



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

# YUMBE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## DISTRICT LOCAL ACTION PLAN ON PREVENTION OF ALL FORMS OF CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE 2020/2021 2024/2025

JANUARY, 2021



SUPPORTED BY



Norwegian Embassy  
Kampala





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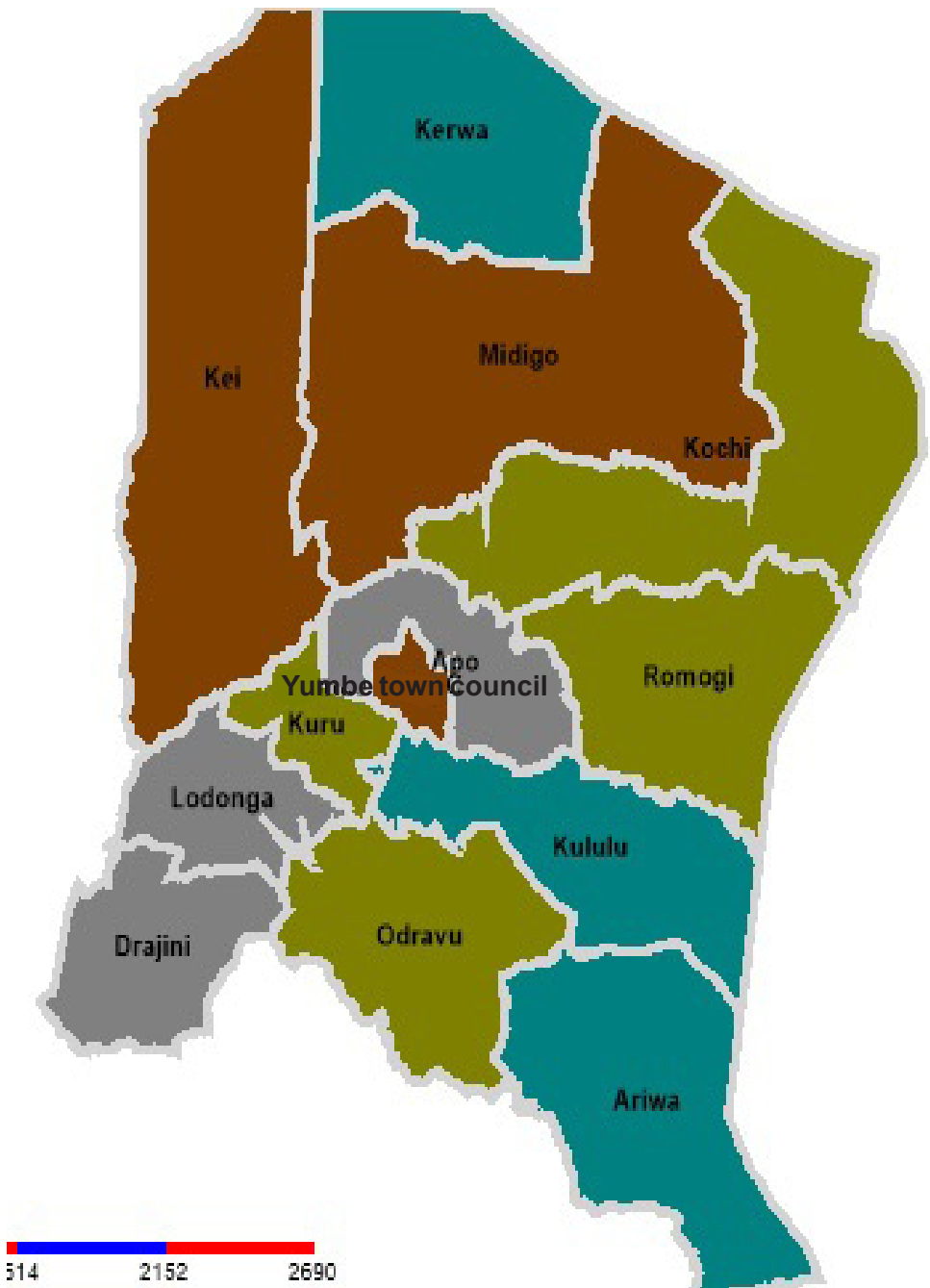
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# MAP OF YUMBE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT



# FOREWORD

The Government of Uganda is committed to the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda as enshrined in United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 AND Uganda's third National Action Plan (NAP III) on WPS. The frameworks provide an opportunity for strengthening women's participation and involvement in the promotion of peace and security during conflicts and in post conflict situations. The NAP III lays emphasis on elimination of all forms of conflicts and violence, including Gender-Based Violence (GBV), from society.

This Local Action Plan (LAP) is our commitment to domesticate implementation of NAP III tailoring it to the conflict issues in our families and communities. The LAP was developed in a participatory process involving all key stakeholders from District and Sub County leaders both Political and Technical, Religious and Cultural Leaders, Civil Society Organizations, Teachers, and the media.

With honour and great pleasure, I take this opportunity to thank the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), the Norwegian Embassy in Kampala, UN Women, Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT) and Foundation for Women Living with HIV/AIDS (FOWLA) for supporting the process of the LAP development. I am also grateful for the multi-stakeholder capacity building workshops that CoACT organized and trained over 30 people from Yumbe in various topics including gender and development; international, regional, and national legal and policy frameworks that promote women's human rights; the linkage between conflict, good governance and sustainable development and the LAP development process.

As the district commits to end all forms of conflicts including GBV in Yumbe, I appeal to all leaders at all levels and indeed Ugandans of goodwill to welcome, support and implement this Local Action Plan for sustainable peace and development of our district.

**FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY**



**TABAN YASSIN**

**LCV CHAIRPERSON**

**YUMBE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Yumbe District is grateful to the Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT), UN Women and the Norwegian Embassy in Kampala for their financial and technical support to the district that enabled the development of this Local Action Plan (LAP) on prevention of all forms of conflict and violence. We are grateful to the CoACT's partner Forum for Women Living with HIV/AIDS (FOWLA) for technical guidance. Your support saw Yumbe become the first district in West Nile to develop a Local Action Plan. We thank you.

Allow me, in a special way to acknowledge members of Yumbe District LAP Taskforce under the able leadership of the Assistant Chief Administration Officer Mr. Ojoatre Rashid, Ag. District Planner Mr. Rashid Khalili Azabo, Lower Local Government's Representative/Community Development Officer Ms. Nasra Mustafa Juma, Religious Leaders Representative Sheikh Swaib Allahai, CSO Representative Ms. Beatrice Abaru, Senior Commercial Officer Mr. Guma E Victor, Representative from Police Sergeant Wikoru Osua, Senior Community Development Officer/Focal Person Mr. Kiira Jamal, Senior Education Officer Mr. Jamal Abdi and the two CoACT trained Young Peace Ambassadors Ms. Adinan Hidaya and Ms. Afisa Agua. Thank you for the team spirit you showed and the hard work that made this LAP a reality.

We also acknowledge everyone who participated in the workshops and made honest contributions during the numerous meetings including the validation of this Local Action Plan. Thank you all for making the process of developing Local Action Plan inclusive and participatory.

As a district, we pledge our full commitment to implement this Local Action Plan. We call upon all stakeholders to embrace it and pick different interventions and implement them to improve the wellbeing, peace, and security of people of Yumbe.

Let the work begin!



**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
YUMBE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADF	Allied Democratic Force
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CoACT	Coalition for Action on 1325
Col	Colonel
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DGF	Democratic Governance Facility
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FOBA	Force Obote Back Group
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
LAP	Local Action Plan
LC	Local Council
LLGs	Lower Local Governments
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAGs	Male Action Groups
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan
NDP	National Development Plan



NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRA	National Resistance Army
PLWH	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PSWs	Para Social Workers
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SAS	Senior Assistant Secretary
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender based violence
TPDF	Tanzanian People's Defense Forces
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNRF	Uganda National Rescue Front
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UPA	Uganda People's Army
UPDF	Uganda People's Defense Forces
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEP	Uganda Women's Empowerment Program
VHT	Village Health Team
WNBF	West Nile Bank Front
WPS	Women Peace and Security

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Local Action Plan (LAP) presents the context of different forms of conflict in Yumbe district which is really not any different from other districts in the greater West Nile sub region. The Local Action Plan aims at to address all forms of conflicts including Gender Based Violence that has been escalated by the COVID-19 pandemic. It outlines the objectives of the LAP and strategies to achieve the intended actions.

This Local Action Plan has four chapters. Chapter one presents the introduction and background of Yumbe District and the LAP, Chapter two analyses the identified conflicts, their causes and effect and the categories of persons affected. Chapter three focuses on the legal and policy frameworks as linked to international and regional frameworks while chapter four gives the detailed Yumbe District Local Action Plan, strategies, and activities.

Yumbe District Local Action Plan is organized into four chapters, Chapter one provides background information to the plan and that of the district; Chapter two gives the context of the plan; Chapter three provides the Legal and policy Framework, and the last chapter four covers the District Local Action Plan

The LAP is aligned to the District Development Plan and the National Development Plan III and the National Action Plan III and addresses current and emerging conflict issues including the refugee crisis, land disputes, GBV, and women's participation in peacebuilding processes. The Local Action Plan describes in detailed strategies and specific actions that will be undertaken to achieve the objectives. The LAP highlights resources (detailed budget) the District will need to translate the identified interventions into reality.

The LAP will be implemented in Yumbe District in the 19 Sub Counties<sup>1</sup>. The District has 1260 Villages, 1 County with four constituencies Aringa, Aringa North, Aringa South and Aringa East.

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<sup>1</sup> APO, Arafa, Aria, Arilo, Ariwa, Bijo, Drajini, Kei, Kerwa, Kochi, Kululu, Kuru, Lodonga, Lori, Midigo, Odravu, Odravu West, Romogi and Wandu and seven Town Councils which include: Kuru TC, Kulikulinga TC, Lobe TC, Midigo TC, Lodonga TC, Yumbe TC and Barakala TC

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

## 1.1.0 Introduction

This chapter one provides an overview of the District, location, Areas size, population, and background to the District LAP and Peace and Security Issues in Yumbe District.

## 1.1.1 Overview of Yumbe District

Yumbe District, formally a county in Arua District, became a district in November 2000. The district remains one county with four constituencies of Aringa North, Aringa South, Aringa East and Aringa; nineteen (19) sub-counties, seven (7) Town Councils, 202 parishes/wards and 1,260 Village/Cell Councils as indicated in Annex 1. Seven new sub counties<sup>2</sup> and six new Town Councils<sup>3</sup> have recently been approved and will be operational from July 2021. The political leaders of the new sub counties and town councils were elected in the 2021 general elections. In addition, the proposal to establish Yumbe Municipality with four Divisions awaits approval. This means the number of administrative units will increase from the current twenty-six to thirty-one with subsequent changes in the number of parishes/Wards and villages/cells during the implementation of this five-year Local Action Plan (LAP).

## 1.1.2 Location

Yumbe District is located in the north-Western Horn (West Nile region)

of the Republic of Uganda between latitudes 325200° E and 399000° E of Greenwich line and longitude 0348900° N and 0432200° N of the Equator. The district borders the Republic of South Sudan to the North, Moyo district North to the East and Obongi district to the South East, Koboko district to the North West, Maracha and Terego to the West, and while Madi-Okolo District to the South West.

## 1.1.3 Area/Size

Yumbe District covers a total surface area of 2,411sq<sup>2</sup> km (which is 1.2% of the total national area), 1,929 sq. km (80.01%) of the area is arable land under agriculture, 411.78 sq. km (17.08%) Forestry and woodlands while water bodies and wetlands account for 70.22 sq. km (2.912%).

## 1.1.4 Population

Yumbe District is largely inhabited by one major ethnic tribe (Aringa) who share a unified historical origin dating 1000 A.D. From the mid-21<sup>st</sup> Century intermarriages between the Aringa and other ethnicities have been observed. Majority of the people in Yumbe District are of Sudanic origin (99%) and include Aringa, Lugbara, Kuku, Kakwa and Madi. Aringa ethnicity constitute 93% of the population (UPHC 2002). The total National population projections of the District stands at 629,400 (UBOS 2019) with 53.2% are female. The district has a refugee population

<sup>2</sup> Arafat, Aria, Arilo, Bijo, Lori, Odravu West and Wandu

<sup>3</sup> Midigo, Lobbe, Kuru, Lodonga, Kulikulinga and Barakala

of 232,719 of whom 122,318 females & 110,401 males (OPM 2019) mainly from South Sudan, the overall population of the district therefore stands at 816,418 people, 26.6% of whom are Refugees as indicated in Annex 2.

The population density stands at 261.1 for Nationals and 356.86 for refugees per square kilometers. The population of Yumbe is largely rural (94.6%) with only 5.4% living in urban areas. The district has an average household size of 7.6 persons with a fertility rate of 6.7 children per a woman. More than half (64.8%) of the population are below 18 years.

## **1.2.0 Background to Yumbe District Local Action Plan (LAP)**

The development of the LAP started with an inception meeting organized by CoACT in November 2019. It was during this meeting that Yumbe District and CoACT signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that establishing the partnership between the District Local Government and CoACT. Subsequently a series of capacity building activities followed.

The activities included a 4-day Learning Exchange Visit to Bushenyi District with participants from other districts both political and technical and as well as CSOs. This visit was an opportunity for participants to get grounded in knowledge on women, peace and security and the localization process of UN Security Council

Resolution SCR 1325, the Uganda National Action Plan on women, peace and security and other legal and policy frameworks that promote gender equality, equity, and women empowerment. In addition, the localization strategy and its benefits were explained and concretized with practical appreciation of community involvement during the launch of 16 days of activism against Gender Based Violence in one of the sub counties in Bushenyi District. Participants were convinced and agreed to have a LAP for Yumbe District to help address all conflicts in the district. The resource persons during the multi-stakeholders learning exchange visit included the UN Women, CoACT, the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development and Bushenyi District Local Government Leaders and staff.

Equipped with knowledge from the cross-learning event, Yumbe district with support from COACT organized a two-day capacity building workshop for district stakeholders to understand the localization process and UNSCR 1325. This workshop ended with the selection of a district LAP taskforce. The Task Force was carried through a 2-day intense training on developing the LAP. The taskforce was inclusive comprising selected district technical and political leaders, CSO representatives, the Police, young women peace ambassadors trained by CoACT, and religious leaders. The committee was mandated to draft the District Local Action Plan.

## CHAPTER 2 : THE CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

### 2.1. History of conflicts in the greater Northern Uganda

West Nile Region is still recovering from three decades of civil war between the Government of Uganda (GoU) and the series of different groups of rebels among which were the; the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) led by Joseph Kony, the First Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF I) led by General Moses Ali, the West Nile Bank Front Led by Col. Juma Oris, the Second Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF II) Led by Major General Alli Bamuze against Government of Uganda during the leadership of Obote I, Obote II, Lutwa, Yusuf Lule and Museveni in their respective regimes<sup>4</sup>.

The conflicts between warring parties started with the downfall of President Iddi Amin Dada in 1979. The period between 1979 and 2002 was characterized by tribal, regional, and religious conflicts built on politics of hate and revenge against the people of West Nile who were predominately associated with atrocities committed by Amin's regime. The overthrow of Amin's government on April 11, 1979 left the people of the then Arua district (Amin's home district) in fear as the liberation war was threatening.

Arua town became a war zone as Amin's defeated soldiers came from the neighbouring Terego and Yumbe counties and South Sudan to seek refuge at St. Joseph's College Ombaci

and the neighbouring Catholic mission. Hundreds of civilians from surrounding villages as well as the town also ran to Ombaci but, little did they know that it would be their last. Over 14,000 people are believed to have died that day.

According to Ruth & Isabella (2009), the first wave of conflicts began in early 1980s during the second regime of Obote II which caused the former soldiers of Amin to re-group. The group launched attacks from different parts of West Nile. In 1981 the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) soldiers besieged Arua town in a bloodbath in which hundreds of civilians who had fled for refuge at Ombaci were murdered. The soldiers were in pursuit of rebels and former soldiers of Amin's Army. This led to many civilians in West Nile fleeing for exile in Sudan now South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The situation became worse from 1986 after the National Resistance Movement (NRM) led by President Yoweri Museveni took power from Tito Okello Lutwa when many political insurgencies sprang up to fight the NRM.

Some of the early rebel groups that operated in West Nile included the Uganda Peoples' Army (UPA) and the Force Obote Back Group (FOBA), but these groups either surrendered or were forced to abandon the rebellion. The region experienced a second wave of insurgency between

<sup>4</sup> Yumbe Peace Process Report, 2009

1986 and 2002 which ended with the landmark Peace Agreement signed between the Government of Uganda and the Uganda National Rescue Front II in Yumbe District. In 1988, West Nile was briefly affected by the rebels of Alice Lakwena and her Holy Spirit Movement (HSM) that tried to advance to Kampala through West Nile. West Nile continued to be a battlefield for different rebel groups including the West Nile Bank Front and the Uganda National Rescue Front I and II which abducted and recruited many young people into the rebellion.

In Aringa county (now Yumbe District, there was no area was left without conflict. Conflicting parties continued to use different means to abate crimes against the women and the elderly. The Aringa People like the Acholi actually paid the price of these conflicts that occurred in West Nile more than any tribal group in West Nile because they were associated with Iddi Amin's regime. The entire rebellion of UNRF I, WNBF, UNRF II and other small rebel groups were coordinated from Aringa County now Yumbe district including Peace Agreement of 1987 at Kerila trading centre between NRA and Defunct UNRF I and this was followed by Second Peace agreement between the UNRF II and GOU in 2002. West Nile sub-region was affected due to accessibility for essential goods and services along Yumbe to Arua to Kampala road and from Yumbe to Adjumani to Gulu. The events manifested in the fear and insecurity

that progressively got worse along different routes in the region. Armed robbery along every route into the region became the norm. The series of conflicts in have had devastating impacts on the livelihoods of the people in West Nile characterized by loss of life and property, rape, and trauma across all sections of the population.

The civilian population and the Government army were caught unaware as armed rebels killed, maimed, looted, burned homes, plundered, forcefully recruited young men, and raped women and girls many of whom were kept as prisoners as sex slaves for years. By the time, the Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) repulsed the West Nile Bank Front rebels, about 90% of the population in West Nile sub-region had been scattered to different districts and South Sudan. Thousands of children had been abducted, and thousands of people had lost their lives and property. These captives were often forced to take part, passively or actively, in acts of violence. Broad-scale violent attacks by government troops against the population of West Nile occurred frequently in the two years following the overthrow of Iddi Amin in 1979 and were covered up by the different governments at that time. Later acts of violence against civilians were committed mainly by rebels in battles that took place in the region between 1994 and 2002.

The prolonged armed insurgency in the region has had devastating impact

on women and girls. Many who were gang raped or maimed or lost many loved ones still suffer trauma, which has now been deepened by sexual and domestic violence long after the guns fell silent. The stigma and cultural insensitivity continue to be perpetrated by men who abuse and continue to disgrace women- the focus of peace work by women's organizations.

Yumbe district was the entry point for the Uganda National Rescue Front, the West Nile Bank Front, and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) rebels in West Nile. The people of Yumbe have had the longest period of suffering in West Nile. The armed conflict affected most of the communities in Yumbe with severe effects on individuals both men and women, and children. Men and boys were abducted and killed. Little girls were defiled and tortured through waves of attacks by different rebel groups in West Nile like WMBF, LRA, and some of our own in disciplined soldiers. As a result, most survivors are stigmatized and traumatized.

## **2.2 Other conflicts**

In addition to armed conflicts, there have been numerous human rights violations including rape, defilement, wife battering, child marriages, early and forced marriages, defilement, family neglect, boarder conflicts, lack of access to justice, land related conflicts, conflicts over water. These violations continue to deny women and girls peace and human security. The major causes of conflicts include the

negative cultural and religious beliefs, low levels of education, high poverty levels, limited access to opportunities, discriminatory property inheritance practices, polygamy, cultural beliefs, high population growth, negative cultural beliefs and practices, high population growth rate and election related conflicts all coupled with lack of access to justice, school dropouts and political conflicts, among others.

## **2.3. Property Inheritance**

Property inheritance continues to be a challenge especially for women. It is a crisis exacerbated by the traditional norms, beliefs and values embedded in the cultures of West Nile. Widows in most of the communities are not allowed to inherit property after the husband's death, an issue that has had tragic impacts on the lives of the women. At the same time, sons are preferred to inherit their parents' property. This increases the vulnerability of girls. Widow inheritance is common and the man who inherits the widow inherits the property as well, a situation that increases sexual violence, child abuse, battering of the women and reckless sale of the property that should benefit widows and their children.

## **2.4. Boarder Conflicts in Yumbe**

The boarder conflicts between Yumbe district all surrounding districts are as old as the District itself. Boarder conflicts between Yumbe and the districts of Arua, Moyo, Koboko, Madi okollo, Obongi and the Republic of South Sudan continue to be a threat

to the communities living along the border. The conflicts occur due to unclear boundaries, inadequate land for agriculture and development and the lack of commitment by the leaders to follow the designated district boundaries. These conflicts have caused civil unrest in the communities bordering these districts; property is destroyed, displacement of persons, loss of lives, destruction of food crops and imprisonment of some people leading to poor service delivery.

To resolve these conflicts in the region, an inter-ministerial committee led by Hon. Moses Ali was commissioned to verify the border points scientifically. The committee report clearly states that most of the disputed parcels of land are in Yumbe District. However, the Central Government has not declared the areas as part of Yumbe because of the political dividends attributed to these parcels of land. The disputed areas thus remain conflict triggers between the Aringa people and their neighbours.

## **2.5. Conflicts over water**

The District heavily relies on deep borehole drilling to provide fresh water to the communities. The quality of shallow wells and springs was always compromised so they were phased out. In addition to boreholes, the district has six piped water supply schemes serving the natives namely: Yumbe Town council piped water supply scheme, Kuru water supply scheme, Lodonga water supply scheme, Midigo water supply scheme, Kulikulinga water supply scheme Barakala water supply scheme. These

water schemes serve both the host and refugee population.

Yumbe district lies in the extreme end of North West of the Nile in Uganda where rainfall is low and long periods of drought are common. During the dry season, women and girls walk long distances to fetch water for domestic use. The low-lying areas of Ariwa, Kululu and Romogi are worst affected because it is difficult to drill boreholes because of the low water table. Often women and girls get beaten during fights for water and often give way till the young men have collected water. This means women will often get home when it is already dark putting them at risk of rape. The water crisis is a major driver of domestic violence and has led many girls drop out of school.

## **2.6. Election related Conflicts**

Conflicts around political party affiliation and elections are common and continue to affect women and young people. In 2016 party primaries and general elections led to loss of property and violence against women. Often political opponents are unable to see eye to eye long after the election has ended and have sometimes led to murder, arrests, fatal accidents, and corruption. This scares women from participating in politics, one reason why women's participation in politics and governance is low. At every level, men tend to force their wives and other family members to vote for particular candidates against their will and should they resist, they are beaten, disowned, and sometimes sent away from the marital home.



## 2.7. Land Conflicts

In Yumbe District, Land is the most vital resource for improving peoples' livelihoods through agricultural production, housing, and infrastructure development. Land is also a driver of conflicts within and between communities and with increasing population, the situation will get worse. Increasingly disputes/ conflicts between families, neighbors, tribes, clans over land have caused insecurity. The case of Ewanga conflicts between the people of Madi Okolo (formerly Arua) and Yumbe people, Ambala and Oluba conflict in Kei sub county in Yumbe), Kechuru and Gotri conflict which emanated from struggle over ownership, Ambala and Rodo clan, Omba and Oluba clans are some of the examples.

According to the records of the District Magistrate's Court and District Security Committee, land conflicts constitute a greater number of cases registered second to GBV cases in the district. Land conflict between siblings or neighbours, and between the State and citizens are common forms of land conflicts in Yumbe. Community awareness of laws and policies on land rights, land administration, and management of different land tenures is nonexistent. Men continue to sell land without the consent of the spouse and family members, there is marginalization of women, girls and PWDs in communities in the context of customary land ownership in the district.

The other form of conflict involves disputes over access to family and communal land. Majority of families live on small scale farming relying on family land as the major source of economic livelihood. Many families are still recovering from a life where access to family land was impossible and distant due to displacement. Many women who lost their husbands during the conflicts have found it difficult to access the land on which they lived as most of it was grabbed by male relatives contrary to the law.

Women frequently report dispossession which makes their resettlement difficult. Land rights and inheritance practices are based on patriarchal customary practices that discriminate against women, children, and persons with disabilities. The need to increase awareness of land rights is therefore huge. This Local Action Plan thus aims to resolve all forms of conflicts including land.

## 2.8. Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Gender-based violence and domestic violence and violence against women are terms commonly used interchangeably. UNHCR defines GBV as a violence that which is directed against 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 deprivations of liberty.

The most common forms of GBV in Yumbe are physical and sexual

violence, economic violence, social and emotional violence. Rape, dowry related violence and other traditional practices harmful to women remain critical concerns in Yumbe District. The violations of women's human rights in the district remain undocumented. Sexual slavery, systematic rape and forced pregnancy that occurred in Yumbe district during the different segments of conflicts from 1979 have been ignored and the survivors and victims have not received justice.

The key drivers are GBV are household poverty, power relations, access to asset ownership, illiteracy, and negative attitude towards women. The effects of GBV include divorce that affects women more than it affects men, withdrawal, child neglect, school dropout especially for girls, and low self-esteem. Sexual violence is a disease that has both short term and long time impacts on the mental and physical health of survivors, yet it remains high in the communities. Polygamous families in most communities of Yumbe record high incidences of GBV. Men in such relationships tend to provide for one wife and her children and neglect the other family.

## **2.9. The refugee question**

Uganda currently hosts over 1.4 million refugees making one of the highest refugee hosting countries in the world and the first in Africa. Majority of these refugees come from South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Eritrea.

Yumbe district with 233,959 refugees currently hosts the highest number (16.1%) of refugees in Uganda<sup>5</sup>. Hosting refugees come with a number of challenges. The refugee numbers keep increasing, conflicts between refugees and host communities over resources, the burden of hosting of refugees, limited resources, and little international support. All these issues have a negative impact on peace and human security among the refugees and host communities.

## **2.10. Firewood and Environmental Challenges**

The conflict issue most significant between the host communities and the refugee population is firewood. There is no designated area for the refugee community to access firewood while collection of firewood in the settlements especially Bidibidi is ad hoc, with undefined access rights to both communities. The daily negotiation triggers hostilities, tensions, and perceptions of insecurity. Refugees must negotiate daily for access to gather firewood in the surrounding land. There are no formal land rights granted to the refugees, so there is a constant risk of violence, assault, and extortion on an already traumatized population. The refugees are considered by the host communities to be temporary visitors, who do not respect the land or care about sustainability. The need to promote social cohesion and peaceful co-existence is paramount.

## Persistent Gaps and Challenges

The implementation of laws and policies that promote gender equality and women empowerment continues to be a challenge for Yumbe district. The high poverty levels, high illiteracy levels, inadequate funding, poor road network, and high material expectation from the communities. The need to popularize and implement such laws and policies cannot be overemphasized. Although the District Community Development Office has competent staff in all the 19 sub-counties, the Town Councils have human resource gap. There is lack of efficient response to the demand for sustainable psychosocial support to survivors of GBV. The general lack of technical skills and tools such as computers and motorcycles for Community Development Officers makes it hard for them to provide efficient and effective response to violence and conflicts.

In addition, the district has been unable to hold regular meetings of protection sector due to poor facilitation and limited number of actors in the district.

The Aringa are a patriarchal society with strong cultural practices. As a result, GBV cases tend to go unreported. They are either negotiated or ignored at community

level. This is regardless of the health risks and social implications for the survivor. This negotiation is between parents or clan members of survivors who eventually refuse to cooperate with law enforcement agencies frustrates investigations and “kills” reported cases.

Women’s participation in politics and governance remains low despite the enabling laws and policies in place. This is because often women in Yumbe lack information and skills to influence governance. As a result, gender issues and concerns are not integrated in programming and remain inadequately addressed. This District Local Action Plan therefore is timely. It is expected to respond to the identified challenges mentioned above. Implementation of the strategies agreed should substantially reduce all forms of conflict in Yumbe District.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

## CHAPTER 3: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Uganda has several national gender responsive laws and policies in place and is party to regional and international policy and normative frameworks that recognize that all human beings have their Human Rights guaranteed, and that vulnerable groups are protected from all forms of discrimination and violence. Some of these instruments are:

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and in post-conflict reconstruction and stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. Resolution 1325 urges all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all UN peace and security efforts. It also calls on all parties to conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from GBV, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, in situations of armed conflict. Resolution 1325 has four pillars:

- **Participation:** Calls for increased participation of women at all levels of decision-making, including in National, Regional, and International Institutions.
- **Protection:** Calls specifically for the protection of women and girls from Sexual and Gender Based Violence, including in emergency and humanitarian situations, such as in refugee camps.
- **Prevention:** Calls for improving intervention strategies in the prevention of violence against women.
- **Relief and recovery:** Call for relief

and recovery measures to address international crises through a gendered lens.

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

Resolution 1820 (2008) recognizes that conflict-related sexual violence is a tactic of warfare and calls for the training of troops on preventing and responding to sexual violence, deployment of more women to peace operations, and enforcement of zero-tolerance policies for peacekeepers with regards to acts of sexual exploitation or abuse.

Resolution 1888 (2009) strengthens the implementation of Resolution 1820 by calling for leadership to address conflict-related sexual violence, deployment of teams (military and gender experts) to critical conflict areas, and improved monitoring and reporting on conflict trends and perpetrators.

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

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

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

Resolution 2122 (2013) calls on all

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

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

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

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

organisations plan in sustaining peace.

Resolution 2419 (2018) is the second resolution by the United Nations Security Council on youth, peace and security and was unanimously adopted. It recognizes the positive role young people can play in negotiating and implementing peace agreements and conflict prevention. The resolution urges stakeholders to take young people's views into account and facilitate their equal and full participation in peace- and decision-making processes at all levels CEDAW General Recommendation no. 30 on women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict situations

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

## Other International WPS Frameworks

- i. The Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979
- ii. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- iii. The Commonwealth Priorities for Gender and Women's Empowerment
- iv. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- v. The International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),
- vi. The Convention on the Rights of Children,
- vii. International Covenant on economic and social cultural rights,
- viii. International refugee law,
- ix. International Conference on Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and All forms of Discrimination (2006),
- x. The Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda, specifically Goal 5 and 16.

## Regional Frameworks for WPS

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

- ix. Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (2006),
- x. The Goma Declaration on Eradicating Sexual Violence and Ending Impunity in the Great Lakes Region (2008),
- xi. The Continental Results Framework for the monitoring and reporting on WPS agenda in Africa. (2018),
- xii. The Kampala Declaration on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (2011).

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

Uganda has domesticated the global gender normative frameworks and standards and is committed to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goal 5 (Gender equality), Goal 16 (peaceful, just, and inclusive society) and the Uganda Gender Policy (UGP, 2007). Uganda is also cognizant of the importance of women and prioritized their protection in several other national laws and policies with provisions that protect women .

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995; Chapter 3:20 (1) guarantees fundamental and other human rights freedoms, Chapter 4 section 21 (2) prohibits discrimination against any person on grounds of sex, race, religion, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability and Chapter 4 Section 33 on the rights of women specifies: full and equal dignity with men enhancing the welfare of women, protection of women and their rights taking into account their unique status and maternal functions equal treatment with men including equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. The right to affirmative action to redress

the imbalances created by history, tradition or custom.

The Land Act (amended 2010) provides for a joint ownership of the matrimonial home and property, prohibits either the husband or wife from selling of matrimonial property without the consent of the other and the children.

The Equal Opportunities Commission Act 2007 articulates the composition and mandate of Equal Opportunities Commission to give effect to the States constitutional mandate to eliminate all forms of discrimination in access to social services, employment opportunities and governance structures, and redressing Imbalances which exist.

The Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its regulations 2011 provides for protection and relief of victims of domestic violence; remedies for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence; remedies for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence; provides for procedures and guidelines to be followed by court in relation to protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence; provides for the jurisdiction of court including the issuance of protection orders and provide for enforcement of orders made by the court; Provides for protection and relief

of victims of domestic violence and establishes the nature of punishment for perpetrators; to provides for empowering the family and children's court to handle cases of domestic violence and for related matters.

The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act,2009 prohibits the relocation of human persons for purposes of slavery or other forceful activity.

The Penal Code Act (Cap 120) has various provisions to address issues of criminal and civil nature including sexual offences and assault.

The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010 and its Regulations 2013 outlaws the practice of Female Genital Mutilation and provides for punishment of the perpetrators of FGM.

The Public Finance Management Act (2015) makes it mandatory for all Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to allocate resources for the delivery of gender and equity. The MGLSD in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) and the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) monitors the compliance to this provision.

## Policies and strategies on WPS

Provision for affirmative action for women in politics guarantees one woman member of Parliament for each district and 30% representation of women on all levels of local government councils

Affirmative Action in Education guarantees an extra 1.5 points for female students entering public university as a measure of eliminating the historical and cultural imbalances in access higher education.

The Uganda Gender Policy 2007 provides the framework and guidelines for mainstreaming gender in the public sector.

The National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda 2016 provides a framework to guide actions of different stakeholders in prevention and response and management of GBV in the Country with a view of eliminating violence from the society.

Universal Primary Education (UPE) makes it mandatory for all school going age children, both boys and girls. This has not only helped increase school enrolment but has guaranteed access to education for girls from poor families.

Universal Secondary Education (USE) provides for secondary education of all children that qualify for secondary education. Under this policy government gives grants to support all children in one secondary school per sub county.

The Third National Development Plan 2020/21-2024/25 provides strengthening Uganda's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth, recognizes the primacy of state and non- state actors' interaction; the importance of citizens' involvement in influencing how peace-building and conflict transformation priorities are structured and delivered; and the need to support citizens' capacity to benefit from the gains of peace, security and improved socio-economic opportunities. The Second NDP 2015/16-2019/20 calls for special attention to the problems of the marginalized groups especially women and children.

The Transitional Justice Policy 2019 provides the overarching framework for addressing justice, accountability and reconciliation needs in post-conflict situations. It is also designed to provide holistic interventions to achieve lasting peace and proposes various justice mechanisms for victims and survivors of war as well as societies.

The Refugee Policy (2006) embodied in the 2006 Refugees Act and 2010 Refugees Regulations, the policy has many impressive aspects; it opened Uganda's doors to all asylum seekers irrespective of their nationality or ethnic affiliation; granted refugee's relative freedom of movement and the right to seek employment and provided prima facie asylum for refugees of certain nationalities including allocating land to each refugee family for their exclusive (agricultural) use.



# YUMBE DISTRICT LOCAL ACTION PLAN ON CHAPTER 4: PREVENTION OF ALL FORMS OF CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

## 4.1. Overall Goal

The overall Goal of the Local Action Plan is “An empowered, inclusive and peaceful society.”

## 4.2. Specific Objectives

1. To transform the negative cultural and religious beliefs that hinder women and girls from participating in decision making by 2025.
2. To increase education opportunities for women and girls in both formal and non-formal settings by 10% by 2025.
3. To increase women access, control and ownership of resources and opportunities by 2025.
4. To reduce the prevalence of Gender Based Violence (GBV) by 10% by 2025.

## 4.3. Strategies and activities

**Objective 1:** To transform the negative cultural and religious beliefs and practices that hinder Women and Girls from participating in decision making by 2025.

**Strategy 1.1:** Enhance the capacity of the various cultural and religious institutions and stakeholders to curb the negative cultural and religious beliefs and practices that hinder women’s participation in decision making.

The aim of this strategy is to increase the knowledge and awareness of cultural and religious leaders on the protection of women and girls since they are the custodians of the social norms in their communities. The following activities will be implemented to achieve this objective:

**Activity 1.1.1:** Conduct a baseline survey to document the negative cultural and religious beliefs and practices in the District.

This activity will provide data on which the LAP will be monitored and measured. It will also provide information on the existing negative cultural and religious practices which normalize violence against women and girls in the society. This will form a basis for all the interventions aimed at mobilizing religious and cultural leaders to promote transformative cultural and religious practices that promote social cohesion for socio-economic development.

**Activity 1.1.2:** Disseminate the survey report findings among the 13 Sub Counties. This activity will enable the district disseminate information widely and for the public to be aware of some of the misconceptions and misinterpretations surrounding the sanctity of tradition and religion.

**Activity 1.1.3:** *Profile and train 300 key influencers and stakeholders to spearhead and influence others in societies.*

The activity aims to increase the number of influential men and women so they can influence others at community level. Key influential individuals will be identified, and in meetings and workshops will be equipped with knowledge on the role of women and girls in leadership and decision making. They will be asked to work to change the mindset of other men and women at community level.

**Activity 1.1.4:** *Conduct training of cultural and religious leaders on gender laws and policies that promote the rights of women.* This activity will bring on board religious and cultural leaders to understand and appreciate women's rights and gender, as well as the legal and policy frameworks to transform them into advocates for the promotion and protection of women and girls in their communities. Action points from the training will be to amplify and advocate for respect for women at family level, women's right to own land, and women's participation in leadership. The district structures will support sub county and parish structures.

**Activity 1.1.5:** *Organize quarterly outreaches to schools and communities.* This activity will enable communities to address issues affecting the wellbeing of young girls-GBV, including completion rates, teenage pregnancies, early marriages. Different stakeholders both in the

government, political structures and CSOs will implement this activity.

**Activity 1.1.6:** *Organize quarterly community dialogues and debates to change attitudes and influence beliefs and practices in schools and communities.*

The community dialogues will put issues that hinder women's participation in the open for discussion so that communities can make recommendations on how to address them. The dialogues will increase awareness and knowledge on such issues so that strategies the district will implement and follow up to address jointly with religious and cultural leaders are documented and followed up. It will be a mechanism for women to hold leaders accountable.

**Activity 1.1.7:** *Identify and train 20 Male Action Groups (MAGs) per Sub County to promote women empowerment at the sub county and district levels.* The purpose of this activity is to promote the MAGs so that they can reach out to men known for violating women's rights in community. The male champions will be supported to design strategies of influencing other men and women in the community locally. The MAGs will be identified from all the sub counties.

**Activity 1.1.8:** *Identify and train 50 male and female youth per Sub County at the sub county level.* The purpose of this activity will be to create a mass of young people who understand peace building and the rights of women and

girls in their communities. To amplify it more, drama, songs and writing competitions will be encouraged among the young people with the theme of peacebuilding to be able to attract more in the participation of building peaceful communities. The leaders at district and the sub county levels will continue to monitor and support the initiatives started by youth champions.

**Activity 1.1.9:** *Hold meetings with Para Social Workers (PSWs), VHT, secretaries of children affairs at LC levels as foot soldiers in the identification and reporting of conflict issues that undermine women, peace, and security.* This activity will establish structures within the government system to support in the protection of women and girls. These will be equipped with more knowledge and skills on the documentation, responding and reporting of conflict issues to the various stakeholders for immediate response and support.

**Activity 1.1.10:** *Organize drama shows for women and youth groups on negative cultural beliefs and practices in their societies.* This will increase awareness on the impacts of negative cultural beliefs and practices that normalize violations especially towards women and girls, and begin to transform community beliefs, attitudes, and practices after realizing that it is not ok.

**Strategy 1.2:** *To develop and implement multi-media campaign on the impact of negative cultural and religious beliefs and practices that hinder women and girls' participation in decision making.*

**Activity 1.2.1:** *Conduct Quarterly Radio Talk Shows to promote progressive attitudes and practices.* Based on the baseline findings, the district will design a radio to promote women's involvement in peace and leadership in the community.

**Activity 1.2.2:** *Broadcast radio spot messages to encourage communities and families to address conflicts in peaceful ways.* The spot messages will target specific be strategic land conflicts, cases of GBV, climate change mitigation, inclusive disaster management and human rights. Community based services office will be responsible for following up and collecting new and emerging issues to be addressed. CDOs will follow up to make sure the cases are addressed.

**Activity 1.2.3:** *Develop and Distribute IEC Materials (T-shirts, calendars, flyers at the District and Sub County Levels with key messages on Women, Peace and Security.* The IEC materials will be appealing so that they raise more awareness on the dangers of negative cultural and religious practices that violate the rights of women and girls and others in the community.

**Strategy 1.3.** *Mobilize and train women and girls to actively participate in leadership for inclusive decision making*

This strategy will bring onboard more women and young girls with skills and knowledge for leadership. Mentoring sessions will enable them to participate in decision making in their communities. This will increase the number of women and girls

on committees at the village level, schools, and women groups in the community to lead and champion the change that is desired.

**Activity 1.3.1:** *Organize and facilitate annual exchange visits of 25 people to neighboring districts for experience sharing and learning.* This activity is aimed to provide an opportunity for learning and sharing of experiences with other Districts that are doing well. During such visits, best practices will be shared, lessons documented to further inform the district on how to improve and promote women's participation in decision making.

**Activity 1.3.2:** *organize bi-annual training for the 120 selected duty bearers on gender and WPS agenda at the district level.* The purpose of this activity is to increase on the number of duty bearers with knowledge and skills in gender and WPS agenda so that they can appreciate the role of women in decision making and peacebuilding.

**Activity 1.3.3:** *Organize quarterly coordination meetings at the Sub County and District levels to review LAP implementation progress; This activity will enable documentation of lessons, strategies that need to change and any other recommendation as the LAP is implemented.* The coordination meetings will be attended by implementing partners at district and sub county levels including religious and cultural leaders, CSOs, journalists, and political leaders, among others.

**Objective 2.** To increase education opportunities for women and girls in both formal and non-formal settings.

This objective aims to increase the number of women and girls accessing and attaining both formal and non-formal education and trainings to enhance their capacity for self-reliance and enable them to compete favorably in labor market (for appointment and promotion)

**Strategy 2.1:** *Create more learning and training opportunities for women and girls at all levels through affirmative actions.*

Uganda is moving towards skilling youth to achieving Vision of 2040. This strategy will provide learning opportunities that exist within the district and other regions for the women and girls aged 15 -30 years to attain quality education and learning.

**Activity 2.1.1:** *Profile all scholarship opportunities from the district and the region offering institutions and organizations.* This is aimed at mapping all the existing institutions and organizations that promote and provide education opportunities for girls through bursary and scholarship schemes. It will also provide opportunity for the District to share the LAP with IPs implementing education programmes with the aim of soliciting and advocating for support.

**Activity 2.1.2:** *Establish a local scholarship scheme for 10 needy girls and boys per year to access formal*

*and informal education and training Opportunities.* The purpose of this activity is to increase on the number of girls attaining basic education or training. This is aimed at increasing their chances and opportunities to participate effectively in leadership and decision making within their communities.

**Activity 2.1.3:** *Develop and implement mentorship and life skills programme for schoolgirls and boys during Holidays.* The purpose of this activity is to increase the number of young girls and boys with knowledge and skills to survive in life after school. The training will be gender sensitive to contribute to mindset change and perception on how leadership and decision making is viewed.

**Activity 2.1.4:** *Identify and train 20 existing FAL cycles by providing learning materials to enhance Adult Literacy knowledge and skills (Quarterly).* The purpose of this activity is to provide second chance opportunities and knowledge to women and girls. This will increase their chances and opportunities to take part in leadership within their communities.

**Activity 2.1.5:** *Conduct quarterly community sensitization meetings on the importance of FAL programme.* The purpose of this activity is to increase awareness on the importance of FAL education among those who missed education. This activity will involve the District and sub county leaders for comprehensive awareness creation on the importance of FAL education and

the need to increase enrolment and graduate the learners to ALP as an opportunity.

**Strategy 2.2:** *Increase awareness of benefits of girls education*

**Activity 2.2.1:** *Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on topical issues that affect girls' and boys' education.* The radio programme will aim at raising awareness on the role of all stakeholders in education like parents, educationists, leaders, boys, and girls. This will encourage discussion and strategies on how to best support girls and boys to stay in school and receive the best support needed for them to complete school.

**Activity 2.2.2:** *Organize quarterly community meetings in the 13 sub counties between leaders and communities on the importance of Girls' education.* The purpose of this activity is to strengthen accountability mechanisms between leaders and communities on the support and roll each party should play in ensuring that boys and girls remain in school and complete school. The discussion will generate joint action planning and specific leaders and community members will follow up to ensure implementation, monitoring and reporting.

**Activity 2.2.3:** *Develop and run 2 Radio spot messages with information on the importance of Girl Child education.* The spot messages will complement the community dialogues and radio talk shows on the importance of investing in girl child education. The district

will partner with local radio stations and other communication medium to reach out to the communities with the spot messages.

**Objective 3:** To increase women access, control and ownership of resources and opportunities by 2025.

Social-cultural norms and religious beliefs and practice normalise the marginalisation of women and girls in Yumbe. This objective aims to increase women's access to own and control resources by challenging those cultural barriers that hinder women and girls from owning and controlling resources.

**Strategy 3.1:** Equip women with leadership skills in order to enhance their knowledge and skills to effectively participate in leadership and decision making in host and refugee communities.

This strategy aims to equip women with knowledge and skills to enhance their capacity to participate in leadership and decision making at local, district and national level. This will target mostly women and youth groups in all 13 sub counties.

**Activity 3.1.1:** Identify and train 150 women at sub county level annually in skills including effective communication, manifesto building, advocacy, and human rights, among others. Yumbe District Local Government will identify and train women in various skills in gender, leadership, advocacy, peacebuilding, human rights to effectively participate in leadership and decision making within their communities.

**Activity 3.1.2:** Organize annual exchange visits for 50 women leaders amongst communities and within the region. The purpose of this activity is to provide space for learning and sharing of experiences with women from other regions who are doing well. These exchange visits will be organized internally amongst sub counties and externally out of the district.

**Activity 3.1.3:** Commemorate International Women's Day and other important days including 16 days of activism against GBV. Yumbe DLG will on annual basis commemorate the International Women's Day where we shall take stock of the progress made in addressing conflict issues that affect women and girls. The event will also create awareness on the role of women in decision making.

**Activity 3.1.4:** Conduct quarterly trainings for 20 women and youth groups on financial literacy and provide information on the existence of financial institutions. The purpose of this activity is to increase on the number of women and youth groups with knowledge and information on accessing and utilization of programmes aiming at increasing their income status in their communities. Information on both government and private opportunities will be shared.

**Activity 3.1.5:** Mobilize 200 women and youth groups to form Village Savings and Loan Association groups. The purpose of this activity is to increase on the legitimate women and youth groups who can effectively benefit from both government and private programmes

aimed at increasing the capacity of women and youth financially.

**Strategy 3.2:** Create awareness on various programmes to enhance women access, control and ownership of resources and opportunities

**Activity 3.2.1:** Hold quarterly sensitization meetings for women leaders at sub county level on procedures for access to, ownership and acquisition of resources including land titles. The purpose of this activity is to increase the level of awareness among communities through their leaders on control and ownership of resources. Each woman leader will be encouraged to reach out to more women through their groups and share information.

**Activity 3.2.2:** Organize annual community dialogues on access to, control and ownership of resources with leaders and community members. The purpose of this activity is to increase avenues for discussion and awareness between leaders and community members to increase women's participation. The leaders will present the status of the district and follow up on what needs to be done in order to have women owning and controlling their resources.

**Activity 3.2.3:** Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on land dispute management and resolution. The purpose of this activity is to increase awareness and raise issues for discussion among community members including land conflicts. The talk shows will include District technical team, cultural and religious leaders, and community leaders.

**Activity 3.2.4:** Develop and broadcast quarterly radio talk shows to address misconceptions and common stereotypes about women's access, control, and ownership of land. The radio talk shows will address some of the misconceptions of communities, what to do in case of such incidence and where to report cases for help and support.

**Objective 4.** To reduce the prevalence of Gender Based Violence (GBV) by 10% by 2025

The district in achieving this objective, will adopt community-based approaches to ensure that affected interest groups are actively engaged as partners in developing strategies related to their protection and the provision of support. This approach will involve direct consultation with women, girls, and other at-risk groups at all stages in the humanitarian response to identify protection risks and solutions and build on existing community-based protection mechanisms.

**Strategy 4.1:** Strengthen and sustain the GBV working groups for effective coordination and referral Mechanisms at all levels.

This strategy aims to increase awareness as a means of preventing and responding to GBV cases and the protection of human rights.

**Activity 4.1.1:** Conduct capacity needs assessment of the various stakeholders on handling GBV and other related conflicts. The purpose of this activity is to assess the competence of various

stakeholders to prevent, resolve and respond to cases of GBV. This will involve assessment of facilities, the level of services offered, the most affected category of men and women, boys and girls and the challenges and staff capacities in the District. The findings will inform the level of support and training to be executed.

**Activity 4.1.2:** *Conduct baseline survey on GBV and other conflicts in the 13 Sub Counties.* The district will conduct a baseline study in all the 13 sub counties in partnership with key partners in the district to ascertain GBV and its impact on the communities. This data will inform the kind of interventions and where to put more effort in terms of protection and response.

**Activity 4.1.3:** *Organize orientation trainings for 200 duty bearers on referral pathways and Police Form Three.* The purpose of this activity is to increase on the effectiveness and efficiency of duty bearers in the management and handling of referral cases among the survivors of violence in the community. The training will target police, religious leaders, and community leaders both at the Sub County and District levels including health workers and education professionals.

**Activity 4.1.4:** *Hold training of 100 Police officers at Central police and outposts on cases management.* The purpose of this activity is to increase on the knowledge and skills of police officers on documenting and following up of GBV case and other violations against women in the district.



## 5.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Results	Indicators	Means of Verification/Sources of Information	Assumptions	Budget Estimates
<p><b>Goal:</b> An empowered, inclusive and peaceful society.”</p>	<p>Level of inclusiveness and societal co-existence</p> <p>% reduction in all forms of conflicts.</p> <p># of women and men in decision making at all levels.</p>	<p>District annual reports.</p> <p>Media reports.</p> <p>Police annual crime report.</p> <p>LAP evaluation reports.</p> <p>UBOS statistics</p>	<p>There will be willingness of the community to embrace LAP.</p> <p>Availability of funds.</p> <p>Political stability in the district.</p>	
<p><b>Objective 1:</b> To reduce the level of negative cultural and religious beliefs and attitudes that hinder women and girls from participating in decision making by 2025.</p>	<p># of religious and cultural leaders engaged.</p> <p>Level of attitude change among cultural and religious leaders towards women’s participation.</p>	<p>Police annual crime report.</p> <p>District annual reports.</p> <p>LAP evaluation reports.</p> <p>Media reports.</p>	<p>There will be willingness of the community to embrace LAP.</p> <p>Availability of funds.</p> <p>Political stability in the district.</p>	

<p><b>Strategic Intervention 1.1:</b> Enhance the capacity of the various cultural and religious institutions and stakeholders to curb the negative cultural and religious beliefs and practices that hinder women participation in decision making.</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.1.1:</b> Conduct a baseline survey to document the negative cultural and religious beliefs and practices in the District.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.2:</b> Disseminate the survey report on the findings among the 13 Sub Counties.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.3:</b> Profile and train 300 key influencers and stakeholders to spearhead and influence others in societies.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.4:</b> Conduct bi-annual training of 75 cultural and religious leaders in advocacy per year</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.5:</b> Organize quarterly outreaches to schools and communities</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.6:</b> Organize quarterly community dialogues and debates on negative cultural and religious beliefs and practices</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.7:</b> Identify and 20 train Male Action Groups (MAGs) per sub county as champions to promote women empowerment at the sub county and district levels.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.8:</b> Identify and 50 train male and female youths' champions at the sub county level</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.9:</b> Engage bi-annually Para Social Workers (PSWs), VHT, secretaries of children affairs at LC levels as foot soldiers in the identification and reporting of violence against women and girls</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1.10:</b> Commemorate International Women's Day and other annual events and support women groups to stage drama shows</p>
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<b>Strategy 1.2: To develop and implement multi-media campaigns on negative cultural and religious beliefs and Practices that hinder women and girls' participation in decision making</b>			
<b>Activity 1.2.1:</b> Conduct Quarterly Radio Talk Show on violence against women and girls			
<b>Activity 1.2.2:</b> Develop and broadcast 2 radio spot messages on the importance of women's participation in leadership and decision making.			
<b>Activity 1.2.3:</b> Develop and Distribute IEC Materials (T-shirts, Calendars, Flyers) at the District and Sub County Levels			
<b>Activity 1.2.4:</b> Hold quarterly Community dialogues/barazas on critical issues that affect women and girls			
<b>Strategy 1.3. Mobilize and train women and girls to actively participate in leadership for inclusive decision making</b>			
<b>Activity 1.3.1:</b> Organize and facilitate annual exchange visits of 50 people to partnering Districts for experience sharing, learning and adopt best practices			
<b>Activity 1.3.2:</b> Organize bi-annual training for the selected 200 duty bearers on the role of women in leadership, decision making and peace building			
<b>Activity 1.3.3:</b> Organize quarterly coordination meetings at the Sub County and District levels to review LAP implementation progress			
<b>Objective 2.</b> To increase education opportunities for women and Girls in both formal and non-formal settings by 10%.	# of education opportunities created in the formal and non-formal settings.  # of women and girls participating in the formal and non-formal education	District annual reports  LAP review reports.	There will be willingness of the community to embrace LAP.  Availability of funds.  Political stability in the district.

<b>Strategy 2.1: Create more learning and training opportunities for women and girls at all levels through affirmative actions.</b>			
<b>Activity 2.1.1:</b> Profile all scholarship opportunities from the district and the region offering institutions and organizations			
<b>Activity 2.1.2:</b> Establish a local scholarship scheme for needy 10 girls and boys per year to access formal and informal education and training Opportunities			
<b>Activity 2.1.3:</b> Develop and implement mentorship and life skills programme for the schoolgirls and boys during Holidays			
<b>Activity 2.1.4:</b> Identify and train 20 existing FAL cycles by providing learning materials to enhance Adult Literacy knowledge and skills			
<b>Activity 2.1.5:</b> Conduct quarterly community sensitization meetings on the importance of FAL programme.			
<b>Strategy 2.2: Increase awareness of communities on Girl Child Education</b>			
<b>Activity 2.2.1:</b> Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on topical issues that affect girls' and boy's education			
<b>Activity 2.2.2:</b> Organize quarterly community dialogue meetings in selected Sub Counties between leaders and communities on the importance of education			
<b>Activity 2.2.3:</b> Develop and run 2 Radio spot messages with information on the importance of Girl Child education			
<b>Objective 3: To increase women access, control and ownership of resources and opportunities by 2025</b>	# of women with ownership and control of resources.  # of women with knowledge and skills to own and manage resources.	District annual reports.  LAP review reports  Quarterly monitoring reports.	There will be willingness of the community to embrace LAP.  Availability of funds.  Political stability in the district.

<p><b>Strategy 3.1: Equip women with leadership skills in order to enhance their knowledge and skills to effectively participate in leadership and decision making in host and refugee communities</b></p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.1.1:</b> Identify and train 150 women at sub county level in skills including effective communication, manifesto building, advocacy, human rights among others</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.1.2:</b> Organize annual exchange visits for 50 women leaders amongst communities and within the region</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.1.3:</b> Support 100 women and youth groups to take lead and present during the national celebration events within the district</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.1.4:</b> Conduct quarterly trainings for 200 women and youth groups on financial literacy and provide information on the existence of financial institutions</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.1.5:</b> Mobilize 100 women and youth groups to form Village Savings and Loan Association groups</p>	
<p><b>Strategy 3.2: Create awareness on various programmes to enhance women access, control and ownership of resources and opportunities</b></p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.2.1:</b> Hold quarterly sensitization meetings for women leaders at sub county level on procedures for access to, ownership and acquisition of resources including land titles.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.2.2:</b> Organize annual community dialogues on access to, control and ownership of resources with leaders and community members</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.2.3:</b> Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on land dispute management and Resolutions</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.2.4:</b> Develop and broadcast quarterly radio spot messages to address misconceptions and common stereotypes about women's access, control, and ownership of land</p>	
<p><b>Strategy 4.2: Build the capacity of women leaders and encourage them to actively participate in leadership for inclusive decision making</b></p>	
<p><b>Activity 4.2.1:</b> Organize annual training for women leaders in leadership, public speaking, advocacy, business, and entrepreneurship skills</p>	
<p><b>Activity 4.2.2:</b> Organizing and facilitate annual exchange visits to partnering Districts to share experiences</p>	
<p><b>Activity 4.3.3:</b> Conduct quarterly coordination meetings at the Sub County and District levels</p>	

<p><b>Objective 4. To reduce GBV prevalence levels by 10% by 2025 in Yumbe district.</b></p>	<p># of GBV working groups formed and functional</p> <p># of GBV cases reported and concluded.</p> <p>% reduction in GBV prevalence.</p>	<p>District annual reports.</p> <p>LAP review reports</p> <p>Quarterly monitoring reports.</p>	<p>There will be willingness of the community to embrace LAP.</p> <p>Availability of funds.</p> <p>Political stability in the district.</p>	
<p><b>Strategy 4.1: Strengthen and sustain the GBV working groups for effective coordination and referral Mechanisms at all levels</b></p>				
<p><b>Activity 4.1.1:</b> Conduct capacity needs assessment of the various stakeholders on handling GBV and other related conflicts</p> <p><b>Activity 4.1.2:</b> Conduct baseline survey on GBV and other conflicts in the 13 Sub Counties</p> <p><b>Activity 4.1.3:</b> Organize orientation trainings for 200 duty bearers on referral pathways and police form three</p> <p><b>Activity 4.1.4:</b> Training of 100 Police officers at Central police and outposts on management of GBV cases management annually</p>				

# ANNEXT 1: YUMBE FIVE YEAR BUDGET FOR THE LOCAL ACTION PLAN 2020/2021-2024/2025

Code	ITEM DESCRIPTION	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	TOTAL
<b>Objective 1: To reduce the negative cultural and religious beliefs that hinder Women and Girls from participating in decision making by 2025</b>							
<b>Strategic Intervention 1.1: Enhance the capacity of the various cultural and religious institutions and stakeholders to curb the negative cultural and religious beliefs and practices that hinder women participation in decision making</b>							
1.1.1	Conduct a baseline survey to document the negative cultural and religious beliefs and practices in the District.	12,000,000					12,000,000
1.1.2:	Disseminate the survey report on the findings among the 13 Sub Counties:	2,500,000					2,500,000
1.1.3:	Profile and train 300 key influencers and stakeholders to spearhead and influence others in societies.		20,000,000				20,000,000
1.1.4:	Conduct bi-annual training of 75 cultural and religious leaders in advocacy		30,000,000				30,000,000
1.1.5:	Organize quarterly outreaches to schools and communities.		30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	120,000,000
1.1.6:	Organize quarterly community dialogues and debates on negative cultural and religious beliefs and Practices in schools and		12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	48,000,000
1.1.7:	Identify and train 20 Male Action Groups (MAGs) as champions to promote women empowerment at the sub county and district levels.			15,000,000			15,000,000

<b>1.1.8:</b>	Identify and train 50 male and female youths' champions at the sub county level				30,000,000					30,000,000
<b>1.1.9:</b>	Engage on a quarterly basis Para Social Workers (PSWs), VHT, secretaries of children affairs at LC levels as foot soldiers in the identification and reporting of violence against women and girls			2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000				10,000,000
<b>1.1.10</b>	Commemorate International Women's Day and other annual events and support 20 women groups to stage drama shows			20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000				80,000,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	14,500,000		114,500,000	109,500,000	64,500,000				367,500,000
<b>Strategy 1.2: To develop and implement multi-media campaigns on negative cultural and religious beliefs and Practices that hinder women and girls' participation in decision making</b>										
1.2.1	Conduct Quarterly Radio Talk Show on violence against women and girls	8,000,000		8,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000				15,000,000
1.2.2	Develop and broadcast 2 radio spot messages	12,000,000		2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000				12,500,000
1.2.3	Develop and Distribute IEC Materials (T-shirts, Calendars, Flyers) at the District and Sub County Levels			14,000,000	14,000,000	8,000,000				8,000,000
1.2.4	Hold quarterly Community dialogues/barazas on critical issues that affect women and girls			13,000,000	13,000,000	5,000,000				5,000,000
1.2.5	Organize Quarterly Outreaches to schools and Community level engagements on the issues that affect women	8,200,000		8,200,000	8,200,000	2,200,000				6,600,000
1.2.6	Organize 50 youth and women groups to organize drama Shows on negative cultural beliefs and practices in their societies			12,000,000	12,000,000					3,000,000
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>		<b>28,200,000</b>	<b>57,700,000</b>	<b>31,700,000</b>				<b>149,100,000</b>



<b>Strategy 1.3. Mobilize and train women and girls to actively participate in leadership for inclusive decision making</b>							
1.3.1	Organize and facilitate annual exchange visits to partnering Districts for experience sharing, learning and adopt best practices	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	48,000,000
1.3.2	organize bi-annual training for the selected 200 duty bearers on the role of women in leadership, decision making and peace building		40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	160,000,000
1.3.3	Organize quarterly coordination meetings at the Sub County and District levels to review LAP implementation progress	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	12,500,000
Sub total		2,500,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	256,500,000

**Objective 2. To increase education opportunities for women and Girls in both formal and non-formal settings by 10%.**

<b>Strategy 2.1: Create more learning and training opportunities for women and girls at all levels through affirmative actions.</b>							
2.1.1	Profile all scholarship opportunities from the district and the region offering institutions and organizations	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	6,000,000
2.1.2	Establish a local scholarship scheme for needy girls and boys to access formal and informal education and training Opportunities		40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	160,000,000
2.1.3	Develop and implement mentorship and life skills programme for the schoolgirls and boys during Holidays	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	40,000,000

2.1.4	Identify and train 20 existing FAL cycles by providing learning materials to enhance Adult Literacy knowledge and skills		12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	48,000,000
2.1.5	Conduct quarterly community sensitization meetings on the importance of FAL programme.	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	75,000,000
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>24,200,000</b>	<b>50,200,000</b>	<b>76,200,000</b>	<b>76,200,000</b>	<b>76,200,000</b>	<b>76,200,000</b>	<b>329,000,000</b>
<b>Strategy 2.2: Increase awareness of communities on Girl Child Education</b>								
2.2.1	Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on topical issues that affect girl's' and boy's education	5,000,000						5,000,000
2.2.2	Organize quarterly community dialogue meetings in selected Sub Counties between leaders and communities on the importance of education	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	35,000,000
2.2.3	Develop and run Radio spot messages with information on the importance of Girl Child education	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	15,000,000
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>17,000,000</b>	<b>9,500,000</b>	<b>9,500,000</b>	<b>9,500,000</b>	<b>9,500,000</b>	<b>9,500,000</b>	<b>55,000,000</b>
<b>Objective 3: To increase women access, control and ownership of resources and opportunities by 2025</b>								
<b>Strategy 3.1: Equip women with leadership skills in order to enhance their knowledge and skills to effectively participate in leadership and decision making in host and refugee communities</b>								
3.1.1	Identify and train 50 women at sub county level in skills including effective communication, manifesto building, advocacy, human rights among others		20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	80,000,000
3.1.2	Organize annual exchange visits for women leaders amongst communities and within the region	-	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	48,000,000

3.1.3	Support 100 women and youth groups to take lead and present during the national celebration events within the district	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
3.1.4	Conduct quarterly trainings for 200 women and youth groups on financial literacy and provide information on the existence of financial institutions	-	31,724,000	31,724,000	31,724,000	31,724,000	31,724,000	126,896,000
3.1.5	Mobilize 100 women and youth groups to form Village Savings and Loan Association groups		2,500,000				2,500,000	5,000,000
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>68,724,000</b>	<b>66,224,000</b>	<b>66,224,000</b>	<b>66,224,000</b>	<b>66,224,000</b>	<b>262,396,000</b>
<b>Strategy 3.2: Create awareness on various programmes to enhance women access, control and ownership of resources and opportunities</b>								
3.2.1	Hold quarterly sensitization meetings for women leaders at sub county level on procedures for access to, ownership and acquisition of resources including land titles.	-	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	60,000,000
3.2.2	Organize annual community dialogues on access to, control and ownership of resources with leaders and community members	-	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	48,000,000
3.2.3	Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on land dispute management and Resolutions		5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
3.2.4	Develop and broadcast quarterly radio spot messages to address misconceptions and common stereotypes about women's access, control, and ownership of land			5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000

	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>32,000,000</b>	<b>37,000,000</b>	<b>34,500,000</b>	<b>34,500,000</b>	<b>138,000,000</b>
<b>Strategy 3.3: Build the capacity of women leaders and encourage them to actively participate in leadership for inclusive decision making</b>							
3.3.1	Organize annual training for 50 women leaders in leadership, public speaking, advocacy, business, and entrepreneurship skills				14,000,000	14,000,000	28,000,000
3.3.2	Organizing and facilitate annual exchange visits OF 50 women leaders to partnering Districts to share experiences		30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	120,000,000
3.3.3	Conduct quarterly coordination meetings at the Sub County and District levels	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	12,500,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>14,500,000</b>	<b>14,500,000</b>	<b>28,500,000</b>	<b>28,500,000</b>	<b>88,500,000</b>
<b>Objective 4. To reduce the prevalence of Gender Based Violence (GBV) by 10% by 2025</b>							
<b>Strategy 4.1: Strengthen and sustain the GBV working groups for effective coordination and referral Mechanisms at all levels</b>							
4.1.1	Conduct capacity needs assessment of the various stakeholders on handling GBV and other related conflicts		16,333,500				16,333,500
4.1.2	Conduct baseline survey on GBV and other conflicts in the 13 Sub Counties	50,000,000					50,000,000
4.1.3	Organize orientation trainings for 200 duty bearers on referral pathways and police form three			70,000,000			70,000,000
4.1.4	Training of 100 Police officers at Central police and outposts on management of GBV cases management			70,000,000			70,000,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>14,000,000</b>	<b>16,333,500</b>				<b>30,333,500</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>118,700,000</b>	<b>805,457,500</b>	<b>1,021,624,000</b>	<b>939,124,000</b>	<b>831,194,000</b>	<b>3,716,099,500</b>

# BUDGET SUMMARY

YEAR	BUDGET
YEAR 1	118,700,000
YEAR 2	805,457,500
YEAR 3	1,021,624,000
YEAR 4	939,124,000
YEAR 5	831,194,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,716,099,500</b>

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**For more information about this Local Action Plan,  
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