

Uganda needs to increase domestic resources to finance gender equality and women's empowerment interventions

Presented

By

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Introduction

- GoU has several laws & policies aimed at empowering women to effectively participate in the political, economic & social spheres of life.
- Nonetheless, gender inequality remains a huge development challenge for Uganda.
 - E.g. female unemployment rate (**13.1%**) is more than double that of their male counterparts (**5.8%**).
- To promote peace, a country's growth must be inclusive and sustainable (Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE]).
- Adequate public allocations for gender and equity interventions is a sure way of ensuring inclusivity.
- This presentation examines domestic and donor spending on interventions intended to promote GEWE in Uganda.

Data & Sources

1

Budget outturns for gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda

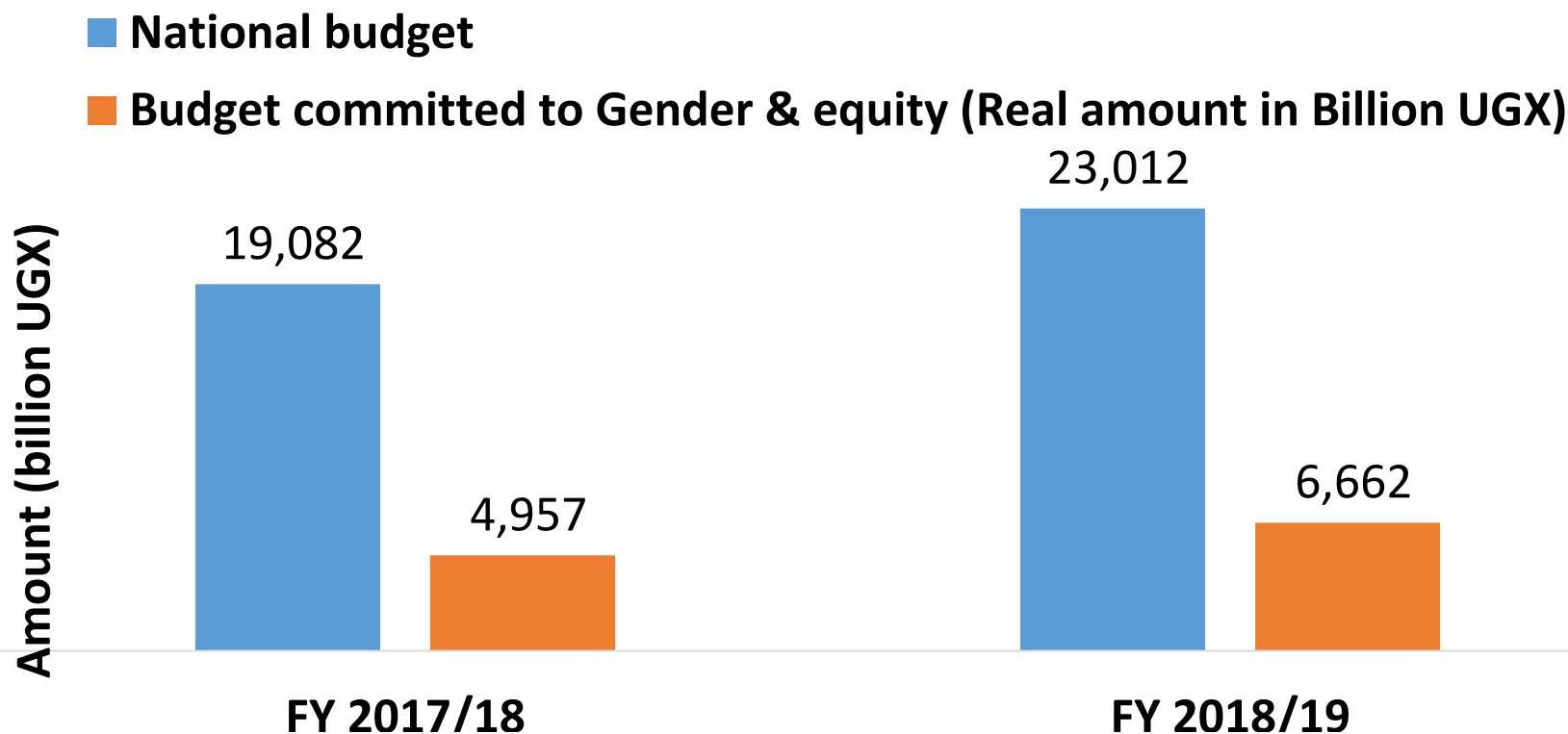
Source: EOC's report of May 2020

2

Data on aid projects targeting gender equality and women's empowerment

Source: OECD statistical database.

In absolute amounts , budget allocations to GEWE interventions have increased remarkably – by >34% between FY 2017/18 & 2018/19

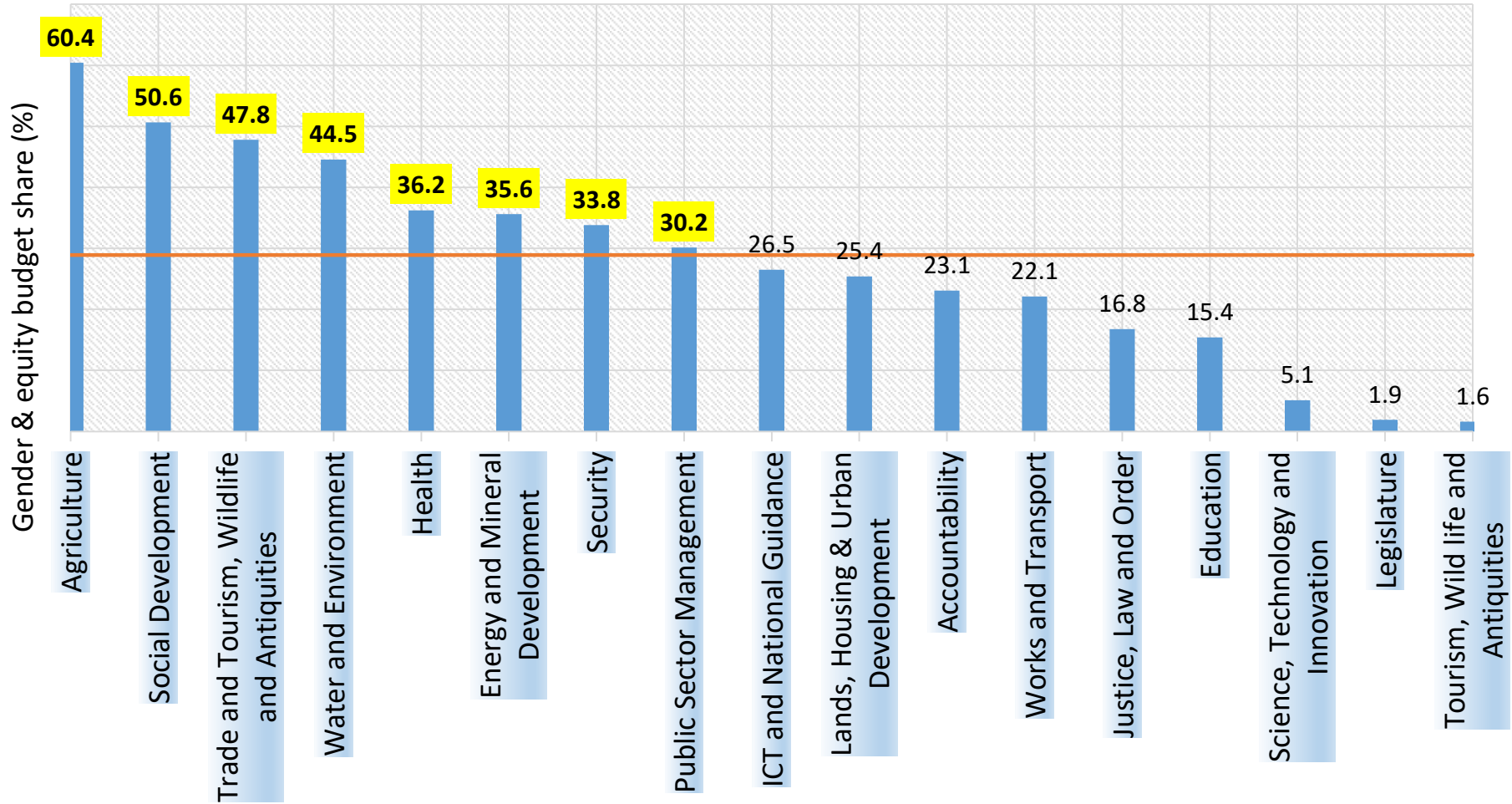


National budget allocation to GEWE interventions increased by about three percentage points from 26.0% in FY 2017/18 to 28.9% in FY 2018/19.

The increased budget allocations to gender-focused interventions are not uniform across sectors.

SECTOR	2017/18	2018/19	% Change
Works and Transport	590.1	1,058.4	79.4
Energy and Mineral Development	492.8	884.4	79.5
Health	763.7	856.6	12.2
Security	451.9	700.1	54.9
Water and Environment	28.4	587.2	1,967.6
Agriculture	625.1	567.0	-9.3
Public Sector Management	552.3	553.4	0.2
Education	542.6	483.8	-10.8
Accountability	256.6	261.0	1.7
Justice, Law and Order	230.8	232.5	0.7
Public Administration	133.0	171.9	29.2
Social Development	100.8	109.9	9.0
Trade and Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	87.1	77.3	-11.3
Lands, Housing and Urban Development	59.2	52.9	-10.6
ICT and National Guidance	42.2	44.8	6.2
Legislature	0.7	9.5	1,257.1
Science, Technology and Innovation	-	9.4	-
Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	-	1.9	-

Share of sectoral allocations to GEWE interventions partly reflects the weight attached to GEWE; Some sectors surpass the national average of 28.9%

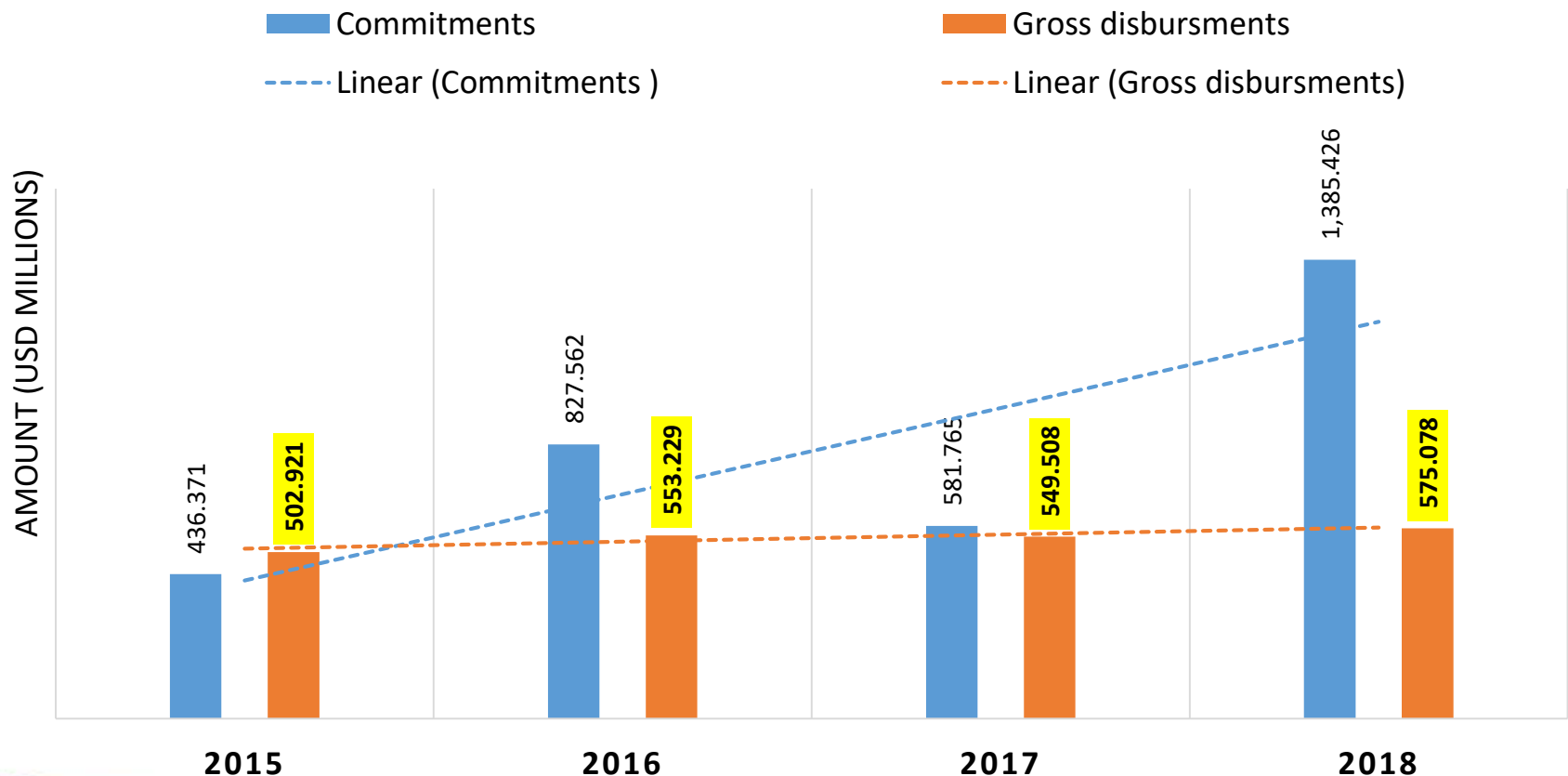


There are minimal variations between budget allocations & released funds, suggesting that GEWE interventions are minimally affected by budgets and reallocations.

SECTOR	% allocations released for GEWE activities	% Releases spent on GEWE activities
<i>National</i>	94.6	97.4
Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	100.5	98.9
Accountability	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	100.0	100.0
Science, Technology and Innovation	100.0	100.0
Security	100.0	100.0
Justice, Law and Order	100.0	99.9
Public Administration	100.0	99.9
Lands, Housing and Urban Development	100.0	99.8
Health	100.0	99.5
Legislature	99.9	100.1
ICT and National Guidance	99.8	100.0
Water and Environment	99.6	100.0
Social Development	93.3	100.0
Works and Transport	93.2	94.3
Public Sector Management	89.6	94.9
Trade and Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	88.5	105.1
Energy and Mineral Development	87.0	89.3
Education	80.4	99.6

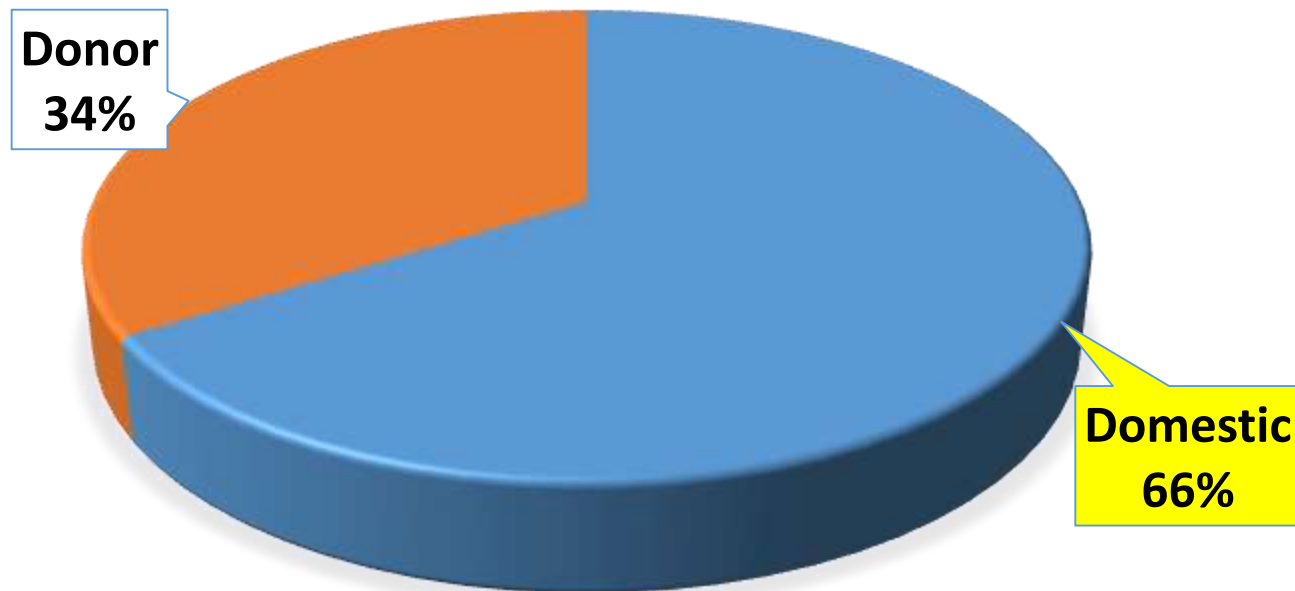
Since the adoption of SDGs in 2015, Uganda has increasingly received aid for projects targeting GEWE; however, effective donor commitment remains uncertain

AID FLOWS (USD, MILLIONS) TARGETING GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN UGANDA; 2015 - 2018



Government of Uganda to a significant extent depends on its own resources to finance gender equality and women's empowerment projects/programmes

SOURCE OF FINANCING FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES; FY 2018/19



Emerging Issues for policy consideration

1

- GoU needs to continue relying less on donor funding for GEWE activities given the observed inconsistencies in commitments & disbursements.

2

- MoFPED together with URA should expedite strategies for increasing domestic resource mobilisation such that sectoral & GEWE allocations can sustainably be increased annually.

3

- GoU should establish a standard proportion of sector allocations that should be earmarked for gender equality and women's empowerment.