



KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN ON PEACE, SECURITY AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION [2021-2025]

JANUARY, 2021

Supported by:



Norwegian Embassy
Kampala



Map of Kasese District



Tourist Map of KASESE & environs

Foreword

Kasese District Local Government is proud to present this five-year Local Action Plan (LAP), 2020/2021-2024-2025 on the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325. The development of the LAP has undergone several stages, from capacity building workshops, reviews by COACT and the district team, validation workshop and presentation to District Council for approval. This is a milestone in the sustenance of effort to prevent conflict and Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Kasese district.

The LAP is aligned to the District Development Plan and the National Development Plan and addresses current and emerging conflict issues including climate change and environment disasters, land disputes, ethnic and cultural issues, women's participation in peacebuilding processes and GBV.

GBV and conflict are not new phenomena to the people of Kasese District and Uganda as a whole. Kasese has had and witnessed violent conflicts over the years but GBV is unique and needs immediate preventive measures since it touches the function of the family thus our everyday livelihoods.

Therefore, the LAP was developed at a time when Kasese district is considering community action as an alternative measure of dispute resolution thus the need to manage and prevent conflicts at community and family levels. We shall ensure a conflict sensitive environment and social cohesion as we promote a peaceful co-existence amongst the people of Kasese district.

We are grateful to the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Norwegian Embassy, UN Women, Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT) and Rwenzori Consortium for Civic Competence (RWECO) who supported us financially and technically through the entire LAP development process. We appreciate the District Local Action Plan Taskforce that worked tirelessly to make this plan a reality.

As a district, we continue to pledge our commitment to promote peace and security in Kasese for sustainable development.

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FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY
SIBENDIRE BIGOGO GOEFREY
DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON

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Kasese District Local Action Plan on Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution would not have been possible without the meaningful participation of the following.

The able leadership of the district taskforce who include: Mr. Singoma Joseph - Senior Planner, Asimwe Queengonda- Senior Community Development Officer, Alice Bwambale,-the Town clerk, Asimwe Zainab- Senior Assistant Secretary, Kule Abubeker- Sub County Chief Maliba, Kabugho Sharon - District Communications Officer, Kahunde Erina - Coordinator RWECO, Mbayahi Gad and Rev. Alice Nabirye who endured long hours in ensuring that the development of this 5 Year Local Action Plan is finalised. I acknowledge the financial and technical support from UN Women, Norwegian Embassy and Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT) that enabled the preparation of this Local Action Plan.

In a special way, I acknowledge the substantial and generous contributions of many stakeholders that included Civil Society Organisations represented by Rwenzori Consortium for Civic Competence (RWECO), Faith Based Organization (FBOs) and the Cultural Institution (OBR) represented by the Rt. Hon Prime Minister.

We are also grateful to the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development for the commitment to the implementation of Women, Peace and Security agenda and for coordinating all the efforts aimed to realise the human rights of women and other vulnerable groups. We thank you.

It is really impracticable to thank everybody by name, but we are grateful to all of you in your capacities for the support we received towards this end.

The implementation of this Local Action Plan will enable the district, bring new innovation and community actions to eliminate conflicts, advance women's rights and bring Gender Based Violence to an end.

MASEREKA AMIS ASUMAN
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

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List Of Acronyms

ADF	Allied Democratic Force
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
EAC	East African Community
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FOWODE	Forum for Women in Development
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immune Virus
KDLG	Kasese District Local Government
LC	Local Council
LLGs	Lower Local Governments
NALU	National Army for the Liberation of Uganda
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
LAP	National Action Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
NP	National Park
NAP	National Action Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
OBR	Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu
PLWH	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PRA	People's Redemption Army
PRDP	The national Peace, Recovery Development Plan
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
QENP	Queen Elizabeth National Park
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SAS	Senior Assistant Secretary
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender based violence
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEP	Uganda Women's Empowerment Program

Chapter One: Introduction And Background

1.1: Introduction

Uganda has suffered intermittent violent conflicts during and after the colonial, period (1962). These conflicts have affected different sectors of society including gender relations at personal, family and community personal levels. The conflicts in Uganda manifest in many forms including Gender Based Violence (physical, sexual, economic, psychological violence in the home and community, sexual abuse of children, marital rape, and traditional harmful practices), land conflicts, natural calamities, and ethnic rivalries among others. Women and girls, People with Disabilities (PWDs), and children are the most affected given their already vulnerable position.

1.2: Conflict in Uganda

Since the time of independence (1962), different parts of Uganda have experienced violent conflicts. Over the years, these violent conflicts have shown to be a result of unemployment, unequal distribution of national resources (land, mineral exploitation), diverse forms of livelihoods such as pastoralism vs agriculture, ethnicity, exclusion, or limited participation in nation building by women and girls, the youth, the elderly, and PWDs.

Uganda has faced violent civil and armed conflicts. The Rwenzori Region has lived through two armed rebellions including National Army for the Liberation of Uganda that was formed in 1988 and the Allied Democratic Front,

which launched its first attack in 1996. In Northern region Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) (1986-2006, cattle rustling affecting Teso and Karamoja regions and the West Nile Bank Front that affected West Nile. . These armed conflicts have caused long lasting effects especially on women and girls . Women have borne the brunt of much of these conflicts and violence being subjected to abductions, gang rape and sexual slavery. Armed conflicts have led to loss of life, destruction of the economy, loss of livelihoods, increased poverty, and helplessness. Access to resources and education for girls becomes a forgotten social service. The Social-economic factors and harmful traditional practices accompanied by the weak position of women creates an ideal environment for increased cases of gender-based violence (GBV).

The Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development has demonstrated commitment to implement the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda through the development and implementation of the First National Action Plan (NAP1), 2008–2010 and Second National Action Plan (NAPII), 2011–2015 and NAPIII 2021-2025 Kasese District Local Government as mandated by the Local Government Act 1993, commits to implement the Women Peace and Security agenda through this Local Action Plan (LAP) on peace, security and conflict resolution. The LAP will go a long way to promote peace and security and prevent GBV.

Chapter Two: Contextual Analysis

2.1: Introduction

The Rwenzori region is located in Western Uganda and is comprised of 9 districts (Kasese, Kabarole, Bunyangabu, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, and Kitagwenda) and the newly created Fort Portal Tourism City. Rwenzori region is a host to many communities with diverse cultural practices and agriculture as the most predominant source of livelihoods. Cultural institutions (Tooro Kingdom, Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu and Obudhingya Bwa Bwamba) play a vital role in social relations and interactions between the communities. In addition, religious institutions have made tremendous contributions towards social, religious and community development in the region.

2.2: The situation of Kasese district.

Kasese district was carved out of Tooro district in 1974 after a protracted civil strife of the Bakonzo and Bamba who demanded for autonomy from the Tooro Kingdom after experiencing continued unequal distribution of resources especially land, schools, roads, health facilities and participation in Governance. Kasese district is a host to 7 government institutions (Mt. Rwenzori National Park, Queen Elizabeth National Park, Mubuku Irrigation Scheme, Mubuku Farm Prison, Ibuga Government Prison, and several water bodies including Lake Edward, Lake George, and Kazinga Channel) that take up 70% of the land cover in the district. With the increasing population standing at 694,992 people, land as a resource

has become scarce thus increasing the conflicts. Limited ownership and access to land by women exacerbates their weak position in society and is a recipe for Gender Based Violence.

2.3: The Governance Question

Governance is crucial in the management and leadership of people and the resources used in provision of social services at local and national level. The Local Government Act of 1997 revised December 2007 was enacted to implement the decentralization policy as enshrined in the 1995 constitution of Uganda. Every five years, elections are held in accordance with the law (Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Government Elections Act). Citizens (men and women) are free to express their political inclination and stand as political candidates either on a political party ticket or as independents as long as they meet the standards as set by law and the Independent Electoral Commission from time to time. Kasese district has experienced violence before, during and after elections as observed in the 1980, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 elections. Women and children are the most affected by election related violence which also happens to be a pre-cursor for GBV (family breakdown in case husband and wife support different candidates, loss of lives as was in 1980s and 2016).

The Governance question has led to different ethnic communities in Kasese district demanding separate districts

as they regard their representation at Parliament, District, and even sub-county as minimal. This has caused tensions in the district as it is not clear how the district will be split. One section believes that a united Kasese is good for service delivery, while another group says that by splitting the district, services will be brought nearer to the people as well as increasing the representation of women and other ethnic minorities. A gender analysis of the district executive (April 2011) indicated that only 1 female was on the district executive, no female head of department, no female directly elected councilor, no female sub-county chairperson, 02 female sub-county chiefs out of 19 positions, 01 female town clerk out of 4 positions, 46 female primary school head teachers out of 258 (Kasese district DDPII, page 58, 2015/16-2019/20). This raises a governance question.

for women's participation in decision making processes. Thus, the need to localize the Women, Peace and Security agenda to promote women's participation in decision making processes at all levels and provide avenues to prevent and mitigate all forms of conflicts and violence. Already with increased awareness as a result of the localisation process.

2.4 Civil and armed conflicts

For many years, Kasese district has experienced civil and armed conflicts that have resulted into loss of lives and property. Most recently was the attack

on the OBR palace (2016) and the attack on government installations in 2014 where scores of lives were lost. The ADF attack of 1996 on Kasese and the neighbouring districts still brings fresh memories as children were abducted and maimed and schools were burnt. Other violent armed conflicts were the NALU insurrection in 1986/89 that led to the displacement of people from the mountains and in which lives, and property were lost. The effects of these armed conflicts have had a lasting mark on the communities, and the most affected are women and girls who are used as instruments of war (rape, forced pregnancies, unwanted children, early marriages, school drop-out and HIV/AIDS infection).

2.5: Land use

Land as a resource is a precious commodity because it is the main source of livelihoods. The increasing human population (800,000 people, projected population of Kasese district) competing for only 35.8% (DDPII 2015/16-/2019/20) and the competing livelihood strategies (crop production, grazing, brick making, timber harvesting and charcoal burning), without any corresponding effort to improve productivity and sustainable utilization calls for more and more land yet the District land area does not expand. This has led to increasing conflicts over land resources and over-exploitation. Land ownership is entrenched in patriarchy. Women have only access to land. This must be challenged to enable women

have access to economic services. National wide, only 1/3 of the registered land is owned by women. For women to fully participate in decision making, they need economic empowerment and land is the most important asset in the chain of production. Thus, denying women land ownership makes them vulnerable and unable to compete with men in the chain of production.

2.6: The Cultural Institution

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda provides for the establishment of cultural institutions in any part of Uganda. The Institution of Cultural and Traditional Leaders Act (2011) was enacted by Parliament to pave way for the establishment of cultural institutions. In 2009, Government of Uganda recognized the Obusinga bwa Rwenzururu(OBR) . This institution is vital in promoting the cultural practices of the Bakonzo. Kasese district is multi-ethnic and in addition to the majority Bakonzo, the district is home to Basongola, Banyabindi, and Bakingwe under the cultural trusts now demand for recognition as cultural institutions. This has caused tensions between the Bakonzo and the other ethnic communities. For decades, the different ethnicities had lived in harmony,

sharing land, water sources and social amenities but since the establishment of the OBR, tensions have risen. Women and girls, the elderly, PWDs and PLWH are the most affected when clashes erupt between the different groups.

2.7: Other conflicts

- Crop farmers and pastoralists fight over access to water from the Kanyampara channel,
- Communities neighbouring the protected national parks are in conflict with animals (animals eat stray and crops, communities kill animals for meat)
- Alcohol and substance abuse
- Traditional / cultural practices versus religious beliefs - early marriages, wife inheritance,
- Natural disasters – When rivers have burst their banks in 2013 and 2020 many people were displaced, loss of livelihoods, destruction of property, and disruption of service delivery. The flash floods washed away bridges, houses, crop fields and water sources, pulled down electricity poles, washed away roads, household property and caused death of human lives and animals which have contributed to increasing levels of poverty with women being most affected than men.

Chapter Three: Legal And Policy Framework For Women, Peace And Security.

Uganda has several national gender responsive laws and policies in place and is party to regional and international policy and normative frameworks that recognize that all human beings have their Human Rights guaranteed, and that vulnerable groups are protected from all forms of discrimination and violence. Some of these instruments are:

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. Resolution 1325 urges all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all UN peace and security efforts. It also calls on all parties to conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from GBV, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, in situations of armed conflict. Resolution 1325 has four pillars:

- Participation: Calls for increased participation of women at all levels of decision-making, including in National, Regional, and International Institutions.
- Protection: Calls specifically for the protection of women and girls from Sexual and Gender Based Violence, including in emergency and humanitarian situations, such as in refugee camps.
- Prevention: Calls for improving intervention strategies in the prevention of violence against women.
- Relief and recovery: Call for relief

and recovery measures to address international crises through a gendered lens.

Since the 2008, there have been subsequent resolutions that support implementation of UNSCR 1325, as outlined below:

Resolution 1820 (2008) recognizes that conflict-related sexual violence is a tactic of warfare and calls for the training of troops on preventing and responding to sexual violence, deployment of more women to peace operations, and enforcement of zero-tolerance policies for peacekeepers with regards to acts of sexual exploitation or abuse.

Resolution 1888 (2009) strengthens the implementation of Resolution 1820 by calling for leadership to address conflict-related sexual violence, deployment of teams (military and gender experts) to critical conflict areas, and improved monitoring and reporting on conflict trends and perpetrators.

Resolution 1889 (2009) addresses obstacles to women's participation in peace processes and calls for development of global indicators to track the implementation of Resolution 1325, and improvement of international and national responses to the needs of women in conflict and post-conflict settings.

Resolution 1960 (2010) calls for an end to sexual violence in armed conflict, particularly against women and girls, and provides measures aimed at ending impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence, including through sanctions, and reporting measures.

Resolution 2106 (2013) provides operational guidance on addressing sexual violence and calls for the further deployment of Women Protection Advisers.

Resolution 2122 (2013) calls on all

parties to facilitate peace talks with equal and full participation of women in decision-making; aims to increase women's participation in peace making by increasing resources for women in conflict zones; and acknowledges the critical contributions of women's civil society organizations.

Resolution 2242 (2015) reaffirms commitment to resolution 1325 on its 15th anniversary. It highlights the role of women in countering violent extremism and addresses the differential impact of terrorism on the human rights of women and girls.

Resolution 2493 (2019) urges Member States to recommit to the women, peace, and security agenda, including by creating safe environments for women leaders, women peacebuilders, human rights defenders, and political actors. It asks States to facilitate the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women; address threats, harassment, and violence; and remain committed to increasing the number of uniformed and civilian women in peacekeeping operations.

Resolutions on Youth Peace and Security Resolution 2250 (2015) was the first Security Council resolution on youth, peace, and security, highlighting the positive role youth and youth led

organisations plan in sustaining peace.

Resolution 2419 (2018) is the second resolution by the United Nations Security Council on youth, peace and security and was unanimously adopted. It recognizes the positive role young people can play in negotiating and implementing peace agreements and conflict prevention. The resolution urges stakeholders to take young people's views into account and facilitate their equal and full participation in peace- and decision-making processes at all levels CEDAW General Recommendation no. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict situations

- Gives authoritative guidance to member states to ensure women's human rights are protected before, during and after conflict.
- It also addresses crucial issues facing women in these settings, including violence and challenges in access to justice and education, employment opportunities and health services.
- It gives guidance on States parties' obligation of due diligence in respect of crimes against women by non-State actors.

Other International WPS Frameworks

- i. The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979
- ii. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- iii. The Commonwealth Priorities for Gender and Women's Empowerment
- iv. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- v. The International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),
- vi. The Convention on the Rights of Children,
- vii. International Covenant on economic and social cultural rights,
- viii. International refugee law,
- ix. International Conference on Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and All forms of Discrimination (2006),
- x. The Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda, specifically Goal 5 and 16.
- ix. Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (2006),
- x. The Goma Declaration on Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region (2008),
- xi. The Continental Results Framework for the monitoring and reporting on WPS agenda in Africa. (2018),
- xii. The Kampala Declaration on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (2011).

National Laws and Policies on Women, Peace and Security in Uganda

Uganda has domesticated the global gender normative frameworks and standards and is committed to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goal 5 (Gender equality), Goal 16 (peaceful, just, and inclusive society) and the Uganda Gender Policy (UGP, 2007). Uganda is also cognizant of the importance of women and prioritized their protection in several other national laws and policies with provisions that protect women .

Regional Frameworks for WPS

- i. The African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality,
- ii. The African Charter on Human and People's Rights,
- iii. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa, 2003,
- iv. The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR),
- v. The Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children, 2006.
- vi. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD),
- vii. International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region of 2006,
- viii. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child,
- The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995; Chapter 3:20 (1) guarantees fundamental and other human rights freedoms, Chapter 4 section 21 (2) prohibits discrimination against any person on grounds of sex, race, religion, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability and Chapter 4 Section33 on the rights of women specifies: full and equal dignity with men enhancing the welfare of women, protection of women and their rights taking into account their unique status and maternal functions equal treatment with men including equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. The right to affirmative action to redress

the imbalances created by history, tradition or custom.

The Land Act (amended 2010) provides for a joint ownership of the matrimonial home and property, prohibits either the husband or wife from selling of matrimonial property without the consent of the other and the children.

The Equal Opportunities Commission Act 2007 articulates the composition and mandate of Equal Opportunities Commission to give effect to the States constitutional mandate to eliminate all forms of discrimination in access to social services, employment opportunities and governance structures, and redressing imbalances which exist.

The Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its regulations 2011 provides for protection and relief of victims of domestic violence; remedies for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence; remedies for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence; provides for procedures and guidelines to be followed by court in relation to protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence; provides for the jurisdiction of court including the issuance of protection orders and provide for enforcement of orders made by the court; Provides for protection and relief

of victims of domestic violence and establishes the nature of punishment for perpetrators; to provides for empowering the family and children's court to handle cases of domestic violence and for related matters.

The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009 prohibits the relocation of human persons for purposes of slavery or other forceful activity.

The Penal Code Act (Cap 120) has various provisions to address issues of criminal and civil nature including sexual offences and assault.

The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010 and its Regulations 2013 outlaws the practice of Female Genital Mutilation and provides for punishment of the perpetrators of FGM.

The Public Finance Management Act (2015) makes it mandatory for all Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to allocate resources for the delivery of gender and equity. The MGLSD in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) and the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) monitors the compliance to this provision.

Policies and strategies on WPS

Provision for affirmative action for women in politics guarantees one woman member of Parliament for each district and 30% representation of women on all levels of local government councils

Affirmative Action in Education guarantees an extra 1.5 points for female students entering public university as a measure of eliminating the historical and cultural imbalances in access higher education.

The Uganda Gender Policy 2007 provides the framework and guidelines for mainstreaming gender in the public sector.

The National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda 2016 provides a framework to guide actions of different stakeholders in prevention and response and management of GBV in the Country with a view of eliminating violence from the society.

Universal Primary Education (UPE) makes it mandatory for all school going age children, both boys and girls. This has not only helped increase school enrolment but has guaranteed access to education for girls from poor families.

Universal Secondary Education (USE) provides for secondary education of all children that qualify for secondary education. Under this policy government gives grants to support all children in one secondary school per sub county.

The Third National Development Plan 2020/21-2024/25 provides strengthening Uganda's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth, recognizes the primacy of state and non-state actors' interaction; the importance of citizens' involvement in influencing how peace-building and conflict transformation priorities are structured and delivered; and the need to support citizens' capacity to benefit from the gains of peace, security and improved socio-economic opportunities. The Second NDP 2015/16-2019/20 calls for special attention to the problems of the marginalized groups especially women and children.

The Transitional Justice Policy 2019 provides the overarching framework for addressing justice, accountability and reconciliation needs in post-conflict situations. It is also designed to provide holistic interventions to achieve lasting peace and proposes various justice mechanisms for victims and survivors of war as well as societies.

The Refugee Policy (2006) embodied in the 2006 Refugees Act and 2010 Refugees Regulations, the policy has many impressive aspects; it opened Uganda's doors to all asylum seekers irrespective of their nationality or ethnic affiliation; granted refugee's relative freedom of movement and the right to seek employment and provided prima facie asylum for refugees of certain nationalities including allocating land to each refugee family for their exclusive (agricultural) use.

4.0 Chapter Three: Kasese District Local Action Plan

Overall Goal

Significantly reduce conflicts, disasters, and the prevalence of GBV by 2025

4.1. Objectives of the Local Action Plan

1. To reduce GBV prevalence levels by 30% by June 2025 in Kasese District.
2. To increase the capacity of district leaders and communities to prevent and mitigate natural and man-made disasters.
3. To increase the level of stakeholder participation in preventing and resolving all forms of conflicts.

4.2. Stakeholder analysis

Civil Society: These are individuals, NGOs and CBOs working to improve the status of women and girls at different levels. Members of civil society like women groups will play a vital role in mobilizing women, girls, and PWDs in groups so as to participate in the implementation of LAP. Their decisions at different levels will be captured and incorporated into the implementation plan. The Civil society will also be supporting the fundraising function.

Kasese District Local Government Council: This is the policy making body in the district and will be responsible for giving policy direction, budget allocation and play a monitoring role through the different council committees.

Religious institutions: These play an important role in building social

relations, provide spiritual healing and infrastructure development. The religious institutions also provide shelter for women who are abused. The religious institutions have a big following where cases of GBV are reported. Working with religious institutions at different levels will help bridge the gender parity.

Cultural Institutions: Kasese has four ethnic groups with Bakonzo being the majority population. The minority ethnic groups are Basongola, Banyabindi and Bakingwe. The Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu Cultural institution promotes cultural and traditional values and development of the Bakonzo. The other ethnic groups have own cultural leaders as well. Gender based violence and violence against children can be prevented if the cultural leaders come out to denounce the negative cultural practices that violate the rights of women and girls.

Uganda Police Force: This is a government agency responsible for keeping law and order, protection of life and property. Uganda Police department of Family and Child protection unit will support the implementation of LAP given their mandate. The Police investigates cases of all nature including violence against women and girls. These will provide support to the implementation of LAP.

4.3 Common Conflicts/Gbv, Drivers And Effects In Kaseke District

Conflict	Form	Cause/drivers	Affected person	Effect
Land conflict	Land ownership, land grabbing, unequal distribution of land by Government, denial of widow and girl child to own land	1. Not involving women and children in decisions regarding purchase and selling of land 2. Inheritance practices as a result of cultural beliefs	-Children -Women -Elderly -Children -Women	-No legal authority over property -Trapped conflicts -Loss of property and human lives -Psychological torture -Displacement -Likely to face displacement
Gender Violence (GBV)	Sexual, emotional/psychological, economical	-Polygamy -Poverty -Alcoholism and substance abuse. -Mistrust -Early marriages -Denial of sex among couples.	-Children -Men -Women	-Increased School dropout rate -Early and forced marriage -Divorce and separation -Increased disease burden -Marital and attempted rape -Sexual exploitation
Disaster related conflicts	Floods Landslides Prolonged dry spell	- Environmental degradation - Heavy rains - Poor construction practices - Soil erosion	-Children -Women and Men	-Family separation -Early and unwanted pregnancies in camps -Loss of lives and property -Food insecurity -Loss of land
Governance	-Low representation at LG/parliament level -Election related violence	-Unemployment -Under representation -Resource allocation	-Women, PWDs, men	-Separation of families, -Loss of lives and property
Civil and armed conflict	-Armed attacks -Looting and maiming of persons -Burning of institutions	-Intrigue and disagreement -Sharing of national resources -Low representation and recognition	-Women and girls -Youth -PWDs	-Loss of lives and property -Increased incidents of GBV -Unwanted pregnancy -Disease-HIV/AIDs -Disruption of economic activities

4.4. Mitigation measures to solve the conflicts

Conflict	Form	Mitigation
Land conflict	Land ownership, land grabbing, unequal distribution of land by Government, denial of widow and girl child to own land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of the communities on land registration- government piloted and has processed customary land certificates to 100 people. • The district together with civil society and religious leaders have set up land mediators to ensure that they handle cases in the communities. • The cultural institutions were also involved in sensitization of communities on land rights, and prevention of GBV and VAC • Training of sub county and district land boards to ensure that all applicants are given equal opportunity to register their land
Gender based Violence (GBV)	Sexual, Physical, emotional/psychological, economical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district carried out a gender audit (2011/12) that recommended affirmative action for women, PWDs recruitment • NGOs and religious leaders working with the district gender and probation office to sensitize the communities to prevent GBV and VAC • Community barazas including the CDOs and Uganda Police (CFPU) • Popularization of Sauti (116) for reporting cases of GBV and VAC • Passing of the Kasese district child labour ordinance (2014) • Promotion of programs that involve women, PWDs and children that are aimed at empowering them to prevent GBV and VAC • Specific budget allocations for women and children at sub county and district level through YLP and UWEF • Opening up of more schools, health centres, safe water, and mini-irrigation schemes to enable women access these services nearby;
Disaster related conflicts	Floods Landslides Prolonged dry spell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out a disaster risk assessment that informed the formulation the district disaster plan • Sensitization by NGOs, religious institutions and government on environmental conservation and promotion of tree planting on highland slopes • Promotion of climate smart technologies by the government, NGOs, and private sector • Lobby for more funding to the natural resources department
Governance	-Low representation by minority groups at LG/parliament level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative action by creation of more sub counties and urban centres in Nyakatonzi S/c and Muhokya town council to increase representation, opening up of Seed secondary schools

Conflict	Form	Mitigation
	-Election related violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of IEC materials in local languages to enable all people to understand key government messages • Conducting of civic education and voter education through radios and IEC materials • Extension of essential services like water-to-water stressed areas like Katwe TC and Nyakatonzi areas
Civil and armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Armed attacks -Looting and maiming of persons -Burning of institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of peaceful co-existence to deter the youth from joining armed combats • Targeted programs like Rwenzori-Luwero programs aimed at empowering communities • Reconstruction and rehabilitation of broken institutions to attract the youths by skilling and informal trainings • Private sector participation in job creation to enable expand on the opportunities available for youth and other vulnerable groups

5.0 Chapter Four: Results, Strategies And Activities

Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/Sources of Information	Risks and Assumption
<p>Goal: Significantly reduce conflicts, disasters, and the prevalence of GBV by 2025</p>	% reduction in conflicts, disasters and GBV prevalence.	Annual police crime reports Annual UBOs Reports OPM Annual performance reports	Enabling policy environment Willingness of the community to support programmes and activities Funds will be available from the district
<p>Objective 1: 1. To reduce GBV prevalence levels by 30% by June 2025 in Kasese District.</p>	# of GBV cases reported and concluded. # of locals against GBV developed and implemented % reduction in GBV prevalence.	Annual police crime reports District annual reports CSO monitoring reports Media Reports	Enabling environment Religious & cultural leaders' willingness to act Availability of funds
<p>Strategic Intervention 1.1: Increase knowledge & awareness on laws and policies, human rights by women groups, LCs/ leaders, religious leaders, cultural and education institution</p>			
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Conduct 60 radio talk show (1 per month for 5 years) on the 3 Local FM radios on the prevention and responding to GBV.</p>			
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Run 3640 radio jingles/spot messages (this will be run on at least 3 local FM radios in Kasese district in English, Lhukonzo and Runyoro/Rutooro)</p>			
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Conduct quarterly review Meetings for district and sub county leaders (20 meetings x 30pp) to discuss ways of reducing GBV in the community</p>			
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Conduct bi-annual trainings for stakeholders at the sub county and district level on prevention and responding to GBV. (20 meetings x 30pp)</p>			
<p>Strategic Intervention 1.2. Increase advocacy, communication, and leadership capacity of women/ youth groups, LC leaders, teachers, religious, cultural leaders, and media.</p>			
<p>Activity 1.2.1. Conduct bi-annual Trainings of community leaders from the 42 sub counties (5 meetings x 30pp)</p>			
<p>Activity 1.2.3: Hold bi-annual Community barazas in 42 sub counties (2 x 42)</p>			
<p>Activity 1.2.3: Hold open day in 288 schools and exchange visits on the prevention of SGBV</p>			

Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/Sources of Information	Risks and Assumption
Strategic intervention 1.3. Design and implement strategies that increase income for families and communities			
Activity 1.3.1. Hold bi-annual Stakeholders meetings on the distribution and utilization of IGA, (42 s/c x10mtgs x 30pp)			
Activity 1.3.2. Conduct training of 42 youth groups and 42 women groups in life skills and development.			
Activity 1.3.3. Coordinate and link 42 women groups to markets for their products			
Activity 1.3.4. support 42 local women and 42 youth initiative to participate in community tourism by engaging in activities aimed at promoting local community tourism			
To increase the level of capacity of district leaders and communities to prevent and mitigate natural and man-made disasters.	# of local laws developed and implemented to prevent and mitigate natural and man-made disasters Level of knowledge, skills, and practices to prevent and mitigate natural and man-made disasters	Annual police crime reports District annual reports CSO monitoring reports Media Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A disaster risk management policy will be developed and implemented Communities will be willing to adjust and implement measures to prevent disaster
Strategic Intervention 2.1. Enhance the capacity of all stakeholders to prevent, mitigate and respond to disasters			
Activity 2.1.1. Develop local 42 byelaws on the use and management of natural resources in each of the 42 sub counties			
Activity 2.1.2. Conduct training of 84 community groups (42 youths & 42 women groups) in disaster risk management and response			
Activity 2.1.3. Conduct training of 42 women and 42 youth groups in appropriate land use and agronomical practices.			
Activity 2.1.4. Support planting of 5000 indigenous seedlings on mountain slopes in the district.			
Activity 2.1.5. Conduct training of 84 community early warning volunteers on the prevention and management of natural and human made disasters			
Strategic Intervention 2.2. To review and effectively implement the disaster management plan			
Activity 2.2.1. Conduct annual district review meetings (5 meetings x 30 pp) of the disaster management plan			
Activity 2.2.2: Support 42 LLG to mainstream disaster management into the LG development plan			
Strategic intervention 3.1. Increase the involvement of women in the prevention and response to disasters			
Activity 3.1.1. Conduct training of 42 women groups in early warning disaster response.			
Activity 3.1.2. Train and support 42 women groups in alternative fuel wood-improved cook stoves.			
Activity 3.1.3. Conduct 30 on farm demonstrations- terracing, mulching for 30 highland sub counties			
Activity 3.1.4. Conduct 30 farm-to-farm visits for 30 women groups to enable the women appreciate and apply appropriate technologies to			

Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/Sources of Information	Risks and Assumption
conserve the environment			
Objective 3: 3. To increase the level of stakeholder participation in preventing and resolving all forms of conflicts.	Level of stakeholder participation in preventing and resolving all forms of conflicts. Level of knowledge and skills to prevent and resolve all forms of conflict.	Annual police crime reports District annual reports CSO monitoring reports Media Reports	Availability of funds. Communities willing to participate There will be political stability.
Strategic intervention 3.1. Increase awareness on existing laws and policies on land rights, gender equality, institution of traditional and cultural leaders act, peaceful conflict resolution.			
Activity 3.1.1. Develop and disseminate 210 popular versions of the land laws and rights			
Activity 3.1.2. Print 200 copies of the translated popular versions (100 copies per local language)			
Activity 3.1.3. Hold annual awareness workshops on land rights (1 per year x 40pp)			
Activity 3.1.4. Conduct annual sensitization meetings with 52 OBR clan and chiefs on promotion of positive cultural practices on land distribution and ownership. (5 meetings at least 1 per year)			
Strategic intervention 3.2. Design and implement a comprehensive multi-media program on conflict prevention in the district			
Activity 3.2.1. Conduct a 2-day training for 40 media practitioners on conflict sensitive reporting			
Activity 3.2.2: Develop and broadcast radio spot messages on conflict prevention and response.			
Activity 3.2.3. Develop a media strategy on conflict and GBV reporting			
Activity 3.2.4. Conduct quarterly media meetings (4mtgs x 20pp) to brief the media on the progress of prevention of GBV in the district			
Activity 3.2.5. Develop social media discussion points and document best practices			
Strategic intervention 3.3. Design and implement interventions that increase opportunities for gender sensitive conflicts prevention and resolutions			
Activity 3.3.1. Hold 10 sensitization meetings with the 10 members of the inter-religious council-Kasese district chapter (2 meetings per year for five years)			
Activity 3.3.2. Conduct 3 sensitization workshops for 42 women groups on their rights and responsibilities (3 meetings x 42 groups)			
Activity 3.3.3. Identify and train/mentor 420 young women leaders in school and out of school			
Activity 3.3.4. Coordinate and link the 420 young women leaders with FOWODE and other partners leadership development programs			
Activity 3.3.5. Hold 288 public debates on peaceful co-existence in schools and learning institutions			
Activity 3.3.6. Hold annual sports for peace and kick GBV out of our community sports events (5 events x 3 sports)			
Activity 3.3.7. Conduct annual cultural galas to promote peaceful co-existence (5 events, at least 1 per year with 250 participants)			

7.0. Monitoring and evaluation Plan

The LAP monitoring and evaluation plan has been integrated into DDP (2020/21-2024/25) and council while passing the budget will ensure that LAP is captured in the district budget. The plan is to ensure that there is clarity about the programme objectives, programme strategies and criteria for measuring impact. In addition to providing ongoing assessment of progress against objectives, the monitoring and evaluation plan will allow for adjustments to project activities based on unforeseen interruptions and development or new opportunities.

The M&E plan will serve two functions of periodic assessment of LAP implementation and performance of activities and secondly, evaluation of results in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and impact on preventing and managing conflicts and human rights violations in Rwenzori region.

Monitoring of LAP implementation and performance of indicators will take place at partner level (NGOs, CBOs, women, and youth groups) and at the 42 LLG level to ensure that activities

result into the intended output. Evaluation of results will be conducted at the district planning unit to ensure that the achieved results result into the desired project outcomes and goal. Both project performance and impact monitoring and evaluation will contribute to improved decision making and management by keeping the project on track towards achieving the desired outputs and outcomes and by integrating lessons learnt into planning.

For effective monitoring and evaluation, LAP activities shall be coordinated by the CAO in the Planning Unit. The District Gender Officer will be a member of the core LAP implementation team who will ensure that for every project implemented at the district a gender analysis is carried out and informs the CAO for possible adjustments. At the LLG level, a sub county LAP team led by the SAS and other members drawn from the community development, local community and women and youth groups. The LAP committees will be gender sensitive and report any GBV cases to the local authorities, monitor natural disasters and report to the relevant stakeholders.

KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT						
FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN (1325)						
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	FREQ	QNT Y	UNIT COST	TOTAL (2021/21-2024/25)
Objective 1: To reduce the prevalence of GBV by 30% by June 2025	Strategy 1.1: Increase knowledge & awareness on laws and policies, human rights, women groups, LCs/ leaders, religious leaders, cultural and education institution	1.1.1: Conduct 60 radio talk show (1 per month for 5 years) on the 3 Local FM radios on the prevention and responding to GBV.	1	60	800,000	9,600,000
		1.1.2: Run 3640 radio jingles/spot massages (this will be run on at least 3 local FM radios in Kasese district in English, Lhukonzo and Runyoro/Rutooro)	1	3640	20,000	72,800,000
		1.1.3: conduct quarterly review Meetings for district and sub county leaders (20 meetings x 30pp) to discuss ways of reducing GBV in the community	4	600	35,000	84,000,000
		1.1.4. Conduct bi-annual trainings for stakeholders at the sub county and district level on prevention and responding to GBV. (20 meetings x 30pp)	10	600	50,000	300,000,000
		1.1.5. Hold quarterly community 42 Barazas to create awareness on the prevention of GBV	4	42	300,000	50,400,000
	Strategic Intervention 1.2: Increase advocacy, communication, and leadership capacity of women/ youth groups, LC leaders, teachers, religious, cultural leaders, and media	1.2.1. Conduct bi-annual Trainings of community leaders from the 42 sub counties (5 meetings x 30pp)	42	150	65,000	409,500,000
		1.2. 2. Hold bi-annual Community barazas in 42 sub counties (2 x 42)	10	42	300,000	126,000,000
		1.2.3. Hold annual open day in 288 schools and exchange visits on the prevention of SGBV				
			5	288	180,000	259,200,000
						51,840,000

KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN (1325)							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	FREQ	QNT	UNIT COST	TOTAL (2021/21- 2024/25)	YEAR I (2020/2021)
Objective I: To reduce the prevalence of GBV by 30% by June 2025	Strategy 1.1: Increase knowledge & awareness on laws and policies, human rights, women groups, LCs/ leaders, religious leaders, cultural and education institution	1.1.1: Conduct 60 radio talk show (1 per month for 5 years) on the 3 Local FM radios on the prevention and responding to GBV.	1	60	800,000	48,000,000	9,600,000
		1.1.2: Run 3640 radio jingles/spot massages (this will be run on at least 3 local FM radios in Kasese district in English, Lhukonzo and Runyoro/Rutooro)	1	3640	20,000	72,800,000	14,560,000
		1.1.3: conduct quarterly review Meetings for district and sub county leaders (20 meetings x 30pp) to discuss ways of reducing GBV in the community	4	600	35,000	84,000,000	16,800,000
		1.1.4. Conduct bi-annual trainings for stakeholders at the sub county and district level on prevention and responding to GBV. (20 meetings x 30pp)	10	600	50,000	300,000,000	60,000,000
		1.1.5. Hold quarterly community 42 Barazas to create awareness on the prevention of GBV	4	42	300,000	50,400,000	10,080,000
	Strategic Intervention 1.2: Increase advocacy, communication, and leadership capacity of women/ youth groups, LC leaders, teachers, religious, cultural leaders, and media	1.2.1. Conduct bi-annual Trainings of community leaders from the 42 sub counties (5 meetings x 30pp)	42	150	65,000	409,500,000	81,900,000
		1.2. 2. Hold bi-annual Community barazas in 42 sub counties (2 x 42)	10	42	300,000	126,000,000	25,200,000
		1.2.3. Hold annual open day in 288 schools and exchange visits on the prevention of SGBV					
			5	288	180,000	259,200,000	51,840,000

KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN (1325)							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	FREQ	QNT Y	UNIT COST	TOTAL (2021/21-2024/25)	YEAR I (2020/2021)
	Strategic intervention 1.3. Design and implement strategies that increase income for families and communities	1.3.1. Hold bi—annual Stakeholders meetings on the distribution and utilization of IGA, (42 s/c x10mtgs x 30pp)	42	300	35,000	441,000,000	88,200,000
		1.3.2. Conduct training of 42 youth groups and 42 women groups in life skills and development.	84	20	20,000	33,600,000	6,720,000
		1.3.3. Coordinate and link 42 women groups to markets for their products	5	42	100,000	21,000,000	4,200,000
		1.3.4. support 42 local women and 42 youth initiative to participate in community tourism by engaging in activities aimed at promoting local community tourism	84	20	50,000	84,000,000	16,800,000
Objective 2. To prevent and mitigate natural and human disasters through capacity enhance nt of all stakeholders	Strategic Intervention 2.1. Enhance the capacity of all stakeholders to prevent, mitigate and respond to disasters	2.1.1. Develop local 42 byelaws on the use and management of natural resources in each of the 42 sub counties	42	1	1,200,000	50,400,000	10,080,000
		2.1.2. Conduct training of 84 community groups (42 youths & 42 women groups) in disaster risk management and response	84	30	20,000	50,400,000	10,080,000
		2.1.3. Conduct training of 42 women and 42 youth groups in appropriate land use and agronomical practices.	84	30	20,000	50,400,000	10,080,000
		2.1.4. Support planting of 5000 indigenous seedlings on mountain slopes in the district.	5	2000	500	5,000,000	1,000,000
		2.1.5. Conduct training of 84 community early warning volunteers on the prevention and management of natural and human made disasters	84	30	15,000	37,800,000	7,560,000
	Strategic Intervention 2.2. To review and effectively	2.2.1. Conduct annual district review meetings (5 meetings x 30 pp) of the disaster management plan	5	30	65,000	9,750,000	1,950,000
		2.2.2. support 42 LLG to mainstream disaster management into the LG development plan	1	42	1,200,000	50,400,000	10,080,000

KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN (1325)							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	FREQ	QNT Y	UNIT COST	TOTAL (2021/21- 2024/25)	YEAR I (2020/2021)
	implement the disaster management plan						
	Strategic intervention 2.3. Increase the involvement of women in the prevention and response to disasters	2.3.1. Conduct training of 42 women groups in early warning disaster response. 2.3.2. Train and support 42 women groups in alternative fuel wood-improved cook stoves 2.3.3. conduct 30 on farm demonstrations- terracing, mulching for 30 highland sub counties 2.3.4. Conduct 30 farm-to-farm visits for 30 women groups to enable the women appreciate and apply appropriate technologies to conserve the environment	42 42 30	30 30 30	35,000 35,000 20,000	44,100,000 44,100,000 18,000,000	8,820,000 8,820,000 3,600,000
Objective 3: To prevent and resolve conflicts and violence through increased involvement of all stakeholders	Strategic intervention 3.1. Increase awareness on Existing laws and policies on land rights, gender equality, institution of traditional and cultural leaders act, peaceful conflict resolution	3.1.1. Develop and disseminate 210 popular versions of the land laws and rights 3.1.2. Print 200 copies of the translated popular versions (100 copies per local language) 3.1.3. Hold annual awareness workshops on land rights (1 per year x 40pp) 3.1.4. Conduct annual sensitization meetings with 52 OBR clan and chiefs on promotion of positive cultural practices on land distribution and ownership. (5 meetings at least 1 per year)	1 1 5 5	1 200 40 52	20,000 15,000 15,000 65,000	18,000,000 3,150,000 3,000,000 13,000,000	3,600,000 630,000 600,000 2,600,000 3,380,000
	Strategic intervention 3.2. Design and	3.2.1. Conduct a 2-day training for 40 media practitioners on conflict sensitive reporting 3.2.2. Develop a media strategy on conflict and GBV	2 1	40 3	65,000 1,200,000	5,200,000	1,040,000 720,000

KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN (1325)							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	FREQ	QNT Y	UNIT COST	TOTAL (2021/21-2024/25)	YEAR I (2020/2021)
	implement a comprehensive multi-media program on the conflicts in the district	reporting 3.2.3. Conduct quarterly media meetings (4mtgs x 20pp) to brief the media on the progress of prevention of GBV in the district	20	20	50,000	20,000,000	4,000,000
		3.2.4. Develop social media discussion points and document best practices	5	10	240,000	12,000,000	2,400,000
	Strategic intervention 3.3. Design and implement interventions that increase opportunities for gender sensitive conflicts prevention and resolutions	3.3. 1. Hold 10 meetings with the 10 members of the inter-religious council-Kasese district chapter (2 meetings per year for five years) 3.3.2. Conduct 3 sensitization workshops for 42 women groups on their rights and responsibilities (3 meetings x 42 groups) 3.3.3. Identify and train/mentor 420 young women leaders in school and out of school 3.3.4. Coordinate and link the 420 young women leaders with FOWODE and other partners leadership development programs	10	10	65,000	6,500,000	1,300,000
		3.3. 5. Hold 288 public debates on peaceful co-existence in schools and learning institutions 3.3.6. Hold annual sports for peace and kick GBV out of our community sports events (5 events x 3 sports) 3.3.7. conduct annual cultural galas to promote peaceful co-existence	90	42	35,000	132,300,000	26,460,000
			5	82	35,000	14,350,000	2,870,000
			5	82	20,000	8,200,000	1,640,000
			5	60	300,000	90,000,000	18,000,000
			75	20	50,000	75,000,000	15,000,000
			5	250	20,000	25,000,000	5,000,000
Monitoring, evaluation reporting and learning	4.1 Strengthen the District M&E System on ending Violence/ conflict,	4.1.1: Hold quarterly review meetings 4mtgs X 5 years) 4.1.2: Conduct Midterm evaluation (1 x 5 years)	5	4	4,000,000	80,000,000	16,000,000
			5	1	18,500,000	92,500,000	18,500,000

KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN (1325)							
OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	FREQ	QNT Y	UNIT COST	TOTAL (2021/21-2024/25)	YEAR I (2020/2021)
	against Children, women, and Girls	4.1.3: Conduct end term evaluation	5	1	21,500,000	107,500,000	21,500,000
Grand Total						3,016,050,000	603,210,000

Appendices

KASESE DISTRICT				
S/N	Full Name	M	F	Designation
1.	Annah Kule		F	Women's Desk South Rwenzori Diocese
2.	Bwambale Alice. T		F	Principle Assistant Secretary
3.	Asiimwe Queen Gonda		F	Senior Community Development Officer
4.	Singoma Joseph	M		Senior Planner
5.	Katmandu Patrick	M		Journalist
6.	Rev. Alice Nabirye		F	Education Secretary, South Rwenzori Diocese
7.	Rev. Ezra Yongeza Mukonzo	M		Inter-Religious
8.	Natuhamyia Jonath		F	CoACT -Volunteer
9.	Mugisha Obed	M		CoACT M&E Officer
10.	Mbayahi GAD	M		Prime Minister- OBR
11.	Mbathulhagho Wilson	M		Chairperson LC 5
12.	Bwerere B. Godfrey	M		District Speaker
13.	Kule Abubeker	M		Senior Assistant Secretary, Maliba Subcounty
14.	Rwabajungu Bruce	M		CoACT Logistics Assistant
15.	Kabugho Sharon		F	Communication officer
16.	Asiimwe Zainab		F	Senior Assistant Secretary, Kyarumba Sub county
17.	Birungi Angella		F	District Chairperson, Women's Council
18.	Kahunde Erina		F	Coordinator RRwenzori Consortium for Civic Competence (RWECO)
19.	Robinah Rubimbwa		F	ED CoACT
20.	Bakeha Doreen		F	Focal-Point Person, Women, Peace and Security, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
21.	Karafule Swaib	M		Senior Labour Officer
22.	Muhindo Margaret		F	ACFO
23.	Masika Harriet		F	District Inspector of Schools

24.	Nyanza Immaculate		F	Probation officer
25.	Bwambale T. Christopher	M		District Community Development Officer
26.	Muhyana Annet		F	Subcounty chief

KASESE DISTRICT LAP TASKFORCE MEMBERS

S/N	Name	Designation
1	Bwambale Alice. T	LAP Chairperson
2	Asiimwe Queenganda	LAP secretary
3	Singoma Joseph	Member -Senior planner
4	Asiimwe Zainab	MEMBER - SAS
5	Kule Abubeker	Member - SAS Maliba
6	Kabugho Sharon	Communication officer
7	Kahunde Erina	CSO/CBO REP- Coordinator RWECO
8	Mbayahi Gad	Rep Cultural leader- PM for OBR
9	Rev. Alice Nabirye	Rep Religious Leader



KASESE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNEMNT

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