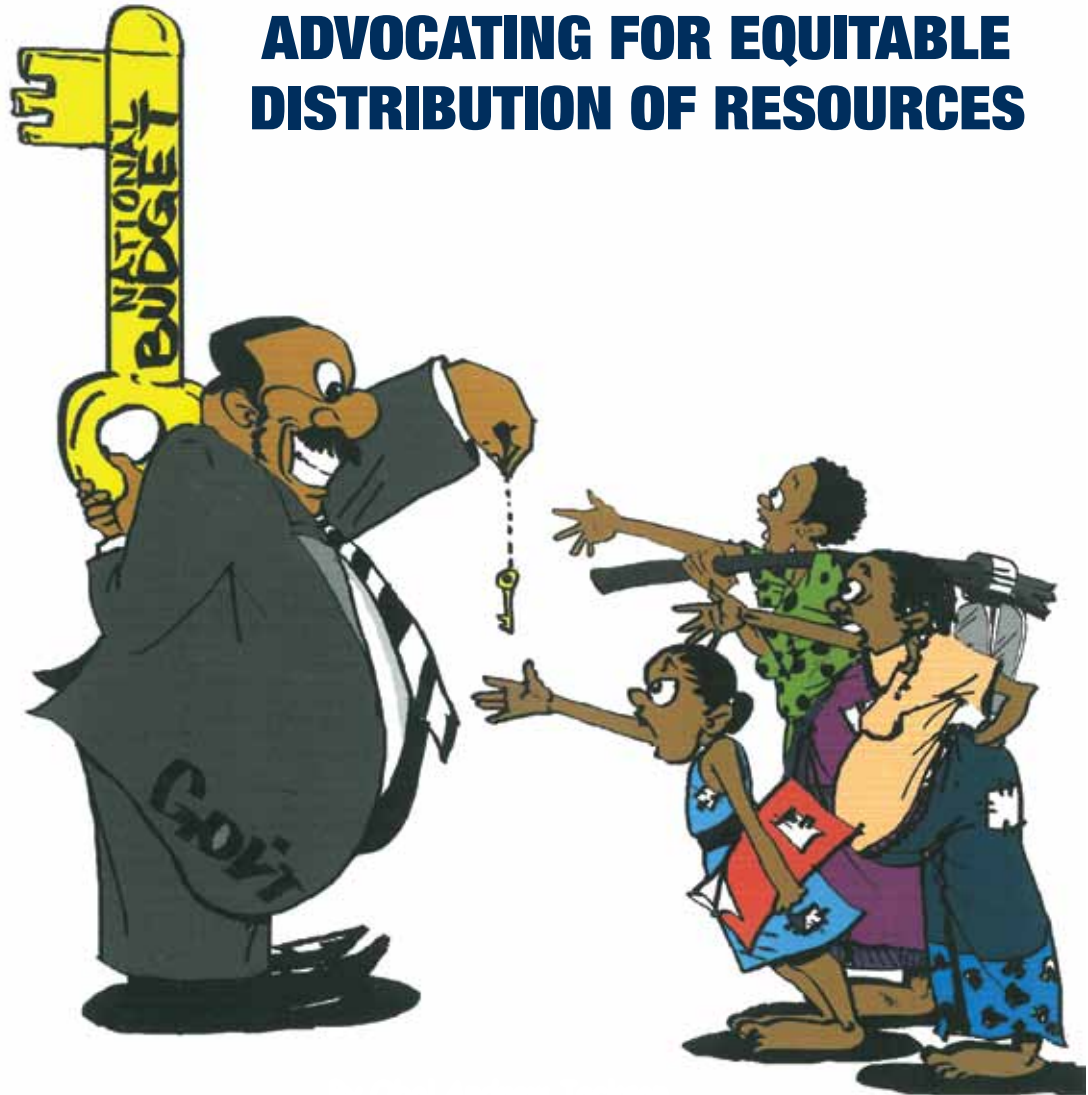


ADVOCATING FOR EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

FUND FOR GENDER EQUALITY

Advancing Women's Political Economic Empowerment

Published by:
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FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Government budgets reflect the priorities of a state and they are the largest single source of financing through which government promises are translated into policies and plans that are meant to benefit men and women equitably.

It is recognized, that Government of Uganda has over the years, implemented a number of reforms aimed at promoting gender equality including, the establishment of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Equal Opportunities Commission and instituting gender responsive policies like the affirmative action policy in politics and education. However, the country still faces a number of challenges especially in the distribution of resources, as men and women do not equitably access and benefit from economic opportunities available in this country. This is substantiated by the persistent demographics and worrying social trends within the sectors that have a direct impact on the lives of men and women. For example, the 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health survey reveals that Uganda's health indicators are generally low for all social categories and worse for women.

To ensure that allocation of public resources contributes to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) has continually advocated for gender responsive budgets in Uganda, budgets that respond to the needs of men and women equitably in order to advance her advocacy for gender budgeting and stimulate the discussion on the plight of women, FOWODE has developed this illustrative booklet which draws from local experiences of budgetary allocations in the key sectors of Health, Education, Water and their effect on the women and men of this country. FOWODE believes that the effects of budgets should be of special interest to the actors at all levels who can then be intrigued to plan better to promote gender equality in gender resource allocation.

It is our hope that this publication will be useful in advancing Uganda's advocacy for gender equity in budgets in Uganda.

Special thanks go to all the Students of Makerere University School of Fine Art who developed the illustrations in this booklet, their supervisors and the staff at FOWODE as well as our partners in UN Women, Fund for Gender Equality who provided the financial resources for publishing this booklet.



Patricia Munabi Babiiha

Executive Director

A BALANCED BUDGET PLAN



AVAILABILITY OF SUPPLIES IN HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES -

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The cartoons presented in this booklet were developed through a partnership between Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) and Students of Makerere University School Fine Art. FOWODE gratefully acknowledges the following artists that are featured:

Patrick Ssesanga, Chrosoqom Atukwase, Patricia Busingye, Derrick Egesa, Peter Gitego, Johnson Katugume, Kizito Mbuga, Michael Lubega, Bernard Muduni, Allan Muziki, Solomon Okeri, Omadi M, Daniel Omega, Derrick Segguya, Moses Ssekiranda, Joel Thonifua, John Tumuhaise, Godfrey Wasswa, Paul Wembabazi, Aidah Nakaddu , Jackson Obol.

Special appreciation goes to the following:

Patrick Sserunjogi, JohnBosco Kanuge, Paul Lubowa and Simon Banga, the supervisors at Makerere University for the guidance to the students during this project.

WATER AND SANITATION

Walking Long Distances to Water Sources

There is need for provision of safe water in rural areas and these should be placed near homes to reduce to the trouble of long distances to get water. This would improve the livelihood of women enabling them to engage in other income generating activities.

Access to Clean and Safe Water

In most societies in Uganda, women have the primary responsibility of managing household water supply, sanitation and health and because of their dependence on water; women have accumulated considerable knowledge about water resources, including location, quality and storage methods. However, efforts geared towards improving the management of the national infinite water resources and extending access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, often overlook the central role of women.

Quick Facts

Average water access in Uganda is only 63 percent and this is even lower in the rural areas.

In most rural areas, more than 67 percent of the women walk for more than 30 minutes to a clean water source, an activity which is sometimes performed more than once per day.

Source: National Development Plan, 2010



By Ssesanga Henry Patricia



When will I go to school?

Good heavens, what a distance!

?!

By Businge Patricia



By Lubega Micheal



By Mumbumu Benard

ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER



By Sekirende Moses



By Thonika Joel

EDUCATION

Women in Uganda are at an educational disadvantage compared to men. Girls have higher drop-out rates in primary education, especially at the upper levels. Despite the recent trends over years the education sector has been allocated the highest amount of resources in the national budget with over 52 per cent of the entire sector resources spent on primary education.

Quick Facts

19% of women aged 15-49 have never been to school compared to 5% of men in the same age group.

In 2006, only 42 percent of girls compared to 53 percent of boys completed primary school. Just one third of the girls who enroll in primary are still in school at the age of 18 compared to half of the boys, due to a number of factors such as early marriages and teenage pregnancy. As a result, girls constitute the largest proportion of out-of-school children which in turn affect's women's engagement in other development and economic.

INADEQUATE TOILET FACILITIES



By Tumuhaise John Baptist



By Omeja Daniel Richard



By Kizito Mbuba

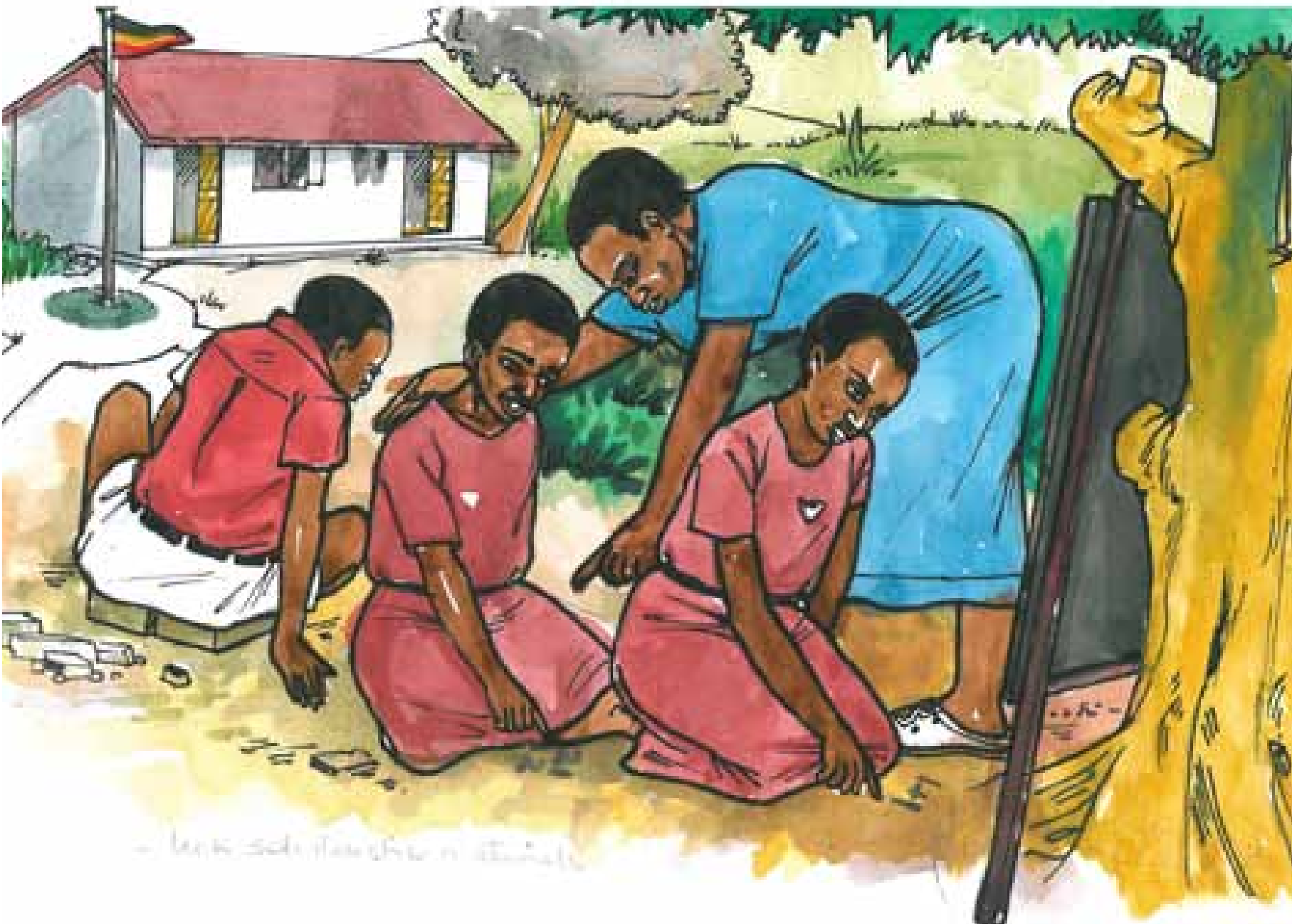
EDUCATION MATERIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE



By Gitego Peter

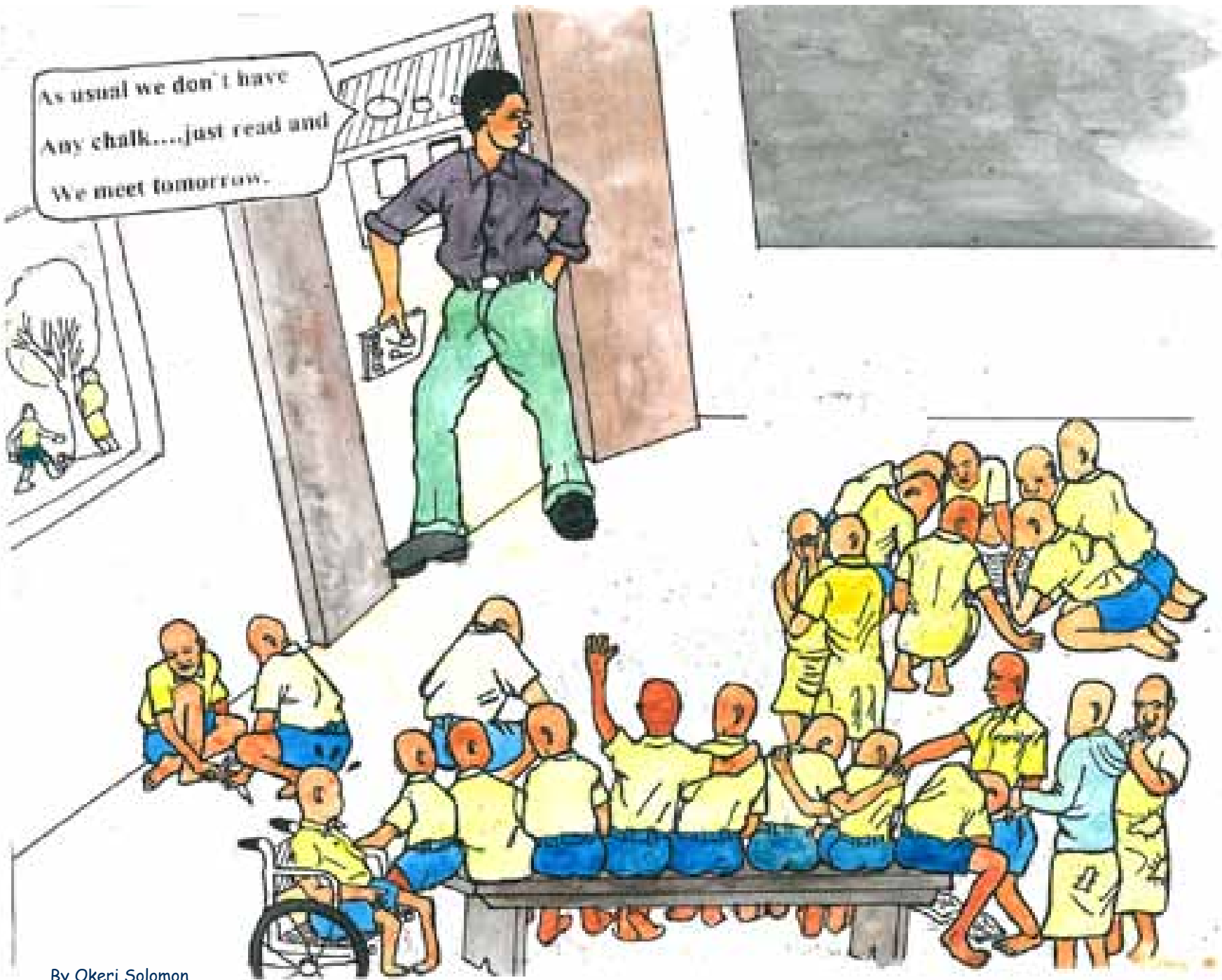


By Ssekirenda Moses



— kama soko ita chere ni ita chere

By Omadi M



By Okeri Solomon

ACCESS TO BOOKS



By Omega Daniel Richard

INADEQUATE SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



By Katugume Johnson

Its unfair and am going to
miss exams
because we don't have roads
and good transport systems



By Tumuhaise John Baptist



By Gitego Peter



By Ssesanga Henry Patrick



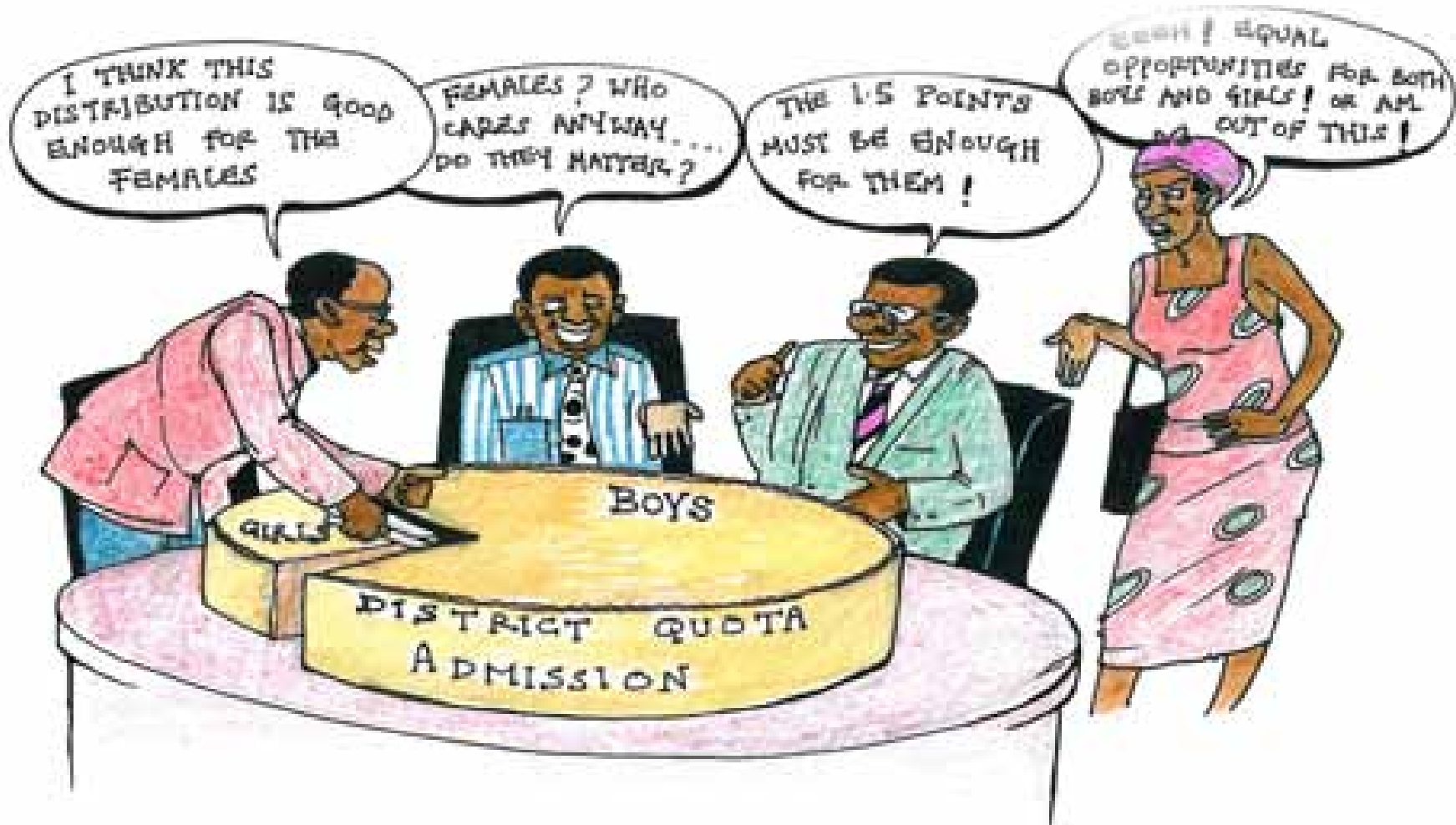
By Katugume Johnson

© 2014



By Chrosoqom Atukwase

GIRL CHILD EDUCATION CHALLENGES



By Atukwasize Chrisogon

Come on you
boys, its NORMAL

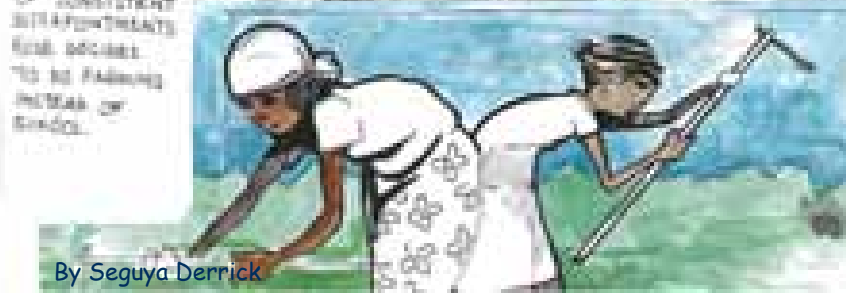
I wish they
could provide us
with emergency
Sanitary towels
at school !!



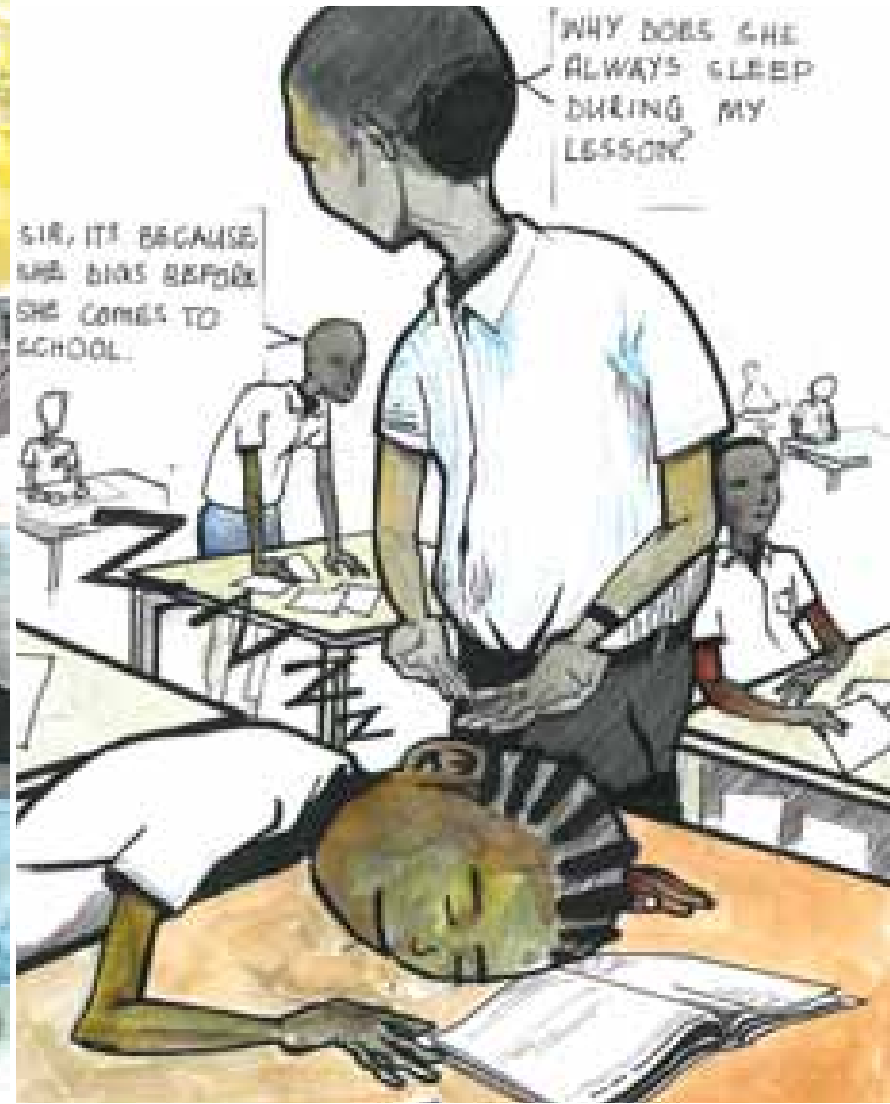
By Lubega Micheal

TO US ABOUT SEX EDUCATION
THE SITUATION
WOULD BE DIFFERENT FOR
HER...



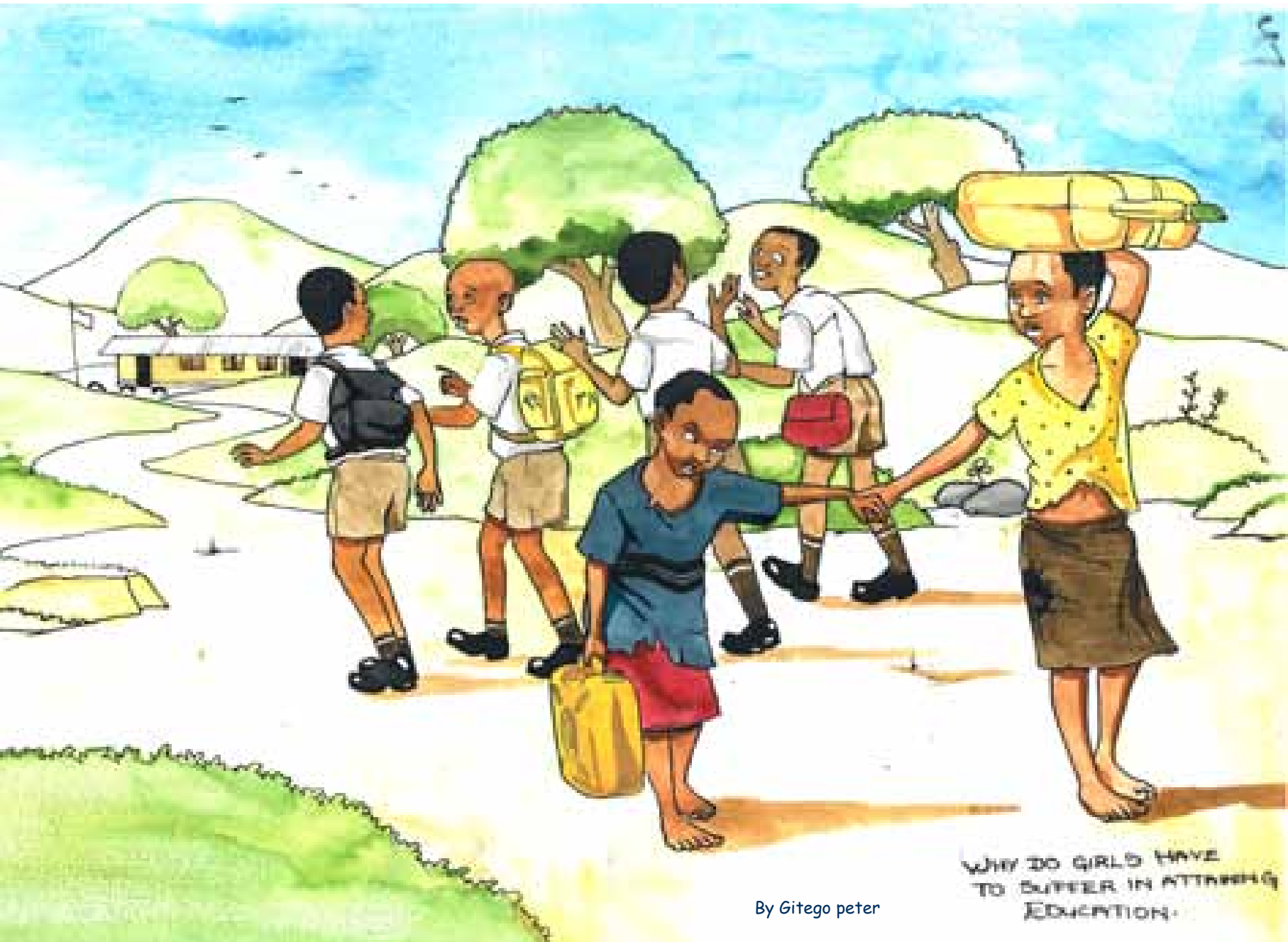


By Seguya Derrick



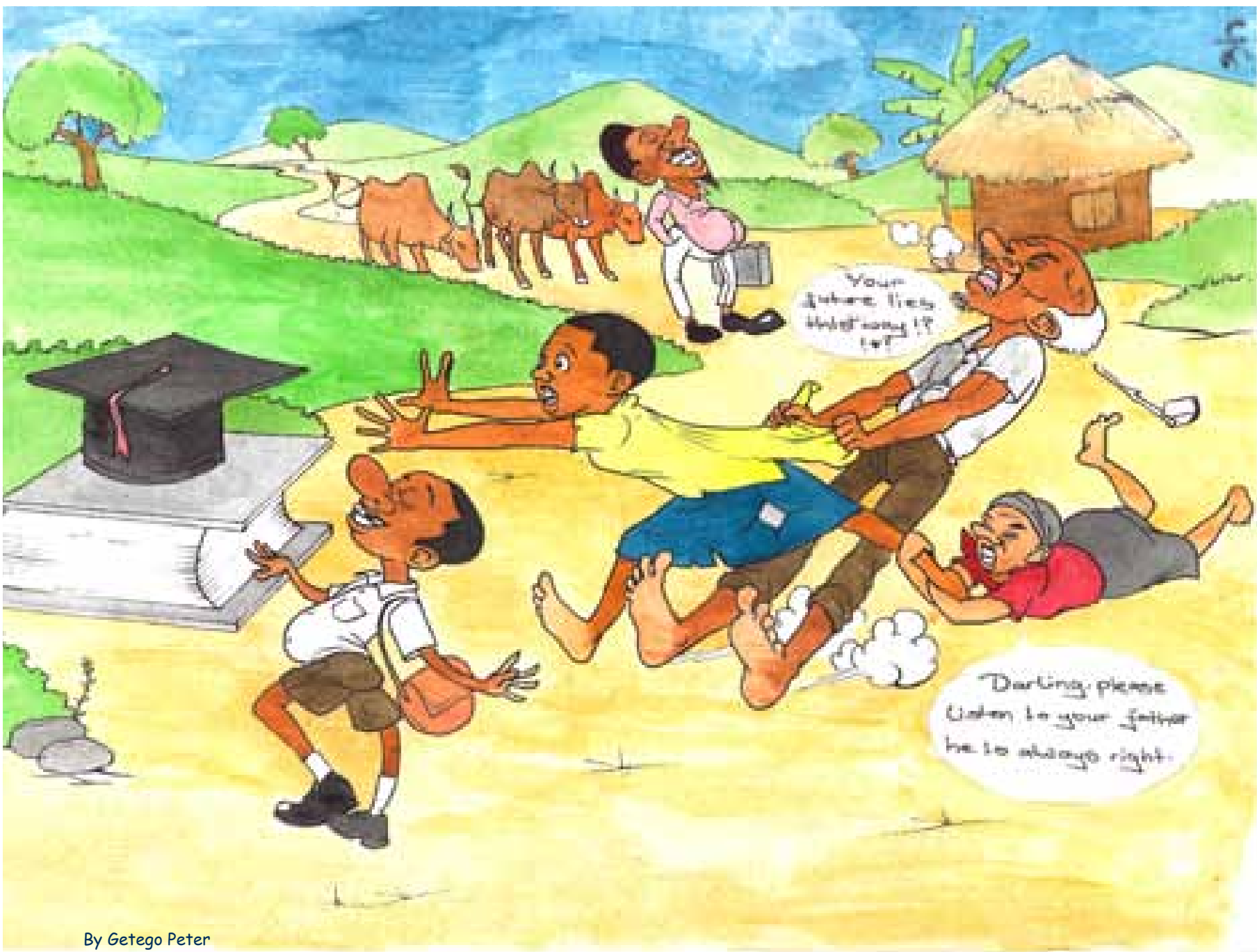
GOVERNMENT SHOULD

- Establish a gender office within the Ministry of Education And Sports to spearhead the implementation of the gender policy of this ministry and handle the gender concerns such as lack of emergency sanitary facilities, absence of senior women teachers and inadequate teachers, inadequate psycho-social support for girls.
- Finalise the special needs education policy and provide sufficient funding to special needs education.
- Reallocate more resources for educational materials and infrastructure



WHY DO GIRLS HAVE
TO SUFFER IN ATTAINING
EDUCATION.

By Gitego peter



By Getego Peter



By Wembabazi Paul

HEALTH

Despite the reforms by government, especially in Primary health care, maternal health indicators are still very worrying. Most women are too poor to afford the basic requirements of a pregnant mother, women encounter various problems in accessing a health center including financial challenges, distance facing transport challenges to go to a health center.

Quick facts

- The ratio of population per nurse/midwife ranges from five to thirteen times higher in rural Uganda.
- Only 42% of births in Uganda are assisted by skilled health professionals.
- Maternal and infant mortality rates are at 435-1000 and 76-1000 lives respectively
- The proportion of all expectant mothers who deliver in health centers has stagnated at 29%.

INADEQUATE HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL



By Lubega Micheal



By Lubega Micheal

LONG DISTANCE TO HEALTH CENTRES



By Omadi M



By Tumuhaise John Baptist

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE



By Omadi M



By Omadi M

I wish our
community had an
ambulance



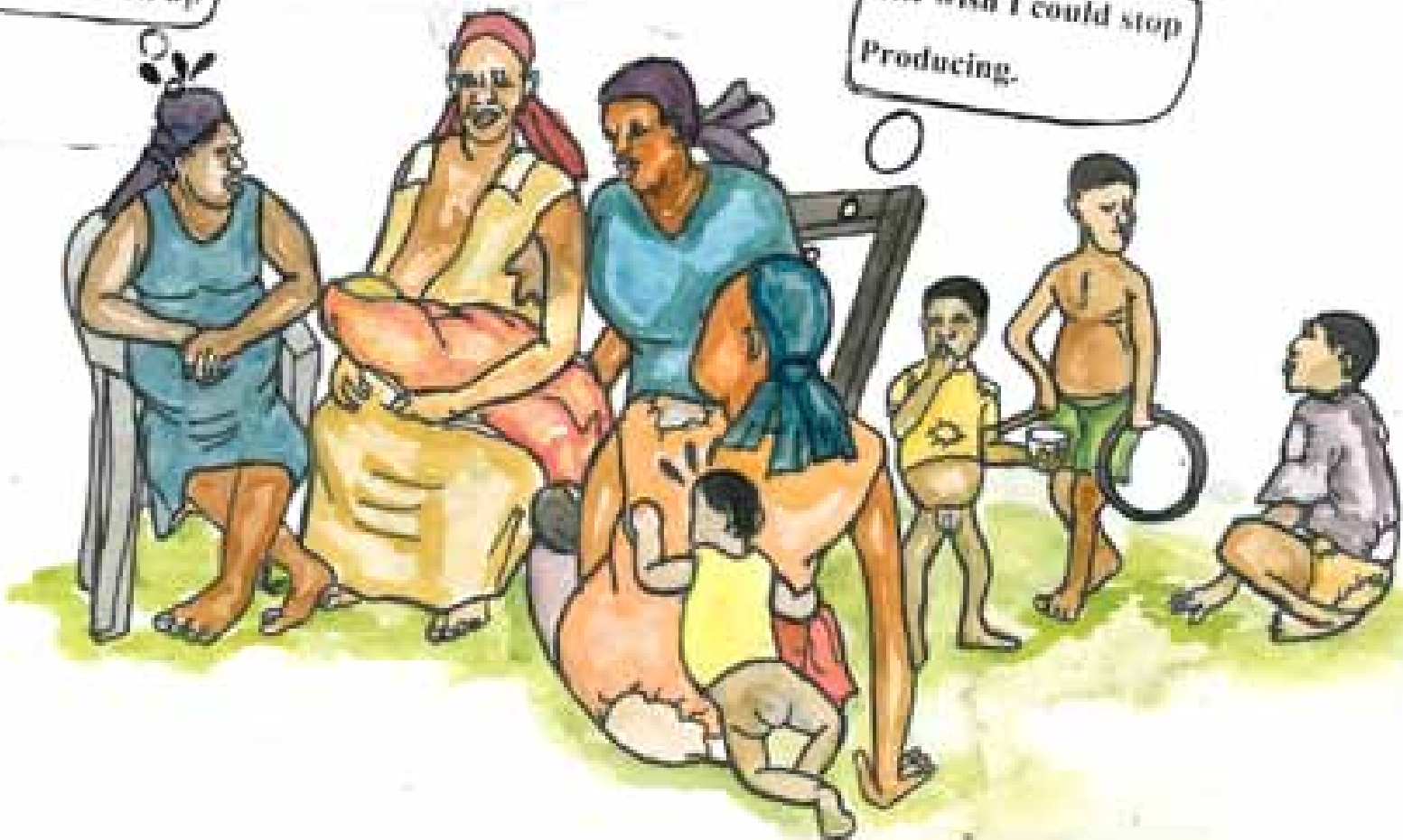
By Ssesanga Henry Patrick



By Lubega Micheal

I've never gone for Antenatal check up

....I wish I could stop Producing.

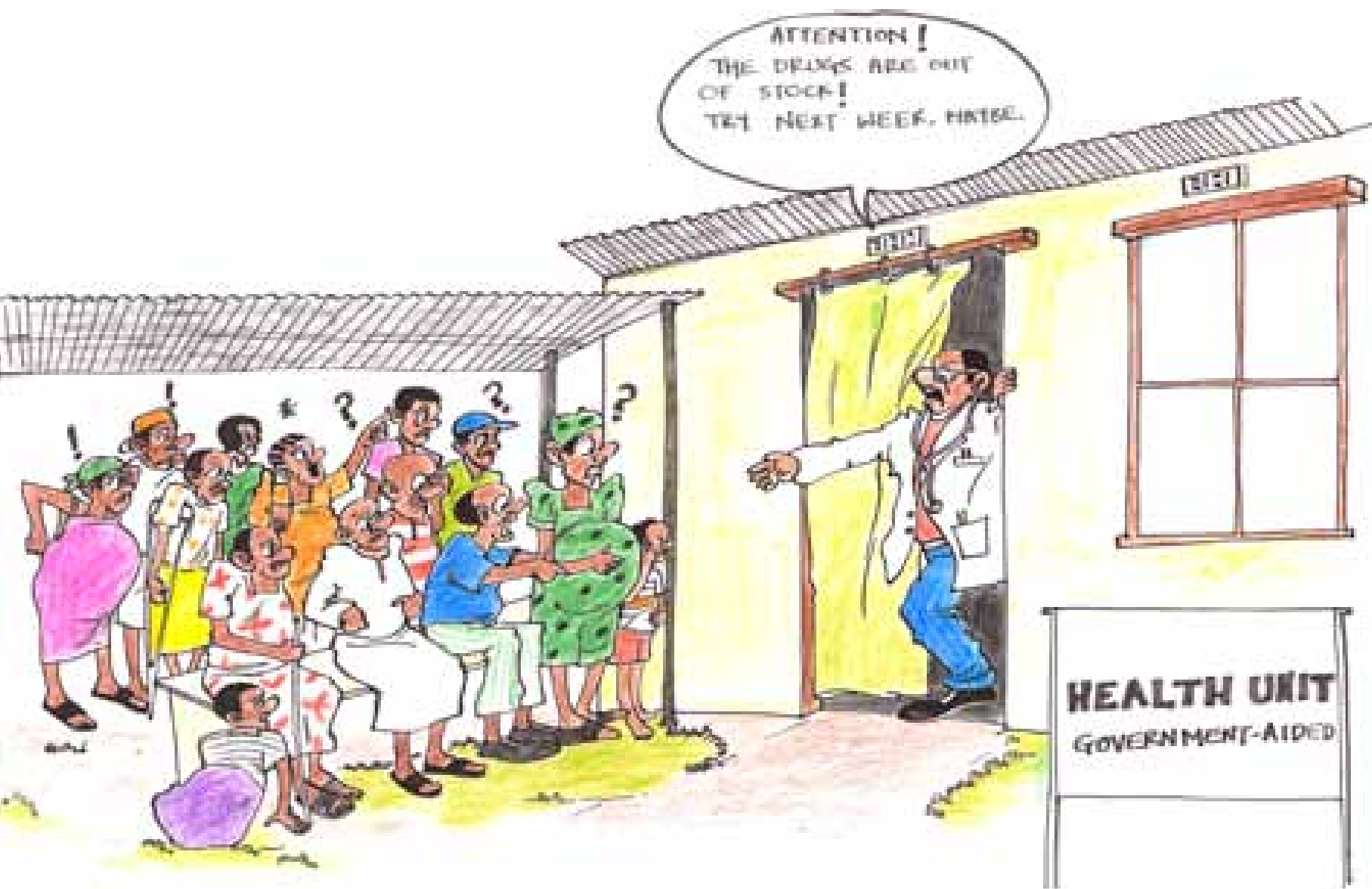


By Okeri Solomon

DRUG STOCK OUT



By Wasswa Gogfrey



By Atukwise Chrisogon

GOVERNMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH THE MATERNAL HEALTH FUND TO:

- Increase funding for family planning .
- Recruit and train medical health workers to deliver adequate health care services.
- Increase health facilities especially at parish levels with well equipped maternity health care facilities in every parish so that pregnant women do not walk long distances to access health care.
- Make procurement of mama kits compulsory for all districts.

Government should improve the absorption capacity of the Ministry of Health. By December 2009 of 53.4%, UGX 234.19 billion had been realised to the ministry of health only 176.21 of the budget has been spent.



By Omadi M

WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY

Both women and men play critical roles in agriculture throughout the world, producing, processing and providing food that is consumed domestically and internationally.

Government should increase funding to the agriculture sector and dedicate 30% to support women farmers to increase their access to

- Financial services
- Appropriate technologies
- Market and information

Quick facts

Women produce 80% of the food and provide about 70% of the total agricultural labour in Uganda.

Majority of women do not have access and control over land and only 20 per cent of registered land is owned by women (NDP, 2010).

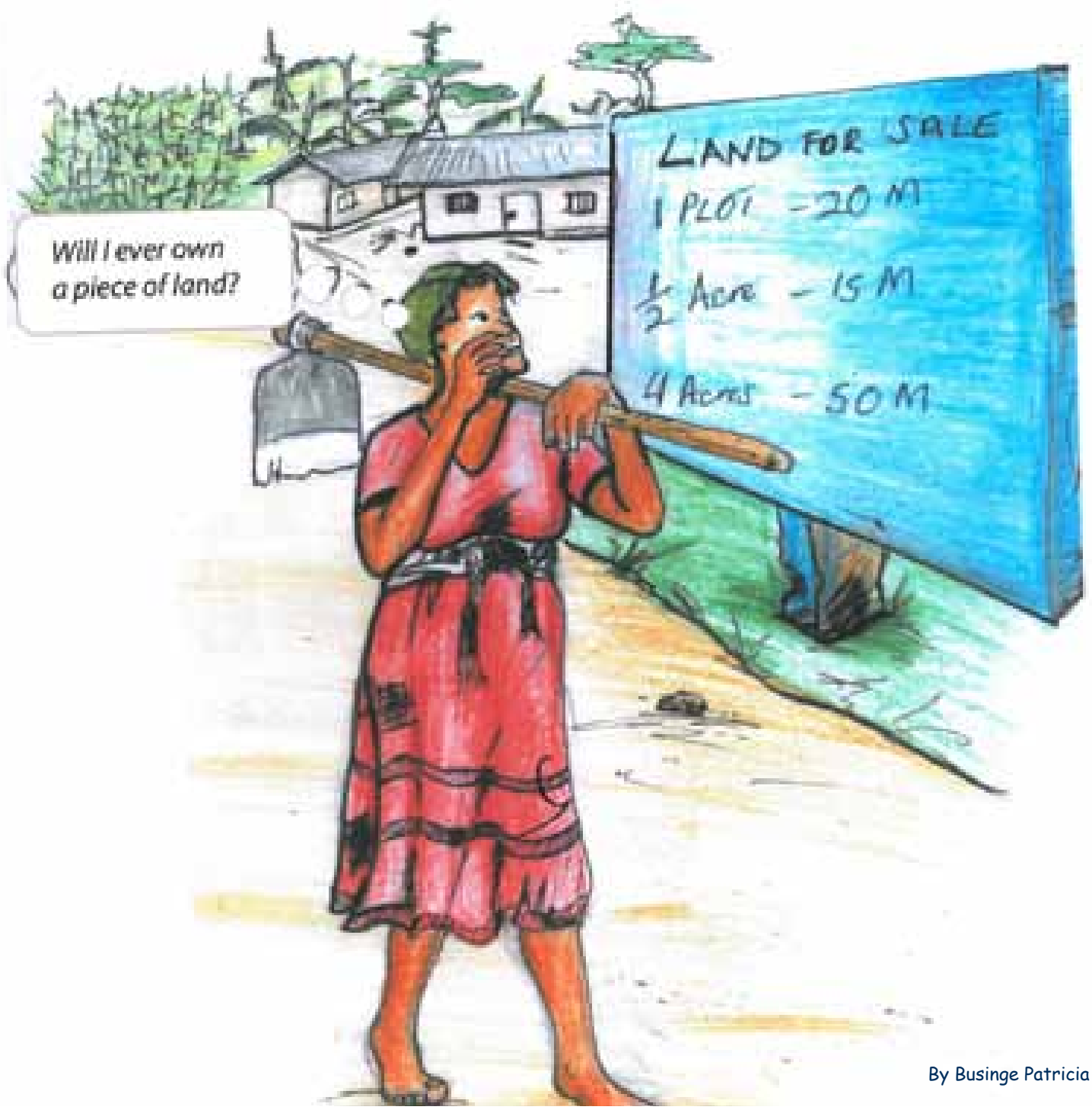


By Obol Andrew Jackson

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

Women find it difficult to access land due to the high costs especially when buying land. This in away limits their productivity in agriculture.

Both women and men play critical roles in agriculture throughout the world, producing, processing and providing food that is consumed domestically and internationally. Like in many African countries, the male population in rural areas is falling rapidly, while the female population remains stable. Approximately of households (26.9%) are female headed while 73.1% are male headed. The majority of household held in Uganda, irrespective of sex, fall in the 26-49 age bracket, although those in the 50 plus age bracket are on an increasing trend. a higher proportion of female-headed households (39%) lack formal education compared to only 10% of male headed households (UBOS, 2006)



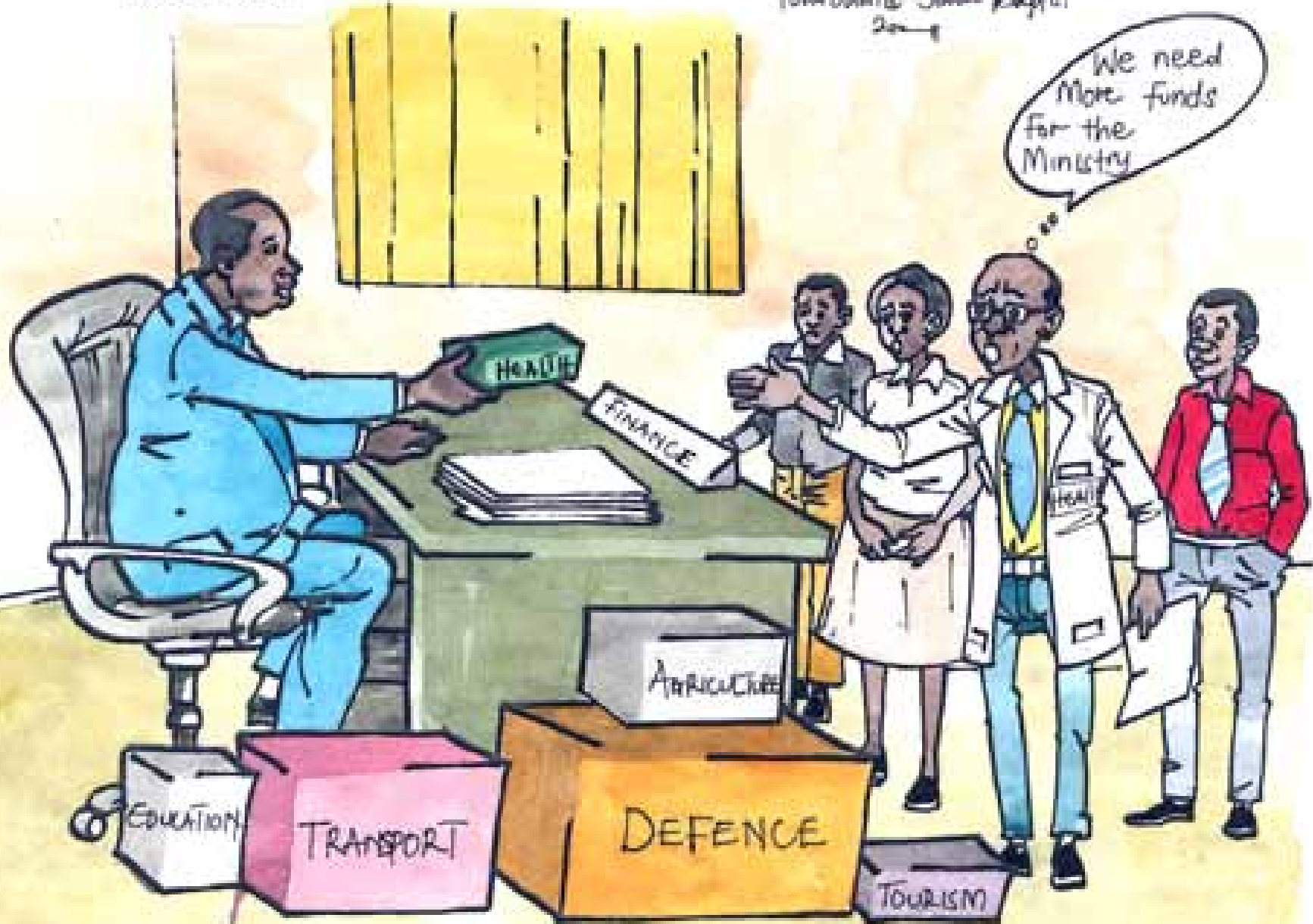
Will I ever own a piece of land?

LAND FOR SALE
1 PLOT - 20 M
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre - 15 M
4 Acres - 50 M

By Businge Patricia

health sector

Tom Whittaker John Rappert
2004



CONCLUSION

Accounting to women must be a standard against which public decisions are made. To many Ugandan women, access to services, poverty, discrimination and violence are the daily struggles of life. For women, the availability of public services is proof of the effectiveness of accountability systems. If services fail, women's well-being can be seriously at risk. Whereas the government has developed comprehensive plans and programs to deliver services such as health, education, water and justice, when it comes to budgeting there is always a deviation from what is planned and what is actually delivered. This calls for government commitments and promises to be turned into actions and reality. So what should be done? we need to call for action.

Vision:

A just and fair society where women and men equally participate in and benefit from decision making processes.

Mission:

To promote gender equality in all areas of decision making through advocacy, training, research and publications



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