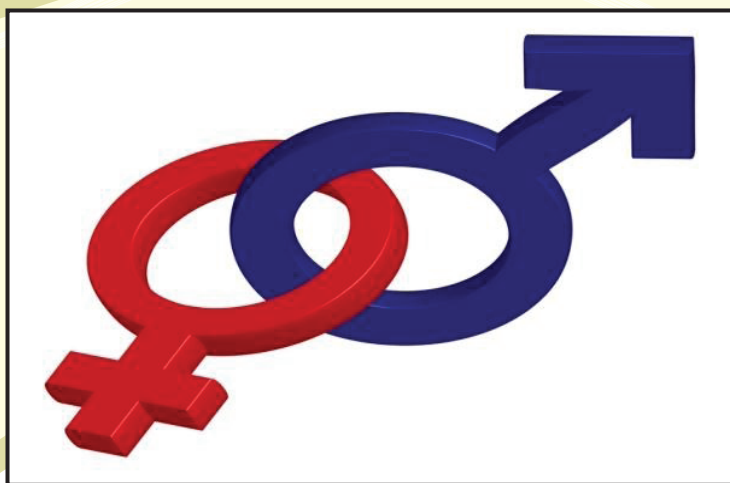




# **THE NATIONAL MALE INVOLVEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN UGANDA**



**MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**May, 2017**



**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**THE NATIONAL MALE INVOLVEMENT STRATEGY  
FOR THE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO GENDER  
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**Final Draft**



**MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

**July, 2017**

## **Foreword**

The Government of Uganda is committed to addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) which is a serious human rights, public health and a socio-economic concern in Uganda. This commitment is reflected in the existence of a policy on the Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda and the Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its regulations 2011 which focus on the protection of rights holders and offering strategic guidance to duty bearers.

The Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development has developed the National Male Involvement Strategy for the prevention and response to Gender Based Violence in Uganda aimed at engaging men and boys to become change agents in their communities and workplaces, promoting peace and security, mitigating conflicts, protecting the rights of women and girls, sensitising their peers and ensuring victims/survivors receive appropriate services.

On behalf of the Ministry, I reaffirm Government's commitment to the elimination of GBV in Uganda and urge all stakeholders to make use of this strategy in the implementation of GBV programmes in Uganda.



Pius Bigirimana  
PERMANENT SECRETARY

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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CEDOVIP	Center for Domestic Violence Prevention
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DEVAW	Declaration on Elimination of Violence Against Women
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FP	Family Planning
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLG	Higher Local Governments
HRM	Human Resource Management
ICGLR	International Conference on Great Lakes Region
ICPD	Conference on Population and population and Development
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
LC	Local Council
LLG	Lower Local Governments
MAGs	Male Action Groups
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoH	Ministry of Health
NDP	National Development Plan

NGBVD	National Gender Based Violence Database
SASA	Start Awareness Support Action
UDHS	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
UN Women	United Nations Entity on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
VAW	Violence Against Women

## **1.0 Introduction**

The Government of Uganda has registered considerable effort in policy and programme development and implementation with regard to prevention and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV). This progress is reflected in the national policies and laws which underscore gender based violence as a national concern that impedes development. These include the Penal Code Act (2007), Children's Act Amendment (2016), The Domestic Violence Act, 2010, The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2010, Trafficking in Persons Act, (2010) and policies such as the Uganda Gender Policy (2007), The National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda (2016), and the Guidelines for Establishment and Management of Gender Based Violence Shelters in Uganda. These policies, laws and guidelines provide the legal context within which programmes on prevention and response to GBV occurs. Despite these efforts, Gender Based Violence remains persistent.

## **1.1 Understanding Gender Based Violence (GBV)**

The term GBV evolved from Violence against Women (VAW). The UN Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) defines violence against women as “any act of gender based violence which results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or are arbitrarily deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.” However recent programming around violence of a gendered nature has sought to draw on men and boys' experiences in perpetuating and/or undergoing violence as well as exploring possibilities of men utilizing their social status, power and privilege to prevent gender based violence. In the context of this National Male Involvement Strategy, GBV will mean any act of gender based violence which results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual

or psychological harm or suffering to women and men including threats of such acts, coercion or are arbitrarily deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. On the other hand, Male Involvement will refer to the promotion of the role of men and boys in confronting and transforming their own male privilege, power and status that perpetuates GBV. This includes mobilizing men in their different positions as rights holders and duty bearers to prevent and respond to cases of gender based violence.

This National Male Involvement Strategy emphasizes that while Gender Based Violence has greater negative impact on women and girls, men and boys can also be and are sometimes victims of GBV. Incidences of GBV are mainly rooted in patriarchal social structures that assign different roles, social norms and values to men and women in ways that perpetuate male dominance and female subordination leading to unequal power relations in families and the community.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

In Uganda, GBV is perceived as a critical national problem and a gross violation of fundamental human rights, with severe, long-term negative impacts on the physical, sexual, and mental wellbeing of the survivors, family, and community. According to the Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) 2011, GBV is perceived as one of the complex social phenomenon especially given the social structures and processes that reinforce its occurrence. In its complexity, GBV not only occurs amongst intimate relationships, but it can occur in families, communities and workplaces. It further indicates that GBV is still socially acceptable amongst women and men. The survey indicates that 58% women and 43.7% men aged 15-49, accept that a husband is justified to hit or beat his wife for any one of the reasons such as



burning food, arguing with him, going out of home without telling him, neglecting children or refusing him sexual intercourse. In an earlier survey in 2006, the UDHS indicated that most Ugandans had experienced inter-personal violence in their lives whether of physical, sexual or emotional nature. The survey further indicated that while both women and men experience GBV, women are more likely to suffer every form of Violence (UDHS, 2006) with majority cases of violence against women committed by an intimate partner.

The Uganda Police Annual Crime report 2014 raises a concern over the increase in incidents of violent crimes against persons such as Homicides, Defilements, Robberies and Child related crimes, domestic violence and threatening violence among others. The report indicates that in 2014, a total of 3,006 cases of Domestic Violence were investigated compared to 3,426 cases in 2013. While this represents a decline in GBV occurrences, defilement remained the first of the ten leading crimes in 2013 and 2014.

The prevalence, complexity and the social acceptance of Gender Based Violence (GBV) have generated the recognition that the prevention and response to GBV requires broad community participation and particularly the participation of men and boys.

### **1.3 Methodology**

The development of The National Male Involvement Strategy for the Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence in Uganda took a participatory process spearheaded by the Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development. The process included;

Detailed review of government policies and legal documents on Gender Based Violence;

- Comprehensive review of programme documents on Male involvement and GBV e.g. strategic plans, research reports, Training Manuals/Kits, activity plans from the MDAs, Development Partners and Non-Governmental Organisations.
- Conducting consultative meetings with participants from the Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations and Development Partners.
- Discussion of inception report, research instruments, drafts of the strategy with the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development technical working team for the development of the strategy.
- Validation of the final draft by a cross section of stakeholders.

## **1.4 Legal and Policy Context**

### ***1.4.1 International Context***

This strategy recognises global efforts in form of legal instruments that promote the role of men and boys in prevention and response to GBV. These measures include, two United Nations global conferences—the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), 1994 in Cairo and the Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995 in Beijing. These provided a signal for a political shift with relation to male engagement and responsibility in promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment. In 2004, almost a decade later, the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) became the first United Nations inter-governmental body to address the engagement and responsibility of men and boys in a comprehensive manner. The Commission, at its Forty-eight session in 2004 adopted a position to engage men and the boys in achieving gender equality. The adoption of the agreed conclusions on the role of men and boys in achieving gender equality provides

a framework within which efforts to engage men and boys in prevention and response to GBV can be undertaken.

This strategy also recognises other international and regional instruments that address GBV and to which Uganda is a signatory namely; the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979), Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC, 1989), the Declaration on Elimination of Violence Against Women (DEVAW, 1993), the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, UN SCR 1820 on Sexual Violence in situations of armed conflict and the Kampala Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the member states of the International Conference on Great Lakes Region Protocol (ICGLR, 2003).

#### ***1.4.2 National Legal and Policy Environment***

This National Male Involvement Strategy is in tandem with the Constitution of Uganda, 1995. Article 21(1) of the Constitution provides for equality of all persons before and under the law in all Spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life and in every other respect and shall enjoy equal protection of the law. The Strategy also draws from the Uganda Gender Policy 2007, which identifies GBV in all its various forms (domestic violence, sexual harassment, trafficking, rape and defilement) as a critical concern in Uganda. In addition, tracking incidences of GBV occurrences by region and location is one of the policy's performance indicators. Other laws that outlaw incidences of Gender Based Violence include the following;

- The Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its Regulations 2011

- The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation 2010 and its regulations 2013
- The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009
- The Penal Code Act, 2007.
- The Employment Act 2006
- The Prohibition of Sexual Harassment Regulations (2012)

The Government has also developed policies and frameworks to prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence. These include; The National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence for Uganda (2016); The National Action Plan on Elimination of Gender-Based Violence 2016-2021; The National Action Plan on Women (2008); National Referral Pathway for Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence Cases in Uganda (2013); National Guidelines on Establishment and Management of GBV Shelters in Uganda and The National Action Plan on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration(2008). Others include the National Implementation guidelines for Male involvement in Sexual and Reproductive health and rights, Child Health including HIV/AIDS in the Health Sector (2013) and services standards for sexual and reproductive health and rights (2012). The National Policy on Elimination of GBV calls for specific promotion of male involvement as a strategy to enhance community participation in prevention and response to GBV.

## **2.0 Situation Analysis**

### **2.1 Status of GBV in Uganda**

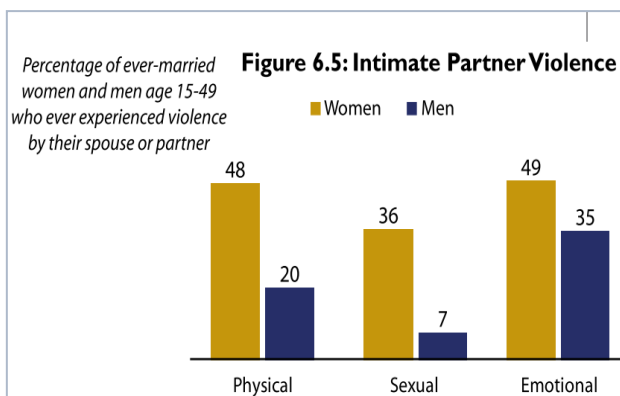
Gender based violence in Uganda remains a national concern. Gender Based Violence is highlighted in the Second National Development Plan (NDP II – 2015/16-2019-20) as a critical human right, public health and economic concern with 56 percent of women citing having experienced physical violence by the age

of 15 years while 28 percent women aged 15-49 citing having ever experienced sexual violence compared to 9 percent of men in the same age group. According to the National policy on elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda (2016), GBV takes five forms, namely;

- Physical Violence which includes battering and beating.
- Sexual Violence which includes rape, child sexual abuse, defilement and incest, sexual assault, sexual harassment, forced prostitution and trafficking in persons.
- Harmful traditional practices such as FGM, early and forced Marriage and Bride Price related violence, widow inheritance.
- Economic Violence such as denial of assets and economic livelihoods.
- Emotional and Psychological violence such as verbal abuse, humiliation, confinement.

National statistics also indicate that Ugandans have experienced inter-personal violence in their lives whether of physical, sexual or emotional nature. The National Action Plan for prevention of GBV (2016) indicates that GBV occurs within households and mainly perpetrated by intimate partners; in families by relatives and in the community where it was perpetrated by armed combatants, gatekeepers and those in authority. The Action Plan identifies most prevalent forms of GBV as wife battering (30%), defilement (25%), rape (20%), marital rape (13%) and sexual exploitation (12%).

Although both women and men experience GBV in Uganda, women are more likely to suffer every form of Violence (UDHS, 2006) with majority cases of violence against women committed by an intimate partner as indicated below.



**Source: UDHS, 2006**

The Uganda Demographic and Health survey (2011) indicates that GBV is still socially acceptable amongst women and men. The survey indicates that 58% women and 43.7% men aged 15-49, accept that a husband is justified to hit or beat his wife for any one of the reasons below.

**Table 2 showing reasons for physical Violence against Women**

Attitude towards wife beating	% Female	% Male
Burns food	17.1	9.2
Argues with him	28.5	21.6
Goes without telling him	37.7	25.5
Neglects the children	45	30.9
Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	21	11.5
	58.3	43.7
<i>Source: UDHS, 2011</i>		

What is embedded in these statistics, is the social process that creates different roles, responsibilities, social expectations and privilege for women and men. Beyond the reasons given to justify wife beating as a form of physical violence, there are other forms of GBV that could be embedded in this socially condoned violence against women. These include among others, forced or denied sexual intercourse in marital relations, verbal abuses, refusal especially of women to participate in activities outside the home such as gainful employment or access to social services; restricted movements, no joint decision making in the household, among others. Responses in the table 2 above indicate that child neglect is ranked as the top most reason as to why a husband can acceptably hit or beat his wife. This has potential to naturalize women to child nurturing roles and ultimately seeks to confine women in the domestic sphere. Table 2 also indicates that there are higher numbers of women compared to men who condone violence against women across all the suggested reasons. This could also point to the ways in which GBV practices are socially learnt and promoted as acceptable, normal and expected. The findings also show that while there is need to involve men in preventing GBV, this approach requires a focus on women too, to enable them question and challenge patriarchal norms and values within which men and women are socialized.

While women and girls remain highly prone to GBV, men too, can and do experience GBV from women or fellow men e.g. emotional, sexual, and physical violence. Studies on men and gender based violence indicate that men experience violence as perpetrators, survivors and duty bearers.

- a. Physical violence against men and boys commonly manifests in form of male murders over inheritable

properties motivated by men's gender role of inheritance, accumulated anger and self-defence from women.

- b. That when men are hit physically, they hit hardest due to the social perception that they are the 'natural' aggressors.
- c. Men rarely report cases of GBV against themselves especially if its perpetrated by their spouses for fear of being seen as weak and subordinate to women. Those who report, do so in GBV cases which they can no-longer put up with.
- d. Men experiencing GBV tend to relinquish all social responsibilities at home as a sign of protest.
- e. While men are portrayed as strong, powerful, and aggressive, they too, have proved to be *very fearful* especially in the face of vulnerability. They, for instance, do not want to be told that they are HIV positive, or be refused when they initiate relationships.
- f. Conflict, post-conflict and humanitarian crisis settings have a tremendous impact on gender roles and relations, as well as on men's attitudes and behaviours. Because those settings are often characterised by instability, violence, poverty, unemployment and ever-changing social values, men often lack the social identity of being providers.
- g. Men's loss of identity as household providers and decision makers tends to translate into antisocial behaviour and violence directed at women.
- h. Quite often, wars or conflicts leave men with "either an eroded sense of manhood or the option of a militarised



masculine identity with the attendant legitimisation of violence and killing as a way of maintaining a sense of power and control”

- i. Men experience sexual violence especially in situations of war, post-war, cattle rustling, and other situations of socio-political instability.
- j. Some of the duty bearers, guided by male gender norms and values, end up promoting male privilege, status and power.

## **2.2 National Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence**

Government of Uganda has registered significant progress towards prevention and response to GBV. In Article 33 of the constitution, the state commits to promote rights of women including women’s full and equal dignity of the person with men, provide the facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the welfare of women to enable them to realise their full potential and advancement, ensure equal treatment of women with men including equality of opportunities, as well as outlawing laws, cultures, customs or traditions which are against the dignity, welfare or interest of women or which undermine their status (Article 33, (1-6). By these legal provisions, the state not only makes any act of GBV unconstitutional but also puts mechanisms in place to respond to GBV. At the policy level, government through the Uganda Gender Policy, 2007 identifies GBV as a critical concern in Uganda. The development of the National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda is an initiative to prevent GBV, foster zero tolerance environments, provide comprehensive response, care and support services to

survivors/victims as well as eliminate impunity and end gender based violence.

Government, through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has developed policies, policy regulations, standard operating procedures for GBV and provided, support supervision to local governments and non-governmental organisations. Strategic partnerships for GBV prevention and response as well as training and sensitisation of duty bearers on their role in prevention and response to GBV has also been undertaken. Specific government interventions include;

- Community mobilisation and awareness rising about; Gender Based Violence of FGM; property inheritance; national campaigns against child abuse;
- Provision of psychosocial support, health care, legal redress, for survivors of GBV has also been provided
- Developing guidelines for the establishment and management of Gender Based Violence Shelters in Uganda.
- Facilitation and empowerment of traditional and cultural leaders to develop action plans, policy briefs and commitments to prevent and respond to GBV
- Facilitation of local governments to develop ordinances, by-laws, and pronouncements on GBV e.g. prohibiting domestic violence, child marriages, forced marriages.
- Development of a GBV National Database.

- Promoting male involvement in the prevention and response to GBV e.g. in the National Policy on elimination of Gender Based Violence calls for promotion of male involvement in elimination of all forms of GBV in the family, community, schools, and institutions as well as workplace.
- Building the capacity of key stakeholders e.g. Uganda Police Force, UPDF, Health, Education, Judiciary and Directorate of Public Prosecution.

Other interventions by MDAs include prioritising male involvement as a strategy to combat GBV. This has been promoted through the development of the national Strategy for male involvement in Child Health, Sexual and Reproductive Health and rights, including HIV/AIDS, in the ministry of Health; working with male role models in menstrual management in the Ministry of Education and Sports. In the Uganda Parliament, male legislators have actively engaged in advocating for laws and policies that question gender inequalities (including GBV) e.g. male legislators that promoted the passing of Domestic Violence Act, 2010 and prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2010. In the Justice, Law and Order Sector, there has been research and publication of the Gender Bench Book on women's access to Justice in Uganda. The Bench book is a milestone on how men as duty bearers in the judiciary can promote women's access to justice and specifically calls for gender judicial activism.

National response to Gender based Violence has also been strengthened through the implementations of GBV specific government programmes supported by Development partners and Non-Governmental organisations. Some of these include;

Working with male survivors of GBV in conflict and post conflict settings. UNHCR, in Partnership with Uganda government works with male groups such as “Men of Hope” through counselling to provide conducive environment for men experiencing GBV to open-up.

Government and Non-Government Organisations, with support from UN Women promote HeForShe campaign as a strategy to draw on men and boys to support women and girls in promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment. HeForShe campaign has notably been used to mobilise men’s participation in prevention of GBV - looking at the male leaders and how they can influence change especially amongst fellow men in their different constituencies.

The United Nations Population Fund, in partnership with the government, Care International-Uganda, and Action Aid Uganda are promoting male participation in combating GBV. This is largely through male action groups that are mobilised, trained through a specific curriculum on how to engage men in transforming social and structural drivers of gender inequality.

Raising Voices and the Center for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP) have been promoting GBV prevention model – SASA (Start Awareness Support Action). SASA is an activist Kit for mobilizing communities to prevent violence against women and HIV through influencing changes in social norms. Specifically, SASA approach has been used to promote men’s role in parenting, joint decision making in households, increased care giving and prevention of inter-personal violence (IPV).

Despite this enormous effort by the Government, local governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and development

partners, prevention and response to GBV, particularly the promotion of the involvement of men and the boys remains scanty, adhoc and not comprehensive. The National Male Involvement Strategy for Prevention and Response to GBV offers a national framework to scale up policies and programmes in prevention and response to GBV.

### **2.3 Rationale for Male involvement in Prevention and Response to GBV**

There are increasing efforts to mobilize the support of men and the boys in prevention and response to GBV in Uganda. However, these have not deliberately sought to harmonize the different roles of men as duty bearers, perpetrators, and victims/survivors of GBV. Involving men and boys directly in processes that prevent and/or respond to GBV is an indispensable part of the process of changing the power dynamics of existing gender roles, norms and values that perpetuate GBV. Men are prioritized in prevention and response to GBV in this strategy because;

1. Men have power in society as household heads, community traditional, cultural and religious leaders. Men hold majority of decision making positions in public and private sector, and wield overwhelming political power, including the media. Men's power over women in many contexts necessitates working with men to change men's domination into constructive power with other community members to improve the conditions of women's lives.
2. Men play a key role in bringing about gender equality since, in most societies, men exercise preponderant power in nearly every sphere of life, ranging from personal decisions regarding the size of families to the policy and programme decisions taken at all levels of government.

3. When men in positions of leadership speak on issues of gender, they are listened to because of the influence they wield in constituencies they lead.
4. Uganda has diverse cultures, customs and taboos that define men's status and expectations in different ways. Some of the cultural expectations around real manhood entail practices that not only promote violence against women and men but are also detrimental to men's health. Such traditional beliefs and values include promotion of aggression, alcohol drinking, smoking, risk taking, sexual prowess characterised by multiple sexual partners among others.
5. Men control resources at different levels – household, community and national level. Strategic partnership between women and men ensures that men do not become obstacles to development because they provide access to valuable resources; participation in joint decision making and because they are custodians of cultural norms and values.
6. Men in armed conflicts report cases of sexual and physical violence during war, during and while fleeing war flight, in internally displaced persons' camps or refugee settlements. Emotional violence against men is also reportedly on the increase especially where women get empowered. Inadequate target of men as survivors usually leads to silences around male violence thus perpetrating traditional beliefs of men as powerful and non-vulnerable.

7. The maintenance of an unequal gender order in societies is likely to have negative consequences or costs for men as well as women e.g. suppression of emotions in order to stay “in control”; the absence of nurturing relations with children; exposure to many health risks; narrowing of educational opportunities; and damage in interpersonal relations with women. These are detrimental to men and women.
8. Targeting male children and youth is critical to build a future generation that does not subscribe to male dominance, but promotes partnership and mutual co-existence

In the national report on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) and the outcome of the twenty third special session of the United Nations General Assembly (2000), the MGLSD observes the apparent focus on male involvement in gender equality and women’s empowerment initiatives. The Ministry argues that the socio-cultural positioning of men as leaders and decision makers and women as passive recipients continues to affect women’s ability to participate in and benefit from development initiatives. The MGLSD further commits that male engagement and involvement will be a priority strategy in interventions for the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment particularly in reduction of maternal mortality, fertility rates, HIV/AIDS and ending violence against women empowerment particularly in reduction of maternal mortality, fertility rates, HIV/AIDS and ending Violence against women.

### **3.0 Goal, Objectives and Guiding Principles**

#### **3.1 Overall Goal**

To provide a guiding framework to all stakeholders on male involvement in prevention and response to Gender Based Violence in Uganda.

#### **Objectives**

1. To guide the development and/or review of GBV policies and programmes to integrate interventions on male involvement.
2. To promote transformation of harmful gender norms and practices that perpetuate GBV.
3. To provide guidance on provision of male-friendly services to male victims of GBV.
4. To raise awareness among male GBV duty bearers to provide gender sensitive GBV services
5. To promote strategic partnerships in engaging men and boys in prevention and response to GBV.
6. To Strengthen Research and Documentation to enable evidence-based intervention on male involvement in prevention and Response to GBV

#### **Guiding Principles**

**Affirmative Action:** Addressing GBV in various development sectors requires preferential attention for the disadvantaged. Affirmative action as enshrined in the Constitution will be pursued to redress historical injustices that present forms of discrimination against women and girls in political, economic and social spheres.



**Gender sensitivity** is an integral part of understanding the nature, manifestations and impact of GBV. It entails the ability to recognize the differences in perception and interests between males and females arising from their different social position and different gender roles.

**Respect for Human Rights:** All persons are equal before and under the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life and in every other respect and shall enjoy equal protection of the law. In line with this constitutional provision, the strategy aims to ensure that no person is discriminated against on the ground of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.

**Survivor centered approach:** There is need to provide a conducive environment to Survivors/victims of GBV to enable full disclosure and reporting of GBV cases as well as minimize social stigmatization

**Multi-Sectoral approach:** Prevention and response to GBV is a responsibility of different stakeholders given the cross sectoral nature of GBV. The government has to build strong partnerships and linkages with the CSOs, development partners and communities, faith-based and traditional leaders to address the drivers and consequences of GBV.

**Community-led participation:** The design and implementation of policies and programmes to prevent and respond to GBV should actively involve the communities to enable the latter take a lead role in unlearning harmful social norms practices that perpetrate GBV

**Gender norms transformation-centered approach:** GBV is rooted in patriarchal values, attitudes, practices and social arrangements that are condoned by men and women. Until such norms and values that promote male power and privilege are transformed, cases of GBV will remain persistent.

**Role model centered approach:** Men can play a big role in prevention and response to GBV as role models. As predominant perpetrators of GBV and as critical leaders in the public and private spheres, men wield power which they can use constructively to influence men, boys and women around them.

**Household and family relations:** Incidences of GBV are mainly rooted in Household and family relations that determine the power, privilege and status of different individual members depending on their sex. Household and family relations that assign different roles, social norms and values to men and women have the potential to perpetuate male dominance and female subordination leading to unequal power relations in families and the community. Interventions that address these intra-household dynamics are therefore critical for this strategy.

## 4.0 Priority Areas of Action and Implementation Framework

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
	<b>To promote integration of male involvement in GBV Policies and programs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are existing policies and programs on GBV that do not <b>sufficiently</b> highlight the critical role of men and boys in prevention and response to GBV</li> <li>• There is inadequate awareness about the existing policies and laws on GBV.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review policies and programmes and stipulate the roles and responsibilities of different duty bearers at national, local government and communities in promoting male involvement in prevention and Response to GBV.</li> <li>• Integrate male involvement in prevention and response to GBV within the existing and upcoming government policies and programmes on GBV</li> <li>• Promote and implement policies and programmes that prioritize male involvement in prevention and response to GBV.</li> </ul>	MGLSD  Health sector  Education Sector  MLG  JLOS  All MDAs

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitize communities about relevant legislation and policies on male involvement in prevention and Response to GBV.</li> <li>• Advocate for Male participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of GBV policies and programs.</li> </ul>	
	To promote transformation of harmful gender norms and practices that perpetuate GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GBV is rooted in patriarchal values, attitudes, practices and social arrangements that are condoned by men and women.</li> <li>• Patriarchal norms and values allocate power and privilege to men while subordinating women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct gender awareness-raising campaigns that aim at making patriarchal values, attitudes, practices and socialization processes as underlying causes of GBV visible to men.</li> <li>• Promote the formation of male action groups to engage men in confronting and transforming their own male privilege,</li> </ul>	MGLSD  Media  EOC  MoH  NGOs

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While GBV affects women and girls in high numbers, men too can be and are victims of patriarchal practices that perpetuate GBV</li> <li>• Until norms and values that promote male power and privilege are transformed, cases of GBV will remain persistent.</li> <li>• Men have a stake in addressing GBV both as perpetrators but also as victims.</li> <li>• Most often,</li> </ul>	<p>questioning their own contributions to sustaining GBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with CSOs, CBOs and Faith-based organisations and other existing structures that reach out to households to encourage gender equitable parenting.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Disseminate National Parenting Guidelines to promote responsible parenthood.</li> <li>○ Engage fathers in the nurturing of their children reduce the burden on women and promotes shared responsibility.</li> <li>○ promote wider social alternatives of being men – men supporting each other, as well as women and children.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mobilize men to challenge</li> </ul>	<p>Cultural and faith-based Institutions</p> <p>Academic Institutions</p> <p>MGLSD</p> <p>Judicial service training College</p>

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
		<p>child nurturing is predominantly constructed as a women's responsibility which creates a gap between fathers and their children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Professional men in workplaces (public service and private enterprises) have who have substantive power and clout to champion Violence-free workplaces</li> </ul>	<p>patriarchal structures and norms that perpetuate GBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruit and train Male Action Groups (MAGs) to promote male bonding, collective male engagement in questioning harmful patriarchal practices</li> <li>Work with male action groups to raise men and women's awareness of the nature, and implications of GBV – including demystifying negative masculinities that inhibit violent-free relationships.</li> <li>Develop and build change agents beyond groups formed as beneficiaries of development programmes which creates compromised (patron-client) relations between the programme</li> </ul>	<p>Uganda Police</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UN Women</p> <p>UNHCR</p> <p>Local Council courts</p>

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
			<p>implementers and the group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mobilize and work with male role models in communities, schools and religious institutions for boys and adolescents to speak out against GBV, standing together in solidarity and mobilize fellow peers.</li> <li>● Conduct community sensitization through citizen platforms (barazas) on gender based violence to offer space to communities to reflect on cases of GBV and possible ways of curbing them.</li> <li>● Carry out training to build capacities of staff in government, higher and lower local governments and non-government organisations on the importance</li> </ul>	

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
			<p>and the role of men and boys in prevention and response to GBV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build a critical mass of male executives and managers in private and public sector employment with different levels of knowledge and skills in analysing and advocating for the role of men in GBV prevention. This could include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To promote gender responsive HRM policies and regulations to combat violence at the workplace</li> <li>○ Training and promoting men and women as champions of gender equity.</li> <li>○ Tap into existing male leaders' power and influence at</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
			<p>different community levels e.g. cultural and traditional leaders, religious leaders, school teachers, social workers, artists, celebrities, etc. to enable them take lead in influencing collective male behavioural change and positive male role modelling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote media campaign with messages that promote boys and youth participation in prevention of GBV e.g. radio programmes, press conferences, TV talk shows, workshops, music, dance and drama. Develop IEC Materials on male involvement in prevention and response to GBV e.g. posters, fliers, brochures, T-Shirts, Car</li> </ul>	

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
			<p>Stickers, Bill boards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote national school debates on the role of men and boys in prevention and response to GBV</li> <li>• Partner with faith-based organizations, Cultural and traditional leaders to introduce themes on male involvement in their annual religious and cultural festivals.</li> <li>• Promote implementation of cultural institutions action plans, policy briefs and commitments on GBV.</li> <li>• Popularize the role of men and boys in prevention and response to GBV during the national advocacy days e.g. International Women's Day, 16</li> </ul>	

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
			Days of Activism Campaign Against GBV, International Youth Day, World Culture Day, International Day of the Family, Day of African Child, etc.	
	To provide friendly services to male victims of GBV.	<p>Men who choose to engage in promotion of violence-free communities are ridiculed as ‘not-men-enough’, and sometimes perceived as ‘women’.</p> <p>Men find it difficult to report cases of GBV especially if its perpetrated against them by their partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train staff (medical/counsellors, legal, media officials) in understanding and responding to complexities of experiencing GBV – trauma, confidentiality, fear of disclosure, stigma, etc.</li> <li>• Provide adequate information on the existing psychosocial counselling, medical, legal and other services available for survivors of GBV.</li> <li>• Work with male support groups to support each other to seek for GBV response services</li> </ul>	<p>MGLSD</p> <p>MOH</p> <p>MoLG</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
		<p>Men experiencing sexual violence especially in armed conflicts do not report for fear of being judged and stigmatized.</p> <p>Most of the men are not aware of the existing services to respond to GBV cases.</p>	<p>and challenge norms that perpetrate GBV through; Sensitization workshops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male-friendly activities e.g. soccer matches, street theatre performances and sports competitions themes around ‘the role of men in GBV prevention’, including older men.</li> <li>• Community dialogues by trained community development officers, Forming voluntary community teams,</li> <li>• Sharing and documenting personal stories of changing men, men supportive of violence-free families and communities</li> <li>• Broadcast visual messages on male involvement in public</li> </ul>	<p>Development partners</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Music artists</p> <p>Higher and Lower local governments</p>

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
			<p>spaces such as hospital waiting rooms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door campaigns</li> <li>• Work with artists in music, dance, drama and comedy to compose messages on male involvement</li> <li>• Develop a training manual on male involvement</li> <li>• Establish and equip more GBV advisory centres to handle cases of GBV including violence against men through treatment, counseling and rehabilitation.</li> <li>• Equip clinical settings to provide quality treatment and care services targeting both men and women.</li> </ul>	
	<b>To raise awareness among duty bearers</b>	Some duty bearers are consciously or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partner with duty bearers to give correct information to</li> </ul>	MGLSD

	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Key issues</b>	<b>Proposed Actions</b>	<b>Actors</b>
	<b>to provide gender sensitive GBV services as mandated by national policy on elimination of GBV.</b>	unconsciously guided by patriarchal norms and values in prevention and response to GBV Cases	<p>adolescents and other men and women on available GBV and HIV services including family planning (FP), safe motherhood and child care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct gender awareness campaigns amongst duty bearers (such as medical professionals, security agents, legal officers, teachers, etc.) to promote the role of men in prevention and response to GBV</li> <li>• Train staff (medical/counsellors, legal, media officials) in understanding and responding to complexities of experiencing GBV.</li> </ul>	<p>Health Sector</p> <p>Education Sector</p>
	<b>Promote strategic partnerships in engaging men and</b>	There are different organisations promoting male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the existing GBV coordination mechanisms at different levels and integrate male</li> </ul>	<p>MGLSD</p> <p>Higher and</p>

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
	<b>boys in prevention and response to GBV</b>	<p>involvement strategies in isolation to each other thus missing the opportunity of collectively questioning patriarchal norms and practices that perpetuate GBV.</p> <p>Some of the initiatives promoting male involvement are ad hoc in nature, focusing on men as individuals rather than the social structures that nurture male norms and values</p> <p>There is lack of comprehensive focus</p>	<p>involvement activities therein.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build new or join existing local, national and regional networks on male involvement (e.g. <i>Men Engage Africa</i>) to promote partnership amongst civil society, public organisations and decision-makers on the progressive and proactive engagement of men and boys in GBV prevention</li> <li>• Promote multi-sectoral approach to male involvement in prevention and response to GBV through awareness raising on existing male involvement interventions.</li> <li>• Mobilize resources for implementing the strategy e.g. through organizing charity</li> </ul>	<p>lower local Governments</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Development partners, e.g. UNFPA, UN Women, Care International.</p> <p>Faith-based organisation</p>

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
		on different categories and interests of the men and the boys.	<p>walks, marathons, fundraising dinners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote Public private partnership</li> <li>• Partner and train local council official (especially LC courts) to strengthen reporting, referral and follow-up of GBV cases.</li> <li>• Strengthen partnership with cultural/traditional institutions, faith-based organisations and CSOs to prevent and respond to GBV.</li> <li>• Collaborate with UN Entity on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and other UN Agencies to promote international and regional and national agenda on male</li> </ul>	<p>ns</p> <p>LC courts</p> <p>Academic Institutions</p>



	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
			<p>involvement in prevention and response to GBV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate the teaching on male involvement in the academic institutions curriculum.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Strengthen Research and Documentation to enable evidence-based intervention on male involvement in prevention and Response to GBV</b></p>	<p>Currently, there is a lack of research on male involvement in GBV prevention and response in Uganda, and Africa at large</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate evidence using both primary and secondary data to demonstrate the importance of involving men and boys in prevention and response to GBV.</li> <li>Regular assessment of performances in male involvement initiatives.</li> <li>Document trends, success stories, emerging challenges and generate new innovations to inspire sustainable change.</li> <li>Disseminate evidence</li> </ul>	<p>MGLSD</p> <p>Academic Institutions</p> <p>All implementing institutions</p>

	Objective	Key issues	Proposed Actions	Actors
			<p>through existing structures e.g. community forums, dialogues, parliamentary forum that advocate for GBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilize the information in the National Gender Based Violence Database to analyse the role of men in reporting, referral and follow-up on GBV cases</li> <li>• Conduct research to explore duty bearers' own experiences and feelings about gender norms and roles and their implications on services delivery.</li> </ul>	

## 5.0 Budget Estimates

	Activity	Indicator					
<b>Objective 1: To promote integration of male involvement in GBV policies and programs</b>							
1.1.1	Review policies and programmes and stipulate the roles and responsibilities of different duty bearers at national, local government and communities in promoting male involvement in prevention and response to GBV	Number of policies and programmes reviewed	3,280,000	6,560,000	6,560,000	6,560,000	6,560,000

	Activity	Indicator					
1.1.2	Integrate male involvement in prevention and response to GBV within the existing and upcoming government policies and programmes on GBV	Number of existing and upcoming policies and programmes integrated with male involvement	4,660,000	4,660,000	4,660,000	4,660,000	4,660,000
1.1.3	Promote and implement policies and programmes that prioritize male involvement in prevention and response to GBV.	Number of agencies and programmes that prioritize male involvement	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
1.1.4	Sensitize communities about relevant legislation and policies on male involvement in prevention and Response to GBV.	Number of people reached with messages	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
		Number of village community dialogues conducted	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Advocate for Male participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and	Number of advocacy events held and the target groups	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
	evaluation of GBV policies and programs.	reached					
	<b>Sub total</b>		<b>37,940,000</b>	<b>41,220,000</b>	<b>40,220,000</b>	<b>29,220,000</b>	<b>29,220,000</b>
<b>Objective 2: To promote transformation of harmful gender norms and practices that perpetuate GBV</b>							
2.1.1	Conduct gender awareness-raising campaigns that aim at making patriarchal values, attitudes, practices and socialization processes as underlying causes of GBV visible to men.	Number of people reached with awareness raising campaigns	21,250,000	21,250,000	21,250,000	21,250,000	21,250,000

	Activity	Indicator					
		Number of Media campaigns conducted	11,200,000	11,200,000	6,720,000	7,840,000	7,840,000
2.1.2	Promote the formation of male action groups to engage men in confronting and transforming their own male privilege, questioning their own contributions to sustaining GBV	Number of MAGs formed	32,200,000	32,200,000	32,200,000	32,200,000	32,200,000

	Activity	Indicator					
2.1.3	Work with CSOs, CBOs and Faith-based organisations and other existing structures that reach out to households to encourage gender equitable parenting.	Number of households sensitised	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
2.1.4	Disseminate National Parenting Guidelines to promote responsible parenthood.	Number of stakeholders reached with the parenting guidelines	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-



	Activity	Indicator					
2.1.5	Mobilize men to challenge patriarchal structures and norms that perpetuate GBV	Number of men mobilised	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
2.1.6	o Recruit and train Male Action Groups (MAGs) to promote male bonding, collective male engagement in questioning harmful patriarchal practices	Number of MAGs trained	25,000,000	80,500,000	80,500,000	80,500,000	80,500,000

	Activity	Indicator					
2.1.7	o Work with male action groups to raise men and women's awareness of the nature, and implications of GBV – including demystifying negative masculinities that inhibit violent-free relationships.	Number of males and females sensitised	Incorporated with 2.1.3 and 2.1.6				

	Activity	Indicator					
2.1.8	o Develop and build change agents beyond groups formed as beneficiaries of development programmes which creates compromised (patron-client) relations between the programme implementers and the group.	Number of change agents	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
2.1.9	o Mobilize and work with male role models in communities, schools and religious institutions for boys and adolescents to speak out against GBV, standing together in solidarity and mobilize fellow peers.	Number of men as role models for male involvement	Incorporated with 2.1.5				
2.1.10	Conduct community sensitization through citizen platforms	Number of barazas on GBV conducted	483,000,000	483,000,000	483,000,000	483,000,000	483,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
	(barazas) on gender based violence to offer space to communities to reflect on cases of GBV and possible ways of curbing them.						
1.1.11	Carry out training to build capacities of staff in government, higher and lower local governments and non-government organisations on the importance	Number of staff trained	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
	and the role of men and boys in prevention and response to GBV.						
1.1.12	Build a critical mass of male executives and managers in private and public sector employment with different levels of knowledge and skills in analysing and advocating for the role of men	Number of male executives acting as role models	50,000,000	100,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
	in GBV prevention.						
1.13	Promote media campaign with messages that promote boys and youth participation in prevention of GBV e.g. radio programmes, press conferences, TV talk shows, regional workshops,	Percentage of population reached with messages that promote male participation	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
	music, dance and drama.						
1.1.14	Develop, print and dissemination of IEC Materials on male involvement in prevention and response to GBV e.g. posters, fliers, brochures, T-Shirts, Car Stickers, Bill boards.	Number and type of IEC Materials printed and disseminated	23,770,000	23,770,000	23,770,000	23,770,000	23,770,000



	Activity	Indicator					
1.1.15	Promote national school debates on the role of men and Boys in prevention and response to GBV	Number of schools that have conducted debates on male involvement	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
1.1.16	Partner with faith-based organisations, cultural and traditional leaders to introduce themes on male involvement in their annual religious and cultural festivals.	Number of religious/cultural leadership partners addressing male involvement in GBV response	42,000,000	42,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
	Promote implementation of Cultural institutions action plans, policy briefs and commitments on GBV.	Number of Policy Briefs developed	4,000,000	10,000,000	26,000,000	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>850,920,000</b>	<b>952,420,000</b>	<b>1,141,940,000</b>	<b>1,142,060,000</b>	<b>1,132,060,000</b>

**Objective 3: To provide friendly services to male victims of GBV.**

	Train staff (medical/counselors, legal, media officials) in understanding and responding to complexities of experiencing	Number of staff trained	Incorporated with 4.1.1				
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	Activity	Indicator					
	GBV – trauma, confidentiality, fear of disclosure, stigma, etc.						
	Provide adequate information on the existing psychosocial counselling, medical, legal and other services available for survivors of GBV.	Number of facilities reached with information on services for GBV	2,000,000	4,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
	male-friendly activities e.g. soccer matches, street theatre performances and sports competitions themed around ‘the role of men in GBV prevention’, including older men.	Number of people reached with awareness raising campaigns through creative activities	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Community dialogues by trained community development officers,	Number of community dialogues held per year	724,500,000	724,500,000	724,500,000	1,449,000,000	1,449,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
	Sharing and documenting personal stories of changing men, men supportive of violence-free families and communities	Number of success stories/good practices documented	17,500,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
	Broadcast visual messages on male involvement in public spaces such as hospital waiting rooms.	Number of visual messages broadcasted	86,220,660	86,220,660	86,220,660	143,701,100	143,701,100
	Door-to-door campaigns	Number of households	375,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
		reached					
	Work with artists in music, dance, drama and comedy to compose messages on male involvement	Number of musical messages composed on male involvement	40,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000	-	-
	Develop a training manual on male involvement	Training Manual on male involvement	50,000,000	-	-	-	-
		Number of copies disseminated	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-

	Activity	Indicator					
	Establish and equip more GBV advisory centres to handle cases of GBV including violence against men through treatment, counselling, rehabilitation.	Number of GBV advisory centres established	-	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
	Sub total		1,300,220,660	1,269,720,660	1,300,720,660	2,042,701,100	2,022,701,100
<b>Objective 4: To raise awareness among duty bearers to provide gender sensitive GBV services as mandated by national policy on elimination of GBV.</b>							

	Activity	Indicator					
4.1.1	Partner with duty bearers to give correct information to adolescents and other men and women on available GBV and HIV services including family planning (FP), safe motherhood and child care.	Number and type of partners engaged in information provision on male friendly services	18,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
4.1.2	Train staff (medical/counselors, legal, media officials) in understanding and responding to complexities	Number of staff trained	630,000,000	375,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000



	Activity	Indicator					
	of experiencing GBV.						
	<b>Sub total</b>		<b>648,000,000</b>	<b>387,000,000</b>	<b>162,000,000</b>	<b>156,000,000</b>	<b>156,000,000</b>

**Objective 5: Promote strategic partnerships in engaging men and boys in prevention and response to GBV**

5.1.1	Build new or join existing local, national and regional networks on male involvement (e.g. <i>Men Engage Africa</i> ) to promote partnership amongst civil society, public organisations	Number of projects with male engagement incorporated	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
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	Activity	Indicator					
	and decision-makers on the progressive and proactive engagement of men and boys in GBV prevention						
5.1.2	Mobilize resources for implementing the strategy e.g. through organizing charity walks, marathons, fundraising dinners.	percentage increase in resource allocation for male engagement activities at districts and national level	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	-

	Activity	Indicator					
5.1.3	Partner and train local council official (especially LC courts) to strengthen reporting, referral and follow-up of GBV cases.	Number of cases reported through the local council system	150,000,000	375,000,000	682,500,000	-	-
	<b>Sub total</b>		<b>155,000,000</b>	<b>385,000,000</b>	<b>697,500,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>

**Objective 6: Strengthen Research and Documentation to enable evidence-based intervention on male involvement in prevention and Response to GBV**

6.1.1	Generate evidence using both primary and secondary data to demonstrate	Number of research studies conducted on male involvement	10,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	-	-
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	Activity	Indicator					
	the importance of involving men and boys in prevention and response to GBV.						
6.1.2	Document trends, success stories, emerging challenges and generate new innovations to inspire sustainable change.	Number of success stories/good practices documented	-	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	-
6.1.3	Disseminate evidence through existing	Number and type of information disseminated	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
	structures e.g. community forums, dialogues, parliamentary forum that advocate for GBV						
6.1.4	Utilize the information in the National Gender Based Violence Database to analyse the role of men in reporting, referral and follow-up on GBV cases	Number of data sets produced through the NGBVD and shared	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

	Activity	Indicator					
	Sub Total		35,000,000	80,000,000	70,000,000	46,000,000	11,000,000
	Grand Total		3,027,080,660	3,115,360,660	3,412,380,660	3,425,981,100	3,360,981,100

## **Glossary of terms**

**GBV:** GBV means any act of gender based violence which results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women and men including threats of such acts, coercion or are arbitrarily deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

**Male involvement:** Male Involvement refers to the promotion of the role of men and boys in confronting and transforming their own male privilege, power and status that perpetuates GBV. This includes mobilizing men in their different positions as duty bearers to prevent and respond to cases of gender based violence.

**Male Engagement** Including men in more constructive ways, potentially as clients, as partners, and as supportive influences in their own lives, and the lives of women and children.

**Male action groups:** These are community-based male-only groups within which men are mobilised, sensitised and equipped to challenge and question gender norms and values that promote male domination and female subordination. MAGs have been used globally to promote men as role models in prevention and response to GBV.

**Patriarchy:** Patriarchy is a social system in which males hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property. Patriarchy also known as male domination manifests in institutions such as family, schools, religious institutions, the state, media and workplaces.

**Male champions:** Men who stand out to challenge gender inequalities at personal and community level. This involved promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

**Gender norms:** Gender norms define what society considers as the acceptable male and female behavior, and it leads to the formation of gender roles.

**Preponderant power;** Preponderant power involves having superior weight, force, influence or greater prevalence in a given social setting. Because of the social position accorded to them, men of whoever category have social power, influence and importance that can perpetrate GBV. This same power can be tapped into to prevent GBV.

**Gender roles:** These are the socially constructed and defined responsibilities for example, child rearing is a female gender role rather than a female sex role as it can be done equally by men or women. Unlike sex roles, gender roles are not universal and differ in different places and from time to time. They are also changeable and interchangeable.



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