



# **LIRA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

## **DISTRICT LOCAL ACTION PLAN (LAP) TO ADDRESS GENDER BASED VIOLENCE**



**LIRA DISTRICT LOCAL ACTION PLAN (LAP)  
TO ADDRESS  
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE**

Facilitated by  
**Center for Women in Governance (CEWIGO)**

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*In partnership with Center for Women in Governance(CEWIGO)*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## FOREWORD

In every community, there are people who are always affected by acts of violence, brutality and abuses. Some of the abuses are committed behind closed doors in the confines of one's home and these often remains unreported, unnoticed and completely hidden, and sometimes they are accepted as normal way of life.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is one of the common forms of violence that is directed at a person on the basis of gender or sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivation of liberty (CEDAW 1994). GBV mostly affects women and it is largely rooted in unequal power relations and abuse of power, coupled with the low status of women in society.

GBV is a violation of human rights as it perpetuates the stereotyping of gender roles and in the process, it deters human development. This vice is most prevalent in environments where there is general lack of respect for human rights. Uganda is one of the countries on the globe where GBV prevalence is high.

To contribute to the eradication of GBV, Lira District Local Government has developed a District GBV Action Plan in order to respond to the various forms of this practice in the District. These include physical, sexual and psychological violence at family level including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, rape, defilement, early and forced marriage, etc.

The District has developed this Action Plan with assistance and facilitation from Centre for Women in Governance (CEWIGO).

The development of this Action Plan began with the signing of Memorandum of Understanding

between CEWIGO and Lira District Local Government. This was followed by a 2 days sensitization training conducted by CEWIGO and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and subsequent identification and constitution of the District Task Force to formulate the Local Action Plan (LAP). The District Task Force was successfully trained for two days on how to develop the Action Plan.

This Action Plan (LAP) spells out the district objectives and strategies to tackle the problem of Gender Based Violence, and reflects the District's commitment to have a society where respect for rights of both men and women, boys and girls are taken into consideration. Lira District will therefore ensure that Gender Based Violence is addressed right from the household level where it is highly manifested.

The District appreciates the continued corporation and support of partners in the process of developing this action plan and departments where GBV is a cross cutting issue that availed the required information in time to produce this valuable document. It is our sincere hope that this publication meets the needs of our stakeholders and will move a long way in addressing the challenges posed by GBV in Lira district.

We appreciate the enormous support of Centre for Women in Governance (CEWIGO).



Alex Oremo Alot  
**CHAIRMAN LCV**  
**LIRA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

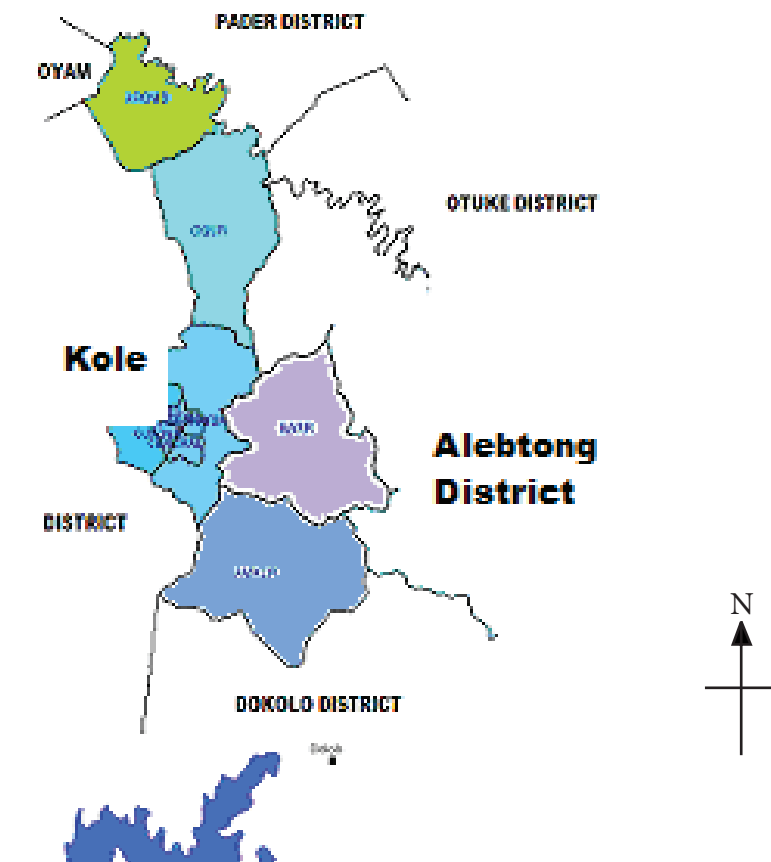
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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

LAP	Local Action Plan
CEWIGO	Centre for Women in Governance
GBV	Gender Based Violence
CSO	Civil Society organization
CDO	Community Development Officer
ACDO	Assistant Community Development Officer
IEC	Information Education and Communication
NGOS	Non-Governmental Organization
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CPC	Child Protection Committees
VHT	Village Health Team
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women

## Map of Lira District





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goal of Lira District Local Action Plan is to contribute to the reduction of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the district. GBV has been identified as a retarding factor to development and thus negatively affecting the livelihoods of the people in the district.

Chapter one presents an overview of the district and the background of the District Local Action Plan (LAP) to address GBV.

Chapter two highlights the context of GBV in the district. This section presents the different forms of GBV that include physical, psychological, socio-economical and sexual violence which are in most cases directed against women and children. The major GBV drivers in the district include unequal power relations, low status and low participation in decision making of women and children in society, alcoholism, bad cultural and religious practices, unequal access and control of material resources, men struggling to maintain privileges, power and control over women and children.

A sub section in chapter two highlights the district initiatives and interventions by partners like UNFPA, Plan Uganda and Action Aid Uganda among other partners in the fight against GBV.

Some of the initiatives include the establishment of temporary shelters for GBV survivors, recruitment of key staff to handle and manage GBV cases, development of a Position Paper on Domestic Violence and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on GBV. The key challenges still at hand include capacity gaps in service provision in terms of both technical skills and equipment such as computers, motorcycles, poor coordination, facilitation and limited number of GBV actors in the district, patriarchy, bad cultural practices and attitudes and delays in dispensing justice.

Chapter three highlights the district objectives, strategies and activities to be undertaken to strengthen community sensitization programs, improve stakeholder coordination efforts, improve the capacity for GBV service providers and the general improvement in the quality of GBV related services. Chapter four provides the estimated budget for implementation of the District LAP. The total cost is estimated to be UGX 810,600,000 (Eight Hundred Ten Million, Six Hundred thousand).

# 1.0 CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Overview of the District

Lira District is located in Lango sub-region in Northern Uganda. It is bordered by the districts of Pader and Otuke in the North and North East, Alebtong in the East, Dokolo in the South and Apac in the South West and Kole in the West. Physically, the district lies between: Latitudes 1o 21'N, 2o 42"N and Longitudes 32o 51"E, 34o 15"E.



The district covers approximately a total area 1326 km<sup>2</sup> of which 1286.22 km<sup>2</sup> is land area.

he district is composed of the following number of administrative units: 1 County and 1 Municipal Council, 9 Sub-counties and 4 Divisions, 64 parishes and 25 wards in Lira Municipality Village and 685 villages and 66 cells in Lira Municipality. The district has a population of 416,100 (2013) as per the projection from UBOS 2002 National Population and Housing census.

## 1.2 Background to district Local Action Plan (LAP) on Gender Based Violence

Lira District is experiencing high rate of Gender Based Violence as evidenced by the number of cases reported to the Police, CDO's, Local Council Courts and Probation Office as well as cases received at the GBV Shelter.

Having experienced civil war for the last 20 years, the population of Lira District is now experiencing high rate of Gender Based Violence in the form of defilement, physical violence, psychological violence, sexual abuse, especially against women and girls.

According to reports from the Police department of Child and Family Protection (CFPU), from January to June 2013, 272 cases of Domestic Violence, 166 defilement cases, 03 cases of rape, and 4 cases of indecent assault were reported to the Police. The total number of children affected as a result of the above is 833 of which 333 were girls and 400 boys and 100 were children. These are just the few cases that were reported, but many more cases remain unreported. Similar cases are handled by Action Aid at the GBV Shelter and many cases of child neglect are also handled by the Probation and Welfare Office in the District.

Centre for Women in Governance (CEWIGO) a Non-Governmental Organization that coordinates the monitoring of the implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration of the States of Great Lakes Region in Uganda signed a memorandum of understanding with Lira District Local Government to develop and implement strategies aimed at addressing GBV challenges identified above. This was preceded by the development of a position paper on the issue of Domestic Violence in the District. This formed the basis for the development of the Action Plan on GBV by the District.

The District Local Action Plan (LAP) on Gender Based Violence is therefore a result of the Position Paper and the memorandum of understanding signed between CEWIGO and Lira District Local Government.

The memorandum of understanding is aimed at reducing Gender Based Violence by implementing the provisions of the Uganda National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration. The Action Plan sets out strategies to be implemented in order to contribute towards reducing GBV in Lira district by end of 2015.

## 2.0 CHAPTER TWO: CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Introduction

Gender Based Violence remains a major development challenge in Lira District. There are unequal power relations between women and men, endemic household poverty and negative attitudes towards the women. An unfavorable patriarchal culture promoting male dominance, early and forced marriages, violent initiation rites and practices such as wife battering, murder of wives, child labour, family neglect, burning with hot water or cooking oil, genital mutilation of men by women, insults and use of abusive language, use of threats such as divorce, denial of conjugal rights, rape, defilement, denial of properties and property grabbing from widows and orphans and the use of corporal punishments as acceptable means of instilling discipline in women and children exacerbates the problem and limits the competence of women and girls to protect and defend themselves against aggressors.

Some of the causes of GBV in the District include but are not limited to high alcohol consumption and limited engagement of the youth in productive ventures. Community resilience mechanisms that protect women and children from GBV and promote the values of intolerance to GBV are still inadequate in many communities in the District. There is need to empower the women and girl children economically and providing opportunity to attain education.

Access to quality GBV response services by survivors is still inadequate in all communities. There is need to strengthen the Local Council system, cultural institutions, and Child protection committees so that they are empowered to play their roles as per the Children's Act Cap 59. Children's participation in child rights clubs in schools, youth friendly facilities in community

centers where messages on reproductive health can be passed on to them need to be put in place and strengthened.

The efforts of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Local Governments and other actors, are not adequately coordinated, providing little room for learning, documenting and sharing viable and sustainable solutions to GBV prevention and response.

### 2.2 Legal and Policy Framework

Uganda has several national gender responsive laws and policies in place and is party to regional and international legal policy frameworks 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 offend

### **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.

## **2.3 District GBV Initiatives to-date**

- The District has formulated ordinances on access to formal education and child protection. The ordinance on education was submitted to the Attorney General for review and approval, and the district is hopeful that it will be approved.
- The District has established a GBV Shelter for GBV survivors on temporary basis as their cases are being investigated and followed up. The Shelter is at Community Based Services department managed by Action Aid and the District.
- The District has made deliberate efforts to recruit key personnel (Probation Officer, Gender Officer, Labour Officer and others) to handle and manage GBV cases in the District.
- The District developed a Position Paper on Domestic Violence which has informed the District stakeholders on the GBV situation in the District.
- The District has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on GBV. The SOPs was disseminated to stakeholders and is acting as a guide for GBV case management by all actors in the District
- The District has also developed the OVC strategic plan which is still waiting approval of the District Council
- The Office of the District Community Development Officer through its routine programs continues to sensitize communities on issues of child abuse, child labour, and child neglect; family desertion & domestic violence.

The District has strengthened the coordination of all GBV actors in the district. However this needs to be strengthened further and other actors on GBV encouraged to come to the district to support the GBV initiatives of a few organizations working in that direction.



## 2.4 Interventions by Partners

### 1) Action Aid Uganda

Action Aid is one the strong partners supporting the district in addressing GBV issues especially in terms of facilitating the operation and management of the GBV shelter.

### 2) UNFPA

UNFPA under the UN Joint Programme is supporting the District with grants to strengthen GBV response, access to and utilization of GBV services through more functional, coordinated and sustainable prevention and response mechanisms.

### 3) Plan Uganda

Plan Uganda is one of the partners addressing issues of children's attitudes towards GBV from a tender age. Introducing gender concepts, practices and values to children at a young age prepares them to live a life of integrity in future. Creating a generation that respects and values the rights of every individual child in creating a generation of zero tolerance to GBV and Violence against children.

### 4) CEWIGO

CEWIGO has trained women leaders and other stakeholders in leadership skills, gender issues, gender responsive planning and budgeting, and strengthening response to Gender Based Violence. CEWIGO has worked with women's CBOs in Lira to monitor implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820 and the Goma Declaration, and to increase the capability of women-led CBOs to effectively engage district leaders on issues that promote women's peace and human security. It is CEWIGO that has trained the district leaders, both political and technical on issues of UNSCR 1325 and the Uganda Action Plan that has led to the development of this Action Plan.

## 2.5 Challenges to strengthening GBV Prevention and Response

- Despite the fact that the District Community Development Office has technical staff (CDOs/ACDOs) in all the 9 sub-counties in the district and 4 divisions in the Municipality, they are still incapacitated in terms of response and management of GBV survivors. For instance in the areas of provision of sustainable psychosocial support to survivors of Gender Based Violence, and follow up and referral of GBV survivors to service centers, the challenge is still big.
- There is inadequacy of capacity in terms of both technical skills and equipment such as computers, motorcycles etc on the part of service providers, in order to respond to cases of Gender Based Violence in the District.
- Holding regular protection sector meetings is a challenge due to poor coordination, facilitation and limited number of actors in the district.
- Given the fact that the district is predominantly patriarchal, coupled with strong cultural practices, some GBV cases are neither reported to relevant authorities for action nor followed up. The usual practice is for affected families to negotiate a small amount of money which changes hands at community level regardless of the health risks and social implications associated with such GBV. These negotiations are between parents or clan of the GBV survivors who eventually refuse to corporate with law enforcement agencies thereby frustrating investigations and "suffocating" the reported cases.
- Delay in dispensing justice and embarrassing cross examination processes to the survivors.



## 2.6 What is already planned outside this Action Plan

### **In the District Development Plan, the Community Development Office has planned to:**

- Promote awareness about the dangers of gender based violence and work towards its elimination.
- Promote Gender and Women's empowerment by ensuring equitable access to opportunities and participation in development process through gender mainstreaming.
- Promote and conduct gender responsive budgeting.

- Strengthen linkages with the private sector, civil society and other partners
- Support survivors of GBV in income generation and provision of psychosocial support.
- Strengthen coordination of all GBV actors in the District.

This Action Plan therefore is a mechanism for addressing the challenges above, and with strategies which are expected to reduce incidences of GBV in the District.

## 3.0 CHAPTER THREE: GOAL, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The overall goal of this plan is to contribute to the overall reduction of GBV in Lira district.

### 3.1 Specific objectives

**The Local Action Plan has two core objective, namely:**

1. To reduce incidences of GBV in the District by at least by 10% by end of 2015
2. To strengthen the capacity of District structures/ Institutions to effectively and efficiently respond to and prevent GBV by end of 2015

***Objective 1: Reducing GBV incidences in Lira district by 10% by the end of 2015.***

#### **Strategy 1.1: Awareness raising**

##### **Activity 1.1.1: Launch of District Action Plan (LAP).**

This activity is aimed at operationalizing the District Action Plan. It will be a one day's activity attracting partners including Civil Society organisations, district and sub-county officials, Central Government Officials (MoGLSD), Media houses and the general public

##### **Activity 1.1.2: Community Dialogue meetings**

This activity aims at sensitizing community leaders to enable them appreciate the negative consequences of Gender Based Violence in the communities. The purpose is to motivate community leaders to appreciate the role of women and men in community development and accord them equal rights and treatment

The dialogues will be conducted at Parish level

in each of the sub-counties in the District. Participants will comprise clan, religious and opinion leaders, local council members from 1- 3, youth and women leaders. The dialogue meetings will help to engage community leaders on why discrimination against women and girls continues to exist and what they can do to avert the situation. At the end of each dialogue an action plan will be developed in which participants will be expected to take action against issues that affect women and girls in society. It is also aimed at strengthening local leaders' participation in GBV issues as well as sustaining the initiated interventions. Follow ups meetings will then be held in subsequent years.

##### **Activity 1.1.3: Radio Programs on GBV (Talk Shows)**

Community sensitization on the LAP will be conducted through a radio program on a monthly basis. At least three guest speakers will be hosted per talk show including at least a member of the District Task Force, but community members like child protection committees, teachers and children will also be involved to share their experiences on gender based violence. During the same radio talk show programs, attempts to strengthen the referral path ways, available GBV services will be highlighted to the public aimed at creating community appropriate responses to GBV occurrences.

Apart from regular radio programs meant to talk about GBV issues in general, bi-annual reports on LAP will be published in the local media (Rupiny newspaper) to inform the public about the progress of the LAP implementation.

#### **1.1. 4: Develop and disseminate IEC Materials**

The IEC materials will be printed in local language and distributed to local actors and Community drama groups to help them sensitize people on GBV in their respective communities.

##### **Activity 1.1.5: Develop and implement the school awareness program**

Special awareness programs will be developed, targeting schools where Child Rights clubs will be formed in all the Primary Schools in the District. The members of the child rights clubs will be trained and supported to sensitize fellow children of the rights and dangers of GBV in schools.

##### **Activity 1.1.6 : Conducting community based drama sensitizations on GBV.**

Community drama groups will be identified, oriented and equipped with some costumes to enhance their performance. Two days' orientation training for each group of 30 members will be conducted and costumes per group purchased from local markets. The drama will then be acted once in each of the parishes in the district on a monthly basis.

##### **Activity 1.1.7: Disseminating the existing laws, policies, byelaws, ordinances**

This activity is aimed at empowering communities with basic knowledge on the existing laws that address GBV. The activity will be conducted at sub-county level targeting local councils II and III. Secondly, radio programs will also be used to disseminate these laws and ordinances to the general public. The aim is to strengthen community responses to GBV issues and other development needs in the district.

#### **Strategy 1.2: Advocacy**

This strategy is important for reaching out to the widest section of the Lira population with

messages that promote the prevention and strengthen response to GBV.

##### **Activity 2.1.1: Conduct advocacy meetings with cultural and religious leaders**

Advocacy meetings will be held with cultural and religious leaders to solicit their support to the cause of ending GBV in the District as well as calling up on them to promote respect for women's rights in the cultural institutions.

##### **Activity 2.1.2: Radio talk show by the LAP taskforce**

The LAP taskforce will conduct radio talk shows to inform the Public about details of LAP. During this talk show, public support for the LAP will be sought.

##### **Activity 2.1.3: Participating in the celebration of National and International Days**

International women's day, world population day, day of African child, the 16 days of activism (including international human rights day) will be celebrated in the District to renew District commitment to addressing GBV and Violence against Children. These days will be used to highlight women's achievements, challenges and future plans to improve their socio-economic conditions. These celebrations will be organized at district level.

***Objective 2: To strengthen the capacity of District structures and Institutions to effectively and efficiently respond to and prevent GBV in the District***

In order to address institutional level weaknesses and challenges, Lira District will implement

#### **Strategy 2.1: Capacity building for duty bearers**

**Activity 2.1.1: Training of CDOs, health workers, police, and teachers, on GBV concepts, prevention & response and GBV case management.**

It is important to train service providers on what GBV is, terminologies used, strategies to prevent it and how to respond to GBV. The aim of training service providers on case management is to improve and harmonize documentation of cases to facilitate successful prosecution of GBV cases, which sometimes fails due to contradictions between the police and medical reports.

**Activity 2.1.2: Training GBV Service Providers (Police, health workers, senior women teachers & social workers on psychosocial support services to survivors**

There are always complaints about the police, health workers, senior teachers and social workers' attitude towards survivors of gender based violence. The complaints arise from the negative comments and actions they take towards GBV survivors which traumatize and stigmatize them even more. It is for this reason that this activity is planned to positively change service providers' attitude towards survivors so that they are prepared to receive and meet the psychosocial needs of the survivors.

**Activity 2.1.3: Strengthening Child Protection Committees (CPCs) and LC III courts through training and provision of IEC materials**

This activity is aimed at building the capacities of different stakeholders in prevention and response to GBV. Lira District has 13 sub-counties of which each has at least 30 CPCs. The capacity of this community structure needs to be strengthened to be able to effectively respond to incidents of gender based violence. Despite the fact that government established LC courts at LC 3 level to handle issues of child abuse and GBV cases it is however sad to note that they sometimes handle cases of capital nature for which they are

not mandated. This creates gaps in the provision of justices to survivors of GBV. This activity, therefore, is aimed at equipping LC3 courts with relevant knowledge and skills on legal services at their level. A legal person will be hired to conduct this training. In order to support both CPC and LC3 Courts in their work, some information and education materials will be printed for their utilization during sensitization programs.

**Activity 2.1.4: Providing direct support to GBV survivors in dire medical needs.**

This activity is meant to provide direct support to GBV survivors to address their medical treatment needs, failure of which may lead to permanent physical, mental, psychological damage or even death. Some of the proposed activities include: improvement of services in and expansion of the shelter, provision of food items, sanitary items, medical treatment and clothings. In this activity, ICT services are needed to facilitate coordination among service providers in responding to GBV cases. Also some impress to facilitate activities which include but not limited to transportation of distant GBV survivors in accessing services within the 72 hours, should be provided.

**Activity 2.1.5: Supporting GBV service providers (police, health, social workers, senior women teachers) in provision of quality GBV services to survivors.**

Given the irregular supply of medical supplies to health units and the bureaucratic processes in government structures/institutions, survivors are sometimes not attended to within 72 hours as recommended by the law, e.g rape cases. Medical units usually experience shortage of gloves, drugs, waste management logistics, disinfectants and protective gear among others. This calls for support in this area. On the other hand, the police normally need PF3 forms, Transport equipment, fuel, and stationery for official use. Some sub-county CDOs on the other hand lack facilitation such as motor cycles, fuel and stationary to

support their monitoring activities. Senior women teachers will be supported with sanitary materials like pads, soap, towels, jerricans, basins and petroleum jelly for girls who may start their menstrual cycle while at school.

#### **Activity 2.1.6: Provision of legal support for GBV survivors.**

Lira District will partner with some of the legal organizations in region to provide free legal services to GBV survivors who may opt for legal redress. Some of these organizations include Action Aid, Justice Centers, and FAPAD, among others. However, they need to be facilitated while on duty.

### **Strategy 2. 2: Networking and Coordination**

#### **Activity 2.2.1: Holding GBV coordination meetings at district and sub county levels.**

Addressing Gender Based Violence requires close coordination and collaboration among GBV actors. These meetings will be conducted quarterly at district and sub-county level. At district level, it will be chaired by the Chief Administrative Officer assisted by the District Community Development Officer. Participants attending these meetings will be drawn from all district departments, members of the civil society organization and members of the Uganda Police Force. At sub-county level, participants will be drawn from the Sub-county local government, police unit, Child protection Committees and NGOs working at sub-county and the meeting will be chaired by the sub-county chief. GBV issues generated from these meetings will feed to the district coordination meetings for appropriate actions.

#### **Activity 2.2.2: Organizing learning exchange tours in the districts of implementation.**

District learning exchange visits will be organized where women, men, political leaders and technical staff will visit other districts especially

those that implemented the LAP successfully like Dokolo District to learn best practices on implementation of LAP to address GBV issues. These experiences will be replicated whenever found to be useful.

#### **Activity 2.2.3: Integrating the LAP on GBV in the district Annual Plans and Budgets**

Using information generated from district monthly coordination meetings, joint monitoring reports and quarterly review meetings, a one day workshop preceding district budget preparation will be organized for key district departments and other stakeholders to explore strategies of integrating GBV issues in the District Development Plans (DDP). The purpose is to ensure sustainability of GBV interventions.

### **Strategy 3.1: Research and documentation**

#### **Activity 3.1.1: Conducting a GBV baseline survey in Lira district**

A consultant will be hired to conduct a base line survey on GBV to provide benchmark data on GBV

#### **Activity 3.1.2: Dissemination of survey findings:**

The findings of the survey will be disseminated to district stakeholders to inform them of the GBV

Situation in the district. This will give information to the stakeholders to derive strategies and interventions to address gaps that the survey may have revealed. Internet will also be used for information sharing.

#### **Activity 3.1.3: Monitoring, technical supervision and documentation of GBV cases**

Following the expectations and roles shared during the startup meeting, it is imperative that stakeholders jointly monitor and document the progress of the project to provide opportunities

for learning. This activity is intended to enhance subsequent planning, promote transparency and accountability, effective use of resources throughout the project. It will also ensure that the project remains within its objectives and goal.

#### **Activity 3.1.4: Creation and maintenance of GBV Database**

The disaggregated GBV database is highly necessary to provide evidence based planning and resource allocation. This shall require

capacity building in terms of skills in GBV data management and provision of necessary equipment.

Under this activity there should also be biannual meetings to assess progress, and end of term review meeting that should be preceded by an External Evaluation to assess the impact of the LAP and inform a revised LAP for the next five years 2016-2021

## 4.0 CHAPTER FOUR: THE BUDGET AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 The Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) Framework

<b>Objective 1: Reducing GBV incidences in Lira district by 10% by the end of 2015.</b>			
<b>Strategy: Strengthen working group and coordination mechanism for effective and efficient response to GBV</b>			
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>
Launch of LAP	LAP supported by all district sectors	Level of response by stakeholders from different sectors to the LAP	Reports from sectors, minutes and attendance lists
Community Dialogue meetings	GBV responses streamlined and community involvement and participation in handling GBV issues	Appreciate action planned at district level as a result of issues from the various meetings.	Minutes of coordination meetings
Radio Programs on GBV (Talk Shows)	Number of CPCs, LC courts knowledgeable on GBV issues and existing laws	The quality of responses by the CPCs and LC courts to GBV incidences after the training	Reports from trained CPCs and LC courts and the community quarterly reports
Disseminate IEC materials	Progress on the implementation of the LAP shared and relevant action plans taken and followed	The number and quality of issues that will be shared and the reports that will be given at the respective meetings	Quarterly reports, copies of IEC materials
School awareness campaign	LAP implemented	The number of action plans on GBV highlighted of action plans on GBV highlighted in the annual district development plans	
Community based drama sensitization Campaign	Community awareness created on GBV issues	Number of drama shows staged	Reports

Activities	Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification
Disseminate laws, Policies and Ordinances	Awareness created amongst the communities on laws, policies and ordinances on GBV	Number of Laws/policies/ordinances disseminated	Dissemination Reports
Conduct advocacy meetings	Partners actively involved in GBV activities	Number of meetings held, number of partners involved	Minutes of meetings
Celebration of National and International Days	International and national days celebrated	Number of international and national days celebrated	Reports and minutes of meetings

***Objective 2: To strengthen the capacity of District structures and Institutions to effectively and efficiently respond to and prevent GBV in Lira District***

**Strategy: Monitoring and cementation of GBV**

Activities	Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification
Training of CDOS, health workers, police, teachers on GBV concepts, prevention	Data on GBV in place	The quality of issues identified from data collection	GBV baseline survey report
Training of CDOS, health workers, police, teachers on psychosocial support to survivors	The level of the progress made in the implementation of the LAP	Number of people accessing services and the quality of stakeholder action plans	Monitoring reports

**Strategy: Capacity Building**

Strengthening child protection committees and LC III courts through training	Improved child protection	Number of CPC trained/oriented	Training Reports
Providing direct support to GBV survivors in dire medical needs.	Medical needs of GBV survivors met	Number of GBV survivors supported	Medical forms, records of support provided
Supporting GBV service providers (police, health, social workers, and senior women teachers) in provision of quality GBV services to survivors	Capacity of Providers built and providers facilitated to provide the required services	Number of Police Officers, teachers, health workers Trained on GBV service provision	Training reports



Activities	Expected Results	Indicator	Means of Verification
Provision of legal support for GBV survivors.	GBV Survivors granted justice	Number of survivors supported	Court Ruling
Holding GBV coordination meetings at district and sub county levels.	Improved coordination at district and sub county levels	Number of Meetings held	Minutes of meetings
Organizing tour to GBV response projects in model district for learning purposes.	Best practices learnt from the model district implementing GBV LAP	Improved implementation of GBV Action Plan	Field visit Reports
Integrating the LAP on GBV in the district Annual Plans and Budgets	GBV mainstreamed in the 5 Year district Development Plan	GBV issues/indicators captured in the DDP	5 year District Development Plan
Conducting a GBV baseline survey in Lira district	Disaggregated GBV in Data in place	The quality of GBV issues identified from data collection	GBV baseline survey report
Dissemination of survey findings:	Awareness created on GBV issues in the community	Number of Dissemination meetings held	Dissemination Reports
Monitoring, technical supervision and documentation of GBV cases	The level of the progress made in the implementation of the LAP	Number of people accessing services and the quality of stakeholder action plans	Monitoring reports
Creation and maintenance of GBV database	Availability of GBV data in the community Based services Department	Availability of GBV database	Functional GBV Database

## 4.2 The GBV LAP Budget

Budget for Lira District Action Plan on Gender Based Violence (LAP) is estimated to cost UGX 810,600,000 (Eight Hundred Ten Million, Six Hundred thousand only) to implement. The details is as in the matrix below

## Lira District Local Government GBV Action Plan Budget

**Objective 1: Reducing GBV incidences in Lira District Local Government by 10% by the end of 2015**

### Activity 1: Launch of LAP

Description of items	Location	Frequency	Qty	Cost	Amount
Radio announcement	District	1	8	600000	4,800,000
Invitation letters	District	1	200	100	20,000
Hire of venue	District	1	1	430000	430,000
Public address system	District	1	1	300000	300,000
Hire of tents	District	1	10	95000	950,000
hire of chairs	District	1	500	500	250,000
Lunch for invited Guests	District	1	200	14000	2,800,000
Fuel for mobilisation	District	1	100	3500	350,000
Air time for calls	District	1	20	5000	100,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>10,000,000</b>

### Activity 2: Community Dialogue Meetings

Fuel for sub county dialogue	District/ Sub county	4	100	3500	1,400,000
Public address system	District/ Sub county	4	9	300000	10,800,000
Facilitator allowances	District/ Sub county	4	9	65000	2,340,000
Driver's allowance	District/ Sub county	4	9	15000	540,000
Video and photography	District/ Sub county	4	9	150000	5,400,000
Stationery	District/ Sub county	4	4	78000	1,248,000
Refreshment (water to community)	District/ Sub county	4	350	8000	11,200,000
Rapoteour	District/ Sub county	4	9	30000	1,080,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>34,008,000</b>

<b>Activity 3: Radio programmes on GBV talkshow</b>					
<b>Description of items</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Radio airtime	Vol/Unity/Wa	3	10	600000	18,000,000
Facilitaton allowance	Vol/Unity/Wa	3	6	65000	1,170,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>19,170,000</b>
<b>Activity 4: Dissemination of IEC materials</b>					
Refreshment (water to community)	District/Sub county	13	85	5000	5,525,000
Fuel to sub counties	District/Sub county	13	33	3500	1,501,500
Public address system	District/Sub county	1	13	300000	3,900,000
Facilitator allowances	District/Sub county	13	6	50000	3,900,000
Driver's allowance	District/Sub county	13	1	14000	182,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>15,008,500</b>
<b>Activity 5: School awareness campaign</b>					
Refreshment (water to community)	Schools/ Subcounties	60	60	2500	9,000,000
Fuel to sub counties	Schools/ Subcounties	60	20.8	3500	4,368,000
Public address system	Schools/ Subcounties	1	60	300000	18,000,000
Facilitator allowances	Schools/ Subcounties	60	3	60000	10,800,000
Driver's allowance	Schools/ Subcounties	1	60	14000	840,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>43,008,000</b>

<b>Activity 6: Community based Drama sensitisation compaign</b>					
<b>Description of items</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Fre-quency</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Purchase of costumes	Sub counties	2	5	400000	4,000,000
Group facilitation allowance	Sub counties	24	30	15000	10,800,000
Public address system	Sub counties	1	23	300000	6,900,000
Fuel to venues	Sub counties	24	25.5	3500	2,142,000
Driver's allowance	Sub counties	24	2	15000	720,000
Rapoteour	Sub counties	24	2	30000	1,440,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>26,002,000</b>
<b>Activity 7: Disseminating the existing Law, Policies, ordinances and By-Laws</b>					
Refreshment (water to community)	Sub counties	13	24	22000	6,864,000
Fuel to sub counties	Sub counties	13	21.4	3500	973,700
Public address system	Sub counties	13	1	300000	3,900,000
Facilitator allowances	Sub counties	13	11	65000	9,295,000
Rapoteour	Sub counties	13	2	30000	780,000
Driver's allowance	Sub counties	13	1	15000	195,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>22,007,700</b>
<b>Activity 8: Conducting the advocacy meetings</b>					
Sending invitation letters	District/Sub counties	8	100	100	80,000
Lunch	District/Sub counties	8	80	15000	9,600,000
Fuel for letters ditributionst	District/Sub counties	8	40	3500	1,120,000
Driver's allowance.	District/Sub counties	8	1	15000	120,000

Description of items	Location	Frequency	Qty	Cost	Amount
Facilitator's allowances	District/Sub counties	8	5	65000	2,600,000
Rapoteour	District/Sub counties	8	2	30000	480,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>14,000,000</b>
<b>Activity 9: Celebrations of National and International Days</b>					
Printing of Banners	District/Sub counties	4	3	250000	3,000,000
Hire of Tents	District/Sub counties	4	8	80000	2,560,000
Hire of Public address system	District/Sub counties	4	1	300000	1,200,000
Hire of chairs	District/Sub counties	4	400	500	800,000
Printing of T-shirts	District/Sub counties	4	80	8000	2,560,000
Hire of School/Police Brass Band	District/Sub counties	4	1	500000	2,000,000
Fuel	District/Sub counties	4	206	3500	2,884,000
Lunch for invited guests	District/Sub counties	4	50	10000	2,000,000
Facilitation to entertainment teams	District/Sub counties	4	15	50000	3,000,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>20,004,000</b>
<b>Objective 2: To strengthen the capacity of the District structure/institutions to effectively and efficiently respond to and prevent GBV by the end of 2015</b>					
<b>Activity 1: Training of CDOS, health workers, police, teachers on GBV concepts, prevention</b>					
Facilitator's allowance	District	8	4	65000	2,080,000
Participant's allowance	District	8	30	20000	4,800,000
Driver's allowance	District	8	2	15000	240,000

Description of items	Location	Frequency	Qty	Cost	Amount
Hire of Venue	District	8	1	150000	1,200,000
Break Tea	District	8	37	4000	1,184,000
Lunch	District	8	37	10000	2,960,000
Evening Tea	District	8	37	4000	1,184,000
Flip charts	District	8	4	10000	320,000
Marker pens	District	8	4	5000	160,000
Note books	District	8	30	1500	360,000
Pens	District	8	30	500	120,000
Photocopy of forms/ documents	District	8	500	100	400,000
Fuel	District	8	90	3500	2,520,000
Rapoteour	District	8	2	30000	480,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>18,008,000</b>
<b>Activity 2: Training of CDOS, health workers, police, teachers on psychosocial support to survivors</b>					
Facilitator's allowance	District	8	4	65000	2,080,000
Participant's allowance	District	8	30	20000	4,800,000
Driver's allowance	District	8	2	15000	240,000
Hire of Venue	District	8	1	150000	1,200,000
Break Tea	District	8	37	4000	1,184,000
Lunch	District	8	37	10000	2,960,000
Evening Tea	District	8	37	4000	1,184,000
Flip charts	District	8	4	10000	320,000
Marker pens	District	8	4	5000	160,000
Note books	District	8	30	1500	360,000
Pens	District	8	30	500	120,000
Photocopy of forms/documents	District	8	500	100	400,000
Fuel	District	8	90	3500	2,520,000
Rapoteour	District	8	2	30000	480,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>18,008,000</b>

<b>Activity 3: Strengthening child protection committees and LC III courts through trainings</b>					
<b>Description of items</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Facilitator's allowance	Sub counties	8	6	65000	3,120,000
Participant's allowance	Sub counties	8	75	20000	12,000,000
Driver's allowance	Sub counties	8	1	15000	120,000
Flip charts	Sub counties	8	8	10000	640,000
Marker pens	Sub counties	8	8	5000	320,000
Note books	Sub counties	8	70	1500	840,000
Pens	Sub counties	8	6	15000	720,000
Photocopy of forms/documents	Sub counties	8	800	100	640,000
Fuel	Sub counties	8	290	3500	8,120,000
Rapoteour	Sub counties	8	2	30000	480,000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>27,000,000</b>
<b>Activity 4: Providing direct support to GBV survivors in dire medical needs</b>					
Fuel/Transportation of the victims	District/Sub counties	12	134.5	3500	5,649,000
Establishing toll free phone line	District/Sub counties	1	2	200000	400,000
Provision of meals in shelter/hospital	District/Sub counties	12	50	23000	13,800,000
Provision of sanitary facilities	District/Sub counties	12	200	5000	12,000,000

Description of items	Location	Frequency	Qty	Cost	Amount
Provision of medicine	District/Sub counties	12	500		-
Petroleum Jelly	District/Sub counties	12	200	2000	4,800,000
Washing soaps	District/Sub counties	12	200	3000	7,200,000
Stationery	District/Sub counties	12	12	15000	2,160,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>46,009,000</b>
<b>Activity 5: Supporting GBV service providers (police, health, social workers, senior women teachers) in provision of quality GBV services to survivors</b>					
Fuel	District/Sub counties	12	1000	3500	42,000,000
Service vehicle(Double cabin)	District/Sub counties	1	1	140,040,000	140,040,000
Sanitary pads	District/Sub counties	12	1000	5000	60,000,000
SDA allowance	District/Sub counties	12	36	150000	64,800,000
Washing soaps	District/Sub counties	12	1000	3000	36,000,000
Airtime	District/Sub counties	12	36	5000	2,160,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>345,000,000</b>
<b>Activity 6: Provision of legal support for GBV survivors</b>					
Facilitating Advocates in court	District	12	5	250000	15,000,000
Transporting witnesses to courts	District	12	20	22500	5,400,000
Air time for coordination	District	12	15	20000	3,600,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>24,000,000</b>
<b>Activity 7: Holding GBV coordination meetings at district and sub county levels.</b>					
Stationery	District/sub counties	12	4	70500	3,384,000



Description of items	Location	Frequency	Qty	Cost	Amount
Lunch/refreshment	District/sub counties	12	150	15000	27,000,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>30,384,000</b>
<b>Activity 8: Organizing learning exchange visits in the districts of implementation</b>					
Bus hire	District	4	1	1950000	7,800,000
Participant allowance	District	4	23	300000	27,600,000
Meals	District	4	23	25000	2,300,000
Host district facilitation for specific staff		4	7	11000	308,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>38,008,000</b>
<b>Activity 9: Integrating the LAP on GBV in the district Annual Plans and Budgets</b>					
Statorery	District/sub counties	4	4	72500	1,160,000
Lunch/refreshment	District/sub counties	4	64	15000	3,840,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>Activity 10: Conducting a GBV baseline survey in Lira district</b>					
Production of questionnaires	District/sub counties	2	300	500	300,000
Facilitation of research Assistants	District/sub counties	2	18	200000	7,200,000
Fuel	District/sub counties	2	368	3500	2,576,000
Air time for coordination	District/sub counties	12	18	20000	4,320,000
Research analysis	District/sub counties	2	1	300000	600,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>14,996,000</b>
<b>Activity 11: Dissemination of survey findings:</b>					
Statorery	District/sub counties	1	8	72500	580,000
Lunch/refreshment	District/sub counties	1	130	15000	1,950,000

Description of items	Location	Frequency	Qty	Cost	Amount
Hall Hire	District/sub counties	1	8	150000	1,200,000
Facilitator allowance.	District/sub counties	1	4	65000	260,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>3,990,000</b>
<b>Activity 12: Monitoring, technical supervision and documentation of GBV cases</b>					
Fuel	District/sub counties	8	308.5	3500	8,638,000
SDA allowance	District/sub counties	8	15	40000	4,800,000
Stationery	District/sub counties	8	4	15000	480,000
Pens	District/sub counties	8	20	500	80,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>13,998,000</b>
<b>Activity 13: Creation and maintenance of GBV database</b>					
Computer purchase	District	1	1	1800000	1,800,000
Printer purchase	District	1	1	600000	600,000
LCD purchase	District	1	1	2000000	2,000,000
Internet services/connectivity	District	1	1	790800	790,800
Staff training on database management	District	1	4	400000	1,600,000
Ipads/tablets for data collection	District	1	1	1800000	1,800,000
System maintenance	District	2	6	1200000	14,400,000
<b>Sub Total.</b>					<b>22,990,800</b>
<b>Grand total for LAP</b>					<b>810,600,000</b>
<b>[Eight Hundred Ten Thousand Million Six Hundred Thousand Shillings Only]</b>					

Pictures from the LAP development process





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MAKING DIFFERENT  
WORK FOR WOMEN

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