

## OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-UGA\_D\_1.1

### **Inclusive and Accountable Governance and Women’s Access to Justice**

Public trust in the justice system is improving. In 2023, public trust in the justice system stood at 69% according to data collected from the SEMA pilot program located at 50 frontline JLOS service points (JLOS annual report, 2022/23). This presents a 7-percentage point increase from the 62% reported in 2022. There is significant improvement in the capacity of justice institutions to deliver gender responsive justice services. This year, a costed strategy for the management of gender-based violence cases in the Judiciary using a survivor centred approach. This is expected to improve the management of GBV cases through the Uganda Police Force (UPF), Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), and the Judiciary. The composition of women in governance positions has not changed much. Women still constitute 33.8% of seats in Uganda’s national parliament, 46.5% of ministerial positions, and 46% of local government councilors.

## OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-UGA\_D\_1.2

### **Women’s Rights, Gender Responsive Peace, and security**

While the central government has not allocated funds in the national budget specific to National Action Plan (NAP) III Women Peace and Security (WPS) implementation, district local governments that have developed Local Action Plans (LAPs) have taken a step to allocate 1% of their district budgets to implement the LAPs. More so, districts have utilised the LAPs to mainstream the key issues into district development plans which has ensured that the LAPs are resourced. In the coming year, UN Women plans on working with the district local governments to track the actual expenditure on LAP interventions which will contribute to reporting on NAP funding.

## OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-UGA\_D\_2.1

### **Women have increased productivity, income and access to resources**

Women still have limited control over factors of production compared to men. In agriculture, where most of the population is employed, only 39% of women have rights over the land that they cultivate. In 2023, the women’s economic empowerment programme did not have resources for implementation. Most of the programme’s effort went in to resource mobilization.

## OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-UGA\_D\_2.2

### **Vulnerable women have the capacity to mitigate and adapt to CC & DRs**

6,859 women farmers gained skills and are practicing climate smart agriculture. These include 4,500 women growing climate resistant fruits in Nwoya district, 1,400 women engaged in aquaculture in Bugiri district and 959 refugee women with skills in climate smart agricultural practices including timely planting,

proper spacing, soil and water conservation practice and crop pests and diseases management.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-UGA\_D\_3.1

**By 2025, people, especially the vulnerable and marginalized, have equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social and protection services.**

Only 5% of Uganda's population are covered by social insurance schemes, 3% by health insurance, and less than 1% receive direct income support. In addition, only 11% of the workforce is covered by formal pension arrangements

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-UGA\_D\_3.2

**By 2025, gender equality and human rights of people in Uganda are promoted, protected, and fulfilled in a culturally responsive environment.**

The situation of women's rights has not changed much since last year. Gender based violence is still high, but the country is awaiting the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey report to get a more accurate information in this. However, public trust in the justice system is improving. In 2023, public trust in the justice system stood at 69% according to data collected from the SEMA pilot program located at 50 frontline JLOS service points (JLOS annual report, 2022/23). This presents a 7-percentage point increase from the 62% reported in 2022.