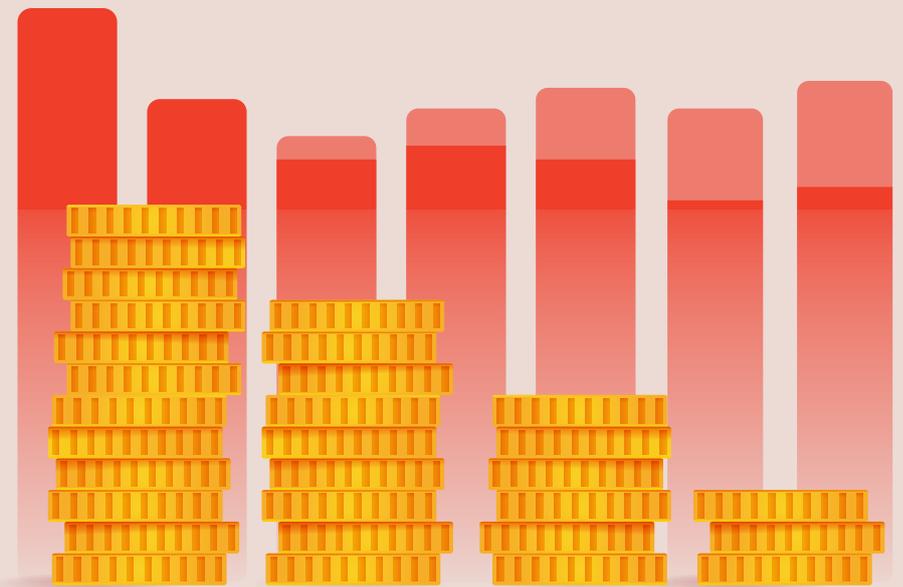


Financing Women's Justice Needs:

Global Perspectives on Violence against Women, and a Case Study on Uganda



Executive Summary

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Cover Diagram: Based on Justice aid disbursements (combined legal and judicial development and VAWG), Figure 5.2 of the report, produced using OECD DAC data.

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Foreword

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a pledge by all Member States to make the world a better place for all humanity. Justice for women is at the heart of sustainable development and is essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda. The close link between Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment and SDG 16 on peaceful, just, and inclusive societies is self-evident: without equal and effective justice for women, many of the other SDGs, including those related to education, health, and decent work will not be achieved. Accessing and securing justice is not only a goal in and of itself but also a means to realizing the rights of women and girls. Effective justice systems based on the rule of law are central to women's ability to become equal partners in decision-making in emerging equitable, inclusive, and just institutions.

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development of 2015, and its outcome, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), serve as the agreed basic framework for financing the ambitious goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The AAAA is committed to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, through gender mainstreaming and tracking gender budget allocations among other processes. It furthermore endorses inclusive economic growth, social inclusion, and respect for all human rights, including the

right to development and peaceful and inclusive societies. Underlying these commitments is a pledge to reconfigure social systems and the global economic system to ensure that no country or person is left behind in the benefits of development.

Representing the third in the series of research that we have joined forces to undertake, all with the aim of creating awareness on women's justice needs and the justice gap, we are proud to present to all stakeholders this research on "Financing Women's Justice Needs: Global Perspectives on Violence against Women, and a Case Study on Uganda." Our previous reports on Justice for Women of 2019 and "Justice for Women Amidst COVID-19" complement this study, which is the first of its kind and essential for a deeper understanding of the structural barriers that prevent women from accessing justice.

In this report, we underscore the interrelatedness of gender-responsive laws, justice policies, institutions, and budgets. All these elements are critical for keeping the wheel of justice in constant motion and for women's full benefit.

We sincerely thank the Governments of Uganda, Netherlands, and Germany for their diverse contributions to this study. We hope that the study will be replicated in other countries and serve as a tool for programming at national, regional, and global levels.

UN Women, UNDP, IDLO, World Bank, and Pathfinders for Peace, Just and Inclusive Societies

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Executive summary and key messages

The Setting

A woman's right to be free from violence is first and foremost a basic human right. This is recognised internationally and reflected in the United Nations Declaration on Violence Against Women, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, United Nations Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace, and Security, the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and several regional instruments. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5.1 commits to the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, while SDG 16.1 refers to significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Yet every year, more than 326 million, or 13 per cent, of women around the world experience violence at the hands of their intimate partners.¹

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), the World Bank, and Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies are playing a critical role in data collection and building the evidence on people-centred justice. The partners belong to the Justice Action Coalition (JAC), which is a high ambition multi-stakeholder coalition, launched in 2021 to achieve measurable progress in justice outcomes for people and communities by 2030 and beyond. At least 60 countries and organizations have endorsed the principles of people-centred justice.²

The partners have embarked upon this global desk review to quantify how much public financing is being invested to prevent and respond to violence against women (VAW). Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is one form of violence among many that fall under the heading of gender-based violence and violence against women and girls, which includes trafficking of women and girls and conflict-related sexual violence. It is typically the most

pervasive form of violence facing women, and one which has emerged as a clear priority for justice responses. The focus is on the spending side of the budget – while acknowledging the potential importance of gender analysis of taxation.³ The structural nature of the drivers of violence lies in deep-seated gender disparities in the home, community, and society. The report focuses on the experience of women facing IPV, which is also known as domestic violence,⁴ and uses the term violence against women where appropriate (e.g. including when spending is classified as violence against women and not further disaggregated).

Understanding the costs of violence

As documented in the 2019 *Justice for Women* report, the case for investing in violence prevention and response arises from avoiding the major costs associated with such violence. Survivors of violence encounter health costs, often suffer loss of productivity and experience financial hardship.⁵ There are intergenerational impacts on children who experience or witness violence. There can also be repercussions on women's political participation and leadership in the community and nationally. All these costs add up and mean that violence can negatively affect a country's economic growth and prospects for human development.⁶

If women do not report VAW to the police or the authorities, substantive justice gaps emerge, exacerbating the denial of rights associated with the violence itself. This justice gap facing women survivors of violence can be quantified by comparing how many women experience VAW to how many incidents are reported in criminal statistics.⁷ The comparison starkly reveals enormous justice gaps facing women in all countries for which data is available – indeed in 23 of the 34 countries, fewer than one per cent of survivors appear in criminal justice statistics. In only two countries – France and New Zealand – are more than 10 per cent of women reporting IPV. In Australia, the gap exceeds 95 per cent.

In Uganda, the number of cases being reported to the police is insignificant, relative to the prevalence of IPV reported in national surveys: in 2016, close to four million (3,835,950) Ugandan women experienced IPV⁸ – whereas the number of cases reported was a mere 163.

Measuring investments in violence prevention and response

Knowledge about how much governments are spending to prevent and respond to violence against women is scarce. Investments to address these disparities – for example, closing the gender earnings gap, and increasing women’s financial independence – would help in reducing the risk of future violence. However, these relationships are methodologically complex to capture, and these broader types of investments are not included in the estimates presented. The assessment of evidence on gender budgeting initiatives suggests that there have been some important gains, but also cases where limited impacts are evident. A recent systematic review, which covered 78 relevant studies published by the end of 2000, concluded that “most studies scrutinize the ex-ante stages of gender budgeting... (and) little is known about the outcome and impact of gender budgeting.”⁹ Across the 72 developing countries covered by a recent International Monetary Fund (IMF) survey of government officials, about one fourth reported that more programs incorporated gender-related goals, but in only 10 per cent of those countries policies were changed or rules or regulations modified due to gender budgeting. At the same time, however, around one-third of officials in both the G20 and the broader set of countries felt that they lacked adequate information to assess the impacts of gender budgeting.¹⁰

Under SDG Target 5.c.1, governments have committed to “Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.” The indicator that has been developed to track progress, SDG 5.c.1, is a fiscal process

indicator that measures whether a country has a system to track gender budget allocations. However, it does not measure how much finance is allocated to gender equality. Currently, only about one in four countries in the world – 26 out of the 105 reporting, meet all three criteria set by the target and are thereby deemed to have tracking systems in place. Regional averages range from a low of 13 per cent in Latin America up to 62 per cent in Central and Southern Asia.¹¹

Several challenges confront attempts to undertake budgetary analyses of VAW at the national level, which are multiplied at the global level. The core general constraint is the absence of fiscal data showing public investments in VAW prevention and response. These constraints limit the analysis of spending on violence prevention and response, even where gender budgeting is in place, making it impossible to establish a full global picture of public spending on violence prevention and response.

The desk review carried out for this research identified data providing a snapshot for a dozen countries, where it was possible to establish the magnitude of spending. One key finding that emerges is that, even where systems of gender budgeting are relatively well developed, the budgets may not provide insights into the level and pattern of public investments to advance justice for women experiencing violence.

Moreover, while most countries now have national laws against VAW, their scope varies, and many do not legislatively provide for budget allocations. As underlined by the 2010 UN Women guidance on VAW legislation, this is essential.¹² For example in 2018, Canada enacted the Gender Budgeting Act, requiring that the principle of gender equality be promoted in the federal budget and that gender and diversity be considered in taxation and resource allocation decisions, including with respect to direct spending. Other examples include the Mexican Law on Access of Women to a Life Free of Violence (2007), which established obligations for the State and municipalities to take budgetary and administrative measures to ensure the rights of women to a life free of violence.

Research Findings

Data on national spending on violence against women is not available in any global financial databases. The main global source, the IMF's Government Financial Statistics, does not include this category. To ascertain spending on violence against women, it was necessary to look at individual country documents. The study restricted the fiscal sources to budget documents rather than more general plans, which may or may not be reflected in the actual budget. This information was only available for two years, 2018 and 2021, as shown in Table 5.1, for up to 12 countries (five countries have only one of those years available). Another key constraint is that the analysis is limited to national-level data, and in countries with federal or decentralized systems, lower levels of government may play a key role in resourcing justice for women.

This study finds very low levels of spending on violence against women around the world. Among the 12 countries for which budget data was accessed, the highest share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 0.02 per cent, in the cases of Australia and Spain. The highest budget share can be seen for New Zealand (0.56 per cent of the budget), followed by Albania and Bangladesh (both 0.3 per cent). This is only a very small part of the share of budget spending going to justice in this set of countries, defined using the IMF functional classification on "Public Order and Safety" which includes expenditures for police services, fire protection services, law courts, prisons, research and development on public order and safety, as well as public order and safety not elsewhere classified. This ranges from a high of 5.8 per cent of the budget in Albania, down to below one per cent in Australia.

Table ES.1: National budget spending on violence against women and on justice, as a percentage of the budget and national income, 2021

Country	Spending on VAW		Spending on justice	
	Share GDP (%)	Share Budget (%)	Share GDP (%)	Share Budget (%)
Albania	0.002	0.30	1.80	5.80
Australia	0.020	0.07	0.31	0.99
Bangladesh	0.004	0.288	..	..
Canada	0.007	0.124	1.70	4.20
France	0.01	0.024	1.70	2.90
India	0.0001	0.004	..	..
Ireland	0.002	0.009	0.80	3.40
Mexico	0.001	0.0137	..	..
New Zealand	0.01	0.556	2.00	5.10
Spain	0.02	0.15	2.00	4.10
Uganda	0.31	0.0073	1.38	5.80
United Kingdom	..	..	2.00	4.30

Sources: Total budget spending, GDP, and justice spending taken from IMF Government Finance Statistics database, as available (unless otherwise noted). Justice expenditures are defined using the IMF functional classification. Sources for VAW spending are listed in Chapter 4 of the full report. ".." means not available.

There are nonetheless some encouraging country-level findings. For example, Australia was the first country in the world to introduce gender budgeting in 1984 with the publication of a Women's Budget, aiming to ensure that important budget decisions of the federal government would be made "with full knowledge of their impact on women."¹³ This approach has recently gained major momentum, with a new National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2023-2032, accompanied by action plans, and the Minister of Finance also holding the portfolio of Ministry of Women, among other factors. Australia's Women's Budget Statement is an official budget document published as part of the annual budget by the Ministry of Finance, which provides an easy and transparent way to track the federal government's spending, including on addressing domestic and family violence.¹⁴

Public funding in Australia to address domestic and family violence against women has risen in recent years – from about two million Australian dollars (AUD) annually in 2010, 2013, and 2014 to 644 million by 2023. There was a steep increase in spending between 2021 and 2022 (rising from AUD 158 to 424 million) and domestic violence has been firmly on the federal budget agenda since 2021. The share of the federal budget addressing domestic violence has risen every year since 2015, from below 0.001 per cent each year until 2014 to almost 0.1 per cent of the budget in 2023.

A thorough analysis of Uganda, presented in Chapter 5, shows significant progress in implementing gender budgeting through policies, laws, and systems. However, financing for the delivery of justice for VAW is still inadequate. The multi-sectoral nature of justice delivery and the cross-cutting nature of gender issues contribute to a complex set of arrangements, involving multiple State and non-state actors, which makes gender budgeting quite complex in Uganda. This is especially vivid in the case of justice for women experiencing violence.

The review of policy statements and annual work plans of implementing agencies in Uganda¹⁵ found that there were no specific budget lines for eliminating VAW, as these interventions are accommodated under gender mainstreaming or crosscutting issues.¹⁶ This made it difficult to ascertain the actual amounts allocated and spent on the prevention of VAW.¹⁷ Inconsistency and the lack of transparency in financing for VAW in Uganda is shown in very limited dedicated budget lines, low and conditional funding to local governments, and uncoordinated, low, and opaque donor funding for access to justice and VAW to key local actors, including civil society organizations (CSOs) in implementing the National Policy for Elimination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

The available evidence shows that interventions aimed at reducing GBV prevalence and improving care for survivors remain grossly under-resourced in Uganda. Budgetary shortfalls for the elimination of VAW initiatives are observed across all government agencies responsible for tackling this issue in Uganda. Because of funding shortfalls, interventions fail to meet the global standard requirements on the elimination of VAW and the three priority actions of prevention, response services, and ending impunity outlined in the Government's GBV policy.

Conclusions

Several major conclusions emerge from the global analysis, specific to violence against women:

1. The focus on addressing violence against women has grown and is consistent with the SDG agenda on Goals 5 and 16, and reflected in national development plans and strategies.
2. Most countries have laws in place that address VAW, although the scope of legislation varies.
3. There is extensive evidence of justice gaps faced by women experiencing violence, especially demonstrated by the fact that low percentages of women report violence to the police.
4. Very few countries publish fiscal data that enable public spending on justice for women experiencing violence. Currently, only one in four governments are meeting obligations under SDG Target 5.c.1.
5. In those countries where quantification is possible, the amounts being spent are small – typically far below one per cent of the budget, and a tiny share of national income.
6. The result is that women survivors face major justice gaps, across a range of areas – from non-reporting to police to delayed responses and lack of legal assistance – which means they are unable to access the allocated resources.
7. There is positive evidence of increased allocations in development funding directed to addressing VAW, and this tends to be better tracked and reported. This increase in development support for addressing violence against women stands in contrast to falls in aid to the justice sector more generally.
8. Women's groups, public scrutiny, and accountability mechanisms all play a critical role in seeking to hold governments to account for their responses, or the lack thereof, to VAW.

Recommendations

The global analysis leads to a series of recommended steps, to address gender budgeting in more general terms, as well as strengthen fiscal reporting and gender budgeting specifically related to addressing violence against women. The recommendations are largely directed at governments, with some specific points for consideration by development partners. Each of the recommendations is presented at a general level, and requires consideration and adaptation by country stakeholders and advocates. Recommendations that are specific to Uganda are presented in Chapter 5 of the full report.

Recommendations on fiscal reporting and gender budgeting for governments:

- Governments should work to meet their commitments in SDG target 5.c.1.
- Introduce specific budget lines to enable tracking of spending on violence against women – this is likely to require country-level analysis to establish spending and policies that mainstream VAW prevention, alongside directly targeted measures and programs focused on prevention and response.
- Define measurable objectives and benchmarks related to spending, even if there are currently no agreed-upon standards for appropriate levels of spending. This is also a front on which further work and analysis is needed.
- Collect gender-specific disaggregated data on women’s justice needs, including financial costs, to inform financial planning and decision-making.
- Consider using the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) program, to which the World Bank is a reporting partner. The Bank issued a [Supplementary Framework for Assessing Gender](#)

[Responsive Public Finance Management \(GRPFM\)](#).¹⁸ This framework includes a set of nine indicators that measure the degree to which a country’s Public Financial Management (PFM) systems recognize the different needs of men and women and promote gender equality. These include gender-responsive tracking and reporting (Indicators 6 and 7). PEFA’s framework also includes the need to evaluate gender impacts on service delivery (Indicator 8) and gender-disaggregated performance information for justice service delivery (Indicator 5).

Recommendations on fiscal reporting and gender budgeting for development partners:

- Consistent with the High-Level Task Force on Financing for Gender Equality which was established by the Secretary-General’s Executive Committee to review and track United Nations (UN) budgets and expenditures across the system,¹⁹ UN agencies should make structural and operational changes required to enable financial tracking of spending on violence against women, as part of the Gender Equality Marker.²⁰
- Bilateral and multilateral partners should expand efforts to report spending to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) – an international forum of many of the largest providers of aid, including 32 members – under the special code for Violence Against Women.
- Reporting by development partners should distinguish which government agencies are being financed, and levels of support for local women’s organizations working on violence against women.

Recommendations for increasing budget spending on violence against women for governments and development partners:

- Review appropriateness of current spending levels, including the balance between prevention and response, including evidence of what works. The collection of disaggregated information based on gender could help (i) establish an approximation of the resources required to effectively respond to VAW, (ii) help diagnose any financial deficit where budget line items are already identified in the country's budget documents, and (iii) better justify the need for additional financing in case the current budget allocation is insufficient.
- Where needed, increase budget allocations to combat and respond to violence against women, and ensure that the relevant agencies are appropriately resourced.
- Review and where needed, increase levels of financial support for local women's organizations to resource efforts to advocate, provide services and monitor government performance.
- Review policies and laws in sectors complementary to the legal system that affect women's experience and response to violence. Public financing decisions should recognize the intersectionality of violence and consider the potential multiplier effects associated with jointly investing in these complementary systems.
- Invest in data systems to enhance measurement of the extent of violence against women in different contexts. This could include considering whether the combination of high-frequency data and rich survey data can help close the gap in our understanding of the scale of the problem.
- Announce targeted levels of public investments to combat violence against women, as a route to increase political commitment and public scrutiny.

Recommendations on closing justice gaps faced by women experiencing violence for governments, with support from international partners and CSOs:

- Review coverage of national laws addressing violence against women to ensure compliance with internationally accepted standards including on definitions of gender-based violence and intimate partner violence – for example, marital rape.

According to the World Health

Organization (WHO): *Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. This definition covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.*²¹

- Take measures to increase reporting by survivors to police and other competent authorities and monitor progress.
 - Identify country-specific barriers and institutional changes needed to increase reporting.
 - Review protocols and support available to survivors to eliminate barriers that deter justice seeking. For example, police officers, who are often the first port of call in a survivor's entry into the legal system, could be trained to be more sensitive and responsive to women's needs.
 - Develop strategies to protect women and to address retaliation from the perpetrator.

- Develop gender-sensitive and survivor-centred approaches to justice from the supply side to close implementation gaps between the rules that have been adopted in the legal framework to prevent, address, and protect women against violence, and the implementation of the rules in practice. For example:
 - Ensure that efforts to close justice gaps are sufficiently resourced.
 - Create protocols addressed to formal justice actors on how to appropriately handle cases of violence against women from a gender-sensitive and survivor-centred perspective, such as introducing different evidentiary standards.
 - Promote women’s participation and leadership in the justice sector.
 - Implement capacity building programs.
 - Establish specialized courts for gender-based violence cases.

Recommendations to increase accountability for governments, with support from international partners and engagement of CSOs:

- Publish spending plans and budget execution related to measures addressing violence against women.
- Consult with CSOs, including groups representing survivors, on spending priorities and adequacy.

Given the increasing government and public attention to the shadow pandemic of VAW, and the extensive network of women’s groups working to advocate and seeking to promote justice for women, now is the time to press for resource allocations commensurate to the scale of the challenges. There is much to learn and build on from efforts to date, and the ways forward are becoming clear.

Endnotes

- 1 Approximate estimate of 326,554,139 women based on the global number of women aged 15-64. Prevalence rate from Lynnmarie Sardinha et al [2022] 'Global, Regional, and National Prevalence Estimates of Physical or Sexual, or Both, Intimate Partner Violence against Women in 2018', *The Lancet*, vol. 399, no. 10327, pp. 803-13, available at: [https://www.thelancet.com/article/S0140-6736\(21\)02664-7/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/article/S0140-6736(21)02664-7/fulltext).
- 2 Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies [2024] 'Justice Action Coalition', available at: <https://www.sdg16.plus/justice-action-coalition/>.
- 3 See e.g., Vesna Bojičić-Dželilović and Aida A. Hozić [2020] 'Taxing for Inequalities: Gender Budgeting in the Western Balkans', *Review of International Political Economy*, vol. 27, no. 6, pp. 1280-1304, available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09692290.2019.1702572>.
- 4 We mainly use the term intimate partner violence but use the terms intimate partner violence and domestic violence interchangeably and use the term violence against women where appropriate (e.g. spending classified as violence against women, and not further disaggregated).
- 5 See Nata Duvvury, Aoife Callan, Patrick Carney and Srinivas Raghavendra [2013] 'Women's Voice, Agency and Participation Research Series No. 3: Intimate Partner Violence: Economic Costs and Implications for Growth and Development', World Bank, available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ff696ee1-cda7-5fd3-b2e5-80c0c517d8ed/content>.
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- 7 Specifically, the population prevalence rates in the United Nations SDG database are compared against the official administrative data reported by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for the same or closest year was compared for the 34 countries for which data from both sources were available. Thanks to Milorad Kovacevic for putting together estimates, which also appear in Pathfinders report on the business case for investing in violence reduction.
- 8 Author estimate based on female adult population (over 15 years) of 12,786,500 and annual IPV prevalence rate of 29.9 per cent. See Chapter 5 of the full report for details.
- 9 Tobias Polzer, Isabella M. Nolte and Johann Seiwald [2023] 'Gender Budgeting in Public Financial Management: a Literature Review and Research Agenda', *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, vol. 89, no. 2, pp. 450-466, available at: <https://doi.org/10.1177/00208523211031796>.
- 10 Virginia Alonso-Albarran et al [2021] 'Gender Budgeting in G20 Countries', International Monetary Fund, available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2021/11/12/Gender-Budgeting-in-G20-Countries-506816>.

- 11 The national data are collated and presented in the following: United Nations [2022] 'The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2022: SDG 5 – Gender Equality', available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/extended-report/Extended-Report_Goal-5.pdf; E/2022/55, United Nations Economic and Social Council [2022] 'Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Report of the Secretary-General – Supplementary Information', available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2022/E_2022_55_Statistical_Annex_I_and_II.pdf.
- 12 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [2010] 'Handbook for Legislation on Violence against Women', pp. 2, 17-18, available at: <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/handbook/Handbook%20for%20legislation%20on%20violence%20against%20women.pdf>.
- 13 Australia case study is drawn entirely from Famin Ahmed [2023] 'Spending on Domestic Violence in Australia', Minter Ellison (forthcoming in Centre of Excellence for the Elimination of Violence against Women Vision Background Paper series).
- 14 The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare provides that: Both IPV and family violence are forms of family and domestic violence (FDV) that occur in the form of assault, threat, abuse, neglect or harassment. IPV and family violence can occur repeatedly, or as single incidents. IPV describes violence that occurs between (a) partners who live together (or have lived together previously in a married or de facto relationship); and (b) boyfriends, girlfriends or dates (both current or previous). The term family violence describes violence that occurs within a domestic or familial context. Family members can be: partners who live together (or have lived together in a married or de facto relationship); parents (including step-parents); siblings (including step-siblings); other family members (including in-laws and extended family) and kinship relationships. Family members can also be carers, foster carers and co-residents (for example in group homes or boarding residences). Family violence is the preferred term for describing violence that occurs among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (First Nations) people, noting the way that violence can occur across kinship relationships. See Australian Institute of Health and Welfare at: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/family-domestic-and-sexual-violence/types-of-violence/family-domestic-violence#what>.
- 15 Implementing Ugandan agencies reviewed were: the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGS LD), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MOJCA), Ministry of Health (MOH), Uganda Police Force (UPF), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), Judiciary, National Planning Authority of Uganda (NPA), Ministry of ICT and National Guidance (MOICT/NG), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) and Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC).
- 16 Office of the Auditor General [2022] 'A Value for Money Audit Report on the Government of Uganda's Efforts to Eliminate Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in Line with the Nationally Agreed Target Linked to SDG 5.2', p. 9, available at: https://www.oag.go.ug/storage/reports/SDS_VFM_MS_2021_22_1675661599.pdf.
- 17 Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) [2020] 'Financing Prevention and Response Interventions for VAWG and HP in Uganda: A Case Study of 17 MDAs and 19 LGs and from MFPED Annual Budget Performance Reports, 2018/2019-2021/2022', p. 21, available at: <https://www.csbag.org/download/financing-trends-for-violence-against-women-and-girls-and-harmful-practices-in-uganda/?wpdmdl=4780&refresh=65ba50ac2c0ed1706709164>.

- 18 Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA), 'GRPFM Framework: Supplementary Framework for Assessing Gender Responsive Public Financial Management', available at: <https://www.pefa.org/gender>.
- 19 UN Women, 'High-level Task Force on Financing for Gender Equality – Recommendations', available at: <https://gendercoordinationandmainstreaming.unwomen.org/building-block/high-level-task-force-financing-gender-equality-recommendations>.
- 20 See also UN Women, 'High-level Task Force on Financing for Gender Equality', available at: <https://gendercoordinationandmainstreaming.unwomen.org/building-block/high-level-task-force-financing-gender-equality>.
- 21 World Health Organization [2022] 'Violence Info: Intimate Partner Violence', available at: <https://apps.who.int/violence-info/intimate-partner-violence/#:~:text=Intimate%20partner%20violence%20refers%20to,and%20former%20spouses%20and%20partners>.

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