



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

AMURIA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN (LAP)
ON ENDING ALL FORMS OF CONFLICTS
AND VIOLENCE 2021-2025**

JANUARY, 2021

SUPPORTED BY:



Norwegian Embassy
Kampala





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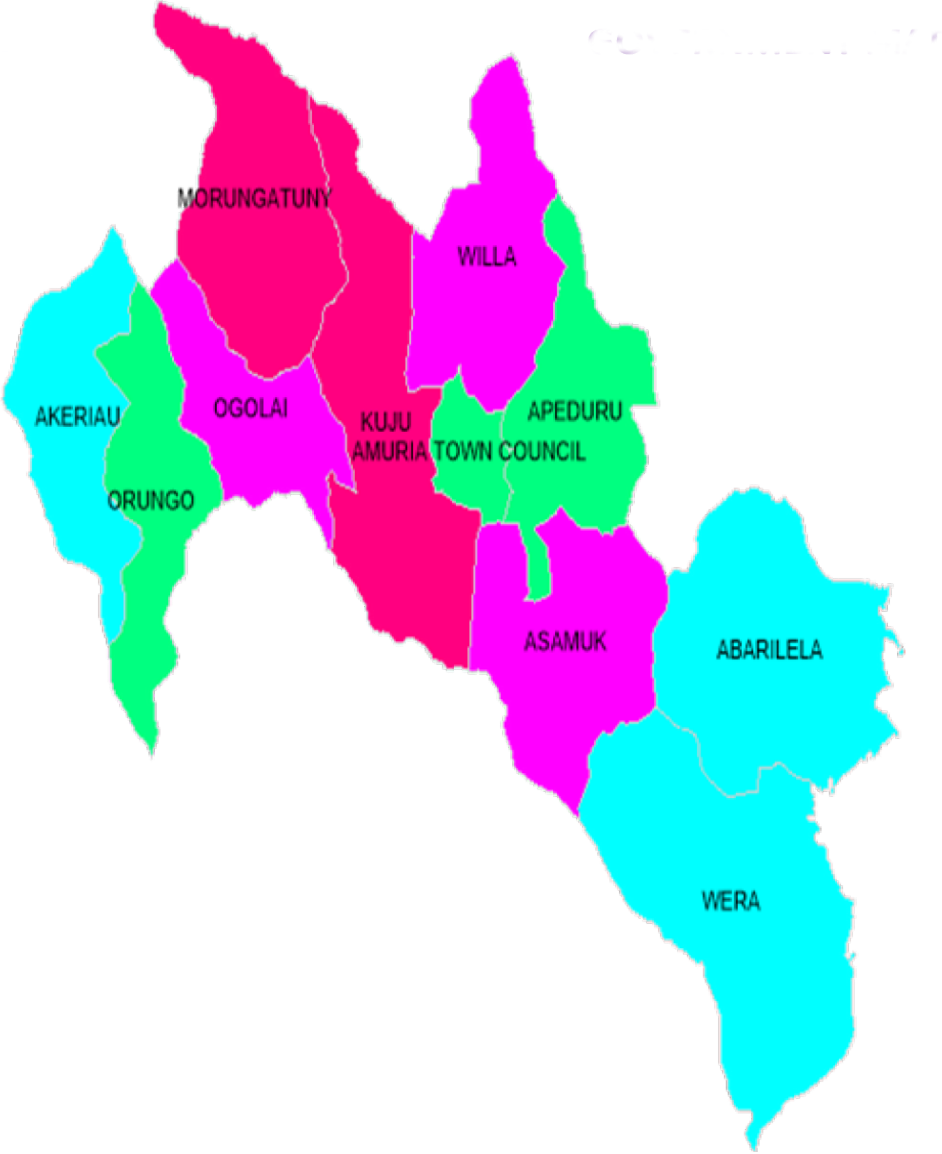
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MAP OF AMURIA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT



FOREWORD

The Government of Uganda is committed to the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda as enshrined in United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325. The framework provides an opportunity for strengthening women's participation and involvement in the promotion of peace and security within the context of conflict and conflict transformation. The Uganda National Action Plan (NAP) III for implementation of the WPS agenda lays emphasis on elimination of all forms of conflicts and violence including Gender-Based Violence (GBV) from society.

Amuria District Local Action Plan (LAP) therefore domesticates the Uganda NAP on UNSCR 1325 tailoring it to the conflict issues in the district. This LAP was developed in a participatory manner involving both the district and the sub county leaders, political, technical, religious, and cultural leaders, civil society, teachers, and the media. The stakeholder involvement has already strengthened ownership of the LAP and will be instrumental in its implementation.

I would like to take this opportunity to appreciate UN Women and Norwegian Embassy, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT) and Teso Women Peace Activists (TEWPA) for the both financial and technical support rendered to our district that enabled Amuria district to develop a Local Action Plan-II. We thank you.

As a district, we commit to implement this Local Action Plan as a means of ending all forms of conflicts and violence including GBV. This will in turn enhance women's participation in leadership, decision making and peacebuilding processes that is core to sustainable peace and development.

As we launch this Local Action Plan, I appeal to all leaders at all levels in the district including development partners to identify specific actions in their areas of mandate and take requisite measures to implement them.



By doing so, we shall be in position to achieve *a peaceful, empowered and productive communities.*”

Together, we can!

For God and My Country.



District Chairperson
Amuria District Local
Government

**OKITOI ERISAT ROBERT
DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Amuria 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 Ms Lilian Eyal – Resident District Commissioner – Office of the President, Mr. Obaate Phillip (lead) – District Water Officer/Civil Engineer-Water Engineering, Ms. Kelen Acom – District Education Officer, Ms. SP Moses Muzima – District Police Commander, Mr. Charles Ejimu – Planner, Ms. Rhoda Akello who endured long hours in ensuring that the development of this 5 Year Local Action Plan is finalized.

In a special way, I acknowledge the substantial and generous contributions of many stakeholders that included Civil Society Organizations represented by Teso Women Peace Activist (TEWPA) and Faith Based Organization (FBOs).

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 realize the human rights of women and other vulnerable groups. We thank you.

It is not possible to thank everybody by name, but we are grateful to all of you in your capacities for the support we received towards this end.

Finally, Amuria District Local Government is grateful to I acknowledge the Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT), UN Women Uganda and the Norwegian Embassy in Kampala for financial and technical support without which this Local Action Plan would not have been possible.

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



Francis Opolot
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER



ITESO CULTURAL ANTHEM

Wu okwe Lokasuban, Edeke papa idar
Iteso kojai aipuc ka ainapakin neja Iteso
Papa itogogong Emorimor papa Iteso kotunaikite iso
ateker naka iteso
Emuria kolia koliai
Emuria kolia
Kojai aipuc kainapakin nejai Iteso x2

Onida Iteso irai Ateker nabonot
Kanonokisi lokaibuses Emorimor
Papa Emorimor idar kere ijo Iteso
koinono lo ejok lo esayi Ateker kon
Emuria kolia koliai
Emuria kolia
Kojai aipuc kainapakin nejai iteso x2

Yesi atumunak kere l'teso
Kojenutu cut inonosio luka Iteso
Ketopoloto oni da akerianut wok
Narai na nesi aica naesiporateker
Emuria kolia koliai
Emuria kolia
Kojai aipuc k'ainapakin nejai Iteso x2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overall goal of this Local Action Plan (LAP) is to have peaceful, empowered, and productive communities in Amuria District. The LAP has seven specific objectives with strategies to achieve the intended actions. The seven objectives are as stated below.

1. Increased capacity and numbers of community groups accessing government development/ livelihoods programmes,
2. Increased capacity of institutions and communities to prevent and resolve conflicts at all levels,
3. Increased number of women and youth at all levels to effectively participate in leadership and decision making,
4. To promote women and youth engagement in effective economic empowerment,
5. To improve the completion rate and quality of grades of learners in primary education cycle with a bias to skills development.

This Local Action Plan has four chapters. Chapter one presents the introduction and background of Amuria District. It also introduces the LAP. Chapter two presents analysis of identified conflicts, their causes and effects, and the categories of persons affected. Chapter three focuses on the legal and policy frameworks as linked to international frameworks while chapter four gives the detailed Amuria District LAP, strategies, and activities. There are also annexes that provide a detailed monitoring, evaluation, and learning (ME&L) framework complete with the budget for effective implementation of the LAP.

The LAP majorly derives its mandate from the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 (as amended). It is also guided by other national laws, policies, strategies, development frameworks, procedures, guidelines, and rules. Regional and International Legal Frameworks that promote gender equality and the rights of women and girls also enlighten this LAP. The Local Action Plan describes detailed strategies and specific actions that will be undertaken to achieve the goal and specific objectives of the LAP. Highlighted are resources (detailed budget) the district will need to translate the identified interventions into reality under this LAP. The LAP shall be implemented in Amuria District's 18¹ lower local governments (14 sub counties and 4 town councils).

1 The 18 LLGs are the 14 sub-counties (SCs) of Akeriau, Ogolai, Apeduru, Willa, Abarilela, Wera, Asamuk, Orungo, Morungatuny, Kuju, Olwa Abia, Ogongora, Amolo and the four town councils (TCs) of Wera, Orungo, Asamuk and Amuria. Out of these LLGs, four SCs were curved out in 2019

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CCD	Community Driven Development
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
CoACT	Coalition for Action on 1325
DDEG	District Discretionary Equalization Grant
DEO	District Education Officer
DHO	District Health Officer
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FOBA	Force Obote Back Again
GOU	Government of Uganda
HSM	Holy Spirit Movement
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication Materials
IGA	Income Generating Activity
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
LAP	Local Action Plan,
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
NRA	National Resistance Army
NRM	National Resistance Movement
NUSAF-III	The Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
TEWPA	Teso Women Peace Activists
UN	United Nations
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UPA	Uganda Peoples' Army
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defense Forces
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
YLP	Youth Livelihood Programme

1.1 Overview of Amuria District

Amuria District is geographically situated in North Eastern Uganda in Teso sub region. The district is secondary creation of Soroti District. It is bordered by six districts. Katakwi District, Amuria's mother district lies on the lower eastern side. Kapelebyong District that lies on the upper eastern side also occupies the eastern half of the northern side of Amuria District with Alebtong District in the Lango sub-region situated in western half of the northern boundary. Kapelebyong was made a county out of Amuria county in 1982 in Obote-II government. The newly created Kalaki District and the mother District of Teso districts – Soroti District are respectively in the west and south of Amuria District. In 1997, Katakwi District that had three counties of Usuk, Kapelebyong and Amuria was carved out of Soroti District. Later Katakwi District by a resolution of Katakwi District Council created Amuria District that began her operations on July 1st, 2005. Kapelebyong District, creation of Amuria District Council began her independent operation as a district in 2018.

Amuria District currently has two counties of Orungo and Amuria. The district has 18 lower local

governments (LLGs) with 14 sub-counties and four town councils. The district is further sub-divided into 99 parishes, according to the statistics from the Electoral Commission of Uganda (February 2021). Orungo County was created out of Amuria County in 2015, and by the time of writing this LAP, Orungo County had been proposed as district in 2020 by Amuria District Council, due to the need to geographically bring services to the citizens and spur development.

According to the statistics available in Amuria District Planning Unit (2021), the district's total area is estimated at 1,306 Km².

Vision

A peaceful, healthy, prosperous, and enlightened community in a beautiful Amuria District.

Mission

To achieve sustainable socio-economic development through efficient provision of quality services to the people in conformity with the national policies and local priorities.

District Goal

Increased household incomes and improved quality of life. (adopted from NDPIII)

1.2 Background to the five-year Amuria District Local Action Plan (LAP) II

The development of the Local Action Plan II started with AN INCEPTION MEETING IN November 2019 followed by a review of the first Local Action Plan (LAP I) in June 2020 facilitated by the Coalition for Action on 1325 to inform the development of LAP II. The major successes of LAP-I were documented as follows:

1. Recruitment of Sub-county Community Development Officers in the existing 15 recruited to handle gender-based violence (GBV)
2. A legal aid office at the district was established to handle the reported GBV cases.
3. About 33% of separate washrooms for girls and boys were constructed in primary schools
4. Police Officers were trained in GBV prevention and response.
5. About 500 women serving in various positions were trained in leadership
6. More development partners² were attracted to serve humanity in the district.
7. Mainstreaming of Gender into work plans and budgets in the district at all levels.

² LAP attracted development partners included: FAWE, FOWODE, CDFU, TEWPA, ACCORD Brac-Uganda and WIP.

8. Establishment of Gender based violence coordination team.

Lessons learnt that will inform implementation of LAP III

- Mid-term review of LAP_I implementation to assess progress and set new actions was key in achieving set targets of the LAP.
- It is important to set realistic targets in the LAP and timelines.
- Dissemination of the LAP to all district stakeholders as this enables all stakeholders to monitor, and report progress of the LAP.
- Tracking progress of LAP implementation and documenting lessons is key to inform WPS programming at district, national and international level.
- CDOs are key in implementing, monitoring, and tracking of progress of LAP implementation. It is therefore important to build their capacity to be able to implement, track and report progress of LAP implementation.

Achievements of the Frist LAP and lessons learnt

Upon reflection on what worked and did not work well in LAP-I, CoACT in partnership with TEWPA in a two-day stakeholder meeting trained key stakeholders on UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security, promotion of gender equality and women empowerment for equitable development. The stakeholders



were also trained on the process of localization, understanding of frameworks that support UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The linkage of UNSCR 1325 and the third National Development Plan (NDP-III) was explained and how other local development frameworks fit into the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

The trained stakeholders included technical and political leaders, religious and cultural leaders, journalists, youth leaders, police, CSO leaders, and faith-based organizations.

A Task Force of eight³ member was formed to spearhead the drafting and presentation of the LAP to council for approval and adoption.

Number of Administrative units by county

County	Sub-counties ⁴	Parishes	Villages
Amuria County	11		
Orungo County	07		
Total	18	99⁵	528⁶

General Information about Amuria District

Latitude (Eastings)	2.040464
Longitude (Northings)	33.617051
Average Altitude	1,146.2 m
Total Surface Area	2,613 Km ²
Land Area	2,221 Km ²
Area under open Water	392 Km ²
Rainfall	1,289.8 mm

1 The eight included: Mr. Obaate Phillip (lead) – District Water Officer/Civil Engineer-Water Engineering, Ms Lilian Eyal – Resident District Commissioner – Office of the President, Ms. Kelen Acom – District Education Officer, Ms. SP Moses Muzima – District Police Commander, Mr. Charles Ejimu – Planner, Ms. Rhoda Akello

4 The 18 lower local governments are as created by Ministry of Local Government and have local councils elected in the General Elections of 2021

5 The total number of parishes in the district. Disaggregated data by county not available

6 The total number of villages in the district. Data disaggregated by counties not available.

Demographic and Socio-Economic Indicators.

Total Population (2014)	183,34
Female Population	93,914
Male Population	89,435
Total Number of Households	48,402
Percentage of Male Population	48.6
Percentage of Female Population	51.6
Percentage urban (Mid-2015 projection)	2.6
Percentage Rural (Mid-2015 projection)	97.4
Percentage share of Uganda's total population	0.0037
Expected pregnant Women in the population	10,380
Other Women	129,22
Primary School Population aged 6-12 years	72,109
Secondary School Population aged 13-19 years (2015)	7,731
Post Primary School Population	198
Sex ratio of total population (2014 Census)	95
Population Density (2014 census)	121
Infant Mortality	28
Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary)	1:73 ⁷

CHAPTER TWO: THE CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

2.1 History of Conflicts in the Greater Northern Uganda

This Chapter presents the background of conflict issues, causes of social conflicts in the region and Amuria District linking it to the history of the conflicts linked to cattle rustling by Karimojong Warriors in Teso among other areas, which is also linked to water and pasture lands in Teso. The cattle rustling issues goes beyond Uganda's borders and between the late 1970s and early 1980s involved the use of guns.

At the start of the 1980s Government of Uganda (GoU) started to disarm the Karimojong Warriors as part of the process to pacify Karamoja region to make it ready for development. From 1980s to mid-2000s, there were heightened conflicts between the Uganda People's Defence Forces and insurgent groups in and around Karamoja and the Greater Northern Uganda. A lot of small arms and light weapons had proliferated in the Northern region as a result of many insurgent groups. The gun warfare that ensued changed the socio-economic status of Northern Uganda including Teso and Karamoja. Many fighting groups destabilized Teso and Karamoja regions including the National Resistance Army (NRA)

that became the Uganda Peoples' Defense Forces (UPDF), remnants of Obote-II Uganda Peoples' Army, Force Obote Back Again, Musa Ecweru's Arrow Boys, Amuka Boys, Joseph Kony Lord's Resistance Army, Alice Lakwena's Holy Spirit Movement, and other local armed militia groups. The struggle for water and pasture for sustainable livestock development that both Iteso and Karimojong locally consider as wealth was a key factor in the conflicts.

Exploitation of pasture and water enabled the Karimojong people to own large herds of animals which was a symbol of both wealth and status. Land ownership, then, was not generally an issue of conflict. However, land that had water and pastures – especially during the drier periods of the year became a source of conflicts though at the time they conflicts were manageable. However, later the conflicts over pasture and water triggered migration of the Karimojong southeast wards in search of better pastures and non-intermittent water creeks. This migration brought about various people- Iteso, Karimojong, Toposa, Nyagatom, Jie, Turkana, Kumam and Langi to the Teso region. Apart from Langi and Kumam that were assimilated into Luo culture the other six - Iteso, Karimojong,



Toposa, Nyagatom, Jie, Turkana still communicate with a common Karimojong-like dialects.

The of Government of Uganda has moved to addressing the conflicts setting the agenda for multi-sectoral development programmes to address this. First, the disarming of the Karimojong Warriors and other insurgent groups is an ongoing process that has brought about relative peace in Karamoja and the environs. Affirmative action at ministerial levels for Teso, Karamoja and Northern Uganda have changed the development landscape of these areas. The Greater Northern Uganda ⁸ is still recovering from two decades of civil war between the Uganda Peoples' Defense Forces (UPDF) and Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) that largely affected Acholi and Lango regions. There were other warring parties in the Northern Uganda war that included insurgent outfits of Alice Lakwena's Holy Spirit Movement and Force Obote Back Again. On 16th June 2003, the LRA rebels entered Amuria District and camped at Aojakitoi Primary School. During this time, the LRA only abducted people.

⁸ Greater Northern comprises the sub-regions of West Nile, Acholi, Lango, Karamoja that mainly suffered the brunt of two-decade GoU/UPDF-LRA war. However, the reference Greater Northern Uganda also has the sub-regions in Uganda that are in the Upper Nile including the additional sub-regions of Busoga, Bukedi, Busoga, Sebei and the upper parts of the Bunyoro sub-region.

When Hon Musa Francis Ecweru formed the Arrow Boys to counter the advancement of LRA into the heart of Teso, the LRA began killing people until the LRA was defeated. The killings by LRA were recorded in Obalanga Sub-county now Obalanga Town Council (TC). The mass graves in which hundreds of people were buried and memorial monument remain the symbol of those atrocities.

Later when the war between the UPDF and LRA intensified in Teso land, Hon Ecweru mobilized the Arrow Boys that became a formidable militia group that contributed to the weakening of LRA not only in Teso but also in Uganda.

2.2 Other Conflict Issues in Amuria District.

2.2.1 Property inheritance

Property inheritance continues to be a big challenge especially to women. The issue is exacerbated by the traditional norms, beliefs and values embedded in the cultures of Teso. For instance, widows in most of the communities are not allowed to inherit property of their late husbands, an issue that has had tragic impacts on the lives of women. In addition, culture favours boys to inherit their fathers' property other than girls which leaves them vulnerable in the communities. Widow inheritance where the clan sits and decides

who inherits the widow and her husband's property has led to sexual harassment, child abuse, battering of women and sale of the family property making women and the children more vulnerable.

2.2.2 Boarder conflicts

Boarder conflicts between Amuria District and neighboring districts of Abim and Napak has continued to be a threat for the communities of Amuria District. The boarder conflicts with Abim and Napak districts are mainly on access to land and enlarging of the boundaries. These conflicts are mainly the result of unclear boundaries, drought, pasture, and lack of commitment by leaders to follow the designated district boundaries. These conflicts have caused civil unrest in the communities bordering these districts; property destroyed, people displaced and poor service delivery in these communities.

2.2.3 Conflicts over water

Amuria district lies in the semi-arid part of North Eastern Uganda where rainfall is limited, and long periods of drought are common. During the dry season, women and girls are the most affected by conflicts over water when they go looking for water and few water points are available. Often a fight will break out as different people struggle to be the first to collect water and women and girls get beaten and often must wait till the

young men have collected water. This means women and girls will often get the water late when it is dark, and many have been victims of rape as they return home. The water crisis is a major contributor to domestic violence, increased rate of teenage pregnancy and child marriages that force many girls to drop out of school.

2.2.4 Election related conflicts

Election related conflicts manifest in inter-party and intra-party conflicts right from primaries and after. Often political opponents are unable to see eye to eye long after the election has ended. As a result, Amuria has experienced murders due to such conflicts. In addition, women's participation in politics and governance remains low. Often men tend to force their wives and other family members to vote for particular candidates against their will and should they resist, they will be beaten, disowned, and sometimes sent away from the marital home.

2.2.5 Land conflicts

The other form of conflict involves disputes over access to family and communal land. Land is such a growing source of conflict that women frequently report dispossession which makes their resettlement difficult. Land rights and inheritance practices are based on patriarchal customary practices that do not favor women.

Amuria is a typically rural where majority of families live on small scale farming. Land is considered the most common asset. At the height of the insurgencies, government created Internally Displaced People's camps in which the population lived. Many families still struggle to recover from life in the IDP camp where access to family land was difficult. Many women who lost their husbands have found it difficult to access the land on which they lived as most of it was grabbed by male relatives.

2.2.6 Gender Based Violence

Gender based violence in all its forms (physical, Sexual, economic, social, and mental) is common in communities and families in Amuria. Rape, dowry related violence and other traditional practices harmful to women remain acute concerns in the District. Many violations of women and girls in post conflict Amuria remain undocumented. Sexual slavery, systematic rape and forced pregnancy that occurred during the war have been ignored and the survivors and victims have not received any justice. Such violations are mainly caused by household poverty, unequal power relations, high illiteracy rates and negative attitudes towards women. These conflicts and violations lead to family break down, inferiority complex, child neglect, school dropouts, psychological effects and low self- esteem and respect. Polygamous families in most

communities of Amuria record high incidences of GBV as men tend to provide for one wife and her children and neglect the other family.

2.2.7 High rates of school dropout

In 2018, Amuria District had a total 3,693 (1917 boys, 1776 girls) pupils registered for the 2018 Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE). In the 2018 PLE cohort, a total of 87% passed their examinations with at most a pass eight (8) aggregate in each of the four subjects. In as much as this may look outstanding, there were only 2,265 (1,240 boys; 1,025 girls) pupils that passed up to third grade , is representing 31% (33% boys; 28% girls) pass rate. Based on statistics, there is need to improve not only the quality of the grades, but also to devise methods of absorbing the pupils that do not progress up to P7 and those that cannot progress to the next stage due to various reasons. This suggests that one out of three pupils complete the primary education cycle.

2.3 Efforts by Amuria District to Improve Women Peace and Security Agenda

Since Amuria district was created from Katakwi in 2006, the district has tried to strengthen existing institutions that handle women and girl's issues. Various stakeholders including the Community



Development Office at the district and the lower local governments, local councils, the police, cultural leaders, religious leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs) have worked to improve the situation of women and children.

Amuria developed the first Local Action Plan (LAP 1) in 2016 with the support of Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT) in partnership with the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders (GNWP). The LAP I tried to address Gender Based Violence (GBV), child abuse, child labour and child neglect. The district has conducted quarterly coordination meetings of all GBV actors in the district since the LAP was launched. However, apart from strengthening the efforts of the existing actors to address existing gaps, there is still needed to attract other partners to address GBV and conflicts in the district.

The affirmative action policy has increased the numbers of women in leadership and decision-making. The district also implements the Uganda Women's Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) and the Youth Livelihoods Programme for youth between the age of 18 – 30 years, and Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment for older persons above 80 years of age. Other grants that the GoU has set to benefit SIGs are Community Driven Development (CDD), the

third Northern Uganda Social Action Plan (NUSAF-III), and the Emyooga programme for savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) through which persons of similar business aspirations can access Governments grants from for livelihoods development. The set of these programmes means that women, Persons with Disabilities, youth, and other Special Interest Groups can have a double portion in funding given that they can access these various livelihood and development programmes.

The latest threat to women's peace and human security is the COVID-19 pandemic that has increased domestic violence cases. Each week the police registers about 30 cases of domestic violence since the pandemic started. Since schools were closed as a measure to curb the spread of the COVID 19 pandemic, many more young girls have been defiled than usual, and many have been forced into child marriage. Many adolescent girls have become pregnant since March 2019 and are likely to drop out of school. The pandemic caused many families to lose their source especially those engaged in the informal sector operating small shops and working in salons and restaurants. As a result, many such women and girls have resorted to prostitution as a means of livelihood. This situation requires immediate intervention.



2.4 Partners working to promote Women, Peace and Security

Amuria District has various actors contributing towards a conflict free Amuria. Teso Women Peace Activists (TEWPA), the oldest women's NGO in Teso region, supports communities and CBOs with seed funds to start income generating activities. TEWPA has trained peace committees in nearly all sub-counties of Amuria district who have in turn sensitized women and girls on their rights. TEWPA has also conducted various peace building initiatives to promote peaceful co-existence and reconciliation with the neighboring Karamojong.

Association for Cooperative Operations Research and Development (ACORD) has established Community Activists (CAS) structures and Male Action Groups (MAGs) in two sub counties of Wera and Aberilela. These structures comprise 23 (16 male and 7 females) Amuria District stakeholders on the SASA! methodology and has trained 21 (10 female and 11 male) community agents to facilitate SASA! sessions in their respective communities. SASA! is an approach adopted to increase prevention and response to GBV. The methodology involves establishing the root causes of GBV by exploring power imbalance between men and women and recognizing the need to address power imbalance as a root cause of GBV in our society.

BRAC operates in Apeduru and Amuria Town council and addresses the high rates of girls' dropping out

of in addition to GBV prevention programmes.

Communication for Development Foundation Uganda (CDFU) has conducted radio programme in the district on VAWG, recruited and trained 100 community activists in each of the five sub counties of Asamuk, Ogojai, Orungo, Akeriau and Morungatuny on SASA start phase.

Other international agencies in the district: Food and Agricultural Organization, UNFPA, Ministry of Gender and Social Development, World Vision, Soroti Catholic Development Organization SOCADIDO, ASB, Amuria Development Agency-ADDA, Child Fund international among others have played critical roles in fighting GBV and ensuring food security.

Persistent Gaps and Challenges

1. Inadequate funding for sustaining peacebuilding interventions. Often when a project ends, interventions also end.
2. The poor road network and high material expectation from the community's hinder implementation of most programmes and monitoring of progress.
3. The District Community Development Officers (CDOs) at sub county level have not provided efficient response including sustainable psychosocial support to survivors of GBV or managing other conflicts. There is need for capacity building of CDOs in gender, human



rights, peacebuilding emphasizing the need for psychosocial support.

4. There is general lack of technical skills and tools such as computers and motorcycles for duty holders to adequately respond to cases of GBV in the district.

5. The district has been unable to hold regular meetings of the protection sector due to poor facilitation and limited number of actors in the district. There is need to attract more partners in the district to contribute to eliminating GBV in totality.

6. Given the fact that the society and culture in Amuria is highly patriarchal with entrenched cultural practices, many cases of violations of women's rights are either not reported for action or are simply negotiated at community level. This is regardless of the health risks and social implications associated with GBV for the survivor. This negotiation is between parents

or clan members of survivors who eventually refuse to cooperate with law enforcement agencies thereby frustrating investigations and "killing" reported cases.

7. Women's participation in politics and governance remains low despite the enabling laws and policies in place. This is because often women lack information and skills to influence governance. As a result, gender issues and concerns are not integrated in programming and remain inadequately addressed.

8. The negative impact of the COVID19 pandemic on women and girls needs to be addressed as well.

This second District Local Action Plan (LAP II) is timely as it is expected to respond to the identified challenges. Implementation of the strategies in this LAP should contribute to sustainable peace, empowered and productive communities in Amuria.



CHAPTER THREE: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Introduction

Amuria District Local Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security is a response to several international normative frameworks, regional standards, and national laws and policies that guarantee the human rights of all people. The Local Action Plan is therefore an attempt to customize all these frameworks to address all the peace and conflict issues in the district.

Some of national, regional, and international frameworks that support the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on women peace and security agenda include:

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 women¹².

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 Section 33 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

12 AU-APRM (2017). Uganda Country Self-Assessment Report. Available at: <http://npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/UGANDA-COUNTRY-SELF-ASSESSMENT-REPORT-DRAFT-May-2017.pdf> accessed on 2 October 2019



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.



International Frameworks that promote the peace and human security of women and girls

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948

The UDHR forms the basis of all human rights instruments globally including national laws and policies. The declaration considers the various categories of rights such as civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights in a holistic nature. Article 1 of the Declaration recognizes that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and Article 25 (2) that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance.

The Beijing Platform for Action (1995)

The Beijing Platform for Action articulates critical areas of concern in which governments, the international community and civil society, including Non-Governmental Organizations and the private sector, are called upon to take strategic actions to address inequality between men and women in the sharing of power and decision-making at all levels.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979

The objective of this convention is to protect women and girls from all forms of discrimination. Article 1 defines discrimination

as any distinction, exclusion or restrictions made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing, nullifying the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise by women irrespective of their marital status on the basis of equality of man and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, cultural, civil or any other forms. Articles 2 to 16 call on state parties (governments) to put in place policies and legislative measures prohibiting all forms of discriminations against women for the removal of economic, social, and cultural impediments.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)

UNSCR 1325 calls for the protection of women from GBV, increasing women's participation in peace building and conflict resolution, and mainstreaming of gender concerns in the UN peace mechanisms and efforts. The resolution urges member states to increase their voluntary financial, technical, and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts. It calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from GBV particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse against women and girls.

The United Nations Security Council 1820 (2008)

The UNSCR 1820 was adopted to fill gaps in UNSCR 1325 and acknowledges that sexual violence can significantly exacerbate the situation of armed



conflict and impede the restoration of international peace and security. The resolution calls for immediate and complete halt to acts of sexual violence against civilians in conflict zones. The resolution reemphasizes the UN commitment to the Beijing Platform for Action where governments, international and regional organizations were urged to identify and condemn rape as a deliberate instrument of war and ethnic cleansing and other forms of inhumane and degrading treatment against women and girls. Rape is a war crime and is a crime against humanity, an act of genocide thus UNSCR 1820 demands that parties involved in conflict take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and girls from all forms of sexual violence.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009)
Security Council Resolution 1888 urges Member States to implement strategies to halt the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war. Resolution 1888 mainly reinforces resolution 1820 by giving the international community tools to develop concrete and practical measures at the country level.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1889 (2009)
The Security Council reaffirmed its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security and reiterated the need for the full,

equal, and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peace building.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1960 (2010)
Resolution 1960 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

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 2106 (2013)
Provides operational guidance on addressing sexual violence and calls for the further deployment of Women Protection Advisers

The United Nations Security Council 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.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 2242 (2015)
Marks the 15th anniversary of the Resolution and reaffirms commitment to Resolution 1325. 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.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 2493 (2019)

Urges Member States to recommit to the WPS agenda including creating safe environments for women leaders, women peace builders, human rights defenders, and political actors. It also asks States to facilitate the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women, address threats, harassment, violence, and the space to remain committed to increasing the number of uniformed and civilian women in peacekeeping operations.

The Regional Women, Peace and Security Frameworks

The Goma Declaration (2008) The Goma Declaration of the States of the Great Lakes Region recognizes that sexual violence is a threat to regional peace and security, a major propagator of HIV/AIDS and thus a threat to economic development. It calls on member states to implement interventions to halt sexual violence, and to punish perpetrators.

The Protocol on the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa 2003 commonly known as the Maputo Protocol, the Protocol addresses the rights of women and

girls in general. Article 2(1) states that State Parties shall combat all forms of discrimination against women through appropriate legislative, institutional, and other measures including integrating a gender perspective in their policy decisions, legislation, development plans, programmes, and activities and in all other spheres of life.

The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, 2004

Heads of state and government of the African Union meeting in Addis-Ababa reaffirmed their commitment to the principle of gender equality as enshrined in Article 4(1) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union.

The major challenges and obstacles to gender equality faced by girls and women to address according to the declaration include the high incidences of HIV/AIDS, conflict, poverty, harmful traditional practices, violence against women, women's exclusion from politics and decision making and literacy and limited access to girls' education.

The Kampala Declaration of Heads of States and Governments of the Great Lakes Region on Sexual and Gender Based Violence, 2011

The 4th Ordinary Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) held a Special Session on Sexual



Gender Based Violence in the region in Kampala, in December 2011. The Member States committed to prevent SGBV in the region and integrate SGBV in national planning frameworks. Members also committed to allocate budget lines for prevention and response

to SGBV; end impunity for SGBV by declaring Zero Tolerance on SGBV crimes and impunity and to providing support to victims and survivors of SGBV by helping victims and establishing recovery centres.

CHAPTER FOUR: AMURIA DISTRICT LOCAL ACTION PLAN II

Overall Goal

The overall goal of this Local Action Plan is to have “a peaceful, empowered and productive communities.”

Specific Objectives

1. Increased capacity and numbers of community groups accessing government development/ livelihoods programmes.
2. Increased capacity of institutions and communities to prevent and resolve conflicts at all levels.
3. Increased number of women and youth at all levels to effectively participate in leadership and decision making.
4. To promote women and youth engagement in effective economic empowerment.
5. To improve the completion rate and quality of grades of learners in primary education cycle with a bias to skills development.

Proposed Strategies and Activities

Objective one: Increased capacity and numbers of community groups accessing government livelihoods programmes.

Strategy 1.1: *Develop and implement media programmes aiming at advocating and publicizing government programmes.* This strategy is aiming at creating awareness on government programmes for communities and public to embrace and benefit equitably. The strategy will be achieved by implementing the following activities.

Activity 1.1.1: Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on all the available government programmes. Amuria District will organize 3-4 radio talk shows on a quarterly basis, use the radio jingles to introduce the activities about the government programmes, get them involved and actively participate in making informed choices.

Activity 1.1.2: Organize at least 2-3 Radio Drama to air over the radio on a quarterly basis. The purpose



of this activity will be to encourage and motivate other communities to participate and embrace all government programmes. The district will support and develop radio dramas talking about the importance of government programmes, success stories from the beneficiaries.

Activity 1.1.3: Hold bi-annual dialogue meetings with at least 200 community members in all the sub counties. This activity is aimed at bringing stakeholders together and community members to discuss progress on government programmes so that there is shared progress and accountability on the usage at the community level.

Activity 1.1.4: Produce and distribute IEC materials in eighteen 18 sub counties with the messages of government programmes. This activity will increase awareness of the existing government programmes, target population and the benefits of engaging in them as a community.

Activity 1.1.5: Hold at least 1-2 parish sensitization meetings on available government programs at the Sub County and district. This activity targets raising the level of participation and involvement in community programs, their

degree of ownership and sustainability in groups.

Strategy 1.2: Design and implement comprehensive training programmes for beneficiary groups on government programmes

Activity 1.2.1: Identify and register 4-5 target groups for women and youth per Sub County. The purpose of this activity is to legitimize and mobilize women and youth groups for easy support, follow up and monitoring.

Activity 1.2.2: Conduct a needs assessment of the targeted group of women, youth groups at baseline. This activity aims to identify opportunities, strengths and gaps with women and youth groups to best support them on the implementation of programmes by government and private institutions, design assessment and training tools.

Activity 1.2.3: Organize at least 2-3 Training for the women and youth target group on income generating projects in the districts at the sub county level. This activity will enhance knowledge and skills in management, smart agriculture, planning and budgeting of programmes, marketing and how to maximize profits of the projects they are running.

Activity 1.2.4: Conduct quarterly monitoring of women and youth projects at the community level.

The aim is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of programmes being implemented by women and youth groups. The reports documented will help to inform how future programmes can be implemented and how groups can best be supported.

Objective Two: Increase the capacity of institutions and communities to prevent and resolve conflicts at all levels.

Strategy 2.1: Establish, strengthen coordination mechanisms of institutions and other community structures at District, sub counties and at community level.

The aim of this strategy is to improve on case management through proper response, prevention, referral, and feedback sharing.

Activity 2.1.1: Identify key relevant institutions and community structures. The purpose of this activity is to identify and document all institutions in the promotion of human rights in the district, what they are doing, who is doing what. This will support in the distribution of labour, support needed for each institution in the district.

Activity 2.1.2: Conduct training of institutions and community structures on conflicts resolution management.

This activity will provide different stakeholders with information and skills in conflict resolution, peace building and management.

Activity 2.1.3: Conduct dialogue meetings of 60 religious and cultural leaders on conflict prevention and resolution.

The aim of this activity is to equip religious/cultural leaders in the prevention and resolving of conflicts in their specific communities. The district with support from partners will follow up on the action points made and how they are being delivered.

Activity 2.1.4: Hold quarterly coordination meetings with various stakeholders in the district.

This activity will support documentation, review, and planning for new actions on LAPII progress. Coordination meetings will be attended by key stakeholders in the district including political leaders, technical leaders, religious, cultural and community leaders (both women and men). These will be held at sub county and district levels.



Activity 2.1.5: Conduct annual refresher training for LC Courts and local councils. This will enable local council court leaders to understand different policies, structures, and community dynamics in promoting dialogues, policy implementation, case management and referrals.

Activity 2.1.6: Conduct engagement meetings with district coordination committee (DCC) for JLOs on quarterly basis; This platform brings departments/institutions together to share on good practices, challenges, recommendations to improve service delivery on case management.

Activity 2.1.7: Formulate, train, operationalise the Sub county coordination committee (SCC) for JLOs. This will strengthen the capacity of officers to embrace good code of conduct, sensitize the community on case follow up which is evident based, build good relations with community, support the marginalized individuals, and expose the perpetrators so as to promote justice in the community.

Activity 2.1.8: Conduct at least 1-3 trainings for technical and council on policies and laws development like ordinance development. The

action will give newly elected leaders and recruited technical government staff opportunity to understand the process and dynamics of developing different local laws like an ordinance.

Activity 2.1.9: Develop and implement district ordinance on child protection. This action will enable the passing and implementation of a local law that apprehend perpetrators of violence and increase on the protection of children from different child abuse from their perpetrators.

Objective three: Increased number of women and youth at all levels to effectively participate in leadership and decision making.

Strategy 3.1: Strengthen advocacy in leadership before and during international, national, and local events celebration. The aim of this strategy is to encourage women and youth to take up leadership positions at all levels of governance so they can participate in making decisions that directly affect them.

Activity 3.1.1: Carry out a needs assessment to ascertain key factors affecting women and youth participation in leadership at all levels. The purpose of this



activityistoidentifyopportunities, gaps for women and youth in leadership and decision making. This information will inform the kind of the trainings for women and youth needed to effectively participate in leadership and decision making.

Activity 3.1.2: Organize and participate in advocacy events at the international, regional, national and district and lower local levels. This activity aims expose women and youth to different platforms, what other people are doing and showcase their talents and skills at different levels. This will happen specifically during the international women days, youth days and other events.

Activity 3.1.3: Organize quarterly community Baraza/Dialogue with religious/cultural leaders. This will provide a platform for dialogue and discussion between community leaders, women, youth, and religious/cultural leaders on issues that limit women and youth from participating in leadership and decision making.

Strategy 3.2: Strengthen the capacity of women and youth groups.

This aim of this strategy is to improve on their skills and knowledge that impact them on different roles as expected in leadership positions and decision making.

Activity 3.2.1: Conduct at least 2-3 trainings of women and youth groups on human rights, roles, responsibilities in communities.

The purpose of this activity is to increase knowledge and skills of women and youth on human rights, civic education, their different roles and responsibilities in their communities. This will raise more awareness, self-esteem, and confidence of women and youth to speak out and share their views and participate in leadership at all levels.

Activity 3.2.2: Organize annual exchange learning visits (retreats) of both women and youth.

This activity is intended to expose women and youth to different environment and learn 'different modalities on innovations and inventions, science and technology, value addition and others. This will be done depending on the interest and the work being done by a specific group of women and youth.



Strategy 3.3: Develop and implement an awareness programs to popularise women's meaningful participation in economic empowerment.

Activity 3.3.1: *Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on the existing government programmes led by youth and women.* The purpose of this activity will be to increase awareness among the community members on the existing government programmes for women and their benefits for empowerment.

Activity 3.3.2: Identify and train 600-1100 women and girls on skills development in five years across the district. This activity will equip women and girls with knowledge and skills to manage income generating activities for economic empowerment. Skills will include both soft and hard skills including micro-gardening, baking, making of liquid soap, branding, planning, and budgeting, marketing among other skills.

Activity 3.3.3: *Form, train and retain 40 women groups on selected IGAs for economic empowerment.* The trained women will be quipped women with knowledge on available government and private sector

programmes that they can benefit from.

Activity 3.3.4: *Celebrate International Women's Day.* This activity will bring together women from different walks of life to share experience, and success in their work. The event will recognize best practices and recruit more women to join women groups at the district and community level.

Activity 3.3.5: *Organize quarterly exchange visits for women and girls' groups on role model farms and projects within and different regions of the country.* The purpose of this activity is to expose women and girls to the different environments and be able to learn from one another on the best practices.

Objective four: *To promote women and youth engagement in effective economic empowerment.*

Strategy 4.1: *Strengthen the economic opportunities for women and youth.* The aim of this strategy is to reduce on dependency syndrome, increase self-reliance and promote growth and development of household level income.



Activity 4.1.1: Conduct a survey on household incomes in Amuria and the level of family and community engagement in IGAs. This action will establish household income of communities. The findings will contribute to the expected inputs, associated risks in line with the planned projects and programmes by both government and private sector.

Activity 4.1.2 Conduct training of 40 -50 youth and women groups on sustainable IGA's. This activity aims to increase knowledge and skills on the effective utilization of IGA's started, profit maximization and increased household income.

Strategy 4.2: Strengthened linkages, networks, and partnerships for easy access to credit and financial services

Activity 4.2.1 Train formed women groups on the use and management of the financial services acquired. This is intended to increase the knowledge and skills on the opportunities available with the financial services to increase their income and profit.

Activity 4.2.2: Recommend 40-50 women groups for micro- finance support from the different government and private financial services. Under this activity the district and stakeholders will

support women groups to access funding from external financial organization.

Objective five: To improve the quality and completion rate of learners in primary education cycle with a bias to skills development.

Strategy 5.1: Build and strengthen already existing structures in schools and the community using proactive approaches to increase enrolment and retention of pupils.

Activity 5.1.1: Conduct a mapping of school management committees and other community structures and identify information gaps. The purpose of this activity will be to provide the district with information on who to approach and the support needed to effectively follow up school programmes and community activities.

Activity 5.1.2: Conduct training of school management and community committees on their roles and responsibility Basing on gaps identified, a training of the different stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities will be conducted to enable them mobilise communities and follow up on enrolment and retention of children especially girl children to schools.



Activity 5.1.3: Conduct termly review meetings with school committees on general performance of the school on enrolment, retention, completion, and quality of grade. This activity aims to review action points and set new action plans on increasing enrolment and following up on the performance standards of schools.

Activity 5.1.4: Conduct continuous sensitisation meetings of key stakeholders reminding them of their roles and responsibilities on enrolment, retention, completion, and quality of grades. This activity will mobilize and raise awareness on the importance of education and the role each stakeholder needs to play in order to have quality education.

Strategy 5.2: Enhance the capacity of teachers through tailored short courses and equipping institutions so as to enhance skilling of learners.

Activity 5.2.1: Hold time on task (TOTs), lesson planning and scheming, revisions and external examinations, motivation of learners; The purpose of this activity is to provide teachers with refresher trainings on code of conduct, quality scheming, lesson implementation, preparation of learning materials to improve

on the quality of teaching and learning.

Strategy 5.3: Promote and facilitate girl child education and out of school women.

The aim of this strategy is to increase on the opportunities for girls and those out of school to acquire second chance of education in their life.

Activity 5.3.1: Establish 72 scholarship scheme per year for education and training opportunities. With this activity the district will provide opportunity for needy children especially girls to access quality education. The scheme will mainly benefit girls who have excelled in Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE). This should encourage and promote girl's education to contribute to gender parity in education.

Activity 5.4.2: Develop and implement mentoring and life skills programme for students during holidays. A life-skill program will be designed by a consultant who will also be involved in training and mentoring youth in different aspects of life. The program will include among other components of gender, culture, governance, trans-formative leadership,

among others. This will contribute to change in attitudes and thinking of the young people towards maintaining peace and development

Activity 5.4.3: Hold quarterly radio talk shows on the importance of education, role of parents in education and the available scholarships and bursaries opportunities in the district. The

radio programmes will discuss the possible funding sources for education. The panellists will be sourced from the communities, partners, successful beneficiaries, schools, and government leaders to create awareness on different available opportunities to inspire others on taking up the opportunity at any level.

Appendix 1. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

LOCAL ACTION PLAN- MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/Sources of information	Assumptions	Budget
<p>Goal: The overall goal of this Local Action Plan is to have a Peaceful, empowered, and productive communities</p>	<p>Level of community empowerment and productivity.</p> <p>Reduced levels of insecurity in communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Police crime Reports - Media reports - LAP Evaluation Reports - NAP III evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of funds - Political will - Willingness of communities 	
<p>Objective one: Increase capacity of community groups accessing government livelihoods programmes</p>	<p># of community groups accessing government livelihoods programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LAP Evaluation reports - District annual reports - Media briefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of funds - Political will - Willingness of communities 	
<p>Strategy 1.1: Develop and implement a media program aiming at advocating and publicizing government programs</p>				



<p>Activity 1.1.1: Conduct quarterly radio talk shows in all the sub counties on all the available government programs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Organize Radio Drama to air on radio to support radio talk shows</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Hold bi-annual dialogue meetings with 100 community members</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Produce and distribute IEC materials in all the sub counties with the message of government programs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: Hold parish sensitization meetings on available government programs at the Sub County and district;</p>		
<p>Strategy 2.1: Design and implement a comprehensive training program for beneficiary groups of government programs</p>		
Activity 2.1.1:	Identify and register target groups for women and youth.	
Activity 2.1.2:	Conduct a needs assessment of the target group of women, youth groups	
Activity 2.1.3:	Organize Training for the women and youth target group on income generating projects in the districts at the sub county level	
Activity 2.1.4:	Conduct quarterly monitoring of women and youth projects at the community level	
Objective Two:	Increased capacity of institutions and communities to prevent and resolve conflicts at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Police reports - LAP Evaluation reports - Media briefs
	# of institutions with capacity to prevent and resolve conflicts at all levels # of community level mechanisms in place to prevent and resolve conflicts at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of funds - Political will - Willingness of communities
<p>Strategy 2.1: Establish, strengthen coordination mechanisms of institutions and other community structures at District, sub counties and at community level.</p>		



<p>Activity 2.1.1 Identify key relevant institutions and community structures</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 Conduct training of institutions and community structures on conflicts resolution management</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: Conduct dialogue meetings of 60 religious and cultural leaders on conflict prevention and resolution.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4: Hold quarterly coordination meetings with various stakeholders in the district</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5: Conduct annual refresher training for LC Courts and local councils.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.6: Conduct engagement meetings with district coordination committee (DCC) for JLOs on quarterly basis.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.7: formulate, train, operationalise the Sub county coordination committee (SCC) for JLOs.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.8: Conduct at least 1-3 trainings for technical and council ordinance development</p> <p>Activity 2.1.9: Develop and implement district ordinance on child protection</p>	<p>Objective three: Increase the numbers of women and youth at all levels to effectively participate in leadership and decision making.</p> <p># of women in leadership and decision-making positions</p> <p># of youth in leadership and decision-making positions</p>	<p>- District annual reports</p> <p>- LAP Evaluation reports</p> <p>- Media briefs</p>	<p>- Availability of funds</p> <p>- Political will</p> <p>- Willingness of communities</p>
<p>Strategy 3.1: Strengthen advocacy on international, national, and local events celebration.</p>			
<p>Activity 3.1.1: Carry out a needs assessment to ascertain key factors affecting women and youth participation in leadership at all levels.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Organize and participate in advocacy events at the national and district level.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3: Organize quarterly community Barazas/dialogues with religious/cultural leaders</p>	<p>Strategy 3.2. Strengthen the capacity of women and youth groups. This aims to improve on their skills and knowledge that impacts them on different roles on expected leadership positions</p>		
<p>Activity 3.2.1: Conduct training of women and youth groups on human rights, roles, responsibilities in their respective communities</p>			



Strategy 3.3: Develop and implement awareness programs to embrace women's meaningful participation in economic empowerment.			
Activity 3.3.1: Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on the existing government programs for youth and women			
Activity 3.3.2: Identify and train women and girls on skills development			
Activity 3.3.3: Form and Train 40 women groups on selected IGAs for economic empowerment			
Activity 3.3.4: Promote celebration of Women's day and invite role models to inspire other women.			
Activity 3.3.5: Organize quarterly exchange visits for women and girls' groups on role model farms and projects in the different regions of the country			
Objective four: To promote women and youth engagement in effective economic empowerment.	# of women engaged in economic empowerment programs # of youth engaged in economic empowerment programs	- District Annual reports - LAP Evaluation reports - Media briefs	- Availability of funds - Political will - Willingness of communities
Strategy 4.1: Strengthen the economic opportunities for women and youth.			
Activity 4.1.1: Conduct a baseline survey on different existing IGA's and the level of community engagement in the existing IGA's			
Activity 4.1.2 Conduct training of youth and women groups on sustainable IGA's			
Strategy 4.2. Create linkages and partnerships for easy access to credit and financial services			
Activity 4.2.1 Train formed women groups on the use and management of the financial services acquired			
Activity 4.2.2: Recommend women groups for micro- finance support with the different government and private financial services			



<p>Objective five: To improve the quality and completion rate of learners in primary education cycle with a bias to skills development.</p>	<p># of learners accessing and completing primary cycle. # of learners participating in skills development programs.</p>	<p>- District Annual Reports - LAP Evaluation reports - Success stories from beneficiaries</p>	<p>- Availability of funds, local materials - Good participation</p>
<p>Strategy 5.1: Build and strengthen already existing structures in schools and the community using proactive approaches to increase enrolment and retention of pupils.</p>			
<p>Activity 5.1.1: Identification of structures in schools and community.</p>			
<p>Activity 5.1.2: Conduct training of structures in schools and community on their roles and responsibility SMC, PTA, Teachers (School Finance Committee), Prefects, Village Task Force, Cultural and Religious.</p>			
<p>Activity 5.1.3: Conduct termly review meetings with SMC and PTA on general performance of the school on enrolment, retention, completion, and quality of grades</p>			
<p>Activity 5.1.4: Conduct continuous sensitisation meetings of key stakeholders reminding them of their roles and responsibilities on enrolment, retention, completion, and quality of grades</p>			
<p>Strategy 5.2: Enhancing the capacity of teachers through tailored short course training and equipping institutions so as to enhance skilling of learners.</p>			
<p>Activity 5.2.1: Hold time on task (TOTs), lesson planning and scheming, revisions and external examinations, motivation of learners;</p>			
<p>Strategy 5.3: promote and facilitate girl child education and out of school women</p>			
<p>Activity 5.3.1: Establish 72 scholarship scheme per year for education and training opportunities</p>			
<p>Activity 5.4.2: Developing and implementing mentoring and life skills programme for the schoolgirls and boys during holidays.</p>			
<p>Activity 5.4.3: Hold quarterly radio talk shows on the importance of education, role of parents in education and the available scholarships and bursaries opportunities in the district</p>			

Annex 2: Workplan and Budget

ACTIVITIES	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	AMOUNT
Strategy 1.1: Develop and implement a media program aiming at advocating and publicizing government programs						
1.1.1: Conduct quarterly radio talk shows in all the sub counties on all the available government programs	7,600,000	7,980,000	8,379,000	8,797,950	9,237,848	41,994,798
1.1.2: Organize Radio Drama to air on radio to support radio talk shows	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063	55,256,313
1.1.3: Hold bi-annual dialogue meetings with 100 community members	19,900,000	20,895,000	21,939,750	23,036,738	24,188,574	109,960,062
1.1.4: Produce and distribute IEC materials in all the sub counties with the message of government programs	3,500,000	3,675,000	3,858,750	4,051,688	4,254,272	19,339,709
1.1.5: Hold parish sensitization meetings on available government programs at the Sub County and district;	14,101,000	14,806,050	15,546,353	16,323,670	17,139,854	77,916,926
Sub Total	55,101,000	57,856,050	60,748,853	63,786,295	66,975,610	304,467,808
Strategy 2.1: Design and implement a comprehensive training program for beneficiary groups of government programs						
Activities						
1.2.1: Identify and register target groups for women and youth.	5,400,000	0	0	0	0	5,400,000



	1.2.2: Conduct a needs assessment of the target group of women, youth groups	5,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,400,000
	1.2.3: Organize Training for the women and youth target group on income generating projects in the districts at the sub county level	18,000,000	18,900,000	18,900,000	18,900,000	18,900,000	18,900,000	93,600,000
	1.2.4: Conduct quarterly monitoring of women and youth projects at the community level	3,680,000	3,864,000	3,864,000	3,864,000	3,864,000	3,864,000	19,136,000
	Sub Total	32,480,000	22,764,000	22,764,000	22,764,000	22,764,000	22,764,000	123,536,000
Strategy 2.1: Establish, strengthen coordination mechanisms of institutions and other community structures at District, sub counties and at community level.								
Activities	2.1.1 Identify key relevant institutions and community structures	5,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,400,000
	2.1.2 Conduct training of institutions and community structures on conflicts resolution management	18,000,000	18,900,000	19,845,000	20,837,250	21,879,113	21,879,113	99,461,363
	2.1.3: Conduct training of 60 religious and cultural leaders on conflict prevention and resolution	18,000,000	18,900,000	19,845,000	20,837,250	21,879,113	21,879,113	99,461,363
	2.1.4: Hold quarterly coordination meetings with various stakeholders in the district	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,000	6,945,750	7,293,038	7,293,038	33,153,788



	2.1.5: Conduct annual refresher training for LC Courts and local councils.	18,000,000	18,900,000	19,845,000	20,837,250	21,879,113	99,461,363
	2.1.6: Strengthen district coordination committee (DCC) for JLOs	8,000,000	8,400,000	8,820,000	9,261,000	9,724,050	44,205,050
	2.1.7: formulate, train, operationalize the Sub county coordination committee (SCC) for JLOs	16,200,000	17,010,000	17,860,500	18,753,525	19,691,201	89,515,226
	2.1.8: Conduct at least 1-3 trainings for technical and council ordinance development	18,000,000	18,900,000	19,845,000	0	0	56,745,000
	2.1.9: Develop and implement district ordinance on child protection	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063	55,256,313
	Sub Total	117,600,000	123,480,000	129,654,000	136,136,700	142,943,535	649,814,235
Strategy 3.1: Strengthen advocacy on international, national, and local events celebration.							
	3.1.1: Carry out a needs assessment to ascertain key factors affecting women and youth participation in leadership at all levels	5,400,000	0	0	0	0	5,400,000
	3.1.2: Organize and participate in advocacy events at the national and district level.	15,500,000	16,275,000	17,088,750	17,943,188	18,840,347	85,647,284
	3.1.3: Organize quarterly community Barazas/dialogues with religious/cultural leaders	16,000,000	16,800,000	17,640,000	18,522,000	19,448,100	88,410,100



	Sub Total	36,900,000	33,075,000	34,728,750	36,465,188	38,288,447	179,457,384
Strategy 3.2. Strengthen the capacity of women and youth groups							
Activities	3.2.1: Conduct training of women and youth groups on human rights, roles, responsibilities in their respective communities	18,000,000	18,900,000	19,845,000	20,837,250	21,879,113	99,461,363
	3.2.2: Organize annual exchange visits of both women and youth	12,600,000	13,230,000	13,891,500	14,586,075	15,315,379	69,622,954
	Sub Total	30,600,000	32,130,000	33,736,500	35,423,325	37,194,491	169,084,316
Strategy 3.3: Develop and implement awareness programs to embrace women's meaningful participation in economic empowerment							
Activities	3.3.1: Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on the existing government programs for youth and women	7,600,000	0	0	0	0	7,600,000
	3.3.2: Identify and train women and girls on skills development	28,000,000	29,400,000	30,870,000	32,413,500	34,034,175	154,717,675
	3.3.3: Form and Train 40 women groups on selected IGAs for economic empowerment	30,000,000	31,500,000	33,075,000	34,728,750	36,465,188	165,768,938
	3.3.4: Promote celebration of Women's day and invite role models to inspire other women.	5,400,000	5,670,000	5,953,500	6,251,175	6,563,734	29,838,409
	3.3.5: Organize quarterly exchange visits for women and girls' groups on role model farms and projects in the different regions of the country	6,950,000	7,297,500	7,662,375	8,045,494	8,447,768	38,403,137



Monitoring of IGA	18,000,000	18,900,000	19,845,000	20,837,250	21,879,113	99,461,363
Evaluation	1,600,000	1,680,000	1,764,000	1,852,200	1,944,810	8,841,010
Sub Total	97,550,000	94,447,500	99,169,875	104,128,369	109,334,787	504,630,531

Strategy 4.1: Strengthen the economic opportunities for women and youth.

Activities						
4.1.1: Conduct a baseline survey on different existing IGA's and the level of community engagement in the existing IGA's	5,400,000	0	0	0	0	5,400,000
4.1.2 Conduct training of youth and women groups on sustainable IGA's	30,000,000	31,500,000	33,075,000	34,728,750	36,465,188	165,768,938
Sub Total	35,400,000	31,500,000	33,075,000	34,728,750	36,465,188	171,168,938

Strategy 4.2. Create linkages and partnerships for easy access to credit and financial services

Activities						
4.2.1 Train formed women groups on the use and management of the financial services acquired	27,000,000	0	0	0	0	27,000,000
4.2.2: Recommend women groups for micro- finance support with the different government and private financial services	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,205,000	2,315,250	2,431,013	11,051,263
Sub Total	29,000,000	2,100,000	2,205,000	2,315,250	2,431,013	38,051,263

Strategy 5.1: Building and strengthening already existing structures in schools and the community using proactive approaches to increase enrolment and retention of pupils.

Activities						
Identification of structures in schools and community.	5,400,000	0	0	0	0	5,400,000



	Training of structures in schools and community on their roles and responsibility.	18,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	18,000,000
	Conduct termly review meetings with SMC on general performance of the school on enrolment, retention, completion, and quality of grades	43,200,000	45,360,000	47,628,000	50,009,400	52,509,870	238,707,270	
	Conduct annual review meetings with PTA on general performance of the school on enrolment, retention, completion, and quality of grades.	43,200,000	45,360,000	47,628,000	50,009,400	52,509,870	238,707,270	
	Training of the Village Task Force, Cultural and Religious on policies, bylaws, ordinances, and statutes to enable them have knowledge on enrolment, retention, completion, and quality grades.	21,000,000	0	0	0	0	21,000,000	
	Conduct continuous sensitization meetings of key stakeholders reminding them of their roles and responsibilities on enrolment, retention, completion, and quality of grades.	27,000,000	28,350,000	29,767,500	31,255,875	32,818,669	149,192,044	
	Sub Total	157,800,000	119,070,000	125,023,500	131,274,675	137,838,409	671,006,584	



Strategy 5.2: Enhancing the capacity of teachers through tailored short course training and equipping institutions so as to enhance skilling of learners.

Activities	Time on task (TOTs), lesson planning and scheming, revisions and external examinations, motivation of learners	27,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	27,000,000
Sub Total		27,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	27,000,000

Strategy 5.3: promote and facilitate girl child education and out of school women

	Establish a scholarship scheme for education and training opportunities. Developing and implementing mentoring and life skills programme for the students during holidays. Hold quarterly radio talk shows scholarships and bursaries.	2,500,000	2,625,000	2,756,250	2,894,063	3,038,766	13,814,078
		28,000,000	29,400,000	30,870,000	32,413,500	34,034,175	154,717,675
		4,500,000	4,725,000	4,961,250	5,209,313	5,469,778	5,743,267
Sub Total		35,000,000	36,750,000	38,587,500	40,516,875	42,542,719	174,275,020
Grand Total		654,431,000	553,172,550	579,692,978	607,539,426	636,778,198	3,031,614,152



Published in Kampala, February 2021

For more information about this Local Action Plan,

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