

COUNTRY GENDER PROFILE

UGANDA





1. Socio-Economic Profile

1.1 The Republic of Uganda is a landlocked country in East Africa with an estimated population of 44,829,828 in 2018¹. The country's gross domestic product (GDP) between 2000 and 2014 averaged 6.6%². The GDP in 2016 was 2.3% and rose to 4.8% in 2017 and is expected to rise to 5.1% in 2018³. Although Uganda was among the few countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) to halved extreme poverty, poverty level rose again in recent years. For instance, poverty decreased from 56.4% in 1992/3 to 24.5% and 19.7% in 2009/10 and 2013/14 respectively⁴. In 2016, the poverty level increased from 19.7% to 27.3% in 2017⁵. Given the current growth trends and projections, it is projected that Uganda may not achieve middle-income status by 2020⁶. Uganda's rank of 162nd among 189 countries on the United Nations Program's (UNDP) 2017 Human Development Index (HDI) is one step higher than its 2016 position of 163rd. However, while Uganda's HDI of 0.516 is above the 0.504 average for countries in the low human development group, it is below the average of 0.537 for SSA countries⁷.

1.2 Uganda was ranked 126th out of 160 countries on the UNDP's Gender Inequality Index for 2017⁸. Its rank on the 2018 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) of 43rd among 149 countries⁹ moved up two positions higher from its 2017 position of 45th out of 144 countries. Uganda is placed 5th out of the 33 SSA countries that participated in the survey¹⁰.

Table 1. Gender at a Glance in Uganda

Categories	Female (%)	Male (%)
Labor Force Participation (ILO, 2017)	45.0	61.8
Unemployment (ILO, 2017)	11.1	8.1
Bank Accounts (WEF-GGGR, 2018)	23.1	32.5
Literacy Rate (UNFPA, 2017)	70	78
Own Account Workers (WEF-GGGR, 2018)	55.4	49.3
Unpaid Family Worker (WEF-GGGR, 2018)	30.2	22.8
Entrepreneurship (Master Card Index, 2016)	34.8	65.2

1. World Population Review (2018), Uganda Country Profile, <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/uganda-population/>
2. GoU (2015), Uganda Millennium Development Goals Final Report, https://ug.usembassy.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/42/2016/07/UGANDA-MDG_2015-FINAL-REPORT.pdf, P.6
3. AfDB (2018), Uganda Country Notes, https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/country_notes/Uganda_country_note.pdf, P.1
4. Ibid:7
5. Ibid:9
6. Ibid:9
7. UNDP (2018), Uganda Country Note, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/UGA.pdf, P.3
8. Ibid:5
9. WEF-GGGR (2018), Global Gender Gap Report 2018, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2018/data-explorer/#economy=UGA>
10. Ibid:17



2. Gender in National Development: Institutional and Policy Frameworks

2.1. The Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD) was established in 1998 as the national machinery for the advancement of women in Uganda. It is the successor to the Ministry of Women in Development created in 1988 within the presidency¹¹. The MGLSD is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the implementation of gender mainstreaming and women's advancement programs nationally and supervises gender focal persons and units in different ministries¹². The ministry has Community-Based Service/Gender Department at the local level. The MGLSD's role at the local level spearhead gender mainstreaming in district development plans and budgets¹³. However, it was noted that both the national and decentralized structures have limited staffing and funding. For instance, the technical staff with gender expertise was reduced from 33 in 1995 to 10 in 2014 due to civil service reforms and turnover¹⁴. Furthermore, the MGLSD's allocation from the national budget has consistently been less than 1%¹⁵.

2.1.1. Through the MGLSD's effort, new operational line-agency gender structures are in place, namely: i) Gender-Responsive Budgeting Unit and Technical Working Committee in the Ministry of Finance¹⁶; ii) Gender Statistics Committee at the Uganda Bureau of Statistics; iii) Gender Task Force at the Justice Law and Order Sector; iv) District Gender Coordination Committees; v) the Gender and Rights Sector or Working Group at the MGLSD; and vi) the Gender Unit at the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology¹⁷. The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFED) working closely with the MGLSD is responsible for Gender-Responsive budgeting (GRB). The mechanism was adopted by the Government of Uganda (GoU) in the 2003/04 financial year¹⁸. MoFED issued a gender and equity budgeting in the Budget Call Circular (BCC), which applies to the districts at the local government level¹⁹. Furthermore, the Ministry of Public Service, through a Human Resource Call Circular and Manual approved by Cabinet in 2010, appointed gender focal points across line ministries in Water and Environment; Agriculture; Health; Defense and Security; Trade and Cooperatives; Housing and Urban Development; Local Governance; Energy and Mineral Development; Transport and Works; and Internal Affairs²⁰.

2.2 Institutional and Policy Frameworks

2.2.1 In 1995, Uganda enacted a new Constitution with far-reaching gender equality provisions that have paved the way for the adoption of various legislations. The GoU has a host of laws promoting women's rights and gender equality. At the international level, it has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW²¹), the Beijing Platform for Action, and has fully subscribed to the fifth Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) of gender equality and women's empowerment²². The MoFED is the coordinating framework for the implementation of the SDGs in Uganda²³. At the national level, the National Gender Policy adopted in 1997 and revised in 2007, is the primary legal framework for gender equality and women's empowerment. Its primary objective is to mainstream gender concerns in national development processes through guiding resource allocation in all sectors to address gender equality²⁴.

11. UNDP (2018), Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Development, : Our Journey 1988-2017, <http://www.ug.undp.org/content/dam/uganda/docs/UNDPUG2017%20-%20UNDP%20Uganda%20Gender%20Journey%201988-2017.pdf>, P.10

12. UNDP (2016), Uganda Gender Country Assessment, <http://www.ug.undp.org/content/dam/uganda/docs/UNDPUG2016%20-UNDP%20Uganda%20-%20Country%20Gender%20Assessment.pdf>, P. 16

13. Ibid:18

14. Ibid:18

15. Ibid:18

16. This unit is guided by the Equal Opportunities Commission to assess gender mainstreaming by different sector budgets and plans

17. UNDP 2016, op.cit: 16

18. Kusambiza, M. (2013), A Case of Gender-Responsive Budgeting in Uganda, https://consultations.worldbank.org/Data/hub/files/grb_papers_uganda_updf_final.pdf, P.13

19. Ibid:13

20. UNDP 2016, op.cit:16

21. signed in 1980, ratified 1985

22. AfDB op.cit:8

23. UN (2017), Overview of Institutional Arrangements for Implementing the 2030 Agenda at the National Level, https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10735Updated_Issues_Brief_rev10_1_March_2017.pdf

24. GoU (ND), National Gender Policy, <http://www.gou.go.ug/about-uganda/government-policies/national-gender-policy>



2.2.2. The National Policy and Action on the Elimination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) as an overall framework to prevent and respond to GBV including Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), was adopted in 2016. Other GBV laws include the Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its Regulations 2011; the Prohibition of FGM Act 2010; the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Regulations 2010, and the International Criminal Court Act 2010 which among others criminalizes sexual offenses in all situations. The Land Act, 1977 was amended to give women and children land rights. It provides for spousal and children consent before disposal, transfer, or mortgaging of family land²⁵.

3. Voice and Participation

3.1. Affirmative Action policy has been part of Uganda's politics since reconstruction which started in the mid-1980s, has resulted in women's high representation in Cabinet, Parliament, and Local Councils. Women account for 25% of the cabinet members, 31% of state ministers and first female speaker in Parliament was elected in 2011²⁶. The share of women in parliament increased from 18% in 2000 to 35% in 2012 to 34.3% in 2016. It has been observed that women's representation in Parliament rose due to an increase in the number of districts in the country²⁷. However, the number of women elected on contested seats has gone down over the years, showing that no real mindset change on women's political leadership has occurred in the general population²⁸.

3.2. Women's Civil Society Organizations

3.2.1. Uganda's women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) range from community-based groups involved in self-help activities to empower their members. Others, including the Uganda Women's Network (UWONET), Forum for Women in Development (FOWODE), the Action for Development (ACFODE), and the Council for Economic Empowerment of Women in Africa-Uganda (CEEWA-U) operate at the national level and have engaged the state on different gender concerns. Their activism resulted in increased visibility of women and gender equality issues on the policy agenda²⁹. Furthermore, their lobbying and advocacy focused on constitutional and law reform, among others. They advocated for the institutionalization of affirmative action in the Constitution as well as the enactment of a relative gender-sensitive 1998 Land Act, domestic violence bills and the adoption of the GRB³⁰. These NGOs have published shadow reports on CEDAW, the Convention on the Rights of Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

4. Strategic Sectors for Gender Equality

4.1 Women's Economic Participation

4.1.1 In a 2016 review of Uganda's labor market, income and economic status revealed women's disadvantaged status. The national labor force participation rate (LFPR) was 52%, and the employment to population ratio was 48%³¹. The LFPR for men was higher at 60% than women's 46%, and males also had a higher employment to population ratio at 56% and females at 40%³². Uganda's national unemployment was 9% in 2016, with only 38% of the population in paid employment. Of this number, a higher proportion of males, 46%, compared to 28% women had paid jobs³³. The results from the labor market review are similar to the data in Table 2. There are more women in

25. GoU (2016a), Social Development Sector Plan (SDSP) 2015/16-2019/20, <http://www.mglsd.go.ug/Plans/SOCIAL%20DEVELOPMENT%20SECTOR%20PLAN.pdf>, P.29

26. UNDP 2016, op.cit:12

27. Ibid:12

28. Ibid:13

29. Akijul (ND), Experiences of Gender -Responsive Budgeting in Uganda, <https://www.google.com/search?q=EXPERIENCES+OF+GENDER+RESPONSIVE+BUDGETING+IN+UGANDA&oq=EXPERIENCES+OF+GENDER+RESPONSIVE+BUDGETING+IN+UGANDA&aqs=chrome..69i57.1314j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>, P.2

30. Ibid: 2

31. UNFPA (2017), Worlds Apart in Uganda: Inequalities in Women's Health, Education and Economic Empowerment, https://uganda.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Issue%20Brief%20-%20-%20special%20edition.%20inequalities.final_.pdf, P.6

32. Ibid:6

33. Ibid:6



the unemployed, informal, part-time, unpaid worker categories that are non-paying or low-paid jobs. In contrast, there are more male workers in the higher-paying occupations of high-skilled, own account and earned more than women.

Table 2: EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Categories	Female (%)	Male (%)
Unemployed	11.1	8.1
Informal worker	86.2	81.3
Part-time worker	57.3	47.0
High Skilled worker	2.4	3.8
Contributing family worker	30.2	22.8
Own account workers-	55.3	49.3
Mean Monthly Earns	151.2	238.8
Labor force participation rate	45.0	61.8

Source: Compiled from The 2018 Global Gender Gap Report & ILO, 2017

4.2. Agriculture

4.2.1. The agricultural sector's contribution to the GDP fell from 74% in 1978 to 25% in 2015³⁴. While women provide over 70% of the labor force engaged in agricultural production, they control less than 20% of their outputs³⁵. The sector accounts for 76% of women's jobs compared to 66% of males³⁶. The gender gap in Uganda's agricultural productivity of 13% in 2016, equates to losses of 1.6% of agricultural GDP, which was approximately \$58 million or 0.42% of the country's total GDP, or nearly \$67 million including multiplier effects of benefits to other sectors in the economy³⁷.

4.2.2. Women's work in agriculture includes sowing, harvesting, crop-drying, winnowing, and seed selection. Overall, it is estimated that women are responsible for 85% of planting and weeding, 55% of land preparation and 98% of all food processing³⁸. Also, 49% of women lack access to or decision-making ability over credit, more than one-third do not have a manageable workload, and 33% are not members of any group³⁹. Finally, more than 21% lack sole or joint decision-making or income⁴⁰. Furthermore, women experience challenges in land, credit and extension services, and produce 17% less per acre on average than plots managed by men or jointly by other family members⁴¹. Additionally, 27% of plots and 20% of all cultivated land are managed by women, while the remaining 73% and 80% of all cultivated land are managed jointly by women or solely by men⁴². Women owned only 4% of rural land⁴³.

4.3. Education

4.3.1 The GoU promotes equal opportunities throughout all phases of the sector such as Universal Primary and Secondary Education and applies affirmative actions in Uganda's Post Primary Education and Training⁴⁴. The affir-

34. Economies Africaines (2017), Uganda Economic Sector: The Agriculture Sector, <http://www.economiesafriaines.com/en/countries/uganda/economic-sectors/the-agriculture-sector>

35. GoU (2016b), Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan, 2015/16-2019/20, <http://npa.ug/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/ASSP-Final-Draft.pdf>, P. 62

36. Ibid

37. FAO 2017, op.cit:5

38. Ndikuryaya (2017), Gender Statistics for Policy and Programming in the Agricultural Sector, P.4

39. Ibid:6

40. Ibid:6

41. GoU 2016b, op.cit:62

42. New Vision, op.cit

43. FAO (2017), Gender and Adaptation Planning in the Agricultural Sector: The Case of Uganda, <http://www.fao.org/3/i8282EN/i8282en.pdf>, P.4

44. UNFPA, op.cit:6



mative action policy entails giving women extra one and half (1.5) points for public university admission process⁴⁵. Consequently, enrollment in primary school reached near parity, 90% in secondary school and 80% in tertiary in 2015⁴⁶. Despite these impressive enrollment figures, the sector faces challenges of low retention and completion rates and low quality of learning outcomes for both boys and girls⁴⁷. For instance, the survival rate to the last grade of primary school was 35.2% and 35.73% for boys and girls respectively in 2016⁴⁸, and transition rate from primary to secondary school for boys was 60.67% compared to 57.26% for girls over the same period⁴⁹.

4.3.2. The number of university graduates in 2017 was 6.8% and 11.2% of women and men aged 25-64 years respectively⁵⁰. Of the ten different degree categories list attained by graduates in 2017, women and men were dominant in five each. For women, it was Arts and Humanities at 5.6%, Business, Administration and Law 26.9%, Health and Welfare 4.4%, Services 3.5%, and Social Sciences, Journalism and Information at 13.8%⁵¹. On the other hand, there were more male graduates in Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Veterinary 3.6%, Education 35.6%, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction 9.6%, Information, and Communication and Technologies 1.1% and Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics at 2.6%⁵². Female enrollment in TVET is 25% and in few female-dominated courses⁵³.

4.4 Health

4.4.1 Uganda's life expectancy for 2015-2020 is estimated at 58 and 63 years for men and women respectively⁵⁴. MMR fell from 506 deaths per 100, 000 live births in 1995, to 435 deaths per 100,000 in 2006 and rose slightly to 438 deaths per 100, 000 in 2011 and 343 in 2016⁵⁵. The total fertility rate for 2015-2015 is projected 5.4 birth per woman⁵⁶. The adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years was 140 between 2006-2017⁵⁷.

4.4.2. The number of women who received antenatal care at least once from a trained, skilled provider was 97% in 2016, and skilled providers assisted 74% of births over the same period.⁵⁸

4.5. Entrepreneurship

4.5.1 Women's enterprise development (WED) is recognized as a development priority and included in Uganda's general policy frameworks namely, the 1995 Constitution, the National Gender Policy, the National Development Plans (2010-2015, 2015-2020 and the Land Act). Other policy frameworks for promoting WED include the National Trade Policy (2007), National Export Strategy Gender Dimension (2008), the National Employment Policy (2011), the National Cooperative Policy (2011), and the National Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Policy (2015)⁵⁹. Additionally, the Uganda Investment Agency (UIA) was established in 2000. The UIA setup a small and medium enterprise (SME) division and the Women Entrepreneur Network. The UIA's SME Division works with enterprises with a minimum of five workers, which immediately disqualifies most the Uganda's WOE⁶⁰. In relation to credit, most women entrepreneurs are challenged in accessing credit. While most banks have SME units, their services are gender-neutral except the Finance Trust Bank (FTB) and the Development Finance Company of Uganda (DFCU)⁶¹. Microfinance institutions and Savings and Credit and Cooperatives serve a significant section of women clientele⁶².

45. Ibid:6

46. AfDB, op.cit:7

47. USAID (2017) , Gender and Social Inclusion Analysis: Uganda, https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Gender_Social_Inclusion_Final_Report_08.23.17.pdf, P. 10

48. UNESCO (2016), Uganda Country Data, <http://uis.unesco.org/country/UG>

49. Ibid

50. WEF-GGGR (2017), Uganda Country Data, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/dataexplorer/#economy=UGA>

51. Ibid

52. Ibid

53. GoU(2011), BTVET Strategic Plan 2011-2020, https://www.ilo.org/dyn/youthpol/en/equest.fileutils.dochandle?p_uploaded_file_id=153,P26

54. UNFPA (2018), Uganda Country Data, <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>

55. UNFPA 2017, op.cit:4

56. UNFPA 2018

57. Ibid

58. DHS (2016), Uganda: Demographic and Health Survey, <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR245/SR245.pdf>, P.8

59. Ibid: 26

60. Ibid: 27

61. Ibid:29

62. Ibid:30



4.5.2 Uganda is ranked 3rd out of 57 countries after Ghana and Russia on the 2018 Mastercard Index of Women Entrepreneurs (MIWE), on the number of female entrepreneurs in a country. Uganda's 2018 rank is three notches higher than its 2017 rank of 6th⁶³. The report showed that Ugandan women entrepreneurs owned 33.8% of all enterprises in the country. The 2010/11 Census of Business Establishment (CoBE) in Uganda notes that women owned 44% of businesses with fixed premises, representing a 19% increase from the 2001/2 Census⁶⁴. It was observed that growth in the number of women-owned enterprises out-paced men-owned businesses by 1.5 times⁶⁵. Women-owned enterprises (WOE) are primarily in accommodation and food services at 60% and 19% respectively, while their share of businesses is lowest in agriculture, fishing, transport, and storage⁶⁶. For instance, although women are dominant in agricultural production, only 0.4% of WOE with fixed premises are in the sector, and women-owned only 16.3% of all agricultural businesses.⁶⁷ Organizations promoting women entrepreneurship in Uganda include the Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Association Limited (UWEAL), Women of Uganda Network, CEEWA-U, among others.

4.5.3 The GoU's programs to promote women's entrepreneurship include:

- The National Women's Council grants to women's groups for income generation projects, where beneficiary group members were trained to build their capacity in business skills. By the end of 2010/11, 800 women's groups were present in 111 Districts and Kampala Capital City Development (KCCD).
- The Women Entrepreneurship Development and Economic Empowerment (WEDEE) was a four-year project (2012-2015) and it equipped more than 3,000 women entrepreneurs with business management skills and linked them to markets.
- The Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP) was developed to improve access to financial services for women and equipping them with entrepreneurship skills, value addition, and marketing of their products and services. The program had three components i) capacity-building and skills development, ii) women enterprise fund for projects, and iii) institutional support. The first phase of implementation commenced in FY 2015/16 KCCD in 19 Districts⁶⁸.

4.6 Water, Supply and Sanitation (WSS)

4.6.1. The GoU's safe water coverage baseline in 2012/13 was 65% in rural areas and 77% in urban areas⁶⁹. The target during the 2015/16-2019/20 planning period is to increase water supply coverage in rural areas from 65% to 79% while ensuring that at least each village has a clean and safe water source⁷⁰. In urban areas, the government is committed to increasing water supply from 71% to 95% (100% to National Water and Sewerage Coverage towns)⁷¹. In the case of sanitation, the GoU's targets to improve sanitation coverage to 80% for rural and 100% in urban areas in 2020⁷².

4.6.2. The sector's achievement in gender mainstreaming in 2016, ranged from the recruitment of sociologists to oversee gender issues in the sector, and the appointment of gender focal persons to the local government level⁷³. The indicator for assessing gender mainstreaming in rural water interventions is "the percentage of Water and Sanitation Committees with at least one woman holding a key position"⁷⁴. As a result, women occupied positions of Chairpersons, Vice-Chairpersons, and secretary in Water and Sanitation Committees (WSC) resulting in 86% of water sources having women two points up from 84% reported in FY 2015/2016⁷⁵. However, the sector score on gender mainstreaming, gender equity budgeting and planning by EOC remained below 60%⁷⁶.

63. Mastercard (2018), Mastercard Index of Women Entrepreneurs, https://newsroom.mastercard.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/MIWE_2018_Final_Report.pdf

64. Mugabi, E.(2014), Women's Entrepreneurship Development in Uganda, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/---ifp_seed/documents/publication/wcms_360427.pdf, P.15

65. Ibid:15

66. Ibid:16.

67. Ibid:16

68. GoU 2016a, op.cit:30-31

69. UNDP 2016, op.cit:15

70. GoU (2018), Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy 2018-2022, <http://www.mwe.go.ug/sites/default/files/library/Water%20and%20Sanitation%20Gender%20Strategy.pdf>, P.1

71. Ibid:1

72. Ibid:1

73. Ibid:11

74. Ibid:11

75. Ibid:11

76. Ibid:10



4.6.3. The GoU's Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy 2018-2022 notes that on average women and girls spend up to 6 hours every day fetching water and might be exposed to threats of violence and health hazards⁷⁷. The National Water Policy (1999) provides for equal participation of women and men in all aspects of community-based management. The policy states that under the Community-Based Maintenance System, WSC should have at least 50% female representation⁷⁸.

4.7. Energy

4.7.1. Uganda's electricity sector underwent a series of reforms to improve economic performance and expand access⁷⁹. As a result, there is now a renewed focus on energy production, efficiency, and rural electrification⁸⁰. Total installed electricity supply increased by 7.1%, from 2 738 GWh in 2012 to 3 203 GWh in 2014⁸¹. The growth includes 100MW of thermal power on standby and hydropower accounts for about 84% of the country's total electricity capacity of 550MW⁸². Consequently, access to all forms of electricity increased from 7.8% in 2002 to 20.4% in 2014, and 22.50% in 2018⁸³. However, only 10.3% of rural households have access to any form of electricity, and 5.1% have a connection to the national grid⁸⁴. Uganda's per capita estimated at 215 Kwh in 2018, is lower than Africa's average of 535KWh per capita and the world's average of 2, 472⁸⁵.

4.7.2. Despite the GoU's efforts to increase access to renewable energy in households, 99% of Ugandans use wood fuel for cooking and heating⁸⁶. In addition, to forest degradation and slow climate change, biomass use leads to household air pollution which affects 41, 000, 000 persons and cause 20, 000 deaths yearly⁸⁷. The Cookstove Alliance launched a behavior change program to encourage local consumers to adopt improved cookstoves to save energy, reduce smoke from traditional cooking utensils, and is lobbying the government to eliminate tax on cookstoves components⁸⁸. Other partners providing efficient, renewable energy include BBOX, Virunga, Mkopa, and Fenix International, among others⁸⁹. Also, to provide electricity, they have created employment in their areas of operation. Solar Sister is a social innovative social enterprise with the mission to achieve sustainable, scalable impact at the nexus of women's empowerment, energy poverty, and climate change⁹⁰. In Uganda, the organization recruits, trains and supports women to build sustainable businesses selling portable lamps, mobile phone chargers, and fuel-efficient cookstoves⁹¹.

4.8. Rural Development

4.8.1. Uganda's rural development program is imbued in the 1995 Constitution and the Local Government Act⁹². The program aims to extend infrastructure and public services to develop the sector and contain the rural-urban drift. Some of these programs include Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture (PMA), Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), Peace Recovery Development (PRDP) and the Community Agriculture Infrastructure Improvement Program (CAIIP). The common thread in all these programs is the transformation of the agriculture sector, where women are the major players and the provision of social amenities such as roads, hospitals, schools, and markets. All project documents include the use of the gender mainstreaming approach to ensure improvement in women's livelihoods and income.

77. Ibid:1

78. Ibid:9

79. AfDB op.cit:8

80. Ibid:8

81. Ibid:8

82. Ibid:8

83. Ibid:8

84. Ibid:8

85. Ibid:8

86. Clean Cookstoves (2017) Uganda Country Profile, <http://cleancookstoves.org/country-profiles/focus-countries/8-uganda.html>

87. Ibid

88. Ibid

89. USAID (2016), Power Africa in Uganda, https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/UgandaCountryFactSheet.2016.09_FINAL.pdf

90. UNFCCC (ND), Solar Sister/Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan, <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/momentum-for-change/lighthouse-activities/solar-sister>

91. USAID 2016, op.cit

92. GoU (2014), Uganda: National Habitat 111 Report, <http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/Uganda-National-Habitat-III-FINAL-REPORT.pdf>, P.12



4.9 Urbanization and Urban Planning

4.9.1 It has been argued based on Uganda's 2014 Census figures, that urbanization is in its infancy in the country⁹³. However, the proportion of the country's population residing in urban areas is increasing by 4.5% annually⁹⁴. It is estimated that due to population growth and rural-urban migration, Uganda's current urban population of six million in 2015 could rise to 30 million in two decades⁹⁵. Since growth is unplanned in Ugandan cities, they are dogged by informal housing and slums, poor road networks, inadequate and silted drainage system, scattered waste and poor water and sewerage connections⁹⁶.

4.9.2. In response to the problems of urbanization, the GoU started its urban development program with a legal and regulatory reform process to address emerging issues in the sector⁹⁷. For instance, the 1964 Public Act of 1964 did not have clear guidelines on the provision of sanitation in low settlements, including slums⁹⁸. After which, the government embarked on a slum upgrading program by providing piped water, roads electricity, sanitation facilities, and social services such as health facilities and schools⁹⁹.

4.9.3 Women were integrated into the various habitat upgrading programs across the country in urban infra settings (slums). They were responsible for educating communities on the benefits of the upgrading exercise¹⁰⁰. They were also trained in the production of building materials, skills they used to upgrade houses in the slums¹⁰¹. The upgrading programs resulted in enhanced safety and security for the population including the reduction of diverse forms of violence¹⁰². Furthermore, NGOs and civil society organizations launched campaigns on the economic, social and political rights of slum women to educate the women and to sensitize decision-makers and the general public on these issues¹⁰³. They also addressed issues relating to human settlements such as legal security of tenure for all, reasonable access to public goods and services, affordability at a level that does not threaten other essential services and infrastructure, among others¹⁰⁴. Additionally, Platform for Action in collaboration with UNDP undertook civic engagement sensitization in the slums on political rights and strengthening citizens participation in political and economic governance¹⁰⁵.

4.9.4. The safe cities initiative in Uganda is implemented by Plan International to protect adolescent girls from sexual violence in public spaces. Trained youth advocates have worked with municipal governments to install street lights, improve sidewalks in their communities, and name streets properly for girls to properly send alerts when they feel unsafe¹⁰⁶. They have also worked with over 300 public transport motorbike drivers, called boda-bodas, to raise awareness about girls' and women's safety and gender equality¹⁰⁷.

93. World Bank (2015), Uganda Economic Update Fifth Edition: The Growth Challenge Can Ugandan Cities Get to Work? <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uganda/brief/uganda-economic-update-fifth-edition-the-growth-challenge-can-ugandan-cities-get-to-work-fact-sheet>

94. Ibid

95. Ibid

96. World Bank (), Uganda-Urbanization Full Policy Note, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTUGANDA/Resources/uganda-urbanization-full-policy-note.pdf>, P.17-18

97. GoU 2014, op.cit: 11

98. Ibid:11

99. Ibid: 24

100. Ibid:24

101. Ibid:24

102. Ibid:14

103. Ibid:9

104. Ibid:33

105. Ibid:33

106. Plan International (2018), Making Cities Safer for Girls in Kenya and Uganda, <https://plan-uk.org/blogs/making-cities-safer-for-girls-in-kenya-and-uganda>

107. Ibid



5. Thematic Areas

5.1 Climate Change

5.1.1 Degradation of Uganda's natural resources and increasing climate change is harming social and economic development and the livelihoods of a vast majority of the population. It has been observed that the impacts of climate change have resulted in changing weather patterns, drop in water levels, and increased frequency of extreme weather events such as floods, as well as droughts¹⁰⁸. Uganda was ranked the 9th most vulnerable and 27th least ready country to adapt to climate change on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) 2015 Index¹⁰⁹.

5.1.2. It has been observed that Ugandan women and children are most vulnerable to climate change impacts¹¹⁰. Water stress will result in rising mortality rates due to increasing water-borne diseases, malnutrition and burden on women and children as burden-holders for household needs¹¹¹. Climate change impacts increase the burden for upholding household food security, reduce available time for participating in decision-making and income-earning activities¹¹². Furthermore, climate-related catastrophes have considerable effects on female headed-households¹¹³.

5.1.3. The GoU's legal frameworks and institutions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change have some women-focus frameworks. For instance, in 2016, the MoFED issued a budget call circular mandating all sectoral ministries and district local governments to mainstreaming of gender and climate change into all sectoral budget framework papers and district local government plans from FY 2017/18¹¹⁴. The FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries became the first government ministry to implement the MoFED circular on gender mainstreaming in their different sectors.

5.2 Islamic Finance

5.2.1. The Ugandan parliament amended the Financial Institutions Act in 2016, introducing new products such as bancassurance (insurance provided by banks), agent banking and Islamic banking to boost financial inclusion in the country¹¹⁵. Banking Regulations 2018, operationalized Islamic banking in Uganda by providing the regulatory framework, licensing and operation of financial institutions to ensure everything is based on Sharia principles¹¹⁶.

6. Development Partners

- The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
- The World Bank
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- United Kingdom's Department of International Development (DfID)
- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
- The Swedish Embassy
- Plan international
- The United Nations System
- The European Union

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110. GoU 2014, op.cit:36

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7. Recommendations

1. The Bank should assist the GoU in making the Islamic banking sub-sector operational and in the process ensure that women-specific products (including loans, networking, training, mentoring, business support) are developed;
2. The IsDB should support capacity building efforts to strengthen the institutional expertise on gender mainstreaming and gender instruments and tools in the MGLSD;
3. The IsDB should support inclusive and gender responsive projects in education, health, climate change adaptation, agriculture, ensuring women's voice and agency in decisions that impact their daily lives and strengthening their capacities and skills;
4. The IsDB should work with the GoU to reduce the high usage of solid fuel in the country and to promote energy efficiency programmes which also have an effect of reducing the burden of women and girls and increase their safety and security;
5. The Bank should support efforts to increase women's income-earning capabilities especially in deprived areas; and
6. The Bank should work with other stakeholders to curb the high girls dropout rates in primary and secondary schools to improve retention and completion rates in the sector by addressing the causes (social norms, lack of infrastructures, issues around security and safety).



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