



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

KABERAMAIDO 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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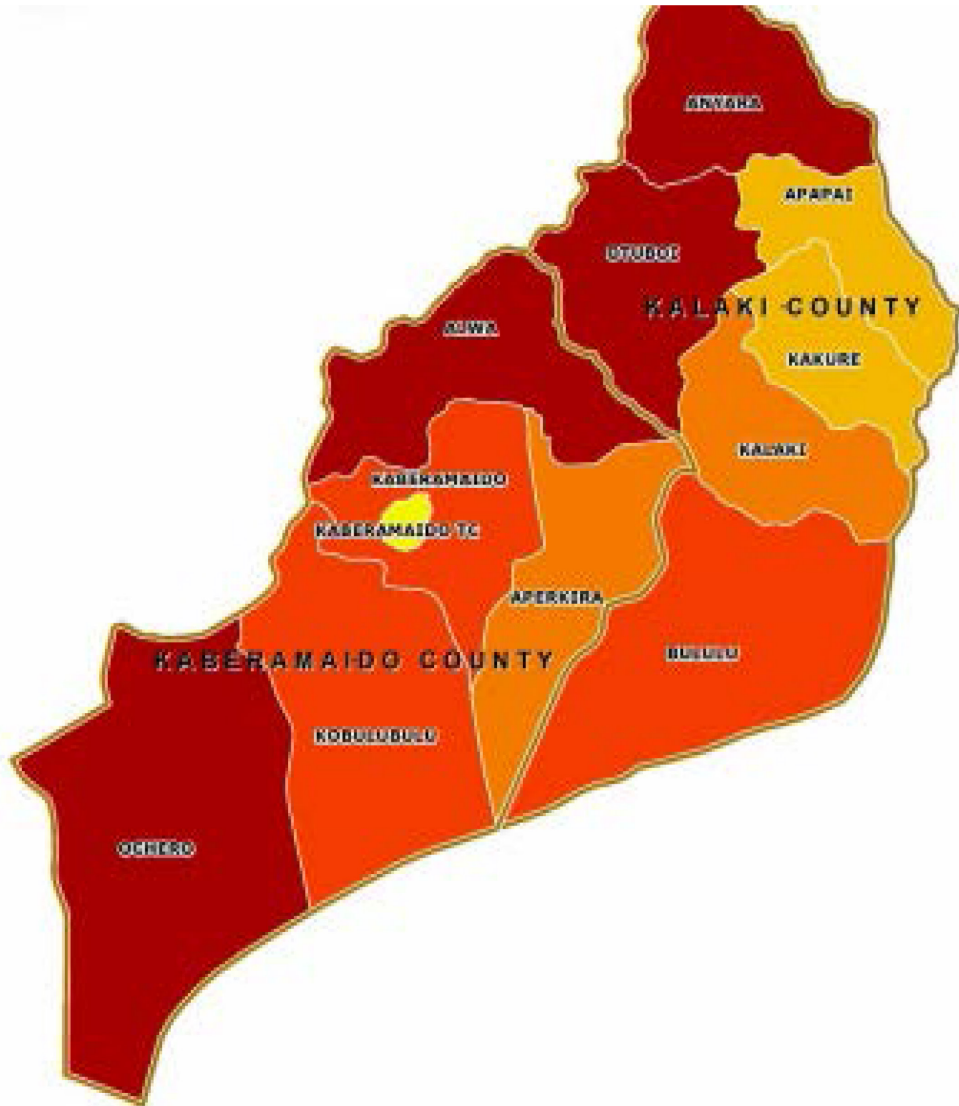
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MAP OF KABERAMAIDO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT



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.

Kaberamaido District Local Action Plan (LAP) therefore localises the Uganda NAP on women, peace and security tailoring it to address the conflicts 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. This level of 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 Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT), UN Women, Norwegian Embassy and Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and CoACT's local partner Prince of Peace Orphans and Widows (POPOW) for both financial and technical support rendered to our district that enabled Kaberamaido district to develop this Local Action Plan making it the second district in Teso sub region with a framework to implement the women, peace and security agenda. We thank you.

As a district, we commit to implement this Local Action Plan to end all forms of conflicts and violence including gender-based violence (GBV). Effective implementation of this LAP should enhance women's leadership and their participation in decision making and peacebuilding processes which 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 an inclusive, peaceful, economically empowered and resilient community”. It is possible!

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY



EJOKU ALBERT ANTHONY

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON

KABERAMAIDO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Kaberamaido District Local Government is pleased to present the Local Action Plan titled “Ending all forms of conflicts including Gender Based Violence” for the implementation of Uganda National Action Plan (NAP) III on women, peace, and security (WPA). The LAP serves as a guide to all actors implementing actions related to women, peace, and security for the next five years (2020/2021-2024/2025). This Local Action Plan would not have been possible without the meaningful participation of the following:

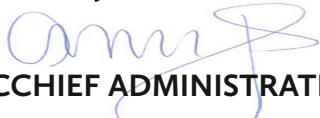
The able leadership of the district taskforce who include: Mr. Ejoku Herman the Principal Assistant CAO the chairperson LAP taskforce, Ms Christine Nagawooya CID Police, Mr. Ejotu Rogers- Gender Officer, Ms Ikeo Semmy Patricia- District Planner, Hon. Oboi Fredrick- Vice District Chairperson, Hon. Etwalu Robert Ibuto the District Speaker, Hon. Ojuku Charles the Sub County Chairperson Ocheru, Ms Ajiko Naome CSO representative POPOW and Mr Elyebu Richard the District Education Officer. Thank you for sacrificing your time to develop this Local Action Plan that will put Kaberamaido on the world map.

We also acknowledge all the people who participated in the capacity building workshop and made honest contributions during the numerous meetings including the validation of this Local Action Plan. Thank you all for making this Local Action Plan possible.

We are grateful to the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, UN Women, Norwegian Embassy and CoACT for supporting the entire LAP development process. We look forward to more partnership as we embark on the implementation of this Local Action Plan.

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.

AKERA JOHN BOSCO



CCHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

KABERAMAIDO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNEMNT

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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
DGF	Democratic Governance Facility
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	Kaberamaido 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
PLWH	People Living with HIV/AIDS
POPOW	Prince of Peace for Orphans and Widows
PRA	People's Redemption Army
PRDP	The national Peace, Recovery Development Plan
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
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 Defense Forces
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEP	Uganda Women's Empowerment Program

1.0 Introduction and historical background

Kaberamaido attained its current district status in July 2001 through an Act of Parliament. Formerly it was part of Soroti district whose main town; Soroti attained the status of the headquarters of Teso region in 1912. This was as a result of being recommended by Sir Fredrick Johnson, following his appointment as the new governor of Uganda.

Prior to its current district status, Kaberamaido had earlier been granted a district status following a pronouncement by the then President of the Republic of Uganda, the late Idi Amin Dada. However, following an objection by a group of elders this status was scaled down to a sub-district. Before the cancellation however, construction of the district headquarters at Kaberamaido Township had begun. A residential house for Assistant District Commissioner of the sub-district was eventually built and completed, but the office block remained at foundation level up today.

In the aftermath of the 1979 war, Kaberamaido like other parts of Uganda suffered from the effects of the political turmoil but continued to be administered as a sub-district under the central government until the advent of decentralization when the two counties that currently constitute it were administered

by Assistant Chief Administrative Officers under the mother District of Soroti.

However, with the mother Soroti district Local Government area of jurisdiction being vast, administrative, and social services were not adequately reaching the population and as a result, Local leaders begun to advocate for the curving out of smaller but, effective district Local Government from Soroti. This gave birth to the current Kaberamaido District in 2001.

1.1 Geographical location

Kaberamaido District was curved out of Soroti District in 2001. It is located in Eastern Uganda to the West of Kalaki district. It is bordered by the districts of Amolatar in the Southwest, Dokolo in the West, and Northwest, Amuria in the North-East, Soroti in the East and Lake Kyoga in the South and Southeast. The district headquarters is situated at Kaberamaido Town Council; approximately 434 km from Kampala City, the capital of the republic of Uganda. Physically, the district lies approximately between latitudes 10 33'N - 200 23'N and longitudes 30 01' E - 340 18'E.

District Area

Kaberamaido district landscape is generally a flat plateau with a few rocks dotted over the District.

District Lower Local Governments

Kaberamaido district has six lower local governments. These are Kaberamaido Subcounty, Alwa, Aperkira, Kobulubulu, Ochero and Kaberamaido Town Council.

Soils: Kaberamaido district is endowed with mainly sandy loam soils well drained, fertile, and suitable for production. Kaberamaido boosts in its agricultural sector which has been a pivot in food production for largely Teso region and its cattle production though greatly affected by the then Karamojong rustlers is still a strong boost to its economy.

Climate: The climate of Kaberamaido District is marked by wet and dry seasons modified by the large swamp area surrounding it. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 1,000mm to 1,500 mm spread over two rainy seasons: March – July and September – November. The rainy seasons have a marked minimum in June and marked

peaks in April - May and August - October. However, of recent, the rainfall pattern has become unreliable and unpredictable thus, affecting agricultural activities like crop cultivation and livestock farming.

Vegetation: Kaberamaido district vegetation largely comprises of savannah vegetation. The wood forests and grasslands are found throughout the district.

1.2. Population Size

According to the National Population and Housing Census of 2014, Kaberamaido district had a total population of 215,006 with 108,964 female and 106,042 males.

However, after Kalaki district was carved out from Kaberamaido and made an independent district in 2019, the population of Kaberamaido is now estimated at 133,051 (65,623 males and 67,426 females).

2.1. History of Conflicts in the Greater Northern and Teso sub region.

Greater Northern Uganda is still recovering from two decades of civil war between the Government of Uganda (GoU) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The conflict between the parties started in 1986, Museveni's the National Resistance Movement (NRM) led by when President Yoweri Museveni took power. However, insurgencies in Teso region date back over four decades. The region first experienced the insurgency mounted by soldiers of the short-lived Tito Okello Lutwa regime that fled northwards following their defeat in Kampala by National Resistance Army (NRA) soldiers at the beginning of 1986. Some of the early rebel groups in Teso include the Uganda People's Army and the Force Obote Back Group (FOBA), but these groups either surrendered or were forced to abandon the rebellion. In 1988, Teso was briefly affected by the Northern conflict as rebels of the Holy Spirit Movement (HSM) of Alice Lakwena tried to advance to Kampala through Teso. The Holy Spirit Movement was later defeated and forced to disband.

The insurgencies left a trail of blood and destruction of life and property, rape, and trauma across all sections of the population. The conflict between the Government of Uganda and the LRA was largely concentrated in Acholi and Lango sub regions. Teso sub

region remained largely peaceful until the Karimojong started cattle-rustling raiding cattle from the entire Teso region including Kaberamaido district. In June 2003, the LRA infiltrated Teso for the first time. The civilian population and the government army were caught unaware, a factor that led to many people including children killed, women and girls raped and maimed, property looted, homes burned, looted, and abducted many including young boys and girls. By the time, the Uganda People Defense Forces (UPDF) and the local militia known as Arrow Boys repulsed the rebels, almost eight months later, approximately 90% of the population in Teso sub region and Kaberamaido in particular had been displaced into internally displaced (IDP) camps, several thousands of children had been abducted and hundreds of people had lost their lives and property.

After the LRA was defeated, the Karamojong continued raiding Teso for cattle, something that went on for a long time. They would not only take livestock and food but would burn and destroy homes, fields of crops, rape women and kill. This went on for a long time until Teso was totally devoid of cattle and many people lived in IDP camps.

The prolonged waves of insurgency and cattle rustling not only impoverished Teso region but have had a telling effect on women and girls. Many were gangraped or maimed during these armed conflicts, many

lost their lives and many still suffer trauma, now deepened by sexual violence and domestic violence long after the war ended. The stigma and cultural insensitivity perpetrated by abusers continues to disgrace women and has been the focus of peace work by women's organizations. Anyara sub county in Kaberamaido was the entry point for the LRA rebels in Teso region and as a result, the district had the biggest IDP camp in Teso with over 14,000 people.

In addition to armed conflict, other human rights violations perpetuated by the negative cultural beliefs and practices including rape and defilement, wife battering, child marriages, forced marriages, family neglect have continued unabated. Poverty, high population growth rate and conflicts over land and water, and election related conflicts, coupled with lack of access to justice have continued to deny many people especially women and girls, peace, and human security. Kumam culture is polygamous which makes the violations worse.

2.2 Issues that undermine Women's Peace and Human Security in Kaberamaido District

Property inheritance continues to be a big challenge especially to women, and it is exacerbated by the traditional norms, beliefs and values embedded in the culture of Kumam. For instance, widows in most of the communities are not allowed to inherit the property of their husbands. Regarding children, men tend to favour the boys and marginalise the girls regarding

property inheritance. This puts girls in a vulnerable position especially when their fathers' die. They cannot inherit from their father and they cannot inherit from their husband. Widow inheritance is still a common practice in Kaberamaido. After the death of a man, his clan will sit and decide who inherits the widow. Whoever inherits the widow also inherits her husband's property. This is a cause for many cases of sexual harassment, rape, child abuse and battering of the women. Such men often sell newly inherited property without consulting the widow or her children. It is a discriminatory culture.

Boarder conflicts

Boarder conflicts between Kaberamaido district (including Kalaki) and the neighbouring districts of Soroti, Dokolo and Amolatar have continued to be a threat to the communities living along the borders. These conflicts are driven by unclear boundaries, prolonged droughts, inadequate pasture and also a lack of commitment by the leaders to follow designated district boundaries. These conflicts have caused civil unrest in the communities along the borders including destruction of property invariably leading to displacement of persons. This situation is exacerbated by poor service delivery and poverty.

Conflicts over water

Kaberamaido district lies in the semi-arid part of North Eastern Uganda where rainfall is limited, with 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 at the few water points 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 have to wait till young men have collected water. This means women will often get 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 and has increased the spread of HIV/AIDS and rate of teenage pregnancies that lead many girls to drop out of school. The need for water for production to avert such incidences cannot be overemphasized.

Election related conflicts

Election related conflicts manifest in intra and inter party conflicts during primaries and general elections. Often political opponents cannot see eye to eye even long after an election has ended. As a result, Kaberamaido has experienced a number of cases where such conflicts have led to murder. In addition, women's participation in politics and governance in Kaberamaido district is low. At this level, men tend to force their women 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 their marital homes.

Land conflicts

The other common form of conflict involves disputes over access to family and communal land. Kaberamaido is a

typically rural district where majority of families live on small scale farming on family land as the major source of economic livelihood. At the height of the insurgencies, government created Internally Displaced People's (IDP) Camps in which the population lived. As families returned from camps, access to family land became difficult. Many women who lost their husbands during the insurgency still find it difficult to access the land on which they lived before the IDPs as most of it was grabbed by male relatives. Land is therefore such a growing source of conflict that women frequently report to the authorities. It needs to be addressed. Land rights and inheritance practices are based on patriarchal customary practices that do not favour women. The need to increase awareness on women's right to own and access is critical.

Gender based violence (GBV)

Gender based violence in all its forms (physical, sexual, economical, and emotional) is common in communities and families. Rape, dowry related violence and other harmful traditional practices remain an acute concern in the district. The violation of human rights of women and girls in post conflict Kaberamaido remains 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. GBV is mainly caused by household poverty, unequal power relations in families, lack of women's access to property ownership, illiteracy, negative attitude towards women,

among others. GBV has led to divorce, feelings of inferiority, child neglect, high rates of school dropout among girls, trauma, and low self-esteem. Sexual violence is a disease that has both short term and long-term impact

on the mental and physical health of survivors, yet it remains high in most communities of Kaberamaido. Men tend to provide for one wife and her children and neglect other wives and

Table showing teenage pregnancies in Kaberamaido district from 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020

S/N	Sub county	Number of teenage pregnancies
01	Kaberamaido tow council & Kaberamaido sub county	394
02	Ochero	375
03	Kobulubulu	355
04	Aperkira	228
05	Alwa	208
Total		1,560

Source: Kaberamaido HMIS

Table showing other GBV cases reported in Kaberamaido district in 2019

S/N	Nature of the case				
	Murder	Defilement	Rape	Domestic violence	Incest
Number reported	19	45	02	99	02

Source: CRB book from Kaberamaido central police station

Table showing other GBV cases reported in Kaberamaido district between March 2020 & July 2020

S/N	Nature of the case				
	Psychological abuse	Defilement	Denial of resources	Physical assault	Sexual assault
Number reported	19	45	02	99	02

Source: National GBV data base

The tables above clearly indicate a sharp increase in the number of cases reported during the COVID 19 lockdown that brought both parents and children together staying at home for long hours hence increasing conflicts over the limited resource.

Other persistent Conflict Issues in the District

There are a number of issues that have continued to work against the realization of women's human rights and their participation in decision making at family, community, and institutional levels. Many of them are as a result of the power imbalance that exists between women and men. Such issues include:

1. Poverty as a result of limited ownership of resources, unemployment, among others.
2. Negative Socio-cultural norms, attitudes and practices- gender stereotypes, child marriages, dowry
3. Drug and substance abuse,
4. Poor service delivery,
5. Corruption, political instability, power struggle, among others.
6. Low levels of education that lead to- low self-esteem, low women's participation in leadership, conflict

prevention, resolution, and peace building

7. Natural hazards including floods, drought.

This District Local Action Plan (LAP) has been designed to respond to the identified conflict issues mentioned above. Effective implementation of the strategies should substantially reduce conflicts and GBV and increase women's participation on decision making.

Progress in addressing Conflict in Kaberamaido district

1. Implementation of economic empowerment programmes and projects such as Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme, Youth Livelihood Programme, NUSAF3 and other micro-Projects
2. Advocacy through radio talk shows, community dialogues and community drives
3. Developing GBV prevention ordinance
4. Passed education ordinance to keep girls in school
5. Encouraging participation of women in all government programmes and projects in the district.

CHAPTER THREE: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Uganda has solid national, regional and international legal and policy framework for the observance of human rights. Uganda is recognized worldwide for being at the helm of promoting the respect of human rights and being gender sensitive.

International Human Rights Instruments protecting women

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 peacemaking 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 play 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

1. Gives authoritative guidance to member states to ensure women's human rights are protected before, during and after conflict.
2. 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.
3. It gives guidance on States parties' obligation of due diligence in respect of crimes against women by non-State actors.
9. 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),
10. The Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda, specifically Goal 5 and 16.

Other International WPS Frameworks

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
2. The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979
3. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
4. The Commonwealth Priorities for Gender and Women's Empowerment
5. The International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),
6. The Convention on the Rights of Children,
7. International Covenant on economic and social cultural rights,
8. International refugee law,

Regional Frameworks for WPS

At the regional level, Uganda's commitments include: The African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality, The African Charter on Human and People's Rights, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa, 2003, The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children, 2006. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region of 2006, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (2006), the Goma Declaration on Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region (2008), Continental Results Framework for the monitoring and reporting on WPS agenda in Africa. (2018), Kampala Declaration on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (2011).

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

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995; Is the supreme law of the land and provides the broad legal framework for the respect of human and property rights, equality between men and women (Art.21), affirmative Action to address any imbalances (Art.28), equal opportunities for men and women to realize their full potential (Art.30 and 32).

Chapter 3:20 (1) provides for 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 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.

National Policies that promote human rights and gender equality

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 / 2021-2020 2024 / 2025 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.

CHAPTER FOUR: KABERAMAIDO DISTRICT LOCAL ACTION PLAN ON ENDING ALL FORMS OF CONFLICTS INCLUDING GBV.

This Five-year Local Action Plan is a comprehensive, integrated and the main framework for Kaberamaido district Local Government to address issues of women, peace, and security over the medium term; 2020/2021-2024/2025. It is in line with the District Development Plan (DDP), and the Uganda's Third National Action Plan on women, peace and security for the same period. The plan shall guide all interventions of all State and non-state actors on issues that affect women, peace, and security.

The LAP will go a long way to directly tackle the prevailing conditions that have continuously caused conflicts and undermined women's position in society. The LAP not only will it guide decision making in the district but also give direction on actions to be taken to address issues of women peace and security in the district by all stakeholders.

Overall goal

The overall goal of this LAP is to have "an inclusive, peaceful, economically empowered and resilient community".

Strategic Objectives

1. To increase capacity and numbers of women to meaningfully participate in leadership and decision making at all levels.
2. To strengthen the capacity of

institutions and structures to prevent and resolve conflicts at all levels.

3. To enhance the capacity of women to actively participate in economic empowerment programs.
4. To strengthen the capacity of institutions to coordinate, monitor and report progress of the LAP implementation.

Strategies and Activities:

Objective 1: *To increase capacity and numbers of women to meaningfully participate in leadership and decision making at all levels.*

Strategy 1.1. *Develop and implement a multimedia campaign on the role of women in leadership and decision making*

Activity 1.1.1: *Organize quarterly community sensitization meetings in all sub counties.* The district through the community-based services department will organize quarterly meetings to sensitize communities on the role of women in leadership and decision making. The sensitization meetings will involve cultural leaders, religious leaders, LCs, special interest groups, women leaders, senior woman teachers, head teachers and community members on the role of women in decision making. The district leadership will follow up on

the action points from the sensitization meetings.

Activity 1.1.2 Organize quarterly community dialogue meetings between communities and cultural leaders/religious leaders and key district stakeholders on the role of women in decision making. Quarterly dialogue meetings will be held to discuss issues that hinder women's participation in decision making. In addition, the meetings will discuss the persistent cultural social norms and practices that continue to violate women's rights. At the end of the dialogues, key actions will be reached on how to support women to effectively participate in leadership and decision-making processes.

Activity 1.1.3 Hold quarterly radio talk shows on the importance of women participation in leadership and decision making. The purpose of the activity is to discuss with the general public the persistent cultural social norms and practices that continue to violate women's human rights. At the end of the radio talk shows, more issues will be documented from the community on how women and girls are affected, and this will inform district priorities every year.

Activity 1.1.4 Develop, translate, print, and disseminate IEC materials (fliers, T-shirts, banners) to the community with messages that challenge stereotypes. The district will create awareness among the community members on the issues and stereotypes that undermine women's role in society. Key messages will be printed on various IEC materials that will include

T-Shirts, fliers, bandanas, arm bands and posters.

Activity 1.1.5: Develop and broadcast 2 radio spot messages on the role of women in leadership and decision making. The aim is to increase public awareness among the community members on the issues that undermine women's participation in leadership and decision making. The messages will run 6 months on one radio station per year of LAP implementation.

Strategy 1.2: Develop and implement training mentorship programs for women and girls at the sub county level.

Activity 1.2.1 Mobilize and train 300 women per year at sub county level on leadership and conflict management skills. The training will equip women with knowledge and skills to take up leadership positions and effectively resolve conflicts at community level. After the training, the district especially the Community Based Services Department will continue to mentor women to take up leadership positions. Action plans will be developed at the end of each training for implementation. The district will monitor the implementation of action plans made by women.

Activity 1.2.2: Enrol and retain 100 women per year in FAL programme: The district will provide women with second chance education especially those who missed out on education to increase their chances to attain basic knowledge in writing and reading, public speaking. This will increase their confidence to take on leadership

positions especially at local level, in their groups and associations.

Activity 1.2.3: Organize bi-annual exchange visits for 50 women and girls to learn from the different regions. The district will aim at providing opportunities for learning and experience sharing with their counterparts in other parts of the country. This will increase their confidence to effectively participate in leadership.

Activity 1.2.4: Profile and reward outstanding women leaders in the district on national and local events. The district will profile and recognize outstanding women leaders for awards every year of the Local Action Plan. This will motivate other women to take up leadership positions.

Strategy 1.3. Increase enrolment and retention of girls in school.

Activity 1.3.1: Develop and implement an ordinance on education. The purpose of this ordinance is to prohibit parents neglecting their children of school going age especially the girl children to continue with school. This will increase completion rates and more girls acquiring education that will enable participate in decision making.

Activity 1.3.2: Support 50 schools (45 primary 5 secondary) to develop support systems for girls to enable them to complete their education. The district will support 50 schools to provide facilities that enable girls enjoy school and complete school. The facilities will include separate

washrooms, sanitary towels and a senior woman who will continuously counsel the girls and encourage them to complete their education.

Activity 1.3.3: Conduct Annual Training of 150 Senior Women and Men teachers on gender equality and development. The district will ensure that senior women and men teachers have the basic knowledge to properly guide girls and boys on their career choices, adolescent life and live a purpose driven life. The education office will clearly monitor and follow up with schools and individual teachers on girls' retention and completion rates.

Activity 1.3.4: Hold annual inter school competitions and debates with themes on gender equality/conflict resolution, leadership, and peacebuilding. The district will hold annual inter-school competitions on different topics/themes to increase girls and boy's knowledge and appreciation of peacebuilding, conflict resolution and their role in building and contributing to sustainable peace.

Activity 1.3.5: Conduct school outreach programmes to sensitize girls and boys on the importance of education and their role in education. School outreach programmes will be held to increase awareness and knowledge of girl child education. This will encourage girls and boys to respect each other and remain in school. This will be coupled with a number of role models, prizes to be won, to inspire and motivate boys and girls stay in school.

Activity 1.3.6: Hold bi-annual Community Barazas in all 6 sub counties to discuss issues that affect girls' education. Community barazas will be organized twice a year to jointly identify issues that affect girls' education, analyze the issues and come up with possible solutions from the community. Each individual will make a commitment on how they will support a girl child in their community to complete education.

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

Strategy 2.1: Develop and implement a training program for institutions and structures on conflict prevention, response, and resolution.

Activity 2.1.1 Hold capacity building training of 300 community stakeholders on conflict prevention, response, and resolution/management (four trainings each 3 days). The stakeholders to be trained will include Religious leaders, CDOs, Police, local council leaders, head teachers, Cultural leaders, SACAOs and opinion leaders. The training will create awareness and increase knowledge and skills of key stakeholders in peacebuilding processes within their communities.

Activity 2.1.2 Identify and Train 80 women leaders in all 6 sub counties on gender equality, leadership, human rights, and advocacy. The district will organize two 3-day trainings workshops for women leaders. The participants from 2 sub counties will come together in one central place for the training.

The training will equip the women leaders with adequate knowledge on gender equality, human rights, and advocacy to create awareness. At the end of these training, women leaders will form action plans on how to influence others towards gender equality. The leaders to be trained will include teachers, health workers, women councillors, and women on local council courts.

Activity 2.1.3: Organize training for 150 role models to prevent and respond to conflict. Kaberamaido district will identify and train 150 role models who will be both women and men. This will increase community vigilance and response to community conflicts.

Strategy 2.2.: Establish coordination mechanism for the institutions (Police, Community Based Services, Health, judiciary and CSOs) involved in LAP implementation.

Activity 2.2.1: Hold quarterly coordination/ review meetings with stakeholders (IPs, NGOs, CSOs, S/C Leaders, and District Leaders) to share progress on LAP implementation. Quarterly coordination meetings will be organized to create space to share progress made and document experiences, achievements, challenges, and recommendations for successful implementation of the LAP. At the end of each coordination meeting, each stakeholder and partner will own an action point to follow up and report to CAO's office accordingly.

Activity 2.2.2: Conduct joint quarterly field monitoring visits to all 6 sub counties. During the quarterly field monitoring visits, the district will assess progress, share feedback regarding LAP implementation. This will be done jointly with all departments at the district and sub county level including the CAOs office, political leaders and CSOs. The major output of this activity will be recommendations for improving implementation of LAP.

Strategy 2.3.: *Develop and implement by-laws and ordinances to address drivers of conflicts and violence.*

Activity 2.3.1: Support 6 Lower LGs to formulate and implement by-laws on drugs and substance abuse, resource ownership and property inheritance by women and girls and GBV. In all 6 lower local governments, the district will develop ordinances and byelaws on drug and substance abuse, property inheritance and GBV. These ordinances are overly critical for protection and promotion of women and girls' human rights.

Ordinance on drug and substance abuse: This will regulate and/or reduce on the drugs and substance abuse especially among youth, young women and girls, men, and women and, set specific time and hours for drinking. Police will play a key role in enforcing the ordinances and the byelaws in addition to other stakeholders.

Ordinance on resource ownership and property inheritance by women and girls. This ordinance aims to allow

women to share or inherit property equally in case of an eventful times like death, among others. After developing the ordinance, the district will educate communities about it through radio so that information reaches all people in the district.

GBV ordinance. The purpose of this activity will be to protect women and girls from all forms of violation including GBV. The ordinance will be implemented in all the 6 lower local governments and monitored by the authorities in the district and sub county level.

Activity 2.3.2: Train 40 cultural/religious leaders on the role of women and girls in leadership and decision making. Cultural and religious leaders are custodians of social norms, beliefs and practices that tend to give men more power over women. In that regard, the district will train cultural and religious leaders on gender equality and human rights so that they appreciate and support women and girls. The cultural and religious leaders will form action points on how they will promote gender equality and rights of women and girls.

Objective Three: *To enhance the capacity of women groups to actively participate in economic empowerment programs.*

Strategy 3.1: *Develop and implement awareness and skills development programs to promote women's meaningful participation in economic empowerment.*

Activity 3.1.1: Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on the existing government programmes for youth and women.

The district will hold quarterly talk shows to increase awareness among women, youth, and community members on the existing government empowerment programmes. The women will be mobilized and guided accordingly to form groups and benefit from the existing programmes.

Activity 3.1.1: Identify and train 200 women and girls on skills development per year.

The district will equip women and girls with the knowledge and skills on livelihood and income generation activities to strengthen their economic capability and reduce on their vulnerability. Skills trained in will include both soft and hard skills including micro-gardening, financial management skills, baking, making of liquid soap, branding, and tailoring, planning, and budgeting, marketing among other skills.

Activity 3.1.2: Promote and support celebration of Women's day and invite role models to inspire other women.

Each year, the district will commemorate the International Women's Day. The purpose of this activity is to bring together women from different walks of life to share their experiences, reflect on their achievements draw recommendations. Role model women will be invited to speak on such events. The district will recognize the outstanding women in the district to inspire others.

Activity 3.1.3: Organize quarterly exchange visits for 50 women and

girls' groups to role model farms and projects in the 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 for economic empowerment.

Strategy 3.2. Create linkages and partnerships for easy access to credit and financial services

Activity 3.2.1: Recommend 50 women groups for micro- finance support with the different government and private financial services.

They will recommend 50 women groups (10 per year) to access credit from financial institutions for self-development. This will enable women groups to access funding from government and other external financial organization.

Objective 4: To strengthen the capacity of institutions to coordinate, monitor and report progress of the LAP implementation.

Strategy 4.1.: Design and implement training programs for various stakeholders on gender responsive planning and budgeting.

Activity 4.1.1: Train 50 schools and 200 stakeholders (SMCs, Head teachers, CDOs, SACAOs, and DTPC) on gender responsive planning and budgeting.

The district will organize 2-day training for various stakeholders on gender responsive planning and budgeting to enhance gender mainstreaming in all aspects of planning at all levels in the district.

Strategy 4.2: *Develop and disseminate a GBV referral pathway*

Activity 4.2.1 *Develop, disseminate, and implement a well-coordinated reporting mechanism at community level.* They will improve on reporting of GBV cases, coordination and response at community and district level. This will not only improve coordination but increase on the awareness on the reporting and follow up mechanisms of GBV cases at the community level.

Activity 4.2.2: *Develop and implement an M&E framework to support into documentation and*

follow up of GBV cases: The district will develop an M&E framework to support collection, documentation, and analysis of GBV cases at the community level. The information collected will support the different offices in the district to respond to GBV with substantive data and information. This will be important in the reporting of LAP progress too.

Activity 4.2.3: *Set up a support service Centre at the sub county and district level.* The district will establish a service centre to record and share data instantly with the relevant stakeholders for response and support.

Appendix 1. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/Sources of information	Assumptions	Budget
<p>Goal: An inclusive, peaceful, economically empowered, and resilient community.</p>	<p>Level of women, men, girls, and boys participating in peacebuilding processes.</p> <p>%ge increase in household income</p>	<p>Annual police crime reports</p> <p>Annual UBOs Reports</p> <p>Media Reports</p> <p>MGLSD Reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling policy environment • Willingness of the community to support programmes and activities • Funds will be available 	
<p>Objective 1: To increase capacity and numbers of women to meaningfully participate in leadership and decision making at all levels.</p>	<p># of women occupying leadership and decision-making position at all levels.</p>	<p>District Annual Performance Reports</p> <p>Annual Police Crime report</p> <p>Evaluation reports</p> <p>Quarterly performance reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of women to participate • Enabling policy environment • Willingness of the community to support programmes and activities • Funds will be available 	

Strategic Intervention 1: Develop and implement multimedia campaign on the role of women in leadership and decision making

- Activity 1.1.1: Organize quarterly community sensitization meetings in all 6 sub counties
- Activity 1.1.2: Organize quarterly community dialogue meetings between communities and cultural/religious leaders and key district stakeholders on the role of women in decision making
- Activity 1.1.3: Hold quarterly radio talk shows on the importance of women's participation in leadership and decision making
- Activity 1.1.4: Develop, translate, print, and disseminate IEC materials (fliers, T-shirts, banners) to the community with messages that challenge stereotypes
- Activity 1.1.5: Develop and broadcast 2 radio spot messages on the role of women in leadership and decision making

Strategic Intervention 1.2: Develop and implement training mentorship programs for women and girls at the sub county level

- Activity 1.2.1 Mobilize and train 300 women per year at sub county level on leadership dynamics in leadership and communication
- Activity 1.2.2: Enroll and retain 100 women per year in FAL program
- Activity 1.2.3: Organize bi-annual exchange visits for 50 women and girls to learn from the different regions
- Activity 1.2.4: Profile and reward outstanding women leaders in the district on national and local events

Strategic Intervention 3: Strategy 1.3. Increase on the enrollment and retention of girls in school			
Activity1.3.1: Develop and implement an ordinance on education			
Activity1.3.2: Support 50 schools (45 primary 5 secondary) to develop support systems for girls through accessing and utilizing government programmes			
Activity1.3.3: Conduct annual training of 150 senior women and men teachers on gender equality and development			
Activity1.3.4: Hold annual inter-school competitions and debates with themes on gender equality/conflict resolution, leadership, and peacebuilding			
Activity1.3.5: Conduct school outreach programmes to sensitize girls and boys on the importance of education and their role in education			
Activity1.3.6: Hold bi-annual Community Barazas in all sub counties to discuss issues that affect girls' education			
Objective Two: To strengthen the capacity of institutions to prevent and resolve conflicts at all levels.	# of institutions with capacity to prevent and resolve conflicts at all levels # of institutions with conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms in place	District Annual Performance Reports Annual Police Crime report Evaluation reports Quarterly performance reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of institutions to participate • Enabling policy environment • Willingness of the community to support programmes and activities • Funds will be available

Strategy 2.1: Develop and implement a training program for institutions and structures on conflict prevention, response, and resolution	
Activity 2.1.1.1: Hold capacity building training of 300 community stakeholders on conflict prevention, response, and resolution/management	
Activity 2.1.1.2: Identify and Train 80 women leaders from all sub counties on gender equality, leadership, human rights, and advocacy	
Activity 2.1.1.3: Organize training for 150 role models to prevent and respond to conflict	
Strategy 2.2.: Establish coordination mechanism for the institutions involved in LAP implementation	
Activity 2.2.1: Hold quarterly coordination/ review meetings with stakeholders (IPs, NGOs, CSOs, S/c Leaders, and District Leaders) to share progress on LAP implementation	
Activity 2.2.2: Conduct joint quarterly field monitoring visits to all 6 sub counties	
Strategy 2.3.: Develop and implement byelaws and ordinances to address drivers of conflicts and violence	
Activity 2.3.1: Support 6 Lower LGs to formulate and implement byelaws on drugs and substance abuse, property ownership and inheritance by women and girls and GBV	
Activity 2.3.2: Train 40 cultural/religious leaders on the role of women and girls in leadership and decision making	
Objective Three: To enhance the capacity of women groups to actively participate in economic empowerment programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling policy environment • Willingness of the community to support programmes and activities • Funds will be available
# of women groups participating in economic empowerment programs.	District Annual Performance Reports Evaluation reports Quarterly performance reports MGLSD Reports
# of women groups accessing grants, credit, and financial services	

Strategy 3.1: Develop and implement awareness programs to embrace women's meaningful participation in economic empowerment			
Activity 3.1.1: Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on the existing government programmes for youth and women			
Activity 3.1.2: Identify and train 200 women and girls on skills development per year			
Activity 3.1.3: Commemorate the Women's day and invite role models to inspire other women			
Activity 3.1.4: Organize quarterly exchange visits for 50 women and girls' groups to model farms and projects in the different regions of the country			
Strategy 3.2. Create linkages and partnerships for easy access to credit and financial services			
Activity 3.2.1: Recommend 50 women groups for micro- finance support with the different government and private financial services			
Objective Four: To strengthen the capacity of institutions to coordinate, monitor and report progress of the LAP implementation.	# of institutions with capacity to coordinate, monitor and report progress of LAP implementation.	District Annual Performance Reports Evaluation reports Quarterly performance reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of institutions to participate • Enabling policy environment • Willingness of the community to support programmes and activities • Funds will be available
Strategy 4.1: Design and implement training programs for institutions on GBV responsive planning and budgeting.			
Activity 4.1.1: Train 50 schools and 200 stakeholders (SMCs, Head teachers, CDOs, SACAOs, and DTPC) on gender responsive planning and budgeting			
Strategy 4.2: Develop and disseminate a GBV referral pathway			
Activity 4.2.1 Develop and implement a well-coordinated reporting mechanism			
Activity 4.2.2: Develop and implement an M&E framework to support into documentation and follow up of GBV cases			
Activity 4.2.3: Set up a support service Centre at the sub county and district level			

Appendix 2: Workplan and Budget

KABERAMAIDO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN BUDGET

ITEM	FREQ	QNTY	UNIT COST	YEAR 1-3 (2020/22/3)	YEAR 4-5 (2024/2025)
Objective 1: To increase capacity and numbers of women to meaningfully participate in leadership and decision making at all levels.					
Strategic Intervention 1: Develop and implement multimedia campaign on the role of women in leadership and decision making					
1.1.1: Organize quarterly community sensitization meetings in all 6 sub countries	Quarterly	20	2,800,000	56,000,000	5,600,000
1.1.2: Organize quarterly community dialogue meetings between communities and cultural/religious leaders and key district stakeholders on the role of women in decision making	Quarterly	20	2,200,000	44,000,000	4,400,000
1.1.3: Hold quarterly radio talk shows on the importance of women's participation in leadership and decision making	Quarterly	20	1,150,000	23,000,000	2,300,000
1.1.4: Develop, translate, print and disseminate IEC materials (fliers, T-shirts, banners) to the community with messages that challenge stereotypes	Annually	3	2,100,000	6,300,000	4,200,000
1.1.5: Develop and broadcast 2 radio spot messages on the role of women in leadership and decision making	Quarterly	20	450,000	9,000,000	900,000
Sub Total				138,300,000	17,400,000
Strategic Intervention 1.2: Develop and implement training mentorship programs for women and girls at the sub county level					
1.2.1 Mobilize and train 300 women per year at sub county level on leadership dynamics in leadership and communication	Annually	3	9,940,000	29,820,000	19,880,000

1.2.2: Enrol and retain 100 women per year in FAL program	Annually	3	3,420,000	10,260,000	6,840,000
1.2.3: Organize bi-annual exchange visits for 50 women and girls to learn from the different regions	Bia-annually	10	8,000,000	80,000,000	16,000,000
1.2.4: Profile and reward outstanding women leaders in the district on national and local events	Bia-annually	10	3,000,000	30,000,000	6,000,000
Sub Total				150,080,000	48,720,000
Strategy 1.3. Increase on the enrolment and retention of girls in school					
1.3.1: Develop and implement an ordinance on education	Annually	3	1,800,000	5,400,000	3,600,000
1.3.2: Support 50 schools (45 primary 5 secondary) to develop support systems for girls through accessing and utilizing government programmes	Annually	3	5,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000
1.3.3: Conduct annual training of 150 senior women and men teachers on gender equality and development	Annually	3	6,070,000	18,210,000	12,140,000
1.3.4: Hold annual inter-school competitions and debates with themes on gender equality/conflict resolution, leadership and peacebuilding	Annually	3	1,200,000	3,600,000	2,400,000
1.3.5: Conduct school outreach programmes to sensitize girls and boys on the importance of education and their role in education	Quarterly	20	810,000	16,200,000	1,620,000
1.3.6: Hold bi-annual Community Barazas in all sub counties to discuss issues that affect girls' education	Bia-annually	10	1,730,000	17,300,000	3,460,000
Sub Total				75,710,000	33,220,000

Objective Two: To strengthen the capacity of institutions to prevent and resolve conflicts at all levels.						
Strategy 2.1: Develop and implement a training program for institutions and structures on conflict prevention, response and resolution						
2.1.1	Hold capacity building training of 300 community stakeholders on conflict prevention, response and resolution/management	Annually	3	12,940,000	38,820,000	25,880,000
2.1.2:	Identify and Train 80 women leaders from all sub counties on gender equality, leadership, human rights and advocacy	Annually	3	4250000	12,750,000	8,500,000
2.1.3:	Organize training for 150 role models to prevent and respond to conflict	Annually	3	6,970,000	20,910,000	13,940,000
Sub Total					72,480,000	48,320,000
Strategy 2.2.: Establish coordination mechanism for the institutions involved in LAP implementation						
2.2.1:	Hold quarterly coordination/ review meetings with stakeholders (IPs, NGOs, CSOs, S/c Leaders, and District Leaders) to share progress on LAP implementation	Quarterly	20	3,431,000	68,620,000	27,448,000
2.2.2:	Conduct joint quarterly field monitoring visits to all 6 sub counties	Quarterly	20	2,700,000	54,000,000	21,600,000
Sub Total				6,131,000	122,620,000	49,048,000
Strategy 2.3.: Develop and implement byelaws and ordinances to address drivers of conflicts and violence						
2.3.1:	Support 6 Lower LGs to formulate and implement bye-laws on drugs and substance abuse, property ownership and inheritance by women and girls and GBV	Annually	3	2,750,000	8,250,000	5,500,000
2.3.2:	Train 40 cultural/religious leaders on the role of women and girls in leadership and decision making	Annually	3	2,125,000	6,375,000	4,250,000
Sub Total				4,875,000	14,625,000	9,750,000

Objective Three: To enhance the capacity of women groups to actively participate in economic empowerment programmes.					
Strategy 3.1: Develop and implement awareness programs to embrace women's meaningful participation in economic empowerment					
3.1.1: Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on the existing government programmes for youth and women	Quarterly	20	1,150,000	23,000,000	9,200,000
3.1.2: Identify and train 200 women and girls on skills development per year	Annually	3	970,000	2,910,000	7,760,000
3.1.3: Commemorate the Women's day and invite role models to inspire other women	Annually	3	5,500,000	16,500,000	11,000,000
3.1.4: Organize quarterly exchange visits for 50 women and girls' groups to model farms and projects in the different regions of the country	Quarterly	20	2,500,000	50,000,000	20,000,000
Sub Total				92,410,000	47,960,000
Strategy 3.2. Create linkages and partnerships for easy access to credit and financial services					
3.2.1: Recommend 50 women groups for micro- finance support with the different government and private financial services	Annually	3	5,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000
Sub Total				15,000,000	10,000,000

Objective Four: To strengthen the capacity of institutions to coordinate, monitor and report progress of the LAP implementation.					
Strategy 4.1: Design and implement training programs for institutions on GBV responsive planning and budgeting.					
4.1.1: Train 50 schools and 200 stakeholders (SMCs, Head teachers, CDOs, SACAOs, and DTPC) on gender responsive planning and budgeting	Once	250	13,281,000	13,281,000	13,281,000
Sub Total				13,281,000	13,281,000
Strategy 4.2: Develop and disseminate a GBV referral pathway					
4.2.1 Develop and implement a well-coordinated reporting mechanism	Annually	3	3,500,000	10,500,000	7,000,000
4.2.2: Develop and implement an M&E framework to support in to documentation and follow up of GBV cases	Annually	3	3,500,000	10,500,000	7,000,000
4.2.3: Set up a support service Centre at the sub county and district level	Bia-annually	6	3,253,000	19,518,000	6,506,000
Sub Total				40,518,000	20,506,000
Grand Total (as per the years)				735,024,000	298,205,000
Grand Total					1,033,229,000

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