcasing the work with urban refugees in particular. This in turn influenced

the structuring of the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 regarding alignment to the work of OCHA with refugees. This participatory approach used by the EU and UN was adapted during the identification of programme sites visited by Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme Joint Annual Review and Planning Workshop held in June.

### 4. Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme joint review and planning workshop

In June 2022, Uganda Spotlight Initiative supported the Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme and the United Nations Development Coordination Office to conduct a four-day joint programme review and planning workshop in Entebbe. The workshop brought together 53 participants from Spotlight Initiative country programmes, the Africa Union Commission, implementing partners, RUNOs, the EU, the CSNRG and selected rights holders. The meeting applied a participatory monitoring and evaluation approach to create and strengthen synergies across the Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme while capitalizing on results and good practices across the continent. According to the workshop report, 94 per cent of the participants were satisfied with the workshop's content. The majority highlighted the importance of holding similar events in the future with 40 per cent noting that such workshops should be organized annually.

## 5. Performance review of the Spotlight Initiative by the European Court of Auditors

In 2022, between May and October, the European Court of Auditors conducted a performance audit on the Spotlight Initiative programme in Uganda. Twenty-five implementing partners were covered from three districts, two districts at sub-national level (Kasese and Kyegegwa) and one at national level (Kampala). The performance review focused on assessing the effectiveness of Spotlight Initiative Uganda programme's design, implementation, activity monitoring, results achieved and sustainability. Qualitative methods used for data collection included online key informant interviews, focus group discussion and document reviews. The methods used for the audit fostered joint ownership of the results. Going forward, Spotlight will use the evaluation checklist to guide processes and implementation of the successor programme.

The overarching question of the performance review was: 'Is the Spotlight Initiative an efficient and effective way for the Commission to address violence against women and girls?'

Overall, the report concluded that the Spotlight Initiative (SI) was an ambitious attempt for the EC to address violence against women and girls, but its impact - as of yet - is limited. The report noted that the limited duration of the programme was not sufficient to create lasting change worldwide on a complex issue, which requires long-term actions, and additional resources.

While the Initiative was noted to have achieved outputs and benefited women and girls, and had a consistent approach throughout on LNOB, the report considered that it was difficult to assess to which extent the SI achieved its intended results.

The report was generally of a far more positive nature than had been originally expected, demonstrating the need for continuous programming in addressing violence against women and girls backed by strong resource mobilization.

"We are grateful for having been selected to participate in this audit. This reflects

transparency of EU to get the views of different actors that implemented this programme. The kingdom has been one of the beneficiaries of EU-UN Spotlight support to address GBV. Through the kingdom structures, we used the cultural leader's tool kits provided by Spotlight to sensitize our people on GBV. Due to wide geographical coverage, we request for more support to print and distribute the cultural leader's toolkits so that we can reach more of our people with information on GBV." Hon. Dr. Levi Musinguzi Bahemuka, Minister for Planning and Development, Head of Programmes Tooro Kingdom.

## 5. Annual national coordination meeting for Spotlight implementing partners

Through the MoGLSD, the Spotlight Initiative organized annual national coordination review meetings to assess progress, and identify and respond to programme implementation challenges. These meetings were attended by implementing partners from the national and district level and included MDAs, district local governments, CSOs, and cultural institutions. The RCO have also used these spaces to update stakeholders on strategic activities such as the 2021 means of verification exercise findings and the Spotlight 2.0 programme under the G4DU, bringing focus to the collaboratively developed workplan and integrated results framework for validation by all implementing partners.

*"With support from EU-UN Spotlight initiative, the Ministry of Public Service has registered increased enrolment of government officials on the online course for planning and budgeting for GBV. This will go a long way to increase budgeting and financing for GBV response in Uganda. What we need now is the tracer study to ascertain how the trainees have applied their skills to increase budgeting and financing for GBV at national and sub-national levels." Savia Mugwanya, Commissioner, Ministry of Public Service*





## B. Capturing Change at Outcome Level



### Outcome 1:

#### Legal and Policy Framework

**Laws and Policies:** Over its four years of implementation, the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda has contributed to progress in legislative and policy reform regarding the elimination of violence against women and girls. The work in this area had strong symbiotic linkages to Outcome 6 on women's movement building wherein the capacity building was channelled towards advocacy on laws and policies. In 2019, the Spotlight Initiative supported a review of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) 2010, and through the MoGLSD facilitated the regulatory impact assessment for the draft Child Policy and its implementation plan. In the same year, the Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Policy and the Adolescent Health Policy, together with their service standards, which had been pending since 2010, were finalized with the support of the Spotlight Initiative. In June 2020, the National Child Policy was approved by Cabinet. In 2021, the Spotlight Initiative contributed to the Domestic Violence Action implementation assessment report, the purpose of which was to review the Justice, Law and Order Sector's compliance with the provisions on handling domestic violence reports and cases. Despite the concerns by the government to pass the Legal Aid Bill due to its financial implications, the advocacy under Outcome 1 on laws and policies enabled outreach by the Uganda Women Parliamentary Association (UWOPA) targeting other members of parliament and JLOS actors, which enabled the fast-tracking of the Bill through the pre-

legislative consultations. The Spotlight Initiative supported women's rights CSOs in the lobby on key laws pertinent to the prevention and response to SGBV. In 2021 the Sexual Offences Bill and the Legal Aid Bill, which had experienced setbacks in the preceding year, were re-tabled in the 11th Parliament. Despite some weaknesses in the former, the Bill proposes improvements to the handling of cases and the use of evidence in cases of sexual assault. The Succession Amendment Act was signed into law on 10th April 2022. The new Act provides for a fairer distribution of family property in instances that a person dies.

#### **Working through Traditional Leaders:**

working through Traditional Leaders proved to be an effective way of translating the principles of protecting women's bodily integrity into local level processes of justice delivery as they are the court of first instance for most women in rural and remote communities. In 2019, the Spotlight Initiative provided technical and financial support to the districts of Amudat, Arua and Kitgum to develop ordinances on alcohol abuse, GBV prevention and promotion of SRHR. In 2020, Kampala Capital City Authority developed ordinances on child protection, alcohol, drug abuse and GBV. By 2021, the support to the MoGLSD and the Uganda Human Rights Commission through the training of 211 (141 M:70 F) local government officials enabled stronger application of human rights principles in the formulation and development of human rights-based compliant ordinances on alcohol and drug abuse, VAW/G and SRHR.

*Table 1: Number of ordinances against GBV/HP and SRHR*

*developed by district local governments (2019-2022)*

District	List of Ordinances developed/ strengthened	Number
1. Amudat	SGBV & SRHR Services Ordinance, 2019; Prohibition of Domestic Violence Ordinance	2
2. Arua	GBV Ordinance; Alcohol Control Ordinance	2
3. Terego	Alcohol and Substance Abuse Ordinance; Child Labour Ordinance	2
4. Kasese	GBV Bill Ordinance, 2021	1
5. Kyegegwa	GBV and Alcohol Ordinance; Protection of the Girl Child (Bills)	2
6. Kampala	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Ordinance; GBV Prohibition Bill Ordinance, 2021; Child Protection Ordinance	3
7. Kitgum	GBV Ordinance; Education Ordinance (Amendment Bill), 2019; Bill to Ending Teenage Pregnancy in Kitgum District, 2021; Crude Liquor / Alcohol and Substance Abuse Ordinance	4
8. Tororo	Children Protection Ordinance, 2021; GBV and Alcohol Ordinance	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>

**Source:** EU-UN Spotlight Initiative Results and Outcome's Means of Verification Report, 2021

Funded research conducted by the Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda on the nexus between culture and marriage provided evidence to demystify the myth that the pending Marriage and Divorce Bill transgressed Ugandan cultures. The cultural leader's toolkit was translated into three languages (Luganda, Rutooro and Alur) to enhance interactions with in- and out-of-school youth on accessing their rights on preventing VAWG.<sup>15</sup>

**Mainstreaming through curriculum enhancement and training:** The Spotlight Initiative conducted an assessment of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, as well as a review conducted of the JLOS compliance with the provisions on handling domestic violence reports and cases. Partly because of the findings of the review, the Spotlight Initiative supported the training of JLOS<sup>16</sup> officers in the use of the Multi-Sectoral Prosecutors' Handbook on GBV. The School of Women and Gender Studies of Makerere University facilitated the integration of gender-responsive budgeting and gender statistics into the curriculum. The University also trained and

15 Buganda Kingdom, Karamoja Elders Association, Obusinga bwa Rwenzururu, Iteso Cultural Union, Lugbara Kari, Tieng Adhola, Ker Kwaro Acholi and Tooro Kingdom  
16 Justice, Law and Order Sector



"Ausukuton villagers in Amudat District celebrating their Public Declaration to End Female Genital Mutilation, with a former 'cutter' holding the document".

commissioned a Vice Chancellors' Committee to investigate cases of sexual harassment and take appropriate actions and set up toll-free lines to report incidents and receive information. The Prosecutor Plea Bargaining Guidelines to facilitate the reduction of case backlogs were used to train 71 law officers. The VAWG, HP and SRHR laws were translated for people in refugee settlements, and the National Child Policy was disseminated to 50 districts (36.7 per cent of the total 136 districts). Overall, duty bearers and community members in the seven districts, including women and girls, attained increased knowledge of VAWG and the available support services through the legal literacy messages on domestic violence, sexual harassment, child marriage, and SRHR. During the period 2019 to 2020, the effectiveness of the Domestic Violence Act in protecting and providing increased women and girls' access to justice was enhanced through the training of police officers on how to charge under the Act, as well as through strengthening the capacity of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) to handle GBV cases in a gender-sensitive, victim-friendly, and trauma-informed manner. In 2020, the Uganda Law Reform Commission developed a costed implementation plan with a step-by-step guide on charging crimes under the Domestic Violence Act, applying and enforcing protection orders, and translating the Regulations. In addition to the referral pathway guidelines, the Domestic Violence Act was incorporated into the police and judicial training curriculum. A strong lobby through the MoGLSD ensured that the COVID-19 response considered VAW response and protection as essential services, in addition to the creation of a task force on VAW and VAC led by the MoGLSD.

**Advocacy for enhanced bodily integrity protection:** Spotlight built the capacity of women's rights organizations and women's rights defenders to address issues of VAWG through umbrella coalitions on strategic advocacy and the content of priority bills, which enhanced collaboration and targeted advocacy. As a result of the strengthening of the advocacy skills of women's rights advocates, the final version of the Sexual Offences Bill includes protection from sexual harassment and child marriage, issues of consent to sexual acts, the

removal of the requirement for corroboration of evidence in cases of sexual violence, and the establishment of a sex offenders registry. This work contributed to the better handling of sexual abuse in institutions of higher learning, as evidenced by the Gulu University Sexual Harassment Policy developed in 2021, which in turn set a precedent for future work in addressing sexual abuse in institutions of higher learning. In the same year, the Human Rights Enforcement Act was used to inform the training of the ODPP and to support the MoGLSD to establish district child well-being committees, whose purpose is to report the abuse of adolescent girls and young women, particularly through child marriage.

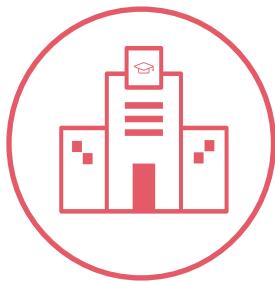
**Engaging religious leaders:** In 2020, Spotlight's engagement with the Inter-Religious Council<sup>17</sup> of Uganda facilitated the endorsement of a pastoral letter (policy guidance) on sustained SRH/HIV/GBV programming integrated with COVID-19 risk management. As part of influencing policies within the religious community, in 2021 the Council Secretariat/ Catholic Church and its consortium members of the Church of Uganda, Orthodox Church and Uganda Muslim Supreme Council printed and distributed a total of 3,740 pastoral letters, which are informing the content of the sermon delivery of church leaders.

17 Catholic Church, Church of Uganda, Orthodox Church, Seventh Day Adventist, Uganda Muslim Supreme Council, Baptist Church and Born-Again Federation





“SAUTI Child Helpline awareness raising among school children in Uganda”.



## Outcome 2: Institutions

National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices.

**Integration and mainstream into national development plans:** Considerable groundwork was covered in 2019, where the Spotlight supported the analysis of the NDP I and II and enabled engagement with the National Planning Authority and the MoGLSD to review sectoral and local government performance towards gender and equality in the NDP III. Resultantly, GBV/SRHR indicators are integrated into the planning and budgeting compliance tools, which in turn are aligned to the NDP III monitoring and evaluation framework. As a result

of programme support, available data on sector and district local government compliance of budget framework papers to gender and equity requirements showed an overall improvement.

**Table 2:** Gender and Equity Compliance of Budget Framework Papers in Six18 Spotlight-Supported Districts

Local Government	2019/20	2020/21	Percentage change
Kasese District	25.0%	59.0%	+34.0%
Kitgum District	34.0%	65.7%	+31.7%
Tororo District	51.0%	69.8%	+18.8%
Arua District	55.0%	69.7%	+14.7%
Amudat District	37.0%	50.0%	+13.0%
Kyegegwa District	60.0%	62.1%	+2.1%

Source: The CSBAG report on local government compliance to gender and equity in FY 2020/21

**Stronger Social Services Responses:** As part of operationalizing the One Protection System in 2019, the Spotlight Initiative supported the MoGLSD to develop a wider operational framework for the social care and support service component of the National Social

18 These were the only districts assessed. Terego was still part of Arua and Kampala is considered national level with complex admin units.

Protection Policy. In 2020 the Spotlight Initiative supported the Ministry of Health to review key strategic documents related to SGBV<sup>19</sup> and develop the new Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan 2021–2025. In 2020 the Spotlight supported the MoGLSD, chair of the COVID-19 sub-committee on GBV and VAC, to develop the GBV/VAC work plan on COVID-19 and the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the provision of SGBV services in the context of COVID-19. The MoGLSD continued advocacy on the inclusion of GBV in the national COVID-19 response, leading to a national strategy for COVID-19 that incorporates GBV-targeted response. The Spotlight Initiative built on the government's buy-in to work with MoGLSD and engaged the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the National Planning Authority to influence a strong gender and social protection component in the NDP III (2021-2025).

**District Local Government Strengthening:**

By 2021, four out of the initial seven target districts (Arua, Kitgum, Kyegegwa and Tororo) had completed and launched their five-year action plans to address GBV, with budgets for GBV included in their respective technical departments. On average, each department has allocated at least UGX 1.5 million (USD 419) for GBV response, including those traditionally known not to acknowledge or respond to GBV, such as the engineering and works department. In response to the spike in GBV cases during the COVID-19 related lockdowns, 15 GBV shelters were supported to continue operations, and USD 154,600 was earmarked to refurbish structures to serve as local GBV shelters in Amudat and Terego districts<sup>20</sup>.

**Private Sector Engagement:** In 2019 the Spotlight Initiative supported Private Sector Foundation Uganda to develop a training of trainers curriculum which was used to establish a pool of master trainers for the private sector on workplace initiatives to prevent and respond

to VAWG. By 2021 the GES had been adopted by 90 private sector companies, which, as a result, adopted gender-responsive policies and procedures as precursors to tackling sexual harassment in the workplace, addressing the gender pay gap, and breaking the glass ceiling by facilitating women's access to management and leadership positions.

**Mainstreaming into Curriculum:**

Throughout 2019-2021, Spotlight achieved several curriculum enhancements for GBV responsiveness. Mainstreaming measures ensure that graduating students are more knowledgeable and skilled and have the potential to influence policy towards transformative change and increased gender equality and ensure the long-term continuity of interventions beyond the Spotlight Initiative lifespan.

<b>2019</b>	The Judiciary Training Institute supported the integration of gender equality and EVAWG into their curriculum.
<b>2020</b>	Nsamizi Institute for Social Development, the Law Development Centre, the Civil Service College, and the Uganda Management Institute integrated VAW/VAC/HP and SRHR into appropriate modules within their courses.
<b>2020</b>	Spotlight Initiative enabled GRB and gender statistics integration into seven modules of the curriculum of Makerere University's School of Gender Studies.
<b>2021</b>	Support was given to the Ministry of Public Service to develop an e-course on mainstreaming GBV in budgeting and planning processes.
<b>2021</b>	Ministry of Public Service enhanced institutional performance by finalizing the integration of GBV/VAC and gender and equity-responsive interventions in the Performance Management Circular Standing Instruction No. 5 of 2021.
<b>2021</b>	Ministry of Health integrated the Minimum Initial Service Package and management of GBV survivors in the pre-service training curriculum for doctors, midwives, and clinical officers, further enhancing the capacity of medical personnel and the responsiveness of medical institutions in handling GBV cases.
<b>2021</b>	Uganda Police Force developed a curriculum for the police officers training programme, leading to the award of a certificate in response to VAW/C.

<sup>19</sup> Male Involvement Training Manual, Emergency Contraceptive Pill Management Guidelines, Referral Guide for SGBV, Community Flipcharts for SGBV and Guidelines on Counselling and Management of Pregnancy

<sup>20</sup> The GBV Reception Center for Terego District was handed over at the 5<sup>th</sup> National Joint Steering Committee meeting in April 2022.

**Gender Responsive Budgeting:** To increase resource allocation to GBV responses at sub-national levels, the Spotlight Initiative invested heavily in the assessment of capacities and training needs for selected MDAs and district local governments to mainstream VAWG/C and SRHR in budgets and plans that started in 2019 was carried through into 2020 with the Mentorship of 107 government officials in 12 MDAs and six district local governments in mainstreaming VAW/C/HP and SRHR in plans and budgets, which ensured that this becomes an integral component of district development plans through the integration of GBV/SRHR indicators into local government performance assessment tools. This includes the continuous mobilization of village gender-responsive budgeting clubs to effectively participate in budget-making processes and influence decision-making and service delivery from a gender perspective. These clubs work in liaison with the councillors for tabling concerns and proposals to the district local government. The Spotlight Initiative also supported the MoGLSD to operationalize the Uganda Chapter of the 50 million African Women Speak Platform, which aims to facilitate women entrepreneurs' access to relevant information on topical issues, including GBV, in economic and business development spaces.



**Outcome 3:**

**Prevention and Norm Change**

**Child-Friendly Schools:** A key milestone in addressing VAC was attained in the first year of the programme with Spotlight Initiative's support to the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) to initiate the implementation of the child-friendly school model, and the use of the national guidelines on reporting and integrated responses to violence against children in schools (VACiS). In 2020 the Child-Friendly School Module was scaled up in 210 schools in three districts, and 840 teachers (50% female) now apply child-centred pedagogy, positive discipline, recording and reporting cases of VAC. The Spotlight Initiative supported the MoGLSD and co-hosted the first-ever Women Leaders Round Table event by H.E Janet Museveni, the First Lady of Uganda, at the State House. This resulted in the adoption of the National Guidelines on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy and the Re-entry of Child Mothers in School Settings under the Second Chance Education Programme in Uganda, which between 2020 and 2022 benefitted 763 vulnerable girls and young mothers in secondary and tertiary institutions. The Reporting, Tracking, Referral and Response (RTRR) tool to enhance positive discipline and positive parenting was developed with the support of the Spotlight Initiative and contributed to the enhancement of service delivery for in-school children in the seven operational districts. In 2019, the Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) clubs had enrolled 933 vulnerable adolescent girls and equipped 855 with livelihood and financial literacy skills. With further support from Spotlight, the number of ELA beneficiaries rose to 9,285 by 2023, with 32% of beneficiaries being young men. By 2022, 1,658 para-social workers in four districts had successfully engaged communities in responding to VAW/C and harmful practices,

**933**



**vulnerable adolescent girls enrolled through the Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) clubs**

**855**



**equipped with livelihood and financial literacy skills.**

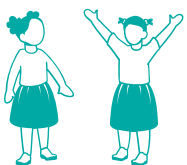


linking vulnerable out-of-school youths to existing livelihood interventions and reporting incidents of abuse in their communities to the relevant authorities.

**Sexuality Education:** The Spotlight Initiative supported the MoES to achieve a key indicator to have new and/or strengthened sexuality education programmes in line with international standards<sup>21</sup>. At the commencement of the programme in 2019, the Sexuality Education Operational Guidelines were developed for in-school adolescents at all levels, as well as for teachers. This was accompanied by the National Menstrual Health Management Guidelines, which contributed to the integration of sexuality education in the new Ordinary Level curriculum, including reproductive health as a crosscutting issue across subjects. By 2020, 21,000 adolescents in 210 Kasese, Kyegegwa and Kitgum schools had acquired SRHR life skills through educational games and sports. In 2021 the Spotlight Initiative spearheaded the necessary revision of the MoES guidelines for a uniform application of the policy to facilitate the re-entry of girls into school. In line with its objective of strengthening the capacity of non-state actors, the Spotlight Initiative supported the Two4One Talent for Change contest. Music, dance, and drama were used to educate 35,000 students about sexual harassment and reporting channels, leading to more student engagement on sexual harassment and VAWG through social media platforms.

21 For international standards refer to UNESCO's International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001832/183281e.pdf>

**21,000**



adolescents in 210 Kasese, Kyegegwa and Kitgum schools had acquired SRHR life skills through educational games and sports.

**Media outreach:** The Spotlight Initiative supported numerous outreach activities, resulting in multi-media engagement directly reaching 17 million people through televised dialogues on the rights of vulnerable women and girls (women and girls living with HIV, living with disabilities and women market traders), gender human rights and social cohesion, engendering fiscal stimulus packages, and on Men@Work for gender equality and women's empowerment. Social media was used to engage young women in navigating the COVID-19 civic space and attracted 3,100 views from the public. The media training for journalists from the Uganda Parliamentary Press Association enhanced journalists' skills for more positive reporting on the gender-related bills.

**17 Million**



reached through televised dialogues on the rights of vulnerable women and girls (women and girls living with HIV, living with disabilities and women market traders), gender human rights and social cohesion, engendering fiscal stimulus packages, and on Men@Work for gender equality and women's empowerment.

**Working with refugees:** Eight out-of-school groups comprising 254 (126 M:128 F) members were established in Kyaka Refugee Settlement to assist adolescent girls and boys with SRHR interventions. In addition, 42 male action groups comprising 82 members were established and trained at Imvepi Refugee Settlement, contributing to a reduction of SGBV in refugee settlements. Within the first year of the Spotlight Initiative Programme, over 6,700 women and men were regularly participating in community advocacy groups on addressing GBV and promoting gender-equitable norms. The adoption of male engagement as a key strategy resulted in over 5,000 men regularly participating in groups, and more than 4,500 men were reached through different campaigns, dialogues and outreaches promoting non-violence, SRHR, and gender-equitable norms.

In 2019, Spotlight supported Kyaka and Imvepi refugee settlements through 12 women and girls safe-space centres which benefitted 4,605 girls and women with information-sharing networks and life skill activities to build resilience. The Spotlight built on this support in 2020 and worked with 1,844 structure members in the refugee communities of Rhino, Imvepi, Kyaka and Kampala to improve safety in public spaces through community watch groups and the provision of street lighting. Also, in 2020, the Spotlight Initiative assisted 3,120 refugee women and youth with opportunities to develop life skills and adult literacy, join village savings and loans associations, and produce cooking baskets that are both income-generating and limit the need for firewood. In 2022, 2,807 children (1,561 girls and 1,246 boys) were reached with GBV awareness by the 1,087 children who participated in the anti-GBV clubs in Imvepi, Rhino, Kyaka, and Kampala. An estimated 157,351 refugees and 200,684 host population members were reached with radio spot messages and radio talk shows on child rights, teenage pregnancies, and GBV/VAC. A total of 36,921 (14,302 M: 22,619 F) people from both refugees (33,561) and host communities (3,360) were reached, with 298 GBV awareness sessions conducted.

**3,120**



refugee women and youth assisted with opportunities to develop life skills and adult literacy, join village savings and loans associations, and produce cooking baskets that are both income-generating and limit the need for firewood.

**6700**



women and men were regularly participating in community advocacy groups on addressing GBV and promoting gender-equitable norms.

**4,605**



women and girls benefited from 12 safe-space centres in Kyaka and Imvepi refugee settlements

**2,807**



children were reached with GBV awareness by the 1,087 children who participated in the anti-GBV clubs in Imvepi, Rhino, Kyaka, and Kampala.

**157,351**



refugees and 200,684 host population members were reached with radio spot messages and radio talk shows on child rights, teenage pregnancies, and GBV/VAC

**42**



male action groups comprising 82 members were established and trained at Imvepi Refugee Settlement, contributing to a reduction of SGBV in refugee settlements.

**6700**



women and men were regularly participating in community advocacy groups on addressing GBV and promoting gender-equitable norms.

**Male engagement:** This strategy commenced in 2019 when 154 parish male action groups (MAGs) (totalling 4,312 individuals) were established. By the end of 2022, over 126,000 people had been reached by MAGs with gender-equitable messages through door-to-door visits, couples counselling, and dialogues. These groups are part of the decentralisation of governance within the districts, and they work closely with the district local governments supported under Outcome 2, as well as the women's rights CSOs supported under Outcome 6 to enhance synergies and impact. Additional initiatives in the commencement year included the 'He for She' campaign, which reached over 2,034 men. Dialogues were conducted with the Uganda Boxing Federation, boda-boda riders (motorcycle taxis), the Wangoo Male Engagement for Positive Masculinities Forum, and through the popular Rock Point 256 radio programme, which reached an estimated 3,700,000 people through the Make Happiness Not Violence campaign. This was consolidated in 2020 with the Men at Work for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (M@W4GEWE) campaign, which used high-level dialogue with the top and middle managers of the Uganda Police Force to promote positive masculinity within the Force. The Spotlight Initiative continued working with the 284 male models identified in 2020, who disseminated VAWG/VAC information to 12,517 (5,998 M: 6,519 F) people in target communities, empowering affected women and girls with information on their

rights and how to seek redress when violated. In 2023, "Protect the Girl, Save the Nation" was continued, a major national-level campaign to promote girls' education and reduce child marriages, reaching 7,084,991(3,915,837M:3,169,154F) and 5,996,615 (3,274,558M:2,722,057F) on TV and radio respectively.

**Traditional and religious leaders:** From the outset, the Spotlight Initiative has prioritized engagement with traditional leaders through the Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa – Uganda Chapter, resulting in the development of a Charter, Operational Manual and a three-year strategic plan and annual action plan to address negative cultural norms and practices. After confirmation by the prime minister and 14 cultural institutions, a draft charter and interim workplan was adopted in 2020. Implementation of the action plan in two districts through outreaches and royal visits reached over 1,700 families with messages on SRHR and GBV prevention. The Spotlight Initiative grants to institutional actors at the local, national, and regional levels facilitated the development of a training manual for countering human trafficking. By 2021, the engagement with the traditional leaders resulted in costed strategic plans for the Council. The Ker Kwaro Acholi of Kitgum proclaimed that the customary marriage certificate with the paramount chief's seal would be issued only to marriages in line with the principle of zero tolerance for child marriage. The Spotlight Initiative support enabled the



**3,700,000**

people reached through the Make Happiness Not Violence campaign.



**7,084,991**

People reached through the "Protect the Girl, Save the Nation" a major national-level campaign to promote girls' education and reduce child marriages,





"Participants at a 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women Campaign"

Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda to bring solidarity between cultural and religious leaders in condemning GBV, HP, and the high prevalence of teenage pregnancy and child marriage, especially during the lockdown period under the COVID-19 pandemic-containment measures. By 2021, 430 community leaders (286M:144F), comprising cultural, religious, opinion and women leaders, had made commitments to increase male engagement in ending VAWG. By the end of 2022, the engagement with religious leaders enabled message dissemination to congregants at the parish level through 3,740 pastoral letters that reached approximately 2.4 million congregants with messages on five SRHR themes.

**Civil society organizations:** Through engagement with CSOs, the Spotlight Initiative supported multi-media campaigns reached 19,060,047 people (11,895,921M : 7,164,126 F), where more men than women received messages advocating for mindset and practice change towards stopping violence against women and girls. A total of 109 district

stakeholders (75 M:35 F) benefitted from the master trainers' training of trainers on the Socio-Ecological Model and were able to implement selected preventive measures. Media monitoring captured 89,623 Twitter users and 25,580 Facebook posters demonstrating change in attitudes towards GBV and challenging harmful social norms on VAWG. To circumvent the COVID-19-related lockdown, the Spotlight Initiative developed four feature stories on GBV that ran on national TV and hosted a televised dialogue on ending VAWG hosted by the Uganda Broadcasting Corporation. This is estimated



**19,060,047**

People reached through multi-media campaigns



**89,623**

Twitter users captured through Media Monitoring and 25,590 Facebook posters demonstrating change in attitudes towards GBV and challenging harmful social norms on VAWG disseminated



**15,390**

People capacitated through the SASA! Together community mobilization and communication for development training



**15,390**

People capacitated through the SASA! Together community mobilization and communication for development training



**404**

Child and forced marriage cases resolved out of 1,468



**184,430**

Community workers attitudes, behaviours and practices influenced through the the SASA! Together methodology

to have influenced approximately five million people on ending VAWG/HP, risk mitigation and sensitization on available SRH/HIV/GBV services. Through Private Sector Foundation Uganda, Spotlight reached 76,067 women and girls from six small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with innovation grants to effectively prevent and respond to VAWG/VAC and promote SRHR. The Spotlight Initiative supported the SASA! Together community mobilization and communication for development training, which has to date capacitated 15,390 (8,864 M:6,526 F) community workers with skills to engage communities in social and behavioural change communication, resulting in indications of intention to protect daughters from child and forced marriage. Out of 1,468 cases recorded between 2019 and 2023, 404 were resolved. Over the lifespan of the Spotlight programme, the SASA! Together methodology employed by the community workers influenced the attitudes, behaviours and practices of 184,430 individuals towards more equitable gender norms.

**Economic vulnerability:** The Spotlight Initiative in Uganda’s interventions were designed to address the linkages between GBV and economic vulnerability. In Kasese, Kitgum and Tororo, 184 beneficiaries reported for the vocational training programme supported by the Spotlight Initiative in 2020, and 153 (83%) completed their Directorate of Industrial Training assessment. Of these, 33 in Tororo secured internship placement in reputable companies, providing them with job security and better means to protect themselves and their families. A total of 1,079 people (69 M:1,010 F) were supported with livelihood and business start-up kits in 2020. A total of 92 out of 116 projects accessed in the districts benefitted from soft loans amounting to USD 210,185, and 800 women were supported to improve their business and enterprise skills. A total of 77 Spotlight-supported women’s groups qualified to receive funds from the MoGLSD’s Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme in 2020. In 2021 the Directorate of Industrial Training provided support to 180 GBV survivors who are now operating their own micro and small-scale enterprises.

**Safe cities for women and girls:** A 2021 scoping study on sexual harassment and VAWG in and around Kampala demonstrated that Spotlight Initiative's partnership with Kampala Capital City Authority in 2019 had succeeded in improving the safety of women and girls in urban public spaces through the development of risk mitigation plans to improve lighting, sanitation, and infrastructure in five Kampala divisions and two municipalities identified as key hotspot areas for violence and sexual harassment. Findings were used to inform a policy brief as part of the design for the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Programme in Kampala.

**Workplace responses:** Spotlight Initiative's work with the Private Sector Foundation started in 2019 with a private sector curriculum, information, education and communication (IEC) materials, and simplified laws, policies and guidelines, which were used to train managers of SMEs in target districts in GBV awareness and prevention. An expansion of the partnership in 2020 to include the MoGLSD resulted in the development of guidelines and a checklist for monitoring compliance for preventing and responding to GBV, VAC, and HP and promoting SRHR in the workplace, resulting in critical inroads for women worker's rights. This milestone can pave the way for more intensive engagement to address sexual exploitation and harassment at the workplace and has the potential to result in a standardization of codes of conduct to make these issues grounds for staff disciplinary measures against perpetrators. By

2021, 90 private sector companies had adopted the GES, providing the structure and guidance for adopting gender-responsive policies and procedures. By 2020, the engagement of five regulator associations targeting 64 stakeholders in the capital markets industry resulted in the adoption of gender equality as a requirement for licensing, and sexual harassment was identified as unprofessional conduct in the human resource manuals of companies in this industry.



#### **Outcome 4:** Quality Services

**SGBV case tracking:** The Spotlight Initiative achieved immediate results in the area of service delivery in 2019, where the multi-year support to the Uganda Police Service demonstrated the results achievable with direct investment into capacity building. The Annual Police Crime Report demonstrated an incremental improvement in police response to VAWG in 2019 as compared to 2018. Specifically, the percentage of cases reported to the police that were taken to court increased across the targeted offences as follows:

**Domestic Violence:** 9.40 per cent in 2021, up from 8.24 per cent in 2018.

**Rape:** 44.90 per cent in 2021, up from 40.76 per cent in 2018.

**Defilement:** 42.90 per cent in 2021, up from 36.35 per cent in 2018.

However, a more detailed trend analysis reveals some patterns that are cause for concern. While there were more cases of domestic violence reported, the rate of prosecution and conviction was significantly lower than for rape and defilement. The next highest crime incidence was for defilement, which had an equally high rate of prosecution. The COVID-19-related spike in incidents of domestic violence is illustrated



**1,079**

people supported with livelihood and business start-up kits in 2020.



**USD 210,185**

Amount accessed by 92 projects in districts



5,362



criminal cases involving children, were disposed off.

12



police posts in refugee settlements supported with case-handling materials.

by the increase from 13,693 reported incidents in 2019 compared to 17,664 in 2020. By 2021 there was an encouraging upward trend in the prosecution rate, from 7.69 per cent in 2020 to 9.4 per cent in 2021. In 2019 there was a 25 per cent increase in the provision of life-saving post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) and the emergency contraceptive pill for survivors of sexual violence. In 2019, 14 Special SGBV Court Sessions were conducted by the JLOS in four districts, leading to convictions in 183 GBV-related cases, most of which were capital offences: aggravated defilement, murder because of GBV, and rape. This was a remarkable result, given the low conviction rates in Uganda for these types of offences and the extensive judicial backlog for all cases, which can result in cases pending for years. The Special SGBV Court Sessions involved many stakeholders (UPF, ODPP, Judiciary, para social workers, etc.), with facilitation and funding from the Spotlight Initiative. unique ability of the Spotlight Initiative to convene disparate partners over a common goal. This highlights the In the same year, Justice for Children Coordinators were placed at six High Courts, providing technical support to ensure gender-sensitive and child-friendly case management in the justice system. The coordinators supported adjudicating and disposing of 5,362 criminal cases involving children, 2,492 of whom were girls.

**Support with investigations and prosecution:** In 2020, the skills enhancement of ODPP officials in the High Courts of 14 districts 22 resulted in 419 convictions, 121 dismissals,

and only 26 acquittals. All convictions resulted in custodial sentences. The conviction rate increased from 60 per cent in 2019 to 74 per cent in 2020, with specific messages through radio programmes contributing to the increase in the turn-up and cooperation of witnesses. By 2021 the provision of motorcycles to Criminal Investigations Department officers in the seven districts had greatly reduced the response time to the crime scenes from three hours to ninety minutes for 52 km. The target of 7,000 GBV-reported cases was exceeded, and 10,182 reports were processed through the child helpline. Seventy per cent of the GBV cases reported were taken to court and sanctioned by the Resident State Attorney. To address the SRHR rights of vulnerable girls who otherwise would have had to use other undignified forms of sanitation and hygiene, the Spotlight Initiative facilitated the construction of four blocks of five-stance ventilated improved pit latrines for girls in Kyaka II and Imvepi refugee settlements during the 2020 reporting period. The provision of solar street lighting did not just improve the safety of women and girls at night and reduce SGBV risks, but it was also reported to facilitate evening reading for students. The Spotlight supported 12 police posts in refugee settlements with case-handling materials.

**Working with refugees:** In 2022, 1,509 GBV survivors were supported with individual case management by recruiting seven additional GBV staff that were recruited to the Spotlight Initiative programme. Support was given to 786 refugee community structure members (e.g.

10,182



GBV-reported reports processed through the child helpline.

12



police posts in refugee settlements supported with case-handling materials.

22 Kotido, Luwero, Kapchorwa, Gulu, Arua, Jinja, Iganga, Bundibugyo, Kiryandongo, Kiboga and the Chief Magistrates courts seating at Tororo, Amuria, Nakapiripirit, and Apac.

male action groups, GBV task forces) to build their capacity in Imvepi (280), Rhino (266), Kyaka (103), and Kampala (137). For strengthening GBV case management, three one-stop centres were established, and four protection safe houses were supported with maintenance in the refugee settlements.

**The COVID-19 response:** Interventions on GBV during the COVID-19 pandemic reached 37,452 (11,946 M: 25,506 F) refugees in Rhino Camp, Imvepi, and Kampala Urban, with an additional reach of 10,509 (2,472 M:8,037 F) in Kyaka Refugee Settlement in Kyegegwa District. Community-based CSOs deployed their members to rural communities where they conducted door-to-door outreach and reached 1,019 (562 M:457 F) persons of concern with social services information. A total of 180 midwives were trained on various relevant COVID-19-related guidelines<sup>23</sup>, which enabled the delivery of babies under proper COVID-19 SOPs, and made women feel safer as they went into delivery at the health centres. Spotlight assisted Kibuli Police Station in acquiring private space to operate as a shelter, which benefitted 129 cases of GBV cases and survivors who previously would have been accommodated in prison cells. As a response to the closure of justice institutions during the COVID-19 lockdown, the Spotlight Initiative supported the establishment of a legal aid toll-free line 0800 011 1401 to facilitate women and girls' access to legal aid services. By 2021 an SRHR quiz mobile application enabling young people to acquire appropriate and correct information on otherwise sensitive-to-discuss SRHR and HIV topics was under development. The Spotlight Initiative provided response support to District Local Governments to enhance outreach to remote areas and increase saturation in districts by reaching additional counties in Karamoja.


23 GBV/VAC COVID-19 sub-committee; Guidelines for continuity of integrated GBV and SRH health services, and remote online content and training materials on quality of care

This was done through leveraging support under the JPGBV and other ongoing programs in the region.

**Increased capacity among government authorities and women's rights CSOs:**

With a focus on developing or strengthening national tools and guidelines on the delivery of essential services, the Spotlight Initiative targeted different sectors, including health, education, and the judiciary, with an emphasis on children and youth. Work started in 2019 with the integration of GBV response into the existing SAUTI 116, the Uganda Child Helpline (CHL), which in 2021 recorded 5,953 clients accessing an advocate or listening to self-help information downloads using a language of their preference. Through the partnership with Communication for Development in Uganda, and co-financing from the Joint Programme on GBV, the Spotlight Initiative supported the toll-free helplines integration into the MoGLSD response mechanism during the COVID-19 lockdown. The Ministries of Gender, Health, and Education were supported to develop STI guidelines and protocols, SE guidelines for in school and out of school, referral guides for health workers and clinical examination forms,

**5,953**   
recorded clients accessing an advocate or listening to self-help information downloads using a language of their preference.

**1,019**   
People of concern reached with social services information through door-to-door outreaches by community-based CSOs

health guides, mental health protocols, the psychosocial national training manual, national GBV SOPs and referral pathways to enhance access to delivery and uptake of integrated essential services. Copies of the printed GBV referral pathways, the simplified GBV handbook and a compilation of legal aid service providers' contacts were distributed to local courts in 6 districts, who by 2021 had established district coordination committees to track programme implementation. The Uganda Police Force received assistance to set up a GBV toll-free line, leading to an improvement in victim access to police services, increasing the number of cases reported and strengthening the referral pathway for services in many districts. By 2020 the finalization of the RMNCH Score Card facilitated the training of 207 midwives and health workers, seven of whom were deployed in Arua, Kasese and Tororo (Malaba) to support the provision of SRHR essential services targeting refugees, border, and flood-affected districts. This process enabled greater emphasis on Leaving No One Behind, and by 2021 the Spotlight Initiative established the framework that would enable the national government to better reach women and girls with disabilities through its support to the MoGLSD to revise the National Policy on Disability to integrate GBV/SRHR, as well as the finalization of the Compendium of GBV and Harmful Practices for Service Providers. The Spotlight Initiative also facilitated the revision of the GBV/VAC section in the Ministry of Health Guidelines for Continuation of Essential Health Services to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Work on increasing the knowledge of GBV and SRHR among groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination took off in 2020 with the training of trainers of 21 survivor groups in Kasese and Tororo.

**Supporting Safe Cities:** A televised documentary on safe cities in 2020 resulted in the establishment of SOPs to curb the high incidences of VAWG and sexual harassment of young women in market workplaces and other public spaces and influenced the development of the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Policy draft.

**Enhanced District Local Government Capacities:** Individual case management and psychosocial support was increased through the recruitment and deployment of SWOs to 68 sub-counties (31 sub-counties in the four Spotlight districts) to strengthen and operationalize a functional government protection system responding to GBV/VAC. These were supported with 1,092 community-based volunteers that were equipped with legal and social knowledge on GBV, women's rights and harmful practices, and supported with case management and referral of GBV, including appropriate Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, case management and referral of GBV cases.

**Enhanced Access to Justice:** The Spotlight Initiative enhanced access to justice for GBV victims by supporting the UPF in implementing their Gender Policy (2019-2023) and Gender Strategy developed in 2018 through SOPs for Managing GBV and VAC cases. In 2019, the Judicial Training Institute started working on a training manual for judicial officers on effective management of GBV cases, which was completed in 2021. The Spotlight Initiative supported the Directorate of Public Prosecutions developed a Cross-Sectoral Handbook for Victim-Centred Investigation, Prosecution, and Adjudication of GBV Cases, which was also completed in 2021 with a review of the module which equipped the police department with additional skills to better handle SGBV case reports and prepare dockets for successful prosecution. By 2021 there was a demonstrated improvement in the knowledge and skills for communication with victims, interviewing, statement recording, crime scene management, and exhibit management and processing among the 105 (75 M:30 F) trained police officers, prosecutors, probation and court administration officers.

**Enhancing forensics investigations:** To contribute to an increase in the prosecution rate for SGBV offences, the Spotlight Initiative supported the training of 65 police officers on the management of forensic evidence and filling out police forms to support the documentation of abuse and harm, in medical records and police forms. In line with the Spotlight Initiative's comprehensive approach to EVAWG, this was consolidated with the mentorship



of 573 essential service providers (judiciary, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, cultural institutions and 106 district officials) in evidence gathering, investigations, and casework management. Spotlight also worked with legal aid service providers to mentor non-traditional service providers in the identification, counselling, and case referral of SGBV survivors using survivor-centred approaches. These included school teachers, para social workers and the male champions in communities. By 2023, 1,707 community members had received knowledge on GBV through survivor-led theatre productions, and virtual platforms (TV, radio, social media and tailored IEC materials) and the Spotlight had reached 3,445,341 (806,394 girls and 2,638,947 women) with information about VAWG/HPs and SRHR services (including longer term recovery interventions) which was aimed at increasing survivors' use of these services. In most remote rural areas, lack of information contributes to the low reporting of SGBV incidents.



## Outcome 5: Data

The Spotlight Initiative-supported work on data commenced in 2019 with the review of the Community Information System (CIS) survey tools to integrate VAWC/HP/SRHR questions in both the quantitative and qualitative modules. As a result, 70 questions to estimate the prevalence of VAWG/VAC/HP for all age groups; violence during pregnancy or childlessness; adolescent pregnancy linked to sexual violence; inability to access contraception due to cultural and social norms; unmet need for family planning amongst sexually active people and other SRHR questions were included into CIS women and men modules. This was followed in 2020 with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics research on GBV/SRH to establish the evidence bases for policy advocacy, and findings are now publicly available for monitoring and reporting on Sustainable Development Goals 5.2, 5.3, and 5.6, among others. Five GBV thematic area indicators were integrated into the district assessment tools. By 2021, Spotlight Initiative's work with the statistics bureau included support for the roll-out of the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey. The Minister of State for Planning in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development officiated and launched three quantitative VAWG reports, namely:

The Integrated Violence against Women and Girls, Children and Family (VAWG 2020) Survey;

- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) 2020 Report;
- Violence Against Children (VAC 2020) Report; and
- Violence Abuse and Neglect Against Older Women (VAN 2020) Report.

**1,707**



community members received knowledge on GBV through survivor-led theatre productions, and virtual platforms

**3,445,341**



Girls and women reached with information about VAWG/HPs and SRHR service

**12**



police posts in refugee settlements supported with case-handling materials.





The Qualitative Study on the Prevalence of Violence Against Women and Girls in Uganda was also presented to the stakeholders at the Annual Gender Statistics Forum during the Africa Statistics Week held at Sheraton Hotel Kampala, on 17 November 2021.

A baseline assessment was conducted using the International Organization for Migration data tracking matrix tool to track people's displacement and mobility, and a flow monitoring dashboard was developed to integrate reporting on GBV cases in the four sub counties of Amudat District. The Spotlight Initiative supported the production of three policy briefs based on the Justice, Law, and Order Sector administrative data on GBV cases in the Uganda Police Force, prosecutions and convictions in the judiciary and data from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution. The briefs created dialogue and resulted in recommendations that included the strengthening of data management systems to collect timely disaggregated data on GBV.

**Institutionalized and systematic data collection:** In partnership with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, the Spotlight Initiative developed a strategic plan for statistics to develop mechanisms to generate, analyse, report and monitor gender disaggregated administrative data in the JLOS sector. This was accompanied by a review of the sector-wide harmonized coding scheme with the aim of upgrading the process of JLOS institutions' information management systems. Direct engagement with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics on the data quality assessment of the information management systems resulted in an agreement on the adoption of the phased modality to systems integration. Data collection was finalized, and the correlation analysis to generate data on leaving no one behind and intersectionality was completed in 2021. The GBV/SRH indicators were integrated into four modules of the CIS to plug the data gap

on the 10-14 years age group in the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, and the CIS was completed in four out of the seven districts.

**Data classification and harmonization:**

The Spotlight Initiative supported a data quality assessment of the tools and information management systems, which resulted in a draft prototype for the national harmonized database for GBV, which harmonized GBV/SRH systems for conformity to international standards. This was consolidated with the development of the Crime and Criminal Justice Management Information System, allowing personnel to align the national data requirements under the NDP III programme implementation action plans to the international classification of crime statistics, enabling the government to produce internationally comparable data on GBV.

**Mentorship and capacity building:**

The Spotlight supported the capacity enhancement of government staff and service providers from different sectors in collecting prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, including SGBV/HP. Trainees used this knowledge and district-specific data to articulate activities of prevention and response to VAWG/C during the development of district development plans. As a result of a capacity needs assessment, 128 (48 M:80 F) government personnel from the Justice, Law and Order Sector and field staff were mentored, leading to the identification of six core data-producing institutions in the sector, and strengthening their GBV data collection mechanisms. Specific improvements were noted in the documentation of cases reported in the National GBV Database, Uganda

128

government personnel from the Justice, Law and Order Sector and field staff were mentored, leading to the identification of six core data-producing institutions in the sector, and strengthening their GBV data collection mechanisms.



128



government personnel from the Justice, Law and Order Sector and field staff were mentored, leading to the identification of six core data-producing institutions in the sector, and strengthening their GBV data collection mechanisms.

47



data clerks of the Uganda Police Force have enhanced capacity to use and generate gender data.

child helpline, Orphans and Vulnerable Children Management Information System and MoGLSD case management books. Further Spotlight Initiative support to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics facilitated the hiring of two consultants to conduct training of staff and field researchers in developing and using a computer-assisted personal device and to pre-test the 2021 UDHS using VAWG-relevant indicators integrated into the UDHS tools. Data quality and consistency was enhanced through the training of 24 trainers on GBV case identification, data collection and referrals. The cascading of the skills internally to colleagues at the district level ensured data reliability at aggregated levels. Through a training session targeting the JLOS Secretariat and the Economic Policy Research Centre, 47 (3 F:44 M) data clerks of the Uganda Police Force now have enhanced capacity to use and generate gender data. Because of the mentorship of 1,054 (599 M: 455F) national, district and sub county officials, there were observable changes in the data collection, analysis, interpretation, reporting and use during the joint coordination and monitoring exercise conducted by the programme. In this, four out of the seven districts demonstrated the use of the skills in their crime rate updates and crime trends analysis.



## Outcome 6: Women's Movements

**Advocacy:** In 2019, women's rights organizations developed and submitted a Civil Society Gender Issues Paper to the National Planning Authority to inform the development of NDP III.<sup>24</sup> Through the coordination and support of the Spotlight Initiative, the opportunity presented by the NDP III consultation processes was used for advocacy. A core group of six civil society and religious organizations joined efforts to advance and influence the NDP III on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325/25. National Planning Authority adopted a considerable number of proposals and issues raised in the paper in its draft NDP III. Collective action by women's rights CSOs supported by the Spotlight Initiative led to a petition protesting security forces' general violence and specific gross violations of women's rights. This brought the issue of women and security to the attention of policymakers, resulting in the incorporation of women's human security into the UNSDCF strategic priority on transformative governance. The Women's Human Rights Defenders Network (WHRDN) convened dialogues with 55 WHRD in Uganda on challenges, experiences, best practices, and possible solutions. Arising out of this dialogue, a petition was presented to the Speaker of Parliament - highlighting challenges experienced by WHRDs, including arrest, sexual abuse, threats and intimidation - who committed to advocating for progressive legislation to enhance the work of WHRDs. The advocacy by the women's movement drew government and donor attention to the needs

24 The paper highlights a range of gender inequalities, including among others the discrimination and/or marginalization of women and girls in realising their human rights and accessing socioeconomic and political opportunities and justice. The paper urges the National Planning Authority to focus NDP III on the elimination of social norms, practices and perceptions in the Ugandan society which are a root cause of VAWG. 25 A global commitment to ensuring that women and girls are more systematically and sustainably integrated into peace and security.





of women and girls and vulnerable groups during the pandemic in 2020, ensuring more responsive COVID-19 measures. Adjusted financial allocations enabled more appropriate responses to the emerging needs of women and girls and vulnerable groups, especially those in need of shelter because of the spikes in GBV occasioned by the lockdown. Part of the calls included the increased attention to VAWG cases through the revised Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in School Settings developed by the MoGLSD and the Uganda Police Force.

**Women's Movement Building:** In 2019, the Spotlight Initiative funded a study on the Status of the Women's Movement in Uganda, which later informed the design of the initial training for network partners, including on women's movement building and feminist principles.

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**The Women Movement Building Strategy (2021-2025) is in its final stages, and the Spotlight supported CSOs to produce the 2021 Shadow Report for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW Commission).**

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Support was also provided to the National Women's Council to develop a training manual which was used to train 510 (54 M:456 F) local leaders in selected districts on measures to prevent, mitigate and respond to VAWG. By 2021, the Spotlight Initiative had exceeded its target of 24 women's rights organizations and CSOs to reach 40 organizations with capacity

building for joint advocacy on EVAWG/HP and SRHR. A total of 399 participants (118 M:281 F) were supported to review advocacy issues and share the challenges and experiences of women with disabilities on VAWG and SRHR through three forums organized by the three district women's movement networks formed with the Spotlight Initiative support in Tororo, Amudat and Kitgum. Thirty CSOs that constitute the Domestic Violence Action Coalition were provided with improved knowledge on analysing gender-power balances of VAWG, recognizing backlash and how to address it, advocating for women's bodily autonomy effectively, and carrying out effective advocacy strategies.

**Intersectional vulnerabilities:** The women's movement was also strengthened through the increased engagement and voice of groups of women facing multiple forms of vulnerability and discrimination. For example, the International Community of Women Living with HIV Eastern Africa (ICWEA) and the Alliance for Women Advocating for Change (AWAC) collectively convened dialogues to engage stakeholders on issues of violence against young people living with HIV and female sex workers. Communities facing intersectional vulnerabilities were supported to engage with the discriminatory provisions of the Sexual Offences Bill, in particular clauses that could increase stigma, discrimination, and vulnerability based on known or perceived HIV status and gender identity. The proposed law has been redirected to focus on the more pertinent issues of sexual offences affecting women, girls, and young people living with HIV, including those facing intersectional vulnerabilities. Overcoming AIDS clubs were formed in five schools in Kasese District, and the Y+26 Ambassador (2019/20) was appointed as a member of the Kasese District Council representing young persons living with HIV. Their advocacy campaign resulted in the adoption of a national response emphasizing the involvement of young persons living with HIV in planning and resource management as one of the strategies to fast-track the elimination of AIDS by 2030. The Spotlight facilitated women's rights advocates to lobby for representation and inclusion of issues affecting female sex

**510**



local leaders from selected districts trained on measures to prevent, mitigate and respond to VAWG.

workers, adolescent girls and young women in the Universal Health Coverage (UHC Strategy) aimed at fostering equitable access to health services. A total of 108 women human rights defenders (Karamoja:28, Rwenzori:34, West Nile:46) were trained on guidelines for the safety and security of women human rights defenders. The Spotlight Initiative supported seven press conferences and the production of advocacy statements by the women's movement and the Council of Traditional Leaders.

#### **Civil Society National Reference Group:**

After establishing the Uganda CSNRG, Spotlight facilitated the development of their inaugural six-month work plan. In addition to conducting their internal meetings, they participated in the joint coordination and monitoring field visit to Uganda's seven Spotlight Initiative districts. They reviewed the 2021 annual work plan, provided inputs into the Phase II Pillar 6 planning process, and attended national joint steering committee meetings.

#### **Advocacy influence on decision-making:**

The Spotlight Initiative supported the training of trainers for 36 women community leaders on tackling the marginalization of women in district affairs and decision-making, and how to make demands for accountability in the delivery of government services. Due to various dialogues, there was a demonstrated increase in the number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG/HP produced during the reporting period. On 19 February 2021, women legislators under their umbrella body, the Uganda Women Parliamentary Association, urged President Yoweri Museveni to appoint more women in leadership positions in Uganda, in his sixth term of office. On 9 March 2021, International Women's Day, women's rights CSOs advocated for an expansion of social security coverage and benefits for women and girls. On 26 March 2021, the Uganda Women's Parliamentary Association called upon the members of the 11th Parliament to elect a female speaker to head the legislative arm of the government. These intensive advocacy measures resulted in the appointment of women to four out of the top six cabinet positions.<sup>27</sup> This provides inroads

for further lobbying at top levels, as evidenced by the involvement of the First Lady in the advocacy of addressing teenage pregnancy and implementing the Second Chance in Education programme designed to support teenage mothers with opportunities to continue with their schooling.

#### **Working with Persons with Disabilities:**

In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, in 2020, the Spotlight Initiative worked to develop a special policy brief highlighting gaps in the COVID-19 response for girls and women with disabilities. Women with disability face unique challenges in the form of GBV that they face, which are exacerbated by gender blindness to their needs and sometimes even statistical existence. The issues identified were incorporated into the NDP III programme implementation action plans. Additional interventions with 75 leaders and 70 women with disabilities empowered them to present themselves for various elective positions in their respective districts. These interventions focussed on empowerment sessions, identifying development issues for their social group, and developing advocacy action plans and messages for collective engagement with local decision making bodies.

161



**girls and women with disabilities trained on SRHR and VAWG in another Spotlight Initiative-led intervention**

leading to an increase in the incident reporting on SGBV among girls and women with disabilities. Leaders of girls and women with disabilities became actively engaged in following up on reported cases, and their leaders demonstrated increased self-esteem and agency to advocate for their issues. In 2020-2021, the National Union of Women with Disabilities conducted a workshop for 75 leaders from five district associations of women with disabilities (15 leaders from each), . Phenomenal results were observed from this intervention. A total of 194 girls living with disabilities were mentored and

27 The Vice President, Prime Minister, First Deputy Prime Minister, and Third Deputy Prime Minister are women.

now exhibit high levels of self-esteem, with some engaged in small businesses and mainstream saving groups. Ten women with disabilities from Kasese District benefited from a special grant for persons with disabilities worth UGX 3 million (USD 838), and in Kitgum, girls with disabilities benefited from the Uganda Women's Economic Programme. Over 70 leaders of girls with disabilities indicated aspirations for political positions in future elections, a promising sign for increased gender equality in political leadership and civic engagement.



## Reporting on SRHR:

The Spotlight Initiative engaged with the process of developing universal health coverage in Uganda and, through the mobilization of key partners, facilitated equitable access to health services by ensuring the inclusion of issues affecting female sex workers, adolescent girls and young women on the universal health coverage agenda.

The Spotlight Initiative supported the development of an SRHR quiz mobile application. This edutainment platform entertains young people while simultaneously facilitating the acquisition of appropriate and accurate information on otherwise sensitive-to-discuss SRHR and HIV topics.

The Council for Traditional Leaders engagement facilitated the space for ongoing conversations on integrated GBV/VAW/C/HP/SRHR approaches and messaging to highlight the issues of common concern, like child marriages, as an entry to discussions of SRHR. The sustained engagement of cultural and religious leaders as strategic opinion leaders was built into Phase II of the Spotlight Initiative programme as part of a broader strategy for male engagement in addressing SRHR.

The Spotlight Initiative ensured that the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey planned for the review period incorporated indicators on

SRHR and GBV. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics was supported with training and the pre-testing of data tools that include these indicators.

The national compendium of GBV/SRHR/HP service providers was completed and distributed to the 14 districts covered by the UN Joint Programme on GBV, and the seven districts supported by the Spotlight Initiative.

The Spotlight Initiative supported the development of human rights-based compliant ordinances/ by-laws on alcohol/ drug abuse, VAW/G and SRHR for women with disabilities through three forums organized in Tororo, Amudat and Kitgum.



Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect	Comments/Explanations
Women (18 years and above)	8,028,854	11,693,200	<p><b>Direct beneficiaries:</b></p> <p>These comprise a cumulative number of individuals who received direct benefits from Spotlight Initiative/interventions between 2019 - 2023 across the six pillars. Direct benefits in this context include training/ capacity building targeting duty bearers and service providers, direct provision of multi-sectoral services to survivors of VAWG/VAC/HPs/ trafficking in persons (TiPs), especially under pillar 4, provision of SRHR services and recipients of longer-term recovery programs and livelihood opportunities. It also includes individuals within the target population and age brackets (under pillar 3) reached with campaigns, awareness raising, community education and sensitization to promote equitable gender norms, attitudes and behaviours and SRHR in the target districts and national mediums such as radio, TV, IEC materials, Twitter, YouTube and drama productions. The number of individuals reached through mass media was estimated using Geopoll and IPSOS, a firm that conducts media monitoring in Uganda. Meanwhile, the number of beneficiaries of training, VAWG survivor services and longer-term and livelihood support was derived from activity reports, participant registration forms and records at service delivery points. High reach of direct beneficiaries was a result of national-level dialogues, sensitizations, and awareness raising on VAWG/ HPs/TiP and promotion of SRHR.</p> <p><b>Indirect beneficiaries:</b> Indirect beneficiaries were approximated to 2023 mid – year population of Uganda since interventions under pillar 1 such as newly developed and/or strengthened laws, policies, protocols, regulations and guidelines on EAWG/C/HPs and promotion of SRHR are expected to benefit everyone. The national-level campaigns on ending VAWG/C/HPs and promotion of SRHR using TV, radio, social media, religious and cultural institutions led to reach of wider population beyond the eight Spotlight Initiative districts of focus.</p>
Girls (5-17 years)	2,991,470	11,478,500	
Men (18 years and above)	10,170,928	10,563,200	
Boys (5-17 years)	2,098,138	11,918,800	
<b>TOTAL</b>	23,289,390	45,653,700	

## Challenges and Mitigating Measures

Challenges	Mitigation
The two COVID-19-related lockdowns in 2020 and 2021 adversely affected the programme delivery pace.	The Spotlight Initiative re-aired key VAW/C messages focussing on the nexus between GBV and COVID-19, and activities were integrated into district local governments' routine coordination for delivery acceleration.
The wording of most indicators in the country programme document leaned towards quantitative analysis.	The Spotlight Initiative developed specific additional tools to facilitate reporting on qualitative changes.
The programme operated in an environment characterized by generally low awareness and weak understanding of laws on ending VAWG mainly due to poor dissemination to rights holders and duty bearers.	The programme invested in robust and decentralized legal awareness and legal aid interventions all levels and to multi-sectoral stakeholders.
A general backlash on women's rights organizing based on fear of engaging with difficult subjects like the Sexual Offences and Marriage Bill, worsened by the death of the Speaker of Parliament who had enabled legislative gains in 2021.	Trained Domestic Violence Coalition members and Members of Parliament on backlash, and collective platforms to minimise individual targeting. Reached out to the new Speaker' office to re-introduce the Spotlight Initiative and obtain buy-in.
Natural disasters in Kasese and Karamoja, persistent insecurity in Karamoja, and climate related food insecurity disrupted outreach activities, shifting priorities from VAWG prevention to immediate survival needs. The influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo in Kasese District overstretched service delivery across all sectors.	Leveraged other interventions and resources to ensure programme continuity and made use of security updates before conducting field missions. Community structures formed groups to benefit from the GoU's economic empowerment programmes. The Spotlight Initiative is tracking the Global Compact on Refugees for collaboration.



Challenges	Mitigation
Out of the original 90, some companies that had registered for the GES programme suffered staff and operational losses due to COVID-19.	Continued engagement on the Seal resulted in more companies registering after the lockdown.
The spikes in GBV, teenage pregnancy and child marriage as an aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in pregnancy-related school dropouts and low re-entry back to school. Additionally, a cabinet memo instructing school management to deny re-entry for pregnant girls until after one year of breastfeeding had the potential to deny girls their rights to education and predispose them to further violence.	A national campaign 'Protect the girl, save the nation' led by the offices of the First Lady, the Vice President and the Prime Minister galvanized action to address VAW/C and harmful practices. Stakeholders engaged on rolling out the back-to-school guidelines while recognizing the needs of the different categories of teenage mothers affected.
High staff mobility of trained police officers from duty stations in operational districts.	The Spotlight Initiative negotiated with UPF leadership to have trained officers transferred to the same departments in their new duty stations.
The closure of courts by the Chief Justice due to the COVID 19 pandemic affected family cases previously pending in courts.	The Justice Law and Order Sector adopted digital platforms for use as digital kiosks to offer services, and MoGLSD sought waivers to enable teams to move within the initial 42 days of COVID-19 lockdown period and beyond for data collection.
The Government of Uganda stance on homosexuality.	The United Nations Country Team guided that operations within the country must adhere and respect local laws, while at the same time retaining the ethos of the protection of the rights of all in the spirit of total non- discrimination.



## LESSONS LEARNED

- i. The engagement and inclusivity of all strategic stakeholders, namely MDAs, cultural and religious leaders, parliament, JLOS actors, civil society and special interest groups, is essential to increase buy-in, and increase the potential for policy change advocacy success, especially when well-coordinated at national and sub-national levels.
- ii. There is a greater impact when all relevant government MDAs work closely together to develop, disseminate and implement relevant laws and policies on ending VAWG and gender equality and non-discrimination, as was demonstrated with the National Child Policy.
- iii. More integrated GBV/VAW/VAC/HP/SRHR with consistent messaging within intervention areas yields better results, especially when there is engagement of para-social workers and self-sustaining community-based social structures that are essential in bridging the gap between formal and informal social welfare systems.
- iv. The recognition of the informal justice mechanism as a court of first instance for communities was a key lesson. The engagement of local council courts, and cultural and traditional leaders in gender-sensitive alternate dispute resolution techniques that are in tandem with normative human rights standards became a critical fallback during the COVID-19 lockdown.
- v. Capacity-building training of partners and community structures, including community leaders, to actively participate in GBV prevention and response interventions improved response and prevention of GBV cases. The motivation of community structures, especially community activists, improved response to GBV cases and support to survivors.
- vi. Schools proved to be a relevant platform for integrated services and prevention of GBV/VAC. The lessons from this informed the design of the Spotlight 2.0 interventions in schools.
- vii. Addressing mental health and psychosocial support needs among asylum seekers and refugee women, men, boys and girls is a strong basis for resilience and success and contributes to increased success of other interventions with refugee settlements and host communities.
- viii. Compliance with the Refugee Response Plan guidance on the 70:30 ratio regarding access to services and resource activities for refugee settlements and host communities fosters more sustainable programming. Coupled with mindset change to foster local ownership, it increases the protection and maintenance of installations and infrastructure support provided.
- ix. The creation of numerous response and data management systems by implementing partners instead of strengthening the existing ones, contributes to duplication and loss of integrity in the outputs of GBV management information systems. This hinders the tracking of GBV cases along the continuum from the point of reporting up to the conviction of perpetrators. A harmonized data system improves policy and programming. Women's





- rights and CSOs' strategic positioning can address political or institutional bottlenecks across all the outcomes. However, longer term investment, especially with government ownership and resource allocation, is required to foster a stronger and sustainable women's movement.
- x. With shrinking space for civic engagement comes limited engagement of women's rights activists on topical issues. The Spotlight Initiative has a responsibility to use its coordination mandate to create spaces for dialogue between the Government of Uganda and the broad women's movement, including young women formations.
  - xi. There is a need to increase funding for more women's safe spaces, livelihood support, and vocational skills training for women and girls.
  - xii. There was low usage of the benefit of combined resources and expertise for greater impact through increased collaboration across implementing UN agencies. Spotlight 2.0 shall be more proactive in adopting approaches that compel joint implementation and activity co-financing for national and other overarching activities like mainstreaming GBV and gender and equity issues in through capacity building in the implementation of laws, policies and guidelines.
  - xiii. Integrating VAWG and VAC in plans and budgets is best facilitated by appropriate recruitment of staff under the community-based services departments in local governments, prioritizing GBV/gender and equity interventions during planning and budgeting and conducting regular GBV/gender audits.
  - xiv. Strong coordination among RUNOs ensures more all-around support to beneficiaries, including asylum seekers and refugees, and prevents individuals from receiving similar support from different partners, which improves cost efficiencies and releases resources for more effective interventions.
  - xv. Effective coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders such as the Division Police Commanders and Police GBV Desk officers, and KCCA health workers improved stakeholder relationships and increased the stakeholders' involvement in responding to GBV.
  - xvi. Supporting the MoGLSD and Uganda Bureau of Statistics to host the National GBV Database enables increasing the use of the data in monitoring of the NDP, update of SDG Indicators and National Priority Gender Equality Indicators, as well as facilitating digitization of GBV and related gender statistics and data.
  - xvii. General elections must be planned for to respond to the transitions that happen after. Programming should be designed to factor in outreach disruptions due to possible electoral violence, and to address the presence of new office bearers,



## New Opportunities

- i. The Speaker of Parliament and her Deputy made a bold statement during the 16 Days of Activism in 2022 and committed to increased resourcing for GBV. This is a commitment that can be capitalized on. Additionally, male champions in parliament have boldly spoken up against violence against women. A deliberate action plan to rally and organize these champions could benefit Spotlight efforts and provide an opportunity for better-structured collaboration with other joint programmes addressing similar issues.
- ii. The new NDP-based approach presents a real-time opportunity to prioritize mindset change, social norm changes for negative practices, institutional capacity building, and implementation of existing GBV policies and legal frameworks.
- iii. The introduction of the Parish Development Model to improve household incomes presents an opportunity for women's active participation in economic activities, and broadens their choices and ability to influence decisions, including lobbying to address sexual exploitation and abuse and GBV issues.
- iv. The willingness of the government to mainstream gender in programmes and budgets at all levels as part of implementing the Public Finance Management Act 2015 (Amended), Section 3, provides an opportunity for a better structured gender responsive budgeting monitoring framework.
- v. The inclusion of Uganda in the VAW Administrative Data Global Technical Guidance Initiative provides greater impetus for improving the management of administrative data in the JLOS, especially in the judiciary, police, and ODPP, based on the business case for VAWG administrative data development that has underpinned capacity building and advocacy processes.
- vi. Following the government tabling of the Parish Development Model as the structural arrangement for implementing NDPIII, the Spotlight Initiative identified an opportunity for the enhanced strengthening of sub-national structures and more effective reach to communities furthest from services under the Model, which shall be pursued in the design of the Spotlight Initiative 2.0.





## Innovative, Promising or Good Practices

A Programme Implementation Innovation was the placement of Para-Social Welfare officers (PSW) at sub-county level as advocacy for strengthening the government's social welfare workforce, in addition to the community development officers. Under Pillar 4, the Spotlight Initiative encouraged the promising practice of the government taking more defined leadership in providing improved protection services at the sub county level. In January 2020, the Spotlight Initiative supported the deployment of qualified social workers as SWOs in 31 sub counties in four Spotlight districts: Kasese, Kitgum, Amudat and Tororo. They remained in place until 2022 and continue to be supported by the Spotlight Initiative and UNICEF's financial and technical contributions. This practice demonstrates the principle of leaving no one behind by strengthening statutory protection services at the sub county level. The evidence gathered on the impact of SWOs is being used to advocate for the government to absorb this much-needed cadre of staff in its workforce. The placement of SWOs at the sub county level has led to a demonstrated increase in the numbers of women and child victims of violence who receive services as a direct result of an increased presence of government service providers. Using the evidence gathered, the ultimate objective is to make a case for increased government investment in the social service workforce, which is currently weak in the quality and potential quantity of its engagement with communities. Achieving this will ensure sustainable protection services that do not depend on donor-funded projects. So far, the major success has been in enabling the government to recognize its own social service workforce as a critical cornerstone of any protection system. These SWOs have also helped district governments to monitor and coordinate CSO service provision

for more sustainable service delivery, ensuring that victims are effectively referred to justice and services sooner at the sub county level, minimizing the trauma they experience. The next step is to lobby for the enhancement and the reach of SWOs into counties and sub counties by ensuring that the Ministry of Gender incorporates this workforce and provides for their resourcing in the national budget. The Spotlight Initiative will support them with the requisite capacity building in partnership with the relevant training institutions.

A Programme Implementation Good Practice under Pillar 2 was the Gender Equality Seal for private enterprises, where UNDP engaged the Ugandan Government and Private Sector Foundation Uganda to establish and achieve standards to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the workplace. It provides companies with a mechanism to level the playing field for both women and men by promoting investment in systems that integrate gender equality into the work environment and business strategies. This is a good practice because, in Uganda, the private sector employs more than 70 per cent of the working-age population; therefore, more companies adopting gender-responsive measures through the GES certification process creates a larger transformative impact on women in the labour market. The GES is a comprehensive tool for addressing gender inequalities in workplaces, VAW and GBV through seven key dimensions of the standard of the certification programme: remuneration, professional development and promotion, work-life balance, communication, sexual harassment and GBV and gender management system. The results have been that 24 companies completed the process of identifying gender inequalities within their structures and developed action plans to



address these. The good practice is replicable through increased popularization of the GES through media platforms, sensitizing more company executives on the importance of the GES certification programme and government buy-in to legitimize the programme, making it mandatory for companies and public institutions to have the GES certification.

Another Good Practice in Programme Implementation was the use of the SASA! Methodology under Pillar 3. The application of the SASA! approach in the refugee settlements for creating awareness against gender-based violence helped to bring overall awareness about VAWG and VAC, raising awareness on the reporting mechanism to facilitate safe reporting and service-seeking behaviour by survivors. The impact of the SASA! methodology was coupled with the installation of solar streetlights in refugee settlements (Rhino, Imvepi and Kyaka II). The SASA! approach helped create awareness of GBV through community volunteers, while the solar streetlights increased the security of women and girls at night. By the end of 2021, UNHCR had installed 103 solar streetlights (35 in Kyaka II and 68 in Rhino/Imvepi) in Phase I, and 72 (25 in Imvepi & 47 in Kyaka II) were being installed in Phase II as an additional and key measure in the prevention of VAWG, as incidences were reported to be higher at night and in dark spaces. The SASA! approach draws heavily on two theoretical frameworks: the Ecological Model of Violence, which recognizes the complex interplay of individual, relationship, community, and societal-level factors underpinning risks and root causes of GBV; and the Stages of Change Theory or the Transtheoretical Model of Change. The sustainability of the two-pronged approach of the SASA! methodology and installation of solar streetlights will be made more sustainable by meaningfully engaging the community members and community-based structures to ensure local ownership.

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**A Promising Practice in a Technical Aspect of implementing Pillar 4 is the multi-sectoral approach where the Spotlight Initiative trained justice actors, police officers, prosecutors and judicial officers to work together to more effectively manage VAWG cases.**

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Led by UNFPA and UN Women, this approach started with the development of a Cross-Sectoral Handbook for Victim-Centred Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of GBV Cases. This was followed by a training of trainers on multi-sectoral institutional strengthening of the Justice Law and Order Sector to address SGBV, which used the handbook to train participants on victim-centred investigation, prosecution and adjudication of GBV cases. The activity's goals were;

- **To guide the investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence crimes in Uganda from a gender-sensitive, victim-centred, trauma-informed perspective;**
- **To lay a foundation for sectoral standards for the effective management of GBV cases, institutionalizing these standards and utilizing them as institutional checklists for performance assessments of individual institutions; and**
- **To nurture certainty, confidence, and a culture of accountability in the justice system.**

**70%**

of the working population employed by the private sector in Uganda



The multi-sectoral approach is a promising practice that can be replicated in other contexts because it allows all stakeholders to appreciate their challenges in enhancing access to justice for VAWG victims and developing localized workable solutions. It also enables the justice system to provide comprehensive services to victims collectively in recognition that access to justice is a process. The approach allows for teamwork, enabling each stakeholder to play their role. Recognizing that working with resource-constrained institutions inhibits coordination, and that cultural attitudes among service providers can negatively influence their interactions with the survivors (exacerbated by limited skills and corruption), the Spotlight Initiative helped train justice actors on the effects of biases, stereotypes and misconceptions

24

companies completed the process of identifying gender inequalities within their structures and developed action plans to address these.

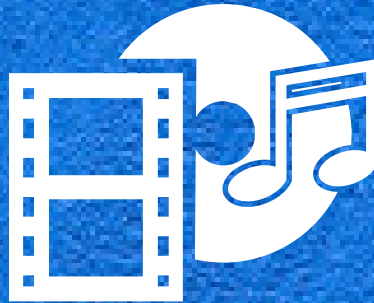
on justice delivery and equal enforcement. Justice actors took the initiative to map service providers within their regions to whom victims can be referred. The results include a reduction in case backlog in the circuits where this practice was adopted, improved communication, coordination, and cooperation between the stakeholders, reduced impunity due to punitive punishments and overall increased deterrence among potential perpetrators.

A Good Practice in the Management of the Programme relates to the governance arrangements of the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda.

As the first country programme to secure local funding for phase II, Spotlight Uganda provided inspiration and encouraged others by demonstrating that it is possible to mobilize resources locally. One of the key factors of

this success relates to the location of the Spotlight Initiative with UNRCO and the role of the Resident Coordinator. This operational guideline-informed configuration was critical in facilitating the Spotlight programme coordinator to lead the resource mobilization effort. As a UN entity whose purpose is to further the Secretary General's goal of enhanced coordination and efficiency in delivering development programmes, the RCO hosting of the Spotlight Initiative contributed to the Uganda programme's overall office performance, leading to the Global Office Performance Award at the Global Symposium in September 2022 in Mexico.

The RCO used her authority to lobby for the continuation of the Spotlight within the UN and with the EU while arguing for the retention of the configuration aligned to UN Reforms. She facilitated the programme coordinator interface with heads of agencies through updates to the UNCT. The programme location in the RCO meant that the Spotlight programme coordinator was part of RCO meetings and was a member of the Human Rights and Gender Advisory Group, a platform for engagement and advocacy around VAW/G, HP and SRHR issues. The governance arrangements also fostered strong partnerships with the Ministry of Gender and government MDAs at both national and sub-national levels, where joint planning of strategic activities and dialogues with strategic stakeholders facilitated broad-based inputs into programme development and implementation. A significant development in 2021 was the formal inclusion of the Spotlight programme coordinator as a member of the UN Programme Reference Group (now the Deputies Group) under a revised coordination architecture to deliver on the UNSDCF 2021-2025. This enabled her to take leadership in tabling the Spotlight Initiative successor concept for consideration, leading to its endorsement at the UNCT retreat of September 2021 as part of the flagship programmes to deliver on UN Reform principles and the subsequent validation at the UNCT retreat of 2022.



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# Communications and Visibility

- i. Raise awareness of violence against women and girls and its prevalence in Uganda;
- ii. Ensure visibility for the Spotlight Initiative, its donors, particularly the UN, the EU and its partners; and
- iii. Provide communications support to policy advocacy and implementation by duty bearers linked to the Spotlight Initiative's programme.

Close to 20 million Uganda were reached through advocacy campaigns to stop negative social norms,

and around 70 000 AGYW received information on SRHR, Restrictions on movement and physical interaction, one of the measures introduced by the government to curb the spread of COVID-19, led to an increase in the adoption of digital processes. These include virtual dialogues with partners, e-conferences, WhatsApp groups, and social media, enabling continuing knowledge sharing, advocacy, and communications. By 2021 and into 2022, the RCO, RUNOs, and the EU Ambassador mentioned the Spotlight Initiative at various forums highlighting the centrality of addressing GBV as part of the SDGs.



### a) Messages

**Message 1:** 'Gender-based violence and violence against women and girls is harmful and wrong. Thousands of women and girls subjected to physical violence suffer physical and mental pain or drop out of school. Protect women and children from physical violence so they can go on to live their best lives.' This message contributed to the involvement of the First Lady in addressing teenage pregnancy, where it was recognised that a third of these are coerced.

**Message 2:** 'Access to legal services is a human right for all survivors of violence.'

**Message 3:** 'Continued access to services (including health and para-social) by survivors of violence services is a priority during the COVID-19 pandemic.' This message was successfully used to lobby the inclusion of social workers as essential services during the COVID 19 related lockdown.



### b) Media and visibility events

• **Spotlight Initiative Official Launch:** International Women's Day in March 2020 saw the official launch of the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda by the President of Uganda. This show of support by the highest office in the country enhanced government ownership and facilitated harmonious interaction between government officials and the Spotlight Initiative team based on mutual understanding and shared interests in addressing GBV in Uganda.

• **Africa Women Leaders Network launch:** In February 2020, the Spotlight Initiative supported the launch of the Africa Women Leaders Network, Uganda Chapter, by the Speaker of Parliament. The Network aims to enhance the leadership of women in the transformation of Africa in line with Africa Agenda 2063 and the 2030 SDGs. The launch in Kampala was attended by over 3,000 women and was highly publicized in the traditional local media and on social media.

• **Joint press statement on GBV:** In August 2021, a high-level meeting was organized between the newly appointed Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development, the UN Resident Coordinator (leading the team of Heads of Agencies), and the EU Ambassador and Head of Delegation to Uganda. The meeting concluded with the signing of a joint press statement, where the EU, UN, and MoGLSD reaffirmed their collective support for eliminating GBV through the Spotlight Initiative.

• **The GBV online course and multimedia centre launch:** In partnership with the Ministry of Public Service and the Civil Service College Uganda in Jinja, the Spotlight Initiative launched the GBV online course and multimedia centre in September 2021 as an e-education tool to build the capacity of civil service staff in mainstreaming GBV.

• **Private sector dialogue:** In partnership with Private Sector Foundation Uganda, the Spotlight Initiative launched a Private Sector



Dialogue during the 16 Days of Activism in 2021, whose aim was to discuss GBV and gender equality in the workplace.

- **The GBV knowledge fair:** In partnership with MoGLSD and implementing partners, the Spotlight Initiative held a GBV knowledge fair during the 16 Days of Activism in 2021. It was designed to showcase the various knowledge products on GBV prevention and response, which could be used for multiple purposes, including training, policy briefs and advocacy work.



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### c) Campaigns

- i. The Men at Work for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (M@W4GE) campaign, a localization of the global UN Women-led 'He For She' campaign. Dialogues held at regional and district level contributed to changed perceptions of what it means to be a man, towards positive masculinity, which includes supporting women with chores and protecting girl children from all forms of abuse.
- ii. A campaign on COVID-19 and GBV was rolled out in April and May 2020, raising awareness on the prevention of VAWG amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. This campaign helped bring to broader public attention the challenges of high cases of sexual abuse, teenage pregnancy and child marriage.
- iii. During the 'Make Happiness Not Violence' (Multimedia Social Norm Change) campaign to end VAWG and harmful practices during the COVID-19 pandemic, billboards were mounted, and posters distributed to numerous groups, including cultural leaders, chairpersons of women councils, the district community development office, and the police.
- iv. The online 'Peace First' campaign to prevent VAWG was rolled out between January and March 2021 before Uganda's general elections. Similar to previous campaigns, this campaign promoted positive masculinity, and through the dissemination of VAWG/

VAC information to 12,517 (5,998 M: 6,519 F) people in target communities, empowered affected women and girls with information on their rights and how to seek redress when violated.

A photograph of two women in a workshop setting. One woman is operating a sewing machine, while the other stands beside her, looking on. The scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent purple filter. The text 'Stories from the field' is centered over the image, flanked by two horizontal white lines.

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Stories  
**from the field**

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## **Disability is not Inability – Women and girls with disabilities lead the way in Uganda**

In 2019, Rose Christine Adikini, a counsellor for persons with disability in Tororo, took part in Spotlight Initiative-supported leadership training run by the National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda. Covering confidence, leadership, self-esteem and public speaking, these sessions equipped women and girls with disabilities with essential knowledge about their rights, as well as the skills to advocate for those rights. This training is critical given that women with disabilities are at greater risk of violence and discrimination due to social exclusion, limited mobility, a lack of support structures and communication barriers.

## **Mental health support for refugee women who have experienced violence.**

Both Sarah Nyantoro, 43 years old, and Sarah, 16 years old, are refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo living in Kyaka II Settlement. With different traumatic experiences linked to violence, they are now living better lives after receiving psychosocial support from the TPO, a Spotlight Initiative-supported organization.

## **A mother's struggle to rescue her teenage daughter from forced marriage**

Alango's 15-year-old daughter was lured into marriage while she attended to her sick son in hospital. Upon returning home, Alango started devising ways to save her daughter's life with the help of the Mucwini Sub County welfare officer and Police. The perpetrator was arrested and Alango's daughter rescued.

## **The collaborative casework approach**

Living as a woman with disabilities in Kasese, the life of 24-year-old Miremba (pseudonym) was drastically changed when an older man in her community raped her. Miremba reported the case at the local police post but faced delays in getting to court until Spotlight Initiative partner, International Justice Mission, intervened using a collaborative casework approach which involves actively mentoring justice system officials on real violence cases. A total of 17.2 per cent of women reported having postponed reporting a complaint to the police, courts, or Resident State Attorney at least once in the last 12 months due to lack of money.

## **Women's group driving economic empowerment**

Through training and resources, Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services is building a movement of women's associations. The groups regularly convene to share knowledge, skills, and networks to enhance economic opportunities, devise strategies to eliminate violence, and equip women with information about their right to access local services related to justice and sexual and reproductive health. As a result, members are economically empowered and better equipped to respond to issues of violence against women and children, particularly girls.

## **Fourteen-year-old girl rejects mother's demands to marry a 35-year-old man**

Fourteen-year-old Ruth said no to child marriage. She rejected her mother's demands to get married to a man twice her age. A Primary Five pupil and a member of the Agile Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescent club in Agule



Village, Morulem Parish, Abim District in north-eastern Uganda, Ruth aspires to become a pilot.

### **Community volunteerism among refugee women**

Chantal Mukeshimana is a registered refugee who came to Uganda in November 1998. Fleeing conflict in Rwanda, she initially settled in Oruchinga as an asylum seeker, before moving to Kyaka Refugee Settlement in Kyegegwa in May 1999. Under UNHCR's implementing partner Alight, she has served as a community activist with Spotlight Initiative since 2020. Through Spotlight, she attended the SASA! Together training sessions at Sweswe Youth Center, and she now supports communities in identifying and referring or reporting GBV cases to different service providers. Through her work, Chantal

has identified and referred over 15 cases of GBV and child protection for appropriate intervention support. She continues to support implementing partners through timely case reporting and supporting community mobilization exercises for awareness sessions. "I learned about the different forms of power and ... I learned to use the power within since I have helped many families by supporting them to access services. During my free time, I offer counselling services. I have been trained on how to respond to different emergency cases for example how to reduce risks such as pregnancy and STIs. I am now known in the community as someone who helps families with GBV case management, and this has motivated me to keep working hard as a community activist volunteer," Chantal highlights.



"Women quarry miners supported by UNDP under the livelihoods programme".





# Voices of Impact

“Nicolas Gonze (standing), the EU Delegation to Uganda Team Leader for Governance and Social Inclusion, addressing refugees at a UNHCR supported settlement. Listening are Luta Shaba (seated extreme left), Spotlight Initiative Coordinator, and Angela Nakafeero (seated extreme right), Commissioner for Gender, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development”.





*“Programmes focused on gender equality and women’s empowerment. We do note with concern, however, the blight of teenage pregnancies on the COVID-19 response. Immediate responses are required. We appeal to you to come up with lasting solutions on which you can count on the continued support of the UN. The need for GBV shelters as part of social protection, prevention and response shall continue to be a priority.”*

**Susan Ngongi Namondo, United Nations Resident Coordinator**



*“It is a priority for the European Union to end violence against women and girls. A concrete example is the EU - UN Spotlight Initiative through which we have reached more than 10 million people with messages about harmful social norms and practices. We have built a strong partnership with the Government of Uganda, women’s movements and religious and traditional leaders. Through this collective effort, we have challenged social and gender norms, supported policy reforms and supported law enforcement agencies to bring to justice those who commit violence against women and girls.”*

**H.E Jan Sadek, Ambassador of the European Union to Uganda**



*“The Ministry is grateful for Spotlight’s support in funding the operation of GBV shelters. We however have a huge need to establish and run a GBV shelter in Arua and other districts, but we need districts to commit local resources for this to be realized as the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development raises resources from other partners. It is our collective responsibility to ensure we stop GBV in Uganda because it deters national development. It is also important that we understand, appreciate and promote positive aspects of our cultures that are aligned to national laws and policies.”*

**Angela Nakafeero, Commissioner, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development**



*“FGM remains in our communities. It is a bad cultural practice that we are battling with. We have to work together to take perpetrators in court for justice to prevail but first, we need to have a local court in Amudat. The closest court is in Nakapiripirit, which is 49km away from the district headquarters. Because of the long distance and lack of transport means, survivors don’t get the legal support required. We need to strengthen the justice sectors in Phase II to handle and follow up GBV cases in the communities. Girls that are fleeing from this practice in their communities run to a temporary rescue centre within Kalas Girls’ School. In January 2021, we had about 50 girls at the school that were seeking refuge from GBV in their homes and communities. We, however, need to have a district-owned GBV shelter established in Amudat for better case management. We thank*

UNICEF for supporting girls with life skills trainings.

**Michael, Resident District Commissioner, Amudat District**



*“Women have suffered the most during this period. With the closure of markets and ban on public transport, they had no way of selling their produce or conducting their businesses and domestic violence has increased in Karitas. Thanks to Spotlight-supported training with NAWOU, I am engaging with the authorities to protect women and girls from violence and risks associated with their sexual and reproductive health and rights. It is from these spaces that the women get a chance to share and remind each other about the importance of having safe deliveries and ensuring their daughters are not subjected to harmful practices like female genital mutilation and early sexual relations including forced marriage.”*

**Rebecca, trained grassroots women leader who coordinates with village health teams in Kitgum**



*“Men should not misuse their power to batter women. They should instead be supportive, abandon negative culture that belittles women. If a man enters the kitchen and cooks food, it doesn’t change him from being a man. Let every man understand the characters of women because we are all vulnerable. Violence is not the way of handling or solving domestic issues.”*

**Abraham Meta, 31, Male Action Group, Ariaze A Village, Siripi Zone, Rhino Camp, Terego District**



*“Not only will multi-sectoral approach improve victim linkage and referrals at the community level making the justice process efficient. Victims have a better chance of recovery and rehabilitation. The police may not have shelters for victims in many areas, but there are NGOs that have shelters for victims of SGBV and even offer counselling services and can offer hands-on training to rehabilitate victims. If you don’t have a working relationship with these stakeholders, you condemn victims to more suffering.”*

**Dr. Musa Muwonge, the AIDS Control Programme Coordinator in the Uganda Police Force.**

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IEmRkldwTqs>

<https://youtu.be/oDaMBoqzGv4>

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# Next Steps

“Hon Amongi Betty Ongom, Minister of Gender Labour and Social Development (extreme right) and Susan Ngongi Namondo (left of Hon Amongi), UN in Uganda Resident Coordinator, simultaneously cutting ribbons at the 16 Days Launch event in Kampala, 2023”.







## Looking forward – ensuring Spotlight’s contributions are sustained

The Uganda Spotlight has developed a Sustainability Plan as part of the Spotlight 2.0 Action and Country Programme Document. This process had commenced during the prioritisation process for Phase II and became a pivotal discussion in making the case for a successor programme. The Government of Uganda was heavily involved and demonstrated their keenness for sustainability by committing to resource allocation, including non- financial contributions like operational premiaws for GBV centers and shelters, as well as staff secondment at district local government to participate in GBV outreach and incorporate GBV messaging in their standard duties. Under this programme, the Spotlight Initiative has a resource envelope of Euro 20 million over three years. The successor programme has a narrower focus on the education sector, and the eliminated themes, such as livelihoods and women’s movement building support, shall be supported through ongoing engagement with other development partners.

**Community sustainability:** The investment made into district local government’s action planning will yield sustainability benefits through follow through of their strengthening in action plan development. To advance the SDG principle of national ownership and to achieve sustainable results, one of the key goals of the Spotlight Initiative is to shift the balance of power to national women’s rights and feminist organizations, with a focus on local and grassroots formations. The targeting of local community-based institutions for embedded social and behavioural change in prevention and responsiveness will provide the vehicle for sustaining the impact benefits beyond the programme lifespan.

## Sustainability of the results achieved under outcomes:

**Institutional sustainability:** In functional terms, the sustainability strategy shall apply to the internal functions of participating agencies in the implementation of solo or joint programmes as follows:

**a. Governance:** The mainstreaming of GEWE broadly and VAWG specifically shall continue to be an integral component of strategic planning, performance management and reporting.

**b. Programming:** The RUNOs shall continue building on the integration and capacity-strengthening mainstreaming established by the Spotlight Initiative. Senior management and team leads shall have oversight on the continuation of VAWG targeted interventions as appropriate through the UNCT-Sector Wide Action Plan Gender Equality Scorecard under the section on Programming and Monitoring and Evaluation.

**c. Management:** UN agencies shall have dedicated staff or staff whose terms of reference include GEWE and/or VAWG responsibilities and deliverables.

**d. Coordination:** The coordinated and collaborative approaches within the UN agencies and with government and civil society shall be continued as a standard operational practice linked to performance. The continued integration of GBV response into the existing SAUTI 116 Helpline will ensure that it remains operational beyond Spotlight funding. This is complemented by the GBV toll-free line set up with the Uganda Police Force, ensuring stronger sustainability of measures put in place to improve victim access to referral and police services.

The Spotlight Initiative supported the capacity strengthening of the district social welfare workforce through the introduction



of para social workers, whose salaries are now paid for by the GoU. The district local governments shall be supported to consolidate the presence of these workers in the long term because they have demonstrated that self-sustaining community-based social structures are essential in bridging the gap between formal and informal social welfare systems. The construction of the GBV shelters in Amudat and Terego was preceded with a discussion on their operation and government contribution to their sustainability. The district local governments committed to second district community development officers and district social welfare officers to provide basic staffing for the shelters, in liaison with assigned health personnel when relevant. Advocacy through the medical, legal working group facilitated a policy directive on the appointment of medical officers in all the district police stations, which enhanced access to justice for survivors of GBV through strengthening quality of evidence.

With a closure date of the 31st of July 2023, the Spotlight Uganda programme developed its Closure Work Plan, and is concurrently working on onboarding its successor. The Uganda Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme under the G4DU, seeks to build on the success of the predecessor programme, the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence **Against** Women and Girls. It seeks to capitalize on existing programmes and interventions addressing specific forms of GBV and SRHR in Uganda. It falls in line with the objectives of the UNSDCF 2021-2025, which is in line with the Mutual Accountability Framework and the UN Reform Agenda.

In a Team Europe Initiative approach, significant funding from both the German and Belgian Federal Governments will complement the EU contribution to increasing the scope and impact of the Action. The Action is composed of two components: (i) adolescent girls' education (indicative EU budget: EUR 40 million) and (ii) reducing GBV, including sexual violence, and promoting SRHR, building on the successful EU-UN Spotlight initiative in Uganda (indicative EU budget: EUR 20 million). The second component of the Action, building on the ongoing EU-UN Spotlight initiative, will aim at reducing forms of GBV that contribute to girl-child school drop-out and promoting SRHR at the national and sub-national levels. Focus will be on both in and out-of-school environments through enhanced

coordination and support to institutional strengthening for the implementation of laws and policies, engagement of civil society and institutions for equitable social/gender norms, behaviours and attitudes, and enhanced capacities for the delivery of integrated and multi-sectoral prevention and response services. Interlinkages between the above-stated two components will be fostered through interventions designed to reduce GBV in and around schools and increase the uptake of and use of SRHR information and services, including sexuality education for in- and out-of-school adolescent girls and young women.

**e. Programmatic:** The successor programme has expanded to an additional four districts, namely Omoro, Gulu, Yumbe, Otuke, bringing the total to 12. With an adjusted sector focus on education, most of the interventions shall be conducted within schools and through school administration institutions and working through district education officers in addition to the community development officers. This shall entail the onboarding of these additional district local governments, and the development of new tools for decentralized monitoring.

**f. Operational:** The national and district-level coordination processes were rationalized over 2021-2022. There will be better collaboration in planning for the conducting coordination meetings to ensure the engagement of all RUNOs and relevant IPs and stakeholders. To facilitate clarity in role separation, and to accommodate the higher-level joint steering committee that shall be set up, the Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme steering committee shall be reconstituted into a programme oversight committee and retain its membership, including the CSNRG.

**g. Managerial:** While the successor has three outcomes less than the current programme, it has new requirements that include annual and bi-annual workplans, which shall be the first order of business once the financing agreements have been signed.

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# ANNEXES

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# Annex A 2023

## Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	<b>Legal age of Marriage</b>				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	
	<b>Parental Authority in Marriage</b>				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	<b>Parental Authority in Divorce</b>				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	<b>Inheritance rights of Widows</b>				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Due to limited funds, no Social Institution and Gender Index (SIGI) data were collected by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) during the reporting period to assess compliance of existing laws on VAWG/HP with the above eight variables. As such, the latest available statistics for the indicators were maintained (See: <a href="https://uganda.opendataforafrica.org/udsi/sdg">https://uganda.opendataforafrica.org/udsi/sdg</a> ). Going forward, the programme will explore opportunity to measure the indicator during the Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme (SJP) 2.0 under the EU funded Gender for Development Uganda programme (2023 – 2025).
	<b>Inheritance rights of Daughters</b>				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	
<b>Laws on Domestic Violence</b>					
0	0	0	0		
<b>Laws on Rape</b>					
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25		
<b>Laws on Sexual Harassment</b>					
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25		
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	<b>Developed or Strengthened</b>				
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	4	13	9	Over the programme period (2019 – 2023), the following laws/bills/policies on addressing VAWG and promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination were developed/ strengthened. They include: National Health Policy for Adolescents; Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy; National Child Policy 2020 was Passed by Cabinet on 22 June 2020 and launched on 13th October 2020; In 2021, to strengthen one national protection system, the policy was disseminated to 50 districts; The National Legal Aid Bill (LAB) 2020 was tabled in Parliament with support of Spotlight IP, LASPNET but has not yet been passed; Succession Amendment Act (2022) was assented to by the president in 2022; National Disability Policy (revised) was approved and launched by the Vice President of the Republic of Uganda in 2022; Sexual Offences Bill (2019) was passed by the 10th parliament on Monday, May 3, 2021 but some provisions were rejected by the president, the proposed changes are being integrated into the penal code Act for amendment and later re – tabling; National Gender Policy (Revised); Employment amendment bill 2019; Human Rights Enforcement Act; National Social Protection Policy; Domestic Violence Act (DVA) 2010; Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Policy, and Marriage and divorce bills. For more details, see Bill Tracker at: <a href="https://parliamentwatch.ug/bills-2/">https://parliamentwatch.ug/bills-2/</a> . In addition, Spotlight supported four cultural institutions (Tooro Kingdom, Alur Kingdom, Buganda Kingdom, and Karamoja) in the focused districts to draft a handbook to harmonize customary practices and laws on VAWG and SRHR. And 7 religious institutions (Catholic, Anglican, Orthodox, Muslim, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist and Born-Again Federation) all congregating under IRCU were supported to translate pastoral letters into various local dialects to guide congregations of different faith on SRHR including Family Planning. At sub-national level, by 2023, all the eight Spotlight districts (Arua, Amudat, Kasese, Kyegegwa, Terego, Kampala, Kitgum and Tororo) had developed ordinances / by-laws on addressing VAWG/HPs and promotion of SRHR. Some of the ordinances are currently under implementation while others are still undergoing review by the attorney general. Over the programme period (2019 – 2023), the following laws/bills/policies on addressing VAWG and promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination were developed/ strengthened. They include: National Health Policy for Adolescents; Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy; National Child Policy 2020 was Passed by Cabinet on 22 June 2020 and launched on 13th October 2020; In 2021, to strengthen one national protection system, the policy was disseminated to 50 districts; The National Legal Aid Bill (LAB) 2020 was tabled in Parliament with support of Spotlight IP, LASPNET but has not yet been passed; Succession Amendment Act (2022) was assented to by the president in 2022; National Disability Policy (revised) was approved and launched by the Vice President of the Republic of Uganda in 2022; Sexual Offences Bill (2019) was passed by the 10th parliament on Monday, May 3, 2021 but some provisions were rejected by the president, the proposed changes are being integrated into the penal code Act for amendment and later re – tabling; National Gender Policy (Revised); Employment amendment bill 2019; Human Rights Enforcement Act; National Social Protection Policy; Domestic Violence Act (DVA) 2010; Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Policy, and Marriage and divorce bills. For more details, see Bill Tracker at: <a href="https://parliamentwatch.ug/bills-2/">https://parliamentwatch.ug/bills-2/</a> . In addition, Spotlight supported four cultural institutions (Tooro Kingdom, Alur Kingdom, Buganda Kingdom, and Karamoja) in the focused districts to draft a handbook to harmonize customary practices and laws on VAWG and SRHR. And 7 religious institutions (Catholic, Anglican, Orthodox, Muslim, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist and Born-Again Federation) all congregating under IRCU were supported to translate pastoral letters into various local dialects to guide congregations of different faith on SRHR including Family Planning. At sub-national level, by 2023, all the eight Spotlight districts (Arua, Amudat, Kasese, Kyegegwa, Terego, Kampala, Kitgum and Tororo) had developed ordinances / by-laws on addressing VAWG/HPs and promotion of SRHR. Some of the ordinances are currently under implementation while others are still undergoing review by the attorney general.
	0	4	13	9	
Indicator 1.1.4 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to draft legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination, within the last year.	0	0	805	500	Cumulatively, by 2023, capacity of 805 women's rights advocates were strengthened to contribute to the GEWE legislations, surpassing by over 300 the end of programme target. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+172 (F:127, M:45) women's rights advocates trained in strategic advocacy and the content of the priority bills, which enhanced collaboration and targeted advocacy.</li> <li>+253 (247F, 6M) advocates reached with training on advocacy's strategies on how to lobby the speaker and the parliament counterparts to pass the pending bills.</li> <li>+515 advocates (225 trained on provisions of the Human Rights Enforcement Act and 90 trained on Gender bills, gender-power analysis of VAWG, women's bodily autonomy, backlash against gender equality and VAW prevention work, effective advocacy strategies and self-care).</li> <li>+65 (49F, 22M) advocates trained on how to lobby for passage of Legal Aid Bill, coordination, financing of bills/policies, capacity gaps assessment, and TOR development to guide continued advocacy for the passing of pending EVAW bills and implementation of the passed EVAW laws. Majority of women rights advocates trained are from Women's Rights Organizations and Women's rights defenders umbrella coalitions namely: UWONET, CEDOVIP, UWOPA, and WHRD.</li> </ul>
	0	0	805	500	
Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	<b>Parliamentarians</b>				
	0	0	299	100	By 2023, capacity of a total of 1,222 individuals had been built on advocacy to draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations and/or policies on ending VAWG. Of these 206 (F:145) were parliamentarians and 957 (F: 535) were staff from Uganda law reform / human rights commission. Below is the detail of training type and number reached: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+27 parliamentarians (21F, 6M) trained on Preparations as proposers of bills on EVAWG.</li> <li>+31 (17F, 14M) members of the Legal &amp; Parliamentary Affairs Committee were trained/ engaged on legal aid bill leading to its tabling for first reading on the floor of parliament.</li> <li>+211 (70F, 141M) staff of human right commission were trained on the formation &amp; development of human rights based compliant ordinances/ by-laws on alcohol/drug abuse, VAWG and SRHR.</li> <li>+746 (465F, 281M) members of Uganda Law commission were reached with legal awareness and advocacy for the passing of the national legal aid bill – these include Judicial officers, State Attorneys, Heads of Regional Police Units, Media, LASPs and the Public.</li> <li>+90 (F:65, M: 25) MPs were trained on legal frameworks of CEDAW and MAPUTO protocol as well as understanding their roles as members of Parliament. Being new parliament, they were also inducted Gender Legislative Processes, Policy and Legal Frameworks and Roles of Members of Parliament.</li> <li>+85 (F:63, M: 22) MPs trained on public speaking, etiquette, and personal grooming.</li> <li>+32 MPs (20F/12M) were trained on research, parliamentary and parliamentary business for legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or promoting gender equality.</li> <li>+Capacity of 34 MPs (20F and 14M) were enhanced on Gender, power and GBV issues.</li> </ul>
	<b>Women Parliamentarians</b>				
	0	0	216	36	
	<b>Human Rights Staff</b>				
0	0	957	50		
<b>Women Human Rights Staff</b>					
0	0	535	16	Increased numbers of master trainers and the training of trainers within target institutions exponentially increased beneficiary trainees beyond original projection. Also, number of districts was increased (during Spotlight Initiative 1.0) as was the size of parliament from 452 to 556. The good results achieved against the indicator target for end of programme represents possible under targeting.	



## Outcome 2 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>There exist the GBV national reference group established at Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), the Spotlight line ministry, it is composed of multiple stakeholders and is headed by the permanent secretary. The main objective of GBV national reference group is to strengthen coordination framework and provide leadership for addressing GBV in Uganda. In 2021, the forum provided platform to discuss policy and programming guidance on the draft GBV/VAC Response plan and Strategy 2021-2024 which was successfully finalized and is currently under implementation. The main gap with the GBV national reference group is that for all the years since 2019, they have not been able to meet on quarterly basis and tracking progress on agreed action plan is still inadequate. Also, no significant progress was made towards establishment of an OPM level coordination mechanism. To address the identified gaps, the TOR of the group was revised in 2022 and is yet to be fully implemented. Meanwhile at district level, there is GBV district coordination committee, housed at DLG offices and coordinated by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). The forum brings together all the actors working to prevent and respond to GBV at district level. During the district meeting, the CSOs working on GBV presents their workplans, activities, lessons learnt and challenges. Despite of the successes registered, the district level coordination mechanism is challenged with lack of adherence to standard including keeping meeting schedules, low quorums in some districts, inadequate documentation of meeting minutes and follow up and implementation of actions agreed upon in the meeting and limited support supervision from national level. However, apart from the GBV national reference group and GBV district Coordination committee, there has been significant progress to establish/strengthen a number of multi-sectoral coordination forums (under health, social and justice sectors) that deals with different issues on GBV. Examples of these platforms are:</p> <p>National Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•National committee on GBV/VAC.</li> <li>•Humanitarian SGBV National Level Working Group coordinated by UNHCR and UNFPA.</li> <li>•Multi-sectoral National Child Wellbeing Steering Committee (MGLSD).</li> <li>•Medical Legal Technical Working Group.</li> </ul> <p>Sub National Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•B-annual SRH/HIV/GBV integrated stakeholder coordination and knowledge sharing platforms.</li> <li>•Multisectoral GBV coordination committees</li> <li>•Multi-sectoral District and Sub - county Child Wellbeing Committees (DLGs) - the district and sub-county Child Wellbeing Committees meet quarterly and monthly respectively, bringing together actors from all sectors including CSOs, FBOs to discuss and find solutions to issues affecting children and women.</li> <li>•SGBV sub-working group at refugee settlement.</li> <li>•Urban Kampala Level GBV Sub Working Group meetings.</li> <li>•GBV Local Support network.</li> </ul>
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>There exist the GBV national reference group established at Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), the Spotlight line ministry, it is composed of multiple stakeholders and is headed by the permanent secretary. The main objective of GBV national reference group is to strengthen coordination framework and provide leadership for addressing GBV in Uganda. In 2021, the forum provided platform to discuss policy and programming guidance on the draft GBV/VAC Response plan and Strategy 2021-2024 which was successfully finalized and is currently under implementation. The main gap with the GBV national reference group is that for all the years since 2019, they have not been able to meet on quarterly basis and tracking progress on agreed action plan is still inadequate. Also, no significant progress was made towards establishment of an OPM level coordination mechanism. To address the identified gaps, the TOR of the group was revised in 2022 and is yet to be fully implemented. Meanwhile at district level, there is GBV district coordination committee, housed at DLG offices and coordinated by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). The forum brings together all the actors working to prevent and respond to GBV at district level. During the district meeting, the CSOs working on GBV presents their workplans, activities, lessons learnt and challenges. Despite of the successes registered, the district level coordination mechanism is challenged with lack of adherence to standard including keeping meeting schedules, low quorums in some districts, inadequate documentation of meeting minutes and follow up and implementation of actions agreed upon in the meeting and limited support supervision from national level. However, apart from the GBV national reference group and GBV district Coordination committee, there has been significant progress to establish/strengthen a number of multi-sectoral coordination forums (under health, social and justice sectors) that deals with different issues on GBV. Examples of these platforms are:</p> <p>National Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•National committee on GBV/VAC.</li> <li>•Humanitarian SGBV National Level Working Group coordinated by UNHCR and UNFPA.</li> <li>•Multi-sectoral National Child Wellbeing Steering Committee (MGLSD).</li> <li>•Medical Legal Technical Working Group.</li> </ul> <p>Sub National Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•B-annual SRH/HIV/GBV integrated stakeholder coordination and knowledge sharing platforms.</li> <li>•Multisectoral GBV coordination committees</li> <li>•Multi-sectoral District and Sub - county Child Wellbeing Committees (DLGs) - the district and sub-county Child Wellbeing Committees meet quarterly and monthly respectively, bringing together actors from all sectors including CSOs, FBOs to discuss and find solutions to issues affecting children and women.</li> <li>•SGBV sub-working group at refugee settlement.</li> <li>•Urban Kampala Level GBV Sub Working Group meetings.</li> <li>•GBV Local Support network.</li> </ul>
	0%	0.0025%	0.0025%	1%	<p>What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?</p>
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	0	18	17	<p>In 2023, no new institution at national level developed a plan to address GBV. Most of the institutions embarked on the finalization and implementations of the plans, strategies and programmes on EVAWG/HPs and promotion of SRHR that were already developed and reported between 2019- 2022. These plans forms important part of knowledge products being used across the country to prevent and respond to GBV, VAWG/HPs and promote SRHR. Cumulatively from 2019, over 25 plans /strategies and programmes were developed by 18 government institutions at national and sub-national levels and these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender and Equity Interventions Monitoring Tools.</li> <li>• Training manual for planning and budgeting for GBV.</li> <li>MoES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operational Guidelines for National Sexuality Education Framework for Schools in Uganda</li> <li>• Guidelines for Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy</li> </ul> </li> <li>UPF: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training manual on effective investigation of GBV and VAC cases</li> <li>• SOP for effective management of GBV and VAC cases</li> </ul> </li> <li>MoH: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Essential Maternal and Newborn Care guidelines.</li> <li>• Fistula Strategy.</li> <li>• Medico Legal Plan.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Judicial Training Institute (JTI): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training manual for judicial officers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>MoLG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender and Equity Guidelines for Local Governments</li> <li>• Five-Year Local Action Plans to address GBV</li> </ul> </li> <li>MoPS (Juli, Nti, CSC – Jinja &amp; LDJ): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curriculum for Mainstreaming VAWG, VAC, SRHR and HP in - pre and in-service training institutions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Accountability mechanism and performance management systems for addressing GBV</li> <li>NPA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Planning and Budgeting Compliance Tools for the National Development Plan III.</li> </ul> </li> <li>MGLSD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National GBV/COVID-19 response Plan: 2021-2025</li> <li>• National Strategy on GBV.</li> <li>• Training manual for mainstreaming GBV in plans and budgets.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Male Engagement Strategy.</li> <li>• National Gender Policy (under review)</li> <li>District Local Governments (Kasese, Arua, Terego, Kampala, Tororo, Kitguma, Kyegegwa, and Arundadi): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costed Strategies for addressing VAWG/HPs/SRHR in DDP</li> <li>• Tool for mapping GBV service providers in the district</li> <li>• Ordinances/ By-laws against GBV/HPs and promotion of SRHR.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Indicator 2.1.5 Number of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards.	0	0	11	10	In 2023, no new institution integrated Gender Equality, VAWG/HP and SRHR into their training curriculum. Most of the focus during the year was on implementation and expansion of GBV courses into more training programmes. Over the entire programme's period, up to 11 institutions (compared to end of programme target of 10) were supported. Examples include: UMI adopted the curricular for Mainstreaming VAWG, VAC, SRHR and HP in pre and in service institutions in 2021 and by 2022. GBV modules were mainstreamed in all Masters' programmes and four Diploma courses; Nsamizi Institute of Social Development adopted the VAWG, VAC, SRHR and HP curricular in 2021 and by 2022. GBV modules were mainstreamed in four Diploma and one
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	There is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level. Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level. Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level. With a clear mandate and governance structure, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With annual work plans	In Uganda, at national level, there exist the GBV national reference group that is headed by the permanent secretary and housed at Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD). It comprises of government MDAs, representatives of CSOs/NGOs and development partners. The main purpose of the GBV national reference group is to strengthen coordination framework and provide leadership for addressing GBV in the country, with six specific objectives including: 1) To provide effective coordination for GBV through a multi sectoral approach; 2) To review progress on implementation of GBV interventions; 3) To build capacity of all stakeholders dealing with GBV issues in planning, M&E and budgeting; 4) To guide policy and programming on GBV in the country; 5) Network with key actors working on GBV issues; and 6) Advise MGLSD on GBV, in 2020, Office of the Prime Minister and Ministry of Gender partnered to strengthen the coordination mechanism for GBV/VAC response which resulted into two joint coordination consultative meetings held at national and local government levels. However, some aspects of the mechanism still need further strengthening such as need to engage broad range of relevant stakeholders including the marginalized groups and increasing on the frequency of the meeting to quarterly as opposed to semi-annually. In 2022, to address the identified gaps, the TOR for the GBV reference group was revised and is currently being implemented to strengthen its oversight roles on GBV response at national and sub-national levels.
Indicator 2.3.2 Number of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.	Parliamentarians 0	0	256	317	In 2019, 55 Members of Parliament (representing 13% of MPs) from eight Parliamentary Committees (Gender and Rights; Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Tourism; Agriculture; Physical Infrastructure; Health; Education; and Science and Technology) acquired knowledge on how to operationalize the gender and equity compliance tools for effective review and oversight of sector compliance to the Gender and Equity Certificate in line with PFMA of 2015. MPs participation in the training was limited because many of them were in their constituencies campaigning for votes for 2021 planned elections for presidential and parliamentary seats. After the elections in 2021, 90 MPs (F: 65, M: 25) Members of Parliament (MPs) were reached with training on Gender Legislative Processes, Policy and Legal Frameworks, public speaking and Roles of Members of Parliament in providing oversight of sector compliance to the Gender and Equity Certificate, and 45 MPs (F:28, M:17) were engaged in Dialogue/ meeting on financing GBV. In 2022, additional 66 MPs were reached with skilling in policy analysis that incorporated the costing of policies and the financing of the Acts. In 2023, no training of MPs took place. Cumulatively, this brings to a total of 256 MPs reached with capacity building and engagements to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund programmes aimed at EVAWG over the programme period (2019 - 2023).
	Women Parliamentarians 0	0	164	111	
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year.	Government Officials 0	0	5,012	200	There has been increased enrolment of government officials from diverse sectors (social, health, education, and justice) to pursue course in planning and budgeting for GBV as more training institutions for civil servants now offer the course. Consequently, in 2022 alone upto 4,036 (1,774F; 2,262M) individuals were trained in GR planning and Budgeting. Leading to significant achievement against the planned end of programme target. In 2023, the focus has been to support the trainees enrolled earlier to complete their course. To ascertain the effects of the training, a tracer study was launched in the year and is to be completed in 2023. This will help establish the extent to which the trainees are applying their skills to improve planning and budgeting for GBV at national and sub-national levels.
	Women Government Officials 0	0	1,774	72	
Indicator 2.3.4 Number of women's rights advocates with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.	0	0	1,281	540	The content of focus was adequately covered between 2019 -2022, with overall life of project target surpassed, that is trained 1,281 women's rights advocates versus target of 540. Below is the detail of key contents covered and advocates reached. *Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) mobilized 270 (F:180, M:90) women's rights advocates into 18 GRB Clubs in five districts (Amudat, Tororo, Kitgum, Kampala and Kasese). The advocates acquired skills in effective advocacy for gender responsive district plans, budgets and services. These GRB Clubs have successfully influenced district draft budgets and other commitments to address identified issues. *908 (F:547, M:361) women rights advocates were reached with training on business development and the prevention and response of GBV and VAWG among members of MSMEs; Service delivery monitoring to support CSOs and Citizens for improved service delivery and financing for key issues. The capacity built has helped women from the women rights networks/CSOs and institutions covered to demand accountability for GWE commitments in line with global norms. *Additional 103 (F: 60, M: 43) advocates were trained by CSBAG on promoting adaptation of Gender and Equity responsive planning and budgeting by duty bearers to ensure that different needs and interests of marginalized groups and disadvantaged locations are addressed. Also, the operational contexts necessitated expanding the focus of training to address emerging issues of backlash against human rights defenders and maintaining the advocacy momentum among district and community networks.

Outcome 3 Summary table					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	47%	47%	47%	39%	By May 2023, the latest data for Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) that was done in 2022 was still being analyzed. The survey covered both the general and humanitarian/refugee population. The final report is expected by the end of 2023. For this reason, the last UDHS figure was reported for outcome indicator 3.1 (i.e. 49% of women in a sample of 18,500 of women surveyed and 40.1% of men in a sample of 5,336 men surveyed justified wife beating translating to 47% of both sex supporting wife beating - UDHS 2016 pages 298299). Although there is no recent UDHS data yet, the programme continued to generate outcome monitoring data on this indicator to inform programming. For instance: *In 2020, a baseline survey conducted in 6 Spotlight districts (Amudat, Kasese, Tororo, Anua, Kyegegwa and Kitgum) revealed that 27.5% of the people interviewed believe a man is justified for hitting or beating his wife under enumerated circumstances. Women constituted 25.4% and men 29.4%. *A SASA! Baseline Survey conducted in Kyaka II Refugee settlement in the same year to understand the KAP towards gender roles and norms revealed that 27% of 554 respondents interviewed justified wife beating. Female constituted 17% and males 40%. *Similar SASA! baseline study conducted among 483 people (F:282, M:201) in Rhino Camp and Imvepi refugee settlements showed that 41% and 44% of females and males respectively were in support of wife beating. *A national Survey on VAWG/ Violence in family conducted in 2020 with support from Spotlight revealed that 51% of females interviewed justified wife beating by the husband. *Lastly an Impact Assessment Survey conducted on the Spotlight Initiative Media Campaign in 2021 revealed that 88% of respondents opposed husbands beating their wives. A similar percentage was revealed by a poll administered through LI- report where 74% of the 2,815 respondents indicated that wife beating should be stopped. Generally due to intensified community mobilization and sensitization on GBV, VAWG/HPs, and male engagement as change agents, community perceptions is changing leading to more people condemning the act of GBV, VAWG/HPs. To keep track of the indicator, the programme has adopted it for further monitoring under Spotlight Successor programme.
Indicator 3.2 a) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM (in areas where FGM takes place)	48%	48%	48%	38%	By May 2023, the latest data for Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) that was done in 2022 was still being analyzed. The survey covered both the general and humanitarian/refugee population. The final report is expected by the end of 2023. For this reason, the last UDHS figure was reported. Although there is no current UDHS figure yet, the programme continued to generate outcome monitoring data on this indicator to inform programming. For instance: *Spotlight baseline survey conducted in 2020, revealed that 1.6% respondents comprising of 1.8% males and 2.6% females think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM. *An Impact Assessment Survey conducted on the Spotlight Initiative Media Campaign in 2021 revealed that 87% of individuals interviewed supported ending female genital mutilation. A similar trend was observed from a LI- report poll administered to 2,552 individuals where 85% indicated that FGM should be discontinued. Regarding child marriage, 97% of respondents in a study on media impact and 89% of respondents subjected to U-report pool said child marriage should be
	Female Genital Mutilation				
	Child Marriage				

b) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage.	61%	61%	61%	50%	<p>prohibited.</p> <p>Generally, as a result of continuous awareness raising and sensitization about VAWG/HPs, perception and practice of FGM is changing in areas that traditionally practiced it. For example, in 2021, in Kasese and Amudat districts, sustained community mobilization, dialogues, intergenerational dialogues with families, communities, traditional religious leaders, and other influencers contributed to building consensus on alternative to child marriage and FGM and public declaration of support for the abandonment of the harmful practices in 10 and 14 communities respectively.</p> <p>To keep track of the indicator, the programme has adopted it for further monitoring under Spotlight Successor programme. The results reported in 2019 was retained.</p>
Output Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of a draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	There exist in-school Sexuality Education Framework (SEF) including its implementation guidelines. In 2023, the Ministry of Education and Sports, together with implementing partners, continued to roll out Sexuality Education (SE) in targeted schools to strengthen its institutionalization. Meanwhile, the out-of-school SEF is still undergoing review by stakeholders.
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either/both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.	In-School Programmes	0	22,610	43,668	Over the reporting period (2019-2023), a total of 126,550 (F:79,892, M: 46,658) boys, girls, young women and men were reached with both in- and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights. Of these, 22,610(F:13,873, M:8,737) were reached with in- school programmes and 103,940(F:66,019, M:37,921) out- of school programmes. The programmes included:Second Chance Education (763); E.L.A Clubs - 9,285 (F:5,044, M: 2,981); Girl Shine (451) and Safe Spaces (5,088) all in refugee settings; SGBV dialogues in schools (600 students); schools as integrated platforms for service delivery - 6,290 (F: 5,040, M:1,250); Community dialogues and Life skills training - 1,378 (F: 716, M: 662); Positive parenting programme - 42,926 (Mothers: 27,702, Fathers: 15,225); awareness meetings in school in refugee settlements of Rhino/Invepi (Terego district) and Kyaka II (Kyegegwa district) - 368 (Girls: 201, Boys: 167) ; awareness raising targeting out of school boys, girls, young women and young men -1,678 (Girls: 1,112, Boys: 566); Innovative life skills programme - 43,741 adolescents (Girls: 23,467, Boys: 20,274); GBV awareness through Child Rights Advocacy Clubs and/or anti-GBV clubs and in settlements - 3,564 (F:1,976, M:1,588); Life Skills Toolkit Training - 10,377 (F:6,732, M: 3,645). These different strategies enabled the programme to surpass its end of programme's target by over 50%.
	In-School Programmes Girls	0	13,873	23,088	
	In-School Programmes Boys	0	8,737	20,580	
	Out-of-School Programmes	0	103,940	33,500	
	Out-of-School Programmes Girls	3,328	66,019	33,500	
	Out-of-School Programmes Boys	0	37,921	0	
Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women's and girls' sexuality and reproduction, within the last year.	0	3,398	310,046	198,200	<p>Overall, from programme's inception, a total of 310,046 (F: 195,676, M: 114,370) individuals were reached through regular community programmes aimed at promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, significantly surpassing the end of programme target of 198,200(F: 99,596, M:98,604). The programmes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•6,718 individuals (F:1,341, M:5,377) were reached community engagements and dialogues including in refugee settlement.</li> <li>•SASA Together Community Approach 171,403 (F:112,897, M:58,506)</li> <li>•Regular Awareness meetings in refugee setting 25,900 (F: 16,833, M: 9,067).</li> <li>•Activities at women spaces 4,562 (F:4,562, M: 0).</li> <li>•Male action groups including door to door visits 9,806 (F:4,520, M:5,286)</li> <li>•E.L.A 5,800(F:5,728, M:75)</li> <li>•SGBV Task Committee 130(F:54,M:76).</li> <li>•SGBV community structure members 212 (F: 54, M:158)</li> <li>•Harnessing Cultural resources 1,137 (F: 628, M:509)</li> <li>•267 (F:0, M: 267) men reached through male engagement strategy in refugee settlements; Kyaka II (21 members) and Rhino/Invepi (136) and Kampala Urban refugees setting (10) members.</li> <li>•31,802 (F: 15,852, M: 15,950) women, men, girls and boys reached through Community based adolescent/youth clubs: Community based adolescent/youth groups and clubs was used as entry points to attend and actively participate at weekly youth forum. Key approaches for engaging with the group include intergenerational dialogue, Peer-to-peer exchanges, information sharing, referral, entertainment and games to initiate discussion around VAW/C, harmful practices, Human rights and SRHR.</li> <li>•Community Based Youth Programme 15,716(F:9,699, M:6,017).</li> <li>•Positive Parenting 96,307 (F:23,425, M:12,882).</li> <li>•Dialogue Sessions:219(F:53, M:166).</li> <li>•Intensified community based SBCC 70(F:30, M:40).</li> </ul>
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	0	7,084,991	45,000,000	13,294,671	<p>Over the programme duration, several campaigns were conducted at national and sub-national levels challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping using multiple approaches, most of which were adopted to COVID-19 context. The trend of the number of people reached per year are as follows: 2019(9,336,201); 2020(19,060,047); 2021(11,184,309); 2022(9,690,234); and 2023 (7,084,991). The national level sensitization and awareness raising on VAWG/HPs/SRHR and associated laws and policies enabled most parts of the country to receive and benefit from messages on EVAWG/HPs and promotion of SRHR, leading to surpassing of the length of programme target by more than two-fold. Some of the approaches employed that contributed significantly to the achievements are highlighted below: HeForShe campaigns; Legal Aid awareness campaign in Community; Male Action Groups; World Women's Day campaign on GBV; Community dialogues and awareness raising on GBV; Community dialogues by cultural leaders to EVAWG; Integrated media campaign on GBV by the religious leaders; Make Happiness and not Violence Campaign; Mass &amp; Social Media Campaigns (Radio, TV, Twitter and YouTube); Positive parenting sessions; Protect the Girl, Save the Nation Campaign; Safe cities Campaign; SASA, community and social norm change campaign; Awareness raising using Talking compounds, Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and GBV referral pathways in schools; 16 Days of Activism Against GBV; and activation events - road side/market presentations and discussions. In 2022, three important campaigns took place that had significant reach and they include: (1)Protect the Girl, Save the Nation - 7,592,352 people (F:4,074,904, M:3,508,048); (2) Make Happiness not Violence campaign - 1,407,558 people (F:581,489, M:826,069), and (3) IRCU media campaigns, community dialogues and face to face interactions on GBV/SRHR issues - 2,410,768 people (M:844,011, F: 1,566,757). All these approaches had significant contribution towards change in social and gender norms' perception. Data estimate for population reached with SBCC activities using TVs and Radio was based on Geopoll, IPSOS and UBOS population projections.</p>
Indicator 3.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, including those groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	EVAWG Policies	0	66	111	<p>Between 2019 -2023 several non- state institutions comprising of media, academia/schools, private sector's companies (hotels, banks, farms, motor vehicle companies, business associations), and Civil Society Organizations were supported by Spotlight to develop and / or strengthen strategies / policies/plans for EVAWG. This has helped to promote gender equality and women's empowerment within the target institutions and communities. Below are examples of strategies, policies or plans developed/supported/strengthened:</p> <p>Training manual for media houses and practitioners to report sensitively on VAWG; Sexual Harassment Policy; Manual for mainstreaming gender into plans and budgets; Gender Based Violence Policy; Curriculum for mainstreaming GBV response in plans and budgets; Disability mainstreaming policy; Private sector (Manual for mainstreaming gender in workplaces ,GES,Gender Action plan, Gender Equality Policy, Human resource policy, Institutional Culture policy, and Code of conduct); Gender Responsive policy for artisanal and small - scale mining; Online course on integrating GBV prevention and response; Gender Equitable Norms Promotion Strategy; Manual for the male and female champions on security of tenure for women, including land registration and types of land tenure systems; SASA! Together Training Manual; Community Score Card on GEWE, VAWG, SRHR and SGBV in respect to AGYW; female sex workers and women living with HIV; Volunteer's Information Pack on GBV &amp; SRHR; Pastoral letters; SOP for Effective Investigation &amp; Management of VAWG Cases; Manual for providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPS);Comprehensive GBV Referral Pathways- Kyaka II, Invepi &amp; Rhino Settlements; and Training Manual for Women's Leaders on gender laws and policies. Other strategies include establishment toll-free lines (UTL) for provision of legal aid services to VAWG / HP survivors; establishment of GBV shelters for VAWG survivors; and development of radio and TV programmes / series on EVAWG.</p>
	EVAWG Policies including LNOB	0	66	111	
		0	66	111	

### Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or	Women	1,682	7,600	9,208	<p>In 2023, there is no data for this indicator. The data source for the indicator is Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) which was conducted in 2022 covering both the general and humanitarian/refugee population. Currently, the data is undergoing analysis and the final report is expected by the end of 2023. To keep track of the indicator, the programme has adopted it for further monitoring under Spotlight Successor programme. The UDHS results reported in 2019 was retained. At baseline, help seeking behaviors among women and girls' survivors of sexual and physical violence were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Women and girls: 32.8% (Sexual: 12.5%; Physical: 31.4%; Both: 40.7%)</li> <li>•Girls only: 23.9%</li> </ul>
	Girls	1,278	7,600	9,208	

					UDHS, 2016: <a href="https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr333-dhs-finalreports.cfm">https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr333-dhs-finalreports.cfm</a> ; Pages: 360-364). <b>•By Sector Women and Girls: Medical: 5.3%; Police: 16.4%; Lawyer: 0.6% Social Work: 1.6%.</b> However, since UDHS takes a long cycle (Minimum five years), in 2023, routine monitoring of this indicator by Spotlight IPs using administrative data of 2022 revealed that the most common types of violence reported by order of severity were: Sexual Violence (30.6%), Physical Violence (29.9%), Emotional and Psychosocial Violence (25.6%), Economic Violence (10.3%) and Harmful Traditional Practices (3.6%).
	223	402	1,652	1,335	
	<b>Reported</b>				
	30,862	15,938	138,824	160,262	Data for this indicator is produced annually, however, for 2023, a six month's estimate of number of cases of major crimes reported to police was derived from annual trends since programme start. Between 2019-2022, a total of 127,507 cases of major VAWG / C crimes were reported to police as follows: Domestic Violence (66,588), Rape (6,156) and Defilement (54,763). Between 2021 and 2022, there was an overall drop in the number of cases reported from 33,455 (2021) to 31,901 (2022) but an increase for both years from baseline 30,862 (2018).
	<b>Brought to Court</b>				
Indicator 4.2 a) number of VAWG cases reported to the police; b) number of cases reported to the police that are brought to court; and c) number of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators.	7,375	3,828	33,719	46,591	Data for this indicator is produced annually, however, for 2023, a six month's estimate of number of cases of major crimes taken to court was derived from annual trends since programme start. Between 2019-2022, a total 30,621 cases of Domestic Violence, Rape and Defilement that were reported to police were taken to court, representing 24.0% (30,621/127,507). The details for specific crimes are as follows: <b>•Domestic Violence: 5,746 (8.6%)</b> <b>•Rape: 2,482 (40.3%)</b> <b>•Defilement: 22,393 (40.9%)</b>
	<b>Convictions</b>				
	312	557	4,984	4,629	Data for this indicator is produced annually, however, for 2023, a six month's estimate of number of cases of major crimes convicted was derived from annual trends since programme start. Between 2019-2022, a total 4,454 cases of Domestic Violence, Rape and Defilement that were reported to police were taken to court and secured convictions, representing 3.5% (4,454/127,507). The details for specific crimes are as follows: <b>•Domestic Violence: 1,430 (2.1%)</b> <b>•Rape: 651 (1.1%)</b> <b>•Defilement: 2,959 (5.4%)</b>
<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Results for Reporting Period (2023)</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reporting Notes</b>
	<b>Developed</b>				
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	With support from Spotlight right from programme's start in 2019, there exist several national guidelines or protocols that are in use to guide service providers to provide integrated and multi-sectoral quality services to survivors of VAWG/HPs/VAC and people in need of SRHR services. In 2023, the National GBV database / Tools were revised to improve service delivery to GBV survivors including PWDs. Others that are already in use and were developed between 2019 – 2022 include: Step by step guide for managing/resolving domestic violence; Mental Health and Psychosocial Manual; GBV Referral pathways; National Guidelines on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy and Re-entry of child mothers in school; SOPs for management of cases of GBV and VAC; Cross-sectoral Handbook for Victims-Centered Investigation, Prosecution, and Adjudication of GBV; Guidelines for continuation of the Essential Health and GBV services during COVID-19; GBV screening guidelines; Guidelines for the Medical Examination and filing of Police form 3A for Victims of Sexual Assault; STI Guidelines and Protocols, referral guides for health workers and clinical examination forms; and The National GBV database revised to improve service delivery to GBV survivors including PWDs. These guidelines / protocols forms an important part of Spotlight initiative knowledge products reported under Annex D.
	<b>Strengthened</b>				
Indicator 4.1.3 Existence of national guidelines or protocols that have been developed and/or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	<b>Government Service Providers</b>				
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	0	0	8,335	5,295	Overall, from programme inception, capacity of 8,335 (F: 3,564, M: 4,771) government service providers were built on provision of quality and coordinated services to women and girls' survivors of violence. By the end of 2022, the end of programme target of 5,295 (F: 2,156, M: 3,139) government officials to be capacitated and imparted with skills had been surpassed. And in 2023, focus has been on use of the skills gained.
	<b>Women Government Service Providers</b>				
	0	0	3,564	2,156	
	<b>a) Girls with Knowledge of ES</b>				
	0	0	806,394	301,700	
	<b>a) Women with Knowledge of ES</b>				
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	0	3,447	2,642,394	2,715,300	Through the programme period, over 3.4 million women and girls (Women: 2,638,947, Girls: 806,394) survivors of violence including their family members gained knowledge on available VAWG/HPs/VAC and SRHR essential services. Due to inability to conduct FGDs as required in the methodological notes to collect data on this indicator, we considered all women and girls survivors of violence and their family members reached with dialogues, sensitizations, door to door campaigns, awareness raising, community education, guidelines and protocols, referrals pathways and IEC materials focusing on available VAWG/HPs/VAC and SRHR services in the community. Major results were achieved in the years: 2020 (771,415); 2021(1,037,056); and 2022(1,636,870). In 2023, due to scale down of activities only 3,447 women were reached. However, the overall programme target to reach 3,017,000 women & girls was surpassed.
	<b>b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services</b>				
	0	0	580,260	301,700	
	<b>b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services</b>				
	0	3,447	1,593,427	2,715,300	

## Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	<b>IPV</b>				
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	There exist Police Crime Report (annual), JLOS Report (annual), National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD) at National and Sub- National Level (routine), Regular administrative data (UCLH and HMIS), VAWG reports (Qualitative and Quantitative), Displacement Tracking System for monitoring movement of people including trafficking in persons (TIPs), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) National TIP Report (2022), GBVIMS – Humanitarian Setting, and DHS. More efforts are being made to strengthen collection, analysis, dissemination and use of VAWG/CHP and SRHR data through capacity building of data collectors and analysts, strengthening data users and producers' dialogues for instance by holding Annual Gender Statistics Forum (AGSF) and production of technical and policy briefs. And alignment of the national statistical indicator frameworks with SDGs indicators including for SDG5: In May 2023, on the 2nd the NGBVD underwent a comprehensive review to strengthen its functionality to capture data on vulnerabilities. The recommendations from stakeholder's review meeting are currently being addressed by the consultant. The updated NGBVD will be instrumental in supporting proper planning for the vulnerable populations to ensure that no one is left behind.
	<b>FGM</b>				
Indicator 5.2 Existence of publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, family violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	<b>Child Marriage</b>				
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	<b>Indicator 5.3 National statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</b>				
Indicator 5.3 National statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	other	Income, Sex, Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Geographic Location, Forms of violence	Income, Sex, Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Geographic Location, Forms of violence	Income, Sex, Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Geographic Location, Forms of violence	There exist VAWG Survey report (2021) and DHS (2016). The 2022 UDHS data that is currently being analyzed is disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, forms of violence, geographical location and other attributes. The 2022 DHS covered both general population and refugee settings. The final report is expected by end of 2023. There are also routine and regular administrative data sources such as NGBVD, UCLH, GBVIMS – Humanitarian setting and HMIS which provide disaggregated data on incidence of VAWG/HP and other variables.
<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Results for Reporting Period (2023)</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reporting Notes</b>



Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors	N/a - does not apply	No	No	Yes	No integrated system for VAWG/HP data yet exists across at least three (3) sectors as required by global standard. The Country is still working on establishing an integrated data system that pulls GBV/HP data from other sectors. By the end of 2022, data merger had taken place between NGBVD and UCHL, leading to GBV cases being handled through the Saath 116 Child Helpline as opposed to only UAC cases. Further efforts have been made through assessments of existing MIS across different sectors on GBV referral pathways to inform establishment of a single national registry for VAWG/HP data to enhance service delivery for the survivors and hold perpetrators accountable. The integrated system will use national identification number (NIN) as a unique identifier of survivor or the accused. In 2023, a process to develop an integrated Child Well Being Management Information System (CWIMIS) commenced. The system is expected to harmonize data from the following sources: HMIS, EMIS, EECMIS, Police MIS, Public Service data systems, Migration MIS, Refugee MIS (ProgresV4). Data will also be highly disaggregated to include psychosocial support services, disability, and ethnicity.
<b>Government Personnel</b>					
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year	0	0	1,054	1,406	From programme inception, Spotlight enhanced capacities of 1,054 (F:455, M:599) government personnel and field staff / service providers at national and sub-national levels to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG/C/SGV/HP and Violence in Family in line with international and regional standards. The number trained was below the projected end of programme target of 1,406 (F:608, M:798), as such the indicator has been considered / adopted for further monitoring during Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme (SIJP) 2.0 under the EU funded Gender for Development Uganda programme (2023 – 2025).
<b>Women Government Personnel</b>					
	0	0	455	608	
<b>Government Personnel</b>					
Indicator 5.2.3 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year	0	0	776	517	In total, from 2019, 776 (F:299, M:477) government officials benefited from capacity building on VAWG/HP data analysis and dissemination. By the end of 2021, the overall programme target had already been exceeded by 217. Consequently between 2022 - 2023, the focus was on a smaller group of supervisors for a higher level of data analysis and quality assurance. For instance, in 2022 two officials from national level (MGLSD & UBOS) were supported to acquire advanced skills and knowledge on gender statistics (including data analysis, management and presentation) from a regional training course held in Nairobi, Kenya. However, with the ongoing upgrade of the NGBVD and GBV data systems harmonization efforts the programme will continue to support training in this area during Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme (SIJP) 2.0 under the EU funded Gender for Development Uganda programme (2023 – 2025).
<b>Women Government Personnel</b>					
	0	0	299	211	

## Outcome 6 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Results for Reporting Period (2023)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG	0	1	90	72	Cumulatively from 2019, Over 90 Women's rights Organizations (compared to end of programme target of 72) including organizations of women with disabilities jointly advocated for ending VAWG through joint press conferences and drafting of joint statements in commemoration of the International Women's Day. The advocacy has led to passing of some critical bills by the legislative body, safety of women and improved service delivery. Below is the yearly trend of organizations engaged: 2019(16); 2020(36); 2021(35); 2022(2) and 2023(1).
<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Results for Reporting Period (2023)</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Reporting Notes</b>
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year.	0	4	38	35	During the course of the programme, 38 joint recommendations on ending VAWG/HP were produced at different forums including at the launch of the 16 days activism against GBV, engagement with religious and cultural leaders, donor round table meetings, engagement with duty bearers at national and district local government levels, and on international women's days. This surpassed the end of programme target by 8.5%. Below is the yearly trend of joint recommendations made: 2019(4), 2020(3), 2021(24), 2022(3) and 2023(3).
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year	0	0	51	50	Over the programme duration (2019-2023), Spotlight supported 51 women's right groups (against end of programme target of 50) to use appropriate accountability mechanisms to hold duty bearers accountable to improve service delivery. Some are independent Civil Society Organizations, while others are umbrella bodies with grass root structures. The CSOs and women's networks were supported to utilize multiple accountability methods and tools. The tools include: Community Scorecard/Barazas, KASA, UNSCR 1325, CEDAW, District digests, GEB (Gender and Equity Budget Tracking Tool), GRB Clubs, and Parliamentary and Local Council meetings and procedures/Legislative processes. In 2020 the CSOs' umbrella bodies like NAWOU, UWONET, UWOPA, and NUWODU were supported to use Convention on Right of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which responds to programming principle of LNOB. In 2023, the CSOs capacitated earlier continued to monitor quality of service delivery using the accountability mechanism tools. Some also participated in CS-NRG led field monitoring visits to assess status of Spotlight programme implementation, the findings and recommendations from this visit is critical for future programming.
<b>CSOs with strengthened capacities</b>					
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	1	178	50	Through the major women's networks and umbrella organisations (NAWOU, UWONET, UWOPA, NUWODU, ICWEA, UNYPA, AWAC, WHRDS etc), Spotlight strengthened the capacities of over 150 CSOs, reaching over 5,000 individuals from national and grassroots organisations, to advance GEWE and EVAWG. With the skills and knowledge attained, some CSOs have been able to design and implement their own plans and strategies to address VAWG in public, private and marketplaces. Examples of the CSOs are: NUWODU (leaders of women/girls with Disabilities), Uganda Women Parliamentary Association, ActionAid, Muslim Center for Justice and Law, Uganda Youth and Adolescents Health Forum, Coalition for Action, Action for Development, Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA - Uganda), Women and Girl Child Development Association, Center for Women Justice Uganda, Coalition on Girls Empowerment, Young Women's Alliance for Human Rights, Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, Tieng Adhola Cultural Institution , Akina Mama Wa Afrika, Anti Domestic Violence Center, Uganda Parliamentary Forum for Children, Uganda Law Society, Care Uganda, 20 Central Organisation for Free Trade Area, Uganda Network for AIDS Service Organisations, Uganda Network on Law Ethics and HIV/AIDS, Women's Probono Initiative, Raising Voices, Uganda Women's Network, Platform for Labour Action, Mentoring and Empowerment Program for Women, Bahai Faith, Center for Women in Governance, InterAid Uganda, Action Against Violence Uganda, Justice Centres Uganda, UGANET, Gals Forum International, Youth Advocacy and Development Network, Free Mind Hive, Creative Youth Agency, Albinism Umbrella, YAH, Miss Uganda Foundation, Kitgum NGO Forum, Ker Kwero Achi's UHRIC, Reproductive Health Uganda, FIDA Uganda, Feminature Uganda, CEFORD, Integrated Child Service Consult, Amani Initiative, SIHA Network, Salt Uganda Arua, Kipiji West Nile, Rural Forums Initiative Kasese, Creations Forum FAWE Uganda, CEGE - Kasese, RUFU Uganda, Kyegegwa DLG, Uganda Police-Kyegegwa, NACWOLA, Uganda Law Society, World Kasese, KADIWOD-Kasese, UWONET, UNYPA, Uga Rescue Mission, Hope for the vulnerable Kyegegwa, Mnyate Orphanage Home, Kyakataha Women Farmer's Association, Ride Africa, Ihunga Women Cooks and Care takers Kyegegwa, Hope After Rape, Mpara Pha Kyegegwa, Angel's Care, Osukuru Development Women's Group, Tororo Market Vendors' Association, ACORD, Hope for the Family Street Ways Uganda, Roots of Promise Tororo, Kwana's Widows' Development Initiative, Rock Mamba Tororo, TONYAU Tororo, NOWODU, NAWOU, Tororo District Network, Rubongi Women Network, Meila Women Network, Petta Women's Network, Merikit Women Network, Orom Sub-county Women Network, Labongo Akwang Sub-county Women Network, Lagoro Sub-county Women Network, Central Division Women Network, and Kitgum Women's Network.



**ANNEX B - FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT**

Country Programme / Regional Programme: **The Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, in Uganda.**

Reporting Period: **2019 - 2023**

**Instructions: Kindly note how your programme has managed all identified risks over its duration. Please also update the section on "Assumptions" at the bottom of the matrix, as necessary. Please list the risks identified for the entirety of the programme in column A; column F should briefly note if the risk materialized (if it occurred during your programme's implementation); and column G should note how your programme mitigated/addressed the risk (or planned to address the risk).**

Risk Assessment			Risk Monitoring:		Did the risk occur?	Addressing the Risk:	Responsible Person/Unit
Please include all risks planned for (or faced) over your programme's entire duration			How (and how often) did you programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Source for monitoring	YES or NO If YES, please include a brief explanation of what happened	Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned/for taken	
Likelihood:	Impact:	Periodicity					
Almost Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Extreme - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1						
<b>Contextual risks</b>							
Anti-rights environment	3	4	Monthly basis	Core management meetings, UNCT and RCO meetings	Yes - The Anti-Homosexuality Bill was passed by the Parliament of Uganda on 2 March 2023 but shortly returned by the President because of concerns with some of the provisions. The Committee on Legal and Parliamentary Affairs reviewed the Bill based on the President's proposal and on 2 May 2023, the Bill was passed by the Parliament for the second time, and later assented to by the President. Now it is a law which among other things criminalizes sexual acts committed by persons of the same sex.	Spotlight through UNFPA facilitated the Ministry of Education to engage the various religious denominations including the Uganda Episcopal conference on the content of the Sexuality Education Framework which has seen softening of stances in the religious denominations. The atmosphere for engagement with most at-risk populations remains challenging. However, a partner network that represents women living with HIV worked with an organization that represents sex workers to hold a dialogue with different government and civil society stakeholders to discuss challenges faced by women living with HIV, including sex workers' access to treatment while in jail, as well as violence experienced by sex workers at the hands of the police. A workshop was also held with Women Human Rights Defenders on how to engage safely amidst misunderstanding by certain security officers on the Public Order Management Act. There is ongoing sensitization of the host population on the rights of refugees, as well as making refugees themselves aware of their rights, to create a more accommodating environment. The OHCHR and UNDP worked with the Uganda Human Rights Commission to conduct training with district local government and stakeholders on how to develop and implement human rights-complaint by-laws and ordinances.	All RUNOS OHCHR Uganda Human Rights Commission
2021 election (lead-up and aftermath) diverts the priorities and energies/resources of institutional partners away from EAVAG interventions.	5	4	Weekly basis	Core management meetings, UNCT and RCO meetings	Yes - Some of the crucial EAVAG bills are still pending. These include: Sexual Offences Bill, 2019, Employment (Amendment) Bill, 2019 and the National Legal Aid Bill, 2022.	Presidential, parliamentary, and local council elections held in the period January to March 2021 had a knock-on effect on programme implementation as the campaigns and elections took centre stage. Related to this were the election petitions which took the latter part of the year, resulting in the non-availability of justice sector actors such as judicial officers for activities until the last quarter. Nevertheless, the rapid implementation under the acceleration plans in the early part of the year mitigated the last time and other planned activities took place when the environment allowed, or were facilitated through ICT support. The post-election period brought in the challenge of a new cohort of Parliamentarians. As such, during 2022, while there was a slowdown of momentum, this was also used as an opportunity to create new allies with new energies, resulting in progress on two pieces of legislation. In addition, activities involving legal and policy reform and engagement of parliamentarians were fast-tracked to support implementation. However, some Bills are still pending and were prioritized for the successor programme.	All RUNOs
Desert Locust swarms in programme districts diverts priorities and resources of district local governments away from EAVAG interventions (New Risk)	Almost Certain (5)	Minor (2)	Weekly basis	Core management meetings, UNCT and RCO meetings	Yes - Budget allocation for VAWGHP & SRHR interventions has remained low due to resource diversion to respond to disaster in the affected districts.	The UN and Ugandan Government continued to monitor evolution of the locust swarm situation and its socioeconomic impact, in the Karamoja sub region and neighbouring countries. Engagements were held with district local governments and civil society partners to address challenges in implementation due to capacity constraints to inform any needed programme adjustments.	RCO All RUNOs
Capacity of institutions and implementing partners (IPs) to deliver weakened due to COVID-19 restrictions.	5	4	Weekly basis	Phone calls, field reports	Yes - Prolonged stay of teenage girls at home due to non-functioning of educational institutions during COVID-19 lockdown led to an increase in the cases of teenage pregnancies.	Several innovative measures were undertaken to support institutions and implementing partners (IPs) in delivering GBV/VAC services at sub-national and community levels during COVID-19 restrictions. These include: (i) Increased use of virtual means of engagement and communication. (ii) Continued policy dialogue and advocacy with government to prioritize social service workforce and reopening of schools. (iii) Structuring of interventions to develop training modules and strengthen institutions' capacities to ensure law enforcement and to fight against impunity of perpetrators of GBV/VAC. (iv) Enhanced dialogue and cooperation between the legal system and duty bearers at the community level, and identification of referral pathways. (v) Strengthened provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) to service providers. (vi) Promotion of remote means of engagement and follow up. (vii) Revision of budget that allowed for the provision of personal protective equipment and extra data to enable engagement to the level allowed by lockdown measures. (viii) Call centres were strengthened for online legal aid.	All agencies
Implementing partners are unable to reach victims of violence due to COVID-19 lockdowns (New Risk)	3	4	Weekly basis	Phone calls, field reports	No	The use of parasocial workers aided in bringing services to victims. Community-based groups facilitated referrals to local legal aid services. Remote case management performance monitoring and follow-up on expected results agreed was carried out as per work plans. Remote case management was supported and promoted. By 2022, the strengthening of community based women's networks and the use of local referrals provided additional mitigation.	All agencies
Limited national ownership and limited involvement at the higher level - the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).	1	1	Monthly	Core management meetings, mid-year review	No	At programme inception, the UN in Uganda worked with the MoGLSD on revisions to the CPD to enhance alignment and government ownership. The government signed the programme document on 7 June 2019. Spotlight held a multi-stakeholder national inception meeting and inception meetings in each of the supported districts to enhance understanding, collaboration, and ownership. By 2023, the MoGLSD had taken on more ownership and even lobbied the Ministry of Finance to institute measures for budgeting for GBV among ministries. The National Joint Steering Committee meetings which are co-chaired by the MoGLSD and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) continue to increase government ownership of the programme. Spotlight discussed the matter with MoGLSD to step in and organize two high level policy-engagement meetings with permanent secretaries of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), members of parliament and chief administrative officers. Further engagements with MoGLSD are planned to ensure OPM (or another high-level government organ) is on board. District local government and district partners have been actively involved in joint monitoring visits that fostered greater ownership of the programme.	RCO, All agencies, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development and Commissioner, Gender and Family Affairs
Surge in refugees flowing to Uganda from the DRC.	1	1	Monthly basis	UNCT and RCO meetings	Yes - There was influx of refugees from DRC in 2022 into the country some of whom were re-allocated by UNHCR in South Western Uganda.	At inception in 2019, the mitigation measures that were deployed include: (i) Continued border monitoring; (ii) Contingency planning and preparedness to quickly deploy human and other resources to be able to handle any additional refugees; (iii) Close collaboration with the government to protect the asylum space and ensure that borders remain open for any refugees wishing to cross into Uganda; and (iv) Running of UN field offices in the relevant regions that can facilitate immediate response. Between 2020 and 2021, the lockdowns necessitated by COVID-19 also affected refugee cross-border movement, which became minimal and no longer posed a challenge for monitoring or service provision. In October 2022, following the resumption of hostilities between M23 and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), over 12,000 refugees arrived in Uganda through the Bunagana border point in Kisoro District. UNHCR and partners led the UNCT support to the Ugandan Government to receive and relocate refugees. As of 24 October, over 6,000 individuals had been transported to Nyakabande Transit Centre and around 6,000 were sheltering in the Bunagana school and market as well as among host communities.	RCO
Ebola outbreak in programme districts (New Risk - new reported incidents).	3	3	Monthly basis	UNCT and RCO meetings	No	The Ebola Virus Disease (EVD or Ebola) situation in early 2019 limited progress of programme implementation in Kasese District, in particular for the District Inception Meeting. However, implementing partners carried out activities that did not involve direct contacts with beneficiaries, for example, radio talk shows and legal clinics. District Local Government activities likewise continued. Between 2020 to 2021, there were no official reports on an outbreak, although UN travel advisory warned of caution in visiting the South-West. The UN and Government of Uganda continued to monitor evolution of the Ebola crisis in DRC and cases that emerged in Uganda. Containment was easier due to existing COVID-19 SOPs. In 2022, there was a significant contextual issue when Ebola virus case again resurfaced in Mubende District on 19 September. The virus had the potential to disproportionately affect women as primary care givers within the household. Fortunately, previous experience with the virus resulted in swift interventions by the GoU and the UNCT that led to full interruption of transmission. Consequently on Wednesday 11 January 2023, Uganda was declared free of the Ebola. While there was an inter-district travel prohibition due to the virus, Spotlight districts were not affected.	RCO, WHO
Global or regional crisis prevents implementation or results in extenuating circumstances.	5	4	Monthly basis	Core management meetings	No	Spotlight provided technical support to all levels of government on developing gender-sensitive and child-friendly COVID-19 response plans, including ensuring the integration of VAWGHP and SRHR essential services. Uganda is not alone in dealing with the repercussions of the Russo-Ukraine conflict which started in February 2022. This took place during a general period of cutting back on development assistance by most of the traditional development partners. The Uganda programme was able to position itself strategically and to build on existing relationships with the EU and local stakeholders for a successor programme.	RCO, MoGLSD
Reduced funds for Phase 2 and negative impact on maintaining engagement on activities (New Risk)	3	3	Monthly basis	Core management meetings	No	A rationalization of priority activities was conducted to make optimum use of available funds. More emphasis was placed on joint implementation of activities with overlap. Resource mobilization for funding gaps was switched to a successor programme to finance outstanding intervention areas.	RCO, All agencies
The drought and food shortage in some of the project districts that led to emergency	5	4	Monthly Basis	Core management meetings	Yes	The drought in the Karamoja sub region affected programme activities in Amudal District. Spotlight joined the Central Emergency Response Fund that supplemented the programme efforts.	UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHCR



2019 - 2023 Reporting - Annex C  
Reporting Period: Start of the programme - 31 July 2023

Programme		Results		Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)		Type of CSO	Modality of Engagement	TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT 2019-2023	TOTAL AMOUNT OBLIGATED TO BE PAID FROM 2019-2023	In the award or part of the award being sub-granted/contracted to other CSO?	If yes, what percentage of the award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?	What is the estimated potential number of sub-grantees or sub-contractors?	What percentage of the award is going to civil institutional support to CSOs?	In this CSO women-led or a women's rights organisation (WFO/ WRO/ WBO)?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?	Vulnerable/Marginalised Populations Supported by Award													
Region	Spotlight Programme	Outcome	Output	Name of Recipient UN Organization (RNO) Funding the CSO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO	Modality of Engagement	TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT 2019-2023	TOTAL AMOUNT OBLIGATED TO BE PAID FROM 2019-2023	In the award or part of the award being sub-granted/contracted to other CSO?	If yes, what percentage of the award is planned for sub-granting or sub-contracting?	What is the estimated potential number of sub-grantees or sub-contractors?	What percentage of the award is going to civil institutional support to CSOs?	In this CSO women-led or a women's rights organisation (WFO/ WRO/ WBO)?	Is the CSO a new or existing partner?	Adolescent girls	Elderly women	Indigenous women and girls	LEDFI partners	Sex workers	Migrant women and girls	Women and girls in conflict and/or post-conflict situations	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS	Women and girls with disabilities	Rural women	Other marginalised groups relevant to relevant context			
Africa	Uganda	2	Output 2.1	UN WOMEN	Civil Society Budget Advisory Group	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$237,238	\$237,238	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		
Africa	Uganda	2	Output 2.1	UN WOMEN	Private Sector Foundation Uganda	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$100,000	\$100,000	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing											X		
Africa	Uganda	2	Output 2.1	UN WOMEN	Advanced International Uganda	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$100,000	\$100,000	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	2	Output 2.1	UN WFP	Great Religious Council of Uganda	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$100,000	\$100,000	No	80%	7	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	2	Output 2.1	UN WOMEN	Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC)	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$71,200	\$71,200	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	2	Output 2.1	UNDP	Advanced International Uganda	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$372,103	\$372,103	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	2	Output 2.1	UNDP	Civil Society Budget Advisory Group	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$27,158	\$27,158	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	New	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.1	UN WOMEN	Uganda Network of Law and Ethics and HUMANRIGHTS	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$410,010	\$410,010	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.1	UN WOMEN	Forum for African Women Educators/FAWE	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$400,430	\$400,430	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.1	UN WOMEN	Communication for Development Foundation Uganda	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$303,104	\$303,104	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.1	UN WFP	International Rescue Committee	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$28,440	\$28,440	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.1	UN WFP	ACCSD	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$111,249	\$111,249	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	Forum for African Women Educators/FAWE	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$200,840	\$200,840	No	80%	7	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	International Rescue Committee	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$68,443	\$68,443	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	UN WFP	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$164,647	\$164,647	No	0%	1	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	BRAC	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$739,370	\$739,370	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	Forum for African Women Educators/FAWE	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$21,540	\$21,540	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	Rural Justice for Women	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$39,334	\$39,334	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	International Rescue Committee	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$195,277	\$195,277	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	Search for Common Ground	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$105,830	\$105,830	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	Search for Common Ground	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$63,834	\$63,834	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	Search for Common Ground	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$155,330	\$155,330	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	Private Sector Foundation Uganda	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$64,834	\$64,834	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UNDP	Private Sector Foundation Uganda	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$26,274	\$26,274	No	13%	4	12%	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UNDP	Humanitarian Assistance and Development Agency	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$194,900	\$194,900	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UNDP	Uganda Women's Empowerment Agency	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$70,080	\$70,080	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	New	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UNDP	Uganda Women's Empowerment Agency	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$21,540	\$21,540	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UNDP	Uganda Women's Empowerment Agency	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$117,274	\$117,274	No	23%	1	0	0%	No	New	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$144,611	\$144,611	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$26,518	\$26,518	No	93%	1	1%	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WOMEN	Uganda Network of Law and Ethics and HUMANRIGHTS	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$428,100	\$428,100	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WOMEN	Communication for Development Foundation Uganda	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$548,108	\$548,108	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WOMEN	Uganda Women's Empowerment Agency	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$88,117	\$88,117	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	New	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WOMEN	RAGING VOICES	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$271,302	\$271,302	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	New	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	3	Output 3.2	UN WOMEN	Uganda Women's Empowerment Agency	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$42,217	\$42,217	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	New	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.1	UN WFP	International Rescue Committee	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$98,183	\$98,183	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.1	UN WFP	ACCSD	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$100,243	\$100,243	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.1	UN WOMEN	Uganda Law Society	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$17,781	\$17,781	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.1	UN WOMEN	Uganda Law Society	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$17,781	\$17,781	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.1	UN WOMEN	Uganda Law Society	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$239,754	\$239,754	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.1	UN WOMEN	International Centre for Human Rights	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$106,358	\$106,358	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.1	UNDP	Legal Aid Service Providers Network	National	Implementing partner (IP)	\$54,055	\$54,055	No	0%	0	0	7%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.1	UN WFP	Uganda Women's Empowerment Agency	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$88,840	\$88,840	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.1	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$74,277	\$74,277	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.1	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$22,798	\$22,798	No	93%	1	1%	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.2	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$84,242	\$84,242	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.2	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$76,244	\$76,244	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.2	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$63,750	\$63,750	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.2	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$180,270	\$180,270	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X								X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.2	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$11,016	\$11,016	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.2	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$18,140	\$18,140	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.2	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$145,055	\$145,055	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.2	UN WFP	ACCSD	International	Implementing partner (IP)	\$143,130	\$143,130	No	0%	0	0	0%	No	Existing	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	
Africa	Uganda	4	Output 4.2																										



**Spotlight  
Initiative**

**SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE**

**INNOVATIVE, PROMISING OR GOOD PRACTICES AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION  
REPORTING TEMPLATE (ANNEX D)**

**COUNTRY/REGION: UGANDA/AFRICA  
REPORTING PERIOD: 2019-2023**

**(Cover Page text: Arial 14 point, bold)**





## Section A: Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

### Guidance and Template on Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

As a **Demonstration Fund**, the Spotlight Initiative aims to demonstrate how a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) and gender equality can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls and in the achievement of all SDGs. It is thus critical that innovative, promising and good practices in the field of EVAWG and in the context of implementing a ‘new way of working’ have the **potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up.**<sup>1</sup> This is both within the United Nations system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative. It is critical that these practices are documented and shared widely for uptake and continuous improvement to contribute to the evidence base and eliminate violence against women and girls.

This brief guidance and template ensures a common understanding of ‘**Innovative, Promising or Good Practices**’ in the Spotlight Initiative. It provides a set of criteria to determine whether a practice is innovative, promising, or good, as well as a template for documentation. Please see the definitions just below/on the next page for further clarification.<sup>2</sup>

### State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

The following set of criteria will help you to determine whether a practice is a good practice:

	Innovation, experience	Promising practices	Good practices	Policy, principles, norms
Level of evidence	Minimal objective evidence, inferences from parallel experiences and contexts. Lessons learned need to be drawn.	Unproven in multiple settings, anecdotal evidence, testimonials, articles, reports. Existing lessons learned that need to be further elaborated.	Evidence of impact from multiple settings, several evaluations, meta-analysis, expert review, cost-efficiency analysis, good practice criteria. Lessons learned integrated.	Proven in multiple settings, replication studies, quantitative and scientific evidence.
Replicability potential and applicability	New idea, no previous experience, highest risk.	High risk, but potential for further investigation.	Demonstrated replicability, limited risk for replicability.	Consistently replicable, widely applicable.

Adapted from Hancock, J. (2003): *Scaling-up for increased impact of development practice: Issues and options in support of the implementation of the World Bank’s Rural Strategy. Rural Strategy Working Paper, World Bank, Washington D.C.*

<sup>1</sup> Guidelines on good practices, UNHCR. 2019. Accessible on <<https://www.unhcr.org/5d15fb634>>.

<sup>2</sup> Good Practice Template, FAO. 2016. Accessible here on <<http://www.fao.org/3/a-as547e.pdf>>.



### Definition of an **Innovative Practice**

An **innovative practice** is a **new solution** (method/idea/product) with the **transformative ability to accelerate impact**. Innovation can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners, can be fuelled by science and technology, or can involve new social and business models, behavioural insights, or path-breaking improvements in delivering essential services and products, among other solutions. It does **not** have to involve technology; the most important is that **innovation is a break from previous practice with the potential to produce a significant positive impact**.<sup>3</sup>

### Definition of a **Promising Practice**

A **promising practice** has demonstrated a **high degree of success in its single setting**, and the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed. It has generated some quantitative **data** showing positive outcomes over a period of time. A promising practice has the **potential** to become a good practice, but it doesn't yet have enough research or replication to support wider adoption or upscaling. As such, a promising practice incorporates a process of continuous learning and improvement.

### Definition of a **Good Practice**

A **good practice** is not only a practice that is good but one that **has been proven to work well and produce good results** and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience that has been **tested and validated** in the broad sense, has **been repeated and deserves to be shared** so that a greater number of people can adopt it.

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<sup>3</sup> Please refer to the '[Spotlight Initiative Guidance on Innovation](#)' for more information.



## Template

<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>Good practice: Systematically Integrating Disability Inclusion and Meaningful Participation of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (DPOs)</b>
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b>	<p>The activity began in early 2019 with support to districts to identify and build the capacity of parasocial workers at the community level in Spotlight districts. At the same time, Spotlight engaged with schools to train education and school officials and teachers to create child-friendly and safe school environments. For the past several years, Uganda has been strengthening the social service system with an emphasis on addressing the many child protection risks and adversities children and their caregivers face. Children under the age of 18 years constitute 57 per cent of Uganda's 45.7 million people. Continuing economic challenges, internal migration, family breakdown, HIV and other illnesses have resulted in a significant number of vulnerable children, including neglect, forced early marriage and defilement, defined under Ugandan law as sexual relations with a minor (under age 18 years). There is growing recognition that the social welfare workforce, especially at the community level, is a critical component of a social service system. A social service system addresses both the social welfare and protection of vulnerable populations and includes elements that are preventative, responsive and promotive. The community-based cadre of the social service workforce is typically referred to as parasocial workers, meaning that they are frequently volunteers but are recognized as serving as a critical link between the community-based, often informal system and the more formal or statutory system. They may have informal credentials and are often unpaid but are recognized as serving as a critical link between the community-based, often informal, system and the more formal or statutory system.</p>
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	<p>To ensure schools, PSWs and communities work together to prevent and respond to violence against children who are both in- and out of school.</p>
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	<p>Different stakeholders were involved, such as PSWs, parents, vulnerable individuals and children, district local government, line ministries (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) and Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES)), NGOs, primary and secondary schools, senior teachers, teachers, school management committees, school clubs. The PSWs are working with parents to ensure case management of protection cases. During their work, PSWs identify vulnerable families and children who are most at risk of violence for follow-up and referral to other service points, including health services, police, and social welfare, for further management. Education actors have been trained on violence against girls and children in general, referral processes, as well as what constitutes a safe school. The PSW have been trained in child protection prevention, response and referral. Children are empowered with life skills through participating in school clubs. All these engagements have paved the way for an increased demand and supply of child protection services. District officials are engaged in training teachers and PSWs, while line ministries have been working on institutionalizing the structure of PSWs at the community level (a volunteer workforce). The MoGLSD has developed a</p>



	<p>training manual for parasocial workers as well as a competency framework. All these actors were engaged to ensure adolescent boys and girls are equipped with knowledge and life skills to prevent and report incidences of interpersonal and other forms of violence, identify children at risk of violence in and out of schools and refer them to appropriate support as well as mobilizing children to go back to school.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b>          Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The multisectoral and integrated approach employed is a promising practice building on existing experience from other districts where coordination of services is happening at the community/school level to help prevent and respond to violence against not only girls but also boys.</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>Harmful community gender norms lead to a lack of commitment to end violence against women, girls and children in general. Spotlight engaged with communities through community dialogues to address some of these norms, which helped to create an enabling environment for the work of integrating protection referrals and case management across sectors at the community level. District officials worked closely with local leaders, caregivers, teachers and children to identify different categories of vulnerable children and major child protection concerns within local communities. In Kasese, defilement and early marriage were identified as major child protection concerns across the sub-counties, this challenge was addressed through inter agency collaboration on tracking, referrals and case management.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>While in non-Spotlight districts, the impact has been seen in an increased number of cases of violence in and out of school being referred to PSWs and consequently to the structures of the government protection system and services, the initial work in Spotlight districts, especially in Kasese has involved building the partnerships between parasocial workers and schools and training all actors. This has laid the framework for more progress and achievements in subsequent years.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b>  <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>The practice is already being implemented in other non-Spotlight districts. Spotlight can facilitate lesson sharing between districts for further adaptation and scale-up.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b>  <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>The possibilities are high since Spotlight is already bringing this practice into its districts from other non-Spotlight districts. Furthermore, both MoES and MoGLSD are committed to integrating this model into its protection system, which is something for which Spotlight has been advocating.</p>





## Spotlight Initiative

<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>The initiatives at the school and community levels (through the engagement of parasocial workers) need to be part of the government's commitment to build a sustainable and scalable protection system. The government is seeing this initiative as a promising practice to help define the One Protection System to ensure prevention and response to violence against children in a coordinated manner.</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>Laura Fragiacomò <a href="mailto:lfragiacomò@unicef.org">lfragiacomò@unicef.org</a></p>

<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Good practice: Community-based action teams [COMBATS] fighting violence against women and girls.</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p>The community-based actions teams (COMBATS) is a model that the National Association of Women Organizations in Uganda (NAWOU) uses in its community development work under Pillar 6. In October 2019, during the inception meetings in the three districts of operation (Amudat, Kitgum and Tororo), NAWOU introduced the model as one of the ways in which to identify people to work with in implementing the project activities. The COMBATS are not the project beneficiaries but teams of individuals (men and women) selected by the community to work with community leaders and community members to raise awareness of violence against women and girls. They also support women and girls experiencing violence to access support by conducting home visits to sensitise them about resolving violence and dealing with formal</p>



	complaints. They also support women and girls who experience violence through counselling, mediation, referrals to police and health services.
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	To build community ownership, participation in and sustainability of development processes
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	The practice targets individual women and men in communities that are willing and/or recommended by the community members to lead processes aimed at improving an unfavourable situation, such as the prevalence of VAWG and HPs such as FGM in the community. The model has criteria which are adapted to different situations, but the main criteria are people who are well-respected people in the community as leaders or emerging leaders, incorruptible or people with integrity, passionate about women's rights, outspoken on issues of eliminating VAWG and HPs, willing to volunteer their time for the community and those considered as 'reformed'. People who meet the criteria are nominated to become COMBATS and NAWOU orients them on the Spotlight Initiative and concepts of feminism, gender equality, women's rights, movement building, advocacy, lobbying and leadership. In Amudat District, the COMBATS have been there longer than the Spotlight Initiative because NAWOU was already using them to eliminate FGM. The COMBATS in Amudat have become solid groups that are well-known by the community. In Kitgum and Tororo Districts, they are in their initial formative stages and are still referred to as COMBATS.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The model used locally available human resources, being residents in the communities selected or recommended by the community and respected for their understanding of the problem. They can be change agents and are willing to do this voluntarily.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resistance from some community members who are practising the negative social norms: This is addressed through continuous sensitization and working closely with the 'reformed hitherto FGM surgeons;</li> <li>• Logistical limitations such as timely transport refund and/or money to hire a car to access survivors of HPs: NAWOU facilities COMBATS with airtime and transport costs, but sometimes the situation requires prompt action and staff have to use personal resources (as they wait for the internal procedures to take their course).</li> <li>• Limited technical capacity: NAWOU supported initial training and trained a group of trainers who later went out and trained the COMBATS.</li> </ul>



## Spotlight Initiative

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More people keep joining the COMBATS, needing continuous technical support but with a limited budget: NAWOU tries to address this by involving members of their other community structure, such as the District NAWOU Networks, to support the COMBATS.</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	COMBATS have progressively mobilised community members in the three districts to speak against VAWG and HPs. During this reporting period of Spotlight Initiative, two former FGM surgeons in Amudat denounced the practice and joined the COMBATS, and two cultural leaders who used to champion FGM also denounced the practice. In Karita Sub County, COMBATS rescued one woman who was experiencing gender-based violence and pursued the case to have the husband arrested.
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	The promising practice can be adaptable to different situations, such as those that require community and local leadership involvement where there is a need to change knowledge, attitudes, practices and processes that will take a lot more time – not short-term interventions.
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	The practice can be extended beyond Spotlight implements districts. It started in Mubende, and NAWOU is now using it in Tororo, Kitgum and Amudat.
<b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	Deepen community and local leadership involvement throughout the project cycle, tailor-made capacity-building modules and training of locally available human resources.
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	No
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide</i>	



*contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.*

<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Good practice: International Justice Mission (IJM)’s collaborative casework approach.</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p>The collaborative casework approach consists of active mentoring and collaboration with justice system officials on real and ongoing violence cases to address pillar 4, quality services, under the Spotlight Initiative. By working together to deliver justice to survivors of violence, experienced CSO personnel establish long-term relationships with colleagues in the public justice system. This enables sustainable transfer of skills built on open engagement and trust. This direct collaboration also allows IJM to understand key capacity gaps within the system better and build tailored interventions to address them, measuring change in both officials’ attitudes and performance. Through the collaborative casework approach, IJM provides direct services to survivors of VAWG + HP (including investigative, legal, and social services), contributing to Output 4.23. The IJM also provides advice to officials regarding their own provision of service, contributing to Output 4.14. This dual twinning approach of direct service coupled with mentoring of officials allows IJM to deeply understand a survivor’s experience while still impacting a large volume of cases. The collaborative casework approach was rolled out in Kasese District in October 2019 and will be rolled out in Tororo District and completed in December 2020</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The goal is to holistically support justice system officials with addressing VAWG+HP on real cases, diagnosing capacity deficiencies, process inadequacies, and roadblocks to justice and designing targeted capacity-strengthening training interventions. The activity also seeks to provide legal representation and psychosocial support to survivors.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The beneficiaries of this activity are SGBV survivors and justice system officials (police, prosecutors, judges, magistrates, and probation and social welfare officers), who have been involved through various stakeholder engagements. To ensure the inclusion of the survivor’s voice in service delivery, six CSOs working with survivors were identified and contacted. Several sectoral workshops were held to agree on priority VAWG+HP cases in Kasese going forward, with attendees including health workers (15 M:5 F), police officers (21 M:9 F) judicial officers and CDOs (10 M:9 F).</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that</p>	<p>There are three components that make the IJM collaborative casework approach promising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leveraging deep knowledge of the context and challenges: before any mentoring is commenced, IJM assesses contextual challenges and needs and ensures that all stakeholders are consulted and involved in the process,</li> </ul>





<p>make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survivor-focused: the approach integrates the survivor voice in all interventions.</li> <li>• System-based: when identifying gaps in service provision, IJM will assess the performance of both individual institutions as well as the collaboration of the entire justice system together.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>During 2019, IJM faced time constraint pressures due to the late signing of the contract and subsequent late start of the project, which caused some delays in project activities. However, no challenges related to the collaborative casework model were identified in 2019.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>United Nations Development Programme supported the initial phase of the IJM mentoring and collaborative case work model in Kasese, under which IJM carried out a range of activities which have resulted in a gap assessment household survey and review of justice service providers in 11 sub countries and 34 parishes, assessing the needs for VAWG/HP survivors in Kasese. A household survey, key informant interview guides, and the Police Performance Evaluation Report (POPER) tool have been designed and tailored to VAWG/HP, and this is informing the areas of support for police. Single sector workshop moderation material and other tools for stakeholder engagements to inform the gap assessment have been developed. A total of 147 case files on VAWG+HP have been reviewed. The IJM has also engaged all relevant stakeholders to agree on how to move forward during 2020. The results from 2019 have laid the groundwork to commence the mentoring of officials during the year 2020.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>Given the design of the collaborative casework approach, it is highly adaptable as contextual assessments are integral to the approach, meaning that it could work in other districts and regions as well.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>Given the design of the collaborative casework approach, it is highly scalable as contextual assessments are integral to the approach, meaning that it could work in other districts and regions as well.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>To ensure the sustainability of the practice, the collaborative casework model needs to provide justice officials with the tools to adopt, integrate and carry on the collaborative casework model internally within each institution. Ideally, senior justice officials should be able to mentor junior colleagues using a collaborative casework model approach.</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from</p>	<p>The practice will be validated at the end of 2020.</p>



<p>beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>More information is available via Christopher Marshall, Director of Programmes, IJM Uganda: <a href="mailto:cmarshall@ijm.org">cmarshall@ijm.org</a>.</p>

<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Good practice: Integration of GBV and SRHR Questions into the Community Information System (CIS).</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b> <i>(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</i></p>	<p>In 2019, Spotlight provided technical and financial support to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) through the Spotlight Initiative and the UN Joint Programme on Gender-Based Violence (UNJPGBV) funded by EU and SIDA to integrate violence against women and girls (VAW/G), gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) questions into the Community Information System (CIS) – an annual household, institutional and community survey.</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>This intervention was aimed at enhancing the production of district-level data, especially the estimation of the prevalence of VAW/G, GBV, harmful practices and SRHR, as well as support tracking outcomes of social norm interventions. To overcome the described data challenges, Key interventions that would have a long-lasting impact on VAW and SRHR programmes' data availability were planned. The objective was to work with the UBOs to integrate the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs), VAW and SRHR questions into a revamped CIS.</p>



**Stakeholders involved:** Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.

**Implementation**

**(a) Development of the concept paper:** UBOS developed a concept paper through a consultative process to guide the integration of VAW, GBV and SRHR questions into CIS. The concept paper contained the background of VAW, GBV and SRHR in the country; gaps in data collection, analysis and use; objectives for integration; steps (roadmap) to be undertaken to integrate VAW, GBV and SRHR into CIS; mapping of key partners, key deliverables and budget requirements. The concept was validated and endorsed by the technical working group.

**(b) Meeting between UN and UBOS Senior Management:** UNFPA met with the UBOS senior management to discuss and agree on the possibility of including VAW and SRHR questions in CIS. The objective of the meeting was to gain the buy-in of UBOS senior management into the expansion of CIS scope and to clarify expectations.

**(c) Stakeholders meetings:** UBOS convened two multi-stakeholder meetings comprising of the RUNOS (implementing UN Agencies – UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN Pulse Lab and WHO) implementing partners, CSOs, government ministries, departments and agencies – key among them were the National Planning Authority (NPA), the National Population Council (NPC), ministries of health, gender, education, justice, law and order, Makerere University and development partners. In these meetings, presentations were made on the Spotlight Initiative, the National Development Plan III and SDGs for stakeholders to understand the data requirements to support monitoring and measurement. The first meeting was convened to review the VAW, GBV and SRHR situation analysis in the country, understand and appreciate the key VAW, GBV and SRHR concepts and definitions, review roles and functions of different stakeholders generating VAW, GBV and SRHR data, identify data gaps, agree on key areas/indicators to be included into CIS tools and, agree on the ToRs for the TWG. The second meeting was organized to review the list of proposed indicators, the data collection instruments and the methodology, including the meta-data as suggested by the TWG.

**(d) Constitution of the Technical Working Group (TWG):** UBOS developed ToRs for the TWG and sent letters to managers of organisations to nominate representatives. A team of 15 technical staff from UBOS, ministries of health, education, gender, justice, law and order, NPA, NPC, UNFPA, CSOs (UWONET), Private Sector Foundation, Makerere University, UN Women and integrating NPGEIs, worked VAW/SRHR into the data production processes of the CIS. Specifically, the ToRs of TWG, including UNFPA, were nominated to the TWG for one year.

- The TWG's major role was to provide technical and professional guidance in analysing the proposed list of indicators, methods of data collection and sources of data suggested during the stakeholder meetings.
- Review CIS tools suggest and refine indicators/questions.
- Make presentations to stakeholders on prioritized indicators, meta-data and criteria for Indicator/question selection.
- Advise the Bureau on indicators to prioritize for data collection, analysis and dissemination.
- Oversee the pilot exercise of the revised CIS tools, data analysis and report writing.

**(e) Integration of the GBV/SRHR indicators into the Community Information System:** The UBOS technical staff on CIS reviewed and redesigned the old CIS questionnaire to incorporate the new NPGEIs, VAW and SRHR variables as advised by the TWG. The manual integrated tool was then handed to the Directorate of Information and Technology for automation to enable data collection using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI).



**f) The pilot exercise:** UBOS and UNFPA undertook the pilot exercise to test and measure compliance, completeness and clarity of tools and administrative and logistical arrangements in the districts of Luwero and Iganga. Specifically, the pilot aimed at testing the integrated tools developed for data collection to effect changes in the data collection instruments, reviewing logistical and administrative compliance of the approaches used in data collection and having an insight into the results generated from the pilot exercise.

**Stages to the pilot**

**Step 1: Identification of enumeration areas.** The UBOS used the 2014 census information for identifying boundaries for the enumeration areas (EAs) for the pilot. The EAs were updated to take into account the new geographical changes (new districts, counties, sub counties, and villages) and used the 2014 census maps.

**Step 2: In-house training for trainers (ToT):** In order to have a common understanding of the manual and the integrated tool, an internal ToT was organized for staff from the Directorate of District Statistics and the Directorate of Information Technology. The ToT helped to clarify concepts and definitions used in the tools and manual and supported the interviewers in navigating through the tool uploaded on tablets. Further, it helped to check the flow and errors. The ToTs later facilitated the training of the data collectors for the pilot.

**Step 3: Communication to the districts:** The UBOS sent communication letters to the district chief administrative officers (CAOs) and district planners of Iganga and Luwero informing them of the pilot exercise, the training programme of data collectors, and schedules for data collection a month prior to the exercise. Earlier notification to the districts facilitated the appropriate recruitment of data collectors and notification of households in the sampled parishes for the pilot. The districts recruited two enumerators per enumeration area, following guidelines on the basic requirements for enumerators shared with CAOs, including recruiting male and female interviewers selected for each enumeration.

**Area. Step 3: Training data collectors:** Training of the data collectors was carried out for four days to create time for mock interviews - to enable them to get acquainted with the tablets, review of VAW and SRHR concepts, data collection techniques, instruments and code of conduct during data collection.

**Step 4: Mobilization:** The districts were charged with the responsibility to undertake community mobilization – this was done by the local council one (LC1) chairpersons assisted by the parish chiefs and the community development officers. Mobilization for the pilot was done on foot - local council chairpersons moved from household to household, conducted village meetings and made announcements in churches and mosques during prayers. Local community chairpersons also acted useful as guides and for mobilizing the community for the exercise. Need for enumerator logistics included bags to carry and protect tablets, umbrellas for protection from harsh weather conditions, power banks for re-charging the tablets, identification particulars like badges and t-shirts, and chalk for marking enumerated households.



<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>Since 2015, the production of gender-disaggregated data in Uganda has been prioritized to provide evidence of gender gaps and contribute to informing policy, plans, budgets and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) monitoring. Uganda adopted and endorsed the NPGEIs. However, baseline information showed that only 50 per cent of data were available for the indicators in Tier I classification – indicators where data is readily available; 15 per cent of the indicators could be readily obtained through the mining of existing survey data, and 35 per cent of the indicators, data was not readily available. An analysis of the existing tools showed that periodic surveys, such as the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), and Panel Surveys (PS), were the main sources of data for estimating NPGEIs, VAW, GBV and SRHR indicators, and monitoring of SDGs. However, surveys had limitations in providing gender disaggregated regional, sub-regional level and district-level estimations due to challenges of sample size. Sometimes, surveys were not undertaken within recommended timelines due to several postponements and budget constraints. Except for the census, undertaken every 10 years, a period too long to monitor progress, surveys in Uganda lacked information about the 10-14-year-old age group, a key age-group for monitoring SDGs. Besides, the quality of administrative data was poor due to inadequate usage of information technology and limited technical skills and resources to collect good quality data, undertake analysis, visualization, interpretation and use. The systems were also fragmented, uncoordinated, mostly manual and limited in scope. The censuses and surveys did not have a qualitative module to measure the impact of prevention approaches and the social norms, opinions, perceptions and beliefs on VAW and SRHR. Generally, the lack of sex and gender-disaggregated data that make gender gaps visible resulted in an incomplete picture of women's and girls' economic, political and social situations, making it difficult to tell the extent of violence against women and girls, especially at the district level. These challenges were overcome by involving the stakeholders listed above and their agreed-upon roles.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>As a result, 70 questions were included in the CIS: 32 questions directly estimating VAW/G, 27 socioeconomic determinants of VAW/G, and 11 SRHR determinant questions in the areas of fertility, family planning and HIV. A qualitative module to understand the impact of socio-norm interventions on VAW/G, GBV and SRHR was introduced into CIS implementation. A pilot study of the integrated CIS tools was undertaken in the districts of Iganga and Luwero in Eastern Uganda. Preliminary findings of district-specific findings are presented below. Regarding the age at first marriage, the findings indicated that 40 per cent and 35 per cent of girls in Iganga and Luwero districts were married before their 18th birthday despite the legal age for marriage being 18 years and above. About 5 per cent of the girls were married</p>



before the age of 15 years. Findings also indicated differentials in child marriage between urban and rural settings. As high as 30 per cent and 43 per cent of women in Iganga and Luwero districts with no education and living in rural areas reported ever being forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts when they did not want to. More surprisingly, 23.8 per cent of women in Iganga District with secondary-level and above education who lived in the rural areas reported having been forced to have sexual intercourse. Among women who reported being forced to have sexual intercourse, teachers were the main perpetrators, 42.1 per cent in Iganga District. In comparison, 75 per cent reported family relatives to be perpetrators of sexual violence in Luwero District.

**Results**

Seventy (70) questions to estimate the prevalence of harmful practices, VAW/G of all age groups; violence during pregnancy or childlessness, adolescent pregnancy linked to sexual violence; inability to access contraception due to cultural and social norms; unmet need for FP amongst sexually active people and other SRHR questions were included into CIS woman and men modules (modules attached). Thirty-two questions directly estimate VAW/G; 27 socioeconomic determinants of VAW/G; and 11 SRHR determinant questions in the areas of fertility, family planning and HIV prevention. A qualitative module to understand the impact of prevention approaches, social and gender norms, attitudes, perceptions and beliefs on VAW and SRHR was introduced into CIS implementation (module attached). Findings from the qualitative module will be used to triangulate and explain the quantitative results. Pilot of the integrated CIS tools was undertaken and rolled-out to the six Spotlight districts: Kasese, Kyegegwa, Tororo, Kitgum, Amudat and Arua. . VAW, GBV and SRHR data can be derived up to district and sub-county levels, disaggregated by age, sex and other socio-demographic characteristics. Out of the involvement of the National Planning Authority, some of the NPGEIs, VAW and SRHR indicators integrated into CIS are being prioritized in the National Development Plan III and the planning compliance tools. These include CPR, TFR, women’s economic empowerment and employment rates for women, gender-based violence, the prevalence of child marriage, and FGM, among others.

**Adaptable (Optional)**

*In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?*

**Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)**

*What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?*

Because the Spotlight UN team engaged UBOS senior management before even the start of the activity, there was total buy-in and support for the expansion of the instruments. UBOS appointed a focal point officer for this particular exercise, which resulted in faster implementation of the exercise within a period of six months – to review, integrate questions and pilot the integrated instruments. The engagement of multi-sectoral stakeholders elevated the importance of this exercise to the Bureau and supported the collection of diverse views, which made the process consultative and acceptable. As such, there was not much disagreement on prioritising indicators for CIS. The use of CAPI also ensured faster data collection and processing of the pilot results.



<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>It is expected that the collection of better data and use of more accurate indicators will increase the visibility of VAW/G and SRHR programmes, will contribute to evidence-based advocacy and will ultimately contribute to an increase in access to SRHR for all and decrease in VAW/G. 'What gets measured gets done.'</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Yes, the practice was validated.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>1. <b>Name:</b> Edith Akiror; <b>UNFPA:</b> Africa Region/Uganda Country Office (CO); <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:Akiror@unfpa.org">Akiror@unfpa.org</a> 2. <b>Name:</b> Mark Kajubi; <b>Uganda Bureau of Statistics.</b></p>

<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Innovation: Placement of social welfare officers (SWOS) at sub county level as advocacy for strengthening the government's social welfare workforce.</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p><b>Quality services:</b> Under Pillar Four, the Spotlight Initiative encouraged the promising practice of the government taking more defined leadership in providing improved protection services at the sub county level. Since January 2020, the Spotlight Initiative supported the deployment of qualified social workers as social welfare officers in 31 sub counties in four districts: Kasese, Kitgum, Amudat and Tororo. They were in place until the end of phase one and continued to be supported by the Spotlight Initiative and UNICEF's financial and technical contribution. This practice demonstrates the principle of leaving no one behind by strengthening statutory protection services at the sub county level. The evidence gathered on the impact of social welfare officers is being used to advocate with the government to absorb this much-needed cadre in its workforce.</p>



<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The goal of the placement of SWOs at the sub county level is to demonstrate the positive impact on the numbers of women and child victims of violence who receive services by increasing government service providers. Through the use of gathered evidence, the ultimate objective is to convince the government to expand its social service workforce, which is weak both in quality and quantity. Achieving this will ensure sustainable protection services that do not depend on donor-funded projects.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>For the first time, the government has full-time social workers working on GBV/VAC prevention and response alone at the sub county level. This has had a positive impact on cases, and relevant data was shared from the community to the district level through the SWOs. They are engaging sub county police, health and education officials in referring cases and advocating for victims and survivors of violence through their work. The SWOs have also succeeded in strengthening referral pathways across sectors (health, police/ justice), ensuring victims' cases are managed and referred as needed.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The innovation lies in enabling the government to recognize its own social service workforce as a critical cornerstone of any protection system. These social welfare officers have also helped district governments monitor and coordinate CSO service provision for more sustainable service delivery. They have also ensured that victims are effectively referred to justice and services sooner at the sub county level, thus minimizing the trauma they experience. Both the national government (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and Ministry of Local Government) and district local governments (chief administrative officers) are taking leadership and ownership of the SWOs in strengthening the One Protection System – accordinated system for child protection where all actors / service providers are centrally managed.</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>Given that this position is new and not fully part of government yet, there were some challenges in reporting structures between district and sub county level officials, bringing some confusion of roles and responsibilities between the SWOs and other sub county officials. However, to respond to this challenge, district probation and social welfare officers have engaged fully with the lower-level officials to bring clarity. Furthermore, a planned follow-up orientation with SWOs and district officials, including the ministry, will provide further guidance to clarify the roles and responsibilities. This also demonstrates that the government feels ownership of the SWOs and recognizes their importance in delivering effective protection services.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>More victims of violence are receiving services at sub county levels and are being referred sooner to other service providers. The government is, as such, seen as a more credible service provider. This is because more government workers (e.g. SWOs) are 'closer to the ground.'</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>The scope of adaptation is in the potential to develop a cohort of PSWs located in the communities in the sub counties who can support the fully-fledged social workers at county and district levels.</p>





<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>It is recommended that lobbying is done for the enhancement and the reach of SWOs into counties and sub counties by ensuring that the Ministry of Gender incorporates this workforce and provides for their resourcing in the national budget. The Spotlight Initiative will support them with the requisite capacity building in partnership with the relevant training institutions.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>Successful advocacy with the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Public Service and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development is required to ensure the government integrates this cadre into its district workforce during the remainder of Phase I and II (to be done under Pillar Two).</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Cabinet approved the Social Welfare workforce's inclusion among the critical government staff to continue providing services to the public. They were also included in the district COVID-19 task forces, through which coordinated response was planned and executed.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> Irene Oluka, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:ioluka@unicef.org">ioluka@unicef.org</a></p>

<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Good Practice: Alternative community-based life-skills education with a focus on adolescent girls</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity</b></p>	<p>Social norms change: This practice empowers adolescent girls and boys with life skills for resilience through a community-based alternative solution. It emerged under the circumstances of COVID-19, when the schools – defined as platforms for integrated service delivery – were closed, and the vulnerabilities related to adolescent health, violence and early pregnancies increased.</p>



<p><i>begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</i></p>	
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The practice's objective was to build life skills and transferable skills of adolescent girls and boys to enhance resilience to vulnerabilities in their everyday lives and address the issues of concern by applying these skills. The main target group of the practice were adolescents, with a specific focus on girls. This group included both in-school and out-of-school adolescents. Stakeholders involved included senior male and female teachers from schools (closed at the time) that some adolescents attended.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The main target group of the practice were adolescents, with a specific focus on girls. This group included both in-school and out-of-school adolescents. Stakeholders involved included senior male and female teachers from schools (closed at the time) that some adolescents attended. Adolescent club leaders were trained at a community level to empower adolescents with transferable skills. Afterwards, they were clustered into smaller groups of 5 to 10 to carry out life-skills education activities while observing the COVID-19 SOPs within their school community. These adolescent groups were supported by senior male and female teachers from their respective schools to provide life skills, guidance, counselling and follow-up at the household level. The group also included the most vulnerable adolescents, such as those who became pregnant during COVID-19. During the skills-building, adolescents were engaged in making masks and liquid soap to build their capacity to observe the COVID-19 SOPs.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>Two aspects make this practice a good practice: The community-based nature of the practice brings the learning that is happening in the school outside of it, reaching the most vulnerable groups. The alternative approach in using small groups made it possible to keep the observance of COVID-19 SOPs.</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>One of the key challenges was reaching the most marginalized adolescents, such as pregnant girls, and involving them in skills-building activities. This challenge was addressed by involving senior male and female teachers within the communities where they worked and lived.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The result so far has been a group of trained and empowered adolescents with increased life skills. In terms of programming, the activity of delivering life skills and counselling during the COVID-19 pandemic was made possible.</p>



## Spotlight Initiative

<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b>  <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>This practice can be further expanded by expanding in-school activities to the community level and building referral mechanisms to existing protection services even after school re-opening.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b>  <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>It is possible to expand it in Spotlight programming's target areas, where interventions are focused on safe schools as a platform for integrated service delivery.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b>  <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>The practice should be further piloted through more active engagement of teachers and other service providers for out-of-school activities to define the full potential for its sustainability.</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Positive feedback has been received from the beneficiaries and involved stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>The practice is part of a broader programme by UNICEF that focuses on safe schools/child-friendly schools. Schools perform as integrated platforms for service delivery and interventions focused on supporting the continuity of learning in Uganda.  <b>Name:</b> Nikolaas Swyngedouw  <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:nswyngedouw@unicef.org">nswyngedouw@unicef.org</a></p>



<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Good Practice: Use of multimedia platforms as a tool for saturating communities with messages to curb violence against women and girls</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p><b>Social norms change:</b> During the design of the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda, multimedia platforms were envisioned as a promising practice that would contribute to tackling traditional norms. In particular, multimedia could be used to address negative attitudes, behaviours and traditional norms/practices that contribute to violence against women and girls and harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). Informed by existing country data and building on programme reports from 2019, the Initiative embarked on using multiple communication channels, including TV, radio, social media, music, dance, and drama. These various media were used to disseminate a consortium of messages aimed at encouraging audiences to take individual and collective actions to eliminate violence against women and girls. Consequently, several radio and television campaigns were rolled out for one to six months to galvanize existing national achievements and contribute to the reduction in the prevalence of GBV. This was aimed at ensuring that GBV survivors access services and are protected from further harm. The Initiative will continue running similar campaigns throughout its lifespan. The Spotlight Initiative supported the hiring of an institutional consultancy firm called NTU, which developed a concept note and designed key messages and materials for the Spotlight violence against women/ children (VAW/C) media campaign. A presentation was made to the RUNOs and IPs, who provided feedback on key messages for different target audiences. The key messages on prevention and response were shared with IPs. This practice synchronized coordination as IPs utilized the same key messages during community engagement interventions. This practice was evident in Amudat District, where there are no radio or television stations. However, the key messages were used by community leadership during small-sized meetings to help influence positive changes in behaviours that address abandoning violence against girls and women. Every multimedia campaign must be measured to establish the level of success, especially regarding the analysis of target audience reach. There is ongoing recruitment of an institutional consultancy to provide results on the level of impact assessment to occur in the future to see if a change in behaviours and societies in the focus districts is achieved. This seven-month evaluation between April and October 2021 will utilize quantitative and qualitative methods. The media monitoring agency will propose the exact methodology to be used to undertake the assignment, ensuring that representative sampling meets the highest standards of research and considers demographics, geography and media reach. The high standards will include the exact methodology, sampling methods, sample sizes, data collection tools, methods for data analysis, and reporting that will take into account both the quantitative and qualitative measures.</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</b></p>	<p>Multimedia communication channels were used to reach diverse audiences of the Spotlight Initiative and raise awareness of the causes of violence against women and girls in Uganda; mobilize communities to participate in conducting individual and collective action against GBV; transcend the limitations posed by the restrictions to mobility for community outreach and reach people in their homes.</p>





<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Specific key messages run through multimedia campaigns reach different programme target audiences. This principle is guided by the Social Ecological Model (SEM) and the Theory of Change to illustrate the effects of behaviour change and its multiple levels of influence on how the social environment shapes individual behaviour.</p> <p><b>Target audience</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <b>Men and boys:</b> They are culturally advantaged due to social structures of power in society and can easily influence change. They are also major perpetrators of GBV.</li> <li>(ii) <b>Women and girls:</b> These are usually the primary victims due to unequal power relations and perceive themselves as powerless.</li> <li>(iii) <b>Media:</b> Print, broadcast, and social media platforms have the power to influence and change the status quo. This is because messages in the realm of multimedia platforms are perceived as gospel truth. Also, the broad spectrum of multimedia platforms can reach hard-to-reach areas and persons. Secondary audience.</li> <li>(iv) <b>Duty bearers/service providers:</b> They play a key role in GBV prevention and response.</li> <li>(v) <b>Private sector:</b> Has a social responsibility to offer support for prevention and response to GBV survivors.</li> <li>(vi) <b>Community leaders:</b> Leaders can influence and command high respect among community members and can cause change.</li> <li>(vii) <b>Faith-based organizations:</b> Organization leaders have the authority needed to decrease GBV acceptance, and their voices are essential for reaching out to people.</li> <li>(viii) <b>Cultural leaders/institutions:</b> These are an influential force among communities in Uganda and are custodians of culture from one generation to another and thus in a position to address any harmful cultural practices that contribute to GBV.</li> <li>(ix) <b>Celebrities:</b> These have a huge following and are looked up to as role models; thus, they can easily influence change among their followers.</li> <li>(x) <b>Schools and higher learning institutions:</b> These provide an entry point in creating a critical mass of change agents.</li> <li>(xi) <b>Employers:</b> In both the private and public sectors at the national and district levels, employers are encouraged to demand services that prevent and respond to acts of violence against women and children. This is done through orientation, coaching, mentoring and awareness-creation interventions that influence the positive adoption of behavioural practices that lead to the abandonment of violence. Employers are part of the institutional systems strengthening to address behaviour and social change so that there is a violence-free work, home, and community place environment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to</p>	<p>The use of various multimedia channels is a good practice that addresses individuals' and society's needs in phased approaches to communicate tailor-made messages to specific audiences. The practice reaches out to the target audience in a systematic, consistent manner using a platform that they consider to be for entertainment. Therefore, the message gets less resistance and becomes part of their social awareness and consciousness.</p>



<p>EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>Not everyone has access to a smartphone or can afford airtime for social media. To ensure that no one was left behind, more accessible platforms like SMS and WhatsApp, radio and TV were also used. A multimedia campaign through television is expensive and presents a limitation in broadcasting to various target audiences nationwide. Where the high cost of media like TV was too limiting, home visits were conducted. The community mobilizers reached many households and conducted face-to-face awareness-raising sessions at household and community levels.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The campaign contributed to bridging the knowledge gap on the existence and forms of VAW/G in Uganda and their impact on individuals, families, communities and national development at large. It also provided information on where to report cases of VAW/G as part of referral pathways. It highlighted the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in ensuring that women and girls are protected from violence and the collective responsibility for women's participation in national development. Five radio messages/spots were developed and translated into 24 languages and aired nationally on 14 radio stations for a total of 5 months to date. Other components of the multimedia campaign, such as radio talk shows, TV spots, TV talk shows and social media activity, were also executed. The TV spots run on three national TV stations. A total of 2,513,5696 people were reached with the TV messages, while 3,530,099 people were reached with the radio messages (IPSOS monitoring reports). A total of 28 radio talk shows were conducted on TV and radio stations. These served as an opportunity for interaction between the communities and service providers (talk show guests) through calls and inquiries by the listeners to the panellists.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>Adaptation can be through popular show sponsorship, where the issues and messaging are tailored for the purposes of the Spotlight objectives.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>Extension can be through a similar adaptation approach, where regular radio shows on different stations, particularly those in vernacular languages, get sponsorship to host segments/programmes that address GBV in a popular manner.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>The use of print media in the form of posters can ensure sustainability in the medium term as these can be placed at public places like clinics and utility premises. The incorporation of animated messaging can be part of the school curriculum life skills subjects and adapted for different age groups. In order to make the media campaign more sustainable, it will be essential to involve the implementing partners in sharing the key messages and multimedia materials at the community level through community engagement activities.</p>



<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Communication for Development Foundation Uganda (CDFU) undertook a mini survey on the ‘Make Happiness Not Violence Campaign’ to assess the impact of the SASA! Together Start Phase and Multimedia campaign among community activists in 13 districts. ‘Violence Against Women and Girls’ was the most recalled topic the respondents reported at 96 per cent. Other topics/messages that respondents remembered in high numbers were ‘Consequences of VAWG’ (83 per cent) and ‘It is your role to stop VAWG’ (81 per cent).</p> <p><b>In terms of good practices, the following should be noted:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All Spotlight partners, including implementing partners, co-created the multimedia campaign design. During co-creation, the various participants agreed on the target audiences and subsequent messages per audience in close collaboration with technical programme teams. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development approved this method as it is seen as sustainable good practice.</li> <li>2. Regarding the talking points for the talk shows as part of the multimedia campaign, zonal office staff were included, as they understand the local context and have local language skills, ensuring a localized approach.</li> <li>3. The orientation with media practitioners (including radio and TV) who were going to host the talk show guests/panellists has proven to be a good practice to be repeated in future as it enhances their ability to articulate issues related to ending VAWG.</li> <li>4. The IPSOS media monitoring contract ensured the quality and quantity of media listening insights as well as data on reach. Consequently, the need for an impact assessment study was identified to provide further insights and lessons learned to adjust strategy and implementation in case required.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> Mandi Chikombero  <b>Phone:</b> +256 77214 7145  <b>Email:</b> mchikombero@unicef.org</p>
<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Innovative Practice: Using mobile applications to address violence against women and girls</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of</b></p>	<p><b>Quality services:</b> The Spotlight initiative expanded the use of innovative and IT-enabled approaches, enhancing access to referral services. Partners devised new ways to raise awareness of VAWG and disseminate information about existing</p>



<p><b>the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</b> <i>(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</i></p>	<p>services through mobile applications. Pre-existing apps (such as Pulida Wo) proved more crucial than ever, at a time where women and girls struggled to reach reporting centres physically due to public transport restriction measures.</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>In the age of the information society, information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the internet play a big role in fighting against sexual abuse and violence against women. Applications (Apps) were introduced to the Spotlight Initiative as an innovative way to battle violence against women while providing quick information and services.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p><b>Target audience: Primary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <b>Men and boys:</b> They are culturally advantaged due to social structures of power and can easily influence change. They are also significant perpetrators of GBV.</li> <li>(ii) <b>Women and girls:</b> These are usually the primary victims due to unequal power relations and perceive themselves as powerless.</li> <li>(iii) <b>Media:</b> The media has the power to influence and change the status quo since messages in the media are perceived as gospel truth and can reach hard-to-reach areas and persons.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target audience: Secondary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <b>Duty bearers/service providers</b> who play a key role in GVB prevention and response.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>Apps are innovative, creative uses of technology that provide women with tools to protect themselves from violence by offering security and protection in a country where mobile phones are becoming more common and available in even the most remote locations. These solutions offer support, information, help and protection to women and girls across countries, cultures, and socioeconomic classes. Apps developed with co-funding from the Spotlight Initiative include:</p> <p>Uganda Law Society's <b><i>Pulida Wo</i></b> App matches individuals with a potential legal claim to a lawyer in their vicinity. The App works like the Uber transport application except that it locates lawyers rather than taxis. Individuals are given a preference for a lawyer depending on the facts of their case. The App describes a case type so that clients can choose a lawyer according to their problem. The App can be downloaded from the Google Store or accessed through USSD *284*14#. The App will be adapted and available for download on the IOS store for iPhone users. Uganda Law Society also developed a <b><i>Self-Interactive Voice Recording (IVR)</i></b>. The IVR provides recorded information on ending violence against women and girls, gives examples of cases that constitute violence against women and girls, enables access to a lawyer and offers client referrals. All messages are provided in the client's preferred language.</p>





## Spotlight Initiative

	<p><b>Centres4Her</b> (RANLAB at Makerere University) links girls and women experiencing violence to services. The App increases access to the reliable and confidential provision of post-violence services. The key priority is to identify, develop, incubate, and scale up solutions to end VAWG.</p> <p><b>RANLAB</b> at Makerere University also created <b>Safe Bangle</b>, a standalone, customizable wearable safety device designed to communicate without the internet. It alerts guardians, loved ones, friends and close relatives in situations where the user requires help, for example, if they experience any form of violence, attack or threat. The Safe Bangle is being pre-tested to assess its responsiveness to VAWG and its application to crises. Institute of Social Transformation (IST) developed the <b>Market Garden App</b>. This App connects market women to their customer base technologically. This is an e-commerce initiative. Market women can use the App for marketing, while customers can purchase goods remotely. IST's Market Garden App promotes women's economic empowerment and aims at improving living conditions for market women in Uganda.</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>Many of these apps are currently available only for smartphones, limiting their availability to women and girls who do not have access to smartphones or a mobile internet connection, such as women and girls living in poverty. However, technology is constantly catching up with the needs of women and girls across socioeconomic classes. Many people with access to phones can receive SMS services that do not require a smartphone or an internet connection.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>In the reporting year, the Uganda Law Society, through their online innovation platforms IVR and PULIDAWO Apps, were fully functional and accessed by clients across the country. A total of 15,043 clients accessed the PULIDAWO services; 329 were referred to the different legal aid clinics across the country and to the police for legal support. Fifty-four advocates enrolled on the PULIDAWO app and committed to offering legal services on the said App. A total of 1561 clients called the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) line. They listened to information on GBV and other services, for instance, information on how to apply for bail and police bonds. Another 1,159 people used their preferred languages to listen in and benefited from the services. A total of 426 (100 M:326 F) used preferred languages to speak to lawyers for assistance on legal issues. Out of the 426 clients, 34 cases (23 M:11 F) were referred to the police for further support.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>The practice can be adapted with messages designed for dissemination through various levels of sophistication of social media (SMS, WhatsApp, YouTube).</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>Possibilities of expansion are high with the availability of funds, and community-based social groups can be used for cascading information through social networks.</p>



<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>The scale-up and sustainability of developing and using Apps are based on access to both smartphones and reliable internet connection.</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>This practice has not yet been validated.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> Christine Awori <b>Phone:</b> +256-776520081 <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:headlap@uls.or.ug">headlap@uls.or.ug</a></p>
<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Good Practice: Working with cultural institutions to end violence against women.</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p><b>Social norms change:</b> Culture is a primary source of normative systems that provide the rationale for patterns of gender relations and the continuation of everyday practices over time. With the involvement of cultural and traditional leaders and institutions, positive cultural elements have been emphasized, while the oppressive elements in culture-based discourses are being demystified. In 2019, the Spotlight Initiative began seeking platforms to engage cultural/traditional leaders as a critical arm to eliminate VAW/G. Working with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU), these efforts led to extensive research across six different regions, titled 'Culture For Her'. This research was carried out in six cultural institutions and was aimed at harnessing their respective cultural resources to contribute towards (i) ending violence against women and girls in Uganda, (ii) promoting their sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and (iii) enhancing women and girls access to justice. In December 2020,</p>

	<p>Uganda's national chapter of the Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa (COTLA) was launched. The Council is a pan-African movement of progressive traditional leaders primarily established for advocacy, policy dialogue, and scaling up of their efforts to transform cultural practices and social norms to end child marriage and FGM/C in Africa.</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The involvement of cultural and traditional leaders in ending VAW/C was based on the objectives below: To understand and articulate how oppressive elements of culture invariably reflect and reinforce patriarchal power relations to gain dominant representation. To strategize on methods to advance a women's human rights agenda among the cultural and traditional leaders and their institutions.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(i) Cultural and traditional leaders and institutions:</b> These are an influential force among communities in Uganda and are custodians of culture from one generation to another and thus in a position to address any harmful cultural practices contributing to GBV.</li> <li><b>(ii) Government through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.</b></li> <li><b>(iii) The civil society.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>In the past, cultural institutions have been engaged as a problem. The good practice is that they are now being engaged in a manner that recognizes and respects the rights of indigenous cultures and institutions and engages them in a respectful manner as part of the solution.</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>It was important to recognize existing country-level structures and work with them to incorporate the Pan African COTLA.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>COTLA Uganda Chapter was launched by the Uganda State Minister for Gender and attended by the UN Resident Coordinator, UN Representative, 70 cultural leaders and representatives, academia and civil society. Over 90 participants, including cultural leaders, government and other development agencies, civil society, academia, opinion leaders, women and girls, attended the dissemination event physically, and about 300 participants attended virtually. Cultural leaders from 14 cultural institutions (Buganda, Bunyoro, Tooro, Alur, Busoga, Karamoja, Inzhu ya Masaaba, Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu, Obudingya Bwa Bamba, Ker Kwaro Acholi, Obukama bwa Buruli, Obwakamuswaga bwa Kooki and Bugwe) made a commitment to incorporate EVAWG into their institutional agenda.</p>



## Spotlight Initiative

<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>Interventions and engagement with the traditional leaders platforms must be incorporated into government plans in the UNSDCF 2021-2025 and NDP III under the Strategic Priority 3-community mobilization and mindset change.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>Interventions and engagement with the traditional leaders platforms must be incorporated into government plans in the UNSDCF 2021-2025 and NDP III under the Strategic Priority 3-community mobilization and mindset change.</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Not yet</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> Barbra Babweteera <b>Phone:</b> 0393 294 675 / 0782 628 189 <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:ccfu@crossculturalfoundation.or.ug">ccfu@crossculturalfoundation.or.ug</a></p>

<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Innovation: SASA! a community mobilization and social norm change model.</b></p>
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<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p><b>Social norms change:</b> Uganda is at the forefront of pioneering primary prevention initiatives, principally those that follow the ecological model that is based on the understanding that violent attitudes, behaviours, norms and practices are shaped by individual, relationship, community, organizational and societal levels in a mutually reinforcing way. One such model is the SASA! Methodology that utilizes coordinated community-wide gender transformative approaches to ensure the engagement of all members of society, including women and men, girls and boys, to encourage peaceful living by all community members. SASA! is used to mobilize the entire community across the ecological model. Target beneficiaries include men and boys, women and girls, in and out of school, youth, refugee leaders, local government, religious and cultural leaders and institutions, public and private sector institutions, and the media. Targeted, coordinated and mutually enforcing messages and engagements are shared to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours to encourage people to exercise their rights, including the right to be free from violence and access SRHR. Based on the SASA! model, programming has been divided into four stages (Start, Awareness, Support, Action), with unique messaging and interventions at each stage. The programme regularly monitors community knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs through Rapid Assessment Surveys and Assessment Dialogues in order to determine when to advance to the next stage.</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>Its objective is to mobilize the entire community with coordinated and mutually enforcing messages and engagements to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and the exercise of their rights, including the right to be free from violence and access SRHR.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>UGANET and CDFU successfully completed the SASA! Together Start Phase. Its main aim is to foster personal reflection about power and nurture power within individuals. VAW is now a public agenda item, and people are reaching out to one another to talk about alternatives to violence in resolving marital conflicts. The community activist leaders and service providers in the districts where SASA! is implemented have noted an increase in the number of reported cases because people are now recognizing violence, condemning it and holding perpetrators accountable.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p><b>SASA is an innovative practice that acts as a catalyst for:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Utilizing creative and fun materials like posters, comics, games, and dramas to engage people spontaneously during their day-to-day activities or stimulate discussions and dialogues with organized groups.</li> <li>ii. Engaging men and boys through targeted dialogues in locations that men and boys frequent and modifying popular local games to address issues of power, violence, and gender equity.</li> <li>iii. Engaging existing formal and informal groups, including local leaders, health workers, faith-based, cultural and religious organizations, police, prosecutors, parasocial workers, private sector, or peer groups with tailored materials, messages and training to raise awareness, strengthen skills, and inspire action to prevent and respond to VAWG/HP and support SRHR.</li> </ol>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. Organizing phase-specific public events (for example, community fairs, dramas or films during the awareness phase) to learn more about preventing VAWG and SRHR, show support for survivors (for example, a survivor vigil during the support phase), or take action (a march during the action phase).</li> <li>v. Providing training, mentorship, and technical support to local government personnel (including social welfare officers, LCs, parasocial workers and unpaid SASA! 'community activists' to enable them to understand and utilize the SASA! approach; analyse and explore connections between power, VAWG/HP, HIV/AIDS, and SRHR, personally and within the community; and create policies and practices that encourage and sustain positive norm change.</li> <li>vi. Utilizing media, including radio, newspapers, and social media, to amplify the SASA! phase-specific messages.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>Due to COVID-19 lockdown restrictions, communities were not able to meet physically to participate in SASA! activities. The Spotlight Initiative adapted training modules for online audiences, and so this allowed UN Women to undertake three online trainings, including the SASA! awareness phase training. Raising Voices adapted its five-day in-person training to a two-hour daily four-week training for implementing partners, namely CDFU and UGANET.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>A total of 918 (452 female and 466 male) community activists, including community leaders, had their skills enhanced through mentorship, online study and field visits. These were conducted to enable continuous engagement with the community members on the benefits of balancing power between women and men. Multimedia campaigns, including the CDFU 'Make Happiness and not Violence campaign', were aired to influence mindset change and practices towards reducing violence against women and girls. These campaigns reached out to more than an estimated 29,210,513 listeners and or viewers. (17,955,167 M: 11,255,346 F) according to the Ipsos and the census report (UBOS). Mass media campaigns engaged religious and cultural leaders to promote messages that promote positive and gender-equitable practices.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>The Spotlight Initiative can build on the start and awareness stages of the model and build up to the support and action stages with unique messaging and appropriate interventions for the advanced stages. There may be a delay in the awareness stage due to the negative impact on community outreach occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic. a rapid assessment survey and assessment dialogue will be used to assess the current stage of community knowledge, attitudes and beliefs to re-inform the programme for Phase 2.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b></p>	



<p><i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> Evelyn Letiyo, Programme Specialist Ending Violence against Women UN Women  <b>Phone:</b> +256 772 866 778/+256 752 866 778  <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:evelyn.letiyo@unwomen.org">evelyn.letiyo@unwomen.org</a></p>
<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Roll-Out of SASA! methodology in refugee settlements</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p>SASA! approach in the refugee settlements for creating awareness against gender-based violence has been a good practice. It is implemented in all locations, and the results have been positive as community activists from within the community play a vital role in creating awareness. SASA! has four phases: start, awareness, support, and action. It meaningfully engages community volunteers known as community activists to create and enhance awareness of GBV. This is used for the Spotlight Initiative’s Pillar 3 (prevention/ norms change). SASA! is ongoing in all four locations (Rhino, Imvepi (Terego District) and Kyaka refugee settlements (Kyegegwa District) and Kampala), where UNHCR and partners are implementing Spotlight. This activity is also linked with Pillar 3 and has been completed for Phase I. Due to its positive outcome, similar activity has been planned for Phase II in 2022.</p>

<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The overall goal of SASA! is to support the prevention of gender-based violence. SASA! helps create awareness of GBV through community activists. SASA! methodology helps to bring overall awareness about GBV and VAC. It also helps to bring awareness to the reporting mechanisms so that the incidents of GBV and VAC can be safely reported for redress.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Refugee communities living in the settlements are the main beneficiaries. Refugee women, girls, men and boys are all targeted by SASA! as it mainly focuses on enhancing awareness among all groups of communities. It is not sustainable to combat GBV and VAC by engaging only women and girls; men and boys, too, can play a supportive role if they understand the gender norms and power inequality rooted in the communities. Both gender norms and unequal power relations are the root causes of gender-based violence. SASA! therefore strives to engage all community members in combating the vice. Community members, including community leaders, as well as community-based organizations, partner organizations (both implementing and operational partners) and government counterparts such as the Office of the Prime Minister, among others, were consulted and engaged. Their involvement helped identify community activists/ volunteers for SASA!</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The SASA! approach in the refugee settlements for creating awareness against GBV has been a good practice. It is a successful experience that has been tested and validated in the broad sense, has been repeated and deserves to be shared so that more people can adopt it. The SASA! Approach has proven to be effective, and there is adequate documentation of experiences from the field (different settings) to justify it as a good practice. The SASA! methodology seeks to redress the gender power imbalance and promote positive behavioural and attitudinal change to prevent GBV and HIV/AIDS. SASA! was developed by the non-governmental organization (NGO) Raising Voices and was first implemented in 2008 in four communities in Kampala as a randomized control trial. The study found fundamental attitudinal change, with a marked reduction in the acceptance of physical intimate partner violence (76 per cent SASA! communities vs 26 per cent control communities) and increased acceptance that women can refuse sex (94 per cent SASA! communities vs 74 per cent control communities). The SASA! approach was introduced in the refugee context in Uganda in 2013 by the then-American Refugee Committee (now known as Alight). At the time, there was no systematic implementation of a tested approach for GBV prevention. It is now the most widely used community-based mobilization approach for GBV prevention in the refugee setting. The initial study of SASA! in Adjumani refugee settlements indicated that behavioural and attitudinal change requires between 44 and 48 months. SASA! draws heavily on two theoretical frameworks: the Ecological Model of Violence, which recognises the complex interplay of individual, relationship, community, and societal-level factors underpinning risks and root causes of GBV, and the Stages of Change Theory or the Transtheoretical Model of Change.</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>In SASA!, waning motivation among some community activists was witnessed as it requires commitment without remuneration. This was overcome by motivating activists with capacity-building opportunities such as training and providing basic material support such as stationery, branded items (t-shirts) and information, education and communication materials. This material support to community activists enhances their visibility in the community towards enhancing GBV awareness. The activists also were regularly met and mentored by the partner staff.</p>





<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>SASA! has contributed positively by seeking to redress the gender power imbalance and promote positive behavioural and attitudinal change to prevent GBV. It has contributed to the Pillar 3 (Prevention/Norms Change). A total of 26 persons (9 M:F 17) were trained, including UNHCR and partner staff from the settlements. The results contribute to a long-term impact on Pillar/Outcome 3 as communities are being meaningfully engaged.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>The implementation of SASA! is ongoing. The methodology has been adopted in all refugee settlements and will be cascaded beyond Spotlight's locations of implementation.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>Extending this practice is possible because it is also replicable in other locations. SASA! is being implemented in all refugee settlements, not just in the three settlements where Spotlight is implemented.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>SASA! has been made more sustainable by meaningfully engaging the community members and community-based structures. The community should recognise the direct benefits of such practices/activities and take ownership of ensuring their sustainability.</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The effectiveness of SASA! has been validated and documented from the different field locations where SASA! has been implemented and evaluated.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>Pauline Laker is one of the UNHCR's focal persons for the capacity building of partners on implementing SASA! in the refugee settlements. She has been trained by Raising Voices and has been providing training to other UNHCR and partner staff on SASA! She can be contacted via email: <a href="mailto:laker@unhcr.org">laker@unhcr.org</a>.</p>



<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>Innovation: Produce a film adaptation of one of the drama sketches included in SASA! Together</b>
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b>	UGANET mobilized additional resources to adapt the SASA! Together, drama sketches into film to broaden the reach through video shows that are accompanied by facilitated discussions with funds from The Wellspring Philanthropic Fund. This practice fits in the theory of Spotlight being a catalytic programme to generate more resources and increase innovations in EAW.
<b>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</b>	The goal of the activity was to complete the SASA! tools with additional videos. This came up as an innovation to increase the reach with SASA! messages, complement the tools that Community Activists have and ensure awareness raising can go on without the direct engagement of community activists. It also was a way to allow communities to engage at their own pace with the issues and allow people to rewatch the sketches on video over and over. Start and Awareness films were distributed and UGANET is currently working on synthesizing lessons learned from this experience. The Support film has been scripted and shot and is currently being edited and translated to be ready for distribution when UGANET transitions to the Support Phase.
<b>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</b>	UGANET has engaged <i>Peripheral Vision International (PVI)</i> to produce a film adaptation of one of the drama sketches included in SASA!, with complementary funding from the Wellspring Philanthropic Fund. They have worked with media houses in the districts of operation and have trained community activists on how to use this complementary tool. They plan to engage owners of bars and video places as one of the sustainability mechanisms to keep alive communication on VAW in public places beyond Spotlight implementation.
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</b>	This new initiative is a spin on the successes of the Spotlight Initiative. It was not included in the original plan and was developed as a tool for developing learning materials for reference and use in other settings and possibly countries. With this, we can say that Spotlight has contributed to the field of EAW by facilitating the development of additional tools for evidence-based approaches like SASA!



<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The process has just been completed, and from the films that have been produced, people who hitherto found it difficult to participate in SASA! sessions can now be reached, and there is consistent messaging across the different strategies.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>Future programming should plan for such development of materials from programme learning in a virtuous cycle of implementation monitoring and action research.</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for</i></p>	



<p><i>this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	
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<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Good practice: Livelihood Support to Women and GBV Survivors, a tool to realize social norm change and prevention of GBV.</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p>The Livelihood Support to Women and GBV Survivors Initiative is implemented under Pillar 3. UNDP piloted this intervention in 2020 to strengthen livelihoods for women in mining as a strategy to enable prevention and realize social norm change on GBV prevalence and response. The intervention was designed and piloted in four districts, Kasese, Tororo, Amudat and Kitgum, that host mining activities, as it was observed that women in mining experience limited or no service delivery regarding GBV prevention. This is exacerbated by the fact that women in mining, especially in the development minerals sector, despite their substantive numbers (44 per cent of miners), earn almost 60 per cent less than their male counterparts. Moreover, women's participation in livelihood activities is sub-optimal due to the nature and structure of mining operations that allocate most capital, leadership and decision-making roles to their male counterparts. This factor compounds women's vulnerability to GBV as it augments the cultural, community-wide attitude that women are non-productive assets in their communities. Therefore, the intervention was designed to strengthen and secure women's livelihoods in businesses such as mining to enable them to operate safely and efficiently. Activities included training in enterprise management, marketing and value addition, alternative skills, savings and GBV reporting mechanisms. Within the target communities, groups of women in mining were formed, formalized and provided with business startup kits, particularly the hairdressing trainees. Furthermore, all groups received personal protective equipment and hand tools to facilitate safe and efficient mining operations. This has resulted in a more resilient and secure livelihood experience for women as they can now earn incomes in both mining and alternative ventures. The beneficiaries are also able to manage business operations independently and ably since they have more skills in saving and financial management. Through the complimentary sensitization of communities hosting these mining groups, the women and children are better aware of preventing, reporting and managing GBV incidences. Through this approach, women previously exposed to GBV have a voice as a result of being empowered through skills acquisition and increased economic productivity.</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The approach of livelihood strengthening to realize social norm change and prevention of GBV demonstrates that women are productive assets in the community worthy of respect, protection, and support within GBV prevention mechanisms.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of</p>	<p>Women in socioeconomic activity and communities with high vulnerability and exposure to GBV were targeted. Local, business, and religious leaders, as well as the media, were engaged to first understand the Spotlight Initiative and their</p>



<p>the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>roles in the various interventions such as mobilization, service delivery, training and management of the GBV response mechanisms within those communities. UNDP worked through these implementing partners: Joy for Children Uganda, Karamoja Women Umbrella Organization (KAWUO), COSMESS Uganda, Private Sector Foundation Uganda, Ministry of Energy &amp; Mineral Development and Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The approach to women's economic empowerment through livelihood strengthening is innovative in that it focuses on addressing one of the critical factors that compound the vulnerability of women and children to GBV. By identifying and addressing this issue, complemented with community sensitization, this approach addresses the reality most women face, who cannot ably remove themselves from GBV situations due to their lack of economic resilience and awareness of community-based GBV response services. The approach also makes visible the unique realities of women in mining to technical service providers through the demonstration of the economic and productive value of their activities. This helps to catalyse social norm change and prevent GBV due to closer oversight and support of such largely neglected economic and societal groups.</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>There were a lot of expectations for material support from the programme, especially after identifying communities, which put a strain on available resources. Nonetheless, the intervention was able to provide training and business start-up kits during the first Phase. Support for women will continue in Phase II as more efforts to raise funds also support other sectors continues</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p><b>Below are the results from the intervention in each district.</b></p> <p><b>Amudat:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A total of 60 women small-scale artisanal miners were trained in business management, GBV prevention and response.</li> <li>ii. With the knowledge and skills gained from the training, three women mining associations initiated village savings and loan associations (VSLAs).</li> <li>iii. As a commitment to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, KAWUO, with support from Spotlight Initiative, trained male champions. The identification of male champions was done by women and technically guided by sub county community development officers and parish chiefs. A total of 60 male champions were identified and trained.</li> <li>iv. Three women-led associations were formed and inducted on their roles and responsibilities in EVAWG.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kasese and Tororo:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A total of 244 (2 M:242 F) cases of GBV were handled and managed in Kasese and Tororo districts.</li> <li>ii. In the two districts, 60 female GBV-survivor miners can earn from the skills provided, e.g., tailoring and hairdressing. This has enhanced their economic ability to contribute to household expenses, often a key factor in cases of violence against women.</li> </ul>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. COSMESS, a local NGO, provided 180 GBV-survivor miners with business capital to facilitate small-scale business operations in the districts of Kasese and Tororo through a revolving grant. This increased their income and savings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kitgum:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Risks of GBV and other HP in the mining sector were mitigated through engagement meetings with community members and leaders; dialogues to increase community awareness, engagement, participation and advocacy for the social protection of women, girls and their families; formation and training of Mining and Quarry Grievances Redress Committees to report and document cases of GBV and VAC and refer survivors to community and government services; radio talk shows to highlight best practices in protecting women and girls.</li> <li>ii. Strengthened and facilitated women's access to economic and livelihood support to prevent GBV in the mining communities. A rapid assessment of proximity factors of GBV, VAWG, and VAC in mining areas was conducted. The study indicated that mining communities in the district have high incidences of violence against women, girls and children, the majority of which occur in homes, bars and mining areas.</li> <li>iii. Strengthened coordination at all levels with specific reference to the mining sector; project review and learning meetings were held; referral pathways were strengthened, and child protection structures such as District and Sub County Orphan and Vulnerable Children Committees were supported to identify and respond to GBV and VAC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>The women's economic empowerment approach can be mainstreamed to address GBV in vulnerable communities.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>Very high, given resource availability.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>The women's economic empowerment approach can be sustained through the integration of target communities in the GBV and other service delivery efforts. This will provide continued outreach and mentorship of women in business and the communities to maintain the social safety net against GBV.</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Yes; beneficiary testimonies indicate a high appreciation of women's economic empowerment to address GBV. Expert validation would help refine the insights garnered so far and inform the development of a rigorous model to replicate this intervention. More funds are needed for this innovation to be sustainable.</p>



<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> Hope Kyarisima  <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:hope.kyarisima@undp.org">hope.kyarisima@undp.org</a></p>
<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Gender Equality Seal Certification Initiative for Private Sector Enterprises</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Gender Equality Seal (GES) for private enterprises is a collective effort by UNDP, the Government of Uganda, and Private Sector Foundation Uganda to establish and achieve standards for gender equality and women’s empowerment in the workplace. It provides companies with a mechanism to level the playing field for both women and men by promoting investment in systems that integrate gender equality into the work environment and business strategies.</li> <li>• Companies are required to meet the standards of the certification programme by undertaking a self-assessment, developing gender-sensitive capacities, adopting a gender equality policy, and executing an action plan of improvement to eliminate gender inequalities in the workplace.</li> <li>• After companies implement this set of measures and actions, certification is obtained upon verification of the results achieved and the degree of compliance with the standard’s requirements. A Gender Equality Seal is then awarded as a symbol that recognizes gender equality in the company.</li> <li>• The GES Certification Programme for private enterprises addresses Pillar II on Institutional strengthening.</li> <li>• The enrolment of companies in the Certification Programme started in April 2021 and is still ongoing, with enrolled companies expected to implement the programme for a period of between 8 to 12 months.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p><b>Objectives for Gender Equality Seal (GES) Certification Initiative for private sector enterprises are to:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Increase women’s role in decision-making positions.</li> <li>(2) Detect and eliminate gender-based pay gaps.</li> <li>(3) Develop and implement policies to improve work-life balance.</li> <li>(4) Increase women’s presence in occupational areas that are traditionally male-dominated.</li> </ol>

	<p>(5) Promote the use of inclusive and non-sexist communication internally and externally.</p> <p>(6) Promote zero tolerance for sexual harassment and gender-based violence in the workplace.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Private sector companies formally registered to conduct business in Uganda are eligible for the programme. The companies should have more than 20 employees. Leveraging on the strength of Private Sector Foundation Uganda as the apex body of the private sector in Uganda, we have tapped into its membership to convene sensitization workshops and engage the management of private sector companies. During the programme, companies are trained on the objectives and process of the GES certification, share knowledge on the concept of gender in business and build transformative partnerships to achieve gender equality in the workplace.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>In Uganda, the private sector employs more than 70 per cent of the working-age population; therefore, more companies adopting gender-responsive measures through the GES certification process create a larger transformative impact for women in the labour market. The GES is a comprehensive tool for addressing gender inequalities in workplaces, VAW and GBV through seven key dimensions of the standard of the certification programme - remuneration; professional development and promotion; work-life balance; communication, sexual harassment and GBV; and gender management system. This aims at developing a company strategy that incorporates gender equality as an integral part of good business practice. The GES tool provides companies with a mechanism through which they can monitor the effectiveness and inclusivity of their organizational policies, procedures, and culture regarding the treatment of both men and women in the workplace. The tool enables companies to translate policies into practice by ensuring that commitments made on paper are proactively practised, leading to a transformation of the organizational culture to offer equality in treatment and opportunities for both male and female employees. The GES for private enterprises has delivered promising results in Latin America and the Caribbean. Over 2000 companies have adopted the programme, transforming the world of work for women in relation to advocating for equal pay, dismantling barriers to the participation of women in certain sectors and encouraging zero tolerance for sexual harassment and gender-based violence in the workplace.</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>Buy-in from the management of the companies to implement the programme proved difficult. Progressing from the sensitization stage to commitment was time-consuming. However, showcasing the business case for adopting gender-responsive organizational practices led to positive engagement from the companies.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 24 companies will be awarded certificates of recognition for having completed the process of identifying gender inequalities within their structures and developing action plans to address these. The companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Have formulated gender equality policies to meet the needs of men and women in the workplace where these provisions were non-existent.</li> <li>(ii) Have integrated gender-responsive actions into existing company policies to address gender inequalities in the workplace.</li> <li>(iii) Are executing their action plans of an improvement to close gender gaps within the companies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<p>An additional 24 companies will be awarded certificates of recognition in May 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adoption and integration of company-wide policies and practices to prevent, detect and respond to GBV.</li> <li>● Increased awareness of mechanisms to prevent, detect and respond to GBV.</li> <li>● Women empowerment: companies putting in place measures for women to access top leadership positions and reduce gender pay gaps.</li> <li>● The training provided to companies (management and employees) during the certification process has enabled the private sector to acknowledge that workplaces do not operate in a gender-neutral space.</li> <li>● The organizational culture affects men and women differently; thus, it is important for companies to adopt measures that promote gender equality and women empowerment. Additionally, the GES certification process requires companies to conduct an organizational self-assessment to gauge their performance regarding the requirements of the standard of the GES. This process helps them identify the gender gaps within their structures and the causes of these gaps. An important finding/ recommendation of this exercise is that gender-responsive policies should be integrated into organizational structure and human resource management to curb persistent gender inequalities that exist within the work environment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>Yes, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increased popularization of the GES through media platforms.</li> <li>● Sensitizing more company executives on the importance of the GES certification programme.</li> <li>● Government buy-in legitimizes the GES by making it key for private sector companies.</li> <li>● Customizing the GES for micro, small and medium enterprises.</li> <li>● Training more GES advisors to support companies implementing the GES certification programme.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>Government intervention to lend legitimacy to the programme, making it mandatory for companies and public institutions to have the GES certification.</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice</p>	<p>Yes, private sector companies have expressed appreciation for the GES initiative to address gender inequalities in their companies, including helping them to address GBV issues. Also, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development applied some of the GES standards in the guidelines and checklist monitoring tool that was used to select 10 institutions that comply with practices that prevent and respond to GBV in workplaces. However, expert validation must be undertaken to provide lessons and recommendations to inform replicability and sustainability.</p>



<p>properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> Violet Nampiima  <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:violet.nampiima@undp.org">violet.nampiima@undp.org</a></p>

<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Innovation: Provision of lighting to prevent VAW/C</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p><b>Quality services:</b> From January-June 2020, 1,013 ( 43 M:970 F) SGBV incidents were reported from refugee settlements in Arua and Kyegegwa districts (Imvepi 244, Rhino 386 and Kyaka II 383). The majority of the reported cases were intimate partner violence, primarily physical, sexual, and psychosocial. With the extension of the countrywide lockdown and confinement policies, SGBV reported an increase in incidents in refugee settlements and Kampala District as partners and couples were confined to their shelters, exposing women and girls to further risks of abuse. The majority of the SGBV reported violence cases were linked to economic hardship, inadequate household livelihoods, and a 30 per cent reduction in food and cash rations, among others. It was realized that the absence of light at night contributed to abusers not being identified in some cases.</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The objective was to mainstream responsiveness to people’s security needs in refugee communities and reduce the vulnerabilities of women and girls by making settlements safe during the night.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all</p>	<p>Umeme Power Utility Company of Uganda.</p>





## Spotlight Initiative

relevant stakeholders were engaged.	
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The innovation extended beyond the physical issues around women and girls to assessing the risk factors in their environment, which in this case was the darkness at night and the opportunities that it provided for assault, especially of a sexual nature. Establishing safe environments, access to energy, and adequate lighting in off-grid areas goes a long way in ensuring that refugees feel safe and secure as they go about their lives in the refugee settlements. The lighting up of refugee settlements with solar power has significantly contributed to this as a key good practice of mainstreaming SGBV response in other sectors, as this was undertaken through the energy sector.</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>None reported.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>Community solar street lighting was installed with the full participation of the community. The community has maintained and safeguarded the lighting, which has enhanced security. Lighting interventions led to improved safety and reduced SGBV risks with additional benefits for livelihoods as women could stay out longer and feel safer while taking part in livelihood activities. Improved social interaction and education were reported, as well as some students using solar lighting for their evening studies.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>The standardization of power supply to all refugee settlements will be incorporated into the activities of the joint work plan for 2021-2025.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>The standardization of power supply to all refugee settlements will be incorporated into the activities of the joint work plan for 2021-2025</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>The standardization of power supply to all refugee settlements will be incorporated into the activities of the joint work plan for 2021-2025</p>



## Spotlight Initiative

<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Spotlight (and other donors) supported trend analysis for the first half of the year on SGBV cases by settlement. The analysis showed a significant increase in cases from April to June in most refugee districts following the COVID-19 restrictions. Concerns of teenage pregnancies and intimate partner violence triggered by poverty and hunger were raised. A strategy to address the key emerging concerns was collectively developed by UNHCR, UNFPA and SGBV partners working in refugee settlements to better understand this situation and put in place corrective measures.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> Perez Malinzi  <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:malinzi@unhcr.org">malinzi@unhcr.org</a></p>
<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Installation of solar streetlights to prevent GBV in refugee settlements.</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p>Installation of solar streetlights in the refugee settlements (Rhino, Imvepi and Kyaka II) has been a promising practice. A total of 103 solar streetlight installations (35 in Kyaka II and 68 both in Rhino and Imvepi) were completed in the first half of 2021. This activity is also linked with Pillar 3 and has been completed for Phase I. Due to its positive outcome, similar activity has been planned for Phase II in 2022.</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The overall goal of the installation of solar streetlights was to support the prevention of gender-based violence. The solar streetlights support women and girls' security at night. Most of the reported GBV incidents occur in dark places during the night, and solar streetlights help reduce such incidents.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of</p>	<p>Refugee communities living in the settlements are the main beneficiaries. These include women and girls who are more at risk of being attacked at night. Community members, including community leaders, as well as community-based</p>



## Spotlight Initiative

<p>the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>organizations, partner organizations (both implementing and operational partners) and government counterparts such as the Office of the Prime Minister, among others, were consulted and engaged before the installation of the lights. Their involvement helped identify suitable locations for installing the solar lights.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>The installation of solar streetlights in the refugee settlements (Rhino, Imvepi and Kyaka II) has generated quantitative data showing positive outcomes over time.</p>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>There were cases of vandalization of some solar streetlights in Kyaka II, which led to community engagement through sensitization meetings to take ownership and responsibility for protecting the streetlights from theft or vandalism, which reduced the incidence of the same. Likewise, some lights were reportedly faulty in Rhino and Imvepi and were replaced.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>Solar streetlights have contributed positively by seeking to redress the gender power imbalance and promote positive behavioural and attitudinal change to prevent GBV. This practice contributes to Pillar 3 (prevention/norms change). In 2021, 103 solar streetlights (35 in Kyaka &amp; 68 in Rhino/Imvepi) were installed. The results contribute to a long-term impact on Pillar/Outcome 3 as communities are being meaningfully engaged.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>Solar streetlights can also be adopted in other settlements if additional resources are available from other funding sources.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>The possibility of extending this activity is high as it is replicable in other locations, too. Solar streetlights can be replicated in other locations of the Spotlight Initiative settlements as well as other settlements if additional resources are available from other funding sources.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>Solar streetlights can be more sustainable by meaningfully engaging community members and community-based structures. An accountability framework should be developed, discussed and adopted with and by the detailing who should be responsible/ accountable for the streetlights. The communities should also update the partner focal person on the status of the lights. Regular patrolling by the police and community groups should be encouraged to reduce the likelihood and incidence of lights being stolen or vandalized.</p>



<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> Pauline Laker  <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:laker@unhcr.org">laker@unhcr.org</a></p>
<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Multi-sectoral approach to enhancing access to justice for victims of VAWG</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p>The multi-sectoral approach is underpinned by the fact that access to justice is a chain, and each step/ person is a strong factor in the next link. Under this approach, the justice actors (police officers, prosecutors and judicial officers) work together to manage VAWG cases effectively. It essentially entails prosecutor-led investigations, the adoption of a victim-centred investigation, and the prosecution and adjudication of GBV cases. Furthermore, the approach is a cross-sectoral response, given the broad impact of GBV. The practice falls under Pillar 4 and is an ongoing activity since it entails training the justice actors, medical officers and probation officers on the approach. The approach started with the development of a Cross-Sectoral Handbook for Victim-Centred Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of GBV Cases. This was followed by a training of trainers (ToT) that was conceptualized to build a team to roll out the training. The ToT on Multi-sectoral Institutional Strengthening of the Justice, Law and Order Sector to SGBV utilized the handbook to train participants on victim-centred investigation, prosecution and adjudication of GBV cases. The ToT targeted 44 trainers (13 M:31 F) comprising prosecutors, police surgeons and forensics, judicial officers and probation officers. The handbook and training manual were officially launched during 16 Days of Activism in December 2021. To date, 100 (72 M:28 F) justice, law and order sector actors, medical officers, and probation officers have demonstrated improved knowledge and skill in effectively managing VAWG cases since the training.</p>



<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p><b>The goals of the activity were:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To guide the investigation and prosecution of GBV crimes in Uganda from a gender-sensitive, victim-centred and trauma-informed perspective.</li> <li>ii. To lay a foundation for sectoral standards in the effective management of GBV cases. This invariably means the institutionalization of these standards in different settings, not only through training but by utilizing them as institutional checklists for performance assessments of the individual institutions.</li> <li>iii. To nurture certainty, confidence and a culture of accountability in the justice system.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The activity targeted an array of stakeholders, including prosecutors, police, judicial officers, members of the Uganda People’s Defence Forces (UPDF), healthcare workers, women’s human rights defenders and indeed, survivors of violence themselves. The Uganda Police Force, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the judiciary, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the UPDF were involved in the development of the handbook. This was critical in ensuring collaboration among these key players, ownership and accountability throughout the entire process, from investigation to prosecution and adjudication. The ultimate beneficiaries are women and girls seeking justice and accessing legal services in relation to sexual and gender-based violence crimes.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p><b>The multi-sectoral approach is a good practice for the following reasons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Gives an opportunity for all stakeholders to appreciate the challenges in enhancing access to justice for victims of VAWG and to develop localized workable solutions. For example, though not all health facilities have a designated GBV desk, with the adoption of the multi-sectoral approach, stakeholders can agree on a day the medical officer will dedicate to the medical examination of EVAWG victims. The police officer and the prosecutor will ensure that victims are referred to the medical officer on the specified day. This lessens the anxiety of the victim and prevents long waiting periods.</li> <li>● This approach provides an opportunity for each stakeholder to appreciate the expectations of their colleagues. For example, the prosecutors have used this approach to explain to the medical officers the evidential value of the medical form to fill it properly.</li> <li>● It has enabled the justice system to provide comprehensive services to victims, and the importance of not working in a silo since access to justice is a chain. The approach has also demonstrated the need for teamwork, which enables each stakeholder to play their role.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p><b>There are three main challenges to the implementation of the multi-sectoral approach.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Working with resource-constrained institutions breaks the chain of access to justice, meaning that the justice actors cannot discharge their roles effectively. This was mitigated by sourcing funding from other bodies such as UN Women.</li> <li>● Cultural attitudes among service providers negatively influence their interactions with the survivors, exacerbated by limited skills and corruption. Justice actors have been trained on how biases, stereotypes and misconceptions can affect the application of the law. These training modules are in both the handbook and training manual.</li> </ul>





## Spotlight Initiative

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lack of a clear government referral pathway works against efforts to provide comprehensive services for survivors, though justice actors mapped several service providers within their regions to whom victims can be referred.</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Reduction in case backlog in the circuits where this practice has been adopted. This is because the stakeholders work together to identify viable cases, followed by cause listing. The practice has also improved communication, coordination and cooperation among the stakeholders. The practice has led to a reduction of impunity where the community is aware that punitive action is dispensed by judicial officers. This has acted as a deterrent to potential perpetrators.
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	
<b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i>	The training manual is housed in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and as a matter of practice, the training on sexual and gender-based violence engages all justice actors, which allows the practice to be sustainable.
<b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	Yes, and the VAWG survivors have particularly appreciated the victim-centred approaches and processes that have enabled them to give evidence in court and led to the conviction of the perpetrators.
<b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i>	



<b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b>	<b>Best Practice: National Campaign on Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls theme ‘Protect the Girl, Save the Nation’</b>
<b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b>	<p>The design of a high-level campaign with a national multi-sectoral work plan to achieve its objectives to counter the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Uganda, like the rest of the world, was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The lockdown situation to prevent the spread of COVID-19 negatively impacted lives, leading to increased vulnerability, especially for girls and women, to all forms of violence and harmful practices.</p>
<b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?	<p>The main objective of the campaign was to increase the capacity of different duty bearers and institutions to intervene in the prevention of violence against women and girls with a focus on teenage pregnancy, defilement and child marriage, provision of protection to teenage pregnant girls and teenage mothers, and provision of social protection and services to the babies of teenage mothers.</p>
<b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	<p>In response, high-level advocacy and wide multisectoral stakeholder dialogues were initiated based on the realization that only high-level national, collective, and cross-sectoral actions that bring together all stakeholders can help address the challenges that women and children of Uganda, especially girls, are facing. This recognition led to the launch of a national campaign with the theme ‘Protect the Girl, save the Nation’, spearheaded by the Ministry of Education and Sports, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Health and the Offices of the First Lady, the Vice President and the Prime Minister.</p>
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	<p>The campaign built on the lobbying of women at the highest levels of executive and policy leadership and using their buy-in to raise the profile of the issue while garnering a sense of urgency among all stakeholders to act on the campaign objectives.</p>



<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>With several other campaigns on similar themes, it required effort to bring stakeholders to rally on a specific sub-theme of teenage pregnancy and the immediate ramifications on girl child education, health and livelihood prospects. This was overcome by obtaining the participation of and inputs from all the RUNOs participating in the various configurations of joint programmes on GBV.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scaled-up interventions on the prevention of violence against women and girls with a focus on adolescent pregnancies and child marriages resulting in increased awareness of the public and all duty-bearers about laws and policies on the rights of women and children, risks of sexual violence, i.e. defilement, child marriages, STDs, HIV/AIDS, violation of girls' rights, and teenage pregnancies.</li> <li>• There is strengthened national, district and sub county coordination to effectively implement multisectoral interventions that address violence against women and girls with a focus on teenage pregnancy and child marriage.</li> <li>• Evidence generation and knowledge management as a key component of the national campaign is contributing to publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and harmful practices) at the country level as well as routine collection and publication of key types of administrative data on violence against women and girls, exploitation, and abuse of children, disaggregated by age and sex.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>The sustainability lies in the momentum created and leadership at the First Lady level, where other longer-term programmes are expected to incorporate the strategies and interventions.</p>
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice</p>	<p>The campaign increased the public's awareness and created multisectoral collaboration and actions for addressing teenage pregnancy, defilement, and child marriage. Messages were aired on radio in 13 languages via 25 stations, in six languages across six TV stations, and through social media and interpersonal channels, reaching 7,643,858 people.</p>



<p>properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p><b>Human interest stories and related materials:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Teenagers pledge to abstain from sex to prevent pregnancies, school dropouts in Busoga sub-region   UNICEF Uganda.</li> <li>2. Ray of Hope as top women leaders champion campaign against teenage pregnancy and child marriage   UNFPA Uganda.</li> <li>3. Posters.</li> </ol>

<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Best Practice: The automation and update of VAWG data collection tools for Uganda Police Force, Judiciary and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.</b></p>
<p><b>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</b></p>	<p>The automation and update of VAWG data collection tools for the Uganda Police Force, Judiciary and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.</p>
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>Improve data quality and promote access and use of real-time data from the target sectors.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Uganda Police Force, Judiciary and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.</p>



relevant stakeholders were engaged.	
<b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The automation and use of digital platforms and systems to replace paper-based filing made it faster to find/access data and had a lower risk of data loss.
<b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b>	
<b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	There is increased collaboration with UBOS; for example, the Judiciary collaborated with UBOS directly to support training and capacity building of their staff on data management.
<b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i>	Uganda has been included in the VAW Administrative Data Global Technical Guidance initiative by HQ.
<b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i>	A Business Case on VAWG Administrative data development that has underpinned capacity building and advocacy processes as well as benchmarking by other countries was developed. <sup>4</sup>
<b>Sustainable</b>	The UPF, Judiciary and ODPP data management personnel continue to roll out the tools, digitalize the tools and apply the technical capacity acquired to generate better data.

<sup>4</sup> Our work on strengthening administrative data management in the Justice, Law and Order Sector especially in the Judiciary, Uganda Police Force and Office of the Directorate of the Public Prosecution informed the development.





## Spotlight Initiative

<p><i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	
<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>Uganda has made presentations and shared best practices, hence increasing awareness at various forums, including regional webinars by ESARO, Africa Gender Statistics Group, VAWG capacity building initiative by UNECA, and HQ.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	

<p><b>Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice</b></p>	<p><b>Good Practice: Institutionalization of VAW/VAC/HP and promotion of GBV curriculum in pre-service training institutions - Uganda Management Institute, Civil Service College, and Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development</b></p> <p><b>Pillar 2-Strengthened Institutions.</b></p>
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**Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)**

In 2019, the Spotlight Initiative aimed to increase the capacity of government authorities in mainstream GBV response in planning and budgeting processes. This was in response to a capacity assessment study that found a shortage of knowledge and skills among officials in the selected MDAs and DLGs in terms of mainstreaming GBV response in sector plans and budgets.

The Ministry of Public Service conducted a capacity-building intervention, part of which it engaged pre-service and in-service training institutes to operationalize the curriculum on mainstreaming GBV response in planning and budgeting procedures. Uganda Management Institute, Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development, and Civil Service College of Uganda were the training institutions involved in mainstreaming the GBV curriculum in the institutions. This was put into effect in 2021-2022.

**The Good Practice**

The three training institutions have adopted and operationalized the GBV response curriculum in their training programmes as follows:

- i. The Uganda Management Institute adopted the training curriculum and incorporated GBV modules into all seven master's degree programmes, four diploma Courses, and certificate programmes. So far, 6,930 participants have been enrolled on programmes with GBV modules (2,000 in the academic year 2021-2022 and 4,930 in 2022-2023). Out of these, 41 per cent (2,850) of the students have already graduated.
- ii. The Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development integrated GBV response modules into one certificate course and four diploma courses (Diploma in Public Administration and Management, Diploma in Community Health Management, Diploma in Social Work and Social Administration, and Diploma in Counselling and Guidance). As a result, a total of 1,082 (473 M:609 F) students have enrolled for courses that integrated GBV response in academic years 2020/2021 and 2021/2022.
- iii. At Civil Service College, an e-course on GBV responsive planning and budgeting was developed and enrolled 143 participants with a completion of 90 (71 M:19 F). Over 130 (86 M:47 F) completed the physical training. Furthermore, the College has included GBV modules in government orientation programmes such as Orientation courses for public servants, performance development, strategic leadership, and mindset change courses, reaching 1,123 male and 782 female officials.



	
<p><b>Objective of the practice:</b> What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The main objective of the practice was to enhance the knowledge and skills of public service officials in GBV prevention and response.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved:</b> Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>The primary target audience consists of public servants from ministries, departments, and agencies, as well as district and local government officials. However, other learners who are not employed by MDAs or DLGs have undertaken various courses at the Uganda Management Institute and Nsamizi. This has increased awareness and knowledge of GBV prevention and response in other non-government institutions, especially Civil Society and Private Sector spaces.</p> <p>By operationalizing the GBV response modules in training programmes of the training institutions, the target participants gained knowledge on GBV response responsive planning and budgeting. This is exemplified by the changes observed during implementation.</p>

	<p>The Ministry of Public Service and the numerous training institutes mobilized people by distributing advertisements (newspaper, online, and physical posters) about the courses. Workshops with senior officials were also organised to raise awareness of the courses and gain buy-in.</p>
<p><b>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?</b> Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>This is an excellent practice because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. By incorporating and customizing GBV responsive planning and budgeting as modules in the Institutions' training programmes/courses, all participants who register for various courses are also experienced in mainstreaming GBV responsive programming.</li> <li>ii. The holistic approach and implementation of the curriculum have ensured the continuity of Spotlight's capacity-building plan, which has been embraced by the training institutes. This will continue even after Spotlight has been closed. This increases the sustainability of capacity-building operations.</li> <li>iii. The adoption of digital innovations, through the establishment of the e-course, supported by a Multi-Media Centre at Civil Service College, facilitated the continuity of the capacity-building programme, especially during lockdown. Additionally, practice enables public officials to undertake the course remotely and reduce financial costs to potential learners and the institutions if the training were conducted under a face-to-face training model. So far, 88 participants have been trained.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</b></p>	<p>The development and adoption of the curriculum required constant consultations with stakeholders. While this secured buy-in, it also caused delays in the operationalization of the curriculum.</p> <p>To fast-track the process, the Ministry of Public Service facilitated focused consultations and training with Senior Management and technical staff of the institutions. This secured buy-in and facilitated the quick adoption of the curriculum.</p>
<p><b>Outputs and Impact:</b> What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>The trained public officials reported increased awareness of GBV prevention and response through the acquisition of skills in planning and budgeting for GBV response. Nsamizi has trained a total of 473 males and 609 females. Uganda Management Institute has reached 6,930 participants, while the Civil Service College of Uganda e-course participants are 90. Through the integration of the GBV modules in the government induction programmes, the practice has reached 1,123 male and 782 female new public officials recruited in the past year.</p>



## Spotlight Initiative

	<p>The skills gained by public officials have a long-term impact on GBV response in Spotlight districts, and this has contributed to increased integration of GBV preventive and response activities in plans and budgets. Capacity-building efforts, for example, contributed to the development of local government GBV action plans and the integration of GBV-responsive activities in district development plans.</p>
<p><b>Adaptable (Optional)</b> <i>In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</i></p>	<p>This practice has already been adapted through comprehensive integration into all the other training programmes. The work required is to continue promoting awareness of the courses within and outside the institution.</p>
<p><b>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)</b> <i>What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</i></p>	<p>The acceptance and implementation of the GBV curriculum in training institutions demonstrate clearly how capacity-building interventions may be scaled up. The champion institutions can be used to mobilise others to adopt the curriculum. The same model can be used to implement other capacity-building programmes.</p> <p>The championing institution, in this case, Uganda's Ministry of Public Service, assumes a critical role in coordinating other participating institutions. In addition, it engages its internal structures and systems to ensure institutionalization of the practice. For instance, the development of a circular requiring all government personnel to get training and mentoring in GBV responsive planning and budgeting.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable</b> <i>What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</i></p>	<p>As detailed above, sustainability is being enhanced through the operationalization of the curriculum in the training institutions.</p> <p>To further sustain efforts, the following can be done: i) Scale up the GBV course in all remaining academic courses with the active participation of the Ministry of Public Service, and ii) Continuous engagement of senior leadership will increase institutional ownership of interventions.</p>





## Spotlight Initiative

<p><b>Validated (for a good practice only):</b> Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The tracer study commissioned by the Ministry of Public Service validated the practice. The tracer study further revealed that capacity building addressed the gap of lack of knowledge and skills in GBV prevention and response in planning and budgeting processes.</p>
<p><b>Additional details and contact information:</b> Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? <i>Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.</i></p>	<p>Civil Service College: <b>Name:</b> Commissioner Savia Mugwanya <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:kibets@yahoo.com">kibets@yahoo.com</a> Moses Nasiyama: <a href="mailto:moses.nasiyama@gmail.com">moses.nasiyama@gmail.com</a>. UNDP: <a href="mailto:harriet.karusigarira@undp.org">harriet.karusigarira@undp.org</a>. Links: <a href="#">Minister of Public Service Hon. Muruli Mukasa with delegates at the launch of the Gender Based Violence (GBV) responsive planning and budgeting Online Self Paced Course at CSCU today – Ministry of Public Service.</a></p>



## **Section B: Knowledge Production (since the beginning of your programme)**

**A Knowledge Product converts uncaptured knowledge, experience, lessons learned and cutting-edge expertise on a specific topic or derived from implementation into a learner-oriented product.**

A learner-oriented product is structured in a practical way that allows the reader to clearly understand and retain the knowledge being provided. Knowledge Products play a key role in advancing the Initiative's [Knowledge Management Strategy](#) to document, analyse and disseminate knowledge, as well as capture lessons learned and innovative, promising and good practices. As such, a Knowledge Product can be understood as an **output and a key asset for the success of Spotlight Initiative.**

### **Types of Knowledge Products include the following:**

- Assessments
- Research Papers
- Reports
- Capacity Development Modules/Manuals
- Technical Guidance Notes
- Tools
- Infographics
- Magazines/Newsletters/ Brochures/Outreach and visibility materials
- Policy Briefs
- Strategic Plans and Frameworks
- Position Papers/Thematic Strategy Briefs
- Desk Review/Case Study
- Briefs/Factsheets

For more information, please refer to the Spotlight Initiative Knowledge Products Guidelines available [here](#).

**Please list all knowledge products developed by the Spotlight Initiative since the beginning of your programme.**



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Spotlight Initiative Uganda end of programme brochure	Brochure	The brochure provides an overview of successes, best practices and innovations (2018-2023).	2023	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Tracer study of capacities to mainstream GBV Response in plans and budgets	Assessment	The study highlights the impact of capacity building on GBV responsive planning and budgeting in influencing the GBV responsive planning and budgeting processes in MDAs and local governments.	2023	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Uganda Spotlight Initiative Local Resources Mobilization: Sharing Experiences, Insights and Strategies Used in Securing Funds for A Successor Programme	Briefs/ factsheets	Provide highlights of strategies pursued by the Spotlight Initiative Uganda Country Office to mobilize funds for the Successor programme, which will continue with the ground-breaking work of the Spotlight Initiative beyond 2023. The brief is to help other country offices replicate the approaches used as best practices in resource mobilization endeavours.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Colour of Happiness: Stories from the 'Make Happiness Not Violence' campaign		This was developed following the work of Spotlight Initiative IP, CDFU in Amudat District in addressing gender and social norms, attitudes and behaviours that fuel violence against women and girls, infringe on the enjoyment of their rights and promote gender inequality. The approaches used include community mobilization, education, sensitization, awareness raising and dialogues on GBV/VAC/SRHR. The guidance notes cover three objectives: 1) to help community members who have not yet made positive behavioural changes by providing motivation and insight, 2) to assist those	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
		who are currently attempting to change behaviour, and 3) to serve as a source of hope and support for those who have tried and have taken the decision to change but are still facing challenges.		
Gender perceptions dashboards focusing on GBV	Infographics	By using radio content analysis technology, public radio discussions on VAWG/VAC/SRHR issues are extracted, converted into text, and analysed, and reports are produced to provide real-time information on public perceptions of GBV. The dashboard gives real views of the public on issues of GBV/VAC/SRHR and is helpful to inform programming to address GBV/VAC and advance SRHR.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Uganda: Flow Monitoring Survey Dashboard Uganda - Kenya Border	Infographics	Provides a snapshot of the density of migration movements at four border points in two spotlight districts (Amudat and Tororo) situated on the border between Uganda and Kenya. The DTM provides reasons for migration, such as violence, economic opportunity, access to social services, environmental change, and natural disasters and is a critical tool for monitoring protection risks, including TiPs.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Interagency safety audit report: Urban GBV Programme	Assessment	Provide protection data and information on risks and barriers faced by women and girls, boys and men and their access to GBV response services, including recommendations to address the identified gaps.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
The Situation of and Impact of COVID-19 on School-Going Girls and Young Women in Uganda	Assessment	Provide an assessment of the situation and impact of COVID-19 on school-going girls and young women in Uganda. With a focus on the estimated prevalence of early marriages, drivers of early sexual activity, involvement of school-going girls in economic and learning activities and innovation to support girls' continued education.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
The Gender-Based Violence Responsive Planning and Budgeting Online Self-Paced Course	Capacity development modules	Online GBV course.	September 2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
The National Policy on Elimination of GBV in Uganda	Guidance note	This policy is meant to promote prevention, response and end impunity of gender-based violations in the country.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Local Government Compliance to Gender and Equity in FY 2020/21: A Case Study of 23 Local Governments and Municipalities	Assessment	Provides detailed information on budget allocation by 23 district local governments and municipalities to address gender concerns.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Kyaka II Refugee Settlement - GBV Referral Pathway	Infographics	A referral pathway developed in the context of refugee settlement to support survivors of GBV access to quality services - health, safety and security, psychosocial support and legal action.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>





Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
GBV Prevention and Response in the Community: A Simplified Handbook for Local Government/Local Council Courts	Capacity development modules	The simplified handbook is part of other tools developed by the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, and other stakeholders to support a well-integrated and coordinated multi-sectoral approach to preventing and responding to GBV. It helps local government and council courts strengthen efforts to eliminate GBV and promote gender equality.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Revised Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in School Settings in Uganda	Guidance note	Supports prevention and management of teenage pregnancy in school settings, with reference to the National School Health Policy and Sexuality Education Framework.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Ordinance Supplement No.3: The Local Governments (Arua District) (Alcohol Control) Ordinance, 2019	Other (Ordinance)	Regulates dealing in and consumption of alcohol, which was found to be one of the key drivers of GBV in the district.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Guidelines for the Implementation of the Roles and Responsibilities of the Senior Women and Senior Men Teachers in Uganda	Guidance note	Clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the senior women and senior men teachers towards learners in both primary and secondary schools.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Domestic Violence Data Entry Book – Tororo District Local Government	Tools	Captures particulars of GBV survivors, details of the offence/case and action taken in a highly summarized form.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Ker Kwaro Acholi (KKA): Some of the Acholi Cultural Practices	Other (Ordinance/Pronouncement)	Details updated/modified Acholi cultural practices to create an enabling environment for exercising and enforcing women's rights in the Acholi community.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Community-Based Volunteers Training Manual – Kasese District	Capacity Development Modules	Focuses on different forms of land law in Uganda, reducing the land disputes that most affect women and children.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Village Savings and Loan Association: Members Share Passbook	Tool	Records shares acquired by each member of the livelihood and economic empowerment programme.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
National Women's Council: Training Manual for Women Leaders	Capacity development modules	Trains leaders, including women councils and women local government councillors, in their roles and responsibilities to promote gender equality and women empowerment.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Pathway for Initial Care After Sexual Assault	Other (Flow diagram)	A flow diagram illustrating how the survivors/victims of sexual assault can get help – medical, psychosocial, safety and security.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Referral Pathways for GBV Cases	Infographic	Details how and where GBV survivors can get help, for instance, from traditional, religious and community leaders; local councils; police; courts; psychosocial service providers; and medical/health practitioners.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Health gender-responsive budget tracking and performance monitoring tools	Tool	Tracks budget allocation for gender response.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Harnessing Their Potential: The State of Disability in Uganda	Assessment	Details of the state of disability in Uganda and critical recommendations to address the gaps. This is to ensure inclusive participation in development programmes by everyone.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Ending Cross Border FGM: Third Regional Inter-Ministerial Cross-Border Meeting to End FGM	Position Paper/Thematic Strategy Brief	Provides key updates on trends, policies, and programmes to end FGM. Includes recommendations from five regional countries: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Somalia to eliminate FGM.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Volunteer Counselling and Testing Counsellor Interview Guide	Guidance note	The guide helps service providers discuss violence and HIV/AIDS with clients and assists clients who are experiencing or feeling at risk of violence and HIV to overcome their situation.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Forum for African Women Educationalists: Body Changes	Brochure	Details the body changes that boys and girls go through to help them exercise their SRHR and attain good sexual and reproductive health.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
You Can Stop Violence	Other (Poster)	Provides a key message on the need to share gender roles and responsibilities and family property. The poster contains a toll-free number for survivors or people at risk of GBV.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Tieng Adhola: Certificate of Marriage Ceremony	Other (Certificate)	Produced by Tieng Adhola cultural institution to recognize those who marry within positive cultural values, critical to averting risks of GBV.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
'What Would Her Pregnancy Mean to You;	Brochure	Highlights strategies to prevent unplanned pregnancy.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



## Spotlight Initiative

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Kyaka II SASA! Baseline Assessment Report June 2020	Assessment	Provides findings of baseline assessment on knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practices of communities on VAW and GBV prevention and response upon which future evaluation can be based.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Kyaka II Safety Audit Report August 2020	Assessment	Provides findings on the risks women and girls face in the refugee settlement and recommendations for development actors to address the risks identified.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Referral Pathway - Arua District Local Government	Infographic	Referral pathway for GBV cases customized to the district context, with well-mapped duty bearers that GBV survivors can contact for help and locations where specific support can be obtained - medical care, case management, psychosocial and community support, local council, police and court justice. It also provides a link to the national GBV toll-free helpline, SAUTI 116.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Referral Pathway - Terego District Local Government	Infographic	Referral pathway for GBV cases customized to the district context, with well-mapped duty bearers that GBV survivors can contact for help and locations where specific support can be obtained - medical care, case management, psychosocial and community support, local council, police and court justice. It also provides a link to the national GBV toll-free helpline, SAUTI 116.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
The She Voice	Newsletter	Documents how the economic empowerment programme transformed the lives of GBV survivors and other marginalized women.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Integration of Interventions for Prevention and Response to GBV and VAC in Government Planning and Budgeting	Capacity development modules	This manual is about integrating GBV prevention and response interventions in government plans and budgets. It is used to train and mentor technical staff in government ministries, departments, agencies and local governments to plan, budget and finance prevention and response to GBV.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Financing Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Uganda; A Case Study of 23 Ministries, Departments and Agencies and 18 Local Governments	Assessment	Provide an assessment of budget allocations for VAWG, HP, and SRHR for the identified sectors and districts for FY 2018/19 - FY 2020/21 and interventions implemented to combat VAWG and HP.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Kyegegwa District Referral Pathway for Gender-Based Violence Cases	Infographic	Referral pathway for GBV cases customized to the district context, with well-mapped duty bearers that GBV survivors can contact for help and locations where specific support can be obtained - medical care, case management, psychosocial and community support, local council, police and court justice. It also provides a link to the national GBV toll-free helpline, SAUTI 116.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Integration of Interventions for Prevention and Response to GBV and VAC in Government Planning and Budgeting	Capacity development modules	This manual is about integrating GBV prevention and response interventions in government plans and budgets. It is used to train and mentor technical staff in government ministries, departments, agencies and local governments to plan, budget and finance prevention and response to GBV.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>





## Spotlight Initiative

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Financing Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Uganda; A Case Study of 23 Ministries, Departments and Agencies and 18 Local Governments	Assessment	Provide an assessment of budget allocations for VAWG, HP, and SRHR for the identified sectors and districts for FY 2018/19 - FY 2020/21 and interventions implemented to combat VAWG and HP.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Beneficiaries and Institutional Assessment tool	Tool	Assesses beneficiaries of second-chance education (girls 15-24 years on the verge of or who have dropped out of school) and the institutions' readiness to offer training.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Training manual for men and women champions on security of tenure for women	Capacity development modules	IProvides a detailed understanding of human rights and gender, property and land rights laws.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Lugbara Kari Cultural Institution: Pronouncements on SGBV, SRH and HIV & AIDS	Other (Pronouncement)	Lists the positive cultural practices to be emulated by the community to reduce the risks of SGBV and HIV & AIDS.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Uganda Child Helpline Report	Other (Report)	Analyses data on child abuse received through the toll-free line 116 SAUTI to help prevent violence against children.	2011	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Monitoring and Evaluation Report: Advancing Women Council Capacity to Reduce All Forms of Violence Against Women and Girls	Assessment	The report tracks the trickle-down effects of training women leaders at national, district and village levels on VAWG, HPs, SGBV and sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as gender laws and policies.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Tororo District Local Government Development Plan: 2020/21 - 2024/25	Other (Plan)	Details priority interventions, including those related to gender mainstreaming into different sectors.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Tororo District Local Government: Protection of Children Ordinance	Other (Ordinance)	Provides for the enforcement and respect of children's rights, promotion and regulation of school-going children; control of school dropouts, prohibition of forced and early marriages, and banning the celebration of forced or early marriage.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
National SGBV Sub Working Group Business Continuity Plan: COVID-19 Risk in the Uganda Refugee Response	Other (Business Continuity Plan)	The plan outlines vital points to ensure that SGBV prevention and response services continue being provided to refugees in all settlements and the urban areas of Uganda in conformity with COVID-19 guidelines.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Curriculum for mainstreaming VAWG, VAC, SRHR and HP in pre and in-service training institutions	Capacity development modules	The curriculum aims to bridge the gaps in advancing a uniform approach to VAWG/HP/SRHR training and end-user awareness.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Tororo District Position Paper to Develop and Implement GBV and SRHR By-Laws on Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Prevention.	Position paper	Provides justification for the development and implementation of by-laws on GBV and SRHR, highlighting the gaps in the implementation of the national laws and how the proposed by-laws can bridge the gaps.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Kitgum District Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for GBV Response and Prevention	Guidance note	Based on a survivor-centred and multi-sectoral approach, the SOPs guide the implementation of GBV activities by partners in the district.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS COVID-19 Emergency Response Tool	Tool	The tool gathers information on human rights violations resulting from COVID-19 and the support provided. It is filled by paralegals, journalists/media, and community monitors.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
A strategy for building and strengthening women's movement in Uganda (2021 - 2025)	Guidance note	Still in draft form, the strategy is meant to coordinate women's movement across issue areas by strengthening national to local level linkages and is held together by a shared set of core values.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Human trafficking: One of the Worst Forms of Violence Against Women and Children in Uganda and Worldwide	Infographic	Illustrates what human trafficking is, the traffickers, potential victims and how it works and provides channels for reporting suspected cases through toll freelines: 116 and 0800 200 600.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Together, We Can End Child Trafficking	Infographic	Illustrates what child trafficking is and how to report suspected cases to local leaders, police, immigration offices, NGOs and security agencies using free lines 116 and 0800 200 600.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
National Report on Implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (+25)	Assessment	Provides an assessment of actions and measures undertaken by the government since 2014 to implement the Beijing Platform for Action strategic actions to address gender inequality.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
National Child Policy Implementation Plan	Guidance note	The action plan operationalizes the national child policy by specifying priority intervention areas and actions to be pursued by partners.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Fight Against Sex Trafficking	Infographic	Illustrates how sex trafficking occurs and the reporting channel to follow once it happens.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
National GBV Dashboard	Other (Dashboard)	Coordination dashboard for all actors in GBV prevention and response. Tracks and provides a snapshot of activities planned by different partners and the implementation progress.	2021	Not finalized. Rollout will take place during Spotlight 2.0 Joint Programme.
Spotlight Uganda Baseline Survey Report	Assessment	Provides assessment of the situation before major interventions upon which future evaluation is based by measuring the baseline values of key outcome indicators.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Financing GBV Prevention and Response Interventions in Uganda	Policy Brief	Examines the extent of financing for GBV prevention and response interventions in Uganda and provides policy recommendations for increasing funding to address GBV, emphasising health, judicial and social services, increasing staffing and enhancing capacity in the criminal justice system.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
The Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) Annual Performance Report 2020: Creating Vibrant and Active Citizenry for Prudent Finance Management	Other (report)	The report focused on financing for development, including gender concerns.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Position Paper on Gender and Equity Issues and Interventions for FY 2021/ 22	Position paper	Aims to increase awareness among planners and policymakers on how budgets and policies can be utilized to impact people's lives differently, especially women, to leave no one behind. It provides critical recommendations for the following sectors: agriculture, education, health, water and	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
		environment trade, industry and cooperative, works, accountability, ICT, energy and mineral development, justice, law and order sector, public administration, and land and housing.		
IEC materials on prevention and response to GBV	Capacity development modules	Highlights the forms, magnitude, and actions needed to prevent and respond to GBV, targeting officials of local governments and council courts.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Forum for African Women Educationalists Uganda Chapter: 2020 Annual Report	Other (report)	Details progress in the promotion of second-chance education for girls who were on the verge of or have dropped out of school so that they may become economically empowered and self-reliant.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Promoting Second Chance Education for Vulnerable and Marginalized Adolescent Girls and Young Women	Brochure	Highlights key outcomes from second-chance education to promote income security, decent work and economic autonomy.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
What can men and women in our community do to address the shame and stigma that women and girls who are not cut experience?' Adapted from SASA! Together	Brochure	Highlights key steps to be undertaken to prevent and respond to FGM.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
End Violence Against Women and Girls	Other (innovation app.)	An innovation (computer application) aimed at expanding access to legal aid services by marginalized women and girls.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>





Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Consolidating Gains and Harnessing Opportunities for Women in Uganda	Brochure	Highlights key strategies to organize and unify Ugandan women for peace, accountability, justice and self-development.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
How's Your Pregnancy? Danger Signs	Infographic	Highlights important signs and symptoms of unhealthy pregnancy and actions to remain safe.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Community Action to End Violence Against Children in and Around Schools – Rwenzori Sub Region	Other (Advocacy brief)	Highlights measures to be undertaken to promote safe school environments for children.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Local Council Courts Capacity Building	Fact sheet	Indicates the coverage of local council court members with capacity building on VAWG/HP case management and outlines the outcome of the training on beneficiaries.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Steps in Seeking Help for GBV Survivors	Infographic	Details how and where GBV survivors can obtain help, including a toll-free line: 0800 111 401 that survivors can call for support.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Survivors Lead the Way to Change	Fact sheet	Outlines how GBV survivors have been engaged through interventions to promote economic independence and the resulting outcomes.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
The Local Governments (Kasese District) Gender-Based Violence Ordinance, 2021	Other (ordinance)	Still in draft form, the ordinance aims at addressing the key drivers of GBV in the district through context-based prevention and response measures.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Five Year Local Action Plan on Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution (2021-2025)	Other (action plan)	Aims to guide the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 to prevent conflict and GBV in the district.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Responding to Domestic Violence: A Handbook for the Uganda Police Force (Revised Version)	Guidance note	Describes domestic violence, the suspects, manifestation, and the steps that police can undertake to address domestic violence.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Occupational Safety and Health Guidelines for Office Work Environment	Guidance note	Raises awareness among office workers and their clients about the risks associated with the nature of their work and how they can be mitigated, including a work environment that promotes women's participation.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2020	Other (Law)	Outlines the rights of persons with disabilities and structures to be put in place to support them.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Addressing the Unmet Health Needs of Survivors of Gender-Based Violence and Providing Vital Prosecution Support	Policy Brief	Highlights the magnitude of GBV in Uganda and key policy recommendations to address GBV.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
VAWG/C and Violence in Family Survey	Assessment	A national survey was conducted to estimate the prevalence of VAWG/C in families, including those experienced by older persons, to inform plans, policies, strategies and programmes on EAWG/C using up-to-date data.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
SASA! Rapid Baseline Assessment Survey for the Spotlight Initiative to EVAWG, SGBV, including HP in Uganda	Assessment	Provides baseline information and values for key variables/ indicators on VAWG/HP and SRHR in selected Spotlight districts: Amudat, Kasese and Tororo.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Tips on How to Use VAWG/C Prevention Ludo Game – SASA!	Guidance note	The game promotes debate on what the community can do to prevent VAW/C and create fairness in intimate relationships/families that are safer, healthier, and happier.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2021	Other (Bill)	The Bill provides for equal rights to ownership of family property.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Spotlight Uganda Annual Narrative Programme Report 01 January 2020 - 31 December 2020	Other (report)	Details annual achievements, challenges, innovations and best practices on Spotlight through the collective work of recipient UN organizations and implementing partners.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Spotlight Uganda Annual Narrative Programme Report 01 January 2019 - 31 December 2019	Other (report)	Details annual achievements, challenges, innovations and best practices on Spotlight through the collective work of recipient UN organizations and implementing partners.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
SGBV Management Protocol	Other (algorithm)	Outlines the steps SGBV survivors go through when they present for help at a health facility. These include medical examination, collection of forensic evidence, treatment and referral.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Training Manual for Training Health Workers on Prevention and Management of Sexual Gender-Based Violence And Sexual Violence Against Children	Capacity development modules	National standardized material for training nurses, midwives, medical officers, clinical medical officers and other relevant stakeholders involved in the prevention and management of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual violence against children for survivors/victims.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Impact Assessment Study on the National Multi-Media Campaign on Ending Violence Against Women and Children	Assessment	The impact assessment study is to yield information that will help to evidence any shifts in knowledge, attitudes, and practices among communities due to the exposure to media campaign messages to prevent violence against women and children.	Expected to be completed in February 2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Training Guide for Districts: Addressing Violence against Women and Children through Communication for Development	Capacity development modules	This training guide was developed as a capacity-building tool for relevant district stakeholders to use evidence to plan, design, implement and monitor the community for development interventions using formative research and applying social and behavioural change theories to end violence against women and children.	December 2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Training Manual for Training Health Workers on Prevention and Management of Sexual Gender-Based Violence And Sexual Violence Against Children	Capacity development modules	National standardized material for training nurses, midwives, medical officers, clinical medical officers and other relevant stakeholders involved in the prevention and management of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual violence against children for survivors/victims.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Coordination and Field Monitoring Visit Report	Other (report)	Presents findings from a participatory monitoring and evaluation activity that focused on the status of	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



## Spotlight Initiative

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
		implementation of the Spotlight programme (achievements, challenges and lessons learned) and priority interventions for Phase II.		
Spotlight Uganda Mid-Term Assessment Report	Assessment	Details findings on the Spotlight programme's effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and impact at mid-point implementation to inform better programming in the remaining period of the Initiative.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Guidelines and Checklist to Monitor Compliance/ Adherence of Set Standards for Prevention and Response to GBV, VAC, HP and Promoting SRHR in Workplaces	Tools	The tool seeks to set standards for preventing and responding to GBV, VAC, and HP and promoting SRHR in workplaces to increase productivity and create conducive working environments.	September 2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Effective Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Children	Capacity development modules	This is a multi-disciplinary training manual for justice, law and order actors (Uganda Police Force, Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Judiciary and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development), including social service providers.	August 2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
National GBV/VAC Multi-Sectoral COVID-19 Response Plan (2021-2024)	Policy Brief	Provides a comprehensive framework to guide the national response to increased cases of GBV/VAC during COVID-19 and strengthens a multi-sectoral response to such cases by coordinated, timely responses and mitigation.	July 2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>





Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
A compendium of support and response service providers for gender-based violence, sexual reproductive health rights and harmful practices	Other (directory)	Details GBV, SRHR and HP service providers in 20 districts, including the seven Spotlight districts, to facilitate referrals and linkages of individuals in need of support and response services.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Curriculum for a Training of Trainers on WorkPlace Initiatives to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Women	Capacity Development Modules	Provides resources for trainers and trainees from companies and private sector associations to acquire knowledge on effective practical initiatives to i) prevent and respond to GBV, VAW and sexual harassment at the workplace and in the marketplace and ii) implement corporate policies to prevent and respond to GBV, VAW and sexual harassment.	December 2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Gender Perceptions from Public Radios in Uganda	Tools	Real-time gender perceptions dashboard.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) Uganda: Flow Monitoring Survey Dashboard for Uganda and Uganda-Kenya Border	Briefs/ factsheets	Various dashboards with facts and information on cross-border tracking of trafficking in persons.	Sept-Dec 2020; Jan – April 2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009.	Tool	Seeks to prevent trafficking in persons. Spotlight Initiative supported the Ministry of Internal Affairs to have the draft Act printed and used. The printed copies were distributed to district and community leaders in Uganda.	November 2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Gender-Based Violence (YouTube video)	Tool	Created by GBV survivors, the video raises awareness of GBV and violence against women.	March 2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Bill to Ease Access to Justice by the Vulnerable (YouTube video)	Tool	The video provides information on the relevance of the National Legal Aid Bill in promoting free legal aid services to poor and vulnerable women and GBV survivors.	March 2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Women in Mining Under Karamoja: Women Umbrella Organization	Tool	This is a video recording of women GBV survivors sharing their experiences with GBV and the personal life changes arising out of the training and livelihood enhancement support from Spotlight Initiative.	March 2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Gender-Based Violence Toll-Free Line: Break the Silence and End Gender-Based Violence	Tool	The toll-free line was set up to provide free legal aid assistance to GBVs, particularly during the COVID-19 lockdowns.	August 2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
16 Mics Song: Violence on Lockdown	Tool	The song was composed to raise awareness of the rising cases of violence against women and girls and calls on the public to break the silence and put gender-based violence on lockdown.	2020/2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
16 Mics Songs CD	Tool	It is an album with 16 different songs and languages to raise awareness of violence against women and girls and change attitudes and behaviour to address this vice.	2020/2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
16 Mics Ending Gender Based Violence, Tukomye	Tool	This infographic booklet aims to draw awareness and change behaviour around the rising levels of	2020/21	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Okutulugunya Abakyala mu Uganda		violence against women and girls in Uganda, particularly during the COVID-19 lockdown.		
Circular Standing Instruction No.5 of 2021 Performance Management in the Public Services FY 2021/2022	Tool	The circular seeks to strengthen public sector management and administration by ensuring that public officials are fully responsible, accountable and responsive to citizens' needs.	July 2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Sexual Offences Bill 2019	Other (Bill)	The purpose of the Bill is to enact a specific law on sexual offences for the effectual prevention of sexual violence, to enhance the punishment of sexual offenders, to provide for the protection of victims during sexual offence trials, to provide for extraterritorial application of the law, to repeal some provisions of the Penal Code Act, Cap. 120 and for other related matters. The Parliament of Uganda passed the Bill on 3 May 2021, but the President did not assent to it. Further advocacy work is ongoing to secure the passage of the Bill into law.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Feminist Pocketbook	Fact sheet	Highlights the leading cause of VAWG as gender inequality or unequal power between women and men and recommends actions to address them.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
The National Legal Aid Bill 2020	Other (Bill)	The Bill seeks to provide free legal aid services and access to justice for marginalized and disadvantaged people who cannot meet the high costs of legal services. Some provisions of the Bill are being revised for re-tabling in Parliament for	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
		subsequent approval and enactment into law.		
The Impact of COVID-19 on Harmful Practices	Assessment	The study aimed at deepening understanding of how the COVID-19 pandemic impacts the risks and vulnerability of girls to harmful practices (child marriage and FGM) in selected districts and refugee communities. The assessment provides evidence for strategic programme direction, planning and implementation, as well as addresses critical knowledge gaps on the impact of COVID-19 on harmful practices.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Employment Amendment Bill, 2019	Other (Bill)	Presents an amendment to the Employment Act of 2006. Related to Spotlight, it seeks to strengthen sexual harassment policy so that workplaces are safe for women and ensure a conducive working environment for breastfeeding mothers to enhance their productivity. Parliament passed the Bill, but the President did not assent to it, requesting the revision of some clauses. Further advocacy by women's movements and others is underway to secure the passage of the Bill into law.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Cultural leaders toolkit	Tool	This toolkit is intended to guide cultural leaders to engage young people in interactive discussions on cultural resources (values, principles, practices and structures) that can help to deal with violence against women and girls in their communities	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Uganda Police Force_A Certificate Programme in	Capacity building module	Enhance the capacity of Uganda Police Officers to handle cases of GBV/VAC to improve the case	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Response to Violence Against Women and Children.		outcome along the justice chain.		
GBVIMS Dashboard Jan-Dec 2021	Infographic	Provides information on the incidence and forms of GBV that UNHCR monitors as a Spotlight RUNO in a humanitarian setting.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Local Government Compliance and Performance Inspection Manual	Manual	The manual helps to guide verification of adherence to established laws, regulations, guidelines, manuals and rules to ensure efficient and effective operations of Local Governments. This includes laws and policies on GBV.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Kyegegwa District GBV Response Plan	Guidance note	Details key outcomes to be achieved and the implementation strategies.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
EU-UN Spotlight Rapid Assessment Using U-Report Poll	Assessment	Rapid inquiry was conducted using U-Report to assess knowledge, attitudes and practices related to GBV prevention and response in Spotlight-supported districts.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
National guidelines for the provision of Psychosocial Support for Gender-Based Violence Victims/survivors	Guidance note	Provides minimum standards and procedures for duty bearers and service providers, both public and private, to provide appropriate psychosocial support to victims/survivors of GBV in Uganda.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>





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Pastoral Letter on GBV by Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU)	Guidance note	Developed with support by spotlight to IRCU, calls the faithful to end GBV and provide support to the survivors.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Gender and Equity Planning and Budgeting in Uganda - Training Curriculum	Capacity building module	Targets government technical staff at national and sub-national levels that are in charge of planning and budgeting for programmes to enhance the gender and equity compliance of the programmes.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Report of the stakeholder consultative and consensus meeting on the National Legal Aid Bill 2022	Report	Provides key recommendations made by stakeholders on the National Legal Aid Bill 2022 prior to its reintroduction in Parliament.	2022	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Data Quality Assessment of Existing GBV/HP Tools, Processes and Data Management Systems in Uganda	Assessment	The assessment report presents a review of the data collection registers/forms and procedures used to generate administrative data on GBV/HP. The report proposes the possible revisions that the MDAs would be required to incorporate into their systems to explore the feasibility of integrating, harmonizing and standardizing existing data collection tools.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>



## Spotlight Initiative

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
GBV Training Manual for Judicial Officers	Capacity building modules/manuals	This manual is designed to provide a comprehensive training programme on gender-based violence (GBV) for judicial officers. It covers laws that criminalize GBV and also provides sensitization to the nature, causes and consequences of GBV, raises awareness of those who are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims, and highlights ways in which judicial officers can take action to improve their response and the response of the justice system to the particular barriers, challenges and needs of GBV cases and victims.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Pastoral Letter on Small Size Family by Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	Guidance note	Calls for responsible parenthood - produce the number of children that the couples can cater for, aware of the limited world resources to cater for large families. Aims to promote sexual and reproductive health.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Pastoral Letter on Teenage Pregnancy by Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	Guidance note	The letter calls for concerted efforts by all members of society, including people with decision-making authority, to protect girls and bring to an end teenage pregnancy, which is known to disrupt the future of young girls.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Pastoral Letter on HIV Prevention by the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	Guidance note	This is a call to action to end HIV/AIDS as a public health threat. Noting that AIDS is still prevalent in Uganda and actions are needed to bring it to an end.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Pastoral Letter on Maternal Health by Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	Guidance note	The letter calls for the prevention of maternal deaths during childbirth.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Spotlight Uganda - Programme Pillar Brief - Pillar 1	Briefs	Provides an overview and expected results (Outputs and Outcomes) under Pillar 1 - laws and policies.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Spotlight Uganda - Programme Pillar Brief - Pillar 2	Briefs	Provides an overview and expected results (Outputs and Outcomes) under Pillar 2- strengthened institutions.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Spotlight Uganda - Programme Pillar Brief - Pillar 3	Briefs	Provides an overview and expected results (Outputs and Outcomes) under Pillar 3 - social norm change.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Spotlight Uganda - Programme Pillar Brief - Pillar 4	Briefs	Provides an overview and expected results (Outputs and Outcomes) under Pillar 4 - quality survivor services.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Spotlight Uganda - Programme Pillar Brief - Pillar 5	Briefs	Provides an overview and expected results (Outputs and Outcomes) under Pillar 5 - data capacity.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Spotlight Uganda - Programme Pillar Brief - Pillar 6	Briefs	Provides an overview and expected results (Outputs and Outcomes) under Pillar 6 - women's Movement building.	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Gulu University's Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy	Guidance note	Developed with fund contribution from Spotlight through UN WOMEN, the policy provides a framework to detect, prevent and/or address cases of sexual harassment as well as protect victims, with the ultimate goal of improving work and learning conditions, workforce productivity, retention and morale of staff and students.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Makerere University's Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy	Guidance note	Developed with fund contribution from Spotlight through UN WOMEN, the policy provides a framework to detect, prevent and/or address cases of sexual harassment as well as protect victims, with the ultimate goal of improving work and	2019	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
		learning conditions, workforce productivity, retention and morale of staff and students.		
National survey on Violence in Uganda _Qualitative report 2020	Assessment	A national-level survey that provides qualitative data on VAWG in the country - the causes, effects, prevention and response mechanisms. Data collection methods employed include focus group discussions and key informant interviews.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Report on Review of Uganda Police Violence Against Women & Girls Standard-Operating Procedures	Report	The report provides technical recommendations on changes to be made to strengthen the UPF SOPs on VAWC.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Plea Bargain Guidelines 2021	Guidance note	The guidelines streamline the procedures and processes to be followed by prosecutors during the plea bargain process and enhance the efficiency of the criminal justice system for the orderly, predictable, uniform, consistent and timely resolution of criminal matters.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Analysis of Uganda's Gender Equality Legal & Policy Landscape - Sexual and Gender-Based Violence,	Assessment	This report examines in detail the degree to which the Government of Uganda has met its international and regional treaty obligations with respect to the rights of women and girls.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>





Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Harmful Practices & Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights				
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence_SOP_Kyaka II Refugee Settlement	Guidance note	Provides SOPs in regard to prevention and response to SGBV in refugee settings. Spotlight, through UNHCR and implementing partners (DRC, IRC and ALIGHT), supports interventions to eliminate SGBV in settlements.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Report on the Training of SMEs under Uganda Small Scale Industries Association (USSIA) on Integration of Mechanisms to Prevent, Detect and Respond to Violence Against Women (VAW) and SGBV in the workplace	Report	The report provides key lessons and recommendations for consideration in strengthening GBV prevention and response at workplaces.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Disability mainstreaming toolkit_NUWODU_Simplified Version	Guidance note	Provides a source of information, learning guide or reference on disability and disability mainstreaming.	2021	<a href="#">Available here</a>



Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
Proximity factors on violence against women and children in mining areas of Kitgum District	Assessment	Provide baseline information on gender-based violence and violence against children for the project 'Addressing violence against Women and Girls in Mining areas of Kitgum District' to aid future evaluation of the impact of the project.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
GBV Trend Analysis Report from the National GBV Database	Report	Provides trends of GBV incidents for different forms of GBV to inform planning. The report is directly extracted from the National GBV Database, which aggregates data on GBV across the country, including Spotlight-supported districts.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
SASA Evaluation Report	Assessment	Provides findings by Spotlight IPs, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) which is supported through UNHCR on knowledge, attitudes, skills and behaviour towards SGBV, gender roles and norms, HIV-related behaviours and community responses to violence against women in Rhino and Imvepi refugee settlements.	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>
Promoting Women's and Girl's Rights: Is culture the missing link?	Assessment	The report highlights aspects of culture that provide for women's empowerment. And the need to explore the resourcefulness (and to take into account the limitations) of culture to address the widespread violence and other rights abuses currently faced by Ugandan	2020	<a href="#">Available here</a>



## Spotlight Initiative

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
		women and girls.		

## Annex F

### Spotlight Initiative

List of equipment / vehicles / remaining major supplies and its end-use upon completion of the Spotlight Initiative program

Programme: **UGANDA**



No. 1	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD
<b>In agency custody</b>					
	1 Motor vehicle- Toyota Land Cruiser Station Wagon Reg N:	UNDP	Internal Asset Register	1	\$ 30,286.66
<b>Transferred to Implementing Partners</b>					
	2 Stone crushers	UNDP	Internal Asset Register	8	\$ 42,458.43
	3 GBV Shelters	UNDP		2	\$ 152,277.00
	4 Day care Centre furnishing	UNDP		1	\$ 15,242.00
	5 Maize milling machine	UNDP		5	\$ 15,040.46
	6 Embroidery machine	UNDP		1	\$ 1,411.07
	7 Multimedia center	UNDP		1	\$ 25,195.36
	8 Sewing machines	UNDP		198	\$ 28,346.85
	Oven/ Powdered Groundnut motor machine/ Munyige				
	9 and Peanut butter machine/Ground nuts milling machine	UNDP		6	\$ 3,655.61
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 313,913.44</b>
	10 Think Pad Laptop Computers	UNRCO		4	\$ 6,400.00
	11 Office Furniture	UNRCO		5	\$ 10,252.00
	12 Banners and other visibility materials	UNRCO		0	\$ 58,702.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 75,354.00</b>
<b>Transferred to Kyaka II Settlement - Kyegegwa District</b>					
	13 Laptop Lenovo T14S	UNHCR (ALIGHT)	Internal Asset Register	3	\$ 3,465.00
	14 Infrastructure - GBV One Stop Center	UNHCR (ALIGHT)		1	\$ 10,921.08
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 14,386.08</b>
<b>Transferred to Ofua 3 H/C Rhino and Yinga H/C Imvepl - Terego District</b>					
	15 Infrastructure - GBV One Stop Center	UNHCR (DRC)		1	\$ 9,861.00
	16 Tailoring machines	UNHCR (DRC)		12	\$ 1,263.33
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 11,124.33</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 25,510.40</b>
<b>Donated to Kitgum District</b>					
	17 Motor Cycle	UN Women (Uganda Law Society)	Internal Asset Register	1	\$ 3,073.00
	18 Motorcycle DE02X-112823 UFC 272U	UN Women (Uganda Women's Network (UWONET)		1	\$ 3,173.00
	19 Motorcycle DE02X109174 UEY208A	UN Women (CDFU)		1	\$ 3,173.00
	20 Motor Cycle	UN Women (Uganda Law Society)		1	\$ 3,173.00
	21 Motorcycle DE02X-112820 UFC 271U	UN Women (UWONET)		1	\$ 3,173.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 15,765.00</b>
<b>Donated to Kasese District</b>					

No. 1	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD
22	Motor cycle - UEY 399X	UN Women (Uganda Network on Law and Ethics (UGANET)		1	\$ 3,073.00
23	Motor cycle - UEY 398X	UN Women (UGANET)		1	\$ 3,073.00
24	Motorcycle DEO2X-112822 UFC 268U	UN Women (UWONET)		1	\$ 3,173.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 9,319.00</b>
<b>Donated to Kampala District</b>					
25	Desktop (All in one S/N-SJ2380)	UN Women (Civil Society Budget Advocay Group (CSBAG)		1	\$ 1,043.00
26	Dell Desktop (S/N-CN04FF47)	UN Women (Civil Society Budget Advocay Group (CSBAG)		1	\$ 1,043.00
27	Motorcycle (Baja)-UFD 501T	UN Women (ICWEA)		1	\$ 1,222.00
28	Motorcycle (Baja) UFD 620T	UN Women (ICWEA)		1	\$ 1,222.00
29	Motorcycle (Baja) UFD 492T	UN Women (ICWEA)		1	\$ 1,222.00
30	HP Probook 450 G6 5CD0131HKY	UN Women (UWONET)		1	\$ 1,039.00
31	HP 430 G7 5CDO166N80	UN Women (UWONET)		1	\$ 1,039.00
32	HP 430 G7 5CDO169056	UN Women (UWONET)		1	\$ 1,039.00
33	HP 430 G7 5CDO166NFN	UN Women (UWONET)		1	\$ 1,039.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 9,908.00</b>
<b>Donated to Tororo District</b>					
34	Motor cycle - UEY 400 X	UN Women (Uganda Network on Law and Ethics (UGANET)		1	\$ 3,073.00
35	Motor cycle - UEY 401 X	UN Women (Uganda Network on Law and Ethics (UGANET)		1	\$ 3,073.00
36	Motorcycle DEO2X-112818 UFC 270U	UN Women (UWONET)		1	\$ 3,173.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 9,319.00</b>
<b>Donated to Arua District</b>					
37	Motorcycle DEO2X-112819 UFC 267U	UN Women (UWONET)		1	\$ 3,173.00
<b>Donated to Kyegegwa District</b>					
38	Motorcycle DEO2X-112825 UFC 269U	UN Women (UWONET)		1	\$ 3,173.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 50,657.00</b>
<b>Donated to Ministry of Local Government</b>					
39	Bicycles	UNICEF	Internal Asset Register	1410	\$ 104,409.70
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 104,409.70</b>
<b>In agency custody</b>					
40	Desktop (Computer, UPS, Monitor)	UNFPA	Internal Asset Register	6	\$ 4,416.00
41	Laptop computer with Docking 5			2	\$ 1,622.00





No. 1	Item description	Agency	Agency reference, if any	No. of units	Total cost in USD
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 6,038.00</b>
<b>Donated to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)</b>					
42	Server HP ProLiant DL380 Gen10	UNFPA	Internal Asset Register	1	\$ 11,985.00
43	Storage HP MSA 1060 10 Gb SFF	UNFPA		1	\$ 14,710.00
44	2 Laptops Dell Latitude 5320 2-in-1	UNFPA		2	\$ 3,174.00
45	Tablets Samsung A7 lite SM-T225	UNFPA		194	\$ 48,500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 78,369.00</b>
<b>Donated to ACCORD Uganda</b>					
46	HP Laptop ProBook 430	UNFPA		2	\$ 860.00
47	Dell laptop Inspiron 15	UNFPA		2	\$ 1,728.00
48	HP Printer Laserjet Pro Mfp M426fdw	UNFPA		2	\$ 756.00
49	Yamaha YBR125G motorcycle UEY 038N	UNFPA		1	\$ 2,461.00
50	HP Laptop ProBook 430	UNFPA		2	\$ 2,320.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 8,125.00</b>
<b>Donated to BRAC</b>					
51	Laptop Computer	UNFPA		2	\$ 1,698.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 1,698.00</b>
<b>Donated to Ministry of Gender Labour and Social SDevelopment</b>					
52	Printers - HP Laserjet Pro M404dn	UNFPA		8	\$ 6,148.00
53	Laptop Computers - HP Probook 440 G8 Notebook	UNFPA		8	\$ 10,800.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 16,948.00</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>\$ 111,078.00</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$ 680,922.54</b>

UN Agency	Name of representative	Date	Signature
UNDP	Elsie Attafua	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
UNFPA	Gift Malunga for	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
UNICEF	Munir Safieldin	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
UNHCR	Matthew Crentsil	[Redacted]	[Redacted]
UNWOMEN	Paulina Chiwangu	[Redacted]	[Redacted]

Annexe A- Results Framework.pdf

Annexe B - Risk Matrix.xlsx

Annexe C- CSO Engagement Report.xlsx

Annex D - Innovative Promising and Good Practices  
and Knowledge Production.docx

Annexe F: Assets/Equipment/Major supplies





For more information about the Spotlight Initiative contact;



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United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office  
5th Floor, World Food Programme Building  
Plot 17-19, Clement Hill Road  
Kampala, Uganda

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