

Baseline indicators on Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Uganda

**Compiled under the initiative on Strengthening of mechanisms for collection of Gender
Based Violence (GBV) data in the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS)**

Uganda Bureau of Statistics

November 2020

Executive Summary

The national policy on ‘Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda’ defines Gender Based Violence (GBV) as physical, sexual, economic or psychological violations which are subjected to individuals and/or a group of persons based on social expectations of men and women. The different forms of GBV include, physical violence, sexual violence, Harmful traditional practices, Economic violence and Emotional and psychological violence. GBV is a safety, dignity, health, and human rights issue that can have a devastating impact on women and children in particular, families and communities in general. GBV is a human rights violation, a public health challenge, and a barrier to civic, social, political, and economic participation.

There is need to administer justice, maintain law and order and promote the observance of human rights for social and economic welfare of communities. The Government of Uganda established the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) that brings together institutions state to coordinate state and non-state actors that play complementary roles in improving access to and administration of justice. The strategic Interventions of the Fourth JLOS Strategic Development Plan (2017-2020) include among others ‘Strengthen measures to promote citizens’ rights and obligations’, and the strategies include enhancing public consciousness and information dissemination. With the introduction of Programme based approach to planning, the functions of the JLOS are implemented under the Programme on Governance and Security (*Programme 15*) of the third National Development Plan (NDP III).

Information on Gender Based Violence (GBV) can be obtained from population-based surveys such as the Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS) which has a fully-fledged module on domestic violence. Information on GBV is also collected by government and non-state actors in execution of their duties. Such actors include state agencies in the criminal justice cycle such as the Uganda Police Force (UPF), Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and the Judiciary. Others are agencies that are involved in mitigating the impact of GBV on the survivors such as the health facilities, as well the numerous organisations where GBV cases are referred to for management. Despite the existence of many sources of information on GBV, this report puts emphasis on the Uganda Police Force, which is the starting point of the criminal justice process and the National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD) which was designed as a central repository for all GBV cases handled by the various state and non-state service providers’

Incidence of GBV in Uganda

The Uganda Police Force, the ODPP and the Judiciary in the process of administering justice, compile information on offences in the country, including acts of GBV. Between 2015 and 2019, a total of 227,888 cases of GBV were reported to the Uganda Police Force, constituting 18.9 percent of all the cases reported. The most common among the reported GBV cases were defilement (34.7%), Child-related offences (30.9%) and Domestic Violence (29.3%).

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) established the National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD) in 2013, as a central repository for all GBV cases handled by the various state and non-state service providers in order to monitor and evaluate GBV interventions in both humanitarian and non-humanitarian settings. By 2020, 99 out of the 135 districts were using the database.

Between 2013 and 2018, a total of 31,049 cases were registered on the NGBVD. The majority of the GBV cases reported by the survivors were cases of ‘denial of resources, opportunities and services’ (40%), followed by psychological abuse and physical assault. The three collectively constituted three quarters of the GBV cases registered on the NGBVD.

Perpetrators and Survivors of GBV

Information from the NGBVD records shows that females are more vulnerable to the various forms of GBV compared to their male counterparts, while the males are more likely to be the Perpetrators. About three quarters (75.4%) of the survivors of reported GBV cases were females, while four in every five (80.2%) of the perpetrators were males. The majority of the GBV Perpetrators (59.6%) were either current or former intimate partners of the survivors. Among the Juvenile GBV survivors, the more than half (56.3%) of the perpetrators were relatives.

Management of GBV Incidences

Management of GBV takes various forms including management of the effects, prosecution of the perpetrators or mediation between the parties. The type of management varies with the mandate of the institution.

A total of 13,613 cases of defilements were reported to the Uganda Police Force in 2019. By the end of the year, 5,732 cases were taken to court. The ODPP is the government institution that represents GBV survivors in court and they play a critical role in ensuring that witnesses testify in court. In the FY 2018/19, the ODPP had registered a total of 18,956 new GBV cases. In the same year, a total of 11,471 cases were sanctioned.

Out of the 31,049 GBV cases that were recorded in the NGBVD between 2013 and 2018, 94 percent were handled by the one of the various authorities. Such authorities include the Police, Probation officers, Cultural Officers, Court, Local Council and the GBV Shelter.

The Health Management Information System (HMIS) of the Ministry of Health compiles information on persons who seek health care for all causes including effects of GBV. Between 2014 and 2018, 456,071 persons sought for medical care from health facilities because of the effects of GBV. The most common reason for seeking health care was for ‘Injuries due to GBV’ (55%) followed by ‘STI due to GBV’ (43%).

Conclusion

The different sources of information show that GBV does exist in Uganda, with the patterns and magnitude varying widely between institutions. The National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD), which is the national depository of reported GBV cases shows that the females suffer from GBV more than males. However, there are wide variations in the number of GBV cases registered by the different institutions. This wide variation calls for streamlining and harmonization of the systems for collection of GBV data.

Table of contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Sources of data on Gender Based Violence.....	2
3. Reported cases of Gender Based Violence from Administrative Sources.....	3
4. Gender Based Violence from population-based surveys.....	10
5. Characteristics of Survivors and Perpetrators of GBV.....	13
6. Management of GBV Cases.....	14
7. Comparison of GBV information from different sources.....	16
8. Conclusion.....	18
References.....	19
Appendix 1: Definitions of Violence.....	20
Appendix 2: Appendix Tables.....	22
Appendix 3: Persons who contributed to the report.....	26

List of Acronyms

CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit (of the Uganda Police Force)
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HP	Harmful Practice
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NGBVD	National Gender Based Violence Database
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health survey
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
VAC	Violence against Children
VACiS	Violence against Children in Schools

1. Introduction

The national policy on ‘Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda’ defines Gender Based Violence (GBV) as physical, sexual, economic or psychological violations which are subjected to individuals and/or a group of persons based on social expectations of men and women. The different forms of GBV include;

- Physical violence which includes; battering and beating.
- Sexual violence which includes; rape, child sexual abuse, defilement and incest, sexual assaults, sexual harassment, forced prostitution and trafficking in persons.
- Harmful traditional practices such as Female Genital Mutilation, early and forced marriages and dowry related violence.
- Economic violence such as denial of assets and economic livelihoods.
- Emotional and psychological violence such as verbal abuse, humiliation and confinement.

Globally, GBV is deemed as undesirable and several initiatives have been put in place to eliminate the vice. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels Target 16.1 of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. The fifth goal of the SDGs aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by:

- a. Ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;
- b. Eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation; and
- c. Eliminating all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations among others.

The UN Women leads and coordinates the efforts of the United Nations system to ensure that commitments on gender equality are translated into action throughout the world by providing strong and coherent leadership in support of Member States’ priorities and efforts while building effective partnerships with civil society and other relevant actors. The Government of Uganda has the obligation to protect the rights of persons, especially women and girls, taking into consideration their unique status and maternal functions in society as provided for under Article 33(3) of the Constitution. In line with this, the government has put in place laws to operationalize the provisions of the Constitution that address GBV. These include the Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its Regulations 2011; The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010 and regulations; The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009; The Penal Code Act, Cap 120, as amended, The Children (Amendment) Act 2016 and The International Criminal Court Act 2010, The Computer Misuse Act (No 2 of 2011); The Employment Act (No.6 of 2006); The Land Act, Cap. 227; The Succession Act, Cap 162; The Trial on Indictment Act, Cap. 23; The Evidence Act, Cap. 6; The Magistrates Courts Act, Cap. 16; Uganda Peoples’ Defence Forces Act, 2005.

The Government of Uganda also approved the policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in 2016. The policy is a significant step by the government towards the fulfillment of its national and international obligations on elimination of GBV in the community. The overall goal of the policy is to eliminate Gender Based Violence from all societies in the country. The objectives of the policy are

1. To reduce the prevalence of Gender Based Violence and foster a zero-tolerance environment.
2. To promote comprehensive care and support services to survivors of Gender Based Violence.
3. To provide a framework for ensuring accountability and elimination of impunity for Gender Based Violence.

There is need to administer justice, maintain law and order and promote the observance of human rights for social and economic welfare of communities. The Government of Uganda established the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) that brings together institutions state to coordinate state and non-state actors that play complementary roles in improving access to and administration of justice. The strategic interventions of the Fourth JLOS Strategic Development Plan (2017-2020) include among others to ‘strengthen measures to promote citizens’ rights and obligations’. The specific strategies under that development objective are:

- a. Build knowledge based public consciousness of human rights standards and citizens’ responsibilities to deepen social accountability.
- b. Enhance information dissemination on rights including transitional justice

With the introduction of Programme based approach to planning, the functions of the JLOS are implemented under the Programme on Governance and Security (*Programme 15*) of the third National Development Plan (NDP III).

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics as the coordinator of the National Statistical System (NSS), in collaboration with the UN Women¹ introduced an initiative to strengthen the mechanisms for collection, analysis, dissemination and use of data on GBV from administrative sources. This report presents information related to the incidence of GBV by source of data, the characteristics of the GBV incidents as well as the efforts to mitigate the effects of the GBV incidents.

2. Sources of data on Gender Based Violence

Accurate and comprehensive data on the incidence of the various forms of violence against women, reporting, access to justice services as well as on the causes and consequences of such violence, is the starting point for developing effective mechanisms, at the policy level, to inform meaningful and effective response and prevention interventions for better justice outcomes. The data also serve to increase societal awareness of GBV and calls for attention to the accountability of the state to act against such violence and hold perpetrators

¹ UN Women leads and coordinates the United Nations system efforts to ensure that commitments on gender equality are translated into action throughout the world.

accountable. Detailed data are required to gauge the magnitude and dimensions of the GBV, so as to establish baselines such as;

1. To identify groups at high risk,
2. To focus interventions where they are needed most,
3. To monitor change over time,
4. To assess the effectiveness of interventions and
5. To address the harm to survivors of violence.

Information on GBV can be obtained from administrative sources or from population-based surveys. These sources are further elaborated below;

1) Administrative data from services providers to the survivors of violence. These include the Health facilities, Uganda Police Force, ODPP, the Judiciary and Social services providers. These provide real-time information on the GBV incidences, the perpetrators and survivors. However, they are characterized by gross under reporting since they are largely dependent on the survivors going to report the incidents.

2) Population-based surveys. These are majorly in the form of a module of questions on experiences of violence by women included in other surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and to a lesser extent other surveys, such as Reproductive Health Surveys and Crime Victimization Surveys. These provide a retrospective picture on the occurrence of GBV in the community. Although population-based surveys tend to capture a lot of detail about the incidence of GBV, they are generally lacking on the profiling of the character and perpetrators of the offence.

Thus, there is no single comprehensive source of data on GBV in Uganda. This report presents the status of GBV in Uganda based on information as collected by the various institutions in its individual capacity. However, no effort has been made to amalgamate the information from the different sources. Thus, each set of information should be treated in isolation.

3. Reported cases of Gender Based Violence from Administrative Sources

The Government of Uganda has various mechanisms for addressing GBV malpractices. In the process of administering justice, the responsible institutions collect and compile information on crime and criminal justice, including GBV.

3.1 The Uganda Police Force

The Uganda Police Force, the ODPP and the Judiciary in the process of administering justice, compile information on offences in the country, including acts of GBV. Given that the Uganda Police Force is the entry point in the criminal justice system, the analysis of incidence of GBV in this report is mainly based on the GBV cases reported to the Uganda Police Force.

The Uganda Police Force (UPF) records information on offences reported in the country, including acts of GBV. Within the UPF, there are multiple points where information relating to GBV cases are reported. These include the Directorate of Criminal Investigations, the

Child and Family Protection Department, the GBV Call Centre, and the Child Helpline popularly known as SAUTI 116. Based on the reported information, the UPF compiles an Annual Crime Report.

Between March 30 and May 28, 2020, a total of over 3,280 cases of GBV were reported to police, compared to 13,639 for the whole of 2019. The March to May GBV incidences implies an average of 53 reported GBV incidents per day. The March to May GBV cases were in addition to over 283 cases of Violence against Children, according to the Uganda Child Helpline report March - May 2020. At least 150 deaths from Gender Based violence were registered during the same period.

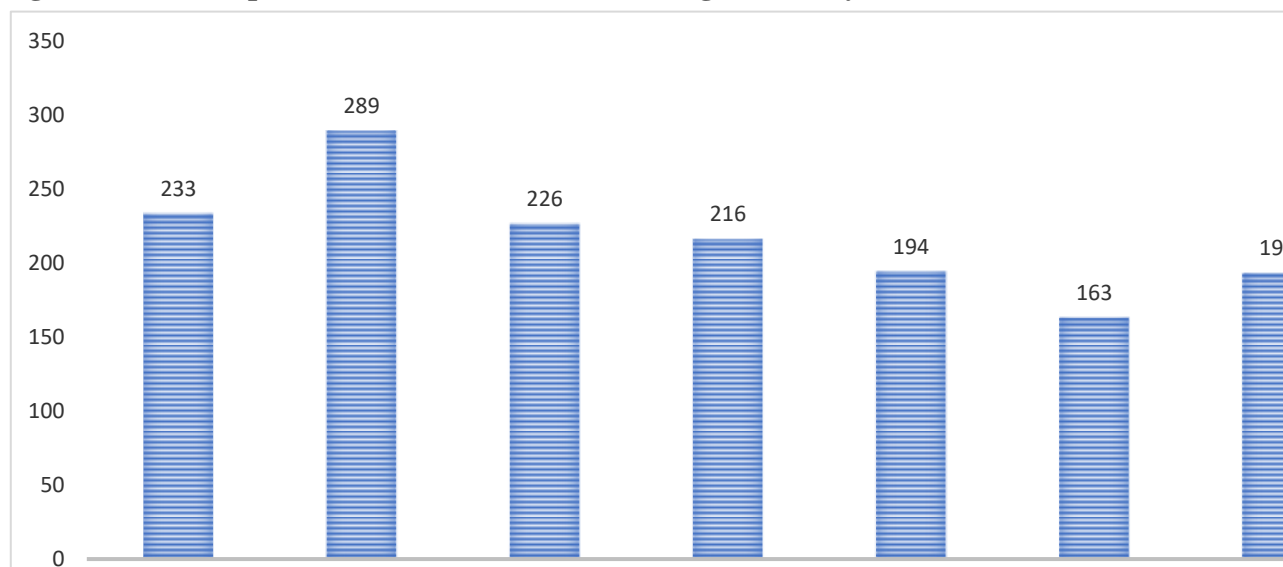
The UPF through its line department of Child and Family Protection with support from UN Women established a dedicated toll-free line for receiving and responding to GBV and domestic violence cases. Between 4 May to 31 August 2020 the GBV Call Centre has received and recorded 964 cases, of which 341 cases are domestic violence. There females constituted Nearly three quarters of the total number of Domestic Violence survivors compared to 64 percent for the other non-Domestic Violence cases. Table 1 further shows that share of female survivors was increasing with time. However, the period of use of the centre is not long enough to make a conclusion.

Table 1: Cases reported to the GBV Call Centre, May to August 2020

Characteristic	Number of Cases			Percent Female
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
Type of Case				
Domestic Violence Cases	95	246	341	72.1
Other Cases Received	227	396	623	63.6
Month of Reporting				
May	na	na	233	57.6
June	na	na	289	58.5
July	62	164	226	72.6
August	47	169	216	78.2
Total	322	642	964	66.6

Figure 1 shows that the number of cases registered were declining from June 2020. The November report showed that the UPF GBV call centre registered a total of 163 cases in October 2020 and 193 cases in November 2020.

Figure 1: Cases reported to the GBV call Centre, Uganda, May to November 2020



The Annual Crime Report 2019 showed that a total of 215,224 cases were reported to the Police Stations countrywide, a 9.8 percent decline from the 238,746 cases reported in 2018. The report attributed the decline in the number of crimes reported to deliberate efforts by the Government of Uganda to tackle crime. Table 2 shows that between 2015 and 2019, a total of 227,888 cases of GBV were reported. About one third (34.7%) of the reported GBV cases were cases of defilement, while 29.3 percent were cases of Domestic Violence and 30.9 percent were child-related offences. The reported GBV cases constituted 18.9 percent of all the cases reported to Police between 2015 and 2019.

Table 2: Number of GBV cases reported to Uganda Police, Uganda, 2015 - 2019

Type of offence	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015 - 2019	Percent Share
Defilement	17,812	17,395	14,985	15,366	13,613	79,171	34.7
Child related Crimes excluding Defilement	18,140	14,943	15,093	11,589	10,596	70,361	30.9
Domestic Violence	10,812	13,132	15,325	13,916	13,639	66,824	29.3
Rape	1,548	1,494	1,335	1,580	1,528	7,485	3.3
Indecent Assault	631	495	343	396	340	2,205	1.0
Death due to Domestic Violence	358	401	361	362	360	1,842	0.8
Total	49,301	47,860	47,442	43,209	40,076	227,888	100.0
GBV as a percentage of all cases	19.1	19.6	18.8	18.1	18.6	18.9	

Source: Annual Crime Reports 2015, 2017, 2018 and 2019

Table 2 further shows that the general pattern of the reported GBV cases has remained the same over time with cases of defilement, child-related offences and domestic violence constituting over 90 percent of the reported cases. The total number of GBV offences reported to police has been declining since 2015. However, the pattern is not the same for the individual offences. In 2018, all categories of offences except Child-related offences and Domestic violence registered an increase. On the other hand, in 2017 Domestic violence registered a big increase while the other types of offences declined.

In 2019, a total of 13,613 cases of defilement were reported to Police compared to 15,366 cases reported in 2018. The Annual Crime Report 2019 shows that of the cases of defilement reported in 2019, 23 percent (3,124 cases) were of Aggravated Defilement while the remaining 77 percent (10,489 cases) were of simple defilement. Similarly, a total of 13,693 cases of Domestic Violence were reported to Police compared to 13,916 reported in 2019. The report attributed the high prevalence of domestic violence to disputes over family property, failure to provide for the family, drug and alcohol abuse, and cases of infidelity. A total of 1,528 rape cases were reported in 2019, constituting 3.2% (one in every 30) of the total crimes reported in 2019.

3.2 The National Gender Based Violence Database

The mandate of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) includes among others top protect vulnerable persons from deprivation and livelihood risks; and to ensure that issues of inequality and exclusion in access to services across all sectors and at all levels are addressed. With respect to management of GBV, one of the core functions of the ministry is to monitor, set standards, and coordinate implementation of the National GBV Policy and Action Plan, and establish effective coordination mechanisms at all levels. In this regard, the Government of Uganda through the ministry launched the National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD) in 2013, as a central repository for all GBV cases handled by the various state and non-state service providers in order to monitor and evaluate GBV interventions in both humanitarian and non-humanitarian settings². The database is an online Management Information System designed to collect, store and analyze information on GBV and Harmful Practices (HP).

The GBV actors in Uganda use the Gender Based Violence Incident Report Form developed by the ministry for documenting information and collecting data about reported GBV/HP incidents. Each survivor is assigned a unique code (Case Number) on the form. The form is filled at the service provision points such as the Community Development Office (CDO), GBV Shelter or any other GBV actor. The forms are then captured into the NGBVD by authorized users such as the CDO or an authorized Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The types of GBV/HP cases captured include Child marriage, Child neglect, Defilement, Denial of resources, opportunities & services, Domestic violence, Female Genital Cutting / Mutilation, Forced Marriage, Physical Assault, Psychological Abuse and Rape (including gang rape, marital rape).

² The number of districts using the database from 14 districts in 2013 to 94 districts in 2017. In 2018, there was a 66.4% decline in the number of districts using the National Gender Based Violence Database. In 2020, 99 out of the 135 districts were using the NGBVD.

The database generates reports on the number of incidents in total and by type of incident, time of day, general location, survivor age, marital status, other demographic information, Perpetrator relationship to survivor, number of perpetrators, perpetrator age, other demographic information, services received, referrals made, actions pending, general outcomes, security issues, referral and coordination issues, and other factors.

The information generated can be used to compute the GBV Incidence Rate, showing trends across the country. Subsequently, GBV planning can be based on such information and strategies are designed to redress any identified inequalities. The various forms of GBV captured in the database include the following;

- a. Physical violence/assault - includes battering, sexual assault, at home or in the workplace;
- b. Psychological Abuse/emotional violence - includes deprivation of rights, forced marriage, sexual harassment, at home or in the workplace);
- c. Treatment of women as commodities - includes trafficking women and girls for sexual exploitation;
- d. Economic violence - includes denial of resources opportunities and services;
- e. Harmful traditional practices - includes widow inheritance, female genital mutilation/cutting, early or forced marriages, denial of education for girl child; and
- f. Sexual Gender Based Violence – including sexual harassment, rape and defilement.

Forms of GBV cases reported in the NGBVD

A total of 3,477 GBV incidences were registered in the NGBVD over the period January to June 2020. More than three quarters (77%) of the GBV incidents involved females while only 23 percent involved males reflecting that GBV cases are more prevalent against women/girls compared to men/boys. Women and girls are primary survivors due to unequal power relations. Table 3 shows that the most common form of GBV is ‘Denial of Resources, opportunities and services’ having been reported by 39 percent of the survivors. The other common form of GBV was physical abuse which was reported by 22 percent of the survivors. Most of the GBV incidences usually happen during morning hours and few cases are registered at night.

Table 3: GBV Cases registered with the NGBVD by Type and Sex of Survivor, Uganda, January - June 2020

Incident Type	Sex of Survivor			Percent Female
	Female	Male	Both Sexes	
Denial of Resources, Opportunities & Services	1,024	344	1,368	74.9
Physical Assault	581	174	755	77.0
Psychological Abuse	509	223	732	69.5
Defilement	228	17	245	93.1
Sexual assaults	127	20	147	86.4
Rape	130	10	140	92.9
Forced Marriage	46	27	73	63.0
Female Genital Mutilation	16	1	17	94.1
Grand Total	2,661	816	3,477	76.5

Source: NGBVD database

Table 4 shows that a total of 31,049 cases were registered on the National Gender Based Violence Database between 2013 and 2018. The distribution by year is given in Appendix Table A2. The majority of the GBV cases reported by the survivors/ survivors were cases of ‘denial of resources, opportunities and services’ (40%), followed by psychological abuse and physical assault. The three collectively constituted three quarters of the reported GBV cases between 2013 and 2018. The least common were cases of FGM, with only 37 cases reported over the six-year period. The table further shows that more than three quarters (75.4%) of the survivors of reported cases were females. This primarily indicates that females are more vulnerable to the various categories of GBV cases compared to their male counter parts.

Table 4: Forms of GBV by Sex of Survivors, Uganda, 2013 - 2018

Forms of GBV	Sex of Survivors			Percent Share	Percentage Female
	Female	Male	Total		
Denial of Resources, Opportunities & Services	9,069	3,183	12,252	39.5	74.0
Psychological Abuse	4,945	2,487	7,432	23.9	66.5
Physical Assault	5,167	1,456	6,623	21.3	78.0
Sexual Assault	2,451	400	2,851	9.2	86.0
Child Marriage	1,108	22	1,130	3.6	98.1
Defilement	327	31	358	1.2	91.3
Rape	231	31	262	0.9	88.2
Forced Marriage	86	18	104	0.3	82.7
Female Genital Mutilation	31	6	37	0.1	83.8
Total	23,415	7,634	31,049	100.0	75.4

Source: NGBVD 2017/18

Table 5 shows that between 2013 and 2018, the NGBVD registered a total of 9,978 cases of GBV against children, constituting about one third of all the GBV cases registered. The most common GBV cases against children were related to ‘Emotional/economical violence, constituting more than one half of all registered cases closely followed by sexual violence with 20 percent of the registered cases. It is noted that among the pattern of violence towards children varies from that for violence against adults.

Table 5: Forms of GBV against children and Adults by Sex of Survivors, Uganda, 2013 - 2018

Forms of GBV	Children		Adults		Children as a % of Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Physical Violence	989	9.9	5,634	26.7	14.9
• Physical Assault	989	9.9	5,634	26.7	14.9
Sexual Violence	2,050	20.5	1,421	6.7	59.1
• Sexual assaults	1,692	17.0	1,159	5.5	59.3
• Defilement	358	3.6	0	0.0	100.0
• Rape	0	0.0	262	1.2	0.0
Harmful Practices	1,139	11.4	132	0.6	89.6
• Child Marriage	1,130	11.3	0	0.0	100.0
• Female Genital Mutilation	9	0.1	28	0.1	24.3
• Forced Marriage	0	0.0	104	0.5	0.0
Economic Violence	3,519	35.3	8,733	41.4	28.7
• Denial of Resources, Opportunities & Services	3,519	35.3	8,733	41.4	28.7
Emotional and Psychological Violence	2,281	22.9	5,151	24.4	30.7
• Psychological Abuse	2,281	22.9	5,151	24.4	30.7
Total	9,978	100.0	21,071	100.0	32.1

Source: NGBVD 2017/18

3.3 The Uganda Prisons Service

Table 6 shows that by the end of FY 2018/2019, there were 7,616 prisoners convicted of GBV offences (excluding persons convicted of ‘Death due to Domestic Violence’). These constituted about one quarter of the total convicted prison population.

The majority (83%) of the GBV convicts were convicted of capital offences namely Aggravated defilement and Rape. There were only 43 female GBV convicts, constituting less

than one percent of all the GBV convicts. The majority of the females were convicted of ‘aggravated defilement’.

Table 6: Number of persons convicted due to GBV offences, Uganda, 2018/2019

Type of offence	Sex of the Prisoner			Percentage Distribution
	Male	Female	Total	
Capital offences	6,258	31	6,289	82.6
Aggravated Defilement	4,979	31	5,010	65.8
Rape	1,279	0	1,279	16.8
Petty offences	1,315	12	1,327	17.4
Defilement & Attempted Defilement	1,137	9	1,146	15.0
Domestic Violence	92	3	95	1.2
Indecent Assault	49	0	49	0.6
Attempted Rape	37	0	37	0.5
Total	7,573	43	7,616	100.0
Total population of convicts	28,860	1,328	30,188	
GBV convicts as a percentage of total convicts	26.2	3.2	25.2	

NB: This excludes persons convicted of ‘Death due to Domestic Violence’ because they were not uniquely identified.

Source: FY 2018/19 Annual Statistical Report (*of the Uganda Prisons Service*)

4. Gender Based Violence from population-based surveys

This section uses information from three different Population-based surveys conducted over the past five years. These include the Uganda Demographic and health Survey 2016, the Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Survey 2016, and the Uganda Violence against Children Survey 2018.

4.1 The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2016

The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2016 was a nationally representative sample survey, which collected information about women aged 15 – 49 years and men aged 15 – 54 years. The UDHS showed that sexual and/or physical violence is common in Uganda with about half of the women (51%) and the men (52%) aged 15 – 49 years reported to have ever experienced physical violence since the age of 15 years. Similarly, twenty two percent (two out of very nine) women aged 15 – 49 years and eight percent (two out of every 25 men) aged 15 – 49 years have ever experienced sexual violence since the age of 15 years.

The survey further shows that 12.7 percent of the women and 4.0 percent of the men (15 – 49 years) experienced sexual violence in the 12 month-period preceding the survey, while one in five women (22%) and men (20%) experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. This translates into 1.4 million cases of sexual violence and 3.5 million cases of physical violence, giving a total of 4.9 million incidences of physical or sexual violence in 2016 (Table 7). The table further shows that females are the biggest survivors of physical or sexual violence. Nearly two thirds of the survivors of GBV are females, with the proportion being higher for physical violence (78%) than sexual violence (55%).

Table 7: Incidence of Sexual and Physical Violence in Uganda, 2016

Characteristics	Females 15 - 49	Males 15 - 49	Population 15 - 49	Percent Female
Population Projection	8,728,600	7,830,200	16,55,800	52.7
Incidence Rate of Violence (%)				
Sexual Violence	12.7	4.0		
Physical Violence	22.0	20.0		
Estimated Incidence of Violence				
Sexual Violence	1,108,500	313,200	1,421,700	55.1
Physical Violence	1,920,300	1,566,000	3,486,300	78.0
Sexual or Physical Violence	3,028,800	1,876,200	4,908,000	61.7

Source: Computed using information from UBOS' Population Projections and UDHS 2016

4.2 Female Genital Mutilation Survey 2016

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)³ is a gross violation of human rights and direct manifestation of gender inequalities and discrimination. According to the WHO, FGM has implications for obstetric outcomes. In Uganda, FGM is illegal as specified in the 'Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010'.

The 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, in Uganda, 55 percent of women age 15-49 years had ever heard of Female Genital Mutilation while 0.3 percent of women are circumcised. The prevalence of FGM was 6.4 percent in Karamoja sub-region, 2.6 percent in Bugisu sub-region and less than one percent for the rest of the sub-regions.

In 2016, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) conducted a survey on FGM/C in the districts of Karamoja and Bugisu sub-regions areas. The survey showed that awareness about FGM was nearly universal (95.6%) and 27 percent (more than one in every four) women of reproductive age stated that they had undergone FGM. Table 8 shows that Moroto district registered the highest proportion of women who had undergone FGM (52%) while Kapchorwa district had the lowest (13%). The prevalence of FGM/C among females increases with age – for instance, it was lower among adolescent females (15 - 24 years) at 8 percent compared to those aged 45 years and above (68%).

³ Female Genital Mutilation is sometimes referred to as Female Genital Cutting (FGC)

Table 8: Distribution of Women by Awareness of, and Practice of FGM/C by Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Heard of Circumcision	Had undergone Circumcision	Had undergone Circumcision in the past 12 Months
District			
Amudat	96.4	43.0	4.0
Bukwo	95.6	27.7	3.6
Kapchorwa	93.1	13.0	3.1
Kween	98.4	21.0	7.6
Moroto*	94.4	51.6	0.0
Nakapiripirit**	96.9	49.2	15.6
Age group			
15-24	94.2	7.8	4.0
25-34	96.5	26.3	4.5
35-44	96.7	57.9	6.0
45+	98.1	67.7	2.6
Total	95.6	26.7	4.5

Note: * Two subcounties covered ** One subcounty sampled
Source: Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Survey Report, 2017

4.3 Violence against Children Survey 2018

Violence against Children (VAC) manifests through child neglect, sexual abuse and violence, Child Exploitation physical violence, human trafficking and emotional/ psychological abuse. Anyone including fellow children can be perpetrators of VAC.

The Uganda Violence against Children Survey (VACS) of 2018 was a nationally representative survey designed to generate data to inform policies and programming aimed at ending violence against children in Uganda. The VACS provides information relating Ugandan children's, experiences of sexual, physical and emotional violence. The survey revealed that three in four of the children (girls, 75 percent; boys, 76%) reported a lifetime experience of some form of violence during childhood.

The survey revealed that one in four girls (25%) and one in nine boys (11%) aged 13-17 years old reported having experiencing sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. This included 11 percent of girls who experienced pressured or forced sex. The most frequent perpetrators of sexual violence against girls (13-17 year olds) were neighbors and strangers. The other frequent perpetrators of VAC cited were friends.

Among the 13-17 year olds, about four in ten girls (44%) and six in ten boys (59%) experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. The adult members in the community were the most common perpetrators of physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, with male teachers being by far the most frequent perpetrator of physical violence against both boys and girls.

More than one in five of the 13-17 year old children reported experiencing emotional abuse in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common perpetrator of emotional violence against 13-17 year olds were mothers or stepmothers (girls, 33 percent; boys, 31%) and fathers or stepfathers (girls, 22 percent; boys, 35%).

Each form of violence does not occur in isolation. One in three (girls, 27 percent; boys, 30%) experienced two different types of violence, and one in ten girls (12%) and one in twenty boys (7%) experienced all three types of violence.

5. Characteristics of Survivors and Perpetrators of GBV

The NGBVD records the characteristics of both the Perpetrators and survivors of GBV. The Uganda Police records information about the survivors and accused persons in the GBV incidence. This information is disaggregated by sex and Age is given in Appendix Table A2.1).

5.1 Age and sex composition of Survivors and Perpetrators of GBV

The NGBVD records information about the characteristics of both the Perpetrators and survivors of the GBV. Table 9 shows that females are more vulnerable to the various categories of GBV cases compared to their male counterparts. More than three quarters of the survivors of reported GBV cases were females. With respect to age, the children youths and adults each constituted about one third of the GBV survivors. The table further shows that four in every five (80.2%) of the Perpetrators were males compared to 19.8 percent who were females. More than three quarters (76.7%) of the perpetrators were adults followed by perpetrators who were youth (20.5%). The children constituted the smallest percentage of Perpetrators (1.0%).

Table 9: Characteristics of GBV Survivors and Perpetrators, Uganda, 2013 - 2018

Person Characteristics	Survivors		Perpetrators	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Sex				
Female	23,415	75.4	6,141	19.8
Male	7,634	24.6	24,851	80.2
Age Group				
Children (0 -17 Years)	9,978	32.1	298	1.0
Youth (18 – 30 Years)	10,815	34.8	6,362	20.5
Adults (31 – 65 years)	9,815	31.6	23,776	76.7
Older Persons (Above 65 Years)	441	1.4	558	1.8
Total	31,049	100	30,992	100

Source: NGBVD 2017/18

5.2 Relationship of Perpetrators to the Survivors of GBV

Table 10 and Table A2.4 show that the majority (59.6%) of the GBV Perpetrators were intimate partners with nearly one half of the Perpetrators being current partners of their survivors, while one in ten were former partners. The relatives to the survivors of GBV constituted about one third (32.5%) of the perpetrators. The other category of Perpetrators for the reported GBV cases constituted less than eight percent of the reported GBV cases.

Among the child GBV survivors, the more than half (56.3%) of the perpetrators of the GBV were relatives while the intimate partners, constituted 29.1 percent of the Perpetrators of GBV against children. The fathers constituted more than one third (34.5%) of the Perpetrators, mostly through 'denial of resources'. The NGBVD data also show that 6,382 of the perpetrators of GBV against children were females, representing 72.5 percent whereas males were only 2,419 representing 27.5 percent.

Table 10: Relationship of GBV Perpetrators to Survivors, Uganda, 2013 - 2018

Characteristics of Perpetrator	Cases of GBV against Child (2014 to 2018)				Total GBV Cases (2013 to 2018)	
	Female	Male	Total	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Intimate Partner	2,354	207	2,561	29.1	18,491	59.6
• Current Partner	2,097	169	2,266	25.7	15,347	49.5
• Former Partner	257	38	295	3.4	3,144	10.1
Relative	2,880	2,063	4,943	56.3	10,043	32.5
• Father	1,704	1,328	3,032	34.5	4,608	14.9
• Mother	538	457	995	11.3	1,485	4.8
• Other Relative	638	278	916	10.5	3,950	12.8
Others	605	102	707	8.0	1,317	4.2
None	543	47	590	6.7	1,145	3.7
Total	6,382	2,419	8,801	100.0	30,996	100.0

Source: National Gender Based Violence Statistical Analysis Report on Cases of Violence against Children, May 2015- November 2018

6. Management of GBV Cases

The Government of Uganda has various mechanisms for addressing the GBV malpractices. These include mitigation of the physical effects by the health facilities, prosecution of the perpetrators by the criminal justice institutions, mediation between the parties as well as counselling of the survivors by various state and non-state institutions.

6.1 Information on GBV Management from the NGBVD

Out of the 31,049 cases that were recorded in the NGBVD between 2013 and 2018, 94 percent were handled by the one of the various authorities. Such authorities include the Police, Probation officers, Cultural Officers, Court, Local Council and the GBV Shelter.

Table 11: Cases reported to the NGBVD and cases handled, Uganda, 2013 - 2018

Years	GBV Cases Reported	GBV Cases Handled	Percentage of GBV cases handled
2013	432	414	95.8
2014	3,027	2,911	96.2
2015	10,933	9,951	91.0
2016	7,667	7,079	92.3
2017	8,400	8,241	98.1
2018	590	578	98.0
Total	31,049	29,174	94.0

Source: MGLSD Statistical Abstract 2017/18

6.2 Information on GBV Management from the Uganda Police Force

According to the 2019 Annual Crime Report, a total of 13,613 cases of defilements were reported to the Uganda Police Force in 2019. By the end of the year, 5,732 cases were taken to court, out of which 1,021 cases secured convictions, 69 cases were acquitted, 474 cases were dismissed, and 4,168 cases were still pending in court. A total of 4,897 cases were still under investigations. A total of 5,889 suspects were arrested and charged to Court, out of whom, 1,006 were convicted while 4,353 were still awaiting trial in the period under review. Likewise, 13,693 cases of Domestic Violence were reported to Police. A total of 1,390 cases were taken to court, out of which 359 cases secured convictions, 21 cases were acquitted, 288 cases were dismissed, and 722 cases were still pending in court while 5,039 cases were still under investigations. With respect to rape, crimes reported in 2019, 688 suspects of rape were charged in Court, 20 were convicted, 06 were acquitted, 15 discharged while 647 were still awaiting trial.

6.3 Information on GBV by the National Health System

Gender Based Violence is known to have severe physical, health and psychological effects, in some cases, leading to death of the victims. Table 2.1 shows that during the period 2015 – 2019, a total of 1,842 persons were reported to have died because of domestic violence. The Ministry of Health through the Health Management Information System (HMIS) records and reports on the number of persons who report to health facilities with severe effects from GBV. Between 2014 and 2018, a total of 56,071 persons sought for medical care from Health facilities because of the effects of GBV (Table 12).

The most common reason for seeking health care was for ‘Injuries due to GBV’ (55%) followed by ‘STI due to GBV’ (43%). Only one in every 33 persons (2.9%) who sought medical care, did so because of ‘Abortions due to GBV’. Appendix Table A2.2 shows that the Sub-regions of Kampala, South Buganda, North Buganda and Busoga have the highest incidence of GBV cases reported to health facilities. They collectively accounted for about one half of the severe cases of GBV reported to health facilities in 2018.

Table 12: Reported cases of Domestic Violence in Uganda by Type, 2014 - 2018

Type of incident	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014 - 2018	Percent Share
Injuries due to GBV	49,542	51,343	49,893	47,450	50,450	248,678	54.5
STIs due to GBV	46,418	46,467	37,899	35,680	27,539	194,003	42.5
Abortions due to GBV	4,326	3,203	1,999	1,971	1,891	13,390	2.9
Total	100,286	101,013	89,791	85,101	79,880	456,071	100.0

Source: Health Management Information System

7. Comparison of GBV information from different sources

Three independent sources have been used to compile information about GBV (sexual and physical violence) in Uganda. These are cases reported to 1) the NGBVD, 2) the Uganda Police Force, and 3) the Health Management Information System (HMIS). Table 13 and presents GBV information from the three sources for the period 2014 - 2018. All three sources of information show the existence of GBV incidents in Uganda. However, there are wide variations in the pattern of reporting. The cases reported to the Uganda Police Force is fairly evenly distributed among Sexual, emotional and physical violence. On the other hand, the cases of economic violence are the most highly reported to the NGBVD, while the cases recorded by the HMIS are fairly evenly distributed between physical and sexual. In addition to the varying patterns, the table shows wide variations in the number of GBV cases registered by the different institutions, even within the same form of violence. This wide variation calls for streamlining and harmonization of the GBV data collection systems.

Table 13: Reported GBV cases by Form and Source, Uganda, 2014 - 2018

Form of Violence	NGBVD 2013 - 2018 ¹		Uganda Police (2015 – 2018)		HMIS (2014 – 2018)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sexual Violence	3,471	11.2	73,380	39.1	194,003	42.5
Sexual Assault	2,851		--		--	
Indecent Assault	--		1,865		--	
Defilement	358		65,558		--	
Rape	262		5,957		--	
STIs due to GBV	--		--		194,003	
Physical Violence	6,623	21.3	54,667	29.1	262,068	57.5
Domestic Violence	--		53,185		--	
Death due to Domestic Violence	--		1,482		--	
Physical Assault	6,623		**		--	
Injuries due to GBV	--		--		248,678	
Abortions due to GBV	--		--		13,390	
Harmful Practice	1,271	4.1	--	0.0	--	0.0
Child Marriage	1,130		--		--	
Forced Marriage	104		--		--	
Female Genital Mutilation	37		--		--	
Economic Violence	12,252	39.5	--	0.0	--	0.0
Denial of Resources, Opportunities & Services	12,252		--		--	
Emotional and Psychological Violence	7,432	23.9	59,765	31.8	--	0.0
Child related Crimes (excluding Defilement) ⁺⁺	--		59,765		--	
Psychological Abuse	7,432		--		--	
Total	31,049	100.0	187,812	100.0	456,071	100.0

-- The category was not separately reported

** The Uganda Police Force compiles information on ‘Assaults’, but does not distinguish between GBV and non-GBV cases.

++ The Child related crimes include Child Neglect, Child Desertion, Child Stealing, Child Trafficking, Child Abduction/Kidnap, Child Abuse/Torture, Infanticide and Abortion.

¹ NB: The figures include 432 GBV cases reported in 2013

Source: Compiled from Tables 1, 6, 10 and 11 (of this report)

It is believed that many GBV cases largely go undetected because the person who is supposed to protect the potential victim is the one who usually turns out to be the perpetrator. In addition, the GBV survivors feel shy to report to the authorities in the fear of violating the rules of their traditional norms. There are many criminal offences (including GBV cases) that are not captured in the current systems in the country because they are not reported at all or they are reported but in different fora. Such cases include;

1. GBV/Domestic Violence cases which are reported to and resolved by the Family/clan courts or LC Court system;
2. Teenage pregnancies (a result of defilement) most of which remain unreported;
3. Violence against Children in Schools (VACiS) and in homes which remains unreported because of ignorance of the survivors about their rights; and
4. Sexual harassment in the workplace, most of which goes unreported.

The gross under reporting of the GBV cases in Uganda makes it difficult to ascertain the exact magnitude and character of the problem across the regions.

8. Conclusion

Gender Based violence (GBV) refers to physical, sexual, economic or psychological violations which are subjected to individuals and/or a group of persons based on social expectations of men and women. Detailed data are required to gauge the magnitude and dimensions of the GBV. Specifically, the data serve to address the harm to survivors of violence through identifying groups at high risk, identify areas where to focus interventions where they are needed most and to assess the effectiveness of interventions.

Information on the magnitude and character of GBV can be obtained from administrative records kept by the Services Providers to the survivors of violence as well as from Population-based surveys.

The different sources of information show that GBV does exist in Uganda, with the patterns and magnitude varying widely between institutions. The National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD), which is the national depository of reported GBV cases shows that the females suffer from GBV more than males. However, there are wide variations in the number of GBV cases registered by the different institutions. This wide variation calls for streamlining and harmonization of the systems for collection of GBV data.

References

- Government of Uganda (2010), Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010
- Government of Uganda (2010), The Domestic Violence Act 2010
- The Justice, Law and Order Sector, Fourth Strategic Development Plan (SDP IV) 2017-2020
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2016), The National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2018), National GBV Statistical Analysis Report on Cases of Violence against Children, May 2015 - November 2018
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2018), Uganda Violence against Children Survey - Findings from a National Survey
- Ministry of Gender, Labour And Social Development (2020), Statistical Report On Gender Based Violence, January - June 2020
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2017), Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Survey Report
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and ICF (2018), Uganda Demographic and Health Survey. Kampala, Uganda and Rockville, Maryland, USA
- Uganda Police Force (2019), Annual Crime Report - 2018
- Uganda Police Force (2020), Annual Crime Report - 2019
- Uganda Prisons Service (2019), FY 2018/19 Annual Statistical Report
- United Nations (1979), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Definitions of Violence

The different studies and institutions may have varying definitions of violence. Below are the definitions used by the studies quoted in this report.

The National Policy on elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda

1. Physical violence which includes; battering and beating.
2. Sexual violence which includes; rape, child sexual abuse, defilement and incest, sexual assaults, sexual harassment, forced prostitution and trafficking in persons.
3. Harmful traditional practices such as Female Genital Mutilation, early and forced marriages and dowry related violence.
4. Economic violence such as denial of assets and economic livelihoods.
5. Emotional and psychological violence such as verbal abuse, humiliation and confinement.

Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2016

1. **Physical violence** is defined to include someone to ‘push you, shake you, or throw something at you, slap you, twist your arm or pull your hair, punch you with her fist or with something that could hurt you, kick you, drag you, or beat you up, try to choke you or burn you on purpose, threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon,’
2. **Sexual violence** is defined to include among others ‘physically force you to have sexual intercourse with her when you did not want to, force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to’.

Uganda Violence against Children Survey 2018

1. **Violence** means any form of physical, emotional or mental injury or abuse, neglect, maltreatment and exploitation, including sexual abuse, intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against an individual which may result in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation.”
2. **Sexual violence** is defined as including all forms of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children. This encompasses a range of acts, including completed non-consensual sex acts, attempted non-consensual sex acts, and abusive sexual contact. This also includes the exploitative use of children for sex.
3. **Physical violence** is defined as the intentional use of physical force with the potential to cause death, disability, injury, or harm. VACS Uganda indicators of physical violence included punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, suffocating, attempted drowning, burning intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

4. **Emotional violence** is defined as a pattern of verbal behavior over time or an isolated incident that is not developmentally appropriate and supportive and that has a high probability of damaging a child's mental health or his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Survey 2016

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) - also referred to as female circumcision— involves cutting some part of the clitoris and/or labia.

Appendix 2: Appendix Tables

Table A2.1. Survivors of GBV by Age and Sex, Uganda, 2019

GBV Offences	Age – sex Category					Absolute Numbers
	Male Adults	Male Juveniles	Female Adults	Female Juveniles	Total	
Defilement	0.0	1.8	0.0	98.2	100.0	13,682
Domestic Violence	20.4	4.7	70.1	4.7	100.0	14,232
Rape	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1,531
Indecent Assault	1.5	2.6	68.8	27.1	100.0	340
Death (Aggravated Domestic Violence)	46.9	9.9	37.8	5.4	100.0	373
All GBV Offences	9.1	2.5	38.3	50.1	100.0	30,158

Source: Annual Crime Report 2019

Table A2.2. Domestic Violence in Uganda by Sub-region, 2016 - 2018

Region	UDHS 2016			HMIS - 2018	
	Percentage who experienced Sexual Violence in the past 12 months			Abortions and STIs arising from SGBV 2018	
	Females	Males	Both Sexes	Number	Percentage
Kampala	6.3	3.0	4.7	4,492	15.3
Buganda North	10.8	4.4	7.6	3,160	10.7
Buganda South	10.9	5.7	8.5	3,383	11.5
Busoga	13.2	3.2	8.7	3,532	12.0
Bukedi	28.4	1.5	15.4	1,436	4.9
Elgon	11.2	4.0	7.8	2,105	7.2
Teso	9.8	7.9	8.9	959	3.3
Karamoja	10.8	0.3	6.4	389	1.3
Lango	11.9	1.0	6.3	854	2.9
Acholi	4.8	4.6	4.7	941	3.2
West Nile	9.9	4.1	7.4	998	3.4
Bunyoro	6.9	3.3	5.2	904	3.1
Tooro	17.2	5.3	11.3	2,704	9.2
Kigezi	16.7	7.4	12.5	867	2.9
Ankole	19.1	2.7	11.3	2,694	9.2
Total	12.7	4.0	8.6	29,418	100.0

NB: Both sexes is computed by the author using the Population Projections for 2016.

Source: HMIS, UDHS 2016

Table A2.3. Number of Crimes reported by Category, Uganda, 2017 - 2019

Crime Category	Reporting period		
	2017	2018	2019
Homicides	4,473	4,497	4,718
Economic crimes	16,031	15,099	13,264
Sex Related crimes	16,862	17,521	15,638
Child Related crimes	15,093	11,589	10,596
Breakings	13,883	14,018	12,919
Thefts	66,539	61,533	55,704
Robbery	6,850	7,354	6,761
Assaults	36,541	36,323	31,895
Domestic Violence	15,325	13,916	13,639
Threatening Violence	13,474	13,357	11,529
Criminal Trespass	**	9,500	7,920
Malicious damage to Property	**	8,339	7,841
Arson (General)	**	2,196	1,614
Escapes from Lawful Custody	**	1,557	1,329
Abduction/Kidnap	**	507	424
Trafficking in Persons	177	286	120
Other Crimes in general	39,316	28,112	13,320
Terrorism	12	16	10
Political/Media crimes	193	442	169
Corruption	37	32	64
Narcotics	2,854	2,890	2,750
Local laws	4,405	3,006	3,000
Total	252,065	238,746	215,224

** Included as part of 'Other crimes in general'

Source: Uganda Police Force – Annual Crime Report 2018, 2019

Table A2.4. Relationship of GBV Perpetrators to Survivors, Uganda, 2013 - 2018

Characteristics of Perpetrator	Child GBV Cases (2014 to 2018)				Total GBV Cases (2013 to 2018)	
	Female	Male	Total	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Intimate Partner	2,354	207	2,561	29.1	18,491	59.6
Current Partner	2,097	169	2,266	25.7	15,347	49.5
Former Partner	257	38	295	3.4	3,144	10.1
Relative	2,880	2,063	4,943	56.3	10,043	32.5
Father	1,704	1,328	3,032	34.5	4,608	14.9
Mother	538	457	995	11.3	1,485	4.8
Step Father	202	90	292	3.3	513	1.7
Son	4	41	45	0.5	390	1.3
Daughter	30	3	33	0.4	185	0.6
Brother	61	17	78	0.9	430	1.4
Sister	10	4	14	0.2	93	0.3
Other Relative	331	123	454	5.2	2,339	7.5
Others	605	102	707	8.0	1,317	4.2
Neighbor	439	64	503	5.7	904	2.9
Teacher	93	17	110	1.2	133	0.4
Work Colleague	18	9	27	0.3	116	0.4
Employer	26	4	30	0.3	78	0.3
Police	16	4	20	0.2	29	0.1
Cultural Leader	4	0	4	0.0	24	0.1
Religious leader	6	4	10	0.1	13	0.0
Local Councilor	0	0	0	0.0	10	0.0
Soldier	3		3	0.0	10	0.0
None	543	47	590	6.7	1,145	3.7
Total	6,382	2,419	8,801	100.0	30,996	100.0

Source: National Gender Based Violence Statistical Analysis Report on Cases of Violence against Children, May 2015- November 2018

Appendix 3: Persons who contributed to the report

Consultants/Report Authors

1. Mr. Mukulu Andrew Lutakome Demographer/Lead Consultant
2. Mr. Johnson Kagugube Lubega Statistician/Capacity Building Specialist

Report Reviewers

3. Ms. Dorcas Halango Senior Statistician/Social Statistics – UBOS
4. Ms. Diana Byanjeru Senior Statistician/Gender Statistics – UBOS
5. Ms. Stella Nassolo Statistician/Gender Statistics - UBOS
6. Ms. Sharon Apio Statistician/Social Statistics - UBOS
7. Ms. Constance Nakiyemba Statistician/Social Statistics - UBOS
8. Ms. Grace Bulenzi - Gulere
Women) Programme Specialist - Gender Statistics (UN
9. Ms. Beatrice Mulindwa EVAW Team – UN Women