



BUSHENYI DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Action Plan (LAP) 2014-2016 to address Gender Based Violence



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**LOCAL ACTION PLAN (LAP) 2014-2016
TO ADDRESS
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE**

Facilitated by Center for Women in Governance

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In partnership with Center for Women in Governance(CEWIGO)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

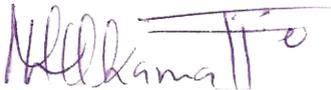
Bushenyi District Local Government extends its gratitude to all the people who were instrumental in one or another in the preparation and compilation of this three year Local Action Plan(2014-16) without whom it would have been difficult to accomplish.

We would like to acknowledge CEWIGO for providing financial,technical support and designing the guidelines that enabled the preparation of this Local Action Plan. I also wish to recognise the the contribution of all district sectors and sub-sector heads without forgetting the implementing partners (IPs) for the tremendous work done.

Finally , I thank the underlisted technical staff who worked diligently during preparation of this action plan.

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FOREWORD

The District Local Plan is a roadmap with an intention to deal with one of the evils within our community that is Gender Based Violence. As many of you are aware, this is one way of how human rights are violated and it has been manifested in many ways that promote gender prejudice thus undermining economic development and human dignity.

Bushenyi district wishes to move and identify itself with other civilized communities that look at Gender Based Violence as an un-acceptable practice and should be eradicated in our society.

Against such, it has been found that a Local Action Plan is designed and agreed upon to align us with modern times in the fight against GBV. Bushenyi must do all it takes to eliminate Gender Based Violence.

Sometimes when Gender Based violence is talked about, the immediate interpretation is that it is violence against women and girls but men and boys have been victims too. However, it must be noted that much as men and boys may be victims, there are other vulnerable members of the society that are hit most and therefore the need to eliminate this vice. We need to tap into the potential we have as a district to open opportunities for the vulnerable members of our society to be able to benefit and contribute towards the development of our society without any encumbrances. This will translate into an equal and fair society.

I wish to salute the partners who supported us to make this work a reality. Our eternal appreciation goes to CEWIGO and MGLSD for this achievement.

I also extend my thanks to the District Local Action Plan Taskforce that worked tirelessly to make the plan a reality.

In conclusion, as a District commitment to promote human rights, I appeal to all people in Bushenyi and Uganda as a whole, to welcome and implement the action plan and make Gender Based Violence history in our district. The District shall ensure that GBV is addressed right from all the communities and support the necessary bodies implementing the GBV action plan as a necessary obligation.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY



**BASHASHA WILLIS
DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACDO	Assistant Community Development Officer
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEWIGO	Centre for Women in Governance
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DOVCC	District Orphans and Vulnerable Children committees
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IEC	Information Education and Communication
LAP	District Local Action Plan
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
SDS	Strengthening Decentralization for sustainable Development
SOVCCs	Sub-county Orphans and Vulnerable Children’s committee
VHT	Village Health Team

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bushenyi District Local Action Plan aims at nurturing an environment that makes Bushenyi a GBV free district since GBV is a serious problem in the District. The action plan outlines the district objectives, with strategies and quantifiable activities.

Chapter one presents an overview of Bushenyi District and the background to the development of the District Local Action Plan (LAP) to address gender based violence and the methodology followed. It also articulates the different forms and causes of GBV in the district arguing that the most reported forms are sexual, physical and social economic forms of violence.

The second chapter presents a contextual analysis of GBV in Bushenyi District and shows why violence against women is the most pervasive yet least recognized human rights violation in the

world. The chapter defines gender-based violence as violence that is directed at an individual based on his or her biological sex, gender identity, or perceived adherence to socially defined norms of masculinity and femininity. It explains GBV as a global pandemic that is inflicted upon men, women and children with women and girls being the most at risk and most affected by gender-based violence. The chapter highlights the causes of Gender Based Violence as household poverty, negative attitudes towards women, unbalanced power relations between men and women, unequal access to ownership and control of resources, cultural beliefs, and illiteracy, among others. The chapter also presents the legal and policy framework in Uganda and other frameworks that provide for the protection of women and girls against GBV and ends with the list of different partners in the district.

Chapter One: Background to the Local Action Plan

The Process

The development of the 3 year LAP followed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed between CEWIGO and Bushenyi District Local Government. The action plan was developed in a participatory effort that involved the participation of all stakeholders. It began with a two-day capacity building and sensitization workshop organized by CEWIGO that targeted political and administrative leaders at different levels and representatives of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working in the district. During this meeting, a Taskforce to draft the Local Action Plan was selected. In another two day workshop the Task Force was trained in the development of the LAP. Members of the Taskforce followed up the training with several meetings as they drafted the LAP. The draft was then validated by key stakeholders in a Town Hall meeting, who made further input in the draft. The draft was improved and edited for translation and production.

Scope of Direction

The Local Action Plan (LAP) is the strategic framework for guiding Bushenyi in efforts to eradicate gender based violence. The LAP guides the district and CSO programs at all levels of implementation including the district and sub-

county levels. This LAP aims at the reduction of gender based violence by at least 30% in Bushenyi by 2016

District Mission

The mission of Bushenyi district is to provide quality service through a coordinated delivery system, focusing on the national and local priorities (include the one that was up graded and approved by the district council)

District Vision

Bushenyi District Local Government envisions a prosperous population accessing quality services and harnessing natural resources in a sustainable manner.

District Goal

The overall goal of the District is improved service delivery for the socio-economic development of people of Bushenyi.

Strategy

The plan shall adopt Public, Private and People partnership (PPPP) in the delivery of services to the affected population.

Chapter Two: Introduction to Bushenyi District

2.0 Overview

Bushenyi District lies between 0o N and 0o 46' S of the equator and 29o 41' East and 30o30' East of Greenwich. It is surrounded by the districts of Buhweju and Bunyaruguru in the North, Sheema in the East and Mitooma in the South. The District has a land area of 841 square kilometers and is 910-2500 meters above sea level. The main physical features of the district include Natural forests of Kalinzu, Imaramagambo covering an estimated area of 84 km². The district has one water body, Lake Katunga in Kakanju Sub County. It has a land area of 841 square kilometers

2.1 Topography, Climate and Soils

The eastern and central part of the district is a low-lying plateau with undulating hills. The rest of the district is hilly with sharp valleys and craters mainly in Kyabugimbi and Ruhumuro sub counties.

The district receives 1500-2000mm of rainfall annually and the mean annual temperature ranges from 12.5o C to 30o C. This climate is conducive

and suitable for agricultural activities carried out in the district.

The district is endowed with loam fertile soils with varying proportions of sand and clay. It has tropical rain forest vegetation of Kalinzu, Imaramagambo, and savannah woodlands, semi-arid vegetation in the north and wetland vegetation.

2.3 Bushenyi Demography

The district has a population of 251,400 people, comprising Banyankole, Bakiga, Baganda and Bakonzo . It has a population density of 217 people per km² is 217. The average household size is 5.116 (UBOS 2012) and the average land holding is 0.8ha. The major economic activities include; semi intensive agriculture, fishing, trade and commerce, transport, stone quarrying, sand mining, mineral mining, construction industry, tourism and lumbering

2.4 Administration

The district has 1 county, 3 parliamentary seats, 9 Sub-counties, 1 municipal council, 4 town boards, 3 wards, 64 parishes and 565 villages.

Table 1: Administrative Units (2013/2014)

Administrative level	Parliamentary Seats	Sub-counties	Wards	Parishes	Villages
Igara East	1	5		32	294
Municipality	1	3	15		
Igara West	1	4		32	271
District Woman MP	1	-		-	-
Total	4	12	15	64	565

Table 2: Population distribution in Bushenyi district

Sub county	Male	Female	Total
Bumbaire	6,900	7,800	14,700
Ibaare	6,000	6,800	12,800
Kakanju	6,600	7,200	13,800
Kyabugimbi	16,000	16,500	32,500
Ruhumuro	7,400	7,700	15,100
Kyeizooba	12,800	13,700	26,500
Kyamuhunga	16,700	17,000	33,700
Bitooma	6,700	7,200	13,900
Nyabubare	18,200	19,400	37,600
Central Division	13,700	13,700	27,400
Ishaka Division	8,000	8,300	16,300
Nyakabirizi Division	3,300	3,800	7,100
TOTAL	122,300	129,100	251,400

NB. There is no town council in the district

2.5 Background to the District Local Action Plan (LAP)

From consultations with stakeholders, the most common forms of gender based violence in Bushenyi district include sexual violence, domestic violence, defilement, battering especially of women and girls, as well as economic violence. The main causes of gender based violence include drug abuse, cultural beliefs and practices and poverty.

According to the cases reported to the police, between June 2012 and July 2013 alone, the district Police station registered a total of 134 cases of domestic violence, 68 cases of defilement and 11 cases of rape¹. On average 40 cases of defilement are recorded every three months by the Probation and Social Welfare Office and an assault case on a daily basis. At least 10 people report cases of domestic violence to the Community Development Office on a weekly basis, a case of

rape, murder, arson and child neglect each week. It is important to note that while such numbers of cases are reported, the majority of cases are not reported especially in the rural areas.

Gender based violence is a violation of human rights which promotes stereotyping of gender roles in society which affects human dignity and in the long run undermines development. The district therefore needs an action plan to create a platform for awareness raising among community members and capacity building for duty bearers involved in addressing GBV. The action plan is also important for coordination of GBV interventions, proper planning and budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluating impact.

The Center for Women in Governance (CEWIGO) informed by the annual Civil Society monitoring of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration of the States of the Great Lakes Region and the public accountability project geared towards holding leaders accountable for improved public service delivery in health

¹ CEWIGO 2013 monitoring report on implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325&1820 and the Goma Declaration

and primary education designed a project meant to facilitate the design of strategies that promote women's peace and human security in the district.

CEWIGO designed a capacity building action that would deepen the understanding and application of Bushenyi District of the Uganda Action Plan (NAP) for UNSCR 1325&1820 and the Goma Declaration. CEWIGO had already successfully piloted Local Action Plan development with

Dokolo District Local Government and therefore rolling out the intervention meant that Bushenyi district would be the second district in Uganda to have a LAP .

Bushenyi District was selected because of the passion of the district leadership on issues of women's peace and human security and demonstrable commitment to gender equality.

Chapter Three: Contextual Analysis

Violence against women is the most pervasive yet least recognized human rights violation in the world. It's also a profound health problem, sapping women's energy, compromising their physical health, and eroding their self-esteem. In addition to causing injury, violence increases women's long-term risk of a number of other health problems, including chronic pain, physical disability (Heise et al. 2002)²

USAID Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally defines "gender-based violence" as violence that is directed at an individual based on his or her biological sex, gender identity, or perceived adherence to socially defined norms of masculinity and femininity. It includes physical, sexual, and psychological abuse; threats; coercion; arbitrary deprivation of liberty; and economic deprivation, whether occurring in public or private life. Gender-based violence can include female infanticide; child sexual abuse; sex trafficking and forced labor; sexual coercion and abuse; neglect; domestic violence; elder abuse; and harmful traditional practices such as early and forced marriage, "honor" killings, and female genital mutilation/cutting

Gender based violence violates human rights and presents a significant public health challenge with civic, social, political, and economic consequences for individuals, communities and societies as whole. Different forms of GBV cause physical and mental harm, limit access to education, incur medical and legal costs; reduce productivity, and lower income. Gender-based violence undermines the safety, dignity, health, and human rights of the millions of individuals who experience it, and the public health, economic well-being, and security of nations.

GBV is a global pandemic that is inflicted upon men, women and children. However, women and girls are the most at risk and most affected by gender-based violence. An estimated one in three women worldwide has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Studies carried out in 36 countries indicates that between 10 and 60% of women who have ever been married or partnered have experienced at least one incident of physical violence from a current or former intimate partner (Heise et al. 2002)

In Uganda, children and women experience daily acts of violence at an alarming rate in homes, schools, and communities. Domestic beatings, physical and sexual abuse, and rape or defilement are daily realities that are robbing children and women of their rights and putting their lives at risk. Children in particular suffer abusive power relationships, corporal punishment as a method of discipline, and child marriage – each a form of violence that is accepted in some corners of Ugandan society. In Uganda, as in other countries, traditions are often used to justify violent acts (UNICEF 2010).

Gender plays an important role in patterns of violence. A lack of options for a girl living in a household means she becomes a burden, a factor contributing to forced early marriage. A woman who is poor and has little options for attaining financial security, or has no access to natural resources, including ownership of land, can be stuck in a life of dependence and at increased risk of gender-based violence (UNICEF 2010)³.

The most vulnerable of Uganda's society– youth living on the streets, children who are orphaned, child labourers, or child brides, and poor women, for instance – are prone to experiencing violence

² Heise et al. 2002 a global overview of gender-based violence international federation of gynecology and obstetrics. Elsevier science Ireland ltd

³ Unicef 2010, a violence free Uganda, equity, justice, rights, and opportunity for children and women united nations children's fund (Unicef), Kampala, Uganda

and exploitation. It's estimated that Uganda has nearly 7.5 million children and youth living in vulnerable situations, and therefore those many millions of Uganda's future are at risk of having their rights stripped and their lives put at risk (UNICEF 2004).

In addition Gender Based Violence is also a major development impediment in Bushenyi district mainly arises out of household poverty, negative attitudes towards women, unbalanced power relations between men and women, unequal access to ownership and control of resources, cultural belief, and illiteracy, among others.

This in the long run results into low esteem in women, low productivity, Psychological trauma and its effects like STD infections such as HIV/AIDS, denial of sexual and reproductive health rights, death, divorce, unfaithfulness, inferiority complex, child neglect, and school dropouts.

In addressing gender based violence, there is a need to strengthen the existing systems like Uganda police, lower local councils, Sub county Orphans and Vulnerable Children(OVC) coordination committees, District OVC coordination committee, the community development offices and Probation office among others, so that they are empowered to play their roles as the children's act cap 59.

There is need for the local government to network and link with other development partners, improve coordination, share the available resources for sustainable GBV solutions.

In providing solutions to gender based violence, the District is in the process of formulating two ordinances that is maternal and neo-natal health ordinance, UPE and USE ordinance and had earlier passed a drug abuse ordinance. The ordinances of maternal and neo-natal health, UPE and USE were presented in the council and they are still within the formulation process.

The Bushenyi district Community Development Office mandated to champion the cause for the vulnerable, has continued to sensitize communities on issues of gender based violence, child abuse, child labor, early marriages, and school dropout and advocated for strengthened community systems. The district conducts coordination meeting of DOVC and SOVC with departmental heads, stakeholders and this needs to incorporate and embrace GBV initiatives.

3.1 Legal and Policy Framework

Uganda has several national gender responsive laws and policies in place and is party to regional and international legal policy frame works that recognize that all human beings have guaranteed Human Rights and that the vulnerable groups should be protected from all Forms of violence and Discrimination. Some of these instruments are:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948

The UDHR forms the basis of Uganda's Constitution. The declaration considers the various categories of rights such as civil and political rights, economic social and cultural rights in a holistic nature.

The Declaration in Article 1 recognizes that *All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and Article 25 (2) that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance.*

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

The main objective of this convention is to protect women and girls from all forms of discrimination. Article I defines discrimination against women as *any distinction, exclusion or restrictions made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose*

of impairing, nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women irrespective of their marital status on the basis of equality of man and women, of human rights and fundamental freedom in the political, economic, cultural, civil or any other forms. Articles 2 to 16 call on state parties (government) to put in place policies and legislative measures prohibiting all forms of discriminations against women for the removal of economic, social and cultural impediments.

The Beijing Platform for Action, 1995

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

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, 2000

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

The United Nations Security Council 1820, 2008

The UNSCR 1820 was adopted to fill gaps in UNSCR 1325. UNSCR 1820 realizes that sexual violence can significantly exacerbate the situation of armed conflict and impede the restoration of international peace and security. UNSCR 1820 calls for immediate and complete halt to acts of sexual violence against civilians in conflict zones. The resolution re-emphasizes the UN commitment to

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

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1888, 2009

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

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1889, 2009

The Security Council reaffirmed its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security and reiterated the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peace building.

The Goma Declaration, 2008

The Goma Declaration of the States of the Great Lakes Region recognizes that sexual violence is a threat to regional peace and security, a major propagator of HIV/AIDS and thus a threat to economic development.

The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), 2003

The Maputo Protocol addresses the rights of women and girls in general. Article 2(1) states that *States*

Parties shall combat all forms of discrimination against women through appropriate legislative, institutional and other measures including integrating a gender perspective in their policy decisions, legislation, development plans, programmes and activities and in all other spheres of life;

The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, 2004

Heads of states of government of the African union meeting in Addis-Ababa reaffirmed their commitment to the principle of gender equality as enshrined in Article 4(1) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union. The major challenges and obstacles to gender equality faced by girls and women to address according to the declaration include the high incidences of HIV/AIDS, conflict, poverty, harmful traditional practices, violence against women, women's exclusion from politics and decision making and literacy and limited access to girls education.

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

The ICGLR 4th ordinary summit of the Heads of State and Government and a Special Session on Sexual Gender Based Violence in the region was held in Kampala, Uganda December 2011 to strategize on how to prevent, end impunity and provide assistance to victims of Sexual Gender Based Violence.

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda is the supreme law of the land that provides for the fundamental human rights for all its citizens. Specifically, Chapter four is dedicated for protection and promotion of fundamental and

other human rights and freedoms with a number of specific Articles that spell out women's rights.

The Children Act, 1997

The Act provides for care, protection and maintenance of children; to provide for local authority support for children; to establish a family and children court; to make provision for children charged with offences and for other connected purposes. Article 10 (1 a) provides that *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.*

The Uganda Gender Policy, 2007

The revised gender policy aims at guiding all levels of planning, resource mobilization and implementation of development programs with a gender perspective. The emphasis on gender is based on the recognition 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. According to the Policy, all institutions in Uganda are obliged to mainstream gender in their programs.

The Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007

The Act 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, color, race, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed, health status, disability, social and economic standing or political opinion. According to the Act, equal opportunities means having the same treatment or consideration in the enjoyment of rights and freedoms, attainment of access to social services, education, employment, and physical environment or participation in social, cultural and political activities regardless of sex, age, race and other differences.

The Penal Code (Amendment Act), 2007

Article 129 (1) of chapter 120 of the Act provides 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 according to the Act is 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

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 which includes physical, economic, emotional and sexual abuse. This form of violence also encompasses harassment, coercion and threats.

The Uganda Action Plan (NAP) for UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration, 2011

The MGLSD in 2008 developed the NAP that was revised in 2011 to guide implementation of UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration and as a mechanism for strengthening women's participation and involvement in the promotion of peace and security within the context of conflict prevention and resolution, eradicating Sexual Violence and ending impunity in conflict prone situations.

3.2 Interventions by the District and Partners so far

Strengthening Decentralization for Sustainability (SDS)

SDS is one of the partners that have built the capacity of local government staff to carry out their duties efficiently and effectively in regard to community sensitization, conducting social clinics, facilitating SOVCC'S and DOVCC's. Health workers were recruited and this led to increased health service coverage.

Star SW

Star SW coordinates the implementation of HIV/AIDS programs to support and improve maternal Health.

Score

Score partnered with the local government to improve people's livelihoods in the community by supporting out of school girls, promoting saving groups, improving nutrition for vulnerable households, skills enhancement and provide vulnerable child with social protection and legal support.

National Union of Women with Disabilities in Uganda (NUWODU)

NUWODU advocates for girls and women with disabilities with emphasis on equal rights, improvement of women's livelihood and coaching of the disabled girls and women with disability to be active in development programmes. NUWODU counsels women and girls that are victims of GBV and further mitigates through conflict resolution programmes and capacity building for rural women.

Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)

URCS partners with the district in improving livelihoods of rural people through rural gender groups empowerment in the community, with skilling programmes for the youth out of school, social protection and legal support programmes for the youth, support of orphans and vulnerable children.

Uganda Aids Commission

Uganda Aids Commission partners with the local government in the coordination of the district, and lower local government HIV/AIDS sub county committee coordination meetings.

United Nations Child's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF partners with the district to implement a child birth and death registration program. This is relevant to GBV programs most especially in identification of children's age and for legal support for neglected children.

Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU)

RHU advocates for sexual reproductive and health rights, post abortion care, safe motherhood and encourages male participation in reproductive health and gender focused interventions

Bushenyi District HIV Forum

This is an umbrella for CSOs addressing HIV/AIDS. It advocate for positive living, behavioral change, sensitization, capacity building and mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS component in all institutional frameworks.

Centre for Women in Governance (CEWIGO)

CEWIGO is women's rights advocacy organisation that works with a desire to achieve the political participation of women beyond numbers by building a cadre of women leaders with the capacity to influence the governance agenda to be more responsive and sensitive to women's problems, needs and concerns. CEWIGO coordinates the Coalition for Action (COACT) 1325 in monitoring of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration.

Western Ankole Civil society Forum (WASCOF)

WASCOF is an umbrella for subscribed civil society organization advocating, assessing the validity of programs implemented both by the government and CSOs in Bushenyi towards the people.

3.3 Challenges in Addressing GBV

Much as the district has tried to put some measures in place to address GBV such as the establishment of institutional frameworks with community based offices in all the 9 sub counties and 3 community development officers in the Division of Ishaka Bushenyi Municipality to fight against GBV, response and mitigation of GBV related cases is still low.

Linking gender and violence to development is often seen as western idea by most communities and individuals in Uganda. In Bushenyi district, many cases of GBV remain invisible because it is seen as a taboo to report or talk about gender based violence. Efforts to prevent GBV are not always understood as contributing to the protection or upholding of human rights. The situation is made worse by the low levels of awareness of gender relations and how they can be improved in the community for peaceful co-existence.

The district still faces a couple of challenges in GBV prevention and response at both institutional and community levels as outline below:

Institutional level challenges

- Political interference influences the handling of GBV cases at various levels of governance
- Inadequate funding for GBV programmes
- Low capacity of staff directly responsible for addressing GBV to mobilize resources to support responsive interventions.

- Lack of ordinances and bylaws that directly address GBV
 - Lack of adequate information on laws and policies that promote gender equality among service providers
 - Inadequate mobilization and sensitization of communities limits implementation of existing laws and policies.
 - Corruption especially among the police sabotages access to justice for GBV survivors
 - Conflict of interest especially when the perpetrators are known to those in positions of power or duty bearers.
 - Inadequate staffing especially the in the Child and Family Protection Unit of the Police and the Community Development Office at sub county level tends to delay the process
 - Poor coordination among GBV actors that limits planning, integration and service delivery for GBV programmes.
 - Lack of adequate resources by the police to facilitate response, follow up, photocopying of PF3, transport for witnesses to courts of law and feeding of GBV-related suspects.
 - Poor record keeping and lack of modern information storage systems. The district lacks a GBV data base to guide planning and implementation of GBV programmes.
- witnesses take advantage of this to allege that the victim is above 18 years.
- Low level of education among the complainants and witnesses alike leads to lack of confidence and inability to articulate their issues coherently when recording statements at the police station
 - Promiscuity among married couples leading teenage pregnancy, STDs including HIV/AIDS. This increases the levels of domestic violence especially in cases where one of the spouses is discordant.
 - Family neglect is also an issue that leads to families' lack of access to basic needs for children including food and school fees. Young girls who feel neglected at home will either turn to older men for money and gifts in exchange for sex. others will be forced to drop out of school to work as house girls where they are often exploited.
 - General limited understanding of rights and roles among women, men and children. This makes communities and especially women and girls to accept abuse.

Challenges at community level

- Ignorance on roles and responsibilities, legal procedures and reporting and follow up structures. This partly leads to loss of interest in cases and case withdrawal by complainants and their relatives.
- Relatives of GBV survivors especially of defilement cases tend to negotiate for cash and other valuables with the perpetrators due to poverty at the expense of justice for the survivors.
- Lack of adequate evidence due low registration of births. In cases of defilement, the age of children becomes very difficult to prove without genuine birth certificates and
- Limited productive resources including land for growing both food and cash crops, or money for income generating activities.
- Cultural beliefs and norms preserve the dominance of the male while women are treated as subordinate human beings who cannot be trusted with leadership and decision making responsibilities and positions.
- Low levels of education among women, mainly due the high rate of school dropout for girls because they are seen as a source of wealth when exchanged for bride price.

Chapter Four: The District Local Action Plan

4.1 Goal

The overall goal of the Local Action Plan is to nurture an environment that makes Bushenyi a GBV free district.

4.2 Specific Objectives

1. GBV cases in Bushenyi district reduced by 30% by June 2016
2. The capacity of institutions to effectively and efficiently respond to and prevent GBV strengthened by June 2016.
3. The level of financing to all sectors mainstreaming GBV in Bushenyi district increased by 5 %.

4.3 Strategies and Actions

Objective 1: GBV cases in Bushenyi district reduced by 30% by June 2016

Strategy 1.1: Research and documentation

This strategy will enable the district have information and data on GBV in place, and increase public awareness on laws and policies addressing GBV. Under this strategy the district will implement several activities as shown below:

Activity 1: Conducting a GBV baseline survey

The district will hire a consultant to conduct a baseline survey on the prevalence, knowledge and information on GBV issues, the number of both specialized and unspecialized personnel available and their capacity, the level of services offered to GBV survivors and the different forms of GBV affecting communities. The baseline survey report will be published and disseminated amongst key GBV actors. The report will provide data and information that will be used to improve the day

to day management of GBV cases, enhance GBV prevention and response and further enhance integration of GBV in existing departments and different development programmes to improve planning among different stakeholders.

Activity 2: Simplify, translate and disseminate selected GBV related laws and policies.

The district will hire a legal expert to simply GBV related laws and policies, including the Constitution of Uganda of 1995, the Domestic Violence Act 2010 and the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007. This will aim at increasing the levels of awareness on GBV related laws, the roles of law enforcement officers and the communities for improved response and reporting of GBV cases.

The district will organize radio talk show programmes on local radio stations and meetings with different stakeholders and community members to publicize and disseminate the GBV related laws and policies to inform appropriate interventions.

In addition, the district will develop and disseminate appropriate messages and print brochures. The brochures will have contact information on the GBV referral system to improve reporting.

Activity 3: Develop an ordinance and bylaws on GBV

The district will hire a consultant to train and guide both the district and sub county officials, sector and sub sector heads, CSOs representatives and other key duty bearers in the process of developing an ordinance and bylaws against GBV. The district ordinance and sub county bylaws will strengthen mechanisms for dealing with causes of GBV in the district.

Strategy 1.2: Public sensitization and mobilization

This strategy aims at increasing the capacity and knowledge of duty bearers to handle GBV issues and cases. It will also increase public awareness of GBV, and how to mitigate the impact of GBV on individuals and on society. It will involve maximizing messaging for national and international days, making use of community drama, and a comprehensive radio programme.

Activity 1: Organize district level events that integrate GBV issues

To improve and create awareness on GBV issues, the district will organize district level events to celebrate major national and international days including International Women's Day, Labor Day, Independence Day, International AIDS Day and International Human Rights Day. GBV will form part of the message of the district to the citizens during such events. The events will target all district technical and political leaders, lower local governments, the police, health workers, the judiciary, schools, CSOs, development partners and the general public.

Activity 2: Facilitate the development and implementation of community drama on GBV

The district will identify a total of 12 drama groups, one per sub-county, give them an induction to equip them with knowledge and skills in GBV. The groups will be commissioned and given a theme to guide their drama compositions including, the roles and responsibilities of individuals and communities and the role and nature of services in the existing institutions and structures that can provide GBV related services including health units, probation and social welfare office, police and courts of law. Drama shows will be staged during the district level events including the celebrations to mark the International Women's Day, Labor Day, Independence Day, International AIDS Day and International Human Rights Day.

Activity 3: Develop and implement quarterly Radio programs on GBV

To have uniform messages in addressing GBV, the district will hire a consultant to design GBV messages including for radio, SMS messages, brochures and flyers. A radio programme that includes both on spot messages and radio talk shows will be developed and implemented. The district will identify radio stations with wide coverage and partner with them in disseminating the messages on GBV on a quarterly basis for the first year of LAP implementation. Duty bearers and political leaders with adequate knowledge and radio advocacy skills will be selected as guest speakers to sensitize communities on GBV. Quarterly updates on GBV and GBV related services and programs will be shared with the public during these radio programs. The district will also partner with local newspapers to publish GBV related articles and information.

Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of institutions by 20% to effectively and efficiently respond to and prevent GBV by June 2016.

Strategy 2.1: Strengthen coordination of existing structures

This strategy involves putting in place relevant structures and strengthening the existing ones in addressing GBV.

Activity 1. Organize a stake holder's workshop on the LAP

The district will organize a two-day stakeholder's workshop on the Local Action Plan to orient the key stakeholders on the LAP and their role in its implementation. The workshop will target political leaders and technical staff of the district and other implementing partners. The workshop will be facilitated by members of the LAP Taskforce. On the last day of the workshop, participants will develop action plans specifying their plans for integration of LAP in their development plans and programs.

Activity 2. Create and maintain a functional district working group on GBV

The district will form a functional working group on GBV (GBV Working Group) chaired by the Secretary for Community Based Services and comprised of technical personnel alongside other relevant committees to spearhead planning, implementation and monitoring of activities that are related to GBV. The functional working group shall conduct stakeholders' coordination and review meetings on a quarterly basis and will share reports on the implemented activities as stipulated in the District Local Action Plan. Each meeting will target a total of 40 participants who will include the departments heads, members from the Civil Society Organizations, faith based organizations, development partners, donors and government agencies with a presence in the district.

Strategy 2.2: Training for duty bearers

This strategy is very important if the district is to enhance the capacity of service providers of GBV services across the board.

Activity: Refresher courses for duty bearers

The district will facilitate community meetings and training workshops for duty bearers. The district will identify key target personnel for refresher courses such as the police, the judiciary, social workers, health workers, head teachers, senior women in various schools and local councils. During the training, the duty bearers will be re-oriented on GBV management as well as skills in counseling GBV survivors. The aim of these courses is to improve the knowledge and skills of duty bearers in the management of GBV cases and strengthening response and community support.

Strategy Objective 3: The level of financing to all sectors mainstreaming GBV in Bushenyi district increased by 5 %.

Strategy 1: Prioritize GBV for funding in the district work plans and budgets

This strategy involves the review and integration of LAP activities in the district development plans and increasing the financial resource base for implementation of GBV interventions.

Activity 1: Lobby for funds from CSOs and international agencies to support implementation of the LAP

Bushenyi district local government shall lobby government, development t partners and other CSOs to prioritize the Bushenyi district GBV action plan in their programmes. This will be done through organizing stakeholders meetings at both local and national level. The meetings will target various ministries, development partners and donors agencies. During the meetings district leaders will articulate the District Local Action Plan and its objectives, provide progress on its implementation as well as challenges being faced. The main objective of the meetings will be to raise financial and technical support for the implementation of the LAP. For the start, the district will provide a budget line for the implementation of the LAP.

Activity 2: Organize trainings in gender responsive budgeting, gender mainstreaming and financial management

The district will hire a consultant to lead trainings in gender responsive budgeting, gender mainstreaming and financial management. The main objective of the trainings will be improving the skills of the key stakeholders in planning and utilization of GBV related funding in accordance with the financial and accounting regulations. The trainings will target district departmental heads, sub county chiefs, the CDOs and Gender Officer.

Strategic Objective 4 : To conduct monitoring and evaluation of the planned activities

Monitoring will be an integral part of the implementation of this LAP to make sure it stays on course. In addition to biannual review, the District will commission an external evaluation at the end of the implementation to assess the impact of the action plan.

The district planning Unit shall spearhead the monitoring and evaluate the implementation of the district GBV Local Action Plan. The planning unit will be focal in monitoring and ensure that there is collection of quality baseline data which can be used to measure the progress attained in the implementation of the action plan.

Activity 4.1 Development of developing a monitoring checklist

The Planning Unit will develop a monitoring for each planned activity and share quarterly monitoring reports with relevant departments.

Activity 4.2 On-Spot Supervision.

The Planning Unit together with the gender office will conduct on spot supervision for the planned activities. A minimum of one on sot trip will be made each month. Reports from the monitoring visits will be shared during the monthly GBV Working Group meetings.

Activity 4.3 Bi annual Reviews

Working with the DCDOs office and specifically the Gender Office, the planning unit shall organize biannual reviews of the implementation of the District local Action Plan. Prior to the review meetings, the district will conduct bi-annual assessments of the GBV situation to get updated information and data on the GBV prevalence, stakeholders' capacity, and GBV victims. Assessment reports will be disseminated and discussed during bi-annual review meetings to inform any revision of the LAP. During these meetings, the functional district working group on GBV will share the progress of the implementation

of the LAP and participants will agree on key action points for follow up led by the district technical planning unit. The review meetings will be attended by all stakeholders from district level and sub county level. Both technical and political leaders will attend in addition to partner CSOs and private sector companies supporting implementation of the LAP.

Activity 4.4 External Evaluation

The District will hire the services of a consultant to carry out an evaluation at the end of the implementation period. The purpose of the evaluation will be to measure the impact of the LAP, document t what worked well and what did not, capture best practices, and identify existing gaps and challenges to implementation. This report will feed into the revision that will be developed for 2016-2010.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes of the implementation of the LAP include reduced gender based violence so that women, men, boys and girls able to enjoy their human rights, and have the quality of life they deserve

Investment Priorities

The resources in the action plan shall be invested in the sectors that contribute to reducing gender based violence

Financing Arrangements

The District will provide a budget line for the implementation of the action plan and in addition will lobby other partners to support implementation of some of the interventions.

Quality Assurance

The LAP is a district-based undertaking where the identified activities within the program mandate are implemented in collaboration with all LG stakeholders technical, political and other

Implementing Partners. However, there is already a set of performance based indicators within the district which have to be well aligned with the district agreed on performance indicators.

In this regard, the District has developed a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan which stipulates the activities to be carried out; the expected outputs, indicators, and data source. Most of the indicators will be tracked on a quarterly basis. A quarterly report against the agreed activities and performance indicators will be prepared by the GBV task force in the district to be reviewed by TPC and DEC. Quality shall be ensured through technical support supervision of the service

providers and data quality checks. Feedback from such visits will be done to enable continuous improvement. The information collected through support supervision and monitoring shall be discussed by the District implementation team to inform planning and decision making. Where adjustments are needed, the district shall inform and seek input from CEWIGO and other implementing partners. The intended outputs as stated in the work plan, will be a very important monitoring tool in addition to the performance framework that includes both the Performance Based Financing and Non-Performance Based Financing indicators

Appendices

Appendix 1: The District Local Action Plan matrix with indicators to be monitored

Priority issue 1: To nurture an environment that makes Bushenyi a GBV free district.

Objective 1: GBV cases in Bushenyi district reduced by 30% by June 2016					
Strategy	Activities	Results	Indicator (OVIs)	Means of verification	Assumptions
Strategy 1.1 Research and documentation	Activity 1 Conducting a GBV baseline survey	Attain enough information and data related to GBV Identification of the personnel gaps Enhance capacity building	The quality of issues identified from data collection.	GBV baseline survey report	Availability of funds
	Activity 2 Simplify, translate and disseminate GBV related laws and policies.	Adequate laws and policies related to GBV Community awareness of existing laws and policies	Number of communities sensitized Number of laws or policies developed	Activity reports Ordinance minutes Policy Reports	Availability of Funds
Strategy 1.2: Sensitization and mobilization of communities and duty bearers to respond to GBV	Activity 1: Organize district level events with integration of GBV issues	Community awareness on GBV Action plans to reduce GBV	Number of events organized	Activity reports Recordings of the events	Partnerships with other stakeholders to hold the functions Availability of funds
	Activity 2: Develop and implement a community drama on GBV	Community awareness on GBV	Number of radio programs conducted Number of Sms sent	Recordings Activity reports	Availability of funds
	Activity 3: Develop and implement Radio programs on GBV (on spot messages/ Sms campaigns, radio talk shows)	Action plans to reduce GBV from communities Community awareness on GBV	Number of community drama's aired out.	Drama Recordings Implementation report	Availability of funds

Objective 2: Strengthen the capacity of institutions by 20% to effectively and efficiently respond to and prevent GBV by June 2016

Strategy 2.1: Strengthen coordination of existing structures	Activity 1. Organize a stake holder’s workshop on the LAP	Involvement of all stakeholders in GBV action plan	Response of stakeholders to GBV issues	Attendance lists Reports	Availability of funds Stakeholders’ availability
	Activity 2. Create and maintain a functional district working group	Involvement of all stakeholders in GBV action plan	Response of stakeholders to GBV issues	Attendance lists Reports	Availability of funds Stakeholders’ availability and willingness to work
	Activity 3. Conduct bi annual review meetings	Involvement of all stakeholders in GBV action plan	Response of stakeholders to GBV issues	Attendance lists Reports	Availability of funds
	Activity 5. Conduct bi-annual assessments of the GBV situation in the district	Action plans developed to tackle the identified issues	Timely assessment of the GBV situation	Assessment report	Funds to facilitate the assessment
	Activity 6. Review meeting to establish the level of implementation and inform the revision of the LAP	Action plans developed to tackle the identified issues Updated information to support the revision of action plan	Number of meetings conducted Number of participants in the meeting	Attendance list Minutes and action plan Developed action plan	Availability of funds
Strategy 2.2: Training for duty bearers	Activity Refresher courses for duty bearers	Knowledgeable duty bearers on GBV issues ³⁰ .	Number of duty bearers trained	Attendance list Activity Report	Availability of funds to facilitate the training

Objective 3: The level of financing to all sectors mainstreaming GBV in Bushenyi district increased by 5 %.

Strategy 3.1: Prioritize GBV for funding in the district work plans and budgets					Department heads awareness on GBV and willingness to integrate GBV issues in the plans
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	Activity 1: Lobbying for funds from CSOs and IDAs to support implementation of the LAP	Quality of services provided to GBV victims	Quality and quantity of resources mobilized	Transfers related to GBV Allocation to GBV	Documentation of GBV Issues Development of the proposal
	Activity 2: Organize trainings in GRB, mainstreaming and financial management	LAP implemented by all stakeholders	Number of duty bearers trained	Activity reports Activity reports	Availability of funds to facilitate the training
Objective 4 : To conduct monitoring and evaluation of the planned activities					
Strategy 4.1 monitoring and Evaluation of GBV activities in the District	Activity 1: Developing monitoring and evaluation tools for all the activities.	Availability of monitoring and evaluation tools	Documented M&E tools	Activity M&E checklists	Availability of funds, M&E consultants
	Activity 2: Quarterly Assessments and on spot monitoring of the planned activities	Recommendations to improve the Action plan	Assessment findings Dissemination of the findings planned activities assessed	Assessment reports	Availability of funds
	Activity 3: Conducting quarterly review meetings with all the stakeholders to share the assessment findings	Improved GBV action plan	Number of participating stakeholders Number of review meetings conducted	Review meeting reports, attendance lists	Availability of funds
	Activity 4: Hiring of an external consultant to conduct an external evaluation	Report on the action plan implementation	Memorandum of understanding with the consultant	Signed MOU Evaluation Reports	Availability of funds
	Activity 5: Dissemination of the evaluation report findings	Shared evaluation findings with all the stakeholders	Number of reports distributed Number of dissemination meetings conducted	Activity reports Attendance lists	Availability of funds

Appendix 2: LAP Implementation Budget July 2014-June 2016

Activity 1: Conducting a GBV Baseline Survey								
Description	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	RATE	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Stationery	1	10	5	20,000	1,000,000			
Data collectors	12	25	5	27,000	40,500,000			
Mobilisation	12	1	1	30,000	360,000			
Data Analysis tools	1	3	1	250,000	750,000			
Fuel for the above activity	12	20	5	3,600	4,320,000			
Consultancy fee	1	1	1	14,600,000	14,600,000			
Sub-Total					57,930,000			57,930,000
Activity 2: Translating and Disseminate GBV Related Laws and Policies								
Stationery	1	1	1000	5,000	5,000,000			
Radio talk show	1	4	1	600,000	2,400,000			
fuel for the above activity	12	20	1	3,600	864,000			
SDA for disseminators	3	3	3	17,000	459,000			
Fuel for the above activity	3	20	3	3,600	648,000			
Sub-Total					9,371,000			9,371,000
Stationery	1	10	6	100,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	
mobilisation	1	12	6	150,000	10,800,000	10,800,000	10,800,000	
Refreshments	12	100	6	10000	72,000,000	72,000,000	72,000,000	
SDA for facilitations	1	20	6	17,000	2,040,000	2,040,000	2,040,000	
fuel for the above activity	3	16	6	3,600	1,036,800	1,036,800	1,036,800	
Sub total					91,876,800	91,876,800	91,876,800	275,630,400
Radio talk show	1	4	2	600,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	
On spot messages	1	362	6	7,000	15,204,000	15,204,000	15,204,000	
SDA for facilitators	6	12	3	17,000	3,672,000	3,672,000	3,672,000	
Sub total					262,800,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	270,000,000
Stationery	1	10	5	20,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Data collectors	12	3	3	27,000	2,916,000	2,916,000	2,916,000	
Sub total					3,916,000	3,916,000	3,916,000	11,748,000
SDA for participants	1	80	1	17,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	
Transport refund	1	80	1	20,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	
Sub total					2,960,000	2,960,000	2,960,000	8,880,000

Description	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
SDA for participants	1	15	1	17,000	255,000	255,000	255,000	
Transport refund	1	15	1	20,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	
Stationery		20	1	25,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	
Sub total					1,055,000	1,055,000	1,055,000	8,880,000
SDA for participants	1	15	4	17,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	
Transport refund	1	15	4	20,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	
Stationery	1	20	4	25,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Sub total					4,220,000	4,220,000	4,220,000	12,660,000
Stationery	1	10	2	20,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	
Data collectors	12	25	2	7,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	16,200,000	
Mobilisation	12	1	2	30,000	720,000	720,000	720,000	
Data Analysis tools	1	3	1	250,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	
fuel for the above activity	12	20	10	3,600	8,640,000	8,640,000	8,640,000	
Sub total					26,710,000	26,710,000	26,710,000	80,130,000
SDA for participants	1	80	1	17,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	
Transport refund	1	80	1	20,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	
Sub total					2,960,000	2,960,000	2,960,000	8,880,000
SDA for participants	1	50	3	17,000	2,550,000	2,550,000	2,550,000	
Transport refund	1	50	3	20,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Mobilisation	1	12	2	20,000	480,000	480,000	480,000	
Facilitator's Allowance	1	4	2	250,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Facilitator's Transport refund	1	4	1	150,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	
Venue	1	1	2	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	
Sub total					8,830,000	8,830,000	8,830,000	26,490,000
SDA for participants	1	80	1	17,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	
Transport refund	1	80	1	20,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	
Stationery	1	1	1	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	
Sub total					3,210,000	3,210,000	3,210,000	9,630,000

Description	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	RATE	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
SDA for participants	1	80	1	17,000	1,360,000			
Transport refund	1	80	1	20,000	1,600,000			
Stationery	1	1	1	250,000	250,000			
Sub total					3,210,000			3,210,000
SDA for participants	1	50	3	17,000	2,550,000			
Transport refund	1	50	3	20,000	3,000,000			
Mobilisation	1	12	2	20,000	480,000			
Facilitator's Allowance	1	4	2	250,000	2,000,000			
Facilitator's Transport refund	1	4	1	150,000	600,000			
Venue	1	1	2	100,000	200,000			
Sub total					8,830,000			8,830,000
Stationery	1	1	4	250,000	1000,000			
Sub total					1,000,000			1,000,000
Allowances for assessors	1	4	8	17000	136,000	136,000	136,000	
Lunch for assessors	1	4	8	20,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	
Fuel to conduct field assessments	1	1	180	3500	630,000	630,000	630,000	
Stationery	1	1	4	150,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	
Sub total					1,526,000	1,526,000	1,526,000	4,578,000
SDA for participants	1	50	1	17,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	
Transport refund	1	50	1	20,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Mobilisation	1	12	1	20,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	
Venue	1	1	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	100000	
Sub total					2,190,000	2,190,000	2,190,000	6,570,000
Consultancy fee	1	1	1	14,600,000	14,600,000	14,600,000	14,600,000	
Sub total					14,600,000	14,600,000	14,600,000	43,800,000
SDA for participants	1	80	1	17,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	
Transport refund	1	80	1	20,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	
Mobilisation	1	12	1	20,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	
Facilitator's Allowance	1	4	1	150,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	
Facilitator's Transport fuel	1	1	180	3500	600,000	600,000	600,000	
Venue	1	1	1	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Sub total					4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	13,500,000

Description	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
ACTIVITY 2.1: LAP Management								
16.1 Coordination meetings allowances for participants	1	12	9	17000	1,836,000	1,836,000	1,836,000	
16.2 Fuel	1	12	25	35000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
16.3 Internet subscription	1	12	120000		1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000	
16.4 stationary	1	12	150000		1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	
Sub total					15,576,000	15,576,000	15,576,000	46,728,000
GRAND TOTAL					547,986,800	211,405,800	211,405,800	970,798,400



Some of the participants at the Bushenyi Local Action Plan



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