

**PBF – PROJECT DOCUMENT****TEMPLATE 5**

NB Signature boxes vary for IRF and PRF submissions

**PEACEBUILDING FUND**

<b>Project Title:</b> <b>Peace building and enhancing protection systems</b>	<b>Recipient UN Organizations:</b> <b>UNICEF</b> <b>UN Women</b>
<b>Project Contact:</b>  UN Women:  Paulina Chiwangu OIC, UNWOMEN Plot 11 Yusuf Lule Road PO Box 7184 Kampala Uganda Telephone: +256 757 104 745 E-mail: paulina.chiwangu@unwomen.org  UNICEF:  Ms Silvia Pasti Chief, Child Protection UNICEF Plot 19 George Street PO Box 7047 Kampala Uganda Phone: Office + 256 4 1717 1600 Mobile + 256 7 1717 1600 Email: spasti@unicef.org	<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>  For social reintegration and protection of girls and women formerly associated with LRA :  Gulu Support the Children Organization (GUSCO) Kitgum Concerned Women's Association (KICWA) Christian Counselling Fellowship (CCF)  District and sub-county statutory actors (Probation officers, Community Development Officers, Uganda Police Force) Community based Child Protection Committees  For strengthening the capacity of traditional institutions and Local Council Courts to mediate and adjudicate land matters for the social and economic reintegration of persons affected by the war:  Norwegian Refugee Council Ker Kwaro Acholi FIDA Uganda Local Council 2 Courts
<b>Project Number:</b>	<b>Project Location:</b> <b>Northern Uganda (Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader, Agago districts)</b>

<p><b>Project Description:</b></p> <p>Despite the fact that there is peace in Acholi region, conflict and tensions in communities have not ended and many youths, women and girls affected by war continue to be subjected to forms of stigmatisation, gender based discrimination and violence. These include barriers to access land and other means of production and equal participation in decisions that directly affect their life and the life of their children. The discrimination is even stronger towards women and single mothers who were formerly associated with the LRA. Not only are they denied access to land, but also they are subjected to abuse and exploitation. The gender discrimination, land disputes, sexual and gender based violence against women, and against those who have been formerly associated with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) remain a source of conflict and therefore represent a threat to stability and peace in Northern Uganda. This joint programme will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- respond to the unmet needs of women and girls by supporting the social reintegration of women and girls who returned from LRA with children born in captivity; as well as by</li> <li>- addressing some of the cultural and economic barriers that prevent women and former male combatants from accessing and controlling means of production and land in particular.</li> </ul> <p>The project will compliment the activities that are already on-going under the currently PBF funded UNJP 1 and UNJP 2 (UN Joint Programme 1: Peace Building Through Justice for All and Human Rights; UN Joint Programme 2: Peace Building through Enhancing the Protection System) and at the same time it will enhance the gender perspective in those two programmes.</p>	<p><b>Total Project Cost</b></p> <p><b>Peace building Fund:</b>  <b>UNICEF: \$520,000</b>  <b>UN Women \$ 500,000</b>  <b>Government Input: \$ 43,200<sup>1</sup></b>  <b>Other:</b>  <b>Total:</b></p> <p><b>Project Start Date and Duration:</b>  <b>1 February 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014</b></p>
<p><b>Gender Marker Score<sup>2</sup>: 3</b></p> <p><i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i></p> <p><i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i></p> <p><i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i></p> <p><i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i></p>	

**PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes:**

Programme Outcome 1.2. Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building and reconciliation facilitated

Programme outcome 1.4: Recovery, reintegration, protection services, systems and structures established and accessible to vulnerable groups/ affected population groups

**Outputs and Key Activities:**

The key activities under this joint programme will be as follows:

1. Support the social reintegration of girls and women who returned with their children born while they were in captivity of the LRA. This will include support to access short and medium term counselling services, education and primary health care services, as well as access to livelihood and/or income generating activities. The activity will also help girls as well as single mothers and their children to deal with the pain and trauma of their violent experience of being associated with LRA and to regain their self-esteem by empowering them to demand services and justice as well as to pursue economic activities that make them able to sustain themselves and their children.
2. Conduct a series of systematic community dialogues involving community elders, leaders, women, men and young people on their role in creating a safe and welcoming environment for girls and single mothers who returned from LRA with their children born in captivity.
3. Strengthen the capacity of the formal and informal conflict resolutions systems, and in particular equip them with gender sensitive tools to adjudicate land disputes. Under this activity Local Council 2 courts (LC2) capacity will be assessed and a systematic plan for strengthening their identified capacity needs will be developed and implemented. The plan might include measures such as training, provision of basic equipment, development of a monitoring and reporting system on land claims and the resolutions by the LC2 of those claims. In addition the LC2 will be supported to mobilise communities and raise their awareness on the rights of women to access and use the land.
4. Strengthen the capacity of Ker Kwaro Acholi to handle land disputes and apply principles of gender equality in their conflict resolution activities through training and documentation of decisions in order to create precedents that could be used for handling future similar land disputes.

**PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

*(for PRF-funded projects)*

**Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee**

Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa-Oonwie

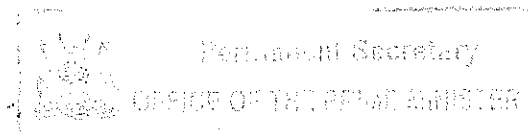
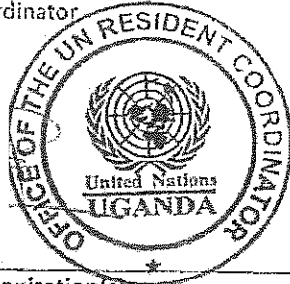
Mr. Pius Bigirimana

UN Resident Coordinator

Permanent Secretary, Office of Prime Minister

*Date & Seal*

*Date & Seal*



Recipient UN Organization(s)

Ms. Christine Musisi

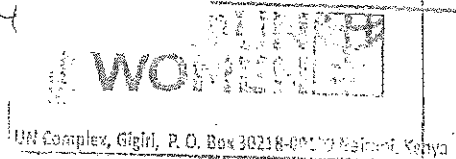
Sharad Sapra

Regional Programme Director  
UN Women

Representative  
UNICEF

*Date & Seal*

*Date & Seal*



Judy Cheng-Hopkins

Assistant Secretary-General  
Peacebuilding Support Office

*Date & Seal*

## **COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis**

Land mark international resolutions such as UNCSR 1325 and 1820 recognize the differential impacts of conflict on men and women and call for the prevention and protection of women and girls from violence and their participation in peace building and post conflict reconstruction. Women, however continue to be marginalized from participation and their needs remain unmet. Any inequalities they faced before conflict are increased by the consequences of conflict and the challenges of reconstruction and reintegration.

Women and girls in Acholi are no exception and they continue to be subjected to forms of gender based discrimination and violence. Although the Acholi sub region has attained peace, this does not mean the end to conflicts and violence in communities. Two decades long of armed conflict in Northern Uganda have destroyed the Acholi social fabric and cultural traditions, and erased community safety mechanisms and support networks.

In the development of the Government of Uganda's Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for war affected districts of Northern Uganda, women who had mobilized through the Women's Coalition for Peace to contribute women's views to the peace agreements and participated as observers at the Juba Peace Talks were not consulted. The PRDP went on to formulate priorities that largely failed to consider the post conflict needs of women, including issues of protection from gender based violence, ending impunity for sexual violence offenders and for women to have greater participation and decision making in peace building and recovery discussions.

The formal as well as the traditional justice systems are still weak in Acholi. The absence of effective law enforcement mechanisms as well as the weak capacity of traditional leaders and of Ker Kwaro Acholi to handle land disputes, to reconcile families and communities and to protect the traditional rights of women to use the customary land created an environment in which women and girls are robbed of the dividends of peace in Acholi.

The main economic activity in Northern Uganda is agriculture. 93% of the land is under customary tenure. Many youths and women affected by war have had extreme difficulties accessing customary land. 155/166 former LRA combatants surveyed in Gulu municipality by Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) reported they were unable to access land on their return. There are over 30,000 ex combatants in Acholi. 30% of households in Acholi are female headed; widows and single parents face similar challenges. Additionally some of the children of these women are approaching adulthood thus creating a serious scenario for land conflict.

Community mechanisms to address land issues were previously handled by the traditional authorities and the LC2 courts. Both are currently not in a position to do so, leaving the Magistrate Courts already with a huge back log of other cases as the only redress for land grievances. Marginalized groups such as former combatants and female headed households do not have the financial means to access the formal legal system and the Magistrate courts lack the capacity to effectively handle what is currently becoming an emergency.

Local Council Courts, together with traditional community mechanisms for land conflict resolution, such as KwerKwaro Acholi, play a fundamental role in adjudicating and mediating land disputes, especially those involving returnees. The capacity of formal and informal justice system to handle complex land cases in a gender sensitive manner is however the target of few support initiatives under the PRDP or other development programmes.

The chances of accessing land are almost nonexistent for the women and men formerly associated with LRA. A recent Norwegian Refugee Council Study showed that 93% of former LRA combatants surveyed reported they were unable to access land on their return<sup>3</sup>.

The study confirms consultations carried out by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers in 2009 with local communities in three districts of Acholi that showed that people who returned from LRA were most vulnerable to rejection and other abuses, especially orphans, child mothers with babies born in the LRA, and children with physical injuries<sup>4</sup>. Some communities are taking justice in their hands and revenge for atrocities committed by children during their life in captivity. This remains a big source of conflict and it undermines reintegration efforts, calling for more reconciliation and peace building initiatives.

The social impact of these challenges is severe. Female headed households, which represent 30% of households in Acholi, have been particularly affected by these barriers and have sometimes had to resort to extreme measures such as violent and dependent relationships or commercial sex work as their only livelihood options. Former combatants facing challenges with economic and social reintegration have formed a recognizable and disillusioned community.

In addition there is the conflict carrying problem of the continued association of children and young women with armed forces and groups such as the LRA in South Sudan and the DR Congo, estimated at between 1500 and 3000.

All these gap areas are at the risk of widening given that humanitarian agencies are gradually exiting from Northern Uganda during this transitional period. Orphans and child headed households comprise a significant proportion of extremely vulnerable individuals remaining in the IDP camps due to continued reliance on relief services and an inability to access support for return to their villages of origin.

The gender discrimination, land disputes, gender domestic violence and discrimination, marginalization and isolation of women and children formerly associated with LRA remain sources of conflict and tension and therefore they are a significant threat to the stability in Northern Uganda that need to be addressed.

## **COMPONENT 2: Project justification**

The joint programme proposed is in line with the Secretary General's 7 –point Action Plan for Women's Participation in Peacebuilding, and falls under the priority area four set forth in the Terms of reference of the PBF, i.e. establishment or re-establishment of essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities.

The Uganda UN Joint Peace Building Programmes mentioned above score only 2 on the gender marker. Furthermore UN Women did not submit a proposal to be included in the Priority Plan for Uganda although in the 7-Point Action Plan of the Secretary General on Women's participation, UN Women is mentioned under all seven areas as one of the implementing UN Agencies.

This Programme proposal fits under the UNPBF Priority Plan for Uganda, UNPRAP Outcome 1, Programme Outcome 2; 'Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building and reconciliation facilitated' and Programme Outcome 4; "recovery, reintegration, protection services, systems and structures established and accessible to vulnerable groups/affected population groups".

This Programme Proposal aims to compliment PBF funded UNJP 1 and UNJP 2 with a focus on gender dimension.

Specifically, the funding request addresses strengthening of gender components under UN JP 1:

- output 1.1.2 "Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation facilitated" ; and under UN JP 2, the
- Output 6. "Children formerly associated with armed forces and groups and other children affected by conflict are supported through reception, interim care and/or reunification with families/communities of origin'.

It responds to unmet needs of women and girls by enhancing the gender perspective in some of the outputs and activities that are already on-going under the currently PBF funded UNJP 1 and UNJP 2. Under UNJP 1 which supports transitional justice processes, mediation, and conflict resolution, and in the present proposal which supports the mobilization of LC2 courts and the strengthening of the Ker Kwaro, the principle of non-discrimination especially related to gender-equality will be emphasized in the activities of both the projects. The UN JP 2, supports one activity for the children and their mothers returning from the LRA, while the activities in this project proposal supports the formerly abducted women and girls who having in the past returned from the LRA, are still languishing in the communities on their own facing resistance, non-acceptance and discrimination. This proposal aims to fully reintegrate these marginalized women and girls through community acceptance and empowerment of these women and girls through income-generation, so they can positively contribute to community cohesion and become integral members of their communities. Hence this proposal compliments the JP 2 reunification and reintegration of children by emphasizing the gender-dimension in the reintegration support. The activities in the present proposal do not duplicate those in UN JP 1 and UN JP 2, rather explicitly address the discrimination and marginalization of women and girls who were either formerly abducted by the LRA or were former combatants, so that they empowered through social reintegration and access to land.

This programme proposal has two main components:

1. Social reintegration of girls and young mothers formerly associated with LRA and,
2. Empowerment of women and former combatants to have access to land.

Both components build upon and compliment the on-going efforts but also aim to address the existing gaps especially related to gender discrimination. Both the components have ex-LRA women and girls as the beneficiaries, the first one addressing their social and economic reintegration back into their communities of origin with full acceptance and support of the communities, and the second one addressing their access to land through the transitional justice system as well as the formal Local Council 2 Courts. Strong linkages exist between the two components. The overall cultural, normative, and administrative environment is made more protective by raising the awareness of Clan leaders about their own Acholi Principles on Gender, training of members of Land Committees, supporting women and girls to access land (2<sup>nd</sup> component), mobilizing communities, holding communities dialogues, holding cleansing ceremonies, communities develop actions plans to support these women and girls, and the District Local Governments include specific measures for their support in their district and budget plans.

(1st component). For these women and girls to become socially acceptable and economically productive members of their communities, social and reintegration support is provided through 1st component in the form of vocational and income-generation skills training along with startup kits, improved seed, tools, and oxen and oxen ploughs for commercial agricultural activities, while the 2nd component provides for legal support to access their land. Thus both components of the proposal are inter-related and inter-dependent.

### **1. Social reintegration of girls and young mothers formerly associated with LRA**

During the two decades of conflict in Northern Uganda, UNICEF was actively involved in providing humanitarian assistance to children affected by conflict, including support for the reintegration of those who have been formerly associated with LRA. After the LRA moved out of Uganda and peace returned to Acholi sub-region, UNICEF continued to provide support but the focus was on recovery. Within this context UNICEF supported the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to develop a Child Protection Recovery Strategy for Northern Uganda 2009 - 2011 which is articulated within the framework of the PRDP and is in line with the different national Policies and Plans as well with the CRC, African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child and Uganda's Children Act. The Strategy's target group is all children affected by conflict in Northern Uganda, with a special focus on responding to specific needs of children formerly associated with LRA. UNICEF has been supporting several local NGOs such as GUSCO, Kitgum Concerned Women's Association (KICWA), International NGOs such as War Child Holland as well as district authorities from Kitgum, Pader and Gulu to provide interim care, counseling and support for reintegration to the children returning from LRA. Since January 2010 until March 2011, UNICEF provided support for the repatriation to Uganda for of a total of 112 children and women with their babies who escaped from LRA. Out of those, 106 children and women have been supported to return to their communities. In addition 30 young mothers were provided with vocational skills in bakery and supported to pick up their life. The current proposal will target another 150 women and girls who were formerly associated with armed conflict.

#### **Project Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries	Number
150 Women & Girls formerly associated with armed Conflict	150
Children of child-mothers and Women formerly associated with armed conflict	600
Families and clan members	3,000
Community members	15,000
Overall Acholi men and women	150,000
Government authorities & members of community based organizations	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,850</b>

However, based on reports from NGOs as well as from the discussions with those women and communities, it is known though not very well documented, that children born in captivity and their mothers continue to face discrimination, rejections, abuse and violence from the community and have



limited access or no access to basic services. Besides more targeted and longer term support for the social reintegration of those children and women, there is the need to intensify the dialogues with communities to ensure that they perceive the children and women returning from LRA as victims of war and not as their enemies. If the issue of discrimination and violence against the adults and children who are returning from LRA is not addressed in a systematic manner, in few years those children and their young mothers are at risk of becoming adults with no role to play in the reconstruction of their communities and they could be easily lured into antisocial and violent behaviors.

## **2. Empowering women by addressing the cultural and economic barriers that prevent women from accessing controlling means of production and land in particular**

UNIFEM, now transitioned into UN WOMEN, supported women to play a significant role in engendering the peace agreements signed between the Government of Uganda and the LRA. The Agreements, especially the Annexure to the Principal Agreements, to a large extent reflect the post conflict needs of women and call for their participation/representation in all the post conflict reconstruction institutions and processes. Unfortunately, the implementation of these commitments has been nominal.

The PRDP, which is the main vehicle for peace building and reconstruction, lacks a gender analysis and key gender indicators. While it provides a good framework for post conflict reconstruction, the specific needs of women and girls within its four strategic objectives are largely unaddressed. UNIFEM (now UNWomen) and other partners supported women's civil society organizations to engage with the process and the Women's Task Force on the PRDP was eventually given representation status at the highest level that is on the PRDP Monitoring Committee (PMC). They have done significant work in highlighting the gender and women's issues based on assessments that were conducted in 29 of the 40 PRDP districts and developed indicators for monitoring support to these areas. The issues identified include health, livelihood, human security and access to justice.

The participation of women in peace building and post conflict reconstruction has remained largely in the periphery, as advocates, and their critical needs especially for justice, human and economic security remain largely unmet as evidenced by the high levels of sexual and gender based violence and the failure of the majority of women adversely affected by the war in Northern Uganda to successfully reintegrate.

UNIFEM (now UNWomen) supported Kerkwaro Acholi to document the Acholi cultural principles on gender relations aligning them with national and international standards of human rights. These to a large extent uphold the rights of women and children from within their clans or married to clan members to access resources such as customary land. While women do not have proprietary rights of ownership of customary land, they do have access and user rights that are protected by tradition. The Principles also clearly show that measures for the protection of women have been wrongly interpreted to abuse women's rights and that violence against women is not a part of Acholi culture. Women need to be educated on the documented Principles and the law and provided with support to approach the traditional authorities for their individual rights to be recognized and upheld. The Acholi chiefs also need to be trained on how to apply these Principles in their mediation of land disputes and to create an enabling environment for these disputes to be brought to them by the affected members. The current proposal will target 54 Acholi chiefs, the LC2 courts and members of the Land Committees in 2 districts (approximately 100) to be trained in the Principles of Gender and Acholi Customary Land Tensure to have the skills and knowledge to justifiably handle land cases from gender perspective involving women, thus impacting on all 150,000 women and men of Acholi region (10%)

### **COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)**

The interventions under this joint programme are linked already to on-going agency activities of UNWomen and UNICEF.

UNICEF will provide support to the local NGOs such as GUSCO, KICWA and CCF to ensure that at least 80% of all the young mothers who have returned from LRA and who have returned since 2009 to their communities in Gulu, Kitgum, and Pader districts benefit from psychosocial support that responds to their specific needs.

This activity will be linked to the output 1.6 from JP 2 and will allow UNICEF not only to increase the total number of women and girls beneficiaries but also to provide support beyond June 2012 when the current PBF for JP 2 ends until the end of June 2013.

In addition UNICEF will link the reintegration of young mothers into their communities with conducting community dialogues with men, traditional leaders and authorities on the issues related to gender and social discrimination against women, mothers and their children who were associated with LRA. Those community dialogues will be backed up by the work that UNWomen will do with the Local council courts and KKA to address land issues and access of those women to land.

For UNWomen, the main objective of this proposal is to enhance the capacity of women to seek legal redress for injustices committed against them, especially in the area of land rights. This is in line with the Secretary General's 7-point Action Plan for Women's Participation in Peace building, especially Commitment 6 on Rule of Law initiatives. The joint programme will build on current UN Women work with Kerkwaro Acholi and adopt a comprehensive approach that, in a two year period, will not only address the capacity challenges of the chiefs to apply the Principles they have documented but will ensure community awareness of these Principles and monitoring of decisions to measure compliance. At the formal justice level, LC2 courts and Land Area Committee members in two selected districts in Acholi will be supported with training and logistics to effectively adjudicate land matters that come from appeal from the mediation of the chiefs. This will build on ongoing work with Norwegian Refugee Council to provide legal aid services to women in Acholi by extending training and support to local justice institutions to meet the needs of claimants.

#### **Programme strategy**

The joint programme will work through partnerships at the national and local level, consolidating existing relationships with government partners and civil society, but at the same time remaining open to new actors that might contribute to its more innovative components.

Government leadership will be ensured at both the national and local levels through close collaboration with state actors, building on already strong partnerships with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Districts Community Development Officers and District Local Governments. Additionally, other relevant line ministries, including Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Local Government will be engaged on specific activities.

National partners with experience in long-term development programmes, as opposed to humanitarian contexts, will be preferred to facilitate the transition from the recovery to the development phase and to ensure sustainability. The involvement of community based organizations will be pursued to enhance opportunities for grassroots mobilization and long term sustainability beyond the scope of the programme

### Logical Framework

#### Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Recovery, reintegration, protection services, systems and structures established and accessible to vulnerable groups/ affected population groups  <i>(Ref: Global Indicator PMP: Immediate objective (2): % of PBF supported programmes with evidence that ex-combatants and/or IDPs / refugees and their families coexist peacefully in communities they returned to)</i>	Number of District Plans that incorporate specific measures for the protection and social reintegration of girls, young mothers and their children who were formerly associated with LRA  <i>Baseline: 0/7</i>  <i>Target: 3</i>	Analysis of district development plans and budgets	Sufficient financial and human resources at District and sub-District level; functional services ;  Political commitment to develop and implement specific measures for protection and reintegration of women and girls formerly associated with LRA
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation facilitated.	% increase in number of women and former combatants accessing land.  <i>Baseline: Male ex combatants = 5%; women = to be established</i>	NRC monitoring reports Decisions of LC2 courts Baseline data for women accessing	LC2 courts to be properly constituted and functional.  Continued commitment of Kerkwaro to

<i>(Ref: global Indicator PMP: Result 2 (3) # of PBF country programmes with mechanisms in place to peacefully address disputes grounded in competition for access to land and use of limited resources (e.g. land, water) (disaggregated by type of mechanism and dispute (gender, ethnicity))</i>	<i>Target: 10% increase for both men and women</i>	land to be conducted by NRC Kerkwaro documented mediation decisions.	promotion of gender and human rights principles
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**OUTPUTS for Outcome 1:**

1.1. Girls and young mothers formerly associated with LRA are reintegrated within their families and communities	Number of girls and young mothers formerly associated with LRA that received reintegration support  <i>Baseline (2011): 106 Target (2013): 150</i>	Project reports Documented cases of girls and mothers who benefited from support	Functional basic services in the areas where girls and mothers returned;  LC2 and KKA support girls and young mothers to have access to customary land
1.2. Communities support the socio-economic reintegration of ex-LRA women and girls	Number of women and girls that have received support from the community and family girls  <i>Baseline (2011): 0 Target (2103): 150 women and girls</i>	Project reports Testimony from women and girls Reports from district and sub-county community service officers	Traditional leaders and women associations play an active role in community dialogues and encourage communities to accept and protect girls, young mothers and their children formerly associated with LRA.
1.3. Strengthened social cohesion towards ex-LRA women and girls	Number of villages that have conducted the cleansing-acceptance ceremonies for ex-LRA women and girls  <i>Baseline (2011): 0 Target (2013): 150</i>	Personal testimonies of Acholi chiefs, the ex-LRA women and girls, and village members; project reports	The communities have accepted the Ex-LRA women and girls through the cleansing ceremonies; and have developed community action plans for providing support to the women and girls. Simultaneously these women and girls have

			access to means of income and livelihood activities and enjoy economic and social well-being within the communities without any prejudice.
<b>OUTPUTS for Outcome 2:</b>			
2.1. Acholi Chiefs are successfully mediating land disputes according to the Acholi Principle on Gender and the Acholi Customary Land Tenure	% of land cases arbitrated by the Acholi Chiefs according to the Acholi Customary Land Tenure as stated in the Acholi Principles on Gender.  <i>Baseline: 0%</i> <i>Target: 60%</i>	FIDA Uganda reports UN WOMEN monitoring reports	Individual Acholi chiefs will apply the trainings and principles.
2.2. Local Council Courts 2 and Land Area Committees in 5 districts (2 sub counties in each district) in Acholi are effectively handling land matters	% of land disputes resolved by the LC2 and Area Land Committees that were accepted by the parties without recourse to violence or further trial in other mediation/legal venues  <i>Baseline: to be established</i> <i>Target: 30% increase</i>	Norwegian Refugee Council reports UN WOMEN monitoring reports	Commitment of LC2 Courts

Part 2 (Implementation Level): *This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much.*

**PBF Outcome 1:** Recovery, reintegration, protection services, systems and structures established and accessible to vulnerable groups/ affected population groups

Main Activities	Inputs	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
<b>Output 1.1.</b> Girls and young mothers formerly associated with LRA are reintegrated within their families and communities		
1.1 Conduct a rapid assessment of the situation and needs of girls and young mothers who returned from LRA since 2009 in Gulu, Pader and Kitgum districts.	<i>Local consultant</i> <i>Support to local authorities</i> <i>Child Protection Officers</i> <i>Transport</i>	UNICEF Child Protection Officers from Kampala and Gulu Zone Office
1.2. Create a data base with the cases of girls and young mothers that need support.	<i>Local consultant</i> <i>Support to local authorities</i>	As above

	<i>Child protection officers transport</i>	
1.3. Provide psychosocial support, and support to access basic services and income generating activities/livelihood to girls and young mothers.	<i>Sub-contract with NGOs Support to Child protection Committees</i>	As above
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Communities support the socio-economic reintegration of ex-LRA women and girls		
2.1 Support district, sub-county authorities and Child protection Committees to conduct by-monthly community dialogue with traditional leaders, men, young people on the specific needs and rights of girls and young mothers returned from LRA	Support to district, sub-counties and Child Protection Committees;  Supplies ( motorbikes and bicycles; Stationaries and T-shirts for CPC; etc) Travel	As above
2.2. Support communities to develop local plans and commitments on social reintegration and protection of girls and young mothers formerly associated with LRA.	As above	As above

**PBF Outcome 2:** Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation facilitated

Main activities	Inputs	Persons(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Acholi Chiefs are successfully mediating land disputes according to the Acholi Principle on Gender and the Acholi Customary Land Tenure.		
3.1 Training of Acholi chiefs on applicable land laws, both customary and statutory and the limits of their mediation.	Training	FIDA Uganda
3.2 Development of mechanism for documenting and circulating key mediation decisions by KKA on land and other gender issues.	Consultants/NGO contract	FIDA Uganda
3.3 Sensitisation of communities on Acholi Gender Principles and Acholi Customary Land Tenure laws.	NGO contract	Kerkwaro Acholi (KKA)
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Local Council Courts 2 and Land Area Committees in 5 districts (2 sub counties in each district) in Acholi are effectively handling land matters.		
4.1 Baseline of knowledge and tools available in the LC2 Courts and Area Land Committees to handle land matters.	NGO contract	Norwegian Refugee Council
4.2 Training of LC2 court and Area Land Committee personnel.	Consultants/NGO contracts Training Other direct costs	Norwegian Refugee Council

4.3 Provision of tools based on assessed needs.	Supplies/NGO contracts	Norwegian Refugee Council
4.4 Monitoring and reporting of decisions.	Personnel/NGO contract	Norwegian Refugee Council
4.5 End of programme assessment to measure results.	Consultants/NGO contract Travel Other direct costs	Norwegian Refugee Council

**COMPONENT 4: Budget**

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET – UN Women</b>	
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
1. Staff and other personnel	55,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	29,000
4. Contractual services	20,000
5. Travel	5,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	345,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	12,290
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>467,290</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs**	32,710
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500,000</b>

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET – UNICEF</b>	
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
1. Staff and other personnel	50,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	18,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0
4. Contractual services	20,000
5. Travel	5,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	344,393
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	48,599
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>485,992</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs**	34,008
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>520,000</b>



\* See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available on <http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc>.

\*\* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-5, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

## **COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements**

### **Project implementation and supervision arrangements**

UNWomen and UNICEF will each have primary responsibility for implementation of their respective components of the joint programme using a variety of implementation modalities that include direct execution and national execution through national, district and community based partners. In line with specific agency arrangements and procedures, specific implementation arrangements will be based on factors such as capacity of partners to implement activities in a timely manner among others. As much as possible, the two UN agencies will select common counties to ensure maximum impact and synergy of interventions.

Indicate the in-country capacity of the Recipient UN Organization, and the capacity of the national (or locally-based) implementing partner(s)

UNICEF has a field office in Gulu which will be directly responsible for the implementation of those project activities pertaining to the strengthening the capacity of government and non government institutions to protect children from abuse, violence and exploitation and to support the reintegration of children returned from LRA and of other very vulnerable children affected by conflict. In addition the Chief of Child Protection and the UNICEF Deputy Representative will provide oversight, policy and managerial guidance.

UNWomen has a field presence in Gulu and Karamoja who will have direct responsibility for implementing the project activities. The recruited Programme Officer will provide overall technical and administrative leadership for the programme. In addition UNWomen has a Transitional Justice Expert in the Kampala Office and a Reintegration Analyst who will provide technical support to the regionally based staff. The Country Programme Manager will provide oversight, policy and managerial guidance.

The main stakeholders under this joint programme are government at both the central and local level. Given that the programme will be implemented under the UNPRAP and PRDP2 frameworks, it is crucial for the interventions under this joint programme to be linked in with the PRDP 2 monitoring for results, hence the Office of the Prime Minister and district local government will be key players for this joint programme. NGOs and CBOs have been working with the communities on protection and empowerment issues from during the displacement time and they know the specific gaps and challenges that should be addressed in building lasting peace for northern Uganda. UNICEF has since 2008 supported 2 Local NGOS: GUSCO and KICWA for the reception, rehabilitation, family tracing and reintegration of children and mothers returning from the LRA. In 2011 UNICEF signed an agreement with another NGO- CCF, which has performance record on providing reintegration support to girls and women formerly associated with the LRA. All these 3 NGOs have specific expertise in the particular area of children affected by armed conflict, and work only in this area. Therefore for this project the 3

NGOs are selected by UNICEF due to their past performance, expertise, and previous partnerships with UNICEF. The Local Development Partners Group (LDPG), the Northern Uganda, Recovery and Development group (NURD), the Women's PRDP Taskforce, the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, the Ker Kwaro (Traditional Acholi leadership body), community based organizations and women's groups are all stakeholders in this joint programme. Their views and inputs for this joint programme were sought through the consultative process of developing the UNDAF, the UNPRAP and the PRDP. To the extent possible, their views were incorporated into the broad ideas of the joint programme, which have been developed further into concrete programme outputs and outcomes under this joint programme. Because the outputs under this joint programme are linked to the UNDAF, PRDP, and the National Action Plan on 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration, monitoring and evaluation of the peace building interventions will be linked to these broader frameworks.

#### Coordination arrangements:

The PBF Steering Committee as the primary coordinating mechanism will provide general oversight of the joint programme. The Steering Committee and the Resident Coordinator's Office will ensure relevant linkages with the other PBF joint programme components. At the micro level UNWomen and UNICEF will organize quarterly coordination meetings with their stakeholders to review implementation and address common bottlenecks. UNWomen and UNICEF as active members of the NURD, the LDPG and the Local Development Partners on Gender (LDPG) and the PRDP Technical Working Group will ensure coordination of PBF interventions with other recovery activities for northern Uganda for greater integration and synergy.

#### **COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation**

Consistent with the Priority Planning M&E Framework, PBF invested a significant funding for strengthening M&E to support implementation of the Priority Plan.. The current the joint programme on Peace building and enhancing protection systems will adopt results and evidence-based management to monitor progress and evaluate outcomes, drawing on the M&E resource that already exists. Indicators are primarily drawn from the UNPRAP (PRDP), UNDAF (NDP) and the UN agency-specific M&E frameworks and other secondary sources. Participating agencies will facilitate research and ensure that all baselines are established (where applicable) at the start of implementation, with support from the RCO, and using the Peace Building M&E framework that already exists. At the end of the project, the participating agencies will conduct the endline survey to establish impact of the project activities.

The RCO will take primary lead in compiling the monitoring, reporting and evaluation products of the joint programme together with participating UN agencies and their partners including relevant government functionaries. As mentioned above the Peace Building M&E Framework that already exists will be utilized and developed to integrate the indicators and reporting requirements of this project.

Participating agencies will provide quarterly project updates to RCO and report against respective indicators annually. RCO with support of the convener agency, UN Women, will compose an overall progress report on the basis of the annual review of indicators and the compiled project reports for review by the Uganda PBF Steering Committee. Outcome-level evaluation will be undertaken after 12 months of implementation in addition to assessment or time-series impact of the JP interventions on community/stakeholder perceptions etc.

## **COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions**

The successful implementation of this joint programme depends on the following assumptions:

1. Assumption that populations that have returned home where the joint programme interventions will be implemented will be able to stay in return areas due to favorable peace and security conditions.
2. Government sustains strong leadership in efforts to strengthen capacities of protection services especially for women and children.
3. Community members and traditional and religious leaders are open and receptive to community dialogue in the recovery and peace building process.

On going review and analysis of the risks will be an integral component of management of this joint programme.

# ANNEX I

## PROJECT SUMMARY

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/ Gender Promotion Initiative				
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	UNICEF and UNWomen				
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Gulu Support the Children Organization (GUSCO); Kitgum Children and Women's Association (KICWA); District and sub-county statutory actors (Probation officers, Community Development Officers, Uganda Police Force); Community-based Child Protection Committees ; Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC); FIDA Uganda; Kerkwaro Acholi.				
<b>Location:</b>	Northern Uganda in the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader and Agago				
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>	1,020,000 USD				
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date: 01/02/2013</b>		<b>Planned Completion: 31/12/2014</b>		
<b>SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)</b>		<b>MDTF Funds Transfer</b>		<b>Project Activities Start Date</b>	1st February 2013
<b>Project Description:</b>	<p>This joint programme will address the core issues of protection, with a focus on the protection of women and children from all forms of violence, especially gender based violence and protection from all forms of harm and abuse for children. By strengthening the protection systems and improving access to stronger response services to gender based violence, the project will contribute to facilitating an enabling environment for women's participation in peacebuilding initiatives and decision making processes. This intervention is premised on the peacebuilding cornerstone that requires meaningful involvement and participation of often marginalised groups such as women, in the peacebuilding process as a prerequisite for democracy and sustainable development. By strengthening the systems for child protection and improving facilitating children's access to these services, this project will mitigate the impact of armed conflict on children, as well as launch strategic interventions that directly address children's vulnerability to violence. Again this intervention lays the foundations for sustained peace, while reinforcing overall peace-building and violence mitigation efforts in the Acholi sub-region.</p>				
<b>PBF Priority Area:</b>	<b>Priority Area 2. Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution</b>				
<b>PBF Outcome:</b>	<b>Women and children are empowered</b> to overcome specific post-conflict hardship (e.g. psychical and economic security, political participation) and to end gender-based violence and discrimination				
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community sensitization and training on customary land tenure systems especially on the rights of marginalized groups such as widows, single parents and child headed households for communities and formal and informal justice institutions respectively.</li> <li>2. Specialist legal aid for marginalized groups; viz. former combatants, female headed households and youths to claim their land rights.</li> </ol>				

	3. Psychosocial support to girls and young mothers formerly associated with LRA. 4. Community dialogues on protection and reintegration of girls and mothers and their children who were formerly associated with LRA.
<b>Procurement:</b>	Consultants, implementing partners from NGOs, IEC, transport, computers

### QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

<b>Period covered:</b>	I January 2013 to 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014		
<b>Project Number &amp; Title</b>	PBF/		
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	UNWomen, UNICEF		
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	Gulu Support the Children Organization (GUSCO); Kitgum Children and Women's Association (KICWA); District and sub-county statutory actors (Probation officers, Community Development Officers, Uganda Police Force); Community-based Child Protection Committees ;		
<b>JSC Approval Date:</b>			
<b>Funds Committed<sup>5</sup>:</b>		<b>% of Approved:</b>	
<b>Funds Disbursed<sup>6</sup>:</b>		<b>% of Approved:</b>	
<b>Forecast Final Date:</b>		<b>Delay (Months):</b>	

<b>Outcome/Indicators:</b>	<b>Achievements/Results:</b>	<b>Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):</b>

## Annex 2

## UNICEF Detailed Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET: UNICEF		
CATEGORIES	ITEM DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	Motorbikes 2 @ 2,500 each	5,000
	Bicycles 50 @ 100 each	5,000
	T shirts (community mobilization @ 8x1000 community members	8,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>18,000</b>
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	Partial salary of 1 International staff @3,500 per month x 12	42,000
	Consultant to carry out needs assessment	8,000
	Travel	5,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>55,000</b>
3. Training of counterparts	Training on District Plans and budget to include support for specific measures for protection of ex-LRA women and girls	18,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>18,000</b>
4. NGO Contracts		
CCF NGO (Pader District)	Community acceptance through community mobilization, dialogue, and cleansing ceremonies	25,115
	Vocational support in institutional catering training and startup kits	19,287
	Animal traction skills training, tools and income generation through commercial farming	18,093
	Personnel, monitoring and administrative support	24,077
	Coordination, review meetings, contingency	13,998
	Sub-total for CCF	100,570
KICWA NGO (Kitgum district)	Support 20 culturally appropriate healing ceremonies	3,930
	Conducting monthly community dialogue meetings	7,265
	Conducting quarterly community sensitization	4,102
	Conduct radio talk shows	2,998
	Production of IEC materials	11,257
	Identification, Verification and confirmation of	1,212

PBF PROJECT BUDGET: UNICEF		
CATEGORIES	ITEM DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
	50 women and girls for vocational skills training enrolment	
	Support to 20 women/girls in vocational/apprenticeship in marketable trades	15,162
	Train 50 women/girls in social harmony, rights, savings schemes, business skills to improve their life skills	8,367
	Train 30 women/girls in modern agricultural methods and provide improved seeds and farm implements to improve their livelihood	2,331
	Support 30 women/girls (Agricultural support) with startup tools and capital & Followup	17,177
	Personnel and Operations cost	27,022
	Subtotal for KICWA	100,823
GUSCO NGO (Gulu District)		
	Community mobilization for cleansing ceremony	10,00
	Community Dialogues and Action Plans for support to women and girls	15,000
	Support to traditional leaders for carrying cleansing ceremonies	2,500
	Family mediation	2,500
	Linking up girls with village social support groups	5,000
	Entrepreneurship skills training and startup kits	40,000
	Monitoring and follow up	10,000
	Personnel, Admn Cost, Coordination and Reviews	25,000
	Subtotal for GUSCO	100,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>301,393</b>
5. Transfer to Govt	Support to Probation, CDOs, CPCs in 3 districts	25,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>25,000</b>
6. Evaluation	Independent mid and/or end of project evaluation	20,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>20,000</b>
7. Other direct costs		48,599
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>48,599</b>

PBF PROJECT BUDGET: UNICEF		
CATEGORIES	ITEM DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Sub-Total Project Costs		485,992
Indirect Support Costs**		34,008
TOTAL		\$520,000



PBF PROJECT BUDGET: UN Women		
CATEGORIES	ITEM DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	40% share of project vehicle	25,000
	Fuel	2,000
	Communication equipment	2,000
	stationery	1,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	1 Reintegration Analyst	55,000
	Travel	5,000
3. Training of counterparts		0
4. NGO Contracts (FIDA)	Training of Acholi chiefs on applicable land laws, both customary and statutory and the limits of their mediation	60,000
(FIDA)	Development of mechanism for documenting and circulating key mediation decisions by KKA on land and other gender issues.	20,000
(NGOs & KKA)	Sensitisation of communities on Acholi Gender Principles and Acholi Customary Land Tenure laws.	80,000
(NRC)	Baseline of knowledge and tools available in the LC2 Courts and Area Land Committees to handle land matters.	25,000
(NRC)	Training of LC2 court and Area Land Committee personnel.	70,000
(NRC)	Provision of tools and logistics based on assessed needs.	70,000
(NRC)	Monitoring and reporting of decisions ALC & LC2.	20,000
	End of programme assessment	20,000
Evaluation	Independent mid- or –end evaluation	20,000
5. Other direct costs	Monitoring and coordination meetings	12,290
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>		<b>467,290</b>
Indirect Support Costs**		32,710
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>500,000</b>