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A Uganda with a people centered budget that dignifies humanity.

MISSION:

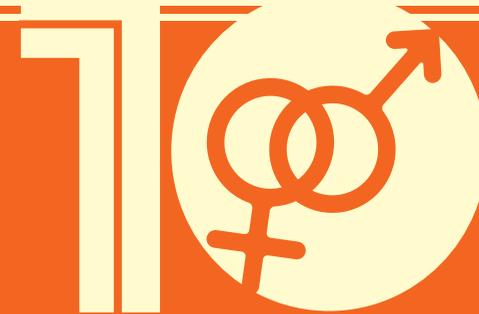
CSBAG works towards ensuring that budgets at local and national levels are participatory, pro-people and address the needs and aspirations of all Ugandans especially the poor and voiceless.



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QUICK FACTS

ABOUT GOVERNMENT ADHERENCE TO THE CERTIFICATE OF GENDER AND EQUITY IN FY 2017/18



10 Quick Facts about Government adherence to the Certificate of Gender and Equity in FY 2017/18: was produced by the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) in close collaboration with the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) supported by Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) and OXFAM Uganda. The contents of this publication are the responsibility of CSBAG and the EOC and not our development partners.

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"Government budgets are the largest single source of financing through which government promises are translated into policies and plans that are meant to benefit men and women equitably. Inline within this...

CSBAG views the as the most effective mechanism through which we can guarantee

that Government of Uganda spending agencies deliberately plan and allocate resources every financial year to address the gender and equity challenges within their various sectors



Julius Mukunda
EXecutive Director, CSBAG
March 2017

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Abbreviations

CSBAG	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
G&E	Gender and Equity
BCC	Budget Call Circular
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
CGE	Certificate of Gender and Equity

7. The energy and mineral development that did not achieve the minimum qualifying score MUST not be issued the certificate of Gender and Equity Compliance until the necessary requirements are fulfilled.

The commission recommends
**allocation
of additional
funding**

to build the capacity of the various stakeholders on Gender and Equity responsive planning, budgeting and implementation.

FACT 10:

EOC Recommendations to Sectors on Gender and Equity Compliance

1. All sectors should review the recommendations made on each of the assessment area. Sectors whose score was below 50% should revise their budget framework papers with guidance from the recommendations made on each of the performance area. The sectors that passed the assessment should take note of the commission's recommendations for future programming.
2. Respective sectors should liaise with the commission, particularly the affected ones in case more support and or guidance is required. The commission has already made arrangements to support the sectors, including those with challenges of discerning Gender and Equity in their BFPs.
3. Sectors should submit their BFPs in time to enable the commission complete the assessments in time and also support sectors with Gender and Equity technical challenges.
4. It is recommended that all MDAs and LGs should nominate focal persons (particularly from the planning units/functions) whom the commission will liaise with in matters of Gender and Equity as a short term measure. In the medium term, sectors may recruit or hire technical advisors for Gender and Equity mainstreaming where resources permit.
5. Strengthen the enforcement of various labour laws to address Gender and Equity challenges.

MoFPED

6. It is recommended that the 15 sectors that scored 50% and above be issued the certificate of Gender and Equity Compliance as per the relevant section(s) of the PFMA 2015. These are; Agriculture; Lands, Housing and Urban development; Works and Transport; ICT; Tourism, Trade & Industry; Education; Health; Water and Environment; Social Development; Security; Accountability; Public Administration; Justice Law and Order; Public Sector Management and Legislature.

Introduction

In 2004, Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), in an attempt to make MDAs and LGs address gender issues, developed a gender budget directive in the Budget Call Circular (BCC) that mandated all the MDAs and LGs to show how they will address gender issues through their budgets. However, the directive did not address the Gender and Equity concerns. On 4th April 2007, His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda assented to the law establishing the Equal Opportunities Commission. The Public Finance and Management Act 2015 included three provisions on Gender and Equity. The law mandates the Minister responsible for Finance to issue a certificate that certifies that the budget framework paper is Gender and Equity responsive; and specifies measures taken to equalise opportunities for women, men, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Assessment of Sector Budget Framework Papers is a legal requirement provided for under Article 32(3) of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (as amended), Section 14 and 15 of the Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007 and Section 9 (6) (a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 (PFMA).

The assessment is designed to facilitate sustainable inclusive growth and development provided for by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the NDP II 2015/16-2019/20. Gender and Equity budgeting ensures that the different needs and interests of men, women, youth, special needs education children, ethnic minorities, older persons, the rural poor, marginalised groups and disadvantaged regions/locations are accommodated and addressed in all the sector Budget Framework Papers.

The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) received 16 sector budget framework papers for Gender and Equity compliance assessment. Based on the Gender and Equity guidelines and the assessment tools developed, the sector BFPs were subjected to comprehensive assessment for compliance with Gender and Equity requirements.



Scope of Assessment

The commission assessed a total of sixteen sector budget framework papers. The assessment focused on sectors' responsiveness to addressing Gender and Equity requirements with respect to BFP sections i.e. the sector's contribution to NDP II, key sector outcomes, sector outcome indicators, performance issues, past performance, medium term plans, sector allocations for the FY 2017/2018, and medium term challenges.

The following sectors were assessed:

- i. Agriculture;
- ii. Lands, Housing and Urban Development;
- iii. Energy and Mineral Development;
- iv. Works and Transport;
- v. Information and Communications Technology;
- vi. Tourism, Trade and Industry;
- vii. Education;
- viii. Health;
- ix. Water and Environment;
- x. Social Development;
- xi. Security;
- xii. Justice, Law and Order;
- xiii. Public Sector Management;
- xiv. Accountability;
- xv. Legislature and
- xvi. Public Administration.

The assessment focused on 13 areas of the respective sector Budget framework Papers (BFP). Table 1 below presents the weights of the assessment areas of focus. The weights were derived based on level of importance for each of the assessment area.

The report examined the extent to which the 16 sectors have incorporated Gender and Equity (G&E) requirements in an effort to ensure equal treatment or consideration in the enjoyment of rights and freedoms, attainment of access to social services or the participation in social, cultural, economic and political activities regardless of sex,

Gender analysis of projects and programmes which will also address the challenge of gender disaggregated data. There is need to institutionalise a culture of generating, analysing and use of disaggregated data within all government ministries, departments and agencies.

Robust monitoring and evaluation framework for assessing outcome of the sectors' compliance.

Guidance on the nature of flagship programmes that could lead to lasting transformations in gender relations and in the lives of women and girls.

These interventions will catalyse sustainable gender budgeting and improved access to services by women and girls once a critical mass of ministries, departments and agencies is built.

A twin track approach promoting upstream policy work (integrating gender in public finance management) and downstream programme interventions (addressing Gender and Equity) will have the benefit of meeting strategic and practical Gender and Equity needs. There is a myriad of cross-sectoral factors perpetuating gender inequality. Many of them are of a macro nature requiring efficiency in resource allocation and policy implementation e.g. selection of gender transformative interventions with the potential to reduce gender inequality in the sectors. Others are localised requiring customised (programmed and monitored) interventions to change social attitudes and to improve access to basic response interventions. This would therefore provide an opportunity to influence national resource allocation to reduce gender inequality while continuing to provide interventions to prevent and respond to GBV.

EOC should assess the role of legislation, including implementation on different levels on Gender and Equity compliance and how that directly impacts on individuals and social patterns.

Assess if there might be limited clarity of mandates between MGLSD, MoFPED, equal opportunities commission and parliament on delivery of specific functions of gender equity in PFM. Nonetheless, this would also be intended to clarify the responsibilities of the different institutions in ensuring compliance.

FACT 9:

Outcome of Compliance

It is commendable that EOC and respective sectors have made major milestones in filling the gap in compliance by developing strategies and mechanisms to plug the compliance gap.

However, while the sectors outline mechanisms/strategies developed to ensure compliance, the EOC 's report generally falls short of detailing the outcome of compliance to Gender and Equity requirements in specific sectors e.g. impact of strategies/plans on social norms, on access to social services and improved quality of life and how are these measured? It is only in isolated cases that specific outcome to compliance is noted. e.g. under public administration - the assessment included the result of the specific outcome indicator - Free and fair elections held with a total of 1,032,084 elective positions filled including presidency, members of parliament, local government councils, youth councils/committees, women councils/committees, committees for older persons and committees for pwds.

The MoFPED has added impetus to the government's broad policy of mainstreaming gender in sectoral plans by issuing along with the budget call circular, a requirement for gender responsive budgeting. Despite these guidelines, the achievements are still limited by systemic challenges.

Reporting against the outcome of the mechanisms in place will ensure that being issued with a gender compliance certificate it's not just a 'tick-box' exercise. However, the plan is to implement systematic policy changes as lessons are learned from the varied strategies.

The following strategies are recommended (not included in the EOC report):

EOC should monitor gender-sensitive budgeting – relationships between appropriation/allocation/utilisation. The national budget determines the extent to which different groups of people will benefit from the services provided by the state. Gender budgeting requires specific training of the ministries, departments and agencies, and local governments in Gender and Equity budgeting; enforcing the practice of gender budgeting as proposed in the public finance Act and the budget call circulars.

EOC should take strategic leadership or complement efforts to build targeted expertise for:

age, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, location creed, religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.

Table 1: Areas of focus for the Gender and Equity Assessment

S/N	Area of Focus	Weight
1	Sector contribution to Inclusive Growth (NDP II)	5
2	Responsiveness of Sector Objective to G&E	5
3	Responsiveness of Sector Outcomes to G&E	5
4	Responsiveness of Key Performance Issues	5
5	Reflection of G&E outcome indicators	4
6	Reflection of G&E specific outputs	3
7	Utilization of funds on G&E outputs	3
8	Mechanisms for Promotion of G&E	5
9	Medium Term G&E interventions	10
10	Reflection of Medium Term G&E outcome indicators	10
11	Responsiveness of Planned outputs to G&E	10
12	Commitment of funds to G&E Outputs	30
13	Reflection of challenges to addressing G&E	5
Total Weight		100

Grading of performance

A compliance check list was developed with respect to the targeted areas of compliance. The sum of the overall score was 100%. The weights to the various items in the compliance check list were different as they were based on their level of importance in enhancing inclusive growth. The overall performance was rated in five categories:

Colour	Interpretation	Performance level
Green	Very Good Performance	70%-100%
Light Green	Good Performance	60%-69%
Yellow	Fair Performance	50%-59%
Pink	Low Performance	40%-49%
Red	Very Poor Performance	0%-30%

Overall Findings

60%

The overall national compliance to Gender and Equity requirements for the FY 2017/2018.

Fifteen (15) sectors passed the pass mark (50%) and these are included in Table 3. Only one (1) sector scored below the pass mark - The Energy and Mineral Development, which scored 39%. The EOC recommended to the Minister of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) to issue the Gender and Equity certificate of compliance to sectors that at least scored 50%.

FACT 8:

Reasons attributed to decline in performance for some sectors

- a. The shift from output based budgeting to performance based budgeting was partly responsible for the decline in performance. The new budgeting approach requires evidence based planning and budgeting which was found lacking in most of the sectors. Consequently, sectors encountered challenges in the formulation and commitment to outcomes/outcome indicators that are Gender and Equity responsive.
- b. Neglect of the commission's recommendations reflected in the 2016/2017 BFP assessment report.
- c. Lack of commitment to consult with the commission concerning Gender and Equity.

Public Management Sector

BFP compliance level for the FY 2016/2017

61%

In the assessments for the financial year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level declined to 52%. This translates into a 9% point decline.

Social Development Sector

94%

In the assessments for the financial year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level declined to 88%. This translates into 6% point decline.

Works and Transport Sector

61%

In the assessments for the financial year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level was 66%. This translates into 10% point decline.

FACT 1:

Overall Compliance Level of National Budget Framework Paper for the FY 2017/2018

The overall national compliance to Gender and Equity requirements for the FY 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 was 57% and 60% respectively. Performance areas whose compliance level was below 50% include; utilization of funds on G&E outputs FY 2016/2017(41%), reflection of G&E outcome indicators FY 2016/2017(47%) and reflection of medium term G&E outcome indicators 2017/2018-2019/2020 (49%).

General performance observations:

- Comparison of the 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 assessment results revealed that a number of sectors registered a decline in their performance i.e. Agriculture; Works and Transport; Social Development; Security and Accountability.
- The following sectors' performance improved i.e. Energy and Mineral Development (however, the sectors performance is still below 50%); Lands, Housing and Urban Development; ICT; Tourism, Trade & Industry; Health; Water and Environment; Public Administration; and Justice Law and Order.
- Sectors have limited capacity in Gender and Equity budgeting, planning and programming.
- It is challenging to ascertain the amount of money allocated to outputs that explicitly promote Gender and Equity for all the Sector BFPs.
- There was delayed submission of Sector BFPs. The first budget call circular required sectors to submit their BFPs by 15th November. However, by 9th December 2016, none of the BFPs had been received by the EOC.
- The EOC recommends allocation of additional funding to build the capacity of the various stakeholders on Gender and Equity responsive planning, budgeting and implementation.

FACT 2:

Detailed assessment findings on Gender and Equity compliance:

Out of the 16 assessed sectors, 15 scored at least 50% which is the pass mark for the FY 2017/2018 as indicated in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Assessment Scores/Areas by Sector

S/N	Sector	Compliance Level	Color code	Comment
1	Social Development	88%		Very Good Performance
2	Health	72%		Very Good Performance
3	Lands, Housing & Urban Development	71%		Very Good Performance
4	Security	66%		Good Performance
5	Education	64%		Good Performance
5	Public Administration	64%		Good Performance
5	Water and Environment	64%		Good Performance
6	Legislature	63%		Good Performance
7	ICT	59%		Fair Performance
8	Tourism, Trade & Industry	57%		Fair Performance
8	Accountability	57%		Fair Performance
9	Public Sector Management	52%		Fair Performance
10	Agriculture	51%		Fair Performance
11	Justice Law and Order	50%		Fair Performance
11	Works and Transport	50%		Fair Performance
12	Energy and Mineral Development	36%		Very poor performance
	National Average	60%		Overall performance was good

FACT 7:

Sectors that have declined from previous reporting year

BFP compliance level for the FY 2016/2017

Agriculture sector

54%

In the assessments for the financial year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level was 51%. This implies that the sector has declined by 3% points.

Security sector

76%

In the assessments for the financial year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level was 66%. This translates into 10% point decline.

Accountability sector

66%

was among the 14 sectors that were recommended to be issued with a certificate of compliance with Gender and Equity requirements with an overall score of 66% in the FY 2016/2017. In the assessments for the financial year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level declined by 6% points i.e. from 66% to 57%.

FACT 6:

Reasons attributed to improvement in performance by some sectors:

- a. Sectors such as health whose Gender and Equity compacts were developed first, registered improvement in their performance. The process of developing compacts involved participation of officers that coordinate the compilation and production of sector budget framework papers which enhanced capacity and appreciation of the Gender and Equity issues. Other sectors whose compacts have been developed include; Education, JLOS, ICT, works and transport and public sector management.
- b. Trainings on Gender and Equity responsive planning and budgeting have also played a key role. The commission in collaboration with the UN Women has engaged a number of sectors among which includes; energy and mineral development; ICT; tourism, trade & industry; health; water and environment; public administration; and justice law and order.
- c. There is improved attitude towards Gender and Equity within the various sectors. This is partly attributed to the public finance management Act, 2015 which requires sectors to address Gender and Equity issues in their respective budget framework papers as a must.
- d. Development and distribution of Gender and Equity guidelines is another factor attributed to the registered improvement. The 2016/2017 budget call circular was delivered to the respective accounting officers together with Gender and Equity guidelines.
- e. Appreciation and implementation of the commission's recommendations highlighted in the 2016/2017 BFP assessment Report.
- f. Commitment of the sectors to consult with the commission on how to go about the Gender and Equity requirements.
- g. The backstopping programme of the commission has also played a key role. After every assessment, the Commission engages with sectors scoring below the minimum mark with an aim of helping them address the cited gaps.

FACT 3:

Highest performing sectors and reasons attributed to high performance

Table 4: Highest performers and reasons attributed to performance

Sector	Reason Attributed To High Performance	Score	Key Challenges Of Gender And Equity Compliance Faced By Highest Performing Sectors
Social Development	<p>Out of the 13 performance areas assessed, the social development sector complied 100% for 9 of the areas.</p> <p>The Social Development Sector's priorities directly respond to commitments of NDP II particularly to address Gender and Equity issues. Out of the seven priorities, four are explicit in addressing Gender and Equity while two are all inclusive.</p> <p>The sector is committed to three outcomes which are specific in addressing Gender and Equity issues. The sector highlights three performance issues that affect realisation of Gender and Equity commitments and these are; social exclusion and participation of the vulnerable persons in some programmes, gender inequalities and inequities in the various dimensions.</p>	88%	<p>The sector identified the following internal and external challenges in addressing Gender and Equity issues in the medium term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of equitable geographical reach; non-existence of 20 regional offices for the equal Opportunities Commission. • High and increasing number of vulnerable persons leading to insufficient services • Congestion, insufficient food and limited resources in sector

	<p>The sector explicitly highlighted the Gender and Equity sub programme outputs disaggregated by gender, age, disability and location).</p> <p>Over Shs 40.00Bn (equivalent to 21% of the approved funds) was spent on programmes that address Gender and Equity, including Youth Livelihood Programme; SAGE and UWEF. Sector allocates budgetary resources for the - gender policy formulation/ implementation, functional GFPs, Gender units.</p> <p>Medium term Gender and Equity responsive targets for the Sector. Gender and Equity The Sector BFP explicitly demonstrated the sector priority output for the subsequent year. Sector specified budget allocations to priority sub programme outputs.</p>	72%	<p>institution (e.g. remand homes, children reception centre, rehabilitation centre for juveniles and PWDs rehabilitation centres).</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>The health sector was one of the two sectors that scored at least 50% for each of the 13 performance areas. In addition, the sector scored 80% and above in 9 of the performance areas. The sector BFP is in line with the NDP11 in addressing gender, equity and social inclusion. The sector explicitly highlighted the Gender and Equity sub programme outputs for the period under review e.g. Measles coverage improved from 90% to 96% whilst health facility deliveries improved from 53% to 55%. While the sector does not specify the funds utilised on addressing the Gender and Equity issues, the fact that outputs were released this implies that funds were allocated and spent.</p>		<p>The health sector identified challenges related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource attraction, motivation, retention, training and development. • Need to mobilise additional resource for recruitment and incentives. • Lack of National Health Insurance Scheme to attain universal health coverage.

FACT 5: Top sectors that have improved from previous year

The **Lands, Housing and Urban Development sector** BFP compliance level for the FY 2016/2017 was 45%. In the assessments for the Financial Year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level improved to 71%. This translates into 26% point improvement.

The **Energy and Mineral Development sector** BFP compliance level for the FY 2016/2017 was 34%. In the assessments for the Financial Year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level improved to 36%. This translates into a 2% point improvement. However, the realised improvement was insignificant and the sector does not qualify to be issued a compliance certificate.

The **Information and Communications Technology Sector** BFP compliance level for the FY 2016/2017 was 49%. In the assessments for the Financial Year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level improved to 59%. This translates into 10% point increase.

The **Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector** BFP compliance level for the FY 2016/2017 was 33%. In the assessments for the Financial Year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level improved to 57%. This translates into 24% point increase.

The **Water and Environment sector** BFP compliance level for the FY 2016/2017 was 40%. In the assessments for the Financial Year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level improved to 64%. This translates into 24% point increase.

The JLOS BFP compliance level for the FY 2016/2017 was 40%. In the assessments for the Financial Year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level improved to 50%. This translates into a 10% point improvement.

The **Public Administration Sector** BFP compliance level for the FY 2016/2017 was 61%. In the assessments for the Financial Year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level improved to 64%. This translates into 3% point increase

The **Health Sector** BFP compliance level for the FY 2016/2017 was 66%. In the assessments for the Financial Year 2017/2018, the sector's compliance level improved to 72%. This translates into 6%age point increase.

Sector	Reasons attributed to worst performance	Performance
	<p>Under the medium term, the sector does not target realisation of Gender and Equity changes/ outcome indicators. This omission compromises efforts to change the status of the different categories of vulnerable persons. . The commission recommends that the sector should ensure that at least two of the outcome indicators committed for the five years are Gender and Equity responsive.</p> <p>Low performance was registered for sector equity specific expenditures (Special programmes to address inequity targeting disadvantaged regions/locations and groups). Only 2 out of 4 priority sub-programme outputs addressed Gender and Equity issues. The sector should consider allocating specific expenditures to additional outputs on Gender and Equity by age and disability.</p>	
Public Sector Management	<p>The sector does not reflect outputs that address Gender and Equity issues.</p> <p>During the period under review, the sector did not reflect funds utilised for Gender and Equity specific outputs.</p> <p>The sector reported no mechanisms for promotion of Gender and Equity.</p> <p>The sector specified budget allocations to some priority sub-programme outputs addressing Gender and Equity issues</p> <p>In the medium term, the Sector BFP reflects the lack of electoral structures in the new districts as a challenge to addressing Gender and Equity.</p>	52%

	<p>The sector BFP highlighted mechanisms for promotion of Gender and Equity; e.g. community health extension workers strategy, village health teams, integrated community case management and technical working groups.</p> <p>Medium Term Plans: The sector highlighted several interventions that would ensure equitable service delivery at different levels among which five are addressing Gender and Equity concerns The sector outcome indicators are explicit in addressing Gender and Equity concerns.</p> <p>The capacity building priority areas and some other interventions for the sector directly target and address health concerns of children and women for the subsequent year.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the population and increase in the number of health facilities served. • LGs have no funds for retooling and for basic infrastructure. • Like construction of latrines, repair of leaking roofs. <p>The sector BFP identified some performance issues which include; inadequate medical equipment, challenges in improving maternal and reproductive health, limited access to specialised health services, dilapidated and lack of any public health centers in 93 sub counties</p>
Lands, Housing and Urban Development	<p>The sector's BFP, highlights 6 elements that respond to the NDP II on the promotion for Gender and Equity e.g. increase access to housing for all income groups, for rental and owner occupation; reduce slums and informal settlements; improve equity in access to land, livelihood opportunities and tenure security of vulnerable groups; Increase access to affordable housing finance.</p> <p>The sector highlights one objective which addresses Gender and Equity concerns - ensure sustainable land use, land tenure security, affordable decent housing and organised urban development.</p>		<p>The Sector BFP does reflect challenges to addressing gender equity Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding to secure land tenure through compensating land lords and registration of lawful and bonafide occupants which compromises realisation of Gender and Equity concerns among children and persons with disability.

	<p>Under specific programmes, the BFP explicitly highlights specific objectives to address Gender and Equity requirements.</p> <p>Sector outcomes reflect Gender and Equity concerns e.g. orderly and sustainable urban and rural development, Increased access to housing, Increased land tenure security.</p> <p>The sector overview reflects key performance indicators which are disaggregated by: sex, age, disability and location.</p> <p>It specifies more than three outcome indicators that are Gender and Equity responsive; i.e. Time to process land title is at 15 days from 25 days, Increased public awareness of land rights and trained physical planning committees country wide at 35%.</p> <p>The sector is silent on outcomes that are specific to gender, persons with disabilities and those that relate to older persons and youth.</p> <p>The sector reflects a number of outputs that address Gender and Equity issues among which include appointed a Gender Focal Point Officer for the Ministry in December 2016 to spearhead gender related activities; developed and finalised the gender strategy for Uganda national land policy in November 2016, pretested the Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC) which is a global land tool that analyses how different communities handle land related issues.</p>	71%
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Sector	Reasons attributed to worst performance	Performance
Agriculture	<p>Varied mechanisms needed to promote Gender and Equity, e.g. functional GFPs, gender units, gender officers appointed, childcare services at work, G&E research studies, tools and guidelines and assistive devices & services, capacity development, resources allocated to G&E mechanisms.</p> <p>Not fully committed to Gender and Equity responsive outcome indicators.</p> <p>Data is not disaggregated by: Sex, Age, Disability and Location.</p> <p>Medium sector plans do not reflect any Gender and Equity specific outcome indicator for the period under review.</p> <p>The sector BFP does not reflect funds utilised on sub programme outputs to address gender inequalities and inequity.</p>	51%
	<p>Sector outcomes do not reflect Gender and Equity concerns. The sector should consider reviewing its outcome indicators.</p> <p>The agriculture sector overview does not reflect key performance GE Issues. Whereas the introduction of the sector overview indicates that the key performance issues are reflected in the BFP, the sub-section was omitted by the sector. The omission compromises performance improvement pertaining to addressing Gender and Equity issues.</p> <p>The omission to reflect realised Gender and Equity changes compromises efforts to track performance (at outcome level).</p>	

Sector	Reasons attributed to worst performance	Performance
Works and Transport	<p>Challenges were noted in the disaggregation of data (Sex, Age, Disability and location) on data acquisition of land (right of way) to allow for expeditious completion of construction and rehabilitation of national roads. This has an implication on the G&E data and issues to sector performance.</p> <p>Under past performance, the sector does not capture the status of its outcomes that are Gender and Equity responsive in the period under review.</p> <p>The sector does not capture outputs under past performance that are Gender and Equity responsive.</p> <p>BFP does not reflect utilisation of funds on outputs that address Gender and Equity concerns.</p> <p>There's low performance noted on the sector outcomes BFP. Only one outcome reflected that it is equity responsive i.e. proportion of national road network in good condition.</p> <p>The sector BFP highlighted two challenges that compromise realisation of Gender and Equity commitments. They are; lack of funds for environmental compliance audits and for development of inland water transport with special emphasis on hard-to-reach island areas to ensure an efficient and reliable transport network in the country.</p> <p>Sector outcomes generally do not reflect Gender and Equity Concerns.</p> <p>The outputs presented in the BFP are only responsive to equity and not gender.</p> <p>The sector BFP does not reflect utilisation of funds on outputs that address Gender and Equity concerns.</p>	50%

	<p>The sector reported several mechanisms for promotion of equity e.g. Appointed a Gender Focal Point Officer; Developed and finalised the gender strategy for Uganda national land policy in November 2016 which ready for implementation; Pretested the Gender Evaluation criteria (GEC) which is a Global Land Tool</p> <p>Under the medium term, the sector reflects Gender and Equity interventions.</p> <p>Under the Sector Plans for the FY 2017/2018, the sector reflects Gender and Equity outputs. E.g. land use regulatory and compliance framework in 30 selected urban councils across the country; monitored for compliance of the land use regulatory framework and review the 5 land related laws.</p>	
Security	<p>In five of the performance areas, the sector scored 100%.</p> <p>The sector highlights elements of promotion of gender, equity, social inclusion & participation and alignment with national and sector policy and standards that relate to G&E and respond to the NDP objectives e.g. clearance of backlog of retirement arrears and regularisation of retirement, enhancing sector welfare and strengthening and institutionalisation of sector research and development in collaboration with national and regional EAC frameworks.</p> <p>The sector reflected two mechanisms for promoting Gender and Equity and they were; providence of medicare services to UPDF officers and their families and ensuring children access education services in army formal schools.</p>	66%
		The sector BFP is silent on the challenges that compromise realisation of Gender and Equity commitments.

	<p>Medium Term Plans: The sector highlighted 4 intervention programmes out of which 3 are both Gender and Equity responsive namely; defend the national sovereignty and territorial integrity; build adequate and credible defence capacity to address both Internal and external threats; Support regional and continental integration through the EA community and African Union.</p> <p>The output targets specified for the ensuing year are both Gender and Equity responsive.</p> <p>The sector allocated budget to priority sub programme outputs addressing Gender and Equity issues e.g. Medicare services to UPDF officers, militants and their families; Children education in army formal schools and accommodation facilities constructed, renovated and upgraded.</p>	
Education	<p>Out of the 13 performance areas that were assessed, the sector scored 100% in five of the performance areas, however, the sector scored below 50% in only two of the areas.</p> <p>The sector commits itself to achieve equity requirements under NDPPI through equipping learners/students/trainees with relevant knowledge and skills necessary for socio-economic transformation and development by 2040 and providing equal opportunities to eligible students including those from disadvantaged backgrounds.</p> <p>The sector highlighted three objectives out of which two were addressing equity concerns and the other is all inclusive. These</p>	<p>64%</p> <p>Sector challenges were identified and these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Staff to complete the 1st cycle of medical students at the faculty of health sciences. Low academic staff levels and lack of specialists in MRRH where students train. Staffing level has been constant despite the growing intake rate.

Sector	Reasons attributed to worst performance	Performance
Justice Law and Order	<p>The BFP reflected equity responsive outputs disaggregated by location. There are no gender-responsive outputs planned for the FY 2017/2018. The sector should explicitly state the equity and gender responsive outputs and disaggregate them with respect to age and disability where applicable.</p> <p>Low performance was recorded in sector specified budget allocations to priority sub programme outputs addressing Gender and Equity issues.</p> <p>Internal and external challenges to addressing G&E issues were noted. Hared petroleum experienced restocking challenges in fulfilling the contractual obligations of stocking up to 60% of the reserves. In addition, the reduction in annual value of mineral production.</p> <p>In the medium term, sector's data for outcome indicators is not disaggregated by sex, age, disability and location.</p> <p>The sector highlighted specific programme outputs that address Gender and Equity. However, disaggregation with respect to age, region, and sex among others was lacking.</p> <p>While the sector does not specify the funds utilised on addressing the Gender and Equity issues, the fact that outputs were realised implies that funds were allocated and spent.</p> <p>The sector BFP highlighted Gender and Equity responsive interventions for medium term; however, it was noted that none of the intervention was gender or equity specific. The interventions were all inclusive.</p>	50%

FACT 4: Detailed assessment findings on Gender and Equity compliance:

Table 5: Lowest performers and reasons attributed to performance

Sector	Reasons attributed to worst performance	Performance
Energy and Mineral Development	<p>The sector BFP does not reflect any key issues that are Gender and Equity responsive. Only one mechanism was in place for the promotion of Gender and Equity which is a resettlement action plan.</p> <p>The sector outcome indicators are not gender responsive.</p> <p>The sector outputs do not reflect gender concerns as well as equity outputs disaggregated by age and disability.</p> <p>Sector committed and utilised funds on addressing equity concerns. However, the sector did not commit and utilise funds on outputs that are gender specific.</p> <p>No allocation for budgetary resources for the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender policy formulation and or implementation - Gender working group, functional GFPs, Gender units - No gender officers appointed - Childcare services at work, G&E research studies; - Tools and guidelines - Assistive devices & services; Capacity development; - Regional imbalance; - Resources allocated to G&E mechanisms - Reporting on Gender and Equity performance 	36%

	<p>include; Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training; Ensure delivery of relevant and quality education and training and enhance efficiency and effectiveness of education and sports service delivery at all levels.</p> <p>The sector highlighted one specific outcome addressing Gender and Equity i.e. increased enrolment and access for male and female to education and sports. However the outcome was only disaggregated by sex leaving out disability.</p> <p>The sector highlighted some key performance issues related to Gender and Equity. These are; Primary schools in deplorable state, parishes without any primary school, failure of the school parent to adhere to school feeding policy, sub counties without any secondary school, absence of the agriculture college in Karamoja region.</p> <p>The sector explicitly highlighted outputs that addressed both Gender and Equity concerns in the period under review.</p> <p>While the sector does not specify the funds utilised on addressing the Gender and Equity issues, the fact that outputs where released implies that funds were allocated and spent.</p> <p>The sector reflected on several mechanisms for promotion of Gender and Equity among them are; Translate P.5 Curriculum into Braille, develop guidelines for making ECD play materials, conduct policy tracking develop ICT policy and strategic plan review government white paper.</p>	
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Public Admin	<p>Medium Term Plan is Gender and Equity responsive: Under vigorous community engagement on key policy issues like school feeding, commence on primary and secondary schools in parishes and sub counties, recruit science teachers, establishment of an agriculture college in Karamoja, roll out inspection information systems, set braille examinations for the blind and large print and for candidates with low vision.</p> <p>The sector scored 100% in six of the performance areas. Out of the 13 performance areas that were assessed the sector scored below 50% in four of the areas.</p> <p>The sector's BFP highlights 4 elements promoting Gender and Equity.</p> <p>The sector highlights one objective which targets addressing Gender and Equity concerns. The objective is; Strengthening citizen participation in development and electoral processes.</p> <p>The public administration sector is committed to achieving three outcomes out of which two address Gender and Equity issues. These are: Strengthened policy management across government and free and fair elections.</p> <p>Gender-specific sector outcomes - Under past performance, the sector specifies one outcome indicator that is Gender and Equity responsive. I.e. free and fair elections held with a total of 1,032,084 elective positions filled including Presidency, members of parliament, local government councils, youth councils/committees, women councils/committees, committees for older persons and committees for PWDs.</p>	64%	The sector BFP reflects one key performance issue i.e. lack of electoral structures in the new districts.
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	<p>The medium term plan reflects Gender and Equity responsive interventions e.g. mobilise masses towards political and socio-economic transformation and improved quality of life; Contribution towards rural transformation and increased household incomes throughout the country. The sector should consider reflecting responsive interventions for the five years with respect to gender and disability.</p> <p>Under the medium term, the sector reflects Gender and Equity responsive outcome indicators i.e. proportion of eligible voters registered (100%), percentage increase in citizen engagement in the electoral process (85%) and proportion of special interest groups in the national voters' register. However, it's important for the sector to note that the above outcome indicators were contributed by one vote (Electoral Commission).</p> <p>Under the Sector Plans for the FY 2017/2018, the sector reflects a number of outputs that are Gender and Equity responsive e.g. percentage of eligible voters in voter registers(%) and status of update of the National Voters' register</p>		
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