



Gender Transformation & Empowerment

STRENGTHENING THE VOICE AND PARTICIPATION OF UGANDA WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANISATIONS AT THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW)

PRIORITY THEME 2016:

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND ITS LINK TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

The elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls (agreed conclusions from the fifty-seventh session)



60th SESSION

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A SUMMARY OF PARALLEL EVENTS/ SIDE EVENTS FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANISATIONS IN UGANDA

Event One: Tuesday, 15th March, 2:30pm

Event Two: Wednesday, 16th March, 2:30pm

Event Three: Friday, 18th March 2016, 10:30am

Event Four: Tuesday, 22nd March 2016, 10:30am

Event Five: Thursday, 24th March 2016, 10: 30am



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INTRODUCTION

This booklet has been developed by women's rights organizations in Uganda as one of the efforts to strengthen their voice and participation at the 60th CSW. Civil Society side/ Parallel events have been organized to share information and utilize the CSW as a major international policy advocacy space for Ugandan women's issues. This booklet highlights some of the parallel events that will discuss critical contemporary issues in Uganda that continue to re-enforce discrimination against women.

Background

The Commission on the Status of Women (hereafter referred to as "CSW" or "the Commission") is a functional commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It is the principal global policy-making body dedicated exclusively to gender equality and advancement of women. Every year, representatives of Member States gather at United Nations Headquarters in New York to evaluate progress on gender equality, identify challenges, set global standards and formulate concrete policies to promote gender equality and women's empowerment worldwide.

The Commission was established by ECOSOC resolution 11(II) of 21st June 1946 with the aim to prepare reports and recommendations to the Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields. The Commission also makes recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights.



The Commission's mandate was expanded in 1987 by ECOSOC resolution 1987/22 to include the functions of promoting the objectives of equality, development and peace, monitoring the implementation of measures for the advancement of women, and reviewing and appraising progress made at the national, sub regional, regional and global levels. Following the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, the General Assembly mandated the Commission to integrate into its programme a follow-up process to the Conference, regularly reviewing the critical areas of concern in the Beijing Platform for Action and to develop its catalytic role in mainstreaming a gender perspective in United Nations activities.

Annual sessions

The Commission meets annually for a period of 10 working days at United Nations Headquarters in New York. This year, the sessions will take place beginning 14th March 2016 to 24th March 2016.

Output of the Commission

The principal output of the Commission on the Status of Women is the agreed conclusions on priority themes set for each year. Agreed conclusions contain an assessment of progress, as well as gaps and challenges. In particular, they contain a set of concrete recommendations for action by Governments, Inter-Governmental bodies and other institutions, Civil Society actors and other relevant stakeholders, to be implemented at the international, national, regional and local level. The annual report of the Commission is submitted to the Economic and Social Council for adoption.

ABSTRACTS

EVENT ONE:

Peace at the Frontline of the Sustainable Development Goals



Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange
We Link Women Internationally

Convened by: Isis–Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis–WICCE).

Isis–women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis–WICCE) is a global feminist action oriented human rights organization whose mandate is to empower, enable and strengthen women's leadership in conflict settings, to fully participate in peace building and reconstruction of their communities.

Isis–WICCE was founded in 1974 in Geneva Switzerland and relocated to Uganda, Africa in 1993. Isis–WICCE received its name from the Egyptian goddess, Isis, who symbolizes Wisdom, Creativity and Knowledge.

Isis–WICCE restores hope and renews the spirits of women abused in armed conflict situations through its core programs of skill building (SYNERGY), documenting women's realities (ILLUMINATION), networking for peace and leadership (RADIATION), lobbying and advocating for redress of the spoils of the armed conflict (ADVOCACY) and providing free medical services to women war survivors (HEALING). Isis–WICCE's efforts are coordinated towards realizing the overall goal of creating a vanguard of women with the capacity to participate in processes that influence gender equality and women's empowerment.

Uganda Address:

Isis–Women's International Cross–Cultural Exchange (Isis–WICCE); Plot 7 Martyrs Rd, Ministers Village, Ntinda; P.O Box 4934, Kampala, Uganda; Tel:



+256 41 454-3953, Fax: +256 41 454-3954 ; Email: isis@starcom.co.ug / program@isis.or.ug; Website: www.isis.or.ug Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/IsisWICCE#!/IsisWICCE>; Twitter: @IsisWICCE.

Venue: Church Centre for the United Nations (CCUN)

Room Assignment: Drew

Date and Time: Tuesday 15th March, 2.30pm

Key Speakers/ Presenters:

Helen Kezie-Nwoha, Isis-WICCE; *Muadi Mukenge*, Global Fund for Women; *Dr. Renu Rajbhandari* (National Alliance of Women Human Rights Defenders–Nepal); *Linnea Hakansson*, World YWCA; *Bai Ali Indayla*, KAWAGIB–Alliance for the Advancement of Moro Human Rights, Phillipines.

Abstract: The Sustainable Development Goals make a clear link between conflict and development with the inclusion of Goal 16 on “Peaceful and Inclusive societies”. This emphasis recognizes that protracted conflict undermined the Millennium Development Goals in many countries, and it creates a new international focus on peace building as one of the solutions to development challenges.

For Further Information Contact:

Juliet Were, Programme Coordinator, Email: wjuliet@isis.or.ug

Key objectives of the session: Panelists will;

- ➔ Share women’s peace building approaches that have worked and,
- ➔ Provide insights on how the current global challenges can be managed for the SDGs to be achieved.



EVENT TWO:

Preventing Violence against Women: Learning from SASA! Implementation across the world



Convened by: Raising Voices.

Raising Voices is a nonprofit organization based in Kampala, Uganda working toward the prevention of violence against women and children. It strives to influence the power dynamics shaping relationships between women and men, girls and boys by catalyzing social change in communities, rigorously studying and learning from the work we do, and sharing our experiences to shape the field.

Since our founding in 1999, we have grown, our identity as an organization has been shaped by our experiences in violence prevention. At Raising Voices, we strive for meaningful impact, honor passion and rigor, and have fostered a small but dedicated team. We have remained committed to the communities of the Horn, East and Southern Africa, with increasing influence on action and dialogue across the globe.

Uganda Address: 16 Tufnell Drive, Kamwokya. P.O. Box 6770, Kampala, Uganda (+256) 41 4531186 / 39 3266400, info@raisingvoices.org

Venue: Salvation Army, downstairs room

Date and Time: Wednesday 16th March, 2.30pm



Key Speakers/ Presenters: Raising Voices International Rescue Committee

Abstract: Preventing Violence against Women: Learning from SASA! implementation across the world

- ➔ How do we program effectively to prevent VAW and HIV?
- ➔ What are the fundamentals of VAW prevention?
- ➔ What are we learning about adaptations and conducting VAW prevention work at scale?

In 2013 promising results from the SASA! trial proved that it is possible to program effectively to prevent VAW and HIV at community level

For Further Information Contact: Jean Kemitare, Programme Manager, Email: jean@raisingvoices.org

With presentations and case studies from: Raising Voices International Rescue Committee

Key objectives of the session

- ➔ To understand how global partners are using and adapting SASA! in diverse settings,
- ➔ To share lessons about fundamentals of VAW prevention across contexts and populations, and
- ➔ To discuss lessons from adaptation including implications of this work at scale.



EVENT THREE:

“Tried But Not Tired; Engaging African women in peace building and decision making processes for sustainable peace and development”



Convened by: Akina Mama Wa Afrika.

Akina Mama wa Afrika is an international, Pan–African, non–governmental development organization based in Kampala, Uganda. Our origins date back to 1985 in the United Kingdom, where as a community based organization, we created a space for African women to organize autonomously, network with each other, share skills and expertise, identify issues of concern and speak for themselves, which was critical given that most were experiencing migrant life in the UK.

Today, we focus on strengthening African women’s leadership with a view of empowering African Women so they adequately represent and speak for themselves when driving the agenda on issues affecting them.

Translated from Swahili, our name means Solidarity among African women which symbolizes the principles of sisterhood which form our core foundation; our ethos is “Speaking for ourselves.”

We envision a world in which African women are socially, economically and politically autonomous and are champions of change in their lives and society.



Uganda Address: Plot 30 Bukoto Street Kamwokya, Tel: (+256) 414 543681
| (+256) 414 543683, Email: amwa@akinamamawaafrika.org
Web: www.akinamamawaafrika.org

Venue: Salvation Army (SA) 221 East 52nd Street (between 2nd and 3rd
Ave) Downstairs

Date and Time: Friday, 18th March 2016, 10: 30AM

Key Speakers/ Presenters: The Panel;

- *Akina Mam wa Afrika*, the role of AMwA in strengthening Women's Participation in Peace Building and Decision making Processes.
- *Sauti Ya Mama Congomani*, Goma, The Experience of Goma women in engaging in peace processes.
- *International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (Regional Training Facility)*–The role of the Regional Training facility in training the duty bearers in handling SGBV cases.
- *Global Fund for Women*, innovative approaches to supporting women's effective engagement in peace building and decision making processes.
- *AU Special Envoy on Peace and Security*, Silencing the Guns by 2020; African women's contribution in peace building, challenges and opportunities.
- *Minister of Gender from the Great Lakes Region*, Progress on the implementation of UN Resolution 1325.

Abstract: Africa has experienced extensive periods of conflict over the past decade which has had significant effects on women and girls. They have constituted the majority of those who suffer sexual violence, torture, maiming, displacement and



loss of property and livelihood. While the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions amplify women engagement in peace processes, many women have not been systematically and consistently involved. Therefore this session seeks to interrogate questions of; a) the link between women's engagement in peace processes and sustainable development b) tackling Sexual Gender Based Violence in conflict and post conflict countries c) innovative approaches to supporting women's effective engagement in peace processes.

For Further Information Contact: Irene Kagoya, Communications & Advocacy Officer, Email: kanairez@gmail.com /amwa@akinamamawaafrika.org



EVENT FOUR:

Confronting women's unfinished business; the interconnection between the land and property question for women and violence against women



Gender Transformation & Empowerment

Convened by: Uganda Women's Network (UWONET).

Uganda Women's Network (UWONET) is an advocacy and lobbying network of national women's NGO's and individuals, operating in Uganda. It was born out of the East African Women's Conference held in Kampala in 1993 in preparation for the UN World Conference on Women in Beijing, China in 1995. Uganda Women's Network membership is comprised of national Women's organizations and individuals. UWONET is a registered Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with a Secretariat in Uganda.

UWONET coordinates collective action among members and other stakeholders through networking, capacity building, resource mobilization, policy research and advocacy for the attainment of gender equality in Uganda. We envision a Ugandan society free of all forms of gender based discrimination.

Uganda Address: Plot 710, Block 216, Mirembe Close, Bbuye Kigowa – Ntinda, P. O. Box 27991, Kampala, Uganda. Phone: +256-414-286-539, Phone: +256-759-330-000, Email : info@uwonet.or.ug, Web: www.uwonet.or.ug, Facebook: facebook.com/uwonet, Twitter: @uwonet





Oxfam is a global confederation of 18 international affiliates working in more than 90 countries to find lasting solutions to poverty, inequality and injustice. In Uganda, Oxfam started work in the 1960s and since then it has continued working implementing both development and humanitarian program to support practical and innovative ways for people to lift themselves out of poverty. The country strategy focuses on deepening governance & accountability processes, fostering resilient livelihood and building humanitarian capacity & responding to humanitarian crisis with a deliberate focus on women and youth. Our vision is a Uganda free of extreme inequality and injustice; A society where citizens and particularly women across all age groups claim and exercise their rights and responsibilities and are able to influence decisions that affect their lives. Our country strategy is national although our program footprint is in the greater north. We work with strategic partners across the country to generate wider evidence for our work.

Uganda Address: Tank Hill Road, Muyenga, Kampala, Uganda; Phone +256 41 4390500; Website oxfam.org/uganda; Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/oxfaminuganda>; Twitter: @



OxfaminUganda; Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jK_y9yeOMws; Flickr: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/120920004@N04/>

Venue: Church Centre for the United Nations (CCUN)

Room Assignment: Drew Room

Date and Time: Tuesday, 22 March 2016, 10: 30AM

Key Speakers/ Presenters: Everlyne Nairesiae, Women's Land Rights Advisor – OXFAM Pan African Programme. Rita Aciro, Executive Director, UWONET. Diane Gardsbane, Researcher

Abstract: *The status of women's land rights in Africa! What is the problem! What initiatives are working!* Uganda is among the few African countries that celebrates numerous gains in preventing violence against women and promoting land rights such as passing laws and policies that recognize rights of women. In the 1990's , Uganda underwent a major land and legal reform process where law and policy makers made a conscious effort to redress gender-based imbalances existing in land access and ownership and put in place gender responsive laws and policies aimed at safeguarding and strengthening women's rights in land. While laws governing rights over land have never been more favorable to women in Uganda, the situation on the ground is still far from satisfactory. Abuse of women's land rights is particularly widespread in the rural areas where women are frequently denied access to land by members of their own families. The laws and policies have not been fully applied in a way that allows women and girls to enjoy their rights leaving women in subservient positions facing barriers which include unequal access, ownership and control of productive resources and experiencing violence against Women.



Violence against women and girls remains widespread in most parts of Uganda with the number of women who experience gender– based violence in comparison to men unacceptably high. The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) of 2011 shows that domestic violence stands at 56 per cent, just a four per cent drop from 60 per cent in 2006. For many women, their attempt to control, transact, and own property especially land, is resisted and sanctioned by the community and clan as misbehaviors perceived as an attempt to usurp the power of men often resulting into violence. Gaining power through land ownership is deemed deviant.

Situational Analysis: Land, for many parts of Africa constitutes a primary source of livelihood. For Uganda, agriculture accounts for 20.9% of the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 72% of the female labor force. In Uganda, land rights can be enjoyed under four tenure systems of holding land ; Customary Land Tenure, Free Hold Land Tenure, Lease Hold Land Tenure, and Mailo Land Tenure. A majority of the Land in Uganda is held under Customary Land Tenure, which reinforces women's vulnerabilities because of their dependence upon men to access, and enjoy benefits over the land. Only a few women enjoy secure rights to land they till. With land concentrated in the hands of men, most women are crucially dependent upon male family members for access to land. Additionally, male family members who are supposed to hold land on behalf of the entire family have increasingly turned themselves into individual land owners, often using violence, gradually depriving weaker family members, particularly women, of their rights to family owned land.

The socio-cultural practice of land ownership limits women's enjoyment of their rights, perpetrates discrimination against women and girls, and perpetrates violence, creating impediments to women's empowerment.

Given the situation of women in Uganda, it is very important all measures to address discrimination are implemented and development interventions and initiatives should take into account the disparities that women still face and work towards mitigating rather than exacerbating them.

For Further Information Contact: Laureen Karayi, Programme Coordinator, Email: laureenk@uwonet.or.ug/laureen.karayi@gmail.com

Key objectives of the session:

- ➔ To highlight the status of women's land rights in Africa and how key demographics profile the problem;
- ➔ To draw the link; the scramble for Africa for agriculture land and other investments and food security;
- ➔ To share learnings and experiences from Uganda and different countries on the model and initiatives employed by Civil Society Organizations and government to address the alarming prevalence of violence against women and economic injustices including land abuses faced by women; and,
- ➔ To interrogate the intersection between violence against women and women's land rights.



EVENT FIVE:

For Better or Worse: Inclusive macro-economic policy regime a prerequisite for Sustainable development



FORUM FOR WOMEN IN DEMOCRACY

Convened by: FORUM FOR WOMEN IN DEMOCRACY (FOWODE).

Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) is a national women's rights organisation established in 1995 in Uganda. FOWODE grew out of the Women's Caucus of the 1994–1995 Constituent Assembly which debated and passed the 1995 Constitution. The Caucus established strategic alliances and built coalitions to enhance women's political clout, broaden the base of support for women's issues and promote a gender responsive constitution making process. As a result, gender equality was enshrined in the 1995 national Constitution. FOWODE has continued to be a pacesetter in promoting gender equality and women's leadership in the country. The organization has strategically positioned itself as a champion for women's rights protection, participation in political decision making and engaging in issues of macroeconomic governance such as Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB). FOWODE strongly believes that if women are empowered to participate at various political levels in the country, then the resulting policies, laws, plans and budgets would favor and strengthen the women's empowerment process in Uganda. FOWODE in 2015 was accredited with ECOSOC consultative status.



Address: Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE), Plot 15, Vubya Close, Ntinda-Nakwa Road, P. O.BOX 7176 –KAMPALA, Tel: (+256) 414 286063, Fax: (+256) 414 286029, Email: fowode@fowode.org, Website: www.fowode.org

Venue: Church Centre for the United Nations (CCUN)

Room Assignment: Drew Room

Date and Time: Thursday, 24 March, Time: 10:30 AM

Abstract: The priority theme for the 60th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in 2016 is 'Women's empowerment and the link to sustainable development'. This theme is especially timely in the context of the twenty-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the recent adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In the Political Declaration on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, adopted by the Commission at its 59th session, Member States pledged to take further actions to ensure the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. They pledged to achieve measurable results by 2020 and to strive for full gender equality and the empowerment of women by 2030.

As the implementation of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development takes shape states should endeavor to set up



inclusive macro-economic policy frameworks that foster wellbeing. This will be a positive political step in securing livelihoods, rising living standards, and expansion of capabilities generally but more so for women. Creating Spaces and platforms for key policy makers to deliberate and appreciate that Gender responsive and inclusive macroeconomic policies and broad frameworks are critical for sustainable development is significant

In contribution to this Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) now an accredited organization with Consultative Status with ECOSOC will convene a parallel event during the 60th United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).

For Further Information Contact: Patricia Munabi, Executive Director,
Email: patricia.munabi@fowode.org

Key objectives of the session: Deliberate and clarify on the role of women in leadership, in the delivery and implementation of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable development and how the agenda will facilitate women's empowerment, gender equality and sustainable development for women.

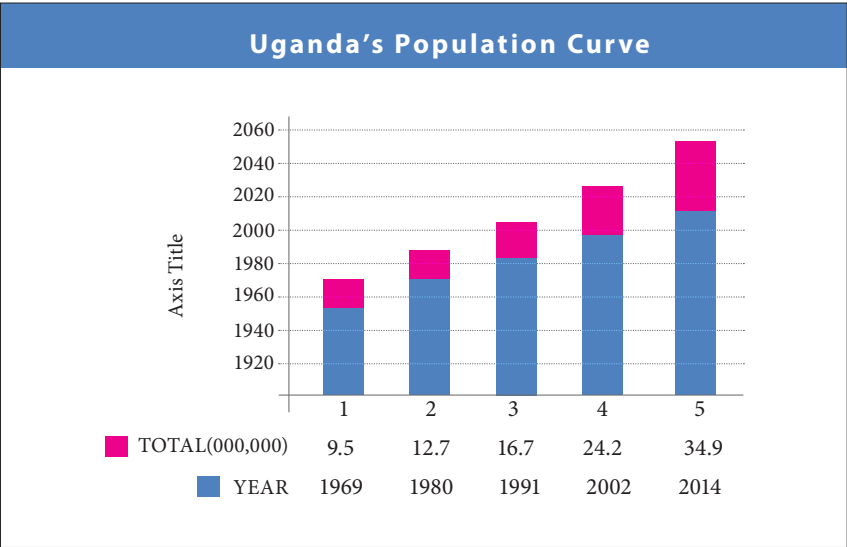
Reflect on Women's social and economic empowerment models and their contribution to implementation of inclusive macroeconomic policy frameworks.

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR UGANDA

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR UGANDA

POPULATION

Uganda’s population has continued to grow rapidly over time, the population increased from 9.5 million in 1969 to 34.9 million in 2014. Uganda’s population is estimated at 34,856,813 people. Female are 17,921,357 (51.4%) and male 16,935,456(48.6%). 28,430,800 live in villages,6,426,013 in urban Areas and 1,516,210 in Kampala Capital city. *(UBOS Statistical Abstract 2015 page 13 and 14)* More than half (56.1 percent) of population is aged less than 18 years *(UBOS Statistical Abstract 2015 page 14)*.



EDUCATION

Parity at Lower Levels of Education

While Uganda has achieved gender parity in primary education, girls lag behind in completion of primary education. 68% of children who enroll for primary school drop out before primary seven with girls more disproportionately affected. Drop out of girls' from school is increasing due to teenage pregnancies at 34%, poverty at 28% and engagement in sex at 11% **(FAWEU 2011)**. Increasing cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV) against girls and women has affected girls' enrollment and completion of school. In the West Nile Region, 50% of girls who dropped out state that economic factors were primarily to blame, and pregnancy is the second most frequent response given (13.1 %)(report by International Center for Research on Women).

BTVET (Vocational Training)

While female enrolment in BTVET increased from 1,463 in 2000 to 12,039 in 2011. The percentage of females enrolled is only 14% females compared to 86% males. *(Source: 2014, Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports) and UBOS statistical Abstract 2015).*

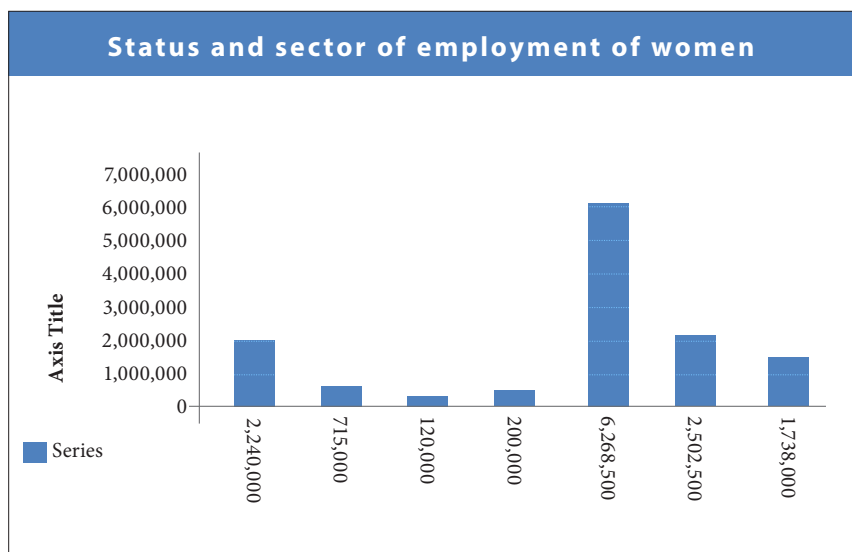
University Education

As a result of the 1.5 points policy, enrolment of girls in universities has increased from 13,337 in 2000 to 42,733 in 2011. *(Source: 2014, Annual School Census, Ministry of Education and Sports) and UBOS statistical Abstract 2015).*

KEY LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS OF EMPLOYED POPULATION

The total working population in Uganda is estimated at 13.9 million of which 56.8% (7.9 million) are employed. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) was 52.8% while the Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) is 47.8 percent. The overall Unemployment Rate (UR) was 9.4 percent in 2012/13 with the females experiencing higher unemployment rates (11%) than males (8 percent). *(UBOS statistical abstract 2015 page 25 and 26).*

The proportion of females in paid employment was 37.3 percent, while the females were the majority for persons in self-employment (52.6%). Men out-numbered women in all the three sectors of production with the service sector employing the highest proportion of women (47.8%).



GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

The Uganda Demographic Health Survey of 2011 (UDHS), affirms that Gender Based Violence is still a challenge in Uganda with 56% of women

in Uganda having experienced physical violence at some point since the age of 15 years. 28% of women aged 15–49 have experienced sexual violence and 16 % have experienced violence during pregnancy.

According to 2015 study by the Economic Commission for Africa and UN Women, domestic violence imposes significant costs to the victims, communities and to countries in Africa. The estimates for direct costs (out of pocket expenses) of VAW in Uganda was at \$6.3million or 0.03% of GDP as per 2012.

“GBV” is understood as a violation of human rights and results in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS

Women constitute 51.7% population in Uganda; 70% are engaged in Agriculture and control less than 20% of the outputs from their efforts and labour. 54% of women are involved in crop production, Horticulture (58%), and Fruity culture (56%) activities. More men are engaged in Non-agricultural– paid Job (68%), Trading (69%), livestock production (65%), Artisan (75%), Fisheries (85%) and Apiary (64%). (UBOS agricultural sector gender statistics profile November 2012)

POVERTY INDEX

Poverty remains firmly entrenched in Uganda, 84% of Ugandans live below the poverty line, especially in the rural areas which is home to 86% of women (*UBOS statistical Abstract 2015*).

Uganda has continued to reduce the number of people living in poverty. The national poverty rate fell to 19.7 percent in 2012/13, from 24.5 percent in 2009/10. Even with significant population growth, the total number of Ugandans living below the poverty line declined from 7.5 million to 6.7 million over the same period. There are now almost twice as many

Ugandans in the middle class – living above twice the poverty line – as there are poor. In 1992/93, there were more than five Ugandans below the poverty line for every Ugandan in the middle class.

Significant poverty reduction has occurred across all regions of the country. In the last 10 years, poverty reduced by 18 percentage points in the Central region; 19 percentage points in the Northern region; 22 percentage points in the Eastern region; and 24 percentage points in the West. The Northern region remains the poorest part of the country, but the gap has narrowed significantly since the restoration of peace in 2006. *Adapted from MOFPED WEBSITE; Uganda Poverty Status Report November 2014)*

Table: Trends in poverty status at a national level

	Population (millions)	Poor		Insecure non-poor			Middle class		
		Millions	%		Millions	%		Millions	%
1992/3	17.4	9.8	56.4		5.8	33.4		1.8	10.2
1999/00	21.4	7.2	33.8		9.4	43.9		4.8	22.4
2002/03	25.3	9.8	38.8		10.1	39.9		5.4	21.2
2005/06	27.2	8.4	31.1		10.9	40.2		7.8	28.7
2009/10	30.7	7.5	24.5		13.2	42.9		10.0	32.6
2012/13	34.1	6.7	19.7		14.7	43.3		12.6	37.0

Source: UNHS, 1999/00–2012/13 and IHS, 1992/3



MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal Health refers to the health of women before she becomes pregnant, during pregnancy, child birth and the period following delivery especially the first 6 weeks (postpartum period). Uganda's latest Demographic and Health Survey 2011 shows some progress; maternal health indicators are improving. 95% of Ugandan women now receive antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once, 57% deliver babies in a health facility under the supervision of a skilled provider. Furthermore, 33% of the mothers received a postnatal check-up within two days of birth. While there is some reason to celebrate, senior health officials caution against being complacent, as Uganda is still quite behind reducing infant mortality and maternal death rates. The maternal mortality ratio is 438/100,000 live births which translates in 16 women continue to die daily giving birth. Government funds the sector with only 50% of the required budget. The Health sector is supposed to get 15% of the national budget, but only gets 7%, which translates into US\$10 per person instead of the proposed US\$40 per person; making it impossible to deliver a comprehensive health package to the citizens."

A typical health worker is over stretched working about 12 hours and yet the remuneration has not increased to match the hours of service delivery.

WOMEN IN ELECTIVE LEADERSHIP

The 2016 general elections has seen an increase in the number of women elected on the direct seat. The number increased from 11 in 2011 to 17 in 2016.



ABOUT UGANDA NGO'S AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS ATTENDING AND PARTICIPATING AT THE 60TH CSW

1. Uganda Women's Network (UWONET) is an advocacy and lobbying network of national women's NGO's and individuals, operating in Uganda. It was born out of the East African Women's Conference held in Kampala in 1993 in preparation for the UN World Conference on Women in Beijing, China in 1995. Uganda Women's Network membership is comprised of national Women's organizations and individuals. UWONET coordinates collective action among members and other stakeholders through networking, capacity building, resource mobilization, policy research and advocacy for the attainment of gender equality in Uganda.
2. Oxfam is a global confederation of 18 international affiliates working in more than 90 countries to find lasting solutions to poverty, inequality and injustice. In Uganda, Oxfam started work in the 1960s and since then it has continued working implementing both development and humanitarian program to support practical and innovative ways for people to lift themselves out of poverty. The country strategy focuses on deepening governance & accountability processes, fostering resilient livelihood and building humanitarian capacity & responding to humanitarian crisis with a deliberate focus on women and youth
3. The Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) is a Ugandan nonprofit organization that was founded in 2004 to bring together Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) at national and district levels with the view of influencing government decisions on resource mobilization and utilization for equitable and sustainable development.
4. The National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda (NAWOU) is an umbrella organization of women organisations in Uganda registered



in 1993. Our members consist of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), faithbased organisations (FBOs) and women groups. NAWOU's history dates as far back as 1975 when it was formed by government as a women's machinery, the National Council for Women (NCW), responsible for coordinating the work of women organisations.

5. The Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) is a registered sub-regional civil society organization working in eight countries namely Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania. EASSI was born in 1996 after the Beijing Conference and is mandated to monitor the commitments of Eastern African governments towards gender equality. As it celebrates 20 years of fighting for women's rights in Eastern Africa, EASSI envisions a society where all enjoy gender equality, social justice, peace and development.
6. The Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA-Uganda) is one of the leading women's rights organizations in Uganda and the pioneer of legal aid and public legal education in sub-Saharan Africa.

Formed in 1974, FIDA-Uganda has an established track record of promoting and defending human rights, with a focus on the rights of women with children as beneficiaries of this of this work.

7. Isis-women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE) is a global feminist action oriented human rights organization whose mandate is to empower, enable and strengthen women's leadership in conflict settings, to fully participate in peace building and reconstruction of their communities. Isis-WICCE was founded in 1974 in Geneva Switzerland and relocated to Uganda, Africa in 1993. Isis-WICCE received its name from the Egyptian goddess, Isis, who symbolizes Wisdom, Creativity and Knowledge.
8. Raising Voices is a nonprofit organization based in Kampala, Uganda working toward the prevention of violence against women and children. It strives to influence the power dynamics shaping relationships between women and men, girls and boys by catalyzing social change in communities, rigorously

studying and learning from the work we do, and sharing our experiences to shape the field.

9. Akina Mama wa Afrika is an international, Pan-African, non-governmental development organization based in Kampala, Uganda. Our origins date back to 1985 in the United Kingdom, where as a community based organization, we created a space for African women to organize autonomously, network with each other, share skills and expertise, identify issues of concern and speak for themselves, which was critical given that most were experiencing migrant life in the UK.

Today, we focus on strengthening African women's leadership with a view of empowering African Women so they adequately represent and speak for themselves when driving the agenda on issues affecting them.

10. Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) is a national women's rights organisation established in 1995 in Uganda. FOWODE grew out of the Women's Caucus of the 1994-1995 Constituent Assembly which debated and passed the 1995 Constitution. The Caucus established strategic alliances and built coalitions to enhance women's political clout, broaden the base of support for women's issues and promote a gender responsive constitution making process. The organization has strategically positioned itself as a champion for women's rights protection, participation in political decision making and engaging in issues of macroeconomic governance such as Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB).
11. Centre for Women in Governance. Established in 2006, CEWIGO is a think tank dedicated to policy analysis, research on women's role in politics, and building women's leadership capacity. CEWIGO produces impact studies, needs assessments, analyses of best practices and training manuals. The organization aims to build a critical mass of women with capacity to effectively participate in politics and decision making at all levels of governance, promote democracy, and women's justice



THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

1: Oh Uganda may God up hold thee
We lay our future in the hand
United free
For liberty
Together we'll always stand

2 Oh Uganda the land of freedom
Our love and labor we give
And with neighbors all
At our country's call
In peace and friendship we'll live.

3 Oh Uganda the land that feed us
By sun and fertile soils grown
For our own dear land
We'll always stand
The pearl of Africa's crown

UWONET MEMBERS:

Organizations:

1. Actions for Development (ACFODE)
2. Association of Women Medical Doctors (AUWMD)
3. Center for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP)
4. Empower Women and Girls Against Abuse (ECCA)
5. Community Development Resource Network (CDRN)
6. School of Women and Gender Studies
7. Disabled Women's Network and Resource Mobilization (DWNRO)
8. Isis WICCE
9. National Bahai Committee for the Advancement of Women
10. Send A Cow
11. Slum Aid Project
12. Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA-U)
13. Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA)
14. Uganda Women Trust
15. Women Engineers and Scientists of Uganda (WETSU)



Individuals:

1. Annet Tumwijuke;
2. Debbie Kaddu Serwadda
3. Hon. Sheila Kawamara Mishambi
4. Hope Kabuchu
5. Dr. Alice Kagoda
6. Judy Kamanyi
7. Mary Nabachwa Sssonko
8. Maude Mugisha
9. Veronica Namagembe

AFFILIATIONS:

UWONET IS A MEMBER OF:

1. The Uganda National NGO Forum
2. The Uganda Debt Network (UDN)
3. Anti-Corruption Colaition of Uganda
4. Uganda Land Alliance
5. FEMNET, Nairobi, Kenya
6. Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research Users

7. Mwelekeo WA NGO (MWENGO), Harare Zimbabwe
8. Solidarity for African Women's Rights (SOAWR), Nairobi, Kenya
9. The NGO Coalition for East Africa (NGOCEA), Arusha, Tanzania
10. The Eastern African Sub- Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI)



With support from:



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