NDICI AFRICA 2023/443-389

JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Cover Page

Joint programme title:	**Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme[1] of the Gender for Development Uganda (G4DU)**
Outcomes(s):	S.P. 1 Outcome 1 - By 2026, Uganda has inclusive and accountable governance systems and people are empowered, engaged, and enjoy human rights, peace, justice, and security. S.P. 3.1 Outcome 4: By 2026, people, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups, have improved equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social and protection services. S.P. 3.2 Outcome 5: By 2026, gender equality and human rights of people in Uganda are promoted, protected, and fulfilled in a culturally responsive environment. **Main SDG 5**, Other significant - SDGs 1, 3, 4, 6, 16, 17
Programme location	**Uganda – National, and district level:** Districts: **Karamoja** – Amudat; **West Nile** – Arua, Terego, Yumbe; **Acholi** – Gulu, Kitgum, Omoro; **Western** – Kasese, Kyegegwa; **Lango** – Otuke; **Elgon** – Tororo, Central Kampala
Priority Areas/Sectors[2]	Education Population Policies/Programmes Reproductive Health Water supply and sanitation Government Civil society
Duration:	3 years
Anticipated start and end dates:	Start: **1 September 2023** End: **31 August 2026**
JP Team PUNOs:	UN Women, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA
Fund management modality:	Pass-through
» Administrative Agent: (Pass-through only)	*MPTF Office*

[1] The Spotlight Initiative is a Joint Programme of the United Nations, implemented through 5 agencies. It is one of the grantees that comprise the 4 Implementing Partners (KfW, Enable, UNICEF, Spotlight) under the Gender for Development Uganda.

[2] These are the EU Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on demography and social inclusion priorities, to which the Spotlight Initiative outputs shall contribute towards their outcomes.

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» Convening Agent: (Pass-through only)	UNDP
» UN Steering	RCO
Total estimated budget:[1]	USD 23,799,801
Out of which:	
» Funded	USD 23,799,801
» Un-funded	N/A
Source of funds:	
» Government	N/A
» PUNO 1: UN Women	USD 770,821
» PUNO 2: UNDP	USD 300,000
» PUNO 3: UNHCR	USD 60,000
» PUNO 4: UNICEF	USD 546,082
» PUNO 5: UNFPA	USD 259,665
» Donor 1: European Union Delegation to Uganda	USD 21,863,233 (EUR 20,000,000 equivalent)[3]

[1] Includes programme costs and indirect support costs.

The legal basis for the joint programme is the Legal Annex for the signed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021 - 2025). It refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Uganda and each Participating UN Organization. The Spotlight Initiative Fund is framed within the UNDG standard Administrative Arrangement Agreement Framework.

Declaration of commitment and signatures

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the **results framework, work plan and budget.**

Co- Chairs of the Spotlight Initiative Programme Oversight Committee

Government of Uganda

Aggrey D. Kibenge
Signature.....
Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development in Uganda
Date..... 29-09-2023 .....

United Nations Country Team

Susan Ngongi-Namondo
Signature .....
United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Uganda
Date..... 29. 9. 2023 .....

[3] As of May 2023 0.90563 Exchange rate (InforEuro)

UN Organisations

Paulina Chiwangu
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UN Women
Date 28.09.2023

UN WOMEN
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Elsie Attafuah
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Date 28/9/2023

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
KAMPALA

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Date 29/9/23

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1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
ABYM	Adolescent Boys and Young Men
AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CF	Corporation Framework
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DG ECHO	Director General European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
DHS-2	District Health System -2
DLG	District Local Government
DMPA	Depo Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (Depo Provera)
ECW	Education Cannot Wait
ELA	Empowerment and Livelihoods for Adolescents
EU	European Union
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationists
G4DU	Gender for Development Uganda
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GER	Gender Enrolment Rate
GoU	Government of Uganda
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IRF	Integrated Results Framework
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sport
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NDP	National Development Plan

ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
OECD	Organisation for Economic Corporation and Development
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP	Skills Development Programme
SIJP	Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme
SOB	Sexual Offences Bill
SP	Strategic Priority
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TEI	Team Europe Initiative
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Corporation Framework
UPE	Universal Primary Education
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

2. Definitions:

Gender Based Violence (GBV) – According to the National GBV Policy in Uganda, "GBV shall be taken to refer to physical, sexual, economic or psychological violations which are subjected to individuals and/or a group of persons based on social expectations of men and women[4]."

Violence Against Children (VAC) is explained in the National GBV Policy in Uganda as manifested through "child neglect, sexual violence, physical violence, human trafficking and emotional/ psychological abuse"[5].

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) – In defining SRHR, the World Health Organisation states that "SRHR encompass efforts to eliminate preventable maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity, provide quality sexual and reproductive health services for all including adolescents, raise awareness creation and treatments for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), avail family planning and address violence against women and girls (VAWG)[6]." In this programme focus shall be on broader Gender Based Violence (GBV) and target adolescent girls and young women, including adolescent boys and young men as appropriate.

3. Executive Summary

3.1 Rationale and relevance of the joint programme

The Spotlight Initiative is the world's largest targeted effort to end all forms of violence against women and girls. Launched in 2017 with a seed funding commitment of €500 million from the European Union, the Initiative represents an unprecedented global effort to invest in gender equality as a precondition of and driver for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In its new funding phase, the Spotlight Initiative is expanding its scope and scale to include new donors and additional programmes (in countries and regions) while continuing to strengthen its efforts in existing programmes. The Spotlight Initiative was launched as a Sustainable Development Goals' model fund and a UN Reform Implementation fund enacting the Secretary General's vision of placing women and girls at the center as an accelerator for the 2030 Agenda. The Spotlight Initiative has established "proof of concept", demonstrating that a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in gender equality and ending violence makes a transformative difference in the lives of women and girls. Under the new generation of Spotlight Initiative Programmes ("Spotlight Initiative 2.0"), greater ownership, more adaptability to local contexts and flexibility are being introduced so programmes can be structured and implemented contractually by country-level stakeholders.

The Uganda Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme (SIJP) under the Gender for Development Uganda (G4DU), seeks to build on the success of the predecessor programme, the Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls. It seeks to capitalize on existing programmes and interventions addressing specific forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) in Uganda. It falls in line with the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Corporation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021 – 2025, which is in line with the Mutual Accountability Framework and the UN Reform Agenda.

The Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme (SIJP) contributes to the UNSDCF Strategic Priorities 1 *(1.2.1, 1.2.3, 1.2.4 and 1.2.5),* and 3 *(3.1 and 3.2),* whose themes are Transformative and Inclusive Governance and Human Well Being and Resilience, respectively. The SIJP contributes to the National Development Plan (NDP) III Programme Areas of Human Capital Development and Social Mobilisation and Mindset Change, under Objective 4, which aims to 'Enhance the Productivity and Social Well Being of the Population', and whose results are increased labour

[4] The National Policy on Elimination Of Gender Based Violence In Uganda Ministry Of Gender, Labour And Social Development Revised Edition, July 2019 p.1

[5] supra

[6] See https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/gender_rights/srh-rights-comment/en/

productivity and improved social well-being. GBV is a violation of human rights that impacts the nation's economic and social development. Interventions for addressing the effects of VAWG require synergistic and collective actions to ensure coordination and cooperation by Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs), Local Governments (LGs), Development Partners, Traditional Institutions, Faith- Based Institutions, the Private Sector, Civil Society, Academia, and targeted Ugandan population.

Over the years, Uganda has made improvements in SRHR and GBV prevention and response outcomes. Improvements include the creation of an enabling environment for SRHR and GBV prevention and service provision in the form of laws and policies to guide the flow and distribution of reproductive commodities. Additional improvements have been in supply chain strengthening, human resource, information management systems, institutional strengthening for justice actors and the social sector.

The COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns escalated incidents of GBV in the form of intimate partner abuse, teenage pregnancy, child marriages and teenage mothers. This put additional strain on the already limited technical and financial government resources. A major aspect of the lockdown was schools' closure, after which some pupils failed to return to school. This necessitates a more robust focus on addressing teenage pregnancy and the retention of adolescent girls in education.

Uganda's Vision 2040 commits the Government of Uganda to ensure that girls are kept in school and improve completion rates by addressing institutional, gender and cultural barriers to education. The Gender in Education Policy (2017), the National Strategy for Girls' Education (2014-2019) and the National Strategic Plan on Elimination of Violence against Children (2015-2020) prioritize the promotion of gender equality and a safe learning environment.

Over the first decade of implementation of Universal Primary Education (UPE), the government allocated about 20% of its public expenditure (about 4% of the GDP) to the education sector, aligning with the 2015 Incheon Declaration recommendations for national governments to allocate 4% to 6% of GDP and/or at least 15% to 20% of total public expenditure to education. However, government investment into the education sector has gradually declined over the years and currently stands at about 10.5% of government expenditure and 2.3% of GDP[7]. Consequently, access, retention, and learning achievements have stagnated for the past decade. At the current rate of progress, Uganda is not on track to meet the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 4.

3.2 Expected results, contribution to Corporation Framework outcomes, country priorities and related SDG targets.

The Gender for Development Uganda (G4DU) Action is a first EU contribution to the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on demography and social inclusion and will directly contribute to 4 pillars[8] of the TEI. The objectives of the G4DU Action are: (i) improved inclusive access and participation in schools for adolescent girls, including their transition to secondary level or other learning pathways; (ii) improved opportunities for adolescent girls to learn, in safe and well-managed schools and (iii) increased access to SRHR and reduced incidences of GBV in schools and communities. In a Team Europe Initiative approach, significant funding from both the German and Belgian Federal Governments will complement the EU contribution to increase the scope and impact of the Action.

The G4DU Action is composed of 2 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 Spotlight initiative in Uganda (indicative EU budget: EUR 20 million). The second component of the G4DU Action, building on the ongoing Spotlight initiative, will aim at reducing forms of GBV that contribute to girl- child school drop- out and promoting SRHR at national and sub-national level. Focus will be at 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 2 above stated components will be fostered through interventions designed to reduce

[7] Uganda Education Policy Data Centre

[8] The TEI is composed of 5 pillars that aim to underpin demographic transition and increase social inclusion and gender equality: (i) sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), (ii) fight against gender-based violence (GBV), (iii) education for adolescent girls, (iv) water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); and (v) social protection.

GBV in and around schools and increase the uptake of and use of SRHR information and services, including sexuality education for in and out school adolescent girls and young women. This will be done through the joint design of interventions between UNFPA and UNICEF using the Uganda Sexuality Education Framework.

The design of activities under the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 shall be aimed at complimenting component 1, and where relevant, have direct synergies at the implementation level. This will be achieved through the joint implementation of activities, for instance where there are complimentary subject matters on the consolidated skills package delivery to in and out of school Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW).

3.2.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Integration

The Spotlight Initiative is designed to contribute to Uganda's advancement towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in an inclusive manner that leaves no one behind as follows:

i. SDG 1: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
ii. SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; Address the SRHR of women, men girls and boys, in particular vulnerabilities to harmful practices
iii. SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; Facilitating more equitable access to quality education that addresses GBV as a barrier to learning
iv. SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls - Indicators:
    - 5.2: Elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation,
    - 5:3: Elimination of harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female Genital Mutilation (FGM),
    - 5:6: Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SRHR)[9].
v. SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries; 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
vi. SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
vii. SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

3.2.2 Alignment to United Nations Strategic Development Corporation Framework (UNSDCF) Strategic Priorities and Joint Work Plan (JWP)

The Spotlight Initiative Outcomes are relevant and aligned to the following UNSDCF Strategic Priorities

S.P. 1 Transformative and Inclusive Governance: S.P.1 Outcome 1
Output 1.1: Institutions and systems at national and sub-national levels are effective and accountable in line with national, regional and international obligations and commitments;
Output 1.2: Strengthened capacity of people especially marginalized and vulnerable groups to participate and benefit from governance and development at all levels.

S.P. 3 Human Well Being and Resilience: S.P.3.1 Outcome 4:
Output 3.1.1: Strengthened capacity of government and non-government institutions at national and sub national levels to effectively manage and deliver sustainable and inclusive quality social and protection services.
Output 3.1.2: People especially the vulnerable and marginalized are empowered to utilize quality basic social and protection services.

[9] As agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

3.2 Outcome 5: By 2025, gender equality and human rights of people in Uganda are promoted, protected and fulfilled in a culturally responsive environment.
Output 3.2.1: Strengthened capacity of government and non-government institutions at regional, national and sub-national level to uphold positive social, cultural norms, values and practices that promote human rights, equality and non-discrimination.
Output 3:2.2: Strengthened capacity of government and non-government institutions to effectively plan, monitor and deliver public and private financing to social sectors in an equitable, gender responsive, accountable and sustainable manner.

3.2.3 Alignment to Government of Uganda Priorities

The Spotlight Initiative Outcomes are relevant and aligned to the Uganda NDP III (2020/2021-2024/2025) particularly; Human Capital Development, Community Mobilisation and Mindset Change, Administration of Justice and Governance and Security Programs. The SIJP is directly contributing to Agenda 2063 which is a strategic framework in the socio-economic transformation of the African continent, and the aspirations of Uganda's Vision 2040. The NDP III shifts from a sector to a program-based approach to planning and budgeting, thus integrating gender and social development, education and health under one program (Human Capital Development Program). The programme will directly support the implementation of the overall national policy frameworks governing gender, GBV and SRHR. These are the legal frameworks, policies (including district specific ordinances on GBV prevention and response), strategic investment plans, and programme implementation plans of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs).
The programme will support the implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM), emphasizing Pillar 5 of the PDM, namely Mindset Change and Cross- Cutting Issues (gender, environment, disability etc.).

3.3 Intended beneficiaries and vulnerable groups

The Action will build on existing Spotlight districts, focusing on specific sub counties, based on enrolment rates in secondary school, poverty levels and the presence of implementing and other development partners. There will be special focus on refugee-settlements and host communities for the purpose of delivering through a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach with DG ECHO and Education Cannot Wait (ECW)-funded actions. There are regional imbalances in retention, transition and survival, and the intervention identified the regions of Acholi, Karamoja, Lango and West Nile as having the greatest attrition rates.

In selecting the operational districts, the Spotlight shall maintain the focus on districts with the highest, and shall retain Tororo district in Bukedi region which reported a prevalence of 60.3% in the last 12 months. Acholi's rate stands at 64.9% and shall also be prioritized. The Spotlight will operate nationally and in the following regions and districts:
Karamoja – Amudat; West Nile – Arua, Terego, Yumbe; Acholi – Gulu, Kitgum, Omoro; Western – Kasese, Kyegegwa; Lango – Otuke; Elgon – Tororo, and Central Kampala.

The table below presents the justification for the district selection:

Sub Region	District	I P presence or possible future presence under the Action (Enabel)	% of people in poverty (2019/2020)	Development partners Presence (Low - Medium - High)	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (2016)	Survival to P7 - Female (2019)	Gross Intake to S1 - Female (2019)	Physical or sexual violence -12 months (Regional)
Acholi	Gulu	KfW, Enabel, Spotlight				45.30%	40.30%	
	Kitgum	KfW, Enabel, Spotlight				35.10%	38.90%	
	Omoro	KfW, Enabel, Spotlight	67.70%	Medium	35.90%	45.30%	21.40%	64.90%
Bukedi	Tororo	Spotlight	34.70%	Low	30.30%	43.80%	46.60%	60.30%
Karamoja	Amudat	Spotlight, UNICEF	65.70%	High	62.90%	14.70%	5.20%	49.90%
Lango	Otuke	KfW, Enabel, Spotlight	23.40%	Low	35.10%	30.60%	21.40%	30.70%
West Nile	Arua	KfW, Enabel, Spotlight, UNICEF, ECHO				11.30%	27.10%	
	Yumbe	KfW, Enabel, Spotlight				14.80%	12.10%	
	Terego	KfW, UNICEF, Spotlight, ECHO	16.90%	High	41.20%	24.20%	20.20%	37.80%
South-West	Kasese	Spotlight	22%	Low	30.6	tbc	tbc	25.1%
	Kyegegwa	Spotlight	25%	Low	0%	tbc	tbc	25.1%
Central	Kampala	Spotlight	10%	High	3.10%	tbc	tbc	18.3%

The primary beneficiaries are mainly in and out-of-school Adolescent Girls and Young Women and Adolescent Boys and Young Men in target communities. The secondary targets include school teachers and administrators, parents and duty bearers in the community.

A total of 320 schools have been targeted, of which 117 are secondary schools and 203 are primary schools. An additional 4 Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions in 4 districts will participate in the programme as receiving institutions. UNHCR will ensure the targeting of 52 refugee schools from among the total of 320 schools.

The programme aims to reach a total of **2,038,537** in and out of school beneficiaries, of whom **1,029,110** will be primary / direct: Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW), and **1,009,427** will be secondary/ indirect: Adolescent Boys and Young Men (ABYM).

(i) Schools Selection Criteria

- ✓ Presence of other implementing partners under G4DU (Enabel, KfW, UNICEF) as well as actions funded by ECHO. The final selection of schools will be confirmed in consultation with the EU and the other G4DU implementing partners during the inception phase of the action.
- ✓ Presence of agencies in the area. This allows for continuity especially where foundational work has been done in schools with the current Spotlight.
- ✓ Survival rate(s) of girls post P.7 in the EU selected districts *(used for selection of districts with lower Primary Leaving Examinations scores (PLE) for girls)*
- ✓ Intake in S.1 (used for selection of districts with low intake for girls)
- ✓ Presence of the feeder primary schools vs. secondary schools (transition)
- ✓ Level of GBV reported per sub region.
- ✓ School size and population presence.

(ii) Schools by Agency and Convergence:

The Spotlight Initiative focuses on districts where it has existing presence directly through the current Spotlight, or through other programmes by Participating United Nations Organisation (PUNO). Beyond the 12 SIJP districts, there is convergence with Outcome 1 and 2 through the UNICEF investment in Adjumani, Lamwo, Nebbi and Oyam.

Agency	Schools
UNHCR	52 schools, of which 12 are secondary. Through UNHCR Spotlight is heavily invested in schools in Terego/Madi Okollo, Arua and Yumbe due to refugee settlements. There is some convergence on schools within refugee settlements with ECHO in Terego.
UNFPA	120 schools, with a target of 10 schools in each of the 12 districts of Arua, Amudat, Terego, Kyegegwa, Kasese, Tororo, Kitgum, Kampala, Yumbe, Gulu, Omoro, Otuke. Of these, 46 are Secondary schools.
UN WOMEN	9 schools, all of which are secondary, in Kyegegwa, Terego and Yumbe
UNICEF	160 schools. Of the 110 schools with WASH component, 50 are secondary schools. The strongest intra Spotlight convergence is in Yumbe, where UNICEF facilitates strong convergence with KfW and Enabel through its presence in Adjumani, Lamwo, Nebbi and Oyam
UNDP	Will facilitate linkage to 12 Vocational Training Institutions (VTIs) in Arua, Kasese, Terego and Kyegegwa

(iii) Summary of Schools by Agency and District

District	UNFPA	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNWOMEN	UNDP	Total
Adjumani	0	0	26	0		26
Arua	70	0	0	0	1	71
Kitgum	0	0	29	0		29
Kyegegwa	0	12	0	3	1	16
Lamwo	0	0	22	0		22
Madi Okollo	0	0	9	0		9
Nebbi	0	0	21	0		21
Oyam	0	0	31	0		31
Terego	14	34	0	3	1	42
Yumbe	67	6	21	3		97
Total	**100**	**52**	**160**	9		320

The districts in green highlight are non-Spotlight, but will benefit through the UNICEF Outcome 3.2 WASH interventions that will incorporate Spotlight themes of EVAWG and SRHR.

While the Action will be targeted at specific regions, the EU will use this entry point to support national level policy dialogue, including around the Global Partnership on Education (GPE) which is funded by more than 50% by the EU and its Member States, and evidence-based advocacy aiming to contribute to structural changes to remove barriers for adolescent girls to stay in school and learn, as well as address the key issues of GBV and SRHR.

Finally, the Action will support the implementation of the Parish Development Model which is the new approach launched by the Government of Uganda to implement the National Development Plan, that aims to improve social

services[10]. The action will highlight how reducing GBV is a prerequisite for strengthened productivity at parish level. The EU will be contributing to the priority areas of the Country Level Implementation Plan of their Gender Action Plan III.

The principle of Leaving- No- One- Behind shall inform targeting AGYM and ABYM within the 10 – 24-year-old age range. It shall also be guided by the requirement to address multiple vulnerabilities that include hard to reach rural locations, refugee status, disability, human trafficking and HIV status.

4 Situation Analysis

4.1 Economic Context

As a result of Uganda's declaration of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997, and the abolishment of school fees and Parents and Teachers Association (PTA) charges, primary school enrolment increased by 145% in 7 years – from 3.1 million in 1996 to 7.6 million in 2003[11]. However, government funding allocation to effectively implement this policy remains a challenge.

With high average household expenditure on education, financial barriers remain the main reason cited for both non-attendance and dropping out of school. 77% of secondary schools in Uganda are private schools, but families still contend with high costs even in public schools. Large increases in access to primary education have not translated to increased entry into Lower Secondary. Between 2010 and 2019, the primary Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) averaged 111% while Lower Secondary GER fluctuated between 31% and 35%. The survival rate to the last grade of primary in 2019 was 43% for girls, and the intake ratio for the first grade of secondary was just 49%. A lot of girls are overaged for their grade[12], and the quality of education remains poor, with the latest national (FAWE) assessment of progress in education showing that only 36% and 28% of girls in P6 had reached the minimum proficiency for Maths and English respectively.

4.2 Social Context

Notable progress has been in implementing programmes that address social and gender norms change in the country. Achievements include the increased engagement of Faith Based and Traditional leaders and that of men generally through male engagement programs.

Harmful social and gender norms, attitudes, behaviours and practices are a root cause of violence against women and girls and harmful practices that limit SRHR in Uganda. Unequal and inequitable power relations between women and men, and boys and girls are rooted in patriarchal value systems that recognize, encourage and reproduce the dominance of men over women. Traditional and faith based leaders have the potential to positively influence social norms change, but sometimes do not act on, or actively block policy proposals[13] in order to appease the conservative sections of their constituencies.

Teenage pregnancies: Uganda has one of the highest fertility rates in the world (4.7 births per woman), high rates of teenage pregnancies and low transition rate to secondary school. The SRHR landscape in Uganda remains weak with limited health care and social services, coupled with limited knowledge and capacity among service providers. A sharp increase of teenage pregnancies in the context of the COVID-19 lockdown was reported in Uganda. The District Health Information System-2 (DHIS-2) reveals that as of 2021, the country recorded 31,565 pregnancies every month which translates into 1,052 pregnancies recorded daily, up from 29,835 (2019) and 29,557 (2020) cases recorded previously[14]. High levels of teenage pregnancy correlate strongly with the high rates of defilement and child marriage, exacerbated by the lack of protection during these sexual encounters. There are high maternal deaths reported among young people[15], with incidents of STIs including HIV/AIDS.

Cases of defilement increased by 3.8 per cent from 13,613 reported in 2019 to 14,134 cases in 2020. Of these, 3,721 were aggravated defilement, 120 were defiled by guardians, 120 by their parents. 52 primary and 55 secondary students were defiled by their teachers, and 125 victims were persons living with disability. Of the total

[10] Health, education, access to water and sanitation and hygiene

[11] Uganda Education Policy Data Centre

[12] 37% of lower secondary aged girls who are in-school are in Lower Secondary, with the majority being still in Upper Primary

[13] E.g. Their resistance to the Second Chance in Education intended to facilitate girls to return to school after pregnancy.

[14] The Magnitude of Teenage Pregnancy in Uganda, UNFPA Issue Brief Special Edition, March 2022.

[15] The latest National Annual Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) report indicates that 4 out of 10 maternal deaths reported in 2021 year were among young people less than 25 years.

cases 305 were defiled by persons living with HIV. Considering the potential for under-reporting, especially in rural areas, these figures could be the tip of the iceberg. Increased political attention on teenage pregnancies raised the profile of the issue on the national agenda. The government of Uganda, in partnership with UNFPA and UNICEF, launched a national teenage prevention campaign called "Protect the Girl, Save the Nation campaign" which is spearheaded by 3 high-level Ugandan women: the First Lady and Minister of Education and Sports, the Vice President, and the Prime Minister.

Violence in and around schools is still prevalent in Uganda. A survey conducted by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) in 2018 reported that one in three girls (35%) and one in six boys (17%) between the ages of 18 -24 reported experiencing sexual violence during their childhood. A similar 2021 survey by the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE) revealed that of the 10–14 year-old age cohort, 40% reported schools as places where they experienced physical violence, of which 17% was sexual. It has been recorded that 25% of girls who dropped out of school cited pregnancy as the reason[16], with 27% of girls aged 15 – 19 years bearing children. There is a low rate of reporting incidents of sexual violence by partners and non-partners among this age group. The levels of investment in SRHR protection do not match the magnitude of the problem, and the vertical funding of GBV and SRHR programmes have led to fragmentation and short- term interventions. Gaps remain in terms of scale, depth, and saturation of the targeted districts.

4.3 Political Context

Uganda has a relatively progressive legislative and policy framework relating to the prevention and response to GBV, including the provision of SRHR services. The Government of Uganda has developed several policies and guidelines[17] although some still face implementation challenges. Other achievements include the strengthening of human resource support[18], recruitment of judicial officers, the establishment of a specialised unit within justice institutions for effective management, and equipment support to investigations. Several policies, frameworks, guidelines and strategic documents[19] have been developed to guide the implementation and provision of SRHR, GBV and VAC services. In 2018 the Government launched a Framework for Sexuality Education, which aims at empowering young people with age-appropriate, culturally and religiously sensitive information and life skills that enable them to make safe sexual and reproductive health life choices. Government needs to prioritize the implementation of these policies and frameworks[20]. However, gaps still exist in the Sexual Offence Laws and Employment Laws. The Marriage Bill and the Legal Aid Bill remain outstanding. Policies that include the Local Economic Development Policy, the SRHR Policy, Adolescent Health Policy, School Health Policy and the Framework for Operationalizing Social Care and Livelihoods Support require harmonized implementation.

There is an active Education Development Partners Group, through which partners coordinate their work and agree on policy dialogue priorities. There is also on-going work to put in place a new Global Partnership for Education (GPE) country compact, which will be the basis for significant new funding to the sector (around USD 200 million), and potentially revitalize and strengthen dialogue and joint planning processes. A 2020/21-2024/25 Education and Sports Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) has been drafted by the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and is yet to be approved by Cabinet. This could form the basis for dialogue and joint planning.

4.4 Environmental Context

Refugees and host communities: With some 1.5 million refugees[21], Uganda hosts the largest refugee population in Africa. Of these, 81% are women and children. The GBV IMS data indicates that, out of 5,256 GBV cases recorded

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[16] Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development and UNICEF, National Strategy to End Child Marriage and End Teenage Pregnancies

[17] Gender in Education Policy, National Strategic Plan for Violence Against Children, Guidelines for Senior Female and Male Teachers

[18] Human resource capacity strengthening: Recruitments, Salary Enhancements, Training, Retooling (Guidelines, strategic frameworks, job aids, equipment etc.)

[19] SRHR Strategic documents include: SRHR/HIV/GBV/TB/Nutrition Integration Strategy, RMNCAH Sharpened Plan II, National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan, 10-year Health Supply Chain Roadmap, Reproductive Health Commodity Security Strategy, Alternative Distribution Strategy for Reproductive Health Commodities; Reporting, Tracking, Referral and Response (RTRR); Guidelines for Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in education institutions; Quality of care standards for adolescents, Maternal and New born Health Quality of Care guidelines

[20] Domestic Violence Act, Child Policy, Trafficking in Persons Act, Children Act, Laws on inheritance, Land (Amendment) all have sufficient provisions to protect women and girls.

[21] UNHCR Uganda Factsheet

in the refugee settlements in 2021, 94% of the survivors were women and girls. Education remains a priority for refugee families. In 2018 the MoES put in place the Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host communities, which sets the broad framework for the integration of refugees in host communities and the education system. While humanitarian funding under the DG ECHO, ECW will continue, the Action will seek to explicitly complement humanitarian funding with other interventions that include; supporting the transition of learners previously supported by humanitarian aid from primary to secondary school, access to TVET institutions, scaling up accelerated education programmes for over-aged learners, and /or policy dialogues to recognise community schools in refugee settlements.

Disability Inclusion: The multidimensional and intersectional vulnerabilities of AGYW in Uganda expose some of them to (i)combined gender and disability- based discrimination and GBV, (ii) limited access to SRHR services and information, (iii) low incomes and high levels of poverty, and yet they remain invisible on the state agenda setting platforms. This was exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic, with increased barriers to accessing SRHR information, commodities and services. This is coupled with limited access to disability friendly SRHR information materials and requires immediate intervention to ensure universal coverage and leaving no one behind.

Trafficking in persons: Globally, women and girls account for 71% of all trafficked victims detected. Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation accounts for 54% of all forms of trafficking. Uganda has been identified as a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking. Traffickers exploit girls and boys, and target girls and women aged 13-24 years, with an estimated 12,000 Uganda youth involved in prostitution[22]. Most of the victims are from Karamoja, and with the Tororo border with Kenya being a major transit point. According to the 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report[23], Uganda remained on Tier 2 Watch List for two consecutive years. In 2020, the government reported investigating 214 incidents of human trafficking involving 154 suspects, of which 118 were internal and 93 were transnational. Adolescent girls in humanitarian settings are at a higher risk of experiencing GBV, STIs, mental stress, sexual coercion, rape, forced prostitution, and human trafficking.

4.5 Institutional Context

Uganda has made progress on gender equality, and yet GBV perpetuated against women and girls remains rife. Government has been able to reduce physical violence from 51% to 45% over a period of five years, while increasing the reporting of sexual violence cases from 22% in 2016 to 32% in 2020[24]. The Annual Police Crime Report 2020 captured 17,664 domestic violence cases, of which 14,331 (81%) were female, compared to the 13,693 reported in 2019. While this could be attributable in part to the COVID -19 related lockdowns, where not-reporting was part of the problem, an increase in reported cases can be considered a positive indicator. The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2016 shows the prevalence of GBV as follows: 51 per cent of women and 52 per cent of men have experienced physical violence since age 15; 22 per cent of women and 8 per cent of men have experienced sexual violence; and 56 per cent of ever-married women and 44 per cent of ever-married men have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence.

Access to justice: The Government of Uganda has undertaken numerous efforts to improve completion times for processing cases, the quality of justice for survivors of GBV[25], and to provide mechanisms that protect victims of crime and the community, while promoting consistency and transparency in sentencing. The plea-bargaining initiative in Uganda's High Courts addressed the criminal case backlog, reduced pre-trial detention of accused persons and increased the role and participation of victims in the process. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) was supported to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate GBV cases in a gender-sensitive, victim-centered and trauma-informed manner using improved standards[26]. Additional interventions by the

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[22] TiP Report 2019. Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/2019-Trafficking-in-Persons-Report.pdf

[23] US Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons report 2021

[24] Uganda Bureau of Statistics National Survey on Violence Against Women and Girls 2020.

[25] These include: establishment of specialized departments in ODPP and UPF to handle, investigate and prosecute GBV cases, Amendments in the Police Forms 3, 3A and 24A which is used to collect evidence for prosecution of crimes involving sexual violence under the Penal Code Act to provide for registered Midwives and Clinical Officers to examine survivors of GBV, document evidence and testify in court, Sentencing Guidelines to provide discretionary sentencing ranges for judges to use in determining appropriate sentences for select capital and non-capital offences.

[26] Gender Bench Book on Women's Access to Justice in Uganda, Accountability for GBV in Uganda: Cross-Sectoral Handbook for Victim-Centred Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication, SOP for Effective Management of GBV/VAC cases, Training Manual for Judicial Officers on GBV, UPF Training Manual on VAWG/VAC

Government of Uganda include the establishment of specialized departments[27] in ODPP and Uganda Police Force (UPF) to handle, investigate and prosecute GBV cases.

High maternal mortality and low Modern Contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) are attributed to a weak health infrastructure, inadequate human resources at health facilities and capacity gaps of health workers especially at lower level health facilities. Exacerbating factors include limited access to integrated SRHR services, long distances to health facilities, inadequate capacity of community resource persons to provide SRHR information and services, and socio-cultural and economic barriers that constrain adolescents and young people from accessing sexual reproductive health (SRH) services.

5 Problem analysis

Significant population growth (3%) and insufficient investment in human development are not only threatening sustainable development in Uganda, but are exacerbating inequalities, vulnerabilities, exerting pressure on natural resources and jeopardising human development outcomes. The high total fertility rate coupled with a high number of unmet family planning needs (28.4%) will lead to a doubling of the current population (44.2 million) within the next 25 years[28]. Uganda's population is very young with 75% of the population being less than 30 years old, and highly vulnerable to early child marriages, teenage pregnancy, and school drop outs.

i. Uganda faces significant challenges in the **participation of adolescent girls in secondary education**. The education sector analysis reflects that 69% of adolescent girls have never attended secondary school, indicating a bottleneck in primary school years with high repetition and drop out, and low levels of transition to secondary[29]. In 2016, the enrolment rate for girls was 25% compared to 29% for boys, with significant variation by region and district. A recent sector analysis notes that in 2016, 42.7% of lower secondary children (aged 13-16) were out of school and over 70% of upper secondary school students (aged 17-18).

ii. **High rates of school drop-out, low secondary education completion rates**, especially among girls, gender stereotypes and harmful practices, and low availability of sexual and reproductive health services contribute to the high fertility rates and high rates of teenage pregnancies. Although a sexuality education programme in schools was launched in 2019, modalities for its implementation and rollout across the country are yet to be put in place. It is also projected that annually, the Government of Uganda will spend more than 181.8 million USD on healthcare of teen mothers and their children (UNFPA, UNICEF and GoU, 2021). To break the rate of early/child and teenage pregnancies and ensure that the highly vulnerable young mothers recover and build their lives, its critical to invest in building resilience skills, including life skills, and boost them with leadership and market responsive competencies that are aligned to the existing and emerging employment opportunities within the programme districts.

iii. **Child Marriage, forced/early childbearing, and adolescent births** deprive women and girls of education and skills required to empower and transform their lives to participate in national development. 49 % of young women between the ages 20 and 24 years were married before their 18th birthday and over 350,000 children are currently married (Census, 2014). This presents challenges in the provision of sexual and reproductive health information and services in a context where the adolescent girls are not expected to be consenting to such. The practice of child/early/forced marriage, adolescent pregnancy and related complications contribute to 40% of all maternal deaths. The Uganda Demographic Health Surveys of 2016, 2011 and 2006 have shown that nearly three out of every five women (58.2%) aged 20 – 49 years started childbearing while still teenagers. The 2021 National Survey on Violence revealed that over the last 45 years, more than half of the girls have experienced childhood sexual abuse. Adolescent girls are more likely to have spontaneous abortions, premature and stillbirths than older mothers. Girls aged 10 – 14 years are five times more likely to die in pregnancy and childbirth; while girls aged 15-19 years are twice likely to die in pregnancy and childbirth than young women aged 20-24 years.

[27] The Child and Family Protection, Community Policing, GBV and Child-Related Offences Department within the Criminal Investigations Division and the Department of Gender Children and Sexual Offences in the ODPP

[28] https://blogs.worldbank.org/africacan/demographic-boom-explainer-ugandas-population-trends

[29] Uganda Education Policy Data Center

iv. **Customary norms, beliefs and harmful practices**, such as early marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM), courtship rape, intimate partner violence, wife inheritance, lack of inheritance or land ownership by girls and widows are all highly prevalent. These negative social and gender norms also influence the low access to SRHR services and low levels of literacy especially among adolescents and young people and vulnerable populations that include refugees and people with disabilities. The impunity for violence is reinforced by gender biases in the school system, teaching methods and out of school social-cultural and political factors. Overall, there is a general reluctance to discuss sexual health mostly among the conservative sections of society. This compounds the ignorance of their bodies and reproductive health among most AGYW, who are not able to recognize violations of their bodily integrity and do not have the information on available services because the subject is considered a taboo.

v. Uganda has one of Africa's highest **unmet needs for family planning** at 30% among adolescents and child marriage at 34% by 18 years. These are some of the factors which explain the unchanging level of teenage pregnancy. Overall, uptake of SRHR services is still suboptimal with low modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) of 34% among all women and only 60.1% of those that demand for contraceptives are satisfied.

vi. **Teenage pregnancies** occur among 25% of adolescents, and over 60% of these pregnancies are unintended. Up to 27% of teenage girls aged 15-19 years in rural areas have begun childbearing, compared to 19% in urban areas. The maternal mortality rate (MMR) remains high at 336 deaths per 100,000 live births, with almost one in every five maternal deaths occurring among adolescents aged 15-19 years. Relatedly, one in every ten maternal deaths in Uganda is caused by complications related to unsafe abortions[30]. The Government of Uganda introduced the Second Chance Programme to mitigate school drop out of girls due to pregnancy and encourage re-entry into the school system. Its uptake remains low. The reasons for this include low preparation by the schools to accommodate the girls, resulting in stigma and discrimination.

vii. **GBV as a cause and consequence of HIV and AIDS** especially among AGYW. High levels of teenage pregnancy correlate strongly with the high rates of defilement, child marriage, STIs including HIV/AIDS and high maternal deaths reported among young people[31]. This is worsened by the absence of contraception commodities and limited access to SRHR information and services. Fear of GBV constrains access to HIV testing among females and further constrains adherence to antiretroviral therapy among the infected, for fear of disclosure to male sexual partners.

viii. **Access to justice** remains a challenge for most women and girls due to limited capacity to use the justice system, including low knowledge of how to preserve evidence and testify in court. The barriers to accessing justice are structural and systemic, and include inaccessibility to the ordinary person, limited survivor friendly skills, limited capacity and skills of service providers, lack of equipment for investigation, poor systems for collection and storage of evidence, inadequate survivor support services and weaknesses in the laws leading to high case back log and low conviction rates. The Uganda Police Crime Report of 2021 indicates that cases of sexual violence cases such as defilement, rape, and domestic violence topped the list. Out of a total of 16,373 sexual related crimes reported, 88% (14,482) were defilement of girls. In 2021, a total of 196,081 criminal cases were reported to Police. Of these, 65,008 were entered into criminal justice system and a small fraction was disposed of, leaving 41,087 cases pending conclusion in court, and 87,581 still under investigations (and might have since entered the system). It is important to underscore that a backlog analysis of 2021 cases revealed sexual offenses as old as five years or more still pending disposal in the legal system.

ix. **GBV Prevention and Response, Quality of Services and Access by Adolescent Girls and Young Women:** Survivors of GBV require links to health, mental health and psychosocial, legal/justice and security services. This necessitates inter-and intra-sector coordination, including creation and monitoring of referral pathways, administrative data systems, Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS+), information sharing, and participation in regular meetings with representatives from the various sectors.

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[30]WHO, Uganda Abortion Health profile, https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2020-12/Uganda_CAC.pdf

[31]The latest National Annual Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) report indicates that 4 out of 10 maternal deaths reported in 2021 year were among young people less than 25 years.

However, the duty bearer's capacity to deliver the required services are limited by poor case tracking and limited follow-up of survivors to ensure they receive the services needed promptly. Furthermore, the framework within which social services are provided needs strengthening. The MGLSD, MoPS and MoLG need to finalize the normative framework for quality assurance to enable the social services sector to deliver quality multi-sectoral services to address violence against children, girls, and women. The MoGLSD-led Medical Legal reference group has played a key role in bringing together the health, justice and social protection actors at national level to respond to GBV response cases[32]. This has a direct impact on the quality of SRHR and GBV services available and accessed by AGYW.

The disparities in the geographic distribution of health facilities and sexual and reproductive health infrastructure, long distances to health facilities and inequitable distribution of health care workers between urban and rural areas create inequalities in access to voluntary SRH services. This lowers the uptake of SRHR services, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups, such as adolescents and people living with disability. Health services workers are few for the local populations, which is compounded by high attrition of the trained ones in environments where most of the lower-level facility personnel are not adequately equipped to handle GBV survivors. Furthermore, the contraceptive method information index[33] for the country is only 43.8%[34].

x. **Supply chain issues:** Uganda still experiences drastic and pervasive stock-outs of reproductive health commodities. The Ministry of Health's monthly commodity stock status reports highlight significantly high stock out rates of reproductive health tracer commodities. For example, the stock out rate for the most used contraceptive method, DMPA injection at health facilities ranged from 39% to 42% between February and July 2022. The service delivery point (SDP) assessment of health facilities for reproductive health commodities and services in Uganda conducted in 2020 revealed high stock out rates with over 24.9% of the facilities stocking out of three modern contraceptives within the last three months. The stock availability challenges are related to inadequate capacity of health workers in stock management (forecasting, quantification, and procurement planning) and awareness of the of the availability of essential medicines and commodities at sub-national level[35].

xi. **Institutional Capacity Challenges:** The Government of Uganda has demonstrated political will to prioritise equitable planning, resource allocation and rendering multisectoral quality and integrated SRHR and GBV response services to children, women and girls. However, Ministries, Departments and Agencies[36] at national and sub national levels continue facing challenges in human resourcing, financing and skills development for the sectors delivering integrated SRHR, GBV and VAC prevention and response services. There is poor coordination of Local Authority leaders and opinion leaders[37] with mandate to spearhead, coordinate and mobilise communities to create safe out of school environments. Both in-school and out-of-school girls have limited appreciation, knowledge and skills on GBV and SRHR, and on issues relating to child labour and trafficking of girls. Institutional capacity challenges require a multi-faceted approach that involves (among others), investment in human resources, infrastructure development, policy reforms, and streamlined coordination mechanisms. The various policy and regulatory frameworks for strengthening delivery of social services that are pending finalization or approval at the MGLSD and MoPS need to be finalised. Comprehensive capacity building frameworks need to be developed to streamline and standardize delivery of quality services and enhance accountability. Furthermore, it is important to strengthen the linkages between social service delivery and access to justice specially to promote alternative dispute resolution and prevent backlog in resolving VAC, GBV cases.

xii. **The lack of data, and the existence of multiple data management systems** at different levels, contribute to the lack of timely and evidence-based planning, decision-making, allocation, and tracking

[32] Through the National Referral Pathway for Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence Cases in Uganda, which outlines the roles and responsibilities of the key duty bearers and actors

[33] The proportion of women who were told about side-effects, what to do about side-effects, who were told about other methods and who were told about the possibility of switching)

[34] Performance Monitoring for Action, Phase 2 Survey Results 2021

[35] 10-Year Roadmap for Government of Uganda's Health Supply Chain Self- Reliance 2021/2022 – 2031/2032

[36] Community development workers, social welfare, legal aid providers, police, prosecutors, the judiciary, and immigration/border officials

[37] e.g. traditional, clan, religious, elected leaders, etc

(release) of resources. Challenges in Management Information System (MIS) data harmonization such as; data integration, standardization, and interoperability are affecting decision-Making and Planning. This results in duplication of services, data inconsistency, data fragmentation, resulting in poor service delivery. The data management system at the community level is suboptimal and not well streamlined. There is need to streamline and strengthen community information management systems by building capacity of main actors, avail tools and enhance data use. This is exacerbated by the absence of critical medico-legal (forensics) evidence, which contributes to poor case disposal outcomes.

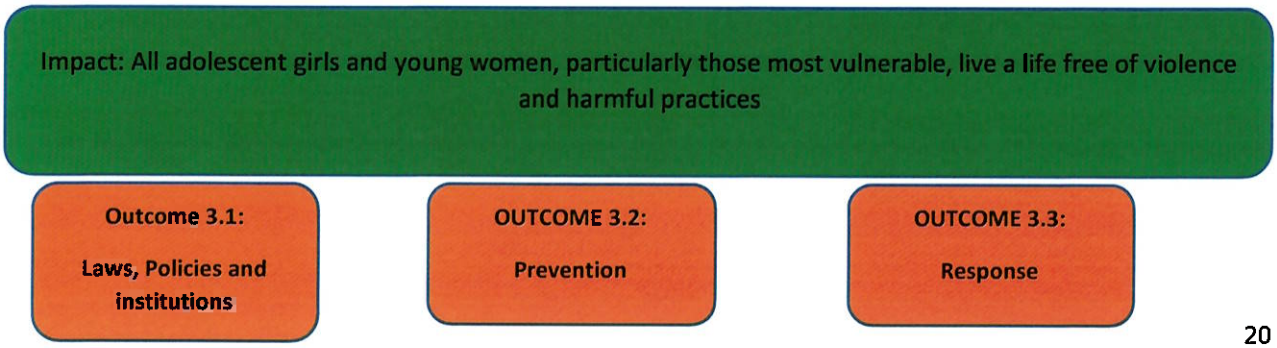
xiii. **Access to legal aid:** Low exposure to ICT platforms continues to constrain AGYW's access to legal aid and real-time data and information on SRHR. This leads to duplication and loss of integrity in the outputs of GBV and violence against children management information systems and hinders tracking of GBV cases along the continuum from the point of reporting up to conviction of perpetrators.

xiv. **Environmental and climate drivers:** Displacement due to environmental disasters exposes women and girls to higher levels of risks. For example, it is easy for men to swiftly migrate to safer areas whereas women are tied by social responsibilities of looking after children and the elderly. While in displacement camps, women and girls are likely to face GBV through rape, defilement with resulting negative effects such as unwanted pregnancies. When drought strikes, women and girls walk long distance in search of water and are exposed to GBV along the way. In addition, girls are more likely to drop out of school to support mothers in the increased roles of fending for the families.

6 Rationale and theory of change

6.1 Theory of change *(informed by the Uganda Corporation Framework and the Global Spotlight Key principles for Spotlight Initiative 2.0 programmes [as presented in the joint UN-EU guidance note on Spotlight Initiative Key Features - March 2023, shared with EU Delegations and UN Country Teams])*

If inclusive access to quality education is facilitated through responsive laws, policies and institutions and their implementation, and schools are improved for the participation and retention of adolescent girls and young women, if negative social/gender norms that promote Violence Against Women and Girls and hinder adolescent girls and young women's full protection of their reproductive and health rights are addressed, and if young women and adolescent girls have better access to and utilisation of quality SRHR and GBV information and services, then adolescent girls and young women in schools, communities, in refugee settlements and host communities, those living with disabilities and those in hard to reach rural areas, will be empowered to attend and stay in school, transition to secondary school or vocational training, and use SRHR information and services to stay safe and finish school to become educated, healthy and productive young women.





**Of note in the global and the local Theory of Change (TOC) are the following linkages:*
a) Outcome D of the global TOC has been specified to young women's movement building, and support has been mainstreamed across the work of all PUNOs through outcome 3.2.
b) Support towards women's economic empowerment under Outcome B of the global TOC shall be provided through vocational skill training targeting AGYW.
c) Data under Outcome A of the global TOC has been programmed as cross cutting across all the three SIJP 2.0 outcomes.

6.2 Detailed Theory of Change

6.2.1 Outcome 3.1: Institutions, Laws and Policies

Outcome Indicator 3.1: Strengthened capacity of institutions to implement and monitor laws, policies and plans addressing GBV and improving SRHR at national and sub-national levels

If (1) the capacities of national and sub-national institutions in GBV responsive planning and reporting are strengthened and sustained;
If (2) the implementation of selected policies and laws that promote access to SRHR and prevent GBV across the humanitarian - development nexus is supported within a context where AGYW, including young women with disabilities and those in refugee settlements, are empowered;
If (3) there is increased financing, including national budget lines, for effective delivery of services for prevention of GBV, violence against children, harmful practices and the promotion of SRHR;
If (4) the multi-sectoral coordination and referral mechanisms at national and sub-national levels for sustained GBV prevention and response and access to SRHR are functional;
If (5) the capacity of key line ministries to establish a harmonised data system, use innovative digital solutions and produce quality administrative data on SRHR and GBV to inform policy, planning, and decision-making is strengthened;
Then (6) there will be strengthened capacity of institutions to design, implement and monitor laws, policies and plans that address GBV and improve SRHR for in and out -of- school AGYW, including those with disabilities and in refugee settlements, and enhance resilience at national and sub-national levels
Because (7) gender responsive legislative and policy frameworks that address discrimination and provide for coordinated action, including in areas of prevention, services, safe and ethical data collection, and GBVIMS+ are best implemented by institutions that develop, implement and finance programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG, HP, and other SDG targets into development planning processes.
This will contribute to SDG 3: (8) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages; Address the SRHR of AGYM and ABYM, and in particular, vulnerabilities to harmful practices,
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization and financing, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection so as to invest more into Human Capital Development, and ultimately
Will contribute to S.P. 1 Outcome 1 – (9) By 2025, Uganda has inclusive and accountable governance systems and people are empowered, engaged and enjoy human rights, peace, justice and security, and

NDP III Human Capital Development Programme Area, under Objective 4: Enhance the Productivity and Social Well Being of the Population,
Whose results are (10) increased labour productivity and improved social well-being.

6.2.2 Outcome 3.2: Prevention and Social/Gender Norms Change

Outcome Indicator 3.2: Enhanced awareness of gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours that prevent GBV and advance SRHR in schools, communities, institutions and refugee settlements

If (1) institutions, CSOs and schools are supported to deliver evidence-based GBV prevention and response interventions and implement social mobilization approaches advocating for the elimination of gender and disability based discriminatory social norms and practices that cause GBV and impede SRHR in schools, communities, and refugee settlements,
If (2) evidence-based life skills and sexuality education, social behaviour change and male engagement programmes are scaled up and rolled out to prevent GBV and promote SRHR in schools, communities, institutions, and refugee settlements
If (3) the capacities of non-state actors, traditional institutions, faith-based leaders, and community-based organisations and networks are mobilised and strengthened to undertake advocacy and community mobilization for gender responsive school environments, change of social norms and the elimination of practices, including trafficking in persons, that promote GBV and inhibit access to SHRH information and services in schools, communities and refugee settlements,
Then (4) there will be a shift in social/gender norms, attitudes, practices and behaviours at household, school and community levels towards protecting AGYW, including those living with disabilities
and (5) citizens and institutions will actively contribute to the retention of AGYW, including those with disabilities, in school and facilitate their transition from primary to secondary school.
This will contribute to SDG 5: (6) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, and eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, which
Will contribute to S.P. 3.2 Outcome 5: (7) By 2025, gender equality and human rights of people in Uganda are promoted, protected, and fulfilled in a culturally responsive environment, and
NDP III Social Mobilisation and Mindset Change Programme Area under Objective 4: Enhance the Productivity and Social Well Being of the Population,
Whose results are (8) increased labour productivity and improved social well-being.

6.2.3 Outcome 3.3: Quality Services Delivery

Outcome Indicator 3.3: Adolescent girls and young women have improved access to quality multi-sectoral integrated SRHR and SGBV information and immediate response services.

If (1) national and sub-national institutions are strengthened for increased delivery of quality GBV prevention and response measures and SRHR services,
If (2) in and out-of-school AGYW, including those with disabilities and in refugee settlements, have increased capacities to demand, access and utilize SRHR and GBV services,
If (3) comprehensive sexuality education in line with international standards for in and out of school settings is provided to AGYW and ABYM
If (4) life skills for making it through teenage years and building resilience for adulthood are provided, and capacity for civic engagement in accountability platforms enhanced,
If (3) there is continuous capacity strengthening of national and sub-national service providers and institutions to plan, finance, deliver quality and scale up multi-sectoral integrated and gender responsive SRHR and GBV services,
If (4) Parish Development Committees are engaged and capacitated as duty bearers for addressing GBV and SRHR,
If (5) adequate capturing of administrative data in all the sectoral MDAs providing SRHR and GBV services enables policy formulation, planning and decision making at the national and sub national levels
Then (6) there will be an uptake and use of SRHR and GBV services, cases of GBV in and out of schools will be reduced, and schools will be safer environments, with an increase in retention of adolescent girls in education,

And (8) In and out-of-school AGYW will have improved access to quality multi-sectoral integrated SRHR and GBV information and services.
Contributing to SDG 4: (7) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education *(where Outcome 3 has direct synergies with the UNICEF Education stream under Outcome 2)* and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; Facilitating more equitable access to quality education that addresses GBV as a barrier to learning through addressing negative gender norms and providing SRHR information and services,
And SDG 16: (8) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all,
Will contribute to S.P. 3.1 Outcome 4: (9) By 2025, people, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups, have improved equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social and protection services, and
NDP III Human Capital Development Programme Area under Objective 4: Enhance the Productivity and Social Well Being of the Population,
Whose results are (10) increased labour productivity and improved social well- being.

6.3 G4DU Overall Objective: Adolescent girls and young women access universal health, fully enjoy their SRHR and are free from all forms of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in the public and private spheres, at the workplace and online in Uganda.

6.4 G4DU Specific Objectives: Enhanced prevention and response, with increased access to integrated SRHR and SGBV/VAC services for women, adolescent girls and children, in schools and communities.

1. To improve inclusive access and participation of adolescent girls in schools, and enhance their transition to secondary level or other learning pathways;
2. To improve opportunities for adolescent girls and boys to learn in safe, well managed and gender-responsive schools and;
3. To enhance GBV prevention and response and increase access to integrated SRHR and GBV services for Adolescent Girls and Young Women in schools and communities[38].

6.5 Spotlight Initiative Programme Outcomes[39] under the G4DU Objective 3
Outcome 3.1: Strengthened capacity of institutions to implement and monitor laws, policies and plans addressing GBV and improving SRHR at national and sub-national levels/
Outcome 3.2: Enhanced awareness of gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours that prevent GBV and advance SRHR in schools, communities, institutions and refugee settlements.
Outcome 3.3: Adolescent girls and young women have improved access to quality multi-sectoral integrated SRHR and SGBV information and immediate response services.

7. Outputs and Activities

7.1 Strengthened capacity of institutions to implement and monitor laws, policies and plans addressing GBV and improving SRHR at national and sub-national levels.

i. Support the development of action plans, regulations and guidelines that ensure financing and the implementation of selected policies and laws that promote access to SRHR and prevent SGBV.
ii. Strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national institutions (Government, District Local Governments and Parish Development Committees) in gender and equity planning and reporting, and increased financing

[38] Spotlight mandate under G4DU TEI Action is to be implemented through reduced three pillars of; 1) Institutions, Laws and Policies, 2) Social Norms Change, and 3) Service Delivery, where data and movement building are cross – cutting.
[39] As a subsidiary document, the Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme (SIJP) outcomes are presented as outputs in the overall G4DU Action Document, and as such the nomenclature is retained.

for effective delivery of services for prevention of SGBV, violence against children, harmful practices and the promotion of SRHR;

iii. Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination and referral mechanism at national and subnational level for SGVB prevention and response and access to SRHR;

iv. Strengthen the capacity of key line ministries to establish a harmonized data system on SRHR and SGBV to inform policy, planning and decision-making.

Activities under 3.1: (Sub Activities detailed in the Integrated Results Framework and Budget)

a) ***3.1.1 Strengthen and sustain the established capacities of national and sub national institutions (Parliament, Judiciary, Ministries, Departments & Agencies and District Local Governments, Non-State Actors (CSOs, FBOs, Media, etc) and Parish Development Committees) in gender and equity planning and reporting, and increased financing for effective delivery of services for prevention of and response to of SGBV, violence against children, harmful practices and the promotion of SRHR in the education sector.***
(Support in the development of District Development Plans using Rolling Work Plans will be implemented jointly with all the IPs under the G4DU Programme, and expand to include Education Officers, DCDO, SWOs, and Child Wellbeing Committees. This will entail a joint District Local Government inception meeting to kick off the programme and develop an over- arching district planning framework)

i. Activity 3.1.1.1: Engage school and community- based institutional duty bearers and families of adolescent girls to facilitate the implementation of the Positive Parenting Programme through evidence- based methodologies to prevent and respond to girls' dropping out of school.

b) ***3.1.2 Strengthen and sustain the multi-sectoral coordination and referral mechanisms at national and sub national levels for sustained SGBV/VAC prevention and response and access to SRHR.***
(Cross-outcome synergies will be coordinated through scheduled inter-outcome implementation tracking reviews between outcomes 1, 2 and 3 IPs.)

i. Activity 3.1.1.2: Support specialised institutions to facilitate access to education for adolescent girls with disabilities and those with mental health challenges to protect them from the risk of SGBV and provide SRHR information and services.

ii. Activity 3.1.2.1: Support the coordinating role and function of the GoU and relevant MDAs at National and Sub-National Levels in convening scheduled multi- sectoral coordination platforms and implementation tracking meetings.

c) ***3.1.3: Strengthen the capacity of Government institutions to establish a harmonised national/centralised data system (including non-traditional data system), use innovative digital solutions and produce quality administrative data on SRHR and SGBV/VAC to inform policy, planning, and decision-making.***

i. Activity 3.1.3.1: Strengthen GBV administrative data collection, linkages, analysis, and packaging (user-friendly outputs) for targeted Harmful Practices, (FGM, Child Marriage) VAWG, and Special Interest Groups (Disability, Refugees) and information sharing to inform plans, policies and decision making at national and sub national levels.

ii. Activity 3.1.3.2: Review and develop harmonized national GBV/VAC/SRHR/TiP data management system, that is inter-operable with other Government/CSOs data management systems to generate timely administrative data.

iii. Activity 3.1.3.3: Enhance use of innovative digital solutions for GBV/VAC/SRHR/TiP data collection, reporting and use to increase in and out-of-school Adolescent Girls and Young Women respondent

d) ***3.1.4: Strengthen existing State and non-state accountability mechanisms to monitor implementation of selected policies and laws that promote access to SRHR, prevent and respond to SGBV/VAC, at national and district levels.***

i. Activity 3.1.4.1: Support the review, finalization, implementation and enforcement of SGBV/VAC and SRHR laws and policies through action plans to disseminate study/survey results, implement policies and monitor

the use of rights- based approaches in the enforcement of laws and regulations at national and sub-national levels.

ii. Activity 3.1.4.2: Strengthen the capacity of policy makers, religious leaders, traditional leaders and opinion leaders to effectively inspect and monitor the implementation of Government policies, regulations, ordinances and other compliance measures on GBV and SRHR.

7.2 Enhanced awareness of gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours that prevent GBV and advance SRHR in schools, communities, institutions and refugee settlements.

i. Strengthen institutions, CSOs and schools to implement evidence-based (from the first Spotlight Initiative programme in Uganda) mobilization approaches for the elimination of discriminatory gender social norms and practices that cause SGBV and impede SRHR in schools, communities and refugee settlements;

ii. Scale-up/roll out evidence-based life skills education, social behaviour change and male engagement programmes that empower Adolescent Girls and Young Women and promote gender-equitable norms;

iii. Mobilize and strengthen the capacity of non-state actors, faith-based leaders, traditional institutions, and communities to undertake advocacy and community mobilization for gender transformation and elimination of discriminatory gender and social norms and practices that cause SGBV and inhibit SHRH in schools, communities, and refugee settlements.

Activities under 3.2: (Sub Activities detailed in the Integrated Results Framework and Budget)

a) ***3.2.1 Institutions and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) capacity strengthened to implement evidence-based and promising practices (from current Spotlight programme) for the elimination of discriminatory gender social norms and practices that cause GBV and impede SRHR in schools, communities and refugee settlements.***
(This will include the implementation of the Operational Framework for Social Care and Support- minimum package and framework for strengthening the social service workforce on VAC/GBV/SRHR targeting activities under Outcome 2 and 3).

i. Activity 3.2.1.1: Support CSOs to scale up male engagement approaches that nurture positive masculinities in families, schools and communities and in refugee settlements for increased SRHR, GBV prevention and response services and girl's enrolment and retention in schools.

b) 3.2.2[40]: Community advocacy platforms established/strengthened to implement strategies and interventions, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to Adolescent Girls and Young Women's reproduction health, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities.

i. Activity 3.2.2.1: Conduct social mobilisation for parents in communities and refugee settlements for conscientisation of AGYW and Adolescent Boys and Young Men (AGYM) on positive masculinities, positive parenting and life skills literacy to enhance the promotion of positive social and cultural knowledge, attitudes and practices, the promotion of SRHR, and prevention of GBV.

ii. Activity 3.2.2.2: Establish and support in and out - of - school innovative and safe advocacy platforms and spaces to build girls' skills and capacities to lead, influence change, voice their opinions and be empowered on issues related to SRHR and GBV prevention and response services.

iii. Activity 3.2.2.3: Mobilise schools, communities and refugee settlements to promote gender equitable norms through sports, drama and dance and multimedia approaches (Such as theatre Live your Dream campaign, radio drama and make happiness not violence campaign, two4one e.tc)

iv. Activity: 3.2.2.4: Strengthen knowledge, skills and attitude of the mainstream media; journalists, reporters and editors in the Print Media, Radio and Television in gender sensitive and human rights- based reporting, positive masculinity, women's human rights/child rights/refugee rights - based reporting on GBV against women and girls and on girls' enrolment and retention in schools

[40] *With the collapsing of the women's movement building pillar for the Uganda S.I. 2.0, focus has been placed on young women's movement building in the education sector, with an allocation of approximately 16% of the programme budget under 3.2.2 and 3.2.3.*

c) ***3.2.3[41]: State and non-state actors, (District Local Governments, Police, Traditional Institutions, Faith Based Leaders) capacities strengthened to undertake advocacy and community mobilization for gender transformation and the elimination of discriminatory gender and social norms and practices that cause GBV and inhibit SHRH in schools, communities, and refugee settlements.***

i. Activity 3.2.3.1: Mobilise and strengthen the capacity of AGYW and ABYM's rights and other marginalised groups for social movement building for advocacy to demand accountability for SRHR and GBV prevention and response services.
ii. Activity 3.2.3.2: Mobilise and strengthen capacity of Religious Institutions, Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa (COTLA) and other faith based and traditional institutions to undertake advocacy and community mobilisation against discriminatory social norms that cause GBV and inhibit uptake of SRHR.
iii. Activity 3.2.3.3: Strengthen capacity of political and technical leadership, young people, including refugee welfare committees to mobilise communities against discriminatory social norms that cause GBV and inhibit uptake of SRHR.
iv. Activity 3.2.3.4: Strengthen capacity of community- based structures including women council structures, local council courts, Uganda Police Service, para social workers, VHTs, community activists, male champions to mobilise communities for SRHR and GBV prevention and response services and promote girl's enrolment and retention in schools.

**Note on building the young women's movement: sub outputs 3.2.2 and 3.3.3 will incorporate elements relating to Outcome D of the updated Spotlight Initiative global theory of change ensuring direct support to building the women's movement, and in this case the young women's movement more specifically.*

7.3 In and out of school AGYW have improved access to quality multi-sectoral integrated SRHR and GBV information and services.

i. Strengthen the capacity and coordination of national and sub-national service providers and institutions to plan, finance and deliver quality multi-sectoral integrated SRHR and GBV services;
ii. Engage and capacitate Parish Development Committees as duty bearers for addressing GBV and SRHR, and empower in and out of school AGYW to demand and utilize SRHR and GBV services through accountability platforms and processes;
iii. Support the provision of age and culturally- appropriate sexuality education for in and out of school adolescents and those in refugee settlements, in line with international standards for in and out of school settings.

Activities under 3.3: (Sub Activities detailed in the Integrated Results Framework and Budget)

a) ***3.3.1: Capacity of national and sub-national service providers and institutions strengthened and enhanced to coordinate, plan, finance, and deliver quality and multi-sectoral integrated gender responsive SRHR and GBV services.***
(This will include synergies with Outcome 2.1 on alternative learning and skilling pathways)

i. Activity 3.3.1.1: Conduct capacity building for duty bearers (health workers, judicial officials, probation and social welfare, police, prisons, education) in the provision of multi sectoral GBV/SRHR/VAC information and services and handling of GBV cases among in and out of school AGYW in the target districts.
ii. Activity 3.3.1.2: Strengthen the use of forensic evidence in the GBV response continuum through the capacity building of health and police personnel, the provision of relevant equipment, identification, and

[41] Idem.

establishment of partnership with institutions that have biomedical facilities/ analytical laboratory for evidence collection and storage.

iii. Activity 3.3.1.3: Support MOH and CSOs to conduct community outreach for SRHR and GBV service delivery targeting out- of -school AGYW in remote and under-served communities, in refugee settlements, and those with disabilities.

iv. Activity 3.3.1.4: Support Judiciary, Access to Justice sub- programme actors (under Governance and Security Programme) and CSOs to facilitate access to justice through open court days, GBV Special Sessions, mobile courts and legal aid in remote rural location, and establish victim-friendly procedures (including digitalization of GBV services and e-courts) to facilitate access to justice in hard-to-reach areas.

v. Activity 3.3.1.5: Support the re-integration of GBV child offenders diverted from the justice systems/discharged from rehabilitation centers through referrals to Social Services Workforce, other social protection programmes, and the Second Chance in Education programme.

vi. Activity 3.3.1.6: Strengthen quality of care for SRH and GBV through roll out of the quality-of-care assessments and strengthen the integration of quality-of-care standards including the human-rights based principles and adolescent-friendly service delivery elements into SRHR and GBV service provision.

vii. Activity 3.3.1.7: Support the functionality of the existing GBV shelters in Kampala (Bwaise and Kawempe) and four refugee settlements; mobilise districts on sustaining existing shelters including Terego and Amudat, and facilitate the establishment of a local government-led shelter in Kasese.

viii. Activity 3.3.1.8: Support vocational and other non-formal skilling programmes to facilitate work skills development and supporting accreditation for out of school adolescent girls and boys for livelihood enhancement.

d) ***3.3.2: Community-based structures (Parish Development Committees, Village Health Teams, Women councils, Youth Councils, LC courts, Border Management Committees, Faith Based and Traditional Leaders etc.) capacitated as duty bearers for addressing SGBV and SRHR, actively participated in the provision of SGBV and SRHR service and empowered in and out of school AGYW to demand and utilize SRHR and SGBV services through accountability platforms and processes.***

i. Activity 3.3.2.1: Support the functionality of state and CSO community structures to strengthen delivery of and access to adolescent and youth responsive SRHR and GBV services including the referral system to support GBV victims/survivors and out of school adolescents and girls.

ii. Activity 3.3.2.2.: Create awareness and build capacity of the community structures, including local councilors (LCs), Faith Based and Traditional institutions, VHTs, FBOs, para-legals, perpetrators and para-social workers, to identify, refer and use of integrated GBV/SRHR/VAC referral pathways, including services for ECD for teenage mothers.

iii. Activity 3.3.2.3: Support CSOs to empower community level structures to deliver SRHR and GBV including self-care approaches and facilitate access to accountability platform for monitoring SRHR and SGBV service delivery.

iv. Activity 3.3.2.4: Support provision of mental health and psychosocial support to survivors of GBV and service providers.

e) ***3.3.3: In and out of school adolescent boys and girls and those in refugee settlements are equipped and empowered with sexuality education in line with relevant national and international standards for in and out of school settings, and expand to the Sexuality Education intervention, to the new districts of Otuke and Omoro to establish convergence on target schools under Outcome 1.***

i. Activity 3.3.3.1: Finalize and publish the sexuality education framework and guidelines for in-and out -of school adolescents and strengthen the capacity of teachers and other key social service workers to implement the guidelines.

ii. Activity 3.3.3.2: Strengthen the capacity of the teachers and other key social service workers to provide sexuality education and related services for in and out-of-school adolescent boys and girls.

iii. Activity 3.3.3.3: Strengthen the coordination structures including monitoring, inspections and reporting for in-school sexuality education using the RTRR (Reporting, Tracking, Referral and Response) and other systems.

8. Description of the JP Results

Building on the Spotlight initiative, the joint programme aims at reducing the incidence of GBV in schools and communities in target districts and contributing to the retention of AGYW in school, while increasing their transition to secondary school and tertiary education.

Enhanced coordination and support to institutional strengthening for the implementation of laws and policies will increase AGYW's access to justice, strengthen justice delivery, reduce impunity for GBV and ultimately contribute to reduced incidents of sexual and gender-based violence targeting AGYW and forcing them out of school.

The joint programme will contribute to more GBV and SRHR responsive social and gender norms, (knowledge, attitudes and practices), in schools, communities, and state institutions, Faith Based and Traditional institutions, refugee settlements and that recognize and cater for AGYW with disabilities.

The programme also aims at increasing access to, and utilisation of multi-sectoral quality SRHR, and GBV response services for AGYW in schools and communities in target districts. Such services will include life and survival skills information and referrals to downstream institutions across multiple sectors that include education, health, law and order and the judiciary.

The detailed results chain is provided in the theory of change in 4.2 above.

9. Lessons

Several lessons learnt can be drawn from the ongoing Spotlight Initiative in Uganda. The initiative has shown the importance of a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach and that impact increases through delivery of an integrated package addressing health, education, justice, social-economic/livelihood and psychological needs of women and girls. Coordinated approaches are vital to the efficient delivery of the programme and shall continue to be facilitated through platforms like the national GBV Reference Group and the Medico-Legal Technical Working group, which shall be used to bring together all the GBV and SRHR programmes in Uganda. The Action will build on the current Spotlight programme. The success of MoGLSD's expansion of the SafePal App[42] to 70 districts, and its integration with the national GBV database system and the SAUTI helpline[43], provide a basis for more streamlined data generation because they are a source of administrative data.

Access to justice is essential in removing impunity from GBV perpetrators. Special GBV court sessions proved to be effective in facilitating the speedy disposal of cases and reducing case backlog, enhancing perpetrator accountability, and contributing to ending impunity. The Action will build on the 86% increase in case disposal by monitoring the continued application of the skills learnt in the current programme and increasing the provision of decentralised legal assistance.

The work with Faith Based and Traditional institutions yielded a high dividend, and the Action will build on the COTLA commitments with action plans for the enforcement of ordinances whose development was supported by the current Spotlight Initiative.

The role of CSOs, including grassroots organisations, in shaping norms and in service delivery and their ability to reach out to the beneficiaries is also important, and the experience of lobbying for the promulgation of the Succession Amendment Bill, the Employment Bill, and the Sexual Offences Bill (SOB) provided lessons that shall inform the strategy for re-engagement on the SOB.

Without a properly structured engagement with persons living with disability, interventions remain ad hoc and have low sustainability potential. The report on the status of implementation of the 2016 Country Report on

[42] An App that provides user friendly access to reproductive health information to young people
[43] he Uganda Child Helpline, also known by its brand name Sauti, where 116 is the number to dial

Persons with Disability by the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) shall be used to design appropriate interventions. The same will be done for the Equal Opportunities Commission's Gender and Equity Guidelines for Local Governments, which, together with the National Planning Authority's benchmarks Public Finance Management Act (PFMA, 2015), shall be used to enhance GBV responsive planning and budgeting compliance especially at Local Government level.

10. Programme strategies, key capacity gaps of institutions (duty-bearers) and people (rights-holders)

The programme will build on the institutional, programming and process foundations established over the last 4 years. It will continue the use of established forums and processes for policy dialogue[44] on the GBV thematic focus and have a more robust integration and synergies at the programme delivery level. Programming convergence will occur at the national policy level, district coordination and at specific intervention levels.

At the donor level, the EU will aim to play an active role in the well-established Development Partners Group, while the RCO will engage with the Gender Development Partners Group at the strategic and technical levels. The Action will use a stakeholder engagement plan based on costed activities in the Results Framework to facilitate strong involvement of the authorities at national and local levels for ownership and increased potential for sustainability. As a member of the Human Rights and Gender Action Group, the Spotlight Initiative will engage on possible areas of collaboration with other gender related initiatives.

i. **Key capacity gaps for duty bearers** revolve around inclusive platforms for coordinating the implementation of multi sectoral interventions across government and non-state implementing partners. This fragmentation is common at sub national levels where there have been instances where a CSO is not located within an operational district, and does not engage the local district council, leading to duplication or wastage of resources that could have had greater impact if the duty bearers were better coordinated. There are also low skills for planning for GBV Action Plans to guide local level interventions.

ii. **Key capacity gaps among rights holders** lie mostly in ignorance of the law, policies, GBV and SRHR prevention and response information and services, and how to access these. This leads to powerlessness and inaction when it comes to reporting cases or demanding service delivery. Mobilisation of interest groups is also low, and this creates a gap of role models for AGYW to learn from and continue with women's rights advocacy.

The Action will work around the Parish Development Model and other government programmes, particularly the Parish Development Committees, and involve district education authorities, planning, community services and production and environment departments at the district and sub-county levels, as well as local council leaders at various levels. The Spotlight Civil Society National Reference Group will continue to facilitate and oversee liaison with CSOs and participate in the Spotlight Initiative Oversight Committee.

Civil Society National Reference Group: The meaningful engagement of women's rights groups is a key principle of the Spotlight Initiative. In line with this, the Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG) will continue and be maintained as an institutional mechanism to facilitate systematic civil society engagement in the design and implementation of the Programme in Uganda and draw on its expertise. The CS-NRG will serve a triple function — to advise the Initiative, to advocate and partner for the realization of its objectives and hold the programme accountable for its commitment. The CS-NRG is a group of around 10-15 prominent national experts on eliminating VAWG and harmful practices (HP) as well as on women's rights more broadly. The Civil Society National Reference Group will establish their own work plan with adequate funding included in the programme budget to implement during the duration of the whole joint programme, which includes compensation for the work of its members; the budgeted work plan aims to ensure a meaningful engagement of the Civil Society.

[44] For instance, the GBV National Reference Group, the National and District Child Well-Being Committees, and the Spotlight National IPs GBV Results Validation Meetings.

The main stakeholders of the Action are the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Ministry of Health (MoH), Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Uganda Police Force, Judiciary, Governance and Security Secretariat, Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Local Government, Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT) and District Local Governments (DLGs), Parish Development Committees and Local Council Courts. Other stakeholders include Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) engaged in education, legal aid schemes, GBV, SRHR, religious and traditional leaders, selected schools (Heads of Schools, teachers, schools management/School Governing Boards/Councils, Parents and Teachers Associations), TVET institutions, select private sector institutions, Media, Cultural, Traditional and Religious Institutions and local communities.

The JP will be implemented in partnership with GoU and therefore aligned to GoU policies, regulations, procedures, systems and structures. It is proven that business continuity is enhanced proportionally to the levels of ownership. The Spotlight will continue using participatory approaches and methods to stakeholder engagement. The government MDAs and LGs have been involved in the design, and will participate in implementation, monitoring and evaluation. They contributed to identifying the development challenge, programme interventions and outcomes. The integration of gender responsive GBV/SRHR interventions in planning, resource allocation and release will strengthen existing capacity of frontline officials in Government MDAs, private sector entities and civil society organisations to continue implementation of similar interventions. Moreover, the programme targets the development and enforcement of laws, policies, strategies and guidelines, as well as the capacity development of human resources in the public, private and civil society sectors.

11. Division of labour between PUNOs and partners, the comparative advantages and added value of each to achieve the expected results

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office contributes to the coherent and strategic engagement on, and pursuance of, the UN's normative agenda with particular emphasis on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, and the Convention on Social Economic and Cultural Rights, among others. The Spotlight Initiative programme has consolidated its relevance in the SDGs implementation in Uganda by incorporating outcomes into the UNSDCF, the Joint Work Plan and Programme Implementation Action Plans for the period 2021 – 2025, thereby ensuring relevance under the National Development Programme III of the Government of Uganda's under Agenda 2030 and in relation to SDG 3 - Health, 4 - Education, 5 – Gender Equality, and 10 – Reduced Inequalities. The UN Resident Coordinator continues to provide strategic leadership for alignment to the national development priorities and coordination oversight, where UN agencies continue to lead on implementation of the pillar- based outcomes and deliver results in partnership with government and non-government implementing partners.

UNDP is the leading United Nations agency in the fight to end the injustices of poverty, inequality, exclusion and climate change. UNDP has over the last 50 years supported Government of Uganda (GoU) to achieve sustainable development, create opportunities for empowerment, protect the environment, minimize natural and man-made disasters, build strategic partnerships and improve the quality of life for all citizens. In its Uganda Programme Offer (2021-2025), UNDP is providing an "integrator function" on the 2030 Agenda to provide integrated policy and programming solutions. UNDP supported development of the National Development Plan III and continues to support implementation processes. Through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2021-2025, UNDP contributes to UN's collective response supporting GoU to address national priorities and meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For instance, UNDP supports SDG Metrics, Data and Analysis: From the Conflict and Development Analysis to the Human Development Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index, among other processes being supported.

UN Women is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting the needs of women and girls worldwide many of whom are victims of gender-based violence who experience numerous challenges in accessing justice. UN Women has demonstrated capacity to support the Government of Uganda to set national standards for achieving gender equality and justice for all. UN Women works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies,

programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide.

UNICEF's focus and expertise on strengthening child protection system that is responsive to GBV and other forms of violence is widely acknowledged by both MGLSD, MoES, District Local Government, and development partners. Partners also appreciate UNICEF's engagement and convening ability of stakeholders at different levels to contribute to the broader framework of preventing and responding to GBV in both development and humanitarian context and in all settings including schools. UNICEF's comparative advantages includes leadership in the Child Protection sector, specialized experts at the regional and global levels, a proven track record of working closely with government at the national and local levels, and with local non state actors, and can facilitate a coordinated approach to the provision of integrated services at all levels, including GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response, with focus on the most marginalized adolescent girls. To strengthen Safe learning environment for adolescent girls and prevent school drop-out, synergies will be established between the school and social service providers in the catchment areas to ensure cases of GBV are handled and adolescent girls are supported with access to multisectoral services.

UNHCR coordinates with government and partners to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to the over 1.5 million refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi. Over 80% of refugees are hosted in 13 districts in the North and South-Western regions and in Kampala, using the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) which emphasise the inclusion of refugees into national systems, particularly in the education, health and livelihoods sectors. In line with the GCR, UNHCR operationalizes programmes to advance the Government-led Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), mobilizing and coordinating support for the refugee response, including the engagement of development partners and the private sector. The humanitarian response requirements are reflected in the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP), which continues to be coordinated through the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR. Therefore, UNHCR has a comparative advantage in implementing all protection-related activities, including GBV, VAC, and Education, in the refugee settlements.

UNFPA is the lead agency in the field of SRHR and GBV, including in humanitarian settings, globally and in Uganda. UNFPA provides survivors of gender-based violence with a comprehensive integrated rights and survivor centered package of services to respond to the significant sexual and reproductive health consequences that survivors suffer, including female genital mutilation, child and forced marriages and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions and resulting in deaths, traumatic and obstetric fistula and higher risks of sexually transmitted infections and HIV. UNFPA has comparative advantage in ensuring the delivery of quality integrated and multisector SRHR-GBV services at national and subnational levels ensuring minimum, life-saving sexual and reproductive health needs that must be addressed at onset of an emergency (one of the foci of the SLI). UNFPA is the global leader on the GBV Area of Responsibility to coordinate the GBV response in humanitarian and fragile settings. The Government of Uganda, UNFPA 9th Country Program 2021-2025 is prioritizing acceleration of three transformative goals of ending unmet need for family planning; ending maternal death; and ending violence and harmful practices against women and girls.

12. Critical cross-cutting concerns, related to the guiding principles;

Human Rights: The Programme promotes the right to education, and through synergies between Outcome 2 and Outcome 3, addresses the administration of education while simultaneously tackling the enabling environment to accessing education by AGYW. With a focus on adolescent girls, sexual and reproductive health rights will be promoted through interventions designed to support their physical, emotional and mental well-being. Women and girls who experience gender violence may suffer from different human rights violations, for example the right to life and freedom from degrading treatment, discrimination and the right to safety and security. The present Programme aims at reducing the incidence of those human rights violations in Uganda but also the prevalence of early pregnancy and forced as well as other harmful practices that disproportionately affect AGYW. The Programme will address intersectionality and multiple vulnerabilities, particularly those emanating from disability or refugee status.

Disability: As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Programme is labelled as D1. This implies that inclusion of persons with disabilities is a significant objective of the Programme. Raising awareness on the needs of AGYM with disabilities will be a core activity and promoting inclusive education and providing rights-based and gender-responsive services to address GBV and SRHR for AGYM disabilities will be emphasized throughout the implementation of the Programme.

Democracy: The Programme will contribute to the education sector which is a key pillar of any democratic society and to an improved working relationship between communities, civil society, central and local governments by fostering dialogue and joint Programme towards strengthening education and addressing GBV and SRHR awareness and service delivery gaps. These activities will aim to strengthen relationships between right holders and duty bearers for enhanced democratic governance.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience: The Programme will apply a conflict-sensitive approach and implement the do-no-harm principle within the humanitarian – development – peace nexus. A particular focus will be given to: (i) the attitudes and norms of the schools and communities regarding GBV and SRHR, (ii) the access to quality services for SRHR and the survivors of GBV and (iii) an analysis of the conflict and gender dynamics around GBV in the target communities and the potential negative effects of interventions, namely whether these could increase tension in the community or endanger the target groups. The Programme will also support refugees and their host communities and contribute to peace and resilience by promoting access to WASH, education, SRHR and reduction of GBV. Men and boys will also be supported, and their positive engagement will be promoted through the different components of the Programme.

Other considerations if relevant: The Programme will embrace the opportunities for leveraging digitalized processes and services that are relevant for education, SRHR and GBV related services. The respective activities will both aim at enhancing the demand side (e.g. empowering adolescent girls to voice their needs or report their vulnerability and harm; build capacity of teachers, teacher educators and education officers for hybrid and digital CPD) as well as strengthening the digital infrastructure required to deliver or make use of the services.

Environment and Natural Resource Management: The programme recognizes the global and national predictions on increasing natural disasters and the subsequent devastation of environment and people's wellbeing. Integrating environmental and social safeguards in development interventions is therefore not just an environmental and development issue but also a gender and women's empowerment prerogative. The programme further notes the high poverty levels and dependence on rain-fed subsistence agriculture in the project districts, makes them vulnerable to climate change, a serious driver of GBV and discrimination. The social and psychological pressures arising from loss of food crops and/or income inevitably forces families to keep children at home, particularly the girls, as the cost of education is unaffordable. When harvests fail, children, especially the girls, are lured into child marriages and early marriages. While men are likely to move out of disaster-prone areas in search of alternative livelihoods, women are inhibited by the added roles of ensuring safety of children and the elderly. As a result, they are subjected to higher risks of becoming victims of environmental and climate disasters. Additionally, their access to sexual and reproductive services (such as family planning services) is severely reduced as relief efforts do not prioritize health needs of women and girls while households and/or women will have meagre financial resources, inhibiting access to care/services. Thus, the programme will compliment Government's efforts to improve human and community wellbeing and resilience, by reducing their vulnerability to natural and climate induced disasters, which are key drivers of GBV and harmful practices in school and community environments.

Refugees: The programme will contribute to addressing the humanitarian and development nexus in the response to the needs of AGYM and ABYM in refugee and host communities. Fostering a stronger nexus, the programme will collaboratively support other UN agencies-led efforts to strengthen systems and develop and implement policies that promote the protection AGYW from all forms of violence. Opportunities will also be proactively sought to ensure that refugee-specific issues are included in other broader ongoing initiatives.

Trafficking in Persons: While it is not a main focus under the intervention, specific actions to address the vulnerabilities of AGYW to human and sex trafficking shall be conducted targeting information provision, prevention, detection and responses to curbing the vice internally and across Uganda's borders.

Children in contact with the law: The intervention will engage correctional services as an important component of the justice system under service delivery. Focus shall be placed on child offenders in the criminal justice system. When adolescent men perpetrate violence against women and girls, there is need for early rehabilitation to reduce and/or eliminate recidivism.

13. How the SIJP strategy and results will complement the efforts of other development partners and programmes working on the same problems.

Several other development partners are active in the areas of education, GBV and SRHR. Belgium, Ireland, United Kingdom, the United States of America, the UN and the World Bank are the main development partners in the education sector, and most EU Member States are active in the areas of SRHR and GBV. The implementation of the Action, involving several bilateral and multilateral implementing partners, will create opportunities for synergies with other development partners.

More specifically,

a) Through the Joint Programme on GBV and SRHR funded by Sweden, UNFPA and UN Women shall consolidate intervention resources in districts that overlap with the Spotlight Initiative under the G4DU programme; (Yumbe, Gulu, Kampala).
b) Through the Global Programme to End Child Marriage, UNICEF and UNFPA will integrate interventions in overlapping districts to deepen saturation, scope and impact of activities; (Arua, Kitgum, Kasese, Amudat, Tororo, Kyegegwa, and Kampala).
c) The Spotlight Initiative will collaborate with implementing partners that are already engaged and delivering on the selected thematic issues under grants-supported by joint programmes as listed in (a) and (b) above. This will increase delivery efficiencies through the elimination of mobilisation costs and enhance programme reach to other sub-counties that may have been inaccessible under a single programme budget.

As Outcome 3 of the G4DU, the Spotlight Initiative will establish operational and implementation synergies with implementing partners under Outcome 2 as follows:

i. Output 2.1[45], the implementation of interventions that address social and cultural/gender norms under outcome 3 shall be jointly conducted to enhance saturation and impact in selected districts through implementation synergies. The coordination support to District Local Governments shall be leveraged to facilitate this cohesion at sub-national level *(cross referenced to output 3.2).*
ii. Output 2.3[46], the Spotlight shall complement the in-school interventions on community engagement, awareness raising and the creation of a safe learning environment for girls and boys by conducting similar interventions for out of schoolgirls and boys in other non- education institutions and surrounding communities in some of the districts targeted under output 2.3 and other districts targeted under the Spotlight Initiative *(cross referenced to output 3.2*).

Through working, and in liaison with UNICEF as the common institution between outcomes 1, 2 and 3, the Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme (SIJP) will:

i. Participate in the research under Outcome 2 Activity 4.1 and 4.2 as part of the joint reference group.
ii. Collaborate on the out- of -school mobilisation of communities for girl child identification/ registration towards gender equal interventions that benefit both sexes, for instance under the PDM model and the expected investment in agriculture and value chains.
iii. ECD for teenage mothers in 3 of the 7 target districts under UNICEF (Yumbe, Adjumani and Madi Okollo)
iv. Out of school AGYW will go through different training opportunities from outcomes 2 and 3 through a consolidated skills package offered by UN Women and UNFPA. The beneficiaries under their Empowerment and Livelihoods for Adolescents (ELA) programme will be linked to the Social Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship Skills programme for out- of- school girls run by UNICEF.
v. The interventions on prevention of VAC as part of the continuum of services to girls will be linked to Outcome 3. The interventions on increasing girl child retention in the 160 schools supported with VAC prevention will be consolidated with activities under Outcome 3, specifically addressing both the school

[45] Of the main G4DU Action document
[46] Of the main G4DU Action document

administration and the enabling environment in a synergised manner. The RTRR (Reporting, Tracking, Referral and Response) system activity under Outcome 3 will be linked to Outcome 2 on community structures and the school system.

vi. Under Outcome 3.1, the planning with DLGs and supporting them with District Plans (Rolling Work Plan) development, currently conducted by the Spotlight through UNDP, UN Women, and UNFPA, will be implemented jointly with all the IPs under the G4DU Programme, and expand to include Education Officers, District Planners, District Production and Environment Officers, DCDO, SWOs, and Child Wellbeing Committees.

vii. There will joint engagement between Outcome 2 and 3 on engaging the Ministry of Gender to support them to implement the Operational Framework for Social Care and Support- minimum package and framework for strengthening the social service workforce on VAC/GBV/SRHR.

viii. Cross-outcome synergies will be coordinated through scheduled inter-outcome implementation tracking reviews between outcomes 1, 2 and 3 IPs.

ix. A Joint District Local Government inception meeting will be held to kick off the programme and develop an over- arching district planning framework implementation monitoring.

x. UNFPA will go to all SIJP districts through the Sexuality Education intervention, including Otuke and Omoro which will establish convergence on target school with KFW.

14. Sustainability plan and exit strategy

14.1 Sustainability plan

The focus of the sustainability plan is on establishing national ownership and accountability for GBV, building local capacity and systems, developing context specific and effective capacity development tools, and sustained multi-stakeholder engagement. In their interaction with CSO implementing partners in the districts, PUNOs shall also engage the Ministries of Education, Gender, District Local Government and UN Women Gender Officers in the field to foster enhanced collaboration and lasting synergies.

(1) 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. Their coordination of CSOs for community outreach at district level, and facilitation of the downstream action plans of the Parish Development Committees will enhance the sustainability of institutional arrangements and systems. This will be further bolstered by the involvement of district education authorities, community services departments at the district and sub-county levels, as well as local council leaders at various levels. Civil society organizations, in particular women's rights and feminist organizations, are central stakeholders and partners of the Spotlight Initiative on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls. 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 behavioral change in prevention and responsiveness will provide the vehicle for sustaining the impact benefits beyond the programme lifespan. Institutions like the National Women' Council and Women Councilors will be a target for engagement for community mobilisation and advocacy.

(2) Financial sustainability: The programme will support MDAs and LGs to identify revenue sources within the national planning and budget frameworks for investment in GBV prevention and response and promotion of SRHR. In addition, the partnerships created with the private sector and civil society organisations will be an opportunity for them to raise additional financial resources to continue financing GBV prevention and response and promotion of SRHR interventions. The major impetus for financial investment and sustainability lies in the provision of start-up capital at institutional level. This bridges the gap with regards to human resource competencies and capacities, institutional capacity tools and mechanisms and investment in equipment. These often hinder government institutions at sub national level from initiating GBV responses. Through its investment, the Spotlight Initiative removes these establishment costs, thereby increasing the potential for institutional ownership, takeover and sustainability.

14.2 PUNO functional 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. It shall be supported through economic investment by host institutions through targeted interventions, cross sector collaborations or integrated GEWE and VAWG policy analysis.

b) **Programming:** PUNOs 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-SWAP 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. The agency contribution to the current Spotlight Initiative shall be maintained as part of standing costed integrative approaches to human rights based programming.

d) **Coordination:** The coordinated and collaborative approaches within the UN agencies and with government and civil society shall be continued as standard operational practice linked to performance.

The continued integration of GBV response into the existing SAUTI 116, the Uganda Child Helpline (CHL), will ensure that it remains operational beyond Spotlight funding. This is complimented with 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 the Para Social Workers, whose salaries are 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.

14.3 Exit strategy

***a) Communities exit strategy*:**

The sustainability strategy involves incremental delegation of the lead role of problem identification and intervention design to community and sub-national level institutions.. The increasing emergence of community-based associations/organisations/networks is a success indicator for community mobilisation which shall be consolidated through increased conscientization and mobilisation of these groups for a stronger voice and presence at local levels. The Women Movement Building Strategy (2021-2025) will facilitate the sustainability of the women's movement in Uganda through the consensus building and action planning which provides a tool for mobilisation and agenda setting.

Under the Spotlight Initiative's Outcome 2 on the development and enforcement of laws, policies, strategies and guidelines, traditional authorities were supported the development of Ordinances and By Laws on Child Marriages, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Alcohol Abuse among others. The sustainability of GBV responses at community levels shall be built through enhancing the capacity of traditional leaders to enforce these ordinances, keep case records of the matters that they have handled, and establish stronger links with magistrates' courts for case referrals.

b) Financial exit strategy: The programme supported MDAs and DLGs to identify revenue sources within the national planning and budget frameworks for investment in GBV prevention and response and promotion of SRHR. This training was extended to the Uganda Police Force to facilitate GBV integrative approaches to community policing, which will make them more sensitive to gender-based violence and responsive to VAWG. The MoFPED and MGLSD will be strengthened to have oversight of compliance with gender and equity principles in planning,

budgeting and resource tracking for GBV and promotion of SRHR. Civil society partners, women and youth groups, religious and traditional institutions, and the private sector institutions will be encouraged to adopt resource-light strategies that make optimum usage of community-based processes for mobilisation, awareness raising, prevention and response to GBV and SRHR.

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 strengthen quality of evidence.

c) Institutional exit strategy: The establishment of a strengthened GBV response and prevention ecosystem implemented by UN participating organisations, private sector institutions, bi-and multi-lateral agencies and CSOs will ensure future synergised collaboration/partnerships that are well coordinated and have greater chances of survival in the future.
More specifically this will involve a stronger and more efficient national GBV coordination mechanism that is recognized across all sectors and can continue to facilitate multi-sectoral investment in SRHR services. 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. GBV specific indicators were incorporated into the DHS data collection tools. The use of these tools in the upcoming 2023 survey will integrate these into the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) standard operational procedures for future surveys.

15. Steering and management arrangements

As the Spotlight Initiative is entering a new phase, its structures of governance, coordination and technical support are being adjusted to ensure a leaner, more streamlined and context-specific way of working. Under the new generation of Spotlight Initiative Programmes ("Spotlight Initiative 2.0"), greater ownership and flexibility are being introduced for future programmes to be fully managed by national stakeholders. Under this new modality, the New York based Spotlight Initiative global team will continue to provide technical and quality support, M&E, knowledge management, and sustaining the global momentum created by the Initiative.

i. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF): Under the Uganda UNSDCF 2021 - 2025, the Spotlight falls under the SP 1 and 3, which are co-chaired by Heads of Agencies of UNDP/UN Women and UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO respectively.

ii. Broader G4DU Governance Arrangements: Under the Gender for Development Uganda (G4DU) programme, a National Joint Steering Committee shall be established, of which the Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme shall be a member of this high level G4DU governance structure incorporating broader WASH and Education programming under Outcomes 1 and 2. It will be convened by the EU Delegation as the programme sponsor, and governed by the Terms of Reference which shall be collectively developed by all stakeholders. Implementing partners under all 3 outcomes of the G4DU will have equal status. The Spotlight Initiative Uganda Joint Programme shall be represented on the G4DU National Joint Steering Committee by the PUNO Heads of Agencies. The Resident Coordinator shall sit as co-chair together with the Ministries of Gender, Education and the EU Delegation.

iii. Joint Programme Governance: The Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme will be governed by a **Spotlight Oversight Committee** that will take over from the Spotlight National Joint Steering Committee which governed the Spotlight Initiative 1.0 programme in Uganda. The Spotlight Oversight Committee shall retain the current configuration and level of representation (PUNOs, Government, CSOs) to ensure continuity. The Resident Coordinator and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Gender will co-chair the Oversight Committee.

With convening support from the RCO, The Spotlight oversight Committee will be attended by Government of Uganda stakeholders from the Ministry of Gender, Education, Local Government, Health, Finance Planning and

Economic Development, including other MDAs at Commissioner or Director level. It will be attended by the senior level technical representative from the EU Delegation. Representatives from the Civil Society National Reference Group will constitute 20% of the members, who will be self-selected representatives from feminist civil society organizations and networks with a strong track record of working on EVAWG and the education sector.

Its function shall remain to provide oversight, strategic and policy guidance to the Core Management Team, and will continue to meet bi-annually to deliver on the functions listed below:

- Review and endorse the JP document, including the integrated results framework, work plan and budget;
- Review, as needed, resource mobilisation needs and recommend and support opportunities address funding needs;
- Review and endorse the annual/final results-based narrative report to identify achievements, constraints, and opportunities and to recommend measures to adapt and strengthen JP strategy and results for greater relevance and effectiveness.;
- Review and approve any substantive changes that affect expected results and the theory of change, involve a no-cost extension, or that exceed 25 per cent of a budget category of the Budget for the Action; monitor assumptions and risks.
- Conduct an annual progress review to: (1) Review progress information, lessons, and good practices, including any adjustments made by the JP team, (2) Compare actual progress against expected JP results, and (3) Review the sustainability plan and exit strategy and adjust (as needed).
- Review and endorse the JP annual workplan.
- Scan the programme environment for changes and monitor assumptions and risks.
- Facilitate the resolution of any external challenges that the JP team may face during the JP cycle.
- Instruct the Administrative Agent on (periodic/annual) fund disbursement(s) to PUNOs

To maintain the link with the global Spotlight Initiative Fund, the Joint Programme Oversight Committee will inform the Spotlight Initiative's Fund governance structure and global team of its decisions and recommendations, with a view to retain and cultivate synergies and cohesion with the work of the Fund and Spotlight Initiative model to which this joint programme is linked.

Engagement with the PUNO Deputies shall continue, including through ad- hoc meetings convened for specific issues, and through the UNCT Deputies Group as and when necessary.

The Spotlight Initiative Core Management Team (CMT) shall be retained in its current form (following the provisions of the first Spotlight Initiative Uganda Country Programme) under the leadership of the Spotlight Programme Coordinator. The CMT shall meet monthly for the main purpose of tracking joint implementation among the 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 Outcome Group Chairs, as well as with other joint programmes as outlined in the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Pro Doc. It shall be comprised of Spotlight focal persons, M&E Officers, and finance staff. It will serve as the monthly platform for the RCO to engage Outcome Chairs and Co-chairs in monitoring activity implementation and ensuring synergies on joint implementation, results based tracking and field monitoring.

Outcome Group Co-Chairs:

Each outcome shall be headed by convening PUNO co-chairs, nominated or self-selected based on the number of interventions in an outcome area, level of resources investment in an outcome (including from other sources), extent and level of existing engagement with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) Implementing Partners (IPs), including inroads into governmental coordination spaces at national and sub national levels, and previous performance with pillar leadership under Spotlight Initiative 1.0.

The outcome lead co-chair will be supported by the co-chair, who shall be from a different agency, and will play the same role in the absence of the outcome lead co-chair.

The key tasks of the Outcome Group Co-Chairs shall be to:

- Provide thought leadership in the outcome focus area(s) in terms of intervention and thematic focus, and activities sequencing and roll out.
- Provide strategic direction to the respective outcome members in joint implementation and oversee the activities implementation schedule.

- Lead in the identification and joint review of good and promising practices in the particular outcome area and possibilities for scaling up the good practices in Uganda and globally.
- Provide advice on ongoing interventions, including where Spotlight JP 2.0 activities could improve and prioritize the dignity and safety of adolescent girls and young women.
- Lead the outcome reporting process by convening meetings for outcome members to discuss their achievements, constraints and way forward.
- Share the meeting outcomes with RCO to inform the writing of the programme's report in line with the format stipulated by the European Union (EU).
- Support RCO at national and donor events, dialogues and meetings both at national and sub-national levels where the subject of discussion is related to the outcomes being headed (Institutions, laws and policies and coordination; social norms change for prevention and AGYW movement building; service delivery and response).
- Support in identification of field sites at national and sub-national levels during field monitoring visits, donor visits, and special studies or assessments to ensure that the outcome area is adequately covered.
- In collaboration with outcome members, support in the review of materials, manuals, study tools and Terms of References for interventions related to the outcome.
- Through RCO, contribute with other co-chairs to responding to donors on issues related to the outcome area.
- Ensuring the participation and profiling of PUNOs and implementing partners of the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 joint programme at events in liaison with other outcome leads and the RCO.

The Spotlight Programme Team in the RCO shall comprise the Programme Coordinator, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and the Programme Analyst (Administration).

The Programme Coordinator provides day to day Programme Coordination. Under the overall guidance and supervision of the Resident Coordinator and in collaboration with the PUNOs, the Programme Coordinator[47] holds overall responsibility for operational guidance and coordination, strategic engagement with Government counterparts, high-level programme oversight and monitoring, and smooth delivery of programme components, in coordination with the Civil Society National Reference Group, Government and the EU Delegation. The Programme Coordinator reports to the Resident Coordinator and Head of Office and works very closely with the Heads of PUNOs and PUNO Deputies. The Programme Coordinator is responsible for ensuring the effective and transparent management of the Spotlight Initiative, consistent with guidance from the Spotlight Oversight Committee, the G4DU National Joint Steering Committee and the Spotlight Initiative Global Team. The position is hosted under the RCO.

The M&E Officer: Develops a joint M&E strategy and performance reports for the country programme; Monitors and analyse the programme environment and progress through regular monitoring visits; Mainstreams key results and analyze and knowledge acquired through ongoing M&E during the life cycle of the programme; Provides support to all PUNOs and liaises with PUNO M and E Officers to effectively monitor their programme results; Based on the M&E information, advises Programme Coordinator and all agencies on timely readjustments of strategies and corrective actions as necessary to ensure programme delivery; Works with contracted evaluation agency to facilitate mid-term and final evaluations. The position is hosted under the RCO.

The Programme Analyst Administration: Provides the Programme Coordinator with programme, administrative and finance back-office support; Organises scheduled meetings of the Spotlight, including the Spotlight Initiative Oversight Committee, Core Management Team, and Pillar Coordination Meetings; Develops and maintains appropriate systems and processes for procurement for coordination activities and liaises with BOS actors external to UNRCO on financial and administrative compliance; Supports the Programme Coordinator with the management of the stakeholder engagement calendar; Supports the M&E Specialist with the scheduling and logistics of the annual monitoring calendar; Supports with monitoring the Spotlight Programme Risk Profile in

[47] Spotlight Initiative – Operations Manual Compendium – Version 1 February 2021 52

consultation with implementing partners and all stakeholders, and provide periodic updates, support and guidance to mitigate and address them in a timely manner. The position is hosted under the RCO.

Results tracking group : The 3 Outcome Group Chairs with assistance from the RCO, will have the responsibility of convening quarterly meetings for results tracking across outcomes and with other joint programmes. The RCO will share scheduled annual progress updates with the EU.

G4DU Quarterly Technical Engagement: The Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator and Outcome Pillar Leads will sit in quarterly meetings with the technical teams for outcomes 1 and 2 of the G4DU, which shall be convened by the EU technical team. This platform will serve as the EU Delegation technical level scheduled engagement with the Spotlight Initiative.

The Spotlight Initiative global team shall continue to provide overall guidance and support in ensuring compliance with the Theory of Change of the Spotlight Initiative, and the contribution of the Uganda programme to the global community of practice.

In parallel to the national level governance arrangements and reporting structures and processes, the Spotlight Initiative shall maintain its relationship with the global team, and compliance with the global Operational Guidelines. A Spotlight Initiative global governance structure will be maintained with the participation of the Executive Office of the UN Secretary General, participating UN Agencies, global donors and civil society representatives. While this entity will have no decision-making power over country-funded programmes, it will play a crucial role in elevating the Initiative's reach, sharing key achievements and identifying important advocacy opportunities at a global level.

16. Implementation Modalities

The Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme will adhere to the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures.

The Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme as a component of the G4DU (outputs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3) will be implemented by participating UN organizations selected based on financial and operational capacity, presence, and expertise in the country. This implementation entails outputs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 of the Action and its related activities as specified in the Results Framework.

16.1 Monitoring, learning, and reporting

i) Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logical framework as outlined in the Theory of Change.

Monitoring and Evaluation under the Spotlight Initiative is guided by the principles of participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME), which actively engages local stakeholders and community members as rights holders and agents of change. Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PME) are an inclusive process whereby a wide range of local stakeholders and community members are actively engaged in the monitoring and evaluation phases of a programme. PME is critical to the realization of the Spotlight Initiative's goals and is fully aligned with the principles of Leaving No One Behind.

The Resident Coordinator has designated an M&E Focal Point/Officer for the programme. This individual will be located within the Resident Coordinator Office. He is responsible for supporting PUNOs in the design and

implementation of the M&E plan, in line with the Spotlight Initiative's guidelines and in coordination with M&E Officers across Spotlight Initiative's partners (including government, UN, EU, Civil Society).

PUNOs are responsible for implementing programmes of high technical quality and for delivering results as per the approved programme documents and annual workplans, using the monitoring plan, results framework, and the SMART platform as tools for results-based management.

ii) Reporting

The reporting will be carried out in accordance with the contribution agreement / Standard Administrative Arrangement. The reports will be shared with the Spotlight Initiative global team to contribute to the global report of the Spotlight Initiative.

Each PUNO assumes full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the AA as per its regulations, rules, policies and procedures, including fiduciary standards and programmatic safeguards. Other responsibilities by PUNOs include development and implementation of the Spotlight Initiative Programme activities and the timely provision of financial and narrative progress reports as per the general conditions.

iii) ***Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:*** Implementing partners will be responsible to define before implementation or within 90 days after the start date of implementation baselines and targets for each of the output and activity indicators included in their respective project implementation document and ensure continuous learning during implementation and provide precise recommendations that are action-oriented, practical, and specific and define who is responsible for the proposed action. The Spotlight Initiative global team will continue using the Spotlight Initiative Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART Platform) and the Activity Info platform, while supporting Country Teams to produce high quality programme reports. Based on contributions by Country Teams, a Global Report will be produced annually to consolidate key achievements made by the Spotlight Initiative at Global and Regional Levels.

iv) Role of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) and Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO).

The Office of the Resident Coordinator shall continue hosting the Spotlight Initiative Programme Team, and will offer premises, human resources support and back-office support. The Spotlight Initiative, as a Demonstration Fund for UN Reform, covers the priority aim of UN Development System (UNDS) support to deliver the 2030 Agenda, changes to the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) system and the vision of a new generation of UN Country Teams (UNCTs). With reference to the guidance issued by the Spotlight Initiative global team to the Resident Coordinators of Spotlight Initiative countries, the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) provides a blueprint for management and accountability within UN country teams for this new way of working[48]. The role of the RC includes overall oversight of the implementation and coordination of Spotlight Initiative Country Programmes from the design stage to conclusion of implementation cycle49.

Overall, at global level, the Spotlight Initiative is a demonstration fund for UN reform and some of its features are directly aligned to the key principles of this reform. Among others, three key features are particularly central to the Spotlight Initiative's identity: (1) it is a pooled fund, (2) on the UN side authority and responsibility for overall coordination of programmes sits with the Resident Coordinators (RC), and (3) programmes are implemented by a limited number of recipient UN Agencies, chosen on the basis of their expertise, with a strong emphasis on new models of coordination, synergies and cooperation within UN Country Teams. In line with the UN Development System Reform agenda, the configuration of the programme management model rests under the leadership,

[48] https://unsdg.un.org/resources/management-and-accountability-framework-un-development-and-residentcoordinator-system.

[49] As referred to in the Spotlight Initiative Operations Manual

guidance and decision-making authority of the Resident Coordinator. The RC exercises overall oversight and accountability for the implementation of Spotlight Initiative Country Programmes, supported by the PUNOs, thereby establishing clearer accountability lines for the achievement of the Spotlight Initiative's collective results. The Resident Coordinator provides overall accountability and leadership with Government and the EU Delegation, and co-chairs the Spotlight Initiative Oversight Committee together with Government. Under the overall guidance and supervision of the Resident Coordinator and in collaboration with the PUNOs, the Programme Coordinator has the responsibility for programme oversight and coordination, strategic engagement with Government counterparts, high-level programme oversight and monitoring, and smooth delivery of programme components, in coordination with the Civil Society National Reference Group, Government and the EU Delegation.

v) Fund management modality

The present Joint Programme is anchored in the Spotlight Initiative a global UN multi-stakeholder trust fund, established by the UN Secretary-General and administered by the MPTF Office, with the support of the following core agencies – the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). These agencies support with the joint programme set-up but are not the only implementing agencies.

Similar to the Spotlight Initiative, the present UN Joint Programme will follow the pass-through fund management modality according to the UNDG Guidelines on UN Joint Programming, with UNDP's MPTF Office, serving as the Administrative Agent for the Joint Programme.

a) The Administrative Agent (AA) will charge direct costs, which are included under the personnel/staff budget line for MPTF Office to carry out the following activities:
b) Sign Contribution Agreement and Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors and receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Programme through the AA.
c) Administer such funds received in accordance with its regulations, policies and procedures, as well as the relevant MOU and Joint Programme Document and Contribution Agreement/SAA, including the provisions relating to winding up the JP account and related matters;
d) Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the PUNOs in accordance with decisions from the JP Programme Oversight Committee, taking into account the budget set out in the approved JP documents;
e) Ensure consolidation of financial statements and reports, based on submissions provided by each PUNO, as set forth in the JP document and submit the consolidated financial statements and reports and the consolidated narrative progress reports provided by the Convening Agent to each donor that has contributed to the Programme account and to the JP Programme Oversight Committee;
f) Provide final reporting, including notification that the Programme has been operationally completed;
g) Disburse funds to any PUNO for any additional costs of the task that the JP Programme Oversight Committee may decide in accordance with the programmatic document/JP document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

a) Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA.
b) Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.
c) Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency.

The Convening Agent will:

a) Coordinate the programmatic aspects among the PUNOs;

b) Be responsible for consolidating the annual and final narrative progress reports based on submissions provided by each PUNO and provide these to the Administrative Agent for further submission to each donor that has contributed to the Programme.

The Joint Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest.

Prior to the launch of the Joint Programme, a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed between the Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent.

vi) Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT):

The following participating PUNOs apply a Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT): UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women. UNHCR uses the (EFT) Electronic Funds Transfer. All cash transfers to an implementing partner shall be conducted based on the Spotlight Initiative Country Programme Document, the Joint Programme Integrated Results Framework, Work Plan and Budget, and in accordance with the arrangements in the respective country programme documents of PUNOs.

vii) Annual progress reviews: Arrangements, roles and responsibilities for conducting annual progress reviews.

An annual review will be prepared by the SIJP team and conducted by the JP Programme Oversight Committee. This will provide an important opportunity for implementing partners and stakeholders to: (1) Share progress information, lessons, and good practices, (2) Compare actual progress against expected results in the programme document, and (3) Understand the contribution of programme results to CF outcome(s), country priorities, and related SDG targets; and (4) Review the sustainability plan and exit strategy. The review will consider and endorse adjustments to programme results, strategy, and resources, to respond to the evolving programme context, including new or heightened risks. Changes to planned results and strategies, agreed during the annual review, will be reflected in the JP results framework, work plan and budget. The review will follow the guidance for the CF joint annual performance review.

17. Communications and Visibility

General strategic communication is, in principle, the responsibility of the EUD to be financed via the Cooperation Facility and implemented within the context of its own multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy plan. This follows the general rules set out in the "Communicating and Raising EU Visibility" guidance of July 2022, which is applicable to all EU-funded programmes and projects at country level.

Awareness-raising, information-sharing and advocacy-related activities are carried out as part of the programme activities at country level and coordinated by the UNRCO with UN Agencies.

As a distinct and recognizable brand of the United Nations, all Spotlight Initiative programmes must adhere to the Initiative's Global Communications and Visibility Strategy and Guidelines For Logo use for all programme outputs.

The Spotlight Initiative shall also participate in the #WithHer campaign – the Initiative's flagship umbrella digital engagement campaign. Its goal is to turn awareness into action to end violence against women and girls by engaging and activating new audiences. It has been designed as a campaign framework for national adaptation, replication and use. Critical communications and visibility activities at the national level include participation in the UNCT communications group, prioritization and segmentation of relevant audiences, localization of messaging and advocacy campaign infrastructure. The Spotlight Initiative global team will support the development and review of programme advocacy plans to ensure coherence and synergy across the Spotlight Initiative Brand.

18. Knowledge Management

The Initiative has rolled out a Global Platform to amplify lessons and good practices from the Initiative. One of its key features is called SHINE,[50] an online hub for global knowledge exchange on ending violence against women and girls which connects a range of partners and changemakers to co-create, collaborate and amplify knowledge and learning together to end violence against women and girls. The Platform will support the Initiative move beyond the Initiative's current stakeholders to engage a wider global community for increased impact. The SIJP 2.0 will benefit from the centralized repository of tools, resources from the Spotlight Initiative to support new and ongoing programmes including a "how to" technical package with tips and lessons to support evidence-based programming as well as regional and global convenings for exchange and learning.

The Spotlight will participate in the nearly 1000-person strong Community of Practice Platform not only to integrate findings and lessons from other programmes into interventions but also to support the Initiative moving beyond its current stakeholders to engage a wider global community for increased impact.

19. Evaluation

The Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) that governs the cooperation between the UN and the European Commission, as well as UN rules and regulations will apply with regards to the evaluations. In case a mid-term evaluation is conducted, it will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), since the Programme's sustainability will depend largely on a gradual integration of the Programme's objectives and results into national and sub-national processes.
In the case of an evaluation exercise, the EU Delegation shall inform the implementing partners at least one month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partners shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities. The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partners and the EU Delegation shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments. Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract.

==end==

[50] https://www.shinehub.org/

ANNEX A. Integrated results framework, work plan and budget

See Excel sheet.

ANNEX B. Linkages and connection with the Spotlight Initiative Fund

The global Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls is a United Nations initiative in partnership with the European Union and other partners.

Context of the global initiative: Launched in 2017 with generous support from the European Union, the United Nations' Spotlight Initiative proposed an unprecedented and innovative approach to delivering a comprehensive package of interventions to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in 26 target countries and across 5 regions. The Initiative set out to prove that a comprehensive theory of change, coupled with an unprecedented level of investment (EUR 500 million), and a multilateral, country-driven programme model could significantly advance the global effort to end violence against women and girls. The Initiative was set up as a flagship initiative of the Secretary General to be an SDG acceleration demonstration Fund and as a UN Development System Reforms implementation model.

After five years of implementation the Initiative has evidence-based proof of concept in its comprehensive model. Programmes joining the second generation of Spotlight Initiative roll out will integrate the lessons learned and good practice harnessed through the first wave of implementation. The integrity of the model is critical to ensure Spotlight Initiative programmes do not lose the key features that make its concept more impactful and effective than other traditional approaches to addressing violence against women and girls[51]. This section details the key features Spotlight Initiative Programmes will maintain and the linkages between the Uganda Country Programme and the Spotlight Initiative Fund. Deviations from the principles set below would need to be vetted by the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat.

Key principles for Spotlight Initiative 2.0 programmes

As presented in the joint UN-EU guidance note on Spotlight Initiative Key Features (March 2023) shared with EU Delegations and UN Country Teams :

- Whole of society, whole of government approach, including at the highest levels

Ending violence against women and girls requires multi sectoral responses as well as the mobilization and coordination of a significant number of institutions. The role of national and local Governments is therefore crucial, and evidence shows that the engagement of Heads of State, Prime Ministers and authorities at the highest level makes a significant difference in terms of activating administrative and institutional responses, demonstrating

[51] Dalberg "Imperative to Invest" study, 2022.

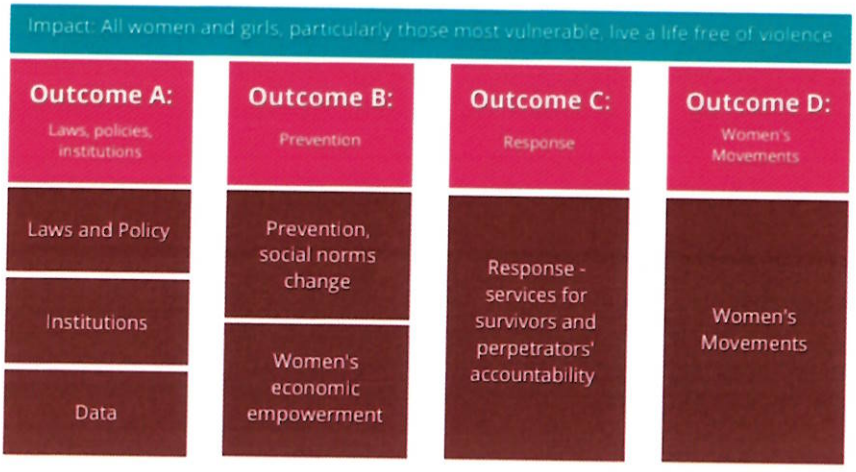
political will, allocating sufficient financial and human resources, as well as in terms of influencing behaviors and sustainability. Successful Spotlight Initiative Programmes have been endorsed and sometimes launched by Heads of State and require the constant engagement of Governments at the highest level.

- A central role for Civil Society, supported by significant investments

Evidence shows that a vibrant civil society is crucial for generating sustainable change on gender based violence. The Spotlight Initiative places civil society at the centre of its efforts. CSOs are involved in all aspects of decision-making, programming, and implementation. This is illustrated by the participation of CSOs in all its governance mechanisms (with a recommended membership of 20%, including in the national steering committee), the establishment of a "self- selected" reference group to support as an independent advisory body and a fully dedicated outcome area in programmes' theory of change. Furthermore, the Initiative recommends that a significant part of the overall budget be allocated to strengthen and expand civil society's role in ending violence against women and girls. Spotlight Initiative has demonstrated that 30 to 50% of the budget delivered by CSOs, women's organizations and grassroots CSOs across all outcome areas, with 10 to 15% of the budget allocated to the dedicated CSO outcome area is an effective best practice.

- A comprehensive theory of change addressing the holistic nature of GBV and a common results framework

Addressing violence against women and girls is a multifaceted issue. It affects all people – particularly women and girls – in different ways and is highly context-specific. The Spotlight Initiative promotes a comprehensive approach at multiple levels centered around 4 broad outcome areas that are easily contextualized: laws, policies and institutions (including data collection and analysis to support decision making), prevention and social norms change, response (services for survivors and accountability of perpetrators) as well as support to and partnership with the women's movement (see annex). This streamlined theory of change provides a framework for stakeholders to select and adapt interventions to their context and the needs of women and girls in targeted areas, including those that are often left behind. This theory of change goes beyond a sole focus on GBV: it integrates elements related to gender equality more generally, such as social norms change and women's economic empowerment. Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programmes will have a great flexibility to focus their results framework on key issues related to their local context and to the priorities of national stakeholders. Importantly, to guarantee programme quality and to allow for global consolidation, Spotlight Initiative programmes are expected to retain the comprehensive nature of their approach and to select a minimum number of indicators from the Initiative's results framework.



- Alignment to the UN Reform principles (Pooled funding mechanism, under the leadership and accountability of an empowered Resident Coordinator).

The Spotlight Initiative was able to demonstrate the impact it has because of the foresight of the European Union in ensuring that its initial investment was also one in the UN system reforms, greater coordination, effectiveness, and leveraging of comparative advantage among UN agencies. As such, the Initiative is a demonstration fund for UN reform with key elements including: (1) it is a pooled fund[52], (2) on the UN's side, authority and responsibility for overall coordination of programmes, single line of accountability and UN engagement, sits with the Resident Coordinators (RC), and (3) programmes are implemented by a limited number of recipient UN Agencies, chosen on the basis of their context-specific expertise and fit to key elements of the country programme rather than global mandate, with a strong emphasis on new models of coordination, synergies and cooperation within UN Country Teams. The Spotlight Initiative thus promotes a more coordinated UN way of delivering, as well as a new way of working with our partners and counterparts. As a pooled fund, the Spotlight Initiative has been designed to easily integrate multiple financial partners and quickly allocate funds to multiple entities. Partners implement according to their own rules, with standardized reporting, thus avoiding duplication of procedures, reducing transaction costs, and minimizing implementation delays.

- Alignment with Spotlight Initiative's Global Communications and Visibility Strategy

In four years of existence, the Spotlight Initiative has become a recognized "brand" on traditional and social media. It has developed a wide range of communication and visibility activities that contribute to raising global awareness and promoting the impact and results of Spotlight Initiative-supported interventions. Its innovative strategy requires clear messages, tailored channels of communication and pioneering methodologies to reach new audiences.

The bulk of the Spotlight Initiative's communication and visibility activities is carried out at global level and coordinated from the Spotlight Initiative Secretariat, which liaises with INTPA headquarters as necessary. When requested, Spotlight Initiative programmes should support global communication and visibility efforts, e.g. by providing content or supporting access to projects, for campaigns or media actions managed by the Secretariat.

At country level, a distinction should be made between strategic communication and communication for development.

- General strategic communication is, in principle, the responsibility of the EUD to be financed via the Cooperation Facility and implemented within the context of its own multi-annual strategic communication and public diplomacy plan. This follows the general rules set out in the "Communicating and Raising EU Visibility" guidance of July 2022, which is applicable to all EUfunded programmes and projects at country level. These guidelines apply to all programmes which receive funding from the EU, regardless of the entity carrying out the activities.
- Awareness-raising, information-sharing and advocacy-related activities are carried out as part of the programme activities at country level, and coordinated by the UNRC with UN Agencies. These activities are integral to achieving the overall objectives/outcomes of the Spotlight Initiative, for example shifting attitudes and social norms and raising awareness to end violence against women and girls. In doing this, Spotlight Initiative programmes must adhere to the Initiative's Global Communications and Visibility Strategy and should be adequately budgeted for under the relevant programme objectives/outcomes to which they relate in particular Outcome B Prevention.

[52] In the context of the Uganda Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme, it is understood that the programme will remain a stand alone joint programme with linkages to the broader Spotlight Initiative Pooled fund as described in this section.

- Participation in Global Knowledge Exchange activities

Since its inception, the Spotlight Initiative has been committed to accelerating efforts to support evidence-based programming on ending violence against women and girls that lead to catalytic and sustainable impact. Building on its "state-of-the-art" knowledge management approach including a nearly 1000-person strong Community of Practice, in 2022 the Initiative rolled out a Global Platform to amplify lessons and good practices from the Initiative as well as connect and strengthen a coalition of key actors from the UN, EU, civil society, donors, private sector, practitioners, experts, academia and others. Spotlight Initiative Programmes are expected to participate in this Global Knowledge Management activities not only to integrate findings and lessons from other programmes into their interventions but also to support the Initiative moving beyond its current stakeholders to engage a wider global community for increased decision- making power and impact.

Hence, Spotlight Initiative programmes are encouraged to be engaged on SHINE, an online hub for knowledge exchange on ending violence against women and girls, produced by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women in collaboration with the Spotlight Initiative. This online hub provides an opportunity for programmes to closely exchange ideas and share lessons from their programming experiences and contribute to helping to scale up the knowledge ecosystem on ending violence against women and girls.

Furthermore, the programme should maintain a repository of all tools and resources developed through the programme, and its inclusion in the Global Knowledge Product Repository.

Linkages between the Spotlight Initiative global and the country programme

The global governance and global team structure: the country programme Steering Committee (Uganda's Spotlight Initiative Programme Oversight Committee) will inform the Spotlight Initiative's Fund governance structure and global team of its decisions and recommendations, with a view to retain and cultivate synergies and cohesion, as well as to preserve the key principles of the Spotlight Initiative model. The global team and country team will work in close coordination and exchange information on country programme and global developments related to Spotlight Initiative.

Role of the RC and Programme Coordinator and UN reform principles: In line with the UN Development System Reform agenda, on the UN side, the configuration of the programme set up rests under the leadership, guidance and decision-making authority of the UN Resident Coordinator. The RC exercises overall oversight and accountability for the implementation of Spotlight Initiative Country Programmes, supported by the PUNOs, thereby establishing clearer accountability lines for the achievement of the Spotlight Initiative's collective results. The UN Resident Coordinator represents the Initiative on behalf of UN Agencies with Government, country donors and co-chairs the Country-level Steering Committee. Under the overall guidance and supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator and in collaboration with the PUNOs, the Programme Coordinator has the responsibility to ensure effective and transparent programme coordination, strategic engagement with Government counterparts, high-level programme oversight and monitoring, and smooth delivery of programme components, consistent with overall Spotlight Initiative principles and in coordination with the Civil Society National Reference Group, Government and the EU Delegation.

Link to Global Monitoring and Reporting: The country programme will ensure monitoring following the Spotlight Initiative's M&E approach based principles of Results Based Management (RBM), Spotlight Initiative's M&E approach that aims to provide a common framework for inter- agency collaboration to support programme design, implementation and managing for development results, including through monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. Moreover, Spotlight Initiative's Participatory M&E aims at effectively tracking programmatic achievements and

challenges, while acknowledging and addressing deep-rooted power imbalances often reproduced by development programming. The country programme will feed into the Spotlight Initiative Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART Platform) to allow the continuous aggregation of the results of the Initiative in a timely way. The country programme should designate an M&E Focal Point to serve the programme as a whole, to ensure coordination and exchange with the global team. Country programmes will feed into the Initiative's Annual Global Report.

Global Knowledge Management (KM): Knowledge Management Strategy must be a central and integrated activity at all programme levels. KM activities and products must be contextually varied and customised to target different audiences. Partnership in circular processes of learning by other EVAWG partners should be promoted, including collaboration with CSOs to enable access, dissemination and sharing of knowledge on EVAWG. The country programme should designate a KM Focal Point to serve the programme as a whole, develop a KM work plan and ensure coordination and exchange with the global team and global HIVE work on partnerships, advocacy knowledge sharing and community of practice building.

Global communications and visibility: the country programme should maintain the Spotlight Initiative brand integrity. Any changes to the Spotlight Initiative brand or identity as well as online presence (creating websites or social media channels) should be consulted with the global team. The country programmes will be expected to submit human interest stories and other content (videos, photos) regularly to the global team. Programmes will be also expected to align with the #WithHer campaign, Spotlight Initiative's only flagship umbrella digital engagement campaign. The country programme should designate a Focal Point to serve the programme as a whole on these elements, and ensure coordination and exchange with the global team.

Link to HIVE Programme: Spotlight Initiative's High-Impact Programme for Violence Elimination by 2030

The Spotlight Initiative has generated a wealth of knowledge, expertise, partnerships, and new way of working on GBV that positions the Initiative as a center of excellence to offer unique technical and strategic experience in designing, and implementing complex, integrated and multi-stakeholder programmes on ending violence against women and girls and spur global commitments, partnerships, and action on EVAWG. Hence, a new generation of Spotlight Initiative programmes will be able to engage and get support through the Spotlight Initiative High-Impact Programme for Violence Elimination by 2030 (HIVE Programme), funded by the European Union. Specifically, country programmes will contribute and benefit from data and research on GBV, access evidence-based technical package, knowledge, and tools on violence against women and girls, contribute to advancing efforts globally on GBV by engaging in strategic partnerships, through global events and campaigns; and finally receive hand-on expertise on EVAWG programme development and sustainability in line with Spotlight Initiative model.

Spotlight Initiative (2.0) Joint Programme: Budget

Code	Results/Interventions/ Activity Narrative	Agency Contribution (USD)	Grant Amount in USD	Total Amount in USD
G4DU Output 3.1	Strengthened capacity of institutions to implement and monitor laws, policies and plans addressing SGBV and improving SRHR at national and sub-national levels			
Sub output 3.1.1:	Strengthen and sustain the established capacities of national and sub national institutions (Parliament, Judiciary, Ministries, Departments & Agencies and District Local Governments, Non-State Actors (CSOs, FBOs, Media, etc) and Parish Development Committees) in gender and equity planning and reporting, and increased financing for effective delivery of services for prevention of and response to of SGBV, violence against children, harmful practices and the promotion of SRHR in the education sector. *(Support in the development of District Development Plans using Rolling Work Plans will be implemented jointly with all the IPs under the G4DU Programme, and expand to include Education Officers, DCDO, SWOs, and Child Wellbeing Committees. This will entail a joint District Local Government inception meeting to kick off the programme and develop an over- arching district planning framework.)*			
Activity 3.1.1.1:	Engage school and community- based duty bearers and families of adolescent girls to facilitate the implementation of the positive parenting programme through evidence- based methodologies to prevent and respond to girls' dropping out of school.	23,607	1,067,875	**1,091,482**
Activity 3.1.1.2:	Support specialised institutions to facilitate access to education for adolescent girls with disabilities and those with mental health challenges to protect them from the risk of SGBV and provide SRHR information and servcies.	0	69,948	**69,948**
Sub Total		**23,607**	**1,137,823**	**1,161,430**
Sub output 3.1.2:	Strengthen and sustain the multi-sectoral coordination and referral mechanisms at national and sub national levels for sustained SGBV/VAC prevention and response and access to SRHR. *(Cross-outcome synergies will be coordinated through scheduled inter-outcome implementation tracking reviews between outcomes 1, 2 and 3 IPs.)*			
Activity 3.1.2.1:	Support the coordinating role and function of the GoU and relevant MDAs at National and Sub-National Levels in convening schedued multi- sectoral coordination platforms and implementation tracking meetings.	20,000	704,351	**724,351**
Sub Total		**20,000**	**704,351**	**724,351**
Sub output 3.1.3:	Strengthen the capacity of Government institutions to establish a harmonised national/centralised data system *(including non-traditional data system)*, use innovative digital solutions and produce quality administrative data on SRHR and SGBV/VAC to inform policy, planning, and decision-making.			
Activity 3.1.3.1:	Strengthen GBV administrative data collection, linkages, analysis, and packaging (user-friendly outputs) for targeted Harmful Practices, (FGM, Child Marriage) VAWG, and Special Interest Groups (Disability, Refugees) and information sharing to inform plans, policies and decision making at national and sub national levels.	20,000	500,084	**520,084**
Activity 3.1.3.2:	Review and develop harmonized national GBV/VAC/SRHR/TiP data management system, that is inter-operable with other Government/CSOs data management systems to generate timely administarive data.	0	114,017	**114,017**
Activity 3.1.3.3:	Enhance use of innovative digital solutions for GBV/VAC/SRHR/TiP data collection, reporting and use to increase in and out-of-school Adolescent Girls and Young Women respondent	0	82,815	**82,815**
Sub Total		**20,000**	**696,916**	**716,916**
Sub output 3.1.4:	Strengthen existing state and non-state accountability mechanisms to monitor implementation of selected policies and laws that promote access to SRHR, prevent and respond to SGBV/VAC, at national and district levels			
Activity 3.1.4.1:	Support the review, finalization, implementation and enforcement of SGBV/VAC and SRHR laws and policies through action plans to disseminate study/survey results , implement policies and monitor the use of rights- based approaches in the enforcement of laws and regulations at national and sub-national levels.	0	166,735	**166,735**
Activity 3.1 4.2:	Strengthen the capacity of policy makers, cultural institutions, religious leaders, and opinion leaders to effectively carry out monitoring and inspection of Government policy, regulation and compliance to the set commitment. Strengthen the capacity of policy makers, religious leaders, cultural leaders and opinion leaders to effectively inspect and monitor the implementation of Government policies, regulations, ordinances and other compliance measures on GBV and SRHR.	0	226,362	**226,362**
Sub total		**0**	**393,097**	**393,097**
	TOTAL FOR 3.1	**63,607**	**2,932,186**	**2,995,793**
G4DU Output 3.2	Enhanced awareness of gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours that prevent SGBV and advance SRHR in schools, and greater AGYW groups influence and agency to work on ending VAWG in communities, institutions and refugee settlements			
Sub output 3.2.1:	Institutions and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) capacity strengthened to implement evidence-based and promising practises *(from current Spotlight programme)* for the elimination of discriminatory gender social norms and practices that cause GBV and impede SRHR in schools, communities and refugee settlements. *(This will include the implementation of the Operational Framework for Social Care and Support- minimum package and framework for strengthening the social service workforce on VAC/GBV/SRHR targeting activities under G4DU Outcome 2 and 3).*			
Activity 3.2.1.1:	Support CSOs to scale up male engagement approaches that nurture positive masculinities in families, schools and communities and in refugee settlements for increased SRHR, GBV prevention and reponse services and girl's enrolment and retention in schools	0	916,489	**916,489**
Sub Total		**0**	**916,489**	**916,489**
Sub output 3.2.2:	Community advocacy platforms established/strengthened to implement strategies and interventions, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girl's reproduction health, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities			
Activity 3.2.2.1:	Conduct social mobilisation for parents in communities and refugee settlements for consientisation of women and girls, boys and men on positve masculities, positive parenting and life skills literacy to enhance the promotion of positive social and cultural knowledge, attitudes and practices and the protection of SRHR, and prevention of GBV	80,000	1,696,399	**1,776,399**
Activity 3.2.2.2:	Establish and support in and out- of- school innovative safe platforms and spaces to build girls' skills and capacities to lead, influence change, voice their opinions and be empowered on issues related to SRHR and GBV prevention and reponse services, and link up with UPSHIFT (in non -formal/ community centers in districts) for supporting outstanding candidates to VTIs and ELA AGYW Social innovation and social entreneurship skills programme	30,000	1,198,061	**1,228,061**
Activity 3.2.2.3:	Mobilise schools, communities and refugee settlements to promote gender equitable norms through sports, drama and dance and multimedia approaches (Such as theatre Live your Dream campaign, radio drama and make happiness not violence campaign, two4one e tc)	0	836,840	**836,840**
Activity: 3.2.2.4	Strengthen knowledge, skills and attitude of the mainstream media; journalists, reporters and editors in the Print Media, Radio and Television in gender sensitive and human rights based reporting, positive masculinity, women's human rights/child rights/refugee rights based reporting on GBV against against women and girls and on girls' enrolment and retention in schools	0	138,025	**138,025**
Sub Total		**110,000**	**3,869,325**	**3,979,325**
Sub output 3.2.3:	State and non-state actors, *(District Local Governments, Police, Cultural Institutions, Religious Leaders)* capacities strengthened to undertake advocacy and community mobilization for gender transformation and the elimination of discriminatory gender and social norms and practices that cause SGBV and inhibit SHRH in schools, communities, and refugee settlements.			
Activity 3.2.3.1:	Mobilise and strengthen the capacity of AGYW and ABYM's rights and other marginalised groups for social movement building for advocacy to demand accountability for SRHR and GBV prevention and response services	0	552,102	**552,102**
Activity 3.2.3.2:	Mobilise and strengthen capacity of Inter Religious Council of Uganda, COTLA and other religious and cultural institutions to undertake advocacy and community mobilisation against discriminatory social norms that cause GBV and inhibit uptake of SRHR	20,000	650,762	**670,762**
Activity 3.2.3.3:	Strengthen capacity of political and technical leadership, young people, including refugee welfare committees to mobilise communities against discriminatory social norms that cause GBV and inhibit uptake of SRHR	0	102,084	**102,084**
Activity 3.2.3.4:	Strengthen capacity of community based structures (*including women council structures, local council courts, Uganda Police Servcie, Para Social Workers, VHTs, community activists, male champions)* to mobilise communities for SRHR and GBV prevention and response services and promote girl's enrolment and retention in schools.	0	430,904	**430,904**
Sub Total		**20,000**	**1,735,852**	**1,755,852**
	SUB TOTAL 3.2	**130,000**	**6,521,667**	**6,651,667**

G4DU Output 3.3	Women and in and out of school adolescent girls have improved access to quality multi-sectoral integrated SRHR and SGBV information and services.			
Sub output 3.3.1	Capacity of national and sub-national service providers and institutions strengthened and enhanced to coordinate, plan, finance, and deliver quality and multi-sectoral integrated gender responsive SRHR and SGBV services. *(This will include synergies with Outcome 2.1 on alternative learning and skilling pathways)*			
Activity 3.3.1.1:	Conduct capacity building for duty bearers *(health workers, judicial officials, probation and social welfare, police, prisons, education)* in the provision of multi sectoral GBV/SRHR/VAC information and services and handling of SGBV cases among in and out of school AGYW in the target districts.	60,000	1,296,421	**1,356,421**
Activity 3.3.1.2:	Strengthen the use of forensic evidence in the SGBV response continuum through the capacity building of health and police personnel, the provision of relevant equipment, identification, and establishment of partnership with institutions that have biomedical facilities/ analytical laboratory for evidence collection and storage	0	161,589	**161,589**
Activity 3.3.1.3:	Support MOH and CSOs to conduct community outreach for SRHR and SGBV service delivery targeting remote and under-served communities, young women with disabilities and out of school girls in refugee settlements	0	505,147	**505,147**
Activity 3.3.1.4:	Support Judiciary, Access to Justice sub- programme actors (under Governance and Seurity Programme) and CSOs to facilitate access to justice through open court days, SGBV Special Sessions, mobile courts and legal aid in remote rural location, and establish victim-friendly procedures (including digitalization of SGBV services and e-courts) to facilitate access to justice in hard-to-reach areas.	20,000	1,492,765	**1,512,765**
Activity 3.3.1.5:	Support the re-integration of SGBV child offenders diverted from the justice systems/discharged from rehabilitation centers through referrals to Social Services Workforce, other social protection programmes, and the Second Chance in Education programme	50,000	549,772	**599,772**
Activity 3.3.1.6:	Strengthen quality of care for SRH and SGBV through roll out of the quality of care assessments and strengthen the integration of quality of care standards including the human-rights based principles and adolescent-friendly service delivery elements into SRHR and SGBV service provision	0	227,349	**227,349**
Activity 3.3.1.7:	Support the functionality of the existing GBV shelters in Kampala (Bwaise and Kawempe) and four refugee settlements, and mobilise districts on sustaining existing shelters	0	426,891	**426,891**
Activity 3.3.1.8 :	Support vocational and other non-formal skilling programmes to facilitate work skills development and supporting accreditation for out- of -school adolescent girls and boys for livelihood enhancement	0	602,895	**602,895**
Sub Total		**130,000**	**5,262,829**	**5,392,829**
Sub output 3.3.2:	Community-based structures *(Parish Development Committees, Village Health Teams, Women Councils, Youth Councils, LC courts, Border Management Committees, religious and cultural leaders etc.)* capacitated as duty bearers for addressing SGBV and SRHR, actively participated in the provision of SGBV and SRHR service, and empowered women and in and out of school adolescent girls to demand and utilize SRHR and SGBV services through accountability platforms and processes.			
Activity 3.3.2.1:	Support the functionality of state and CSO community structures to strengthen delivery of and access to adolescent and youth responsive SRHR and SGBV services including the referral system to support SGBV victims/survivors and out of school adolescents and girls.	0	176,974	**176,974**
Activity 3.3.2.2:	Create awareness and build capacity of the community structures, including local councilors (LCs), cultural and traditional institutions, VHTs, FBOs, para-legals, perpetrators and para-social workers, to identify, refer and use of integrated SGBV/SRHR/VAC referral pathways.	0	334,066	**334,066**
Activity 3.3.2.3:	Support CSOs to empower community level structures to deliver SRHR and SGBV including self-care approaches and facilitate access to accountability platform for monitoring SRHR and SGBV service delivery .	0	247,342	**247,342**
Activity 3.3.2.4:	Support provision of mental health and psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV and service providers.	10,000	637,347	**647,347**
Sub Total		**10,000**	**1,395,729**	**1,405,729**
Sub output 3.3.3:	In and out -of- school adolescent boys and girls and those in refugee settlements are equiped and empowered with sexuality education in line with relevant national and international standards for in and out- of-school settings.			
Activity 3.3.3.1:	Finalize and publish the sexuality education framework and guidelines for in-and out -of school adolescents and strengthen the capacity of teachers and other key social service workers to implement the guidelines.	0	132,504	**132,504**
Activity 3.3.3.2:	Strengthen the capacity of the teachers and other key social service workers to provide sexuality education and related services for in and out-of-school adolescent boys and girls.	0	659,153	**659,153**
Activity 3.3.3.3:	Strengthen the coordination structures including monitoring, inspections and reporting for in-school sexuality education.	0	71,773	**71,773**
Sub Total		**0**	**863,431**	**863,431**
SUB TOTAL 3.3		**140,000**	**7,521,989**	**7,661,989**
TOTAL DIRECT COST		**333,607**	**16,975,842**	**17,309,449**
	Programme Management Costs (PMC)			
	UNDP	300,000	403,055	**703,055**
	RCO/UNDP	0	1,207,452	**1,207,452**
	UNICEF	212,475	388,103	**600,578**
	UNHCR	60,000	375,428	**435,428**
	UNWOMEN	770,821	622,335	**1,393,156**
	UNFPA	259,665	667,106	**926,771**
TOTAL PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS		**1,602,961**	**3,663,480**	**5,266,441**
OVERALL TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS		**1,936,568**	**20,639,322**	**22,575,890**
	Indirect Support Costs RUNOS (7%)	-	1,444,753	**1,444,753**
GRAND Total		**1,936,568**	**22,084,074**	**24,020,642**