



LUWERO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

DISTRICT LOCAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY 2021-2025 *For conflict free communities*

MAY 2021

SUPPORTED BY:





LUWERO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

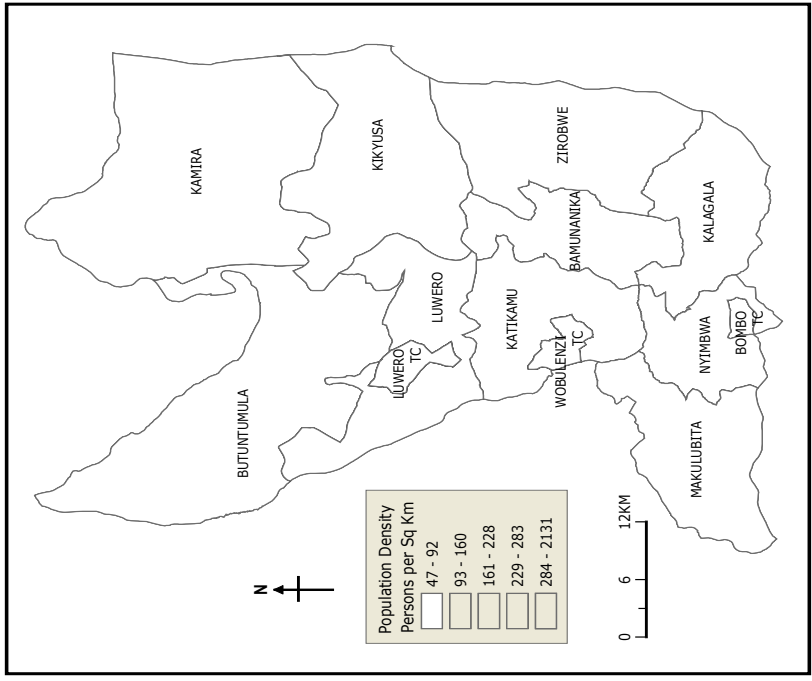
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LUWERO DISTRICT AND ITS LOCATION ON THE MAP OF UGANDA



FOREWORD

I take this opportunity to present to you the First ever Local Action Plan of Luwero District, which is designed to achieve the District Vision of a vibrant, prosperous, socially and economically transformed community.

The Local Action plan was developed through a consultative process by the district Task Force with support from Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT) and Luwero Women Development Association (LUWODA) with funding from the Global Network of Women Peace builders (GNWP) and the Austria Development Agency for which I am grateful. The Plan will be realized through a partnership of Luwero District Local Government and Development Partners.

In the same view, I sincerely appreciate the major actors for providing the required technical support and resources in the development of this Local action plan. I am obliged to mention the District Councillors on the team, for the good job well done, the Technical team led by the District Planning Secretariat and Community Development Services who exercised their legal obligation to guide and advise the process. Our Development partners LUWODA and CoACT who indeed contributed to the development of the Local Action plan. Other development partners who have contributed greatly towards uplifting women in Luwero include FOWODE, NAWOU, FIDA Luwero, UWONET, Just Like My Child and Women's International Peace Centre.

The LAP intends to ensure that Luwero Community is peaceful, empowered and inclusive and indeed free from all forms of violence including GBV.

On behalf of Luwero District Local Government, I pledge total commitment to ensure full implementation of the Local Action Plan for sustainable peace and development.

I thank you all



NDAWULA RONALD
DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON / LUWERO

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The process of producing this Local Action Plan (LAP) has been a consultative and participatory one to which both the technical and political leaders of the district contributed in addition to our partners. This is a continuous process that involves a lot of resources, most importantly the human resource. I would, therefore, like to extend my sincere appreciation to all those who have contributed in one way or another to produce this LAP for Luwero District. Special thanks go to all the staff of Luwero District Local Government and the District Councillors whose ideas have been incorporated in the LAP.

We are grateful to our partners Coalition for Action on 1325 (COAT), Global Network of Women Peace Builders (GNWP), Austria Development Agency (ADA), Luwero Women Development Association (LUWODA) for their support. We appreciate all Government departments including the Police for their participation in all processes leading to this LAP. The District Task Force that included Noelene Victor Nabukenya (District Youth Councillor), Aisha Shamim Kayaga (Female District Councillor Butuntumula Sub County), Milly Meeme (Planning Department), Emmy Semugabi (Chairperson LCIII Luwero Sub County), Joseph Muwonge (Gender Officer), Willy Kanatta Senior Assistant Secretary (Butuntumula Subcounty) Nagadya Faridah (Assistant Chief Administrative Officer), and, Margaret Nassozi Kakembo (Coordinator LUWODA), thank you for your active involvement in the development of this Local Action Plan.

In a special way, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Resident District Coordinator (RDC) and Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) for standing up to promote the human rights of women and girls and speaking out against gender-based violence in the district. You are a source of inspiration.

As the office of the Chief Administrative Officer, we commit to providing all the necessary support and to ensure that the goal and objectives of the Local Action Plan are achieved.

For God and my Country!



NAMANDA ELIZABETH
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADF	Allied Democratic Force
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
COACT	Coalition for action on 1325
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
FIDA	Association of Uganda Women Lawyers
FOWODE	Forum for Women in Democracy
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immune Virus
LDLG	Luwero District Local Government
LC	Local Council
LLGs	Lower Local Governments
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
LAP	Local Action Plan
LWODA	Luwero Women Development Association
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
NAP	National Action Plan
NDP III	National Development Plan III
PLWH	People Living with HIV/AIDS
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
UN	United Nations
UWONET	Uganda Women's Network
NRM	Nation Resistance Movement

ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Location and Size of Luwero District

Luwero District lies north of Kampala, between latitude 20 north of the Equator and East of 320 to 330. The district covers approximately 2,577.5 sq. km. The District headquarters are located in Luwero Town Council, a distance of about 64 km from Kampala on the Kampala – Gulu highway. The district borders Mukono and Wakiso districts to the south, Nakaseke district to the west, Nakasongola district to the North, and Kayunga district to the East.

1.2 History and Background of Luwero District

Before 1974, the Luwero was part of the former East Mengo District with its headquarters at Bombo. In 1974 the East Mengo District was split into two districts namely Mukono with its headquarters in Mukono town and Luwero with its headquarters at Luwero town. By that time the district was composed of four counties namely Buluri, Nakaseke, Katikamu and Bamunanika. When the Government of Uganda introduced the Decentralization system of governance in 1997, Bululi County was carved out of Luwero and given a district status as Nakasongola District. In July 2005, Nakaseke County was also given a district status leaving the mother district with the two counties of Bamunanika and Katikamu.

1.3 Topography

The topography of Luwero is as a result of a number of ancient denudation processes of the rock systems that left a series of old erosion levels throughout the district. In terms of altitude most of the

district ranges between 1,219 and 1,524 meters. The landscape is generally made up of elevated and dissected plateau consisting of a series of flat topped hills and connected by wide valleys.

1.4 Rainfall and Temperature

Rainfall is well distributed throughout the year, with an annual average of 1,300mm. The District enjoys two rain seasons of March to June and September to December. The mean annual maximum temperature is between 27.5oC and 30o C, whereas the mean annual minimum temperature is between 15o C and 17.5oC.

1.5 Relief and Vegetation

Most of the district is covered with savannah grassland. The soils are generally red sandy loam, whereas the southern part is fertile and can support different kinds of crops. Much of the northern areas has sandy loam soils with low fertility and scanty vegetation.

1.6 Economic Activities

Luwero is predominately organic crop farming District. The main cash crops grown are pineapples, banana/plantain /matooke and coffee. Some farmers practice mixed farming with cattle and crops. Majority of women are engaged in farming.,Others are in Business like road side food business, Market traders and restaurant business while most men work in rotational and permanent markets,Boda Boda,Farming ,Produce buying and selling.

1.7 Natural Resources

Luwero is endowed with a balance in natural resources with 87% Arable land and settlements, 5% Forest, 8% rivers and wetland.

1.8 Local government and Administrative Units:

Luwero District comprises of ten rural sub counties, eight town councils namely Luwero, Wobulenzi, Bombo, Kikyusa, Ziobwe, Busiika, Kamira and Ndejje- with a total of 91 parishes and 606 villages. The role of the district is to implement and monitor Government programmes at each governance level.

Table 1: Number of Local Governments Administrative Units by county

County	Sub-county/local Government	Parishes	Villages
Bamunanika	Bamunanika	6	59
	Kalagala	8	53
	Kamira	7	33
	Kikyusa	6	41
	Ziobwe	8	57
	Sub Total	35	243
Katikamu	Bombo T/C	6	25
	Butuntumula	7	52
	Katikamu	7	79
	Luwero S/C	9	55
	Luwero T/C	6	19
	Makulubita	9	53
	Nyimbwa	6	57
	Wobulenzi T/C	5	23
	Sub Total	56	363
Grand Total	91	606	

TWO: THE CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Conflicts in Uganda

Uganda has for almost sixty years since independence in 1962 experienced a series of civil conflicts which have culminated into violent armed conflicts caused by several factors including the historical struggle for political power and natural resources control, among other factors. Transition from one government to another has not been an easy journey for Uganda, epitomized by the Kabaka Crisis in 1966, a military coup in 1971, post Idi Amin military Junta conflicts, followed by the NRM/NRA led bush war 1981-1986 that devastated Luwero and all surrounding districts.

In recent past, other violent conflicts led by several armed groups have also engulfed Uganda: the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) conflicts in the Rwenzori region, the twenty year-long Lords' Resistance Army (LRA) in Northern Uganda, the West Nile Bank Front in West Nile, the People's redemption Army (PRA) along the border with Democratic Republic of Congo, Karamojong Cattle Rustlers that caused conflicts between Teso and Karamoja followed by a disarmament programme associated violence, and the Holy Spirit Movement by Lakwena Alice.

The main driver of these violent conflicts have largely been discontent caused by limited knowledge of Law, unemployment, unequal distribution of natural resources, limited access

to natural resources (land, mineral, water), and income inequality. These conflicts have had negative impacts on the population including land conflicts, sexual and gender based violence, intolerance, climate change impacts, poor service delivery, child abuse, moral decadence, lack of Ubuntu (Humanness), child marriages, high school dropouts, limited participation in nation building by vulnerable and excluded members of society mainly women, girls, elderly, youth and PWDs.

Unfortunately, for many years, the long-lasting impacts of conflicts disproportionately affect women and girls. During and in the aftermath of conflicts, women are exposed to danger that leads into loss of lives and property, acute poverty and lack of access to resources. The education of girls is jeopardized completely leading to school dropouts or even failure to attend school at all. In light of social and economic factors as well as the harmful traditional cultural practices, the already weakened voice and position of women due to armed conflicts creates a conducive environment for increased cases of Gender based violence in Uganda. The Uganda Demographic and Household survey 2016 revealed that 56% women had experienced spousal violence and, 22% underwent sexual violence. Similarly, UN women Global Data base on violence against women reported physical sexual intimate partner violence at 30% (2020). This state of affair is alarming and needs urgent attention.

The Government of Uganda in December 2008 through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) committed to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325, on women peace and security by launching the first National Action Plan on UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820 and the Goma Declaration as a national framework for strengthening women's participation and to end sexual and gender based violence. This commitment is also reflected in the post 2015 Development Agenda (SDGs 5 and 16) as well the National Development Plan III aimed at increasing women's participation in leadership and decision making, and integrating the women, peace and security agenda in Uganda's development framework.

2.2 Situation of Conflicts in Luwero District

Violence against women and girls is one the most ancient widespread and devastating human rights violations in the world. Luwero District is no exception. Between 1981 and 1986 Ugandan women especially in the districts that make up Luwero Triangle experienced gross violations of human rights during the guerrilla war that brought to power the National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government. This particularly, affected women, men, girls and boys. (Liebling H and Kiziri Muyendo R (2002). Women suffered abuse and torture that included in the form of severe beatings, starvation, killings, murder, burning with cigarettes, jerrycans or hot knives, forced sex at gunpoint and rape before the husband and children were common in Luwero (Kabaganda 1991). Women of Luwero faced sexual slavery, prostitution, forced marriages,

defilement and gang rape, pregnant women had their abdomens opened up and their heads hanged against stones, and others shot at, mutilated or burnt (Ojiambo ocheng 1998). Indeed, violence against women by soldiers was a major atrocity in Luwero District.

After the war, women were left behind with children without men/husbands with a destroyed economy and community. This has had far reaching implications on many families in the district/region. The absence of fathers as male role models resulted into poor child upbringing and its associated demise of the spirit of Ubuntu (social solidarity) and moral decadence. The consequent child-headed families resulted into irresponsible and abusive fatherhood. Socialization in community values and morals did not happen. Above all, children who lost education at the time are now illiterate adults wallowing in poverty. They have nurtured children who do not value education of their own children. It is a vicious cycle. In Luwero therefore, violence against women and girls has remained unabated despite the existing laws (like Domestic violence Act 2010, Land Act 1998) and policies, hence the urgent need for this five- year District Local Action Plan to guide interventions geared towards addressing the impacts of conflict including gender based violence in the district.

2.3 Status of Gender Based Violence in the District

GBV in Luwero Stands at approximately 30%. However, during COVID 19 lockdown, it had risen to 40% (Luwero gender desk unit by December 2020). The common forms of GBV include defilement, denial of economic

resources and sustenance, physical assault, and sexual harassment. To note, these cases, are as prevalent in urban settings as they are in rural areas.

revenge between spouses. Children born out of the wedlock- commonly known as step children- fall easy prey to sexual abuse.

Poverty among men has been cited as the leading cause of GBV in most communities. This is exhibited in form of frustration and anger which is then transferred to women and children in homes. The extended family marital counselling from aunties and uncles that once played a big role in promoting social cohesion at family level is almost entirely non-existent. The resultant effects are promiscuity, violence and

Therefore, these manifestations and others calls upon everyone to take urgent steps to address GBV in all its forms, and indeed all conflicts that affect women and children. This Local Action Plan for Luwero District is a timely intervention and its implementation is not only urgent but very essential in ending all forms of conflict and violence in the District

2.4 Other common conflicts, drivers and effects

Conflict Issues	Cause/Drivers	Affected person	Effect/Impact on Women and Girls
Land conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greed • Ignorance of Land Laws • Corruption • Poverty • Population explosion • Unemployment • Land grabbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Girls • Elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livelihoods • Poverty • Death • Displacement • School dropout • Teen pregnancies • Child marriages
Gender Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Unemployment • Moral decadence • Erosion of positive cultural values • Alcohol and substance abuse • Irresponsible thood • Family neglect • Lack of Ubuntu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Girls • Boys • Men 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken families • Physical fights • Stress/depression • Promiscuity • Spread of HIV /AIDs and STIs • Poverty • Poor parenting • Truancy • Juvenile delinquency
Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laziness/poor attitude to work • Lack of proper/ economic programmes • Dependency syndrome • Piecemeal government empowerment programmes • Job seeking education system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High dependency rate • Increased crime • School dropouts • Teen pregnancies • Child marriages • GBV

<p>Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population pressure • Land pressure • Poor enforcement of environmental laws • Inadequate and inaccurate data for planning • Lack of strategic planning for sustainable population • Absence of sensitization on environment/ climate change • Greed/corruption • Poor leadership • Poor land use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men • Girls • Boys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of energy for domestic use • Food shortages • Stunting among children • Prolonged drought • Irregular seasons / erratic rains • Diseases • Water shortage for domestic and commercial purposes
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THREE: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The women, peace and security agenda

In 2000, with the unanimous passing of Resolution 1325, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) formally acknowledged the changing nature of warfare, in which civilians are increasingly targeted, and women continue to be excluded from participation in peace processes. The resolution specifically addresses how women and girls are disproportionately impacted by conflict and war, and recognizes the critical role that women can, and already do, play in peace building efforts. The UNSCR 1325 is based on four pillars: participation, protection, prevention and relief and recovery. Each pillar is listed below as outlined by the Resolution.

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 strategies in the prevention of violence against women.

Relief and recovery: Call for relief and recovery measures to address crises through a gendered lens.

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

1. SCR 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 in peace missions, and enforcement of zero-tolerance policies for peacekeepers regarding acts of sexual exploitation and abuse.

2. SCR 1888 (2009) focuses on strengthening 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 of sexual violence.

3. SCR 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 improving international and national responses to the needs of women in conflict and post-conflict settings.

4. SCR 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 mechanism.

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

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

7. SCR 2242 (2015) reaffirms commitment to Resolution 1325 and highlights the role of women in countering violent extremism and addresses the differential impact of terrorism on the human rights of women and girls.

8. SCR 2242 (2015) addresses women's role in countering violent extremism and terrorism

9. SCR 2493(2019) urges member states to reaffirm the importance of women to achieving sustainable peace and security through dialogue, mediation, consultations and political negotiations to bridge differences and to end conflicts.

10. SCR 2493 (2019) Urges member states to create a safe and enabling environment for including formal and informal community leaders, women peace builders, political actors and those who protect and promote human rights to carry out their work independently and without undue interference including in situations of armed conflict, and to address threats, harassment and violence and hate speech against them.

The Youth Peace and Security (YPS) Agenda

There is an intersection between the women, peace and security agenda and the youth, peace and security (YPS) agenda. They both address inequality and exclusion, lack of representation, and lack of voice, even when both women and youth can and do play a critical role in decision making and peace building. To ignore the youth is a big risk. Luwero district will take advantage of the huge numbers of the young people, both male and female in the district to involve them in initiatives and interventions that empower them to participate in decision making and conflict prevention and resolution processes. The need for intergenerational interventions is also important to make sure the young women benefit from the experience and expertise of older women. The youth have knowledge of new tools and skills that the older women could also benefit from especially the use of ICTs

To-date, there are two UN Security Council Resolutions on Youth, peace and security:

1. 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.

2. SCR 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 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 and health.
- It gives guidance on States parties' obligation of due diligence in respect of crimes against women by non-State actors.

Other International WPS Frameworks

- i. The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979
- ii. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;
- iii. The Commonwealth Priorities for Gender and Women's Empowerment
- iv. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- v. The International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),
- vi. The Convention on the Rights of Children,
- vii. International Covenant on economic and social cultural rights,
- viii. International refugee law,

ix. International Conference on Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and All forms of Discrimination (2006),

x. The Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda, specifically Goal 5 and 16.

Regional Frameworks for WPS

- i. The African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality,
- ii. The African Charter on Human and People's Rights,
- iii. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa, 2003,
- iv. The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR),
- v. The Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children, 2006.
- vi. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD),
- vii. International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region of 2006,
- viii. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child,
- ix. Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (2006*),
- x. The Goma Declaration on Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region (2008),

xi. The Continental Results Frame Work for the monitoring and reporting on WPS agenda in African. (2018), Kampala Declaration on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (2011).

National laws and policies that support the women, peace and security agenda

i. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda of 1995 guarantees Gender Equality and recognizes the significant role which women play in society. It guarantees women the right to full and equal dignity with men, mandates the State to provide facilities and opportunities to ensure welfare of women and protects women's rights taking into account their maternal functions. In addition to the national objectives there are specific Articles including Articles 21, 26, 31, 32 and 33 that provide a conducive environment the enjoyment of Human Rights.

ii. The Children's Act, 1997

The Act provides for care, protection and maintenance of children. It provides for local authority support for children; a family and children's court; and, for children charged with offences and for other connected purposes. Article 10 (1 a) states: it is the general duty of every local government council from the village to the district level to safeguard and promote the welfare of children within its area.

iii. The Uganda Gender Policy, 2007

The Gender Policy recognizes that "gender" is a development concept useful in identifying and understanding the social roles and relations of women and men of all ages, and how these impact on development. The policy provides guidance for all levels

of planning, resource mobilization and implementation of development programs to have a gender perspective. By this Policy all institutions in Uganda are obliged to mainstream gender in their programs.

iv. The Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007 is in line with Article 32 (3) and (4) of the Constitution of Uganda to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against individuals or groups on grounds of sex, gender, age, colour, race, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed, health status, disability, social and economic standing or political opinion. The Act defines equal opportunities as having the same treatment or consideration in the enjoyment of rights and freedoms, attainment of access to social services, education, employment, and physical environment, participation in social, cultural and political activities regardless of sex, age, race and other differences.

v. The Penal Code (Amendment Act), 2007 stipulates that any person, who performs a sexual act with another person who is below the age of 18 years, commits a felony known as defilement and is on conviction, liable to life imprisonment". It also provides for the offence of aggravated defilement which makes one on conviction by the High Court liable to suffer death. Aggravated defilement is defined as where the victim of defilement is below 14 years, the offender is infected with HIV, the offender is a parent or guardian or a person in authority, where the victim is disabled or the offender is a serial offender.

vi. The Domestic Violence Act, 2010

According to the Act, domestic violence constitutes any act or omission of a

perpetrator which harms, endangers the health, safety or general wellbeing of the victim. Domestic violence takes different forms including physical, economic, emotional and sexual abuse. This form of violence also encompasses harassment, coercion and threats. The Act provides for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence, punishment for the perpetrators of domestic violence, the procedure and guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to the protection and compensation of domestic violence victims. In addition, the Act provides for the jurisdiction of court and the enforcement of orders made by the court. The Act also empowers the family and the children court to handle cases of domestic violence and for related matters.

vii. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act (2010) defines FGM as all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia. The Act criminalizes discrimination against females that have not undergone FGM. Persons who carry out FGM on self or on others, procure, aid, induce, threaten or fail to report the practice are guilty of committing FGM and are liable to imprisonment, or a fine or both.

viii. The Anti-Trafficking in Human Persons Act (2009)

The Act prohibits the relocation of human persons for purposes of slavery or other forceful activity. The Act calls for increased efforts to prosecute, convict, and punish trafficking offenders; institute a unified system of documenting and collecting data on human trafficking cases for use by law enforcement, labour, and social welfare officials; investigate and punish labour recruiters responsible for knowingly

sending Ugandans into forced labour abroad; launch a nationwide anti-trafficking public awareness campaign with a particular focus on forced labour.

ix. The Judiciary Gender Policy and Strategy

This policy aims to provide a framework for gender mainstreaming within the Judiciary by addressing gender concerns within the Judiciary as an institution, and also addressing key gender obstacles to court users. More specifically, the policy focuses on two key areas: (i) Access and delivery of justice to -females and males and (ii) Organizational development and management (in terms of representation, and how the Judiciary can be more gender-responsive, gender-aware and gender-sensitive in its day – today working.

Other legal frameworks include;

- x. The National Women’s Council Act 1993,
- xi. Public Finance and Management Act 2015,
- xii. Electoral Commissions Act,
- xiii. The Peace policy, Person with Disability Policy 2006,
- xiv. National Vision 2040
- xv. Social Development Sector Plan (2015/16-2019/20)
- xvi. The Penal Code Amendment Act 2007
- xvii. Anti -Torture Act
- xviii. The National Youth Policy 2006
- xix. The National Social Protection Policy
- xx. Human Rights Enforcement Act 2019
- xxi. Older Persons Policy 2009
- xxii. The International Criminal Court Act 2010, Employment Act 2006.

The National Action Plans (NAPs) on women, peace and security

NAP I and NAP III

Uganda is among the 83 Countries with National Action Plans (NAPs) on women, peace and security, and was the second country in Africa to launch the first NAP on UNCR 1325 on women, peace and security, 1820 and the Goma Declaration on Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region. In 2011, Uganda launched the second NAP. The two NAPs largely focused on increasing representation and participation of women in leadership at all levels of decision-making; and, protection of women and girls from Gender-Based Violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse.

Uganda's Third NAP 2021-2025

Uganda launched her third National Action Plan (NAP III) on women, peace and security on March 8th, 2021. The NAP III is aligned to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG5 and SDG16; Uganda's Vision 2040 and the third National Development Plan. NAP III aims to address current and emerging WPS related issues such as those associated with the influx of refugees, socio-economic and demographic concerns, conflicts over natural resources, climate change and environmental stressors and disasters, transnational threats, organized criminal activities, cultural disputes, transitional justice, violent extremism, political and election-related conflicts, border disputes and women's participation in peacebuilding processes

NAP III offers additional tools for successful implementation, namely:

detailed operational plans for key MDAs and civil society organizations (CSOs); a communications plan; a costed resources plan, including the specific human, technical and financial resources needed for implementation; a monitoring and evaluation framework; terms of reference for coordination structures; and well-explained reporting and accountability measures.

The overall goal of NAP III is **to achieve sustained peace and security through enhanced meaningful participation of women in peace and development processes.**

Specifically the NAP III aims to:

- Prevent all forms of violence and promote peace within families, communities and the nation
- Promote meaningful participation of women in leadership and governance at all levels
- Strengthen the capacity of women to mitigate and prevent natural and human made disasters
- Strengthen the institutional and coordination mechanism for WPS agenda at all levels

The NAP III is structured around Four Outcomes, namely:

1. All Forms of Violence Prevented and Conflicts Resolved
2. Good Governance Enhanced at all Levels
3. Natural and Human Made Disasters Prevented and Mitigated, and,
4. Systems and Structures for the Implementation and Coordination of the NAP III Strengthened

FOUR: LUWERO DISTRICT LOCAL ACTION PLAN (2020-2025)

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter consists of the overall goal, objectives, strategies and the activities of Luwero District Local Action Plan on Women Peace and Security. The chapter begins with a snapshot of the LAP stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities.

4.2 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
Sub county/ town councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass by-laws/ implementation of passed laws • Community sensitization and mobilization • Resolve conflict issues at the sub county level • Provide an oversight role of coordinating LAP implementation at Lower Local Governments
Parish/village communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in dialogues • Report Conflict issues • Monitor progress on LAP Implementation
Youth, women leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in training • Mobilize other groups • Act as role models • Implement laws and policies • Monitor and report
Traditional and Cultural Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote cultural practices • Encourage communities to avoid negative traditional practices
Police /family and child protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce by-laws • Create awareness • Resolve family (domestic conflicts)/ make referrals • Investigate on cases • Counselling and guidance • Arrest and prosecute • Community sensitization
DHO and DEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical examination of survivors • Follow up on survivors of GBV • Provide evidence • Provide gender sensitive education • Follow up on the school drop out • Provide guidance and counselling. • Create a conducive learning environment for learners.

Probation and social welfare offices DCDO and Gender Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Gender appropriate messages, • Conducting trainings in Communities (sensitization, guidance and counselling) • Resolve domestic conflicts • Effect referrals to police
District Environment Office/Natural resources dept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Guidance on the Formulation of an ordinance on Climatic change mitigation
Chief Administrative Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsing all correspondences • Provide Technical Guidance • Monitoring the implementation of the plan • Awareness creation on the existing Government programs • Resource mobilization
District Planning Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing District Information Systems • Coordinating feedback to LLGs on plan integration • Coordinating monitoring and evaluation • Integration of the LAP into the DDP II for budgeting
District Technical Planning Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss LAP before submitting to executive committee DEC • Implementation of the LAP
Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approves Local Action Plan • Pass ordinances • Monitoring and follow up on progress
District Chairperson and DEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorse local action plan approved by the Council before its implementation • Dissemination of LAP • Prioritize LAP implementation
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical guidance on the formulation of ordinances and by-laws • Capacity building

4.3 Objectives, Strategies and activities of Luwero LAP

Overall Goal: Peaceful and Inclusive Communities

OBJECTIVE 1: The Prevalence of Gender Based Violence Reduced by 2025

Strategy 1.1: Develop and implement an ordinance and by-laws that addresses GBV in communities.

Activities for Strategy one.

Activity 1.1.1: Develop and implement One (1) District Ordinance to address GBV. The purpose of this activity is to enable the district have a local policy to apprehend perpetrators and protect survivors of GBV and other conflicts and violence within the district. This will be implemented in all 18-lower local governments.

Activity 1.1.2: Support each Lower Local Government to develop and implement at least one relevant by-law. This activity aims to ensure the 18 Lower Local Governments have Local laws that will allow arrest and prosecution of the perpetrators of conflicts and violence within the lower local government.

Activity 1.1.3: Hold quarterly community barazas and community meetings, to popularize the bylaws in the communities. This activity is intended to create awareness of District Ordinances and local laws to ensure target rights holders are aware of them and that duty bearers ensure enforcement to address conflicts and GBV.

Strategy 1.2: Develop and implement a multi-media campaign on GBV.

Planned activities and interventions

Activity 1.2.1: Hold quarterly radio talk shows on GBV prevention and response. The purpose of this activity is to enable the District widely disseminate information facts on GBV in Luwero and Concrete actions taken in responding to GBV. This will be every quarter for five years.

Activity 1.2.2: Print and disseminate 1800 IEC on GBV. This activity will enable the District have IEC materials available on GBV in all the 18 LLGs for dissemination to local people.

Activity 1.2.3: Run a discussion on social media with messages on the prevention and response of GBV. This will enable the District establish a Twitter handler to lead discussions on GBV prevention and response issues for all people in the 18 LLGs.

Strategy 1.3: Increase knowledge and awareness of national laws and policies that promote gender equality among women groups, religious leaders, cultural leader, and educational institutions

Activities

Activity 1.3.1: Conduct training workshops for religious and cultural institutions, of learning on relevant laws on GBV laws in 18 Lower Local. This activity will enable the District Create awareness of Up-to-date laws on GBV to 1800 religious, cultural institutions in 18 LLGs.

Activity 1.3.2: Conduct bi-annual trainings of 150 Institutions of learning on the dangers of GBV. This activity is intended to enhance knowledge on the dangers of GBV, by training 1800 leaders in 150 Institutions in 18 LLGs.

Activity 1.3.3: Conduct bi-annual GBV awareness outreaches to hard-to-reach women and men. This activity is intended to enhance awareness on GBV among 3600 hard to reach men and women including boda boda riders in remote areas in 18 LLG. 200 people will be reached bi-annually,

OBJECTIVE 2: Increased Capacity of Institutions and Communities to Prevent and Resolve All Forms of Conflicts for Improved Service Delivery

Strategy 2.1: Design and implement an awareness program for communities on monitoring government program.

Activities

Activity 2.1.1: Organize quarterly community dialogues for stakeholders on various government programmes in 18 Sub-counties/Lower Local Governments. This activity will enable 18 Lower Local Governments create awareness and appreciate all Government programs and projects in their Jurisdiction, Each LLG will conduct 20 community dialogues in 5 years making a total of 360 for the LLGs . The dialogues will target 36000 stakeholders, 100 per dialogue

Activity 2.1.2: Conduct bi-annual training workshops for 2700 local leaders on monitoring and evaluation in 18 sub counties. The purpose of this activity is to build the capacity for 150 leaders in each of the 18 LLGs to monitor

effectively all Government programs. Each LLG will conduct 2 workshops per year.

Activity 2.1.3: Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on existing government programmes on 2 radio stations. The activity is aimed at increasing awareness of residents and citizens on existing Government programs. Various Public officials will conduct radio talk shows every quarter on 2 radio stations.

Activity 2.1.4: Organize quarterly stakeholder review meetings to review progress and emerging issues. By conducting review meetings, stakeholders will assess the extent of success of awareness programs and address emerging concerns. All LLGs will conduct review meetings on a quarterly basis for 100 stakeholders.

Activity 2.1.5: Document and profile 5 stories from the outstanding Lower Local Government annually. This activity's purpose is to establish best practices for replication every year. At least five will be selected from 18 LLGs every year.

Activity 2.1.6: Procure and maintain 2 Double Cabin vehicles for 2 Counties, 18 motorcycles for 18 LLGs, 360 bicycles for peace committees' members and 18 computer sets. The purpose of this activity is to enhance capacity of the district with equipment to monitor conflict prevention.

Activity 2.1.7: Conduct 90 multi sectoral monitoring visits regarding issues of climate change.

The purpose of this activity is to ensure effective Programme implementation

and ensure that the program remains on track.

Strategy 2.2: Design and implement a multimedia campaign on the prevention and response to conflicts.

Activities

Activity 2.2.1: Hold quarterly community barazas in 18 LLGs. The purpose of this activity is to disseminate information on conflict prevention and response to 1800 residents. Each LLG will organize at least one Barraza per quarter.

Activity 2.2.2: Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on conflict prevention resolution and peace building on 2 radio stations. The purpose of this activity is to create more awareness on conflict prevention, resolution and peace building. Key stakeholders will be hosted on 2 radio stations every quarter in a year for 5 years.

Activity 2.2.3: Organize annual community drama shows on the impact of conflict in 18 Lower Local Governments. The purpose of this activity is to disseminate information on the impact of conflict to 1800 individuals in 18 LLGs through entertainment. Each LLG will conduct one competitive community drama show annually.

Activity 2.2.4: Organize quarterly community dialogues on conflict prevention, resolution and response. The community dialogues will enable LLGs increase knowledge and awareness on conflict prevention and response, share experiences at grassroots level. Every year each of the 18 LLGs will

conduct 4 quarterly dialogues targeting 400 per year per LLG.

Activity 2.2.5: Develop and disseminate 1800 IEC materials on peace and conflict resolution in 18 LLGs. The purpose of this activity is to enable 18 LLGs disseminate IEC materials on conflict prevention and response to communities in Local languages.

Activity 2.2.6: Hold annual sports, debate competition on peace and Conflict resolution in 18 LLGs. This activity is intended to promote peace and conflict resolution through sports and debates. 18 annual sports Gala's will be conducted per year.

Strategy 2.3: Develop and implement a training programme on conflict prevention and resolution.

Activities

Activity 2.3.1: Carryout research / baseline survey to ascertain community conflicts in 5 LLGs. This activity will enable the District get baseline data on the state and magnitude of conflict in the selected LLGs. One consultant will be hired.

Activity 2.3.2: Develop a training tool on conflict prevention and resolution in the community. The activity's purpose is to provide a standard resource handbook for all trainers on conflict prevention and response. 100 copies will be printed.

Activity 2.3.3: Identify and train 36 TOTs on conflicts prevention and resolution. The purpose of this activity is to create a pool of TOT on conflict prevention

and response to train others in the community. Each LLG will have 2 TOTs.

Activity 2.3.4: Establish and train 360 peace committee members at sub-County level 15 per lower local government. The establishment of peace committees will co-existence to thrive as well as promoting local level conflict settlement and prevention.

Activity 2.3.5: Conduct annual Community dialogues on peace in 18 LLGs. The community dialogues will promote knowledge acquisition and sharing on peace and conflict by 18 LLGs. 1800 people will be targeted each LLG 100.

Activity 2.3.6: Hold quarterly review meetings for 500 persons /stakeholders for 18 S LLGs. The purpose of this activity is to review and assess the extent of success of conflict prevention and response measures and address emerging issues. Each year 900 will be targeted 50 per LLG.

Objective 3: Increased the capacity and number of women and youth to effectively participate in leadership and decision making.

Strategy 3.1: Increased awareness of women and youth to utilize government programs and opportunities.

Activities

Activity 3.1.1: Conduct annual community dialogues on the role of women and youth in utilization of Government programs and opportunities in 18 LLGs, each Lower Local Governments will target 100 leaders hence 1800 per year. The

purpose of this activity is to enable women and youth leaders have a role to play in the utilization of Government programs and opportunities.

Strategy 3.2: Develop and implement a training program for women and youth in leadership.

Activity 3.2.1: Develop one training manual on leadership for women and youth and print 100 copies. The purpose of this activity is to have a reference document on women and youth leadership and build their capacities for effective decision making.

Activity 3.2.2: Conduct training workshops for 1350 women and 1350 youth leaders in leadership. This activity is intended to build capacity of both women and youth leaders for meaningful engagement and decision making. Annual workshops for 18 LLGs, each 15 women and youth leaders per year for 5 years will be held.

Activity 3.2.3: Train newly elected women and youth leaders. This activity of training newly elected women and youth leaders will enable them specifically to properly execute their leadership and decision making roles. A total of 540 leaders will be trained, each of the 18 LLG training 30 leaders. 15 women and 15 youth.

Activity 3.2.4 Conduct 90 multi sectoral monitoring visits on the issues of climate change and adaptation.

Strategy 3.3: Develop and implement an awareness program on the role of women and youth in leadership.

Activities

Activity 3.3.1: Conduct quarterly community awareness meetings on the role of women and youth in leadership and community development. The purpose of this activity is to promote awareness creation on the role of women and youth in leadership in 18 LLGs. Each LLG will conduct 4 quarterly meetings per year targeting 400 people making a total of 7200 in five years.

Activity 3.3.2: Conduct annual mentorship sessions for prospective young women leaders. This activity is intended to identify and mentor prospective young women and youth leaders, Each LLG will mentor 100 young leaders per year.

Objective 4: Increased Awareness of Communities to Prevent and Mitigate Effects of Climate Change.

Strategy 4.1: Enhance the capacity of all stakeholders to prevent, mitigate the effects of climate change.

Activities

Activity 4.1.1: Train 8100 community leaders on the alternative sources of energy to mitigate effects of climate change in 18 LLGs. The purpose of this activity is to build capacity of leaders to address climate change. 90 leaders will be trained per LLG for 5 years making a total of 8100 leaders on alternative energy sources.

Activity 4.1.2: Conduct bi-annual tree planting campaigns in the 18 Lower Local Governments. (360 trees). The activity is intended to restore tree/forest cover in 18 LLGs. Each LLG will plant 1000 bi-annually for 5 years hence

a total of 1,800,000 trees will be planted by residents

Strategy 4.2: Increase involvement of all stakeholders in climate change mitigation

Activities

Activity 4.2.1: organize bi-annual community Dialogues in 18 LLGs on climate Change. The purpose of this activity is to enable community stakeholders to engage collaboratively in discussions and decisions to mitigate the impact of climate change. A total of 36 bi-annual Dialogues will be made for 8 LLGs targeting 9000 participants in five years. 100 per LLG year.

Activity 4.2.1: Organize quarterly review meetings on Climate change. The purpose is to review the extent of awareness creation on the prevention and mitigation of Climate Change impact. A total of 360 meetings will be held. Targeting 4500 participants in five years. 50 per year per LLG.

Strategy 4.3: Develop and implement ordinances and bye laws on climate change mitigation

Activities

Activity 4.3.1: Develop and implement 1 (one) District ordinance on Climate change mitigation. This activity is to enable the District have a Local Law to address climate change and mitigate its impact in Luwero District. This will be enforced in all the 18 LLGs of the District with support of police, Courts of Law and Administration

Activity 4.3.2: Support 18 LLG to develop by- laws on climate change mitigation. This particular activity will enable all

the 18 LLGs to have a legislation to criminalize activities leading to climate change and enforce mitigation measures in their own jurisdictions.

Activity 4.3.3: Conduct bi-annual multisectoral monitoring on issues of climate change in 18 Local Governments. The purpose of this activity is to provide a platform for joint multisectoral monitoring exercise in

the District on issues of climate change to track progress on interventions and address emerging issues as well in 18 LLGs. A team of 20 Local politicians, technical staff, civil servants, cultural leaders, youth and women leaders, civil society organizations etc. will participate per LLG bi-annually (i.e. 40 per LLG per year for 18 LLGs in 5 years making a total of 3000 participants).

5.0: ANNEXES

ANNEX I THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Risk/Assumptions
Goal: Peaceful and Inclusive Communities			
Objective One: Reduced Rate of GBV from 30% to 10% by 2025	A reduced GBV prevalence from 30 % to 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Report • UBOS report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community acceptance of the program • Authentic records will be kept
<p><i>Strategy 1.1: To develop and implement an ordinance and by laws that addresses GBV in communities.</i></p> <p>Activities</p> <p>1.1.1 Formulation of 1 (One) District Ordinance to address GBV</p> <p>1.1.2 Support each LLLG to develop and implement at least one by Law</p> <p>1.1.3 Hold quarterly community Barazas, community meetings, radio talk shows, community radios to popularize bylaws in the communities</p>			
<p><i>Strategy 1.2: Develop and implement a multi-media campaign on GBV.</i></p> <p>Activities</p> <p>1.2.1 Hold quarterly radio talk shows on GBV prevention and response.</p> <p>1.2.2 Print and disseminate 1800 IEC materials on GBV.</p> <p>1.2.3 Run a discussion on Social media with messages on the prevention and response of GBV.</p>			
<p><i>Strategy 1.3: Increase knowledge of awareness on gender related laws, policies among women groups, religious leaders, cultural leader, and educational institutions</i></p> <p>1.3.1 Conduct Training workshops of religious and cultural Institutions of learning on relevant up-to-date laws on GBV in 18 Lower Local Governments.</p> <p>1.3.2 Conducting bi-annual trainings of 150 Institutions of learning on the dangers of GBV</p> <p>1.3.3 Conducting bi-annual GBV awareness outreaches to hard-to-reach women and men.</p>			
Objective Two Strengthened capacity of institutions and communities to prevent and resolve all forms of conflicts for improved service delivery	Strengthened Institutions and Communities to prevent and resolve all forms of Conflict for improved service delivery by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training report in place • Attendance list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities and Institutions will be mobilized • Availability of resource list

Strategy 2.1: Design and implement an awareness program for the communities on monitoring government program.

Activities

- 2.1.1 Organize quarterly community dialogues for various stakeholders on various government programmes in 18 LLGs
- 2.1.2 Conduct bi-annual training workshops of local leaders on best monitoring practices in 18 LLGs.
- 2.1.3 Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on the existing government programs on 2 radios.
- 2.1.4 Organize quarterly stakeholder review meetings to review progress and emerging issues
- 2.1.5 Document and profile 5 stories from the outstanding LLGs annually in five years.

Strategy 2.2: Design and implement a multimedia campaign on the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

Activities

- 2.2.1 Hold quarterly community barazas in 18 LLGS by 2025
- 2.2.2 Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on conflict prevention resolution and peace building on 2 radio stations.
- 2.2.3 Organize annual community drama shows on the effect of conflict in 18 LLGs.
- 2.2.4 Organize quarterly community dialogues on conflict prevention, resolution and response in 18 LLGs.
- 2.2.5 Develop and disseminate 1800 IEC materials on peace and conflict resolution in 18 LLGs.
- 2.2.6 Hold annual sports, debate competition on peace and Conflict resolution in 18 LLGs.

Strategy 2.3: Develop and implement a training programme on conflict prevention and resolution.

Activities

- 2.3.1 Carryout research/baseline survey to ascertain community conflicts in 5 LLG
- 2.3.2 Develop a training tool on Conflict prevention and resolution in the Community.
- 2.3.3. Identify and train 36 TOTs on conflicts prevention and resolution.
- 2.3.4 Establish and train 360 peace committee members at LLG level 20 members per LLG.
- 2.3.5 Conducting annual Community dialogues on peace in 18 LLGs.
- 2.3.6 Holding quarterly review meetings for 4500 persons /stakeholders for 18 Sub-counties by

<p>Objective Three: Increased capacity and number of women and youth to effectively participate in leadership and decision making.</p>	<p>An increased capacity on the number of women and youth to effectively participate in leadership and 2025</p>	<p>Training report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and youth will participate • Funds for training availed
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Strategy 3.1: Increase awareness of women and youths to utilize government programs and opportunities.

Activities

- 3.1.1 Conduct annual community Dialogues on role of women and youth in the utilization of Government programs and opportunities in 18 LLGs.

Strategy 3.2: *Develop and implement a training program for women and youth in leadership.*

Activities

- 3.2.1 Develop one training manual on leadership for women and youth and printing 100 copies.
- 3.2.2 Training 1350 women and 1350 youth leaders in leadership.
- 3.2.3 Training of newly elected leaders.

Strategy 3.3: *Develop and implement an awareness program on the role of women and youth in leadership.*

Activities

- 3.3.1 To conduct quarterly community awareness programs on the role of women and community development in 18 LLGs
- 3.3.2 Conduct annual mentorship sessions for prospective young women leaders.

Objective Four: Increased awareness of the communities to prevent and mitigate the effects of climate change.	Communities aware on the prevention and can mitigate the effects of Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training report • Attendance list in place • Payment voucher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds
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Strategy 4.1: *Enhance the capacity of all stake holders to prevent, mitigate the effects of climate change.*

Activities

- 4.1.1 Train 8100Community leaders on the alternative sources of energy to mitigate climate change in 18 SLLGs
- 4.1.2 Conduct bi-annual tree planning campaign in the 18 Lower Local Governments

Strategy 4.2: *Increased involvement of all stakeholders in climate change mitigation*

Activities

- 4.2.1 Organize bi-annual community dialogues on 18 LLGs on climate Change.
- 4.2.2 Organize quarterly review meetings on Climate change.

Strategy 4.3: *Develop and implement ordinances and bye laws on climate change mitigation*

Activities

- 4.3.1 Develop and implement one (1) District ordinance on Climate change mitigation
- 4.3.2 Support 18 LLGs to develop bylaws on Climate Change in 18 LLGs.
- 4.3.3 Conduct bi-annual multi-sectoral monitoring on issues of climate change in 18 Local Governments.

Annex II: LUWERO DISTRICT LOCAL ACTION PLAN BUDGET 2021-2025

LUWERO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA (2020-2025)						
BUDGET PER FINANCIAL YEAR						
YEARS	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Sub-Total
Objective 1: To Reduce the Rate of Gender Based Violence Prevalence						
Strategy 1.1 To develop and implement an ordinance and bye- laws that addresses GBV to communities						
1.1.1 Formulation of 1 (One) District Ordinance to address GBV	7,500,000	7,500,000	-	-	-	15,000,000
1.1.2: Formulation of 18 bye-laws for Lower Local Governments to fight GBV	12,500,000	12,500,000	-	-	-	25,000,000
1.1.3: Hold quarterly Community Barazas, community meetings, Radio talk shows and other Foras to popularize the bye laws.	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	-	30,000,000
1.1.4: Run a discussion on social media with messages on prevention and responses to issues of GBV	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
Sub Total	38,000,000	38,000,000	-	-	-	73,000,000
Strategy 2.2: Design and implement a multimedia campaign on the prevention and resolution of conflicts.						
2.1.1 Develop and conduct 20 quarterly Radio talk shows on Gender appropriate messages on GBV @ 20,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	40,000,000

1.2.2: Enrol and retain 100 women per year in FAL program	18,000,000	18,000,000	-	-	-	36,000,000
2.1.3 Run a Discussion on social media with messages on prevention of GBV.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sub Total	29,000,000	29,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	79,000,000
Strategy 1.3: Increase knowledge of awareness on gender related laws, policies among women groups, religious leaders, cultural leader, and educational institutions						
2.1.1 Develop and conduct 20 quarterly Radio talk shows on Gender appropriate messages on GBV @ 20,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	40,000,000
2.1.2 Printing 1800 training materials and posters on GBV @10000	18,000,000	18,000,000	-	-	-	36,000,000
2.1.3 Run a Discussion on social media with messages on prevention of GBV.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sub Total	29,000,000	29,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	79,000,000
Strategy 1.3: Increase knowledge of awareness on gender related laws, policies among women groups, religious leaders, cultural leader, and educational institutions						
1.3.1: 90 Training workshops on relevant up-to-date laws on GBV in 18 Lower Local Governments by 2025	26000000	26000000	26000000	26000000	26000000	130000000
1.3.2 Conducting 36 Bi annual GBV awareness outreaches to hard-to-reach women and men	11460000	11460000	11460000	11460000	11460000	57300000
Sub Total	37460000	37460000	37460000	37460000	37460000	187300000
Strategy 1.3: Increase knowledge of awareness on gender related laws, policies among women groups, religious leaders, cultural leader, and educational institutions						

1.3.1: 90 Training workshops on relevant up-to-date laws on GBV in 18 Lower Local Governments by 2025	26000000	26000000	26000000	26000000	26000000	26000000	130000000
1.3.2 Conducting 36 Bi annual GBV awareness outreaches to hard-to-reach women and men	11460000	11460000	11460000	11460000	11460000	11460000	57300000
Sub Total	37460000	37460000	37460000	37460000	37460000	37460000	187300000
Objective 2. To Strengthen the Capacity of Institutions and Communities to Prevent and Resolve All Forms of Conflicts for Improved Service Delivery							
Strategy 2.1: Design and implement an awareness program for the communities on monitoring government program.							
2.1.1: Organize 360 quarterly community dialogues for various stakeholders on various government programmers in all Sub-counties and Town Councils	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	120,000,000
2.1.2: Conduct 90 Bi annual training workshops of local leaders on best monitoring practices in all Sub counties and Town Councils.	5,020,000	5,020,000	5,020,000	5,020,000	5,020,000	5,020,000	25,100,000
2.1.3: Conduct 20 Community radio talk shows on the existing government programs	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	19,000,000
2.1.4: Organize 360 quarterly stakeholder review meetings	12,060,000	12,060,000	12,060,000	12,060,000	12,060,000	12,060,000	60,300,000
2.1.5 Document and profile 5 stories from the outstanding sub counties annually	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
Sub Total	46,880,000	46,880,000	46,880,000	46,880,000	46,880,000	46,880,000	234,400,000
Strategy 2.2: Design and implement a multimedia campaign on the prevention and resolution of conflicts.							

2.2.1: Hold 360 quarterly community barazas in 18 Sub-counties for five years	19,200,000	19,200,000	19,200,000	19,200,000	19,200,000	19,200,000	96,000,000
2.2.2: Conduct 20 quarterly radio talk shows on conflict prevention resolution and peace building on 2 radio stations.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	20,000,000
2.2.3: Organize 360 quarterly community dialogues on conflict prevention and resolution by 2025.	13,000,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	49,800,000
2.2.4: Develop and disseminate 1800 IEC materials on peace and conflict resolution in 18 Sub-counties.	18,000,000	18,000,000	-	-	-	-	36,000,000
Sub Total	54,200,000	50,400,000	32,400,000	32,400,000	32,400,000	32,400,000	201,800,000
Strategy 2.3: Develop and implement a training programme on conflict prevention and resolution.							
2.3.1: Carryout research/baseline survey to ascertain community conflicts in 18 Sub-counties	18,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	18,000,000
2.3.2: Develop a training tool on Conflict prevention and resolution in the Community.	6,900,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,900,000
2.3.3: Identify and train 36 TOT's on conflicts prevention and resolution.	32,400,000	-	-	32,400,000	-	-	64,800,000
2.3.4: Establish and train 360 peace committee members at sub-County level 20 per Sub Counties ie,20 members per Sub-county.	108,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	108,000,000
2.3.5: Conducting 45 Community dialogues on peace in 91 parishes	20,700,000	20,700,000	20,700,000	20,700,000	20,700,000	20,700,000	103,500,000

2.3.6: Holding 90 quarterly review meetings for 900 persons /stakeholders for 18 Sub-counties by 2025.	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	179,500,000
Sub Total	221,900,000	56,600,000	56,600,000	89,000,000	56,600,000	480,700,000
Objective 3: Increase the Capacity and Number of Women and Youth to Effectively Participate in Leadership and Decision Making.						
Strategy 3.1: Increase awareness of women and youths to utilize government programs and opportunities.						
3.1.1: Conduct 20 radio talk shows on how to utilize Government programs and opportunities by 2025.	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	24,000,000
3.1.2 Conduct 180 community Dialogues on the utilization of Government programs and opportunities, each Lower Local Governments 2 per year for 900 citizens.	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	9,200,000	46,000,000
Sub Total	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	70,000,000
Strategy 3.2: Develop and implement a training program for women and youth in leadership.						
3.2.1: Develop one training manual for women and youth and printing 19 copies (18 for Sub-counties and 1 for the District).	6,900,000	-	-	-	-	6,900,000
3.2.2 Training 1350 women and 1350 youth leaders in leadership.	100,080,000	10,080,000	100,080,000	100,080,000	10,008,000	716,400,000
Sub Total	106,980,000	10,080,000	100,080,000	100,080,000	10,008,000	723,300,000
Strategy 3.3: Develop and implement an awareness program on the role of women and youth in leadership.						

3.3.1 To conduct 90 quarterly awareness meetings on the role of women and youth in leadership for 900 citizens.	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	179,500,000
Sub Total	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	179,500,000
Objective 4: Increase the Awareness of the Communities to Prevent and Mitigate the Effects of Climate Change.							
<i>Strategy 4.1: Enhance the capacity of all stake holders to adopt and mitigate the effects of climate change.</i>							
4.1.1: To train 90 communities on the alternative sources of energy to mitigate climate change in 18 Sub-counties /TC's.	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000
4.1.2: To Conduct 90 tree planning campaign in the 18 Lower Local Governments for 5 years and planting 180000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	900,000,000
Sub Total	163,000,000	163,000,000	163,000,000	163,000,000	163,000,000	163,000,000	963,000,000
<i>Strategy 4.2: Increased involvement of all stakeholders in climate change mitigation and adaptation</i>							
4.2.1: Organize 180 Bi annual community Dialogues in 18 Sub-counties /Town Councils on climate Change. Each Sub-county 2 per year in 5 years	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
4.2.2 Organize 360 quarterly review meetings on Climate change.	70,200,000	70,200,000	70,200,000	70,200,000	70,200,000	70,200,000	351,000,000
4.2.3: To conduct 90 awareness training on climate change, gender and their integration in plans and budgets	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000	35,900,000

4.2.3: To train 1350 Women and 1350 youth leader in mushroom growing as an adaptation option for income generating activity	143,280,000	143,280,000	143,280,000	143,280,000	143,280,000	143,280,000	143,280,000
Sub Total	339,380,000	339,380,000	339,380,000	339,380,000	339,380,000	339,380,000	620,180,000
Strategy 4.3: Develop and implement ordinances and bye laws on climate change mitigation							
4.3.1: Formulation of one District ordinance to address Climate change mitigation	7,500,000	7,500,000	-	-	-	-	15,000,000
4.3.2: 18 bye laws for 18 Sub-counties formulated and approved for climate change mitigation	12,500,000	12,500,000	-	-	-	-	25,000,000
4.3.3 Conducting 90 multi-sectoral monitoring on issues of climate change in 18 Local Governments in 5 years.	14,400,000	14,400,000	14,400,000	14,400,000	14,400,000	14,400,000	72,000,000
Sub Total	34,400,000	34,400,000	14,400,000	14,400,000	14,400,000	14,400,000	112,000,000
Total	1,121,100,000	855,100,000	748,020,000	880,500,000	758,028,000	4,362,748,000	

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