



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

KITGUM DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

SUPPORTED BY:



Norwegian Embassy
Kampala





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MARCH 2021

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MAP OF KITGUM DISTRICT

Kitgum District Administrative Units



FOREWORD

The Government of Uganda is committed to the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 a framework 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 this framework lays emphasis on prevention of all forms of violence and conflict.

The district Local Action Plan (LAP) therefore localizes the Uganda NAP III on UNSCR 1325 tailoring it to the issues in families and communities in Kitgum district. It was developed in a very participatory manner involving all key stakeholders from district and sub county leaders both political and technical, religious and cultural leaders, civil society organizations, teachers, and the media.

With honor and great pleasure, I take this opportunity to thank Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), UN Women, Norwegian Embassy and Kitgum Women Peace Initiative (KIWEPI) who supported us financially and technically through the entire LAP development process.

This Action Plan is cognizant of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic that has exacerbated the existing gender inequalities affecting women and girls most. The LAP is a guide to all state and non-state actors in the district working on issues of women, peace and security to ensure that violence is prevented and conflicts resolved to promote sustainable peace and development.

On behalf of Kitgum Local Government, I call upon all leaders at all levels in the district, all stakeholders already working in Kitgum district to embrace this Local Action Plan and implement it fully to promote sustainable peace and development. This will enable us achieve our goal of *"A society where there is peaceful co-existence and meaningful participation for sustainable development"*

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

Hon. OMONA JACKSON

DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON KITGUM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Kitgum District Local Government wishes to acknowledge and appreciate the contribution of the members of district LAP Task force who worked tirelessly in putting together this Local Action Plan titled “Ending all forms of conflicts and violence”.

Our gratitude is extended to Hon. Omona Jackson District Chairperson, Mr. Jacan Martin Gwokto CAO-Kitgum, Okello James Okidi- DCDO, Mr. Oweka Benson Thomas –Statistician Planning Unit, Labol Sarah Gender Focal Person, Mr. Otto John Sub County Chief- Labongo Akwang (Representative of the Lower Local Governments), Mr. Ochen Samuel- Police , Mr. Ogweng Micheal –Senior Probation and Social Welfare Officer- Kitgum , Ms Akoko Beatrice –Education Officer, Ms Canogura Gladys Faddy- CSO Representative (KIWEPI) and Mrs Dorine Aketo Anywar.

I acknowledge the financial and technical support from UN Women, Norwegian Embassy and Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT) that enabled the preparation of this Local Action Plan.

To Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development that travelled long distances to facilitate the multi-stakeholder workshops, we thank you. Kitgum district appreciates your commitment to the implementation of Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Kitgum is proud to be one of the few districts in Uganda that have localized the National Action Plan (NAP) III on Women, Peace and Security. We pledge our total commitment to implement this Local Action Plan to address all forms of conflicts and violence and make Kitgum a better place to live in for both women, men, boys and girls.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

**MR. JACAN MARTIN GWOKTO
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
KITGUM DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACDO	Assistant Community Development Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
ALREP	Agricultural Livelihood Recovery Program
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CoACT	Coalition for Action on Resolution 1325
COW	Children of the World
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DOVCC	District Orphans and Vulnerable Children committees
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Acquired Immune Virus
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
KICWA	Kitgum Concern and Women Association
KINGFO	Kitgum NGO Forum
KIWEPI	Kitgum Women Peace Initiative
KIWODA	Kitgum Women Development Association
KMC	Kitgum Municipal Council
LAP	District Local Action Plan
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NUWODU	National Union of Women with Disabilities in Uganda
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
SOVCCs	Sub-county Orphans and Vulnerable Children's committee
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UNSCR	United Nation Security Council Resolutions
UPE	Universal Primary Education

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Local Action Plan (LAP) presents the context of different forms of conflict and violence in Kitgum district. The Local Action Plan aims to address all forms of conflict and violence that has been escalated by the COVID-19 pandemic or existed before COVID 19. It outlines the objectives of the LAP and strategies to achieve the intended actions.

The objectives of the Local Action Plan are;

- 1) To reduce the level of GBV occurrence in the district by 15%,
- 2) To reduce the levels of drug and substance abuse in the district
- 3) To reduce the prevalence of land related conflicts in the district
- 4) To increase the capacity and number of women participating in leadership, decision making and peace building processes
- 5) To improve the quality of formal and informal education system in the district.

To achieve the stated objectives, Kitgum district will employ the following strategies; Increasing levels of household income through Income Generation Activities; developing and implementing advocacy and empowerment program on Gender Based Violence (GBV); enhancing the capacity of institutions to manage, respond and prevent GBV; building and strengthening the capacity of institutions to prevent and resolve land related conflicts; strengthening the informal skills development programmes in Kitgum district; building and strengthening the capacity of cultural and religious institutions to address the negative social cultural norms; developing and implementing an awareness programme on the negative religious and social cultural norms; strengthening the existing laws on sale and consumption of alcohol and substance abuse; empowering youth to engage and embrace all economic activities and developing and implementing an awareness programme on the dangers and effects of alcohol and substance abuse.

The Local Action plan will be implemented in all sub counties of Kitgum district and will cost us UGX 1,000,700,000. The interventions highlighted in the LAP are expected to be funded jointly by the District and other Development partners operating in the District.

1.1 Overview

Kitgum is one of the seven Districts in the Acholi sub-region in Northern Uganda. At independence in 1962, Kitgum was part of Acholi District. In 1974, under the provincial administration the then Acholi District was divided into two districts, West Acholi and East Acholi. The latter became Kitgum District in 1980 (Fountain, 2011). In 2000 Pader County was carved off Kitgum District to form Pader District. And in 2010 Lamwo County was similarly carved off to form Lamwo District, leaving Kitgum District comprising of Chua East and Chua West Counties. Kitgum District is located between Longitude 32°E and 34°E and Latitude 02°N and 04°N. It is bordered by the Republic of Southern Sudan to the north, Karenga District to the east, Kotido District to the South East, Agago District to the South, Pader District to the Southwest and Lamwo District to the Northwest. Kitgum District has a total land area of 4,042 square kilometers.

1.2 Population

According to Population Census 2014, Kitgum District has a total population of 204,012. There are 98,438 males constituting 48.3% of the district population and 105,574 females constituting 51.7% of the District Population. The annual growth rate now stands at 1.69%.

1.3 Administrative structure

Kitgum is a Two County District with 8 Sub-counties, 1 town council and 1 Municipal Urban Council. There are 45 Parishes and 499 Villages in the 8 Sub-counties. Urban Council has 11 Parishes and 43 Wards/ Cells.

1.4 Conflict in Uganda

Uganda has experienced successive violent conflicts with most regions of the country witnessing conflict though at varying intensity since 1962. These conflicts have affected different sectors of society including gender relations at family, community and private sphere. The conflicts in Uganda manifest in many forms including Gender Based Violence (physical, sexual, economic, psychological violence in the home and community and traditional harmful practices). Women have borne the brunt of much of these conflicts and violence. Many have suffered gang rape, virginal fistula, abductions and sexual slavery. Despite limited formal training, women have also taken on new roles of conflict prevention and conflict resolution, provision of relief and recovery interventions during internal displacement and in refugee settlements, as well as psychosocial support to victims and survivors. Many women had to take on roles hitherto performed by men, a change in gender roles that not only increased the women's burden of care, but also exacerbated Gender Based Violence (GBV).

Since the time of independence (1962), different parts of Uganda have experienced violent conflicts caused by historical events. Many communities in northern Uganda appear to be in a state of latent conflict, with increasingly frequent manifestations of community disputes over boundaries or resources, GBV, and limited participation in nation building, the unexplained phenomenon of nodding disease; land disputes between returning IDPs, and gazetting of land by the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). Patterns of GBV accompany shifting gendered power relations, while youth unemployment and crime, difficulties in return and reintegration also undermine stability in the district.

Gender Based Violence

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence is defined as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm and underdevelopment”. Women and girls in Kitgum and indeed in the whole region bear an enormous burden of violence that is rooted in gender inequality. GBV is often hidden and often socially sanctioned. Quite often health,

law & order and judicial institutions are slow to recognize and address such violence and services to survivors are often not available. Until recently, GBV has also been largely invisible within the national and international statistics and surveillance system. (World Health Organization 2014). GBV is rooted in a global culture of discrimination which denies women equal rights with men and which legitimizes the appropriation of women bodies for individual gratification or political ends.

Land Conflicts

The end of armed conflict in northern Uganda has opened up economic opportunities but the region continues to be affected by disputes over land and natural resources, including oil, gold, timber, and the agricultural potential of the soil. The resource-rich land of northern Uganda is highly contested and insecurity of tenure is widespread. As investors and the government move in to exploit these resources, conflicts over land are on increase.

In addition, Kitgum is a rural district where the majority of families live on small scale farming. The people of Kitgum rely on family land as the major source of economic livelihood. At the height of the insurgencies, government created Internally Displaced People’s

camps in which the population lived. As families came back home, access to their family land is still a challenge. Quite a number of women who lost their husbands have found it difficult to access the land on which they lived as most of it is grabbed by male relatives of the deceased husband. Land rights and inheritance practices are based on patriarchal customary practices that do not favor women.

Low levels of education

Armed conflict disrupted children and young people's access to education from the early 1980s until 2007. Yet the damage done to the infrastructure and human resources that provide education - as well as the long-term harm to people's assets, livelihoods and physical, emotional and spiritual wellbeing - continues to be felt today. The available evidence shows that violent armed conflicts (even those of a lesser magnitude than in Uganda) can have long lasting negative impacts on individual human capital accumulation, including educational attainment, health outcomes, and labour market opportunities. Girls have the highest rates of school dropout and failure to regularly attend across upper primary, secondary and tertiary education. This has resulted into low women's participation in decision making and peacebuilding processes.

Alcohol and substance abuse

Because of the long LRA war that pushed people to live in camps, the habit of excessive consumption of cheap and widely available sachet-packaged alcohol is still common in the district. This has contributed to increased gender based violence in the district. The district developed an ordinance to regulate hours of drinking which needs to be enforced during LAP II implementation.

Other conflict issues are;

- Negative social cultural norms and beliefs - early marriages, wife inheritance and girls viewed as source of wealth.
- Conflicts over water
- Drought
- Unemployment among the youth
- Teenage pregnancy
- Poverty. These violations continue to deny women and girls' peace and human security.

Progress made in addressing conflicts and violence in Kitgum District

- Kitgum district enacted the Education Ordinance 2008 to implement the UPE policy that promotes equal rights to education.

- The district is implementing an ordinance to regulate the sale, production and drinking of crude alcohol and abuse which is a major cause of domestic violence.
- The district continuously conducts monthly coordination meetings with departmental heads and stakeholders where critical issues that concern communities are raised and discussed. The Community Based Service Department

Kitgum, is mandated to spearhead the sensitization of communities on gender issues for strengthened community systems.

However, there is need for the Local Government to continue networking and linking with other development partners, improve coordination, share the available resources for increased response and prevention of conflict and violence.

CHAPTER THREE: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000). States the importance of having women in preventing and resolving conflicts and in humanitarian response and post-conflict reconstruction. It also requires fighting parties to protect women and girls from sexual violence.

The Resolution 1325 has four pillars:

- **Participation:** Increased participation of women in decision-making
- **Protection:** Protection of women and girls from Sexual and Gender Based Violence even in IDP and Refugee camps.
- **Prevention:** Refers to prevention of violence against women.
- **Relief and recovery:** That activities during relief and recovery takes care of the needs of women and girls.

Resolution 1820 (2008) states that sexual violence in conflict situations a tactic of warfare. Requires zero-tolerance to sexual exploitation or abuse.

Resolution 1888 (2009) strengthens the implementation of Resolution 1820 by calling for leadership to address conflict-related sexual violence, deployment of teams

(military and gender experts) to critical conflict areas, and improved monitoring and reporting on conflict trends and perpetrators.

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

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

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

Resolution 2122 (2013) calls on all parties to facilitate peace talks with equal and full participation of women in decision-making; aims to increase women's participation in peace making by increasing resources for women in conflict zones; and acknowledges the critical contributions of women's civil society organizations.

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

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

Resolutions on Youth Peace and Security

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

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

Other relevant International WPS Frameworks

- i. The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979
- ii. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- iii. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- iv. The International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),
- v. International Covenant on economic and social cultural rights,

- vi. International refugee law,
- vii. The Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda, specifically Goal 5 and 16).

Regional Frameworks for WPS

- i. The African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality,
- ii. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa, 2003,
- iii. The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR),
- iv. The Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children, 2006.
- v. The Goma Declaration on Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region (2008),
- vi. The Kampala Declaration on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (2011).

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

Uganda has domesticated the global gender normative frameworks and standards and is committed to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goal 5 (Gender equality), Goal 16 (peaceful, just, and inclusive society) and the Uganda Gender Policy (UGP, 2007). Uganda

is also cognizant of the importance of women and prioritized their protection in several other national laws and policies with provisions that protect women¹.

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 from selling of matrimonial property

¹ 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.

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 refugees 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.

CHAPTER FOUR: KITGUM LOCAL ACTION PLAN ON ENDING ALL FORMS OF CONFLICTS AND VIOLENCE

Overall Goal: A society where there is peaceful co-existence and meaningful participation for sustainable development.

The Local Action Plan (LAP) has 5 major objectives. These are;

- 1) To reduce the level of GBV occurrence in the district by 15%,
- 2) To reduce the levels of drug and substance abuse in the district
- 3) To reduce the prevalence of land related conflicts in the district
- 4) To increase the capacity and number of women participating in leadership, decision making and peace building processes
- 5) To improve the quality of formal and informal education system in the district

Stakeholder analysis

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

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

Religious institutions: These play an important role in building social relations, provide spiritual healing and infrastructure development. The religious institutions also provide shelter for women who are abused. The religious institutions have a big following where cases of GBV are reported. Working with religious institutions at different levels will help bridge the gender parity.

Cultural Institution: The Ker Kwaro Acholi cultural institution promotes cultural and traditional values and development of the people of Acholi. Ker Kwaro Acholi developed gender principles that need to be disseminated widely.

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

5.0 Common Conflict Issues, Drivers and Effects in Kitgum District

Conflict Issues	Forms	Root Causes	Who is most affected	How are they affected
1. Land conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting • Killing • Displacement • Malicious damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative and cultural norms • Succession • Poor Political Will • Laziness • Jealousy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orphans • Widows • Elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in production • Suicide • Separation/Divorce
2. Gender Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarrelling • Disunity • Aggression • Isolation • Deflement • Rape • Sodomy • Teenage Pregnancies • Forced Marriages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcoholism • Extra Marital affairs • Inequality in in resource ownership • Drug and substance abuse • Revenge • Stereotypes • Negligence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Children • Some Men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divorce • Suicide • Psychological torture • Stigmatization • School dropouts • Suicide • Spread of HIV/AIDs
3. Teenage Pregnancies and early marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School drop outs • Increased deflement cases • Child headed families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child headed families • Poverty • Abandonment and negligence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls • Women • Elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological torture • Social Isolation • Suicidal tendencies • Self-denial • Lack of basic needs
4. Alcohol and Substance abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence • Injuries and Death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor parenting • Poverty • Idleness • Peer Pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth • Women • Children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health • Death • General health issues

6.0 Results, Strategies and Activities

Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/ Sources of Information	Assumptions	Budget
Goal: A society where there is peaceful co-existence and meaningful participation for sustainable development	Level of reduction in conflicts in the district Level of women, men and youths' participation in development	Annual police crime reports Annual UBOs Reports District Annual Reports MGLSD performance reports Media Reports	Enabling policy environment Willingness of the community to support programs and activities Funds will be available from the district	
Objective 1: Reduce the level of GBV occurrence in the district by 15%	% reduction in GBV prevalence.	Annual police crime reports District annual reports LAP Evaluation reports Media Report	Willingness of communities to report gender-based violence Willingness of institutions to respond to GBV cases Funds will be available from the district	
Strategy 1.1: Increase household income through IGAs				
Activity 1.1.1: Organize sensitization campaigns to mobilize and sensitize youth and women groups at sub county level on IGAs				
Activity 1.1.2: Formation of women and youth groups and link them to both government and private IGAs programs Activity				
Activity 1.1.3: Conduct bi-annual training of women and youth groups in enterprise development and financial literacy				

Strategy 1.2: Develop and Implement an advocacy and empowerment program on GBV			
Activity 1.2.1: Hold quarterly community dialogues on GBV (Local leaders, religious leaders, women and youth)			
Activity 1.2.2: Hold quarterly awareness meetings on GBV and GBV laws at sub county level (Local leaders, cultural leaders)			
Activity 1.2.3: Organize annual school competitions on GBV including essay writing, sports, debates and MDD			
Activity 1.2.4: Identify and train 50 community champions to spearhead advocacy at community level			
Activity 1.2.5: Hold quarterly radio talk shows on GBV prevention and response			
Strategy 1.3: Enhance the Capacity of institutions to manage, respond and prevent to GBV			
Activity 1.3.1: Conduct a mapping exercise and capacity assessment of service providers			
Activity 1.3.2: Train social services sector, police and local council leaders on the GBV referral pathways			
Activity 1.2.5: Organize two 2-day training for 100 religious and cultural leaders on GBV prevention and re-sponse			
Objective 2: Reduce the prevalence of Land related conflicts and its effects	% reduction in land related conflicts and its effects	Annual police crime reports District annual reports LAP Evaluation reports Media Reports	Willingness of institutions to respond to land related conflicts Funds will be available from the district
Strategic Intervention 2.1: Build and strengthen the capacity of institutions to prevent and resolve land related conflicts.			
Activity 2.1.1: Holding quarterly community dialogue meetings on issues relating to land			
Strategy 2.2: Develop and Implement an awareness program on Land rights and ownership			

Activity 2.2.1: Hold quarterly radio talk shows on land registration and ownership		
Objective 3: Improve the quality of education system in the district	<p># of women and girls accessing both formal and informal education settings.</p> <p># of women and girls retained in both formal and informal education settings.</p>	<p>Annual police crime reports</p> <p>District annual reports</p> <p>LAP Evaluation reports</p> <p>Media Reports</p> <p>Availability of funds</p> <p>Women and girls are willing to participate</p> <p>There will be political stability.</p>
Strategy 3.1: Increase the retention and completion rates of women and girls in both formal and informal education settings.		
Activity 3.1.1: Profile all scholarship opportunities from the district and the region offering institutions and organizations		
Activity 3.1.2: Establish a local scholarship scheme for needy girls and boys to access formal and informal education and training opportunities		
Activity 3.1.3: Develop and implement mentorship and life skills program for the school girls and boys during Holidays		
Activity 3.1.4: Identify and train 20 existing FAL cycles by providing learning materials to enhance Adult Literacy knowledge and skills		
Strategy 3.2: Strengthen the informal Skills development programs in the districts		
Activity 3.2.1: identify women and youth groups and link them to both public and private institutions to acquire vocational skills		
Activity 3.2.2: Lobbying for funds to strengthen the existing non formal institutions in the District		
Activity 3.2.3: Organizing a campaign to sensitize youth and women on the importance of non-formal education		

<p>Objective 4: To increase the capacity and number of women participating in leadership, decision making and peace building processes</p>	<p># Level of attitude change among religious and cultural institutions towards women's participation.</p> <p># of women in decision making positions at all levels.</p>	<p>Annual police crime reports District annual reports LAP Evaluation reports Media Reports</p>	<p>Enabling environment Religious & cultural leaders' willingness to act Availability of funds</p>	
<p>Strategy 4.1: Build and strengthen the capacity of cultural and religious institutions to redress the negative social-cultural norms.</p>				
<p>AActivity 4.1.1 Conduct advocacy and sensitization meeting on peace building</p> <p>Activity 4.1.2 Resource mobilization through lobbying and advocacy</p> <p>Activity 4.1.3 Conduct dialogues with cultural and religious leaders on the negative social norms and practices that hinders women participation in development</p>				
<p>Strategy 4.2: Develop and implement an awareness program on the negative religious and social-cultural norms.</p>				
<p>Activity 4.2.1 Run quarterly radio talk shows to sensitize communities on the role of women in decision making</p> <p>Activity 4.2.2 Organize MDD on religious and social norms</p> <p>Activity 4.2.2 Development and production of books about community social norms</p> <p>Activity 4.2.3 Hold bi-annual review meetings to document progress and lessons learnt.</p>				

<p>Objective 5: Reduce the levels of drug and substance abuse in the district</p>	<p>% reduction in the use of drug and substance abuse in the district</p>	<p>Annual police crime reports District annual reports LAP Evaluation reports Media Reports</p>	<p>Willingness of men, women and youths to act There will be political will.</p>
<p>Strategy 5.1: Strengthen the existing laws on the sale and consumption of drugs and substances</p>			
<p>Activity 5.1.1 Hold quarterly community sensitization meetings at sub county level on existing laws on alcohol, drugs and substance abuse</p>			
<p>Activity 5.1.2 Conduct capacity building for law enforcement officers (police, Prison,) and other local leaders on drug and substance abuse</p>			
<p>Activity 5.1.3 Facilitate Police to enforce the ordinance on drugs and substance abuse especially the hours of drinking.</p>			
<p>Strategy 5.2: Empower the youth to engage and embrace all economic activities</p>			
<p>Activity 5.2.1: Conduct a 5-day skills development training for 200 youth on different enterprises</p>			
<p>Activity 5.2.2: Lobbying and advocacy for socio-economic activities for Youth</p>			
<p>Activity 5.2.3 Hold quarterly radio talk shows to sensitize communities about the existing government programmes for example Youth Livelihood Programme and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme</p>			
<p>Strategy 5.3: Develop and implement an awareness program on the dangers and effects of drug and substance Abuse.</p>			
<p>Activity 5.3.1: Conduct Community policing on drugs and substance abuse</p>			
<p>Activity 5.3.2: Hold Community dialogues on drugs and substance abuse</p>			

7.0 Budget for the 5-Year Local Action Plan KITGUM 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)
Objectives 1: Reduced level of GBV occurrence in the district by 15%					
Strategy 1.1: Increase household income through IGAs					
1.1.1: Organize sensitization campaigns to mobilize and sensitize youth and women groups at sub county level on IGA	3	3	2,000,000	18,000,000	12,000,000
1.1.2: Formation of women and youth groups and link them to both government and private IGA programs	3	20	1,500,000	90,000,000	9,000,000
1.1.3: Conduct bi-annual training of women and youth groups in enterprise development and financial literacy	3	6	1,800,000	32,400,000	10,800,000
Sub Total			3,500,000	140,400,000	31,800,000
Strategy 1.2: Develop and Implement an advocacy and empowerment program on GBV					
1.2.1: Hold quarterly community dialogues on GBV (Local leaders, religious leaders, women and youth)	6	4	1,200,000	28,800,000	14,400,000
1.2.2: Hold quarterly awareness meetings on GBV and GBV laws at sub county level (Local leaders, cultural leaders)	6	4	800,000	19,200,000	9,600,000
1.2.3: Organize annual school competitions on GBV including essay writing, spots, debates and MDD	6	1	500,000	3,000,000	6,000,000

1.2.4: Identify and train 50 community champions to spearhead advocacy at community level	5		4	1,800,000	36,000,000	18,000,000
1.2.5: Hold quarterly radio talk shows on GBV prevention and response	6		6	600,000	21,600,000	7,200,000
Sub Total					108,600,000	40,800,000
Strategy 1.3: Enhance the Capacity of institutions to manage, respond and prevent to GBV;						
1.3.1: Conduct a mapping exercise and capacity assessment of service providers	3		1	1,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
1.3.2: Train social services sector, police and local council leaders on the GBV referral pathways	3		6	1,200,000	21,600,000	14,400,000
1.2.3: Organize two 2-day training for 100 religious and cultural leaders on GBV prevention and response	3		4	2,000,000	24,000,000	16,000,000
Sub Total					50,100,000	34,900,000
Objective 2: Reduced prevalence of Land related conflicts and its effects						
Strategy 2.1: Build and strengthen the capacity of institutions to prevent and resolve land related conflicts.						
2.1.1: Holding quarterly community dialogue meetings on issues relating to land	3		6	1,200,000	21,600,000	14,400,000
Sub Total					21,600,000	14,400,000
Strategy 2.2: Develop and Implement an awareness program on Land rights and ownership						
Sub Total					10,800,000	7,200,000
Objective 3: Improve the quality of education system in Kitgum district						
Strategy 3.1: Increase the retention and completion rates of Women and girls in both formal and informal education settings.						

3.1.1: Profile all scholarship opportunities from the district and the region offering institutions and organizations	1	1	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
3.1.2: Establish a local scholarship scheme for needy girls and boys to access formal and informal education and training Opportunities	5	1	2,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
2.1.3: Develop and implement mentorship and life skills program for the school girls and boys during Holidays	3	6	800,000	14,400,000	9,600,000	9,600,000
2.1.4: Identify and train 20 existing FAL cycles by providing learning materials to enhance Adult Literacy knowledge and skills	4	8	1,200,000	38,400,000	19,200,000	19,200,000
Sub Total				64,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Strategy 3.2: Strengthen the informal Skills development programs in the districts						
3.2.1: identify women and youth groups and link them to both Public and private institutions to acquire vocational skills	5	20	800,000	80,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
3.2.2: Lobby for funds to strengthen the existing non formal institutions in the District	1	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
3.3: Organize a campaign to organize youth and women on the importance of non-formal education	5	10	1,200,000	60,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Sub Total				150,000,000	76,000,000	76,000,000
Objective 4: To increase the capacity and number of women participating in leadership, decision making and peace building processes						
Strategy 4.1: Build and strengthen the capacity and cultural and religious institutions to redress the negative social-cultural norms						
4.1.1 Conduct advocacy and sensitization meeting on peace building	3	20	800,000	48,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
4.1.2 Resource mobilization through lobbying and advocacy	3	1	1,200,000	3,600,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
4.1.3 Conduct dialogue meetings with cultural and religious leaders on the negative social norms and practices that hinder women's participation in decision making	3	20	800,000	48,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000

Sub Total						99,600,000	66,400,000
Strategy 4.2: Develop and implement an awareness program on the negative religious and social-cultural norms.							
4.2.1 Run quarterly radio talk shows to sensitize communities on the role of women in decision making	3	1	600,000			1,800,000	1,200,000
4.2.2 Organize MDD on religious and social Norms	3	10	1,500,000			45,000,000	30,000,000
4.2.3 Development and production of books about community social norms	1	200	50,000			10,000,000	10,000,000
4.2.4 Hold bi-annual review meetings to document progress and lessons learnt	3	45	800,000			108,000,000	72,000,000
Sub Total						164,800,000	113,200,000
Objective 5: Reduce the levels of drug and substance abuse in the district							
Strategy 5.1: Strengthen the existing laws on the sale and consumption of drug and substances							
5.1.1 Hold community sensitization meetings at sub county level on alcohol drugs and substance abuse	3	20	800,000			48,000,000	32,000,000
5.1.2 Conduct capacity building for law enforcement officers (police, Prison,) and other local leaders on drug and substance abuse	3	6	1,200,000			21,600,000	14,400,000
5.1.3 Facilitate Police to enforce the ordinance on alcohol and substance abuse especially the hours of drinking	3	6	800,000			14,400,000	9,600,000
Sub Total						84,000,000	56,000,000
Strategy 5.1: Strengthen the existing laws on the sale and consumption of drug and substances							
Strategy 5.2: Empower the youth to engage and embrace all economic activities.							
5.2.2 Lobbying and advocacy for socio -economic activities for Youth	3	6	1,200,000			21,600,000	14,400,000

5.2.3 Hold quarterly radio talk shows to sensitize communities about the existing government programmes e.g. youth Livelihood Programme and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship programme	3		6	600,000	10,800,000	7,200,000
Sub Total					68,400,000	45,600,000
Strategy 5.3: Develop and implement an awareness program on the dangers and effects of drug and substance Abuse.						
5.3.1 Conduct community policing on drugs and substance abuse	4		3	800,000	9,600,000	4,800,000
5.3.3 Hold community dialogues on drugs and substance abuse	3		6	1,200,000	21,600,000	14,400,000
Sub Total					31,200,000	19,200,000
Grand Total					1,033,229,000	544,300,000

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**For more information about this Local Action Plan,
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