



Background and Introduction

GenderBasedViolence(GBV)prevention and response strategies have been integrated in the main development frameworks of government namely; The National Development Plan (NDP) and the Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda. The NDP is being implemented and seeks to address GBV as a core strategy to achieve the NDP goal of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has ensured supportive legal and policy framework to address GBV through the formulation of the Uganda Gender Policy, 2007, The Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its Regulations, the National Action Plan on UN SCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration. A national policy on Gender Based Violence is in the offing.

Problem Statement and Justification

Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Uganda is perceived as a national problem and of growing concern because of its linkage to the spread of HIV and STD infections unwanted pregnancies and the trauma experienced by survivors/victims, its direct negative impact on the dignity of victims and productivity in general.

In Busoga, very few women and men who experience violence report the incidence to relevant authorities. Challenges to address this problem include the absence of a harmonized national strategy and the inadequacy of legal, medical, and social services in comparison to the magnitude of the problem. Changing attitudes to GBV requires continuous community mobilization to promote behaviour change using unique strategies that increase meaningful involvement of men in GBV response, yet the capacity of duty bearers such as the LC courts; police etc, to judiciously handle cases of sexual violence is limited.

A mapping study coordinated by MGLSD with support from Irish Aid (2009) aimed to establish the presence of actors (Local Government, NGOs and CBOs) responding to GBV through service delivery, established that majority of interventions were concentrated in Northern Uganda with coverage in other parts of the country at less than 5 percent.

These findings indicate a gap in service provision in other areas of the country including Busoga; where in 2006, the Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHAS) established the highest incidence of sexual violence cases against women (53 percent) in

Uganda.

The Programme Strategies:

- Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)
- Coordination
- Capacity Development
- The SASA! Approach

Programme Goal

To contribute to improved quality of life and enjoyment of rights for all

Purpose: To reduce vulnerability to GBV in the community particularly among girls and women in Busoga region

Objective 1

To strengthen the coordination among key actors at national and local government level for effective prevention and response to GBV.

Activities include:

- Financial and Technical support to the GBV Reference Group
- Popularization of the GBV prevention Strategy
- Partnership building meeting with stakeholders
- Develop Policy Briefs on GBV for Advocacy among Decision Makers.
- Make inputs into the CEDAW Committee review and present the JP at CSW.
- Annual campaign of Days of Activism against GBV

Objective 2

To build capacity of duty bearers (as defined in the Domestic Violence Act of 2010) in Local Governments in Busoga Sub-region to prevent and respond to GBV.

Activities include:

- GBV Capacity needs Assessment for Police, health workers and Probation officers to

determine their levels of knowledge and skills in handling GBV concerns in Busoga.

- Establish a GBV Referral Path Way for Busoga region
- Adapt existing GBV training material developed by Ministry of Health, JLOS for LC 2 Courts, Police and Ministry of Gender to the context of Busoga.
- Develop a handbook for duty bearers on handling GBV cases and survivors
- Training of trainers (TOT)
- GBV skills development and knowledge building for CFPU officers, CID Officers, Health Workers at HC4, CDOs, LC 2 Courts, Probation and Welfare Officers and Gender Officers.

Objective 3

- To mobilize communities with a particular focus on men's involvement as agents of change to prevent and respond to GBV.

Activities include:

- Equip CDOs on the application of SASA model for GBV prevention and response
- Facilitate sub county GBV Action Plans
- Onsite skill development of CDOs in each district
- Adopt the SASA model for integration in community mobilization
- Establishment of male action groups for sustained advocacy on GBV prevention.
- Printing and Distribution of IEC/SASA materials
- Support to sub-counties to conduct the 16 Days of Activism campaign

Objective 4

To generate and disseminate GBV information in the Busoga Sub-region for district and national level policy, programming and advocacy.

Activities include:

- Undertake a Baseline Survey
- Establishment of GBV database in participating districts

- Influence UBOS survey research tools for UDHS, and National Population and Housing Census for build up of GBV data
- Development and implementation of multimedia GBV Campaign Strategy
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme Partners

Best practice from tackling GBV points to the fact that response and prevention have to be undertaken through a multi-sectoral approach.

This programme therefore builds synergy with ongoing initiatives so as to harmonize resources and maximize output. All participating agencies work to achieve the set objectives.

The roles of various partners are defined by their comparative advantage in the specified activities of the programme.

The partners are:

1. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and District Local Governments of Bugiri, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Mayuge and Namutumba.
2. Irish Aid
3. Center for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP)
4. Uganda Women's Network (UWONET)
5. Mystic Multimedia



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GOU-IRISH AID JOINT PROGRAMME TO ADDRESS GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN BUSOGA REGION