



CENTRE FOR WOMEN IN GOVERNANCE (CEWIGO)

PARTNER ANNUAL REPORT

Project title: **Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda**

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List of Acronyms

CEDOVIP	Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention
CEWIGO	Centre for Women in Governance
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organization(s)
DGF	Democratic Governance Facility
EASSI	East Africa Sub-regional Support Initiative for the advancement of women
GNWP	Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
NAP	Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325& 1820 and the Goma Declaration
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UWONET	Uganda Women's Network
VAW	Violence against Women

Basic project information

Profile	
Name of project	Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda
Project goal	To contribute to promotion of gender equality in Uganda
Project objective	Increased public demand for accountability on the Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration by the end of 2016
Location of the project	10 districts for the research on monitoring of implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325 (Pader, Lira, Dokolo, Soroti, Moroto, Kotido, Luwero, Kampala, Wakiso and Rubirizi) and 4 districts for localization of UNSCR 1325 (Gulu, Lira, Kasese and Bushenyi).
Geographical coverage	North, North East, Central, West and South Western Uganda
Contract start date	1 st August 2013
Contract end date	30 th June 2016
Total project lifetime budget	Ushs.1,900,180,060/=
Planned budget for the reporting period	Ushs.637,724,590/=
Actual expenditure for the reporting period	Ushs.136,148,849/=
Contact Person	Ms. Robinah Rubimbwa

Executive Summary

CEWIGO entered into a partnership agreement with the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) on 1st August 2013 to implement a three year project from 1st August 2013 to 30th June 2016 geared towards deepening the understanding and application of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace and security in Uganda.

In December 2008, Uganda developed the Uganda Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration that establishes the overall implementation frame work of these instruments and assigns different roles and responsibilities to various stakeholders.

Since 2009, CEWIGO has been part of a global Civil Society initiative that conducts annual in-country monitoring of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda. We have since produced reports and disseminated the monitoring findings at global, national and local levels as well as posting them online.

During the in-country monitoring of the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in 2010, 2011 and 2012, CEWIGO established that knowledge of the NAP for the three instruments is limited

among policy makers, implementers, duty bearers, rights holders and the general public hence the need to deepen its understanding and application.

Project overview

The goal of the project is to contribute to the promotion of gender equality in Uganda. The project has two specific objectives namely;

1. To increase the capacity of district Local governments to implement the Uganda Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration
2. To increase public demand for accountability on the Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration by the end of 2016.

Who are the target beneficiaries?

The project targets women Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that work on women's peace and human security both at national and local levels, Ministry of Gender, Labour and social Development (MGLSD), Uganda Police Force particularly the Child and Family Protection Department (CFPU) and Criminal Investigations Department (CID) throughout the project districts, Justice Law and Order Sector, the Judiciary, Uganda Peoples Defence Forces especially the Directorate of Women Affairs and the UPDF spouses Desk, Uganda Prisons the media and institutions of higher learning as the primary project beneficiaries. The secondary project beneficiaries include the parliamentary committees on gender, legal, human rights, budget, health and education, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and sports and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

The project is being implemented in North, North East, Central, West and South Western Uganda (Moroto, Kotido, Pader, Gulu, Lira, Dokolo, Soroti, Luwero, Kampala, Wakiso, Rubirizi, Kasese and Bushenyi).

What results do we anticipate out of this project?

The project expects to yield the following results by 30th June 2016:

1. Increased number of women participating in the promotion of peace, security, conflict prevention and resolution as well as eradicating GBV and impunity.
2. Improved service delivery for GBV survivors in Health, JLOS and Social development sectors in 10 districts,
3. A total of four district Local Governments with adequate skills, knowledge and information to implement the Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration.

Who are the funding agents?

The project is funded by the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF)

Who are the partners in this project and what are their roles?

The partners are the 35 members of the Uganda UNSCR 1325 Coalition who include International; Regional, National and Local level women organizations, Uganda Police, Prisons, Uganda People's Defence Forces, Ministry of Health, Local Governments, and Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development. These partners participate in all project activities, facilitate at trainings and workshops and provide technical expertise in developing and reviewing documents related to the project.

Operating Environment and its impact on the project

CEWIGO's programming continues to be informed by the political, economic, social and cultural environment at national, regional and global levels. The operating environment has remained relatively stable despite the passing of the Public Order Management Bill into law. CEWIGO has been cautious of the public gatherings and has cooperated with relevant officials in the districts of operation to ensure compliancy with the law. The District Police Commanders and Resident District Commissioners have always been notified of the activities to be held and on several occasions, these have participated in events in their respective districts. This has helped mitigate fear and suspicion regarding what we do.

There is increased interest and recognition of what CEWIGO is doing at national and international level. For instance, during the global review of National Action Plans organized by UN Women to strategize on how to accelerate implementation of local, national and regional action plans, CEWIGO was invited to participate given the key role in advocating for the implementation of Uganda NAP and her localization initiative. CEWIGO again was engaged in a review of progress towards achieving MDGs for women organized by UN Women in Mexico to ensure that the post 2015 development agenda integrates women's peace and human security. These engagements were critical for lobbying and informed advocacy at international and national levels.

At the regional level, Women's CSOs from the East African Community Member States formed the EAC 1325 Forum. CEWIGO was selected the Focal Point for Uganda Chapter, yet another opportunity for CEWIGO to implement locally but influence regionally and globally; and an acknowledgement of CEWIGO's increasing contribution on issues of women's peace and human security. The Forum aims to influence the EAC to integrate UNSCR 1325 in its programmes and policies and to ensure resource allocations for implementation of National Action Plans within the community.

Project progress

We have systematically continued to coordinate the Uganda 1325 Coalition to monitor the implementation of the Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration and produced alternative reports to inform the world about the progress Uganda is making towards implementation of commitments to women, peace and security. The reports have been used for advocacy at international, national and local level given that the key fact findings

are translated into major local languages spoken in the country. The understanding of the landmark resolution among duty bearers and policy makers is increasing slowly but steadily.

Improved capacities of 35 Coalition Members in Data Collection as a result of constant engagements with on strategic thinking processes, monitoring the implementation of UNSCR 1325 coupled with the capacity skills training workshops and planning and reflection meetings. In the 2014 monitoring process, four CBOs (Kitgum Women Peace Initiative, Luwero Women Development Association, Gulu Women, Development and Globalization and Teso Women Peace Activists) successfully accomplished the task in their respective districts. This demonstrated the knowledge, skills and competencies among the coalition members that CEWIGO has nurtured since 2010.

A three year (2014-2016) Strategic Plan defining the Coalition strategic direction was published and distributed to members to guide their operations and programming. This was as a result of the 3 day strategic thinking workshop of February 2014 in which 35 coalition members shared ideas regarding their strengths, weaknesses, programmes, structure, vision, mission, principles and values among others.

There was increased understanding and commitment to address women's peace and human security issues. During advocacy campaigns at national level and in two regions of Lango and South West, duty bearers pledged to declare zero tolerance against GBV and support implementation of the Uganda Action Plan. For example, during the national level women, peace and security conference on 13th December 2013, the district chairpersons (Gulu, Lira, Dokolo and Bushenyi) committed in their statements to spearhead implementation of the NAP in their districts.

During the year, two Local Action Plans to address GBV in Bushenyi and Lira Districts were successfully developed with high enthusiasm with district heads taking leadership and ensuring maximum participation. The launch events of the LAPs attracted key stakeholders in the implementation of NAP including the Members of Parliament who pledged to push the women, peace and security agenda to the floor of Parliament to ensure women and girls are protected from GBV. CEWIGO and the coalition members will monitor the commitments made by the MPs and district leaders and will constantly remind them of such commitments.

Illustration of the progress

Case study: Launch of two district Local Action Plans to address Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The initiative to localize UNSCR 1325 and 1820 and the Goma Declaration was conceived to ensure the protection of women and girls from Gender Based Violence (GBV) and guarantee increased effective representation and participation of women at all levels of decision making in Uganda. The pilot project started in Dokolo district Local Government, one of CEWIGOs area of operation where the district leadership had demonstrated outstanding commitment towards

gender equality and ending GBV and impunity. Officials from seven other District Local Governments in Lango sub region-Northern Uganda so far have expressed their desire to develop their own LAPs on UNSCR 1325 &1820 and the Goma declaration.

On June 24th and 26th, 2014 Bushenyi and Lira districts in Uganda respectively launched their Local Action Plans (LAPs) to address GBV. The two district Local Action Plans have well stipulated and elaborate activities, budgets and implementation and M&E plans.

Engaging men in this initiative who have been socialized to be superior to women is already paving way to reducing patriarchal values and building alliances between women and men. The Chairperson of Dokolo District Local Government, Mr Okello Okello at the national women' peace and security conference in December 2013, demonstrated that men equally had no peace when women are not peaceful: He narrated:

In the past, wars were fought between countries or tribes but the trend has changed with women's and girls' bodies being targeted and used as a means to weaken the conflicting party. The worst humiliation a man could ever get was to rape his wife in his presence. It shows you are powerless even to protect your own wife.

At the launch of the LAP in Bushenyi district, the LCV Chairperson urged men to lead by example and be ambassadors of the change proposed in the LAP.

We must all stand together in solidarity to end GBV. Stable families form a strong foundation for stable communities.

Honorable Rapheal Magezi, a Member of Parliament Igara West who officiated at the event urged men to detach themselves from the old traditions of wife battering. He lamented:

If the Uganda Parliament can have heated debates on the rights of the two pigs that Were dumped in the parliament compound by a group of University students protesting against the new budget which they said it was not sensitive on the youths, why should the human rights of a woman continue to be abused? Why can't we have a heated debate about GBV?

In Lira district, the LCV Chairperson urged men to support women's leadership. He remarked:
I am already mentoring women to take over top leadership positions from me...

During the project management committee meeting, one of the members from Bushenyi district remarked;

The LCV Bushenyi during the budget process was quoted to have said "where is my money for GBV" At least this had not happened before.

The initial attitude changes described above form the first step in terms of men valuing women's contribution not only to development but to peace and human security in society. We also believe that ***localization will enhance systematic collaborative efforts between national***

and local level actors and will facilitate greater cross-sectoral partnerships thereby ensuring mainstreaming women, peace and human security commitments in development processes.

The enthusiasm showed by top district leaders in developing the LAPs gives greater optimism for their implementation as well. The challenge remains resource mobilization for effective implementation of the LAPs in each of the districts.

Progress towards project objectives

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
Result area 1: <i>Increased number of women participating in the promotion of peace, security, conflict prevention and resolution as well as eradicating GBV and impunity.</i>			
Activity A: Capacity building for the Uganda 1325 Coalition			
Activity A.1: Hold a three day strategic thinking workshop for the Uganda 1325 Coalition	<p>The strategic thinking workshop was held from 17th to 19th February 2014 at Esella Country Hotel, and was facilitated by a consultant. The workshop was attended by a total of 27 participants (23 female and 4 male) and included national level organisations and district and community based organisations.</p> <p>A three year Strategic Plan (2014-2016) for the Coalition was approved by the Project Management Committee and 100 copies were printed. Each member of the Coalition received a copy.</p>	<p>The strategic plan is anchored on areas of Research, Monitoring and Accountability, Communication and Advocacy, Resource Mobilization and Capacity Building. The Coalition now has a clear strategic direction to guide activities. This has increased the sense of belonging among members and ownership of the coalition's initiatives. It has also increased trust and generally given the coalition members new energy and enthusiasm for the work ahead.</p> <p>During the strategic thinking process, members agreed that it was time to formalize the coalition because it had been a loose Coalition for too long (since 2010). Members felt that as an entity to allow it to grow as an organisation. CEWIGO was tasked to register it. A new name was proposed as: Coalition for Action on UNSCR 1325 (CoAct 1325). The process is now underway, the Coalition Constitution has been drawn and discussed.</p> <p>Formalisation of the Coalition will enable the coalition to expand and grow and have greater impact on peace and women's rights.</p>	The activity was implemented as planned
Activity A.2: Hold a 2 day planning meeting	The planning meeting was held on 20 th and 21 st Feb	Members of the Project Management Committee nominated were: Centre for Women in Governance (CEWIGO) as the	There was no deviation. The activity was implemented as

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
for the Uganda 1325 Coalition	<p>2014 at Esella Hotel. A Project Management Committee (PMC) of 9 members was constituted through an election. The planning meeting was attended by 27 participants (23 female and 4 male).</p> <p>The work plan for 2014/2015 was developed and approved by the PMC on March 31st in their first meeting.</p> <p>During the meeting radio stations from each sub region where the project is being implemented were identified to host future radio talk shows. CEWIGO has signed contracts with the following stations</p> <p>Eastern Uganda; Soroti: Delta FM, Kyoga Veltas</p> <p>Western Uganda; Kasese: Guide Radio, Messiah FM, Voice of Toro</p> <p>South Western Uganda</p>	<p>coordinating agency, Isis- Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange (Isis WICCE), Centre for Conflict Resolution (CECORE), East African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI), Women and Girl Child Development Association (WGCD), Teso Women Peace Activists (TEWPA), Lango Female Clan Leaders' Association (LFCLA), Kitgum Women Peace Initiatives (KIWEPI). Western Uganda, with little civil society presence is represented by Bushenyi District Local Government (DLG). The members represent all the regions of the country and include both CBOs, national level. This team was tasked to a constitution for the Coalition together.</p> <p>Planning together as a coalition has enhanced unity among coalition members, increased ownership of the programmes and facilitated enhanced trust. This is vital for a coalition of diverse members. At the same time, the exercise increased readiness to meet project timelines as the timelines were agreed on and are known.</p> <p>Coalition member participation in selecting radio stations to work with enhanced participation in decision making, and also contributes to increasing appreciation, enhanced trust and ownership by coalition members.</p>	<p>planned save for election of 9 members to the PMT instead of the original 8. This was to ensure an odd number in case the committee needed to vote on an issue.</p>

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
	<u>Bushenyi</u> : BFM, Radio West, Vision Radio Northern Uganda <u>Lango</u> : Voice of Lango, Unity Fm, Radio Waa <u>Acholi</u> : Mega FM, Rupiny FM National level/Central region ; Radio One		
Activity A.3: Hold a 3-day training workshop for members of the Coalition for Action on 1325 on the identified training needs	<p>A Training Needs Assessment (TNA) exercise of the Coalition members was conducted by a consultant. Two questionnaires, one for Program Officers and the other heads of the organisations were used.</p> <p>The training needs at the individual level for Program Officers responsible for implementation and advocacy on UNSCR 1325 related interventions and were identified and</p>	<p>The training needs assessment exercise informed the training content. This ensured that the training was tailor made for the members of the coalition</p> <p>Members of the Coalition increased their skills in Engaging Government, Building and sustaining the Coalition, advocacy and lobbying, research and monitoring and evaluating the impact of advocacy work.</p> <p>While long term results of the training will be seen during year 2 and year 3 of the project, the training brought the members of the coalition together in a new way of shared learning. The levels of confidence by the end of the training were visible.</p> <p>Participation in group assignments also helped different</p>	<p>The activity was implemented as planned.</p> <p>However the list of training was too long to fit into 3 days. It will be necessary to have another training session in year 2 to meet the needs identified that were not covered in the training¹</p>

¹ Organizational management, communication skills, developing log frames, fundraising, leadership, data management and documentation, social network for advocacy and practical work in carrying out research

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
	<p>prioritized. Training modules were developed by a consultant.</p> <p>This was followed by a 3- day skills training workshop for the Coalition members that took place at Esella Country Hotel from 2nd to 4th June 2014. The workshop was attended by a total of 45 participants (32 female and 13 male). The training workshop was facilitated by skilled facilitators led by a consultant.</p>	<p>members of the coalition to learn to conceptualize issues together, to solve problems and to manage their discussion time so they were able to report to the plenary timely.</p> <p>On the evaluation submitted at the end of the training, a number of the participants mentioned that that the sessions that would enable them do their work better were Understanding roles of Government and Citizens; Coalition Advocacy building and Lobbying; Monitoring and Evaluation; How to engage Members of Parliament and the importance of research in advocacy.</p>	
Result 3: Improved service delivery for GBV survivors in Health, JLOS and Social development sectors in 10 districts.			
Activity B: Monitoring the implementation of NAP on UNSCR 1325			
Activity B.1 (a): Hold 1 day training workshops for researcher assistants	<p>A one day training workshop for researchers and research assistants took place at Esella Country Hotel on 7th June 2014. The training focused on the use of data collection tools and was facilitated by Mr. Edwins Ahumuza Twijukireho and Ms. Lilian Mpabulungi.</p> <p>The participants went through the research methods like observation, key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions and familiarized themselves with the monitoring</p>	<p>The researchers gained new research knowledge and skills. They were able to administer the data collection tools successfully and to effectively manage focus group discussions during data collection. Each one of them submitted reports that showed they had asked every question they were expected to ask.</p> <p>This should make data analysis and report writing a smooth process. In addition the researchers are staff of organisations that are members of the</p>	<p>This activity was done twice, one for year one, and one as approved for year two. This should enable us get the monitoring report ready in good time, unlike in the past where it was delivered</p>

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
	tools.	Coalition. The training therefore increases the research capacity of coalition members as they can apply the skills and knowledge acquired in their other interventions.	during the advocacy day!
Activity B. 1(b): Annual Field data collection	The first annual field data collection exercise took place from 14 th to 30 th October 2013 and the second from 9 th to 30 th June 2014. Data was collected from 10 ² districts across the 4 traditional regions of Uganda (North, East, Central and West).	<p>The data collected in 2013 was analyzed and monitoring report was produced and disseminated at local, national and international levels.</p> <p>Data entry and analysis and report writing for the 2014 monitoring exercise awaits the contract of the consultant.</p> <p>The data collection exercise not only increases the research competencies of researchers who are staff of member organisations, but also helps to raise awareness among staff of Sector Ministries and District Local Governments as well as among the communities on issues of women's rights, on the existence of the Uganda Action on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and THE Goma Declaration. It also increases their knowledge and enhances their awareness of women's rights and particularly the right to participation in leadership and decision making, and the right to be protected from negative impacts of conflict and from gender based violence. The process becomes an awareness facility for conflict prevention and peace building.</p>	During year 1 we carried out this activity twice, as data collection for year two was also done in year One.

² Pader, Lira, Dokolo, Soroti, Moroto, Kotido, Luwero, Kampala, Wakiso and Rubirizi

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
Activity B.3: Hold 1-day meeting for Reference Group Members (8 people)	A one day Reference Group meeting of 8 representatives of member organizations was held on 5 th November 2013 at the CEWIGO offices (6 female and 2 male). The draft report was reviewed and input made in readiness for the validation workshop.	The Reference Group Meeting ensured contribution and input of other experts into the monitoring report. The Group played an editorial role that helped to identify gaps in data and level of analysis, brought new data and enriched the recommendations. Thus the report was printed with very minimal errors.	There was no deviation from this activity.
Activity B. 2: Organize 1-day Validation workshop in Kampala	We held a one-day validation workshop on 8 th November 2013 at Esella Country hotel. The workshop was attended by 39 participants (34 female and 5 male) from the Coalition and representatives of districts where data was collected.	<p>The workshop generated further comments that were helped to improve the monitoring report.</p> <p>The validation workshop is also a time for members of the coalition to come together and review the output of their effort. The activity helped show the members from different organisations that aiming at excellence its paramount that producing a valid report is critical for any organization, and that sharing the findings with people who were the source of data helps in ensuring invalid representation. This activity was important for our members to learn that in their own research work, they must have their draft findings validated.</p>	The activity was implemented as planned.
Activity B.4: Design and produce the monitoring report	1,000 copies of the monitoring report were printed. A Fact Sheet of the monitoring report was developed and 1,000 copies produced in English. The Fact Sheet was translated into 7 local languages and 3500 copies produced.	The monitoring report and Fact Sheet were launched during the Civil Society Peace Exposition in Kotido district, during the National Women Peace and Security Conference in Kampala, during the 13 th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in New York and during the 58 th CSW event in New York.	The Fact Sheet was translated into 7 local languages instead of 6 for the Karamoja community to

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
	IEC materials including a banner, 200 T-shirts and 28 CEWIGO corporate shirts were also printed.	<p>Visibility and awareness on women, peace and security increased.</p> <p>CEWIGOs monitoring report was published in the Global CSO monitoring report, entitled: <i>Women Count, Security Council Resolution 1325: Civil Society Monitoring Report 2013</i></p> <p>The monitoring report forms a major point of reference on issues of women, peace and human security for government agencies, international development partners, the academia and civil society organisations working in Uganda. The report is also published on CEWIGO's website to ensure that it reaches a wider audience even beyond Uganda.</p> <p>Because of this CEWIGO is now well known internationally for this report. The Executive Director, in October 2013 was invited to present a paper during the Global Review of the Implementation of National Action Plans, organized by UN Women Headquarters. A week later she was invited to present a paper on women, peace and security to the Expert Group Meeting of UN Women that was tasked to prepare part of the UN Secretary General's Paper for presentation at the 58th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women.</p>	understand the findings.

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
Activity B.5: Hold 2 annual regional advocacy days on the monitoring findings	<p>We held the two regional advocacy days in Lira and Kasese districts to disseminate the findings of the 2013 NAP monitoring report with District based stakeholders including police, court and health sectors enhanced the stakeholders' role in implementing the NAP.</p> <p>The advocacy day in Lira was held on 12th March 2014 and was attended by participants from Lira and Dokolo districts. A total of 81 participants attended (40 female and 41 male).</p> <p>The advocacy day in Kasese was held on 19th March 2014 and was attended by participants from Rubirizi and Kasese districts. A total of 92 participants attended (51 female and 41 male).</p>	<p>The panel discussions on the role the political leaders, The different key stakeholders that are critical to successful implementation of the Uganda Action were enabled to understand the provisions of the Uganda Action Plan. At the same time they received new data and information on the status of its implementation and became more aware of their own roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the Action Plan. This should help them to start thinking about ways and strategies of implementing their own roles and beginning to plan for it.</p> <p>When CEWIGO visited Lira to begin discussions on localizing implementation of the Action Plan, many of the district officials were able to recall the discussions during the advocacy day, and they had copies of the monitoring report. It was important for them to see that the two processes were closely linked.</p> <p>The advocacy day is a high visibility event with many journalists present who help to disseminate information to listeners and readers at the grassroots level. It is one way that has helped to contribute to increased reporting of GBV.</p>	<p>Limited funding to the sectors providing services to GBV survivors still remains a hindrance to effective implementation of the NAP.</p>

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
Activity B.6: Organize 3 national level advocacy days	<p>The first ever Women, Peace and Security Conference was held on 13th December 2013 at Imperial Royale Hotel. The conference attracted a total of 100 participants (64 female and 36 male).</p> <p>The report was launched by the Director of Gender and Community Development, MGLSD who represented the Minister for Gender. The key monitoring findings were presented and discussed. A panel of 6 experts presented the status as well as their challenges on implementation of the NAP including the police, political leaders, Judicial officer and CSOs.</p> <p>The DGF, UN Women and CARE International were among Development Partners who made inspiring statements.</p>	<p>Commitment from district chairpersons of Gulu, Lira, Dokolo and Bushenyi to spearhead implementation of the NAP in their districts was secured.</p> <p>That national event that took place during the 16 Days of Activism on Violence Against Women was a high visibility event that was covered by a number of media houses. The panel discussants at the highlighted key challenges that hinder women's effective participation in leadership and ways how such could be addressed. The other areas of discussion were on how the judiciary could address the main constraints in handling GBV. The discussions gave CSOs and other key actors an opportunity to identify key areas advocacy for women's peace and security.</p>	The activity was implemented as planned
Activity B.7: Participate in annual events on women, peace and security	<p>Two (2) CEWIGO staff and one partner from Dokolo Local Government participated in activities that marked the 13th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in New York.</p> <p>CEWIGO made a presentation of findings of the monitoring while the partner from Dokolo shared experiences of localization initiative.</p>	<p>The impact of engagement and advocacy at the global level is immense. CEWIGO was able to share her experiences with teams from all over the world, as well as very high level officials of the UN. Not only did it raise the profile of CEWIGO but it was also a forum to educate various partners and stakeholders about the reality of the situation of women on the ground. Such high level advocacy informs new decisions at the UN level in promoting women's rights.</p>	

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
	<p>Five (5) CEWIGO staff participated in the 4th Civil Society Annual Peace Exposition that took place in Kotido district on 9th and 10th December 2013. The peace exposition was organized by Isis-WICCE. The theme for the peace exposition was <i>“Healthy families for peaceful communities”</i>.</p> <p>The Bishop of Karamoja Diocese Rt. Reverend James Nassa who was the Chief Guest launched CEWIGO’s 2013 NAP monitoring report on implementation of UNSCR 1325, and called on all local leaders and other key duty bearers especially the police and health workers to actively play their role in implementing the recommendations in the report.</p> <p>CEWIGO also set up an exhibition stall at the venue to showcase her peace related work.</p>	<p>The activity was an opportunity to engage with a multi stakeholder audience most of whom were grassroots women and women’s CBOs as well as local leaders.</p> <p>CEWIGO was able to disseminate the report especially the translated briefs to local level groups for use in their own work.</p> <p>At the same time the activity led to new partnerships with local level women’s organisations in the Karamoja region who have now applied to become members of the Coalition for Action on 1325.</p> <p>At CEWIGO’s stall in the exhibition hall, CEWIGO staff were able to interact with numerous participants of the Peace Expo to educate them on the Local Action Plan. The district of Kotido officials also wanted to know how they can get copies of the National Action Plan and CEWIGO staff were able to give them some. Awareness of the Uganda NAP is important for its successful implementation.</p>	<p>Three cars were hired instead of 2 that were authorized after 1 got a nasty accident ahead of Lira town. Fortunately, no staff was injured.</p> <p>Otherwise the activity was successfully implemented. The DGF sent a representative to the event.</p>
	CEWIGO was represented by the Executive Director at the 58 th CSW event that took place in New York from 10 th to 21 st March 2014 in New York.	The monitoring report and fact sheets in English were disseminated.	<p>Deviation:</p> <p>One member of staff who was expected to travel could not go, and</p>

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
			by the time she knew it was too late to get a replacement.
	Two CEWIGO staff participated in the 2014 International Women's Day celebrations in Kumi district.		During the event Ms. Rebecca Mpagi, a member of the 1325 Coalition was promoted to the rank of Colonel.
Activity B.8: Hold 10 Radio talk shows to raise awareness on the monitoring findings	Ten radio Talk shows on key findings of the monitoring report and the LAPs were held to disseminate the monitoring findings and also to create awareness on the LAPs. Radio talk show recordings were produced before payments could be effected.	It is estimated that about 300,000 families were reached. This increased the awareness on issues of women's peace and human security. The need to engage more men in the fight against GBV was emphasized during the talk shows.	
Result 3: Four district Local Governments with adequate skills, knowledge and information to implement the Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration			
Activity C: Facilitating 4 District Local Governments to develop Local Action Plans on the NAP on UNSCR 1325			
Activity C.1: Field visits to districts to sign MOUs	<p>We conducted two field visits to Bushenyi and Lira Districts on 12th February and 14th February respectively. The project was introduced to the district leadership.</p> <p>In each district, the focal person for the project was specified (District Gender Officer) for Bushenyi and the Chairperson of Community Based Services (CBS) for Lira district.</p>	<p>The visits introduced CEWIGO to the District Local Government and were an opportunity for the Executive Director to meet the District Chairpersons. As a result the modus oparendi for the Local Action Process is established and agreed, and a new partnership begins.</p> <p>With a signed MOU, CEWIGO was able to enjoy a good relationship with all district</p>	Deviation: Bushenyi district was targeted in first year instead of Gulu district since UN Women had expressed interest to support LAP development in Gulu.

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
	Two MoUs specifying roles and responsibilities of CEWIGO and the respective districts were signed.	leaders and it paved the way for the capacity building workshops for the Local Action Plans.	
Activity C.2: Organize two 2- day capacity building workshops for district local authorities on the NAP for UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and Goma Declaration	<p>We held two 2-day sensitization workshops on the NAP for UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and Goma Declaration.</p> <p>The workshop in Bushenyi district took place on 3rd and 4th March 2014 at the Municipal hall and attracted a total of 90 participants (40 female and 60 male) instead of 70</p> <p>The workshop in Lira district took place on 8th and 9th April 2014 at the district council hall and attracted a total of 94 participants (54 female and 40 male) instead of 70.</p> <p>In each workshop, CEWIGO was supported by an official from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. The workshops were participatory with many group activities.</p> <p>Each district identified and mobilized the participants and provided for the meeting.</p>	<p>The capacity building workshops were for many, the first time they heard about the National Action Plan. This was true for both district level political and technical teams as well as sub-county level political and technical teams. At the same time, every participant received a copy of the National Action Plan to study so they could be better informed to take the decisions and actions they needed to take in NAP implementation.</p> <p>The participants appreciated gender and gender issues, and made commitments to fight violation of women's rights.</p> <p>GBV was identified as a key issue affecting women's peace and human security in the two districts, and workshop participants discussed the causes and strategies for its elimination of GBV.</p> <p>Once the participants understood what it took</p>	<p>Comments:</p> <p>The Ministry of Gender provided technical support.</p> <p>There was high turn up of participants for the activity in the two districts which was attributed to good mobilization skills by the focal person and people's keen interest in the project.</p>

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
		to develop a Local Action Plan, they selected a multi sectoral District Local Action Plan Taskforce of twenty people per district with the district chairperson as Chair and the Chief Administrative Officer as Secretary. It was this group in each district that worked very hard to put the Local Actions Plans together.	
Activity C.3: Organize four 2-day training workshops for the Local Action Plan Development Task Forces	<p>Two 2-day training workshops for the LAP Taskforces were held.</p> <p>The 2-day training workshop in Bushenyi district was held on 6th and 7th March 2014 and was attended by 20 participants (9 female and 11 male).</p> <p>The 2-day training workshop in Lira district took place on 10th and 11th April 2014 at Lira district chambers in the council hall and was attended by a total of 21 participants (7 female and 14 female).</p>	The 2 Task Forces (Bushenyi and Lira) were trained for a further one day on how to develop a Local Action Plan. By the second day, they had formulated a goal, objectives, and strategies for the LAPs.	The technical support from the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development improved appreciation of the project and commitment of top district officials.
Activity C.5: Organize two 1-day Town hall meetings to share draft LAPs	Two districts Town Hall meetings were held one in each district to validate the draft Local Action Plan (LAP). The meetings were attended by civil society representatives, religious and cultural leaders, local business people, teachers and head teachers of primary and secondary schools, sub county chiefs, LC III Chairpersons, in addition the District Councillors and district technical staff.	<p>Feedback from stakeholders generated to refine the LAPs.</p> <p>The validation workshops helped to build support for the LAP and to increase ownership of the local policy. This was particularly important because the District Councillors are</p>	<p>Deviation:</p> <p>The number of participants exceeded the one planned for.</p>

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
	<p>The Town Hall meeting in Lira district took place on 8th May 2014 at Gracious Palace Hotel and was attended by 62 participants (28 female and 34 male).</p> <p>The Town Hall meeting in Bushenyi district took place on 21st May 2014 in the district council hall and was attended by a total of 69 participants (25 female and 44 male).</p> <p>The District Planning Officer in each district was tasked to present the draft LAP followed by discussion.</p>	<p>responsible for passing budgets. In each case, the Speaker of Council committed to not allowing the last council for the financial year to sit until the LAP was ready so they could pass it. And this was what happened in each case.</p> <p>The LAP development process was a learning process for district teams especially on issues of gender, on gender based violence, on strategy development and on prioritizing actions. But above all, the town hall meetings were highly publicized and well covered by the media that followed up with increased coverage of the event and the issues that were discussed.</p> <p>In addition to the radio talk shows CEWIGO had booked, the two chairpersons were invited to other radio stations to talk about the LAP without charging them a fee. This was a reflection of the interest the LAP process generated.</p>	

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
Activity C.6: Translation and production of LAP	The 2 LAPs were translated into Runyankore Rukiga and Leb Lango respectively by consultants with relevant expertise. They were designed and produced both in English and local languages in readiness for the launch of the LAPs	900 copies of the LAPs in English (450 per district) were printed and disseminated. 30 copies of the translated LAPs in each of the local languages were printed and dissemination.	Deviation: 450 instead of 350 copies for each LAP in English were produced. This was because a lower rate was negotiated with the service provider.
Activity C.7: Facilitate the launch of 2 district Local Action Plans	<p>CEWIGO facilitated two 1- day events in which the District Local Action Plans (LAPs) were launched.</p> <p>The launch event in Bushenyi district took place on 24th June 2014 at the Municipal hall and was attended by a total of 137 participants (56 female and 81 male). The ceremony was presided over by Honorable Rapheal Magezi, the Member of Parliament for Igara-West in Bushenyi district.</p> <p>The launch event in Lira district took place on 26th June 2014 at Lira Hotel and was attended by a total of 151 participants (82 female and 69 male). The ceremony was presided over by Honorable Joy Ruth Achieng, the Kileleshwa district Woman MP.</p> <p>More than 350 copies of each LAP were disseminated in each district at the launch of the LAPs.</p>	<p>The Chief Guest at each launch event pledged to lobby Parliament for budget allocation for implementation of the LAPs and for ministers to incorporate GBV issues in their policy statements.</p> <p>At the same time, the Speaker of the District Council in Lira committed not to pass a budget that did not include a vote for the Lira LAP. The Chairperson Bushenyi District Local Government himself instructed each head of department to make sure their sector budget included an allocation for the implementation of the LAP. He committed that the district would allocate a specific budget vote for LAP implementation as well.</p>	Deviation: Over 135 participants in each district attended the launch event as opposed the planned 120 participants.

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
Activity 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation			
Activity 5: Hold quarterly Project Management Committee meetings	<p>The 1st PMC meeting approved the quarterly work plan for April to June 2014. It defined the roles and responsibilities of the Project Management Committee (PMC) as <i>reviewing work plans, budgets, overseeing project implementation, develop rules and regulations of the coalition and resource mobilization.</i></p> <p>The 2nd PMC meeting approved the project annual work plan and budget for the FY July 2014 to June 2015.</p>	<p>The PMC meetings have proved to be invaluable for project implementation. Because members come from a diverse representation of CSOs, they bring on board various views and perspective which informs implementation. At the same time being members of the PMC has made the organisations they represent very active in the Coalition. It is also a mechanism for accountability because CEWIGO must show that they are accountable to the PMC. This has set a good example to members of the Coalition.</p> <p>In addition the PMC meetings help build the capacity particularly of representatives of CBOs in terms of how to conduct meetings, and the need to develop and discuss budgets with teams. One representative confided that she had always thought that budgets should be a secret.</p> <p>The members of the PMT have also forged friendships over the last one year.</p>	<p>Deviation:</p> <p>Two quarterly PMC meetings were not held. This was due to the lost period in the project implementation that led to rescheduling of the strategic thinking workshop out of which, the committee was to be formed.</p>

Planned Activity	Status of implementation	Results	Deviation/ Comments
		<p>The PMT meetings have thus helped to build trust in the Coalition and to increase a sense of ownership of the project. It is clear members are very protective of the Coalition and want it to be a high impact organisation.</p>	

Crosscutting issues

CEWIGO continues to mainstream gender in the implementation of the project by engaging both males and females in the activities. The Women, Peace and Security Conference attracted a total of 100 participants out of whom 64 were female and 36 were male. During data collection, there were 8 male researchers and 13 female researchers, and in the districts where data was collected, respondents included men, women and young women, young men and people with disabilities.

Challenges

1. We lost time before a new bank account could be opened which meant that we could not receive funds in time. This made it impossible for CEWIGO to implement all activities as stipulated in the work plan.
2. We had a nasty accident while travelling to Kotido for the peace exposition. One of the vehicles hired to transport staff was involved in an accident. We had to hire another vehicle for the return journey.
3. The regional advocacy days to disseminate monitoring findings ended late and because we did not have funds allocated for a second night, staff had to travel back to Kampala late in the night which was very risky.
4. The delayed arrival of the project vehicle contributed to vehicle hire fees which could have been used for programme activities.
5. During recently concluded field data collection exercise in one of the districts in the north, the Deputy Resident District Commissioner (RDC) tried to block researchers from carrying out the research in the district. This was due to earlier struggles for transport refund for a driver to the Deputy RDC whom he never had but claimed to have had one, a reason that CEWIGO objected during one of the meetings in Kampala in 2013. However, working with partners at the ground who have worked for long with the district helped to resolve the issue and the research had to continue.

Lessons learned

1. Starting monitoring process early in 2014 will give us ample time for concrete data analysis and report production.
2. Engaging coalition members in data collection enhances their competencies.
3. There's value addition in the donor's participation in CEWIGO's activities. It enables the donor to appreciate the project and increases the level of engagement with beneficiaries.
4. The participation of the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development in the implementation of the project enhances the acceptance and the participation of top level leaders in the project and also enhances appreciation of the project
5. It is more realistic to plan for one day events for districts/regional participants rather than ½ day because participants arrive late.

Priorities for the 2014/2015 financial year

1. Production and dissemination of the 2014 monitoring report at local, national, and international levels.
2. Facilitate Kasese District Local Government to develop a LAP.
3. Monitor implementation of Lira and Bushenyi LAPs

Report on the budget was sent separately

Crosscutting issues

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Project Indicator Tracking Table

Project title: Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda								
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Milestone	(Cumulative)		Target	Means of Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to the promotion of gender equality in Uganda								
		2012	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
Outcome 1: Increased number of women participating in the promotion of peace, security, conflict prevention and resolution as well as eradicating GBV and impunity. <i>(capacity building for Uganda 1325 coalition)</i>	1. # of joint advocacy campaigns that attract public attention	2	4	6	8	8	NAP monitoring reports	
	2. # of policy papers adopted	5	6	8	10	10	UNSCR 1325 Coalition annual report	
							Project Monitoring reports	
Outputs 1. Strengthened capacities,	1. # of UNSCR 1325 Coalition Annual work plans	0	1	2	3	3	NAP Monitoring Report, Coalition	All Key stakeholders

Project title: Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda								
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Milestone	(Cumulative)		Target	Means Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to the promotion of gender equality in Uganda								
		2012	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
partnerships for strategic direction of 35 Uganda UNSCR 1325 Coalition to undertake monitoring of the 1325 implementation at national and district level.	2. # of taskforce review and planning meetings	0	4	8	12	12	Annual report	take on and implement key recommendations Political environment remains stable
	3. # of policy reviews/alternatives presented to the local and national government	0	1	2	3	3		
2. 35 members of UNSCR 1325 Coalition equipped with research, advocacy, monitoring and documentation skills.	1. # of policy issues/ briefs developed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders for action	3	4	5	6	6	NAP monitoring report, CEWIGO Annual report	
	2. Number of UNSCR 1325 Reports produced and disseminated	3	4	5	6	6		
	3. Key issues identified for urgent action (sets of recommendations)	3	4	5	6	6		
Major Activities							Activity and accountability reports	Timely availability of resources
1. Hold a three day strategic thinking workshop for the								

Project title: Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda								
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Milestones	(Cumulative)		Target	Means Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to the promotion of gender equality in Uganda								
		2012	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
Uganda UNSCR 1325 Coalition 2. Hold a two day workshop to develop a Coalition Work plan 3. Prepare and hold a 3-day capacity building for 35 UNSCR 1325 Coalition members in research, advocacy and monitoring. 4. Hold a day review/reflection workshop for 35 members of the UNSCR 1325 Coalition in Uganda.								(Financial and human)
Outcome 2: Improved service delivery for GBV survivors in Health, JLOS and Social development sectors in 10 districts. (Up to date information and	<i>NB: estimated %es</i> % of GBV survivors satisfied with police services provided. % GBV survivors satisfied with health sector services provided. % of GBV survivors satisfied	5% 5%	6% 6%	7% 7%	8% 8%	8% 8%	NAP monitoring reports UNSCR 1325 Coalition annual report	Duty bearers prioritize women's peace and human security issues

Project title: Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda								
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Milestone one	(Cumulative)		Target	Means Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to the promotion of gender equality in Uganda								
		2012	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
<i>data available for informed policy and advocacy on the implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325, 1820 & Goma Declaration)</i>	with courts of justice service.	5%	6%	7%	8%	8%		
<u>Outputs</u> 1. 1,000 UNSCR 1325 copies of the Monitoring Report Produced and 3,000 Policy Briefs/brief reports produced and disseminated for action	1.1. # of issues raised by UNSCR monitoring report addressed by the relevant stakeholders	0	3	6	9	9	Bi-annual and annual reports Project Monitoring Reports Districts annual work plans and reports	Uganda UNSCR 1325 Coalition members apply the knowledge and skills acquired Targeted local governments, ministries and sectors are willing to implement the monitoring recommendations
	1.2 # of districts (district local authorities) aware of the existence of the NAP monitoring findings	1	3	5	7	7		
	1.3 # of ordinances and by-laws adopted/amended for protection of women and girls against GBV	0	2	4	6	6		
	1.4 Number of women as key relevant staff with specialized training to handle GBV survivors in	0	4	6	8	8		
		0	10%	15%	20%	20%		

Project title: Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda								
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Milestone one	(Cumulative)		Target	Means Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to the promotion of gender equality in Uganda								
		2012	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
	Health & JLOS sectors 1.5 % of GBV cases reported to police, health centre’s and courts of law disposed off - at least							
2 Increased awareness of the UNSCR 1325, 1820 & Goma Declaration among key stakeholders and action is taken for their localization and implementation.	2.2 Percentage of women standing for parliamentary, district and sub county seats 2.3 # of organizations/institutions actively involved in peace building and conflict resolution	30% 35	35% 35	35% 35	35% 35	35% 35	Electoral Commission reports, Project monitoring reports NAP monitoring report	
3 Strengthened synergies among local, national and global CSOs to hold countries on Implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and other key regional instruments	3.2 # of exchange visits among the UNSCR 1325 Coalition members	0	0	1	2	2	Activity reports	
	3.3 Frequency of participation in local, national, regional and Global events on UNSCR 1325	3	8	13	18	18		
Major Activities							Activity and	

Project title: Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda								
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Milestones	(Cumulative)		Target	Means Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to the promotion of gender equality in Uganda								
		2012	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
1. Design, publish and disseminate ³ UNSCR 1325 Monitoring Report as a tool for advocacy. 2. Conduct awareness raising through radio talk shows to disseminate the UNSCR 1325 monitoring findings to key stakeholders and the wider audience. 3. Attend and exchange Uganda experiences in implementation of UNSCR 1325 with local, national, regional and Global audience ⁴							accountability reports	
Outcome 3: Five district Local Governments with adequate skills, knowledge and	Number of districts integrating women's peace and human security interventions in Uganda	1	2	3	4	5	NAP monitoring report, Sector performance reports(JLOS,	Government of Uganda will support and finance the

³ 2 annual regional advocacy workshops, national advocacy days and radio talk shows to raise awareness

⁴ Participate in annual events on women, peace and security

Project title: Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda								
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Milestones	(Cumulative)		Target	Means of Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to the promotion of gender equality in Uganda								
		2012	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
information to implement the Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration	Number of District Local Action Plans on the Uganda Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration developed and implemented	1	2	3	4	5	Health & Local Government) District annual work plans and reports	National, Regional and international al commitment made to prevent ,protect women in conflict and peace times
	% of women participating in conflict resolution and peace building (est.)	35%	36%	37%	38%	38%		
Outputs: 1. 4 district local governments with Local Action Plans on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration 2. 4 Districts local authorities with increased knowledge, information, awareness and support for UNSCR 1325, 1820 & Goma Declaration	1.1. % of district budget allocation increase to gender and community based services	0	1%	2%	3%	3%	Project monitoring reports	
	2.1 # of policies formulated, amended or halted for promotion of women’s peace, security and participation	1	2	3	4	4	CEWIGO annual reports, NAP Monitoring reports	
	% of issues embedded within the LAPs addressed	1%	3%	5%	7%	7%		

Project title: Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda								
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Milestones	(Cumulative)		Target	Means Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to the promotion of gender equality in Uganda								
		2012	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
3. 4 district local government with LAPs to support and guide in implementation and monitoring of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration.	4.1 % decrease in GBV cases in the districts with LAPs	1%	3%	5%	7%	7%		
4. Increased support and understanding for the need to implement UNSCR 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration by the district authorities, CBOs and other relevant stakeholders	5.1 Number of Sets of recommendations adopted by local authorities	1	3	5	7	7		
<u>Activities</u> 3. Prepare and hold four 2 day capacity building workshops for district local authorities on NAP for UNSCR 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration. 4. Establish and train district	4.						Activity reports and Accountability reports	

Project title: Deepening the understanding and application of UNSCR 1325 in Uganda								
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Milestones	(Cumulative)		Target	Means Verification (MOVs)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to the promotion of gender equality in Uganda								
		2012	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3			
members of LAP Taskforce on development of the LAP 5. Develop, validate, translate and produce the LAP 6. Hold 4 advocacy days to launch the LAPs 7. Monitor the implementation of the LAPs								

Appendix 2: Pictures



The panelists at the national women, peace and security conference in 2013 in Kampala



Left, Participants and right, the district C/P, WMP Kole, ED CEWIGO and C/P CBS at the launch of Lira LAP



Various stakeholders pledge to support the implementation of the LAP at the launch in Bushenyi district