

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

<p>Country Uganda</p>	<p>Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s)¹ Name of Entity: UN Women Name of Representative: Adekemi Ndieli, Country Representative a.i.</p>
<p>MPTF Project Number Regular Funding Cycle: 00125449 COVID ERW: 00122551</p>	<p>Implementing Partners Baitambogwe Community Healthcare Initiative (BACHI) Gulu Women's Economic Development & Globalization (GWED-G) Kolir Women Development Organization (KOWDO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Koril Women Organisation Meeting Point Hoima (MPH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rwenzori Women for Peace Forum (RWPF) • Innovations for Development (I4DEV) • Great Lakes Peace Center (GLPC) Mid-western Region Anti-corruption Coalition (MIRAC) Mothers of Hope (MOPE) National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE) Paradigm for Social Justice and Development (PSD) Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice (RFPJ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action on Women Foundation (AWF) SHED Uganda Society for Disabled Children (USDC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense International Uganda (SIU) • Peace and Human Security Resources (PHSR) Women and Rural Development Network Amani Initiative Kyaka United Youth Deaf Association (KUOYDA) National Association for Women's Action in Development (NAWAD) Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET)</p>
<p>Reporting Period January 2021 – December 2021</p>	
<p>Funding Call <i>Select all that apply</i> X Regular Funding Cycle <i>Specify Call (Round 1, 2, 3, etc.)</i> Round 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Spotlight WPHF Partnership <i>Specify Call (Round 1, 2, 3, etc.)</i> _____ X COVID-19 Emergency Response Window</p>	
<p>WPHF Outcomes² to which report contributes for reporting period X Outcome 1: Enabling environment for implementation of WPS commitments X Outcome 2: Conflict prevention X Outcome 3: Humanitarian response <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4: Conflict resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5: Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery</p>	<p>Project Locations Amuru, Arua, Bududa, Gulu, Kabarole Kampala, Kasese, Kayunga, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo district Lamwo, Masaka, Mbale, Mbarara, Tororo, Wakiso and Yumbe districts</p>
<p>Programme Start Date COVID: 1 August 2020 RFC: 2 January 2021</p>	<p>Total Approved Budget (USD) COVID: 222,326 USD RFC: 2,041,503 USD CSO Peer Learning Awards: 5,000 USD</p>
<p>Programme End Date COVID: 31 December 2021 RFC: 31 December 2023</p>	<p>Amount Transferred (USD) COVID: 140.157,20 USD RFC: 1,269.672,73 USD</p>

¹ Non-UN Organization. Applicable to Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes

² As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

Executive Summary

During 2021, the three grantees Amani Initiative, WOUGNET and NAWAD that are funded under the COVID Emergency Response Window (ERW) have been able to sustain themselves during the project periods from July 2020 to May, September, October and December 2021 respectively (overall 55 months). The COVID ERW grantees focusing on impact area 1 (Institutional Funding) have taken advantage of their strengthened capacity and increased sustainability of the organizations to apply for funding opportunities and establish social ventures to ensure financial sustainability beyond UN Women Support. Specifically, Amani Initiative successfully submitted proposals for several funding opportunities and KUYODA established a social enterprise allowing them to continue their presence on the ground. Both organizations have applied the risk management and communication skills to develop risk mitigation plans and communication strategy for better identification, management, and mitigation of risks. Through WOUGNET's enhanced ICT capacity, 25 grassroots women's organizations¹¹ who are part of WOUGNET's network, have sustained inter-connectedness through online conferencing facilities to ensure business and service continuity among network members. The partner NAWAD working on the WPHF impact area 3 (humanitarian) has successfully enhanced economic independence of 80 representatives of women's groups enabling them to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and all forms of violence. These representatives acquired skills in re-usable sanitary pads making, baking and liquid soap making. They were able to train 460 grassroots women who are utilizing these skills to generate income for their families. In addition, 12 grantees under Outcome 2 have successfully secured commitment and support from the district local governments where they operate through formalised memoranda of understanding (MoUs) between the districts and the organisations with commitment to support the efforts of these organisations to advance women's rights.

There is enhanced capacity of 1392 women and 515 men in conflict mediation, early warning detection, conflict prevention as well as including for women's land rights and Gender based violence (GBV) and related referral pathways. This resulted in 4,026 cases of GBV, land conflicts or communal conflicts being reported, referred and/or mediated. Besides, WORUDET has empowered 32 women refugees to be elected in the Refugee Welfare Council (RWC) elections. In 2021, the partners under the COVID ERW and Regular Funding Window reached a total of 6,047 direct beneficiaries (75% women and girls) and 1,253,139 indirect beneficiaries.

The UN Women Country Office has also been engaged in ensuring that the partners are able to speak at WPHF and Spotlight events and share their impact with women organizations from across the world at WPHF Global Community of Practice capacity building and peer exchange sessions, for example the partner Ugandan Society for Disabled Children (USDC) has presented its work of including women with disabilities in conflict prevention and Amani Initiative shared their experience in women's income generation. Participation in these fora enables grantees to increase their public speaking and presentation skills and enhance their visibility. Capacity building measures have been implemented by the CO on several topics, among them, a kick-off workshop introducing the 12 grantees working on conflict prevention to the UN Women narrative and financial reporting obligations and a training by UNHCR on settlements structures and systems. Following a joint monitoring mission by members of the WPHF National Steering Committee including UNHCR and the Austrian Embassy Development Cooperation Coordination Office in Uganda to the National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE), a Peace hub was established in the Kyangwali settlement of Western Uganda. At the National Steering Committee meeting held in November 2021, Amani Initiative and Paradigm Change for Social Justice (PSD) presented achievements on behalf of all WPHF-Spotlight grantees, an intervention that elevated knowledge and awareness levels about their work to the WPHF National steering committee. Nonetheless, Covid19 pandemic has continued to challenge the implementation on the ground and after 2 years of lockdown the grantees have adapted to the different working approaches to deliver the results and serve affected communities. UN Women office has procured and distributed PPEs for the grantees supporting them to reduce the risk of Covid19 infection and to continue implementation of their project activities. The Grantees under COVID ERW and Conflict prevention applied to the WPHF CSO Peer Learning awards and NAPE was selected to develop a peer learning with ORRA which they will begin implementation in 2022.

1. Project Profile for Reporting Period

Funding CFP	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization	Coverage/ Level of Organization	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation	Project Start and End Date	Total Approved Budget (USD)
CFP2	Baitambogwe Community Healthcare Initiative	Women's rights	Local	2. Conflict prevention	Masaka district	N/A	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2023	76,213 USD
CFP2	Gulu Women Economic Development and Globalization	Women's rights / Women-led	Local	2. Conflict prevention	Amuru, Gulu and Lamwo district	N/A	1 st February 2021 – 30 th of April 2022	100,000 USD
CFP2	Kolir Women Development Organization	Women's rights / Women-led	Local	2. Conflict prevention	Mbale, Bududa, Tororo and Malaba district	1. AID Uganda/ Women's rights organisation	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2023	209,324 USD
CFP2	Meeting Point Hoima	Women's rights / Women-led	Local	2. Conflict prevention	Hoima, Kabarole, Kyenjojo and Kasese district	1. Rwenzori Women for Peace Forum/ Women Rights Organisation 2. Innovations for Development / Women's rights organisation 3. Great Lakes Peace Center / Women's rights organisation	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2022	224,000 USD
CFP2	Mid-western Region Anti-corruption Coalition	Women's rights	Local	2. Conflict prevention	Hoima district	N/A	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2023	213,838 USD
CFP2	Mothers of Hope	Women-led	Local	2. Conflict prevention	Karamoja district	1. Teso-Karamoja Women Initiative for Peace / Womens rights organisation 2. Karamoja Elders on Borders and Peace Women's rights organisation 3. Ateker Elders for Peace and Development / Women's rights organisation	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2023	53,110 USD
CFP2	National Association of Professional Environmentalists	Women's rights / Women-led	Local	2. Conflict prevention	Hoima district	N/A	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2023	95,882 USD
CFP2	Paradigm for Social Justice and Development	Women's rights / Women-led	Local	2. Conflict prevention	Wakiso district	N/A	1 st February 2021 – 31 st July 2022	174,991 USD
CFP2	Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice	Women's rights	National	2. Conflict prevention	Kasese, Kabarole, Kyenjojo and Bundibugyo district	1. Action for Women Foundation	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2023	214,315 USD

Funding CFP	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization	Coverage/ Level of Organization	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation	Project Start and End Date	Total Approved Budget (USD)
CFP2	SHED	Women's rights / Women-led	Sub-National	2. Conflict prevention	Wakiso, Masaka, Kampala and Kayunga district	1. Center for Human Rights and Legal Support / Human rights organisation 2. Rays of Hope Development Initiatives / Women's rights organisation	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2023	223,898 USD
CFP2	Uganda Society for Disabled Children	Women-led	Sub-National	2. Conflict prevention	Kampala, Wakiso, Masaka, Arua and Yumbe district	1. Sense International Uganda / Women's rights and women-led organisation 2. Peace and Human Security Resources / Women's rights organisation	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2023	222,568 USD
CFP2	Women and Rural Development Network	Women's rights / Women-led	Local	2. Conflict prevention	Lamwo district	N/A	1 st February 2021 – 31 st January 2023	99,808 USD
COVID-19 ERW	Amani Initiative	Women's rights / Women-led	Local	1. Enabling Environment for WPS (institutional funding)	West Nile	1. Maracha District Women Caucus / Women's rights and women-led organisation 2. Save the Maracha Girl / Women's rights and women/led organisation	30 th of July 2020 – 30 th of September 2021	28,717 USD
COVID-19 ERW	Kyaka United Youth Deaf Association	Women's rights / Women-led	Local	1. Enabling Environment for WPS (institutional funding)	Kyegegwa district	N/A	30 th of July 2020 – 31 st of October 2021	30,000 USD
COVID-19 ERW	National Association for Women's Action in Development	Women's rights / Women-led	Local	3. Humanitarian & Crisis Response	Mbarara district	N/A	30 th of July 2020 – 30 th of November 2021	119,704 USD
COVID-19 ERW	Women of Uganda Network	Women's rights / Women-led	Local	1. Enabling Environment for WPS (institutional funding)	Kampala district	N/A	30 th of July 2020 – 31 st of May 2021	29,360 USD

2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

	CURRENT REPORTING YEAR			CUMULATIVE		
	Direct Beneficiaries for Year	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported
Girls (0-17)	17			17		
Women (18+)	4,524			4,718		
Boys (0-17)	0			0		
Men (18+)	1,506			1,578		
Total	6,047	1,253,139	218	6,313	1,262,982	275

Select all that apply

Refugees/IDPs
 People/Women living with disabilities
 Survivors of SGBV
 Child/Single Mothers
 Widows
 Youth/Adolescents
 Others, please specify: *Women Leaders (LC1, District and Subcounty leaders)*

3. Context/New Developments

In January 2021, Uganda carried out general elections amidst a pandemic. The period preceding the elections was characterized by violence as was seen during party primaries and campaign season. Various human rights groups have accused the security forces of using excessive force to break up opposition rallies. Although the government indicated that the strong measures were necessary to ensure people comply with not gathering in large crowds, there are rising concern over the alleged arrests and detention across the country. This has negatively impacted project implementation as such acts instil fear in the population, raises security concerns, and constrains free movement and speech. Due to covid19 containment measures, movements across district boundaries and curfews were instituted further restricting free movement and convening including for women and girls.

COVID-19 continued to impact vulnerable populations, especially women and girls, negatively. Women and girls often rely on daily wages and operate small businesses the restrictions on movement, prolonged lock down and curfews affected their enterprises to the extent of total closure. Numerous households reported loss of income, that put them under economic distress, conflict, and domestic violence. The long period of closure of schools, has had a negative effect on many girls. There has been an increase in childhood marriage, teenage pregnancies, and sexual gender-based violence amongst other devastating effects of the pandemic. According to the Annual Police Crime Report 2020, 14,230 girls were defiled in Uganda which is an increase of 3.8% from 2019. The implementation of peace and security initiatives in Uganda continues to be fragile as the country is still experiencing COVID-19 related restrictions and the vaccination status is still quite low (18.85% partly vaccinated, 4.28% fully vaccinated as at 31st of January).

Uganda has continued to face challenges with obligations to implement and submit status reports to the treaty monitoring bodies on human rights. Accordingly, Covid19 pandemic has presented additional challenges and exacerbated the human rights situation in the country. The space for civil society, hence also for women's rights organizations has been shrinking, for example, the accounts of one WPHF-Spotlight Initiative Grantee were frozen for several months which hampered project implementation <https://www.independent.co.ug/eu-us-envoys-urge-govt-to-unfreeze-cso-bank-accounts/>. Overall, Ugandan authorities halted the operations of 54 non-governmental organisations on allegations of non-compliance. The NGO's affected range from human rights organisations, to religious, environmental, and electoral advocacy organisations. Worry over the shrinking civic space continues to be a concern among non-government actors including grassroots organisation mobilising and networking to promote voice and participation of women and girls.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

WPHF Impact Area 2: Women's meaningful participation in decision-making processes and responses related to conflict prevention at national and local level has improved

During this period under review, the 12 grantees under Outcome 2 (WPHF) have successfully secured commitment and support from the district local governments where they operate, conducting baseline surveys, holding inception meetings with various project stakeholders, and building capacity of project staff to ensure effective program delivery. In 2021 the grantees have enhanced capacity of 1253 women and 274 men on conflict mediation, early warning signs, conflict prevention as well as women's rights, women's right to land and GBV and the referral pathway. This resulted in 4031 cases of GBV, land conflicts or communal conflicts being reported, referred and/or mediated. Further the grantee WORUDET has empowered 32 women refugees to apply for the Refugee Welfare Council (RWC) elections and be elected.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Baitambogwe Community Healthcare Initiative (BACHI)

Outcome 1: Increased participation of subcounty leadership in conflict prevention processes and response with a positive attitude towards women's participation.

Through the engagement of the grantee, there is enhanced knowledge of 25 District and Subcounty leaders (22F,03M) on prevention and response to conflicts in Buwunga and Bukakata Sub-County in Masaka districts through the 4 trainings conducted by BACHI at the subcounty level. As a result, 2 community development officers participated in advocacy meetings on positive attitudes towards women's participation and conflict prevention reaching a total of 1,036 individuals (378 male and 658 female). 60 local council representatives gained knowledge and skills in prevention and response to early warning signs of conflicts at community level. They have managed to strengthen the relevancy of this structure at village level as women concerns are being addressed at village level. There has been increased management of conflict cases and referral to police and CDO's office. They have also been able to document some of the work done and report to the local council one of the villages.

Outcome 2: Increased participation of local council one women representatives in recognizing and addressing threats and conflicts in communities.

8 quarterly sub county level meetings were conducted with 60 local council one women representatives to strengthen the village level structure to identify and respond to threats and conflicts in the communities. The 60 local council one women acquired skills in conflict assessment and mediation through these meetings. Their involvement in management and mediation of conflict cases and referral to police and CDO's office has improved. They have also been able to document some of the work done and report to the local council one at the village level through the quarterly reports submitted to the sub county and district officials.

Outcome 3: Increased reporting on family, land and displacement threats and conflicts at district, sub county and village levels.

The trained 60 women representatives and leaders have improved their reporting on family, land and displacement threats and conflicts, which will lead to increased reporting throughout the project period and beyond.

Gulu Women Economic Development and Globalization (GWED-G):

Outcome 1: To promote favourable attitudes of local, regional, national governments, NGOs/CSOs, and communities at large towards women's participation in conflict prevention.

Achievements will be reported in the AR 2022.

Outcome 2: To support capacity building of local women's organizations to establish networks, early-warning systems and mechanisms that provide opportunities for dialogue and peaceful engagement on conflict issues.

Achievements will be reported in the AR 2022.

Outcome 3: To promote linkages and exchanges between national and international reporting and response systems for women's involvement in developing conflict prevention mechanisms.

In 2021 90 women community mediators have intervened in 125 community conflicts issues across the project areas. These were 34 land cases, 36 domestic /intimate partners violence (arising from polygamy, infidelity/ polygamy, property disputes), 39 GBV, 3 child marriage, 2 attempted suicide, 1 witchcraft, 2 business related, 8 child neglect. Out of these 32 cases were referred to police and 2 were referred to cultural leaders. The women peace mediators continue to increase their visibility and community's knowledge on conflict prevention through community dialogues, voluntary services, and networking with other community human rights informal structures such as role model men, household mentors, SASA! Activists, Police, women council, and community leaders from rwodi kweri/okoro cultural institution. In Pogo, Amuru District, the women peace mediators collaborated with child protection committee to provide group therapies to children between 12-17 yrs on early pregnancy and positive friendship.

Kolir Women Development Organization (KOWDO):

Outcome 1: Project partners and other local women's organizations have the capacity to identify and respond to threats and early warning signs

200 Peace Monitors (65male/135 female) effectively engaged their communities in identifying, managing, and reporting cases of violence. Overall, 116 cases were reported and of which 98 was mediated and 18 cases referred. 235 project partners composed of community and religious leaders as well as officials are identifying conflicts and the early warning signs and report them to the respective authorities using the reporting template that they developed to track resolved and pending cases leading to prevention and resolution of conflicts. Through increased trust of the target districts authorities of Tororo, Mbale and Budada, KOWDO has an enhanced advocacy platform for women's participation in conflict prevention across all the districts of Tororo, Mbale and Budada. Through radio shows organized and implemented by the grantee the target population has increased knowledge on conflict prevention, legal and justice institutions where conflicts can be addressed rather than resort to violence, remedies of GBV and community violence in general as well as the right of women to own land and be included in resource management.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Meeting Point Hoima (MPH)

Outcome 1: Strengthened organizational capacity and improved governance of local women groups, networks and implementing partners to support provision of layered conflict prevention services in the targeted districts

During the reporting period there was increased knowledge of 12 trained women groups (360 members - 14 male, 346 female) on conflict identification, analysis and prevention in a 3 day training in conflict analysis and prevention using the developed Conflict Analysis and Prevention Curriculum and use of standardized reporting tools like the police form 3 and the standardized referral tool. These have successfully applied their knowledge gained in conflict prevention, management and reporting through the project and led the reporting of overall 3156 conflict cases in 2021, including 326 assault, 305 child abuse, 17 defilement, 1221 domestic violence, 471 economic violence, 524 land conflict, 81 political conflicts, 4 rape, 207 tribal conflicts.

Outcome 2: Enhanced functional networks on early warning systems among actors of conflict prevention that will increase identification of conflicts, response and reporting

307 organizations were mapped out in four districts of Hoima (67), Kyenjojo (70), Kasese (42) and Kabarole (128) and data validation completed through the office of the district community development officer to support referral and linkage of conflict cases beyond the capacity of the peace ambassadors .

MPH further improved its case management by developing a regional directory and four district based directories which are being used to contact service providers to support conflict survivors by women groups. The service directories have been designed to offer the user/viewer with the contacts and services offered by a specific organization hence increasing identification of conflicts, response and reporting. As a result of the mapping of these actors, there was enhanced awareness on conflict analysis and prevention among target communities through developing and disseminating of different types of information, education and communication materials, community sensitizations and radio talk shows, which shall lead to enhanced functionality of networks on early warning systems.

Outcome 3: Strengthened coordination at various administrative levels through conflict prevention working groups, ensuring gender sensitive participation and provide technical assistance as well as performance monitoring for sustained conflict prevention

During the reporting period overall, 3,156 conflict cases (326 assault, 305 child abuse, 17 defilement, 1221 domestic violence, 471 economic violence, 524 land conflict, 81 political conflicts, 4 rape, 207 tribal conflict) have been recorded through the developed dashboard, which is being used to store all forms of conflict identified and reported by women groups and it has been designed in a way that it offers the user/viewer with the breakdown of the conflict cases identified, mediated, reported. 871 referrals were made for further management. 748 of these referrals were to the local council one leadership which has strengthened the working relations of the women groups and the political leadership.

Mid-western Region Anti-corruption Coalition (MIRAC):

Outcome 1: Land conflicts prevented in Hoima District

Enhanced knowledge of 23 (19 females and 04 males) monitors in conflict prevention mechanisms such as mediation, referring cases etc. and have received 33 land related issues from project areas, mediated and resolved 15 disputes while also referring 18 cases to responsible stakeholders including Police. 235 (131Males , 104 females) area land committees and women groups members have enhanced knowledge on land rights and land titles, which enables them to prevent land related conflicts through early mediation. 7 Subcounties in Hoima have enhanced knowledge on land rights, which has reduced land related conflicts in their families and communities as well.

Mothers of Hope (MOPE):

Outcome 1: Increased participation by women in conflict prevention and peace building processes

Achievements will be reported in the AR 2022.

Outcome 2: Increased capacity of MOPE and partners to undertake land conflict and peace education

Achievements will be reported in the AR 2022.

National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)

Outcome 1: Reduced incidences of conflict relating to land and domestic violence relating to women

Achievements will be reported in the annual report 2022.

Outcome 2: 100 cases involving women in land conflict and domestic violence are registered, pursued through litigation, mediation and dialogue to ensure peace and justice prevails

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

32 cases have been identified and either resolved or referred through local peace committees established by the grantee. Out of the cases 17 have been referred whereas 15 were resolved at the Peace Committees. NAPE will continue implementation in 2022 to register additional cases.

Paradigm for Social Justice and Development (PSD)

Outcome 1: Strengthened women-led early warning systems for conflict prevention

Six Women Peace Groups with 30 members and 30 Peace Coordinators (all women) have acquired skills and knowledge to identify early warning signs and resolve conflicts as well as to advocate for the participation and leadership of women in effective early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms. The 60 Peace experts contribute to producing knowledge products on conflicts in the project, early warning signs and have referred 256 conflicts during the reporting period. The 60 also led a community mobilisation and awareness drive to disseminate information on the meaningful participation of women in early warning and conflict prevention among their communities. There is increased engagement of women with various stakeholders and conflicting parties in conflict resolution and early warning systems and response as reported by the 60 women. The Peace Coordinators and Women Peace Groups have been able to identify 256 conflicts, mediate 107 of them and the rest have been referred to the police or other relevant authorities.

Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice (RFPJ):

Outcome 1: Improved attitudes of post-election conflicting parties and other parties embroiled in GBV, ethnic and natural resource conflicts and communities towards women's participation and positive role in conflict prevention

During the reporting period there has been increased public awareness on the positive role of women in peace building processes through 45 interactive and informative radio talk shows, 8 women-led community dialogues and 6 women coordination meetings among others.

Outcome 2: Increased women's capacity to contribute to early warning and conflict prevention

The enhanced capacity of the 40 community reporters from the women's groups led to the mediation of 5 conflicts through women led dialogue meetings conducted in the 4 districts using a multi-stakeholder approach involving local leaders, security and local government structures. Mediation resolutions were then shared with government structures such as RDCs and Probation Officers for further follow up and support.

Outcome 3: Strengthened women's conflict prevention mechanisms and connections to national reporting and response systems

Achievements will be reported on in the annual report 2022.

SHED:

Outcome 1: Enhanced conflict prevention and peaceful co-existence among the citizenry in the districts of Kayunga, Kampala, Wakiso and Masaka, through improved women participation in decision-making processes and responses related to land dispute management by December 2022

Capacity of 8 women's land rights monitors in monitoring land administration and dispute resolution increased. The 8 women's land rights monitors have gained knowledge and skills in land matters while services have been brought closer to the community members. To that extent, a total of 70 legal issues have been handled by women's land rights monitors (26 cases from Kayunga, 13 cases in Masaka, 15 in Kampala and 16 in Wakiso leading to peaceful coexistence. Overall, 44 cases have been mediated and resolved by the women's land rights monitors in the four districts of operation while 19 cases were referred for further assistance to the respective authorities during the reporting period. Women's land rights monitors are also addressing issues beyond land administration and dispute resolution including Domestic Violence, family neglect, child abuse to say the least.

Uganda Society for Disabled Children (USDC):

Outcome 1: Women affected by disability in Yumbe, Arua, Kampala, Wakiso and Masaka districts inform decision-making processes and responses to conflict prevention in Uganda.

24 new groups with a total membership of 578 women affected by disability have been formed. These women are now being recognised in their communities because they are part of the advocates for inclusion and reasonable accommodation for all in society. Following the trainings on early warning, response and conflict management, 185 women have reported to have acquired knowledge in conflict mediation, 165 of whom have mediated conflicts over the 1st year of the project. 223 conflicts have been identified and 150 of these have been successfully mediated across the 5 project districts. Women affected by disabilities have demonstrated increased knowledge in identifying conflicts and in turn mediating them. A total of 215 cases were reported (7 in Kampala, 110 in Arua, 98 in Yumbe) by women during the quarter. Through mediation and dialogue with local stakeholders like LC1 village chairpersons and women councillors, 150 of reported cases were resolved. This has only left families of women affected by disabilities happier, but the district leadership has increased their support towards WAD as well. In Kampala, Nakawa division women councillor for disability with support from community resource person have been able to identify over 20 women affected by disability to be supported with the National Grant for People with disability. So far 1 group of these have already received a grant of Uganda Shillings Five million to benefiting 5 five members.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

The project has also embraced peace and gender by actively involving men. At least 12 have been incorporated in the group leadership across the project districts. These men are supporting identification of conflict cases and are part of mediating those especially involved with SGBV (35 SGBV cases have been reported across the 5 districts and 19 have been resolved)

Women and Rural Development Network (WORUDET)

Outcome 1: Strengthened women's voice, leadership and representation in programming, governance and public decision-making.

During the reporting period the Grantee empowered 32 women refugees running for the Refugee Welfare Council elections to campaign and succeed in the different positions they were aspiring for. 44% (32 out of 72) women were successfully elected.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of WORUDET and selected refugee leaders to identify & respond to threats through networks, early-warning systems & mechanisms that offer opportunities for dialogue & peaceful engagement

Achievements will be reported in the AR 2022

Outcome 3: Women's conflict prevention mechanisms linked with district and national reporting and response systems.

Achievements will be reported in the AR 2022

WPHF Impact Area 1: Enabling environment for the implementation of WPS commitments (institutional funding)

The three grantees have successfully sustained and enhanced their operations. They sustained themselves during the project periods from July 2020 to May, September, October and December 2021 respectively (overall 55 months). The funding has led to increased sustainability of the organizations, who are now able to apply for funding opportunities. Amani Initiative successfully submitted proposals for several funding opportunities and KUYODA established a social enterprise allowing them to continue their presence on the ground. Both organizations have applied the risk management and communication skills to develop risk mitigation plans and communication strategy for better identification, management, and mitigation of risks. WOUUNET's enhanced the ICT capacity of its 25 grassroots women's organizations network members and stayed active throughout the pandemic through enhanced online conferencing facilities to ensuring business and service continuity among network members.

Amani Initiative (Amani):

Outcome 1: Institutional capacity of Amani initiative strengthened to enhance sustainability and effective response to women's protection against sexual GBV and rights violations.

During the reporting period Amani Initiative strengthened its institutional capacity of its 21 staff and board members (11 women and 10 men) ensuring effective delivery of services to vulnerable women and girls in the organization's areas of operation in the West Nile region during the COVID-19 pandemic. Amani successfully installed a digital system that facilitated remote activity implementation especially staff trainings and enhanced quick sharing of information and updates among Staff, Volunteers, Board members, Beneficiaries and Partners to raise awareness about gender equality. This contributed to 30% increase in the productivity of community change agents, 25% increase in the productivity of staff. Digitization of operations was strengthened through the development and functionalization of the Staff Management Information and Village Saving, and Loan Association (VSLA) application System based on stakeholders' needs enhancing the effective response to women's protection against SGBV. The enhanced institutional capacity has enabled Amani to receive funding from different donors such as Infectious Diseases Institute, Edify and Movement for Community Led Development contributing to a 44% increase in resources available for the organization to continue implementation. The cost of transportation for field work reduced by 50%, time for completion of an internal process reduced from average 4 days to 2 days as a result of the enhanced institutional capacity and more efficient processes,

Kyaka United Youth Deaf Association (KUYODA):

Outcome 1: KUYODA organization continued to provide humanitarian assistance to deaf women and girls during and after COVID-19 crisis in Kyegegwa district of UGANDA.

Through the project, KUYODA was empowered to maintain 25 staff and volunteers (17 women and 8 men), to continue their presence on the ground for 8 months which allowed KUYODA to provide humanitarian assistance to women with disabilities. Further the 25 staff and volunteers (X women) have enhanced skills on fundraising, financial management, project planning and elaborating KUYODA policies and procedures. The grantee increased awareness about COVID-19 prevention, vaccines and COVID SOP in the district of Kyegegwa and supported 10 vulnerable deaf women with food items and soap for hand washing. During the reporting period the grantee successfully established a social enterprise that sells food items ensuring sustainability of the organizational activities and distributing food items to the needy deaf women during the COVID-19 crisis. KUYODA developed a risk management strategy and a four-year strategic plan enhancing capacity of staff. The plan would also guide them into making important decisions regarding programs, fundraising priorities, and annual work plans. KUYODA enhanced its capacity to implement during COVID-19 pandemic and crisis situations through the development of a humanitarian strategy and peace and security advocacy plan.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET):

Outcome 1: Increased knowledge, awareness and resilience to COVID-19

The institutional support provided a platform for women rights organizations supported by WOUGNET to continue working to end violence and empower women and girls by effectively adapting to working remotely at a reduced cost. As a result of acquiring effective digital technologies accompanied with capacity building trainings, the 25³ women rights organizations supported by WOUGNET have continued to exist and operate productively while maintaining the same number of staff with reduced cost of operations. Similarly, the supported women rights organizations have also strengthened their capacity to mitigate the risk associated with COVID-19 on both the organizations and the women they support through adhering to SOPs by remotely working online from home and sensitizing the public about the COVID-19 pandemic using the information either accessed from WOUGNET or information accessed using the computers or mobile phones or the internet provided by WOUGNET. Through access to effective digital technologies, 22 women rights organizations have been able to intensify their activities and participate in community peace building and women's empowerment at the grassroots level in Uganda. The organisation sustained itself for 6 months and enhanced its sustainability through the development of the risk management plan.

WPHF Impact Area 3: Humanitarian Response

Impact: There has been reduced stigma on COVID-19 and an increased representation of women in the district COVID-19 task force as a result of the project intervention: two women were selected. The 250 beneficiaries have had increased access to and understanding of COVID-19 preventive measures and reduced risk. This has enhanced the capacity of the grantee and grassroots women to respond and adapt to the COVID-19 crisis. According to the endline survey report conducted by the grantee there was a 8% reduction in the number of SGBV cases among the target population and 22% of the target population stated having increased monthly income and thus better access to their basic needs. More cases of GBV are reported and resolved as a result of dissemination of GBV knowledge and referral pathways as well as through engaging men.

National Association for Women's Action in Development (NAWAD):

Outcome 1: The ability of grassroots women to participate in decision making processes to addressing COVID-19 outbreak is strengthened

There has been increased participation of 1026 women on COVID-19 related decision making and district task force. Due to the engagement and sensitization by the grantee the COVID-19 task force which was previously comprised of 11 men, now has 3 women representatives and they focus more on promoting gender inclusiveness. The subcounty level was also only comprised of 11 men, until through the grantees intervention 15 women were taken up as village health responders on the subcounty committee. This results in an overall increase of 80% of women participating in key leadership positions in the COVID-19 response. Awareness on the COVID-19 was increased through the distribution of IEC materials. Further, grassroots women's involvement in actively engaging in the activities of the COVID-19 task force and Village Health Teams after a training conducted by NAWAD. During the project there was an increase on COVID-19 related knowledge and uptake of preventive measures such as hand washing and the use of PPE materials.

Outcome 2: Grassroot based women groups are mobilized and supported to ensure Public Health Education messages on risks and prevention of COVID-19 reaching all women

Target communities have increased capacity to mitigate the risks related to the pandemic as well as increased means of prevention. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE's) were distributed to 546 grassroots women and to marketplaces and churches enabling the women to better continue their daily lives while protecting themselves and their communities. Messages on the risks and prevention of COVID-19 were disseminated in the target communities through posters, leaflets and radio and spot messages which increased the distribution of knowledge. After the target communities were both sensitized and provided with the means to reduce the risks of COVID-19, they have continued to practice protective measures such as hand washing.

Outcome 3: The capacity of women to prevent and respond to GBV while involving men enhanced

There has been an increased capacity of 555 grassroots women to respond to gender-based violence because of trainings organised by NAWAD. Further, the trained women committed to spread the information and sensitize their communities. As a key part of the project,

3 1. Nakaseke Women Development Association, 2. Kigezi Women in Development, 3. The Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women, 4. Ntulume Village Women's Development Association, 5. Karma Rural Women's Development Organisation, 6. Uganda Muslim Women Vision, 7. Warm Hearts Foundation, 8. Uganda Media Women's Association, 9. National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda, 10. Uganda Muslim Women Association for Daawa & Development, 11. Reach Out Wives of Soldiers Association, 12. Katosi Women Development Trust, 13. St. Bruno Doll Making Group, 14. Hope Case Foundation, 15. Gabula Atudde Women's Group, 16. GEEWA-Uganda, 17. DIWODE, 18. Slum Aid Project, 19. Tusubira Women's Group, 20. UWEAL, 21. Ibanda Women Guild, 22. Kabale Women Guidance and Councelling, 23. Grassroots Women Association for Development, 24. Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Association, 25. Disabled Women in Development

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

NAWAD engaged Male Change Agents to sensitize their communities and act as role models. The trained 46 Male Change Agents continue to combat GBV in their respective communities. Furthermore, awareness on the GBV referral pathways have increased through dissemination of information through community sensitization, radio talk shows and dissemination of posters. From the baseline, there was a decrease of 8% in GBV cases within the target community.

Outcome 4: Improved and restoration of the income status of women (25+ years) and girls (15-25 years) who were affected by the COVID-19 lockdown

NAWAD trained 80 grassroots women group representatives on Income Generating Activities thus increasing their potential to run income generating activities and enterprises. As a result, 12 women groups have started their own business. Furthermore, the trained women pledged to also train other women in their communities. 22% of the grassroots women participating in the project had an increase of monthly income and the average monthly income increased from 100,000-200,000UGX(28-55 USD) to 200,000-300,000(55-83 USD). The number of women involved in business increased from 71% at the baseline to 83%. Overall, 460 grassroots women were trained through the 80-women group representative.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

Baitambogwe Community Healthcare Initiative:

Output 1.1: 8 quarterly engagement meeting conducted with 200 (120 males and 80 females) district, and sub-county, technical and political, cultural, and religious leaders on prevention and response to family, land and displacement conflicts.

Increased accountability of key stakeholders to the sub-county leadership through 8 quarterly engagement meeting conducted with 200 (120 males and 80 females) district, and sub-county, technical and political, cultural, and religious leaders on prevention and response to family, land and displacement conflicts. The community development officers, the health workers and the police have improved their commitment to service to the conflict survivors and community sensitization Through their continuous participation and support towards the advocacy meetings that were organised at the subcounty level.

Output 1.2: 20 women leaders at both the sub county and district levels selected and trained in advocacy for prevention and response to family, land and displacement conflicts.

The 20 women leaders gained knowledge and skills in advocacy for prevention and response to family, land and displacement conflicts. During the reporting period the trained women leaders managed to start organizing, mobilising and advocating for peace in family as an avenue to prevent and reduce conflicts that are rampant in communities.

Output 1.3: 120 advocacy meetings with sub county, district, cultural and religious leadership on prevention of family, land and displacement conflicts.

Thirty-six advocacy meetings have been conducted and resolutions made by the participants. One resolution for examples is the further dissemination of information on conflicts to those who have not attended such meetings but even those identified to be in need of such information.

Output 2.1: 7 quarterly sub county level meetings conducted with local council one women representatives to strengthening this village structure to identify and respond to threats and conflicts.

58 local council-1 women representatives have participated in the 4 quarterly sub county level meetings and shared their achievements and challenges. This peer-to-peer learning has increased commitment of the women leaders to support others. The women apply their new skills and represent their community in the meetings with the sub county CDO of the contribution of the women representatives at village level to the people they represent.

Output 2.2: 60 local council one women representatives identified and trained in early-warning signs, prevention and response to family, land, and displacement conflicts.

60 local council 1 women representatives (35 from Bukakata and 25 from Buwunga Sub-counties) were trained from 14th to 16th and 21st to 23rd April 2021 respectively in early warning-signs, prevention and response to family, land and displacement conflicts and are applying their new knowledge in their role as local council 1 women representatives.

Output 2.3: 60 trained local council one women representatives facilitated to conduct village level dialogues with community members on prevention and reporting of family, land and displacement threats and conflicts.

The facilitated local council- one women representatives conducted family to family and group sensitization for increased awareness on prevention and management of family conflicts. Communities are increasingly approaching local council one representative to solve such conflicts.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

Output 3.1: 10 project staff trained in management of conflict prevention and reporting.

Through a training 10 BACHI staff (all women) gained knowledge and skills in conflict management and are applying their new knowledge during the implementation of the project including coordination, supervision and reporting on the different project activities.

Output 3.2: 8 quarterly supervisions to 60 trained local council one women representatives to effectively respond and report on family, land, and displacement conflicts conducted.

26 supervision visits were conducted to 67 local council one women representatives by BACHI staff to provide technical support and mentorship. The grantee noted improved documentation, increased sensitizations and mediation skills leading to successful documentation of the change on the ground.

Output 3.3: 20 monthly and quarterly reporting on family, land and displacement conflicts in the project area to sub county, district responsible offices, and WPHF as required by the project conducted.

2 reports on conflict prevention have been successfully presented to the Community Development Officers (CDO) of the two sub-counties on conflict prevention activities in their area. The reports are forwarded to the sub-county council and District. This report enhances the knowledge of the CDO included the quarterly achievements, challenges, way forward and the stakeholders that have contributed to the success of the project.

Gulu Women Economic Development Organisation

Output Statement 1: To foster a supportive and enabling environment for women's meaningful participation in conflict prevention

During the reporting period, the grantee has enhanced the capacity of 90 women community mediators to participate in conflict prevention through community dialogues, mediation, and participation in community peace committees' activities. Fostered a supporting environment through engaging women community mediators in 3 voluntary community services together with local leaders, male role models and other human rights activists during 2021 such as garbage collection in Padibe town council, planting of assorted shade and fruits trees in Lokung sub county and construction of energy saving stoves in Angaya health center in Unyama Sub County (women peace circle activities). The grantee successfully established 3 district women peace committees, where in 6 engagements with district focal points and other local leaders such as role model men and women community members community conflicts are discussed, and acceptance of women's participation accepted. In 3 meetings of the women peace committees with the communities, local government personnel committed to make follow up on areas of concerns of the women and the community. Through 1 bi-Annual Acholi Women's Peace Committee Meeting, bringing the 3 District Women Peace Committees together, 45 (Female 37, Male 8) District Women's Peace Committee members and local women leaders exchanged overall conflicts and meaningful participation in conflict prevention in the Acholi region and coordinated for further joint action.

Output Statement 2: To increase women's active participation in the prevention of women's human rights violations, including SGBV and land conflicts.

Through 6 community dialogues, 933 (Male 441, Female 492) have increased knowledge on dangers of teenage pregnancy and substance abuse through community dialogues in Lamwo, Gulu and Amuru districts. 6 peace hour radio talk shows on Rupiny FM and Mighty Fire FM reached the Gulu, Amuru and Lamwo community discussing women's active participation in the prevention of conflicts.

Output Statement 3: To increase local women's organizations capacity in early-warning systems and mechanisms on conflict prevention. Activities not planned in 2021.

Output Statement 4: Increase local women's organizations and Women's Peace Committees' participation in district-level planning and implementation of early warning mechanisms on conflict prevention.

Gender sensitive Ealy warning system and response policy was developed and identified service gaps in conflict prevention as well as provide basis for advocacy. 90 women peace mediators, 5 women peace committees, District Local Government and sub county authorities CDO, Local councils-elected, women council were engaged in the process of developing this system through consultations and meetings. The exercise engaged the community women peace mediators in identifying community early conflict early warning and response mechanism, challenges and gaps and recommended action points. The gender sensitive early warning system and response will be disseminated to the designated government departments in the districts of Amuru, Lamwo and Gulu.

Output Statement 5: Increase national and international visibility of Acholi Region local women's organizations participating in conflict prevention work.

The grantee increased visibility through the posting of 10 messages and activity photos to GWED-G twitter account promoting project activities while taggin @wphfund. Further achievements will be reported on in the Annual Report for 2022.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

Kolir Women Development Organization (KOWDO):

- *Output Statement 1:* 200 women equipped with information and knowledge on human rights, leadership, and conflict and Peace building

200 Peace Monitors from 50 women peace groups, 65male/135 female were successfully trained on the SASA Methodology and equipped with new skills on peace building and conflict prevention strategies. The Peace Monitors trained accepted to work as volunteers to prevent, resolve and Monitor conflicts in their communities. Further, 235 cultural and religious leaders and LCIs, acquired new knowledge and skills on SASA methodology (Start Awareness, Support Action) through trainings done from 13th Sept 2021 to 2nd Oct 2021. They accepted to be part of the monitoring, complaint, client referral network and reporting on conflict prevention in their respective villages.

- *Output Statement 2:* Cases identified and engaged by Women Peace Actors in the community.
116 cases of violence reported by the Peace Monitors after their capacity was built. Together with the trained LCIs and religious and clan leaders 98 cases were mediated and 18 further referred. The Peace Monitors engaged 19 Community Development Officers (CDOs), 18 Local Council (LC) III, 18 LCIII Court C/Ps, 19 Police Officers in charge of family and children affairs at the sub county level.
- *Output Statement 3:* Stronger collaboration among women's organizations and social justice groups in the region
On 9 November and 17 December 2021 radio talk shows were held at Rock Mambo FM in Tororo and Elgon FM in Mbale as well as on the two talk shows in the framework of the 16 days of activism (25 November and 10 December) , with KOWDO staff, duty bearers and women leaders educating the public of the project's goal, objects and activities and expected outcomes as well as GBV, conflict prevention and land rights. Women are now recognized as active and important stakeholders in peace building processes by all the actors in Bukedi and Bugisu sub regions.

Meeting Point Hoima

- *Output Statement 1.1:* Twelve women groups and women led CSOs trained in conflict analysis, prevention and reporting within their communities

Increased knowledge of 360 members (14 male, 346 female) of 12 women-led groups through a training on conflict analysis and prevention using the Conflict Analysis and Prevention Curriculum developed by a consultant for the project and use of standardized reporting tools e.g., police form 3 and the standardized referral tool. Successfully identified 60 peace ambassadors in the 4 districts of operation together with the women's groups. These influenced women peace and security concerns which they identified, presented, and were responded to by relevant stake holders. Some of these included: cases of violence against women and girls including teenage pregnancy, and impacts of COVID-19 on women and girls among others.

- *Output Statement 1.2:* IEC resource materials developed and distributed
Improved awareness on conflict analysis and prevention among target communities through developing and disseminating of different types of IEC such as the conflict prevention tool kit (400 copies) to support the peace ambassadors, 200 IEC materials have been developed with key messages on conflict. Of these, 100 T-Shirts, 50 mediation handbooks and 50 Gender brochures were developed, printed and distributed by the trained women groups.

- *Output Statement 2.1:* Networks established to improve referral and linkages of conflict related cases/survivors for further management

The grantee MPH developed a regional directory covering the districts of Hoima, Kyenjojo, Kabarole and Kasese and also developed four district specific directories for the aforementioned districts. The tool improves the management of cases as it allows the viewers to access all contacts and services offered by a specific organization hence making referrals, linkages and follow up of conflict cases easier. Successfully mapped and entered a partnership with 307 organizations in the four districts of Hoima (67), Kyenjojo (70), Kasese (42) and Kabarole (128) and completed data validation through the office of the district community to increase women role in addressing conflicts in their communities. The exercise identified organizations that are currently implementing in the areas of operation and their scope of work regarding conflicts and referrals to enhance the referral system. A total of 1000 directories were printed and distribution among all the conflict prevention stakeholders. Distribution of the tool is underway across all the 4 districts.

- *Output Statement 2.2:* Community sensitization and advocacy sessions conducted by the women groups in their respective communities on issues of conflict prevention, mitigation, response, and response

Increased knowledge in identification of conflicts, response and reporting among communities through the 84 community Barraza's of which 84 community Barraza's 12 women's groups conducted the barazas and each group conducted 7 community barazas) reaching approximately 1700 community members in 12 Sub Counties.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- *Output 2.3: Peace clubs (conflict prevention clubs) created and oriented in schools targeting boys and girls to promote peace building, conflict awareness and prevention in schools.*

No activities planned in 2021.

- *Output Statement 3.1: Engagements with key district stakeholders conducted to harmonize monitoring, reporting and coordination of conflict prevention activities*

In the reporting period the grantee improved its coordination, conflict monitoring and its working relations with likeminded actors in conflict identification and prevention through 12 district leadership and other stakeholder engagements including joint quarterly support supervisions with key district leaders and relevant stakeholders.

- *Output 3.2: Exchange learning visits facilitated between actors and promising innovations and best practices identified documented and scaled in other areas*

Activities were not planned for 2021.

- *Output Statement 3.3 Functional Conflict repository with relevant forms of information pertaining conflict prevention, mitigation and response from targeted districts to enhance timely reporting of cases*

MPH improved its case reporting and management systems by developing a conflict repository (dashboard) which is being used to store all forms of conflict identified and reported by the 12 women groups. It allows more effective referrals as it provides the viewer with contacts and breakdown of the conflict cases identified, mediated, reported to police and the progress of such cases as to whether they have been concluded or pending. This can be viewed at https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/92bcd9ad-719a-4aa8-82c7-de18337a751f/page/p_ic0ukj3inc

Mid-western Region Anti-corruption Coalition

Output Statement 1: A baseline survey to assess the level of land related conflicts conducted.

Identified 05 hotspot areas in Buseruka, Kigoroby, Kyabigambire, Buraru and Buhanika sub-counties through 01 baseline survey. The report was shared to 44 participants at project launch who endorsed the project and committed to offer total support to achieve the project intended results.

Output Statement 2: Access to information on women participation in land conflict resolution is provided.

Increased knowledge of 344 women and 31 men on land laws and policies which gives them power to own, access, use and manage property especially land. This was through the 07 information sessions conducted to 35 women groups and simplified land laws books designed, printed and distributed. The 344 Women are transferring the same knowledge to other women in their communities and using it to mediate and participate in conflict prevention and resolution.

Output Statement 3: Community awareness on land rights and land conflict resolution mechanisms raised

Increased knowledge and information about women's land rights, laws and policies through 8 radio talk shows conducted in local languages and 5003 IEC materials disseminated in target areas. Communities have increased understanding that all children (boys and girls) are equal and are entitled to equal property share according to the land laws through the 7 community drama sensitisation meetings held. 34 land related cases were received and documented due to the increased vigilance amongst communities on reporting land related cases.

Output Statement 4: Knowledge/capacity of local leaders, community members and women groups in land related laws and conflict resolution increased/built

Cultural leaders, Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, Women group leaders, area land committees, sub-county leadership and local councils acquired knowledge on inheritance, marriage and divorce laws which they use to train and sensitise the communities they lead in order to break the socio-cultural beliefs and norms. 23 (19 females and 04 males) monitors were trained in a training to identify, document and report land related conflicts at sub-county, and 235 participants (132 males and 103 females) who included area land committee members, CDOs, SAS, opinion leaders, religious representatives, local council leaders, women councillors and women group leaders benefited from trainings of area land committees in Hoima West, Buseruka and Kapaapi, Buhanika, Kigoroby, Kyabigambire, Kitoba sub county.

Output 1.5: Project activities well managed and stakeholders fully involved.

Enhanced stakeholder and partnerships collaboration through engaging with 05 member organizations, 02 CSOs that promote women participation in conflict prevention, the justice law and order sector, Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and 10 local governments (District, City, and sub counties). This has increased sharing of knowledge, expertise and experience amongst partners.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

Mothers of Hope

- *Output Statement 1: increased women inclusion in conflict analysis and conflict sensitive planning and delivery in policies, laws and regulations*

During the reporting period, the grantee conducted 3 radio talk shows increasing awareness about domestic violence and GBV and women's inclusion in conflict analysis, land rights and Covid-19 prevention engaging the community development officer, Napak district and Poron sub county representatives (CDO, Parish chief & District Female Counsellor). The grantee held a land clinic where participants received knowledge on land rights and governance such as land tenure systems and lease hold system where 304 participants (131 female, 175 male) attended.

- *Output 1.2 increased capacity of women, men, clan and elected local leaders to reduce land conflict and promote peace*

IECs material were distributed to all stakeholders including masks and T-shirts, flyers and banners. Established and enhanced knowledge of 40 peace ambassadors in Poron subcounty, Kaeselem, Lokameta and Losagari villages (20 women, 15 Elders and 5 most influential men from all the villages) on how to mediate and resolve conflicts, land administration, governance and management, understanding violence and conflicts and peaceful mechanisms that can be applied to bring lasting peace in a family and at a community at large.

- *Output 1.3: Increased number of women, men and youth aware of their land rights, conflict resolution approaches, tolerance and social cohesion*

During the reporting period the grantee established 2 social networks (Poron Sub- County and Napak Distict level) 71 people (45 female, 26 male, among them 30 local leaders) committed to be part of the networks and were trained and got knowledge on social networks model and peace building. Social network members committed to work towards peace and stability in their region and pledged to use some of the community gatherings like VSLAs, SACCOs and churches to raise awareness on peaceful co-existence and peace as an avenue to find solutions to some of their challenging issues in their life. They successfully established a WhatsApp group where conflicts and peace building issues are shared.

- *Output 2.1: Increased number of duty bearers (district and sub county elected leaders and technocrats) and women involved in conflict sensitive education & monitoring at community level.*

In 2021 the grantee strengthened staff capacity and knowledge on land administration and management as well as dispute resolution and peace building and conflict prevention through a training for 16 staff of MOPE and her partners in Napak district.

National Association of Professional Environmentalists

- *Output Statement 1.1: Access to information on conflict cases increased*

There has been an increase in reporting of cases by the communities as well as in cases handled by the Local Peace Committees. The Local Peace Committee members (86 participants with 52 female and 34 men) have been trained by the grantee in conflict prevention and have been raising awareness within their communities. Overall, 225 people (113 female, 142 male) participated in focus group discussions during visits to Kigyayo and Rwamutonga Internally Displaced Peoples camps and Kyangwali refugee camp informing the baseline study. The baseline study findings were disseminated among various stakeholders such as district officials, community members, CSOs and UNCHR. Local Peace Committees have enhanced access to information on conflict cases through guidelines produced by the grantee for Local Peace Committees to assist them in preventing, mediating and referring conflicts.

- *Output Statement 1.2: Women Acquire entrepreneurial skills and are able to generate income from various activities to be economically independent and reduce over dependence on their spouses since this accelerates domestic violence*

During the reporting period the grantee has empowered 26 women economically through building their capacity on how to craft bags, sweaters and beaded materials to sell and generate income as well as providing them with skills in organic agriculture and on utilizing small pieces of land to sustain their families.

- *Output Statement 1.3: Community women are able to resolve some conflict on their own through skills attained from the mediation and negotiation meetings*

There has been an increase in the capacity of the target communities to resolve and refer conflicts. 86 people (52 female, 34 male) participated in training conducted by the grantee on mediation, negotiation and other conflict resolution mechanisms. Additionally, 59 people (43 female, 16 male) were trained on land conflict, SGBV, property rights and laws. The participants learned about referral mechanisms and how to assist victims or act if your rights are being violated.

Furthermore, there has been increased access to justice and conflict prevention and resolution services due to the three Peace Hubs established by the grantee in the target areas. Peace Hubs are places in the community where victims of gender-based violence and other conflicts can come to have their cases registered and resolved or referred. The volunteer staff (16 female, 19 male) of the Hubs were trained to handle cases, provide counselling and psychosocial support as well as on how to refer cases.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- *Output Statement 1.4: Voices of women and girls affected by large scale infrastructure developments and civil unrests are amplified at national, regional and international levels*

The voices of the women and girls have been raised through quarterly radio talk shows that have reached approximately 4 million listeners. During the talk shows topics such as child marriages, alcohol abuse, functioning of the Local Peace Committees and benefits of attaining new skills to become economically more independent have been discussed.

Paradigm for Social Justice and Development

- *Output 1: Favourable attitudes of parties to the conflict & communities towards women's participation in conflict prevention are promoted*

Increased engagement of women with various stakeholders and conflicting parties in conflict resolution and early warning systems and response can be seen. The grantee organised a training for 40 (12 male, 28 female) Local Council leaders and for 38 (18 male, 20 female) religious leaders and has held a stakeholder meeting with the relevant stakeholders to ensure their commitment to women's meaningful participation in early warning and conflict prevention. As a result of the training the Local Council leaders committed to work with the Women Peace Groups and Peace Coordinators and involve women in all decision-making processes in their power. The religious leaders similarly committed to work with the Women Peace Groups and Peace Coordinators, to sensitize their communities and discussed on how to develop local solutions when signs of conflict can be seen in the community.

- *Output 2: Communities outreached to understand early warning systems and the role of women in conflict prevention*

Increased awareness and understanding of 10,086 (3,509 male, 6,577 female) community members on GBV prevention, conflict management, resolution, peace building and prevention through arranging 584 community mobile awareness clinics and 802 community radio programs conducted where 1,191 (450 male, 741 female) called in during and after the show. The grantee has produced quarterly reports on conflict analysis of the project area, conflict identified and response. The reports have been disseminated among various stakeholders such as community leaders. Altogether 100 reports have been printed and disseminated.

- *Output 3: Information on conflict prevention and the role of women in preventing conflicts widely disseminated in the communities*

The 30 Peace Coordinators and 30 Women Peace Groups members from 6 womens groups have been empowered to disseminate information in their communities. The grantee has produced a Guidebook to be used by the Peace Coordinators and Women Peace Group members on different types of conflict, difference between conflict and violence, GBV prevention, conflict analysis and management. The Guidebook is used by the Peace Coordinators and Women Peace Group members as a reference material during outreaches and radio programs. 125 copies were printed, and 85 copies distributed to the PCs and WPG members as well as to local leaders. Training materials on civic education and mediation were also produced and printed and distributed to the 30 WPG members. Simplified notes on were also shared with the group members on WhatsApp. 150 posters with messages on how to resolve conflicts through mediation and dialogue were also produced and disseminated by the Peace Coordinators and Women Peace Group members in their communities.

- *Output 4: Women participate and lead in effective early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms*

To enable women's meaningful participation and leadership in effective early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms 30 Women Peace Group members and 30 Peace Coordinators were trained on early warning systems, conflict resolution, mediation, GBV prevention and civic participation. The women are leaders in their communities identified by various stakeholders. The PCs and WPGs are being followed up on regularly to enable them to raise any issues and concerns and to refresh their knowledge on various topic. Altogether 9 rounds of follow up visits have been conducted so far. Different data collection tools (mediation tool, conflict analysis and referral tool) were developed by the grantee to support the trained women in their work and enable their active participation in different conflict prevention and early warning mechanisms. The PCs and WPGs have been able to identify 256 conflicts, mediate 107 of them and the rest have been referred to the police or other relevant authorities.

- *Output 5: Increased visibility of the project and public engagement*

2 banners and 2 teardrops were produced to increase the visibility of the project and create awareness on the goals in the implementation area. 134 masks were produced and distributed to staff, 30 Peace Coordinators and 30 Women Peace Group members. 250 T-shirts with messages on the meaningful involvement of women in peace building processes were produced and distributed to the Peace Coordinators and Women Peace Group members). There has been an increase in the media coverage of the project interventions and topics in the implementation area.

Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice (RFPJ)

- *Output 1.1: Public awareness campaigns on positive role of women in post-electoral conflict prevention conducted*
- The grantee successfully raised public awareness through 45 radio talk shows on local radio stations in the target districts involving members of formal and informal women groups, and women leaders, cultural and religious institutions, security agencies, and district

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

officials. During these radio talk shows, topics discussed included women exclusion and discrimination; negative gender stereotypes and opportunities and ways to integrate and/or amplify women participation in peace building processes; a 30-minute documentary was broadcasted on UBC Television focusing on; “Teenage pregnancy in the Rwenzori region: Prevalence, and the fate of teenage mothers and their children”. The documentary gave space to victims of GBV in the Rwenzori region to share their first-hand experiences and amplify public awareness on the scale and nature of GBV and what needs to be done to address it and a variety of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials were produced and distributed popularising the positive role of women in conflict prevention, focusing on the need to involve women in peace building.

- *Output 2.1: Training for women leaders and organisations in conflict analysis and reporting*

Improved knowledge and skills of women leaders, community reporters and youths (11 male and 86 female) in identification of early warning signs of conflicts, mediation, counselling, referrals and linkages as well as conflict reporting through the 02 trainings in conflict analysis and reporting conducted.

- *Output 2.2: Inter-women group and organization initiatives to further conflict prevention undertaken*

During the reporting period the grantee mapped 121 formal and informal women groups and associations and identified 40 community reporters (28 females and 12 males) across the four districts to support the identification, reporting, mediation and referral of conflict cases to relevant authorities. Strengthened synergies between women groups, community reporters and government structures such as Community Development Officers, Probation Officers, District Community Development Officers and security through 31 coordination and exchange meetings conducted. The meetings lead to stakeholders by consensus forming a joint task force at Sub-County and district levels to address complex and pending conflicts in the communities and drew up action plans.

- *Output 3.1: National level dialogues involving regional women groups and associations and national level conflict prevention actors conducted*

Activities no planned for 2021.

- *Output 2.1: Training for women leaders and organisations in conflict analysis and reporting*

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SHED:

- *Output 1: Consultation among CSOs, leaders, police, ALCs and DLBs conducted*

Strengthened collaboration between SHED and stakeholders within the 4 target district through 4 district consultative meetings held, with overall 179 participants (67 women and 112 men) including Chief Administrative Officers, District Magistrate, District chairpersons women council, local women group representatives, women councilors, Resident District Commissioners, District Natural Resource Officers, District Gender Officer, District Community Development Officers, Police, Buganda Land Board, District Land officers, Area land committees, Zonal land board officers, a representative from women’s situation room, Journalists, Grandmothers consortium, Disability representatives, District Internal Security Officers formalizing the partnership.

- *Output 2: Awareness of communities improved on issues related to women participation in land conflict prevention processes and response*

Increased community awareness on women’s participation in land conflict prevention processes and response as well as the legal framework related to women right to own land through 4 citizens barazas in the four target districts reaching 548 community members (359 women and 189 men), production and distribution of IEC materials, 3 sensitization radio talk shows and 3 TV talk shows as well as 3 radio and TV spot messages aired 120 times. During the reporting period women’s land rights monitors have held 46 community awareness meetings.

- *Output 3: Capacity of administrators and officials on women’s participation in land administration increased*

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

In 2021, 179 (71 female, 108 male) Land administration officials from the four targeted districts have been equipped with knowledge in Land rights and alternative dispute resolution. Following the training, land administration officials are; identifying and documenting land conflict cases in their localities to be mediated, carrying out mediation and referrals as well as sensitizing women and men about land issues.

- *Output 4: Capacity of women as participants in monitoring land administration and dispute resolution increased*

32 Women's land rights monitors (8 from each of the four districts of operation) were identified and given knowledge in land management, marriage act, women's rights and relevant laws in Uganda as well as the benefits of community dialogues as a mechanism for establishing early warning/response systems.

- *Output 5: Advocacy efforts promoted on land issues*

During the reporting period quarterly team briefing sessions to discuss progress were held in the districts of Kampala, Masaka, Kayunga and Wakiso with women's land rights monitors, SHED staff and community development officers in the respective sub counties of operation leading to concrete recommendations for enhanced project implementation such as giving women's land rights monitors identification tags A total of 3 lessons learned and success stories have been documented capturing first-hand account of stories from beneficiaries highlighting increase in women's participation in prevention and management land conflicts.

Uganda Society for Disabled Children

- *Output 1: Decision makers in West Nile and Central Uganda have favourable attitudes towards women's participation in conflict prevention and responses.*

Successfully improved attitudes of 70 (23f, 47m) decision makers (RDCs, CDOs, Probation officers, CAOs, Security agencies, religious leaders and media) and women councillors (33 f) through trainings carried out in the 5 implementing districts on knowledge and skills in conflict resolution and peace building. 7 district leaders (3m:4f) from Arua, Masaka and Yumbe have demonstrated positive attitudes towards women's participation in conflict responses and spearheaded awareness campaigns on mainstreaming women participation through 3 radio talk shows held at radio Buddu in Masaka, Radio Pacis in Arua and Ribat Fm in Yumbe where they shared on the different ways women can participate in decision making processes. Odravu Peace Network got 60 new members in quarter 3 and this has been affiliated to the awareness creation from the radio talk shows held. In Yumbe district, the district leaders like the RDCs office and COAs office have committed to follow on the issues of drug abuse like Mairungi and Marijuana common among boys and men which leads to many cases of domestic violence. Hence the leaders have participated in 2 radio talkshows where they have raised awareness on drug abuse.

- *Output Statement 2: Women affected by disability are supported to establish, early-warning systems and mechanisms that offer opportunities for dialogue and peacefully engagement with local stakeholders*

During the reporting period, 578 members (206 with disability, 311 carers of children/youths with disability and 61m) were supported to join 24 women led groups formed across the 5 districts of Arua, Yumbe, Masaka, Kampala and Wakiso. This social cohesion building up among the women has strengthened the peace networks to easily identify and respond to conflicts. A total of 5 training sessions targeting 80 participants (68f, 12m) across the 5 project districts were conducted. They focused on peacebuilding concepts, conflict early warning signs and response, gender and disability, mediation and negotiation, and group dynamics. The training built the capacity of the 80 women leaders to identify conflict triggers and respond to them through mediation. Out of the 80 members trained, 30 women have reported to have intervened in 1 case each and have successfully mediated on it. 16 of the reported cases were majorly domestic violence among the family members

Women and Rural Development Network (WORUDET)

- *Output 1.1: Strategies and action plans developed to address Barriers and opportunities identified for women's meaningful participation in humanitarian decision-making*

72 women aspiring in positions of political leadership in Palabek Refugee settlement were empowered through psycho-social support sessions which instilled confidence and assertiveness. As a result of the training, the women leaders developed action plans for their campaigns and community dialogues to prepare the community for women leaders.

- *Output 1.2: 700 leaders of refugee and Local government trained/oriented on conflict prevention systems/mechanisms that are gender-sensitive*

To strengthen women's voice, leadership and representation in programming, governance and public decision making, WORUDET oriented 380 (Female 139 and Male 241) refugee and local government leaders on conflict prevention systems that are gender sensitive through training the leaders on conflict prevention systems that are gender sensitive including identification, referrals, safeguarding and PSEA and the women leaders are now solving conflict through conducting community dialogues, engagement meetings and referrals.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- Output 1.3:** 109 community dialogues held in refugee settlement blocks and 20 host communities' parishes

During the reporting period WORUDET empowered women leaders to take lead in the 49 community dialogues held in both Palabek Refugee settlement and among host communities as well as 12 COVID 19 awareness meeting. These dialogues were attended by 3,160 participants (2,287 Female and 873 Male), where issues affecting women and children were identified and responded to by the women leaders. A total of 567 people [F = 478 & M = 89] have enhanced knowledge on COVID 19 Standard Operating Procedures. The women leaders took lead in making sure the hand washing facilities are put in place in all the blocks, pinning of the translated COVID 19 IEC materials in strategic places like boreholes and marketplaces.
- Output 2: 1 Baseline data on gender responsive networks, early warning systems and mechanisms for conflict prevention available.**

One baseline study was carried out on early warning systems, gender responsive networks and mechanisms for conflict prevention in Palabek settlement and Lamwo district and a barrier analysis informing project activities.
- Output 2.2: Communities of Palabek – Ogili Refugee Settlement and host knowledgeable of early-warning systems and integrate them for conflict prevention**

WORUDET conducted 12 engagement sessions strengthening the capacity of 1,363 participants [F= 694 & M = 669] to identify and respond to threats through established networks, early warning systems and mechanism and the importance of women's participation in dialogue, peace and security.
- Output 2.3: Networks/partners and mechanisms/WRCs trained on integration of early-warning systems in identification and responding to conflict threats**

60 leaders from Palabek Refugee settlement and host communities (Palabek Gem and Palabek Ogili) were empowered through early warning training and are now creating awareness on not only identification of early warning signs but also responding to it.
- Output 3.1: Functional refugee conflict protection structures established at district, sub-county and refugee settlement levels**

Activities no planned for 2021.
- Output 3.2: Increased knowledge of sub working groups on gender responsive conflict prevention.**

Achievements will be report on in the annual report 2022.
- Output 3.3: Strengthened women participation and gender sensitive programming through lobbying the National Refugee Protection Coordination. To strengthen women participation and gender sensitive**

Achievements will be report on in the annual report 2022.

Amani Initiative

Output Statement 1: An effective Management Information System installed to increase access to data for evidence-based decision making and improved programming.

During the reporting period the grantee developed a Management Information System (MIS) and Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) Mobile Application System based on the stakeholders' needs was developed. 21 Staff and Board members apply the MIS Staff for data entry, reporting, developing timesheets, filling appraisal forms and tracking progress of indicators at different levels of the results chain. 279 members of the 15 VSLAs (273 females, 6 males) were successfully trained on the VSLA Mobile Application. As a result, members are able to check their savings using the USSD code *284*010#.

Output statement 2: Equipment procured for effective engagement with organization stakeholders and improved digital communication

Amani improved its digital communication through the procurement of 10 laptops, 1 camera and 10 smartphones; successfully launched a Facebook and Twitter account with 8,624 Facebook followers and 1,138 Twitter followers. Enhanced engagement of 30 change agents (21 males, 9 females) through the provision of 30 bicycles strengthening their community mobilization efforts and implementation. A WhatsApp group was set up for staff and change agents with 81 members. 27 staff and partners (15 females, 12 males) were trained in effective communication and have used the knowledge and skills on the use of the new communication gadgets to produce content for conducting digital campaigns for the elimination of gender-based violence and other women's rights violations. Internal and external information sharing has also improved through use of emails and social media (WhatsApp).

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

Output 1.3 Staff resource mobilization capacity built

Through a successful resource mobilization training to 21 Amani Staff and Board members, they have enhanced their strategic fundraising activities and identified opportunities for funding of the organization. As a result, staff are able to identify potential grant opportunities for the organization and participate in applying for them.

Output 1.4 Organization risk management and contingency capacity improved

21 staff were equipped with knowledge and skills in identifying the types of organizational risks, value of risk management and the risk management process after a 2-day virtual training of staff and partners on risk management and contingency planning. This resulted in the development of a risk management and contingency strategy to address organizational risks.

Kyaka United Youth Deaf Association

Output Statement 1: Output 1.1: Capacity of KUYODA enhanced

In 2021 through the project funding 25 staff and volunteers (2 female and 3 male staff members; 15 female and 5 male volunteers) were provided with salaries for 8 months ensuring qualified staff and volunteers reaching women and girls in need and office rent paid for 8 months was paid resulting in continued presences of the organizations on the ground serving its beneficiaries. Overall, the organisation was successfully sustained for 12 months throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. 20 staffs and volunteers are using the ICT materials received to share and receive information on COVID-19 prevention, the vaccine, lockdown restrictions and observation of SOPs enabling them to continue KUYODA activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Output Statement 2: KUYODA staff and volunteers equipped to better respond to COVID

During the reporting period the grantee successfully developed a risk management strategy and a four-year strategic plan enhancing capacity of staff. The plan would also guide them into making important decisions regarding programs, fundraising priorities and annual work plans. KUYODA enhanced its capacity to implement during COVID-19 pandemic and crisis situations through the development of a humanitarian strategy and peace and security advocacy plan.

Output Statement 3: KUYODA sustainability enhanced

In 2021, KUYODA successfully established a social enterprise selling food items ensuring sustainability of the organizational activities and enabling KUYODA to distribute food items to 10 needy deaf women during the COVID-19 pandemic. The shop is now provides an income to the people managing the store i, from the income generated. Additionally in the reporting period the grantee enhanced its usage of media accounts (WhatsApp and Skype) as adaptive strategy for improved coordination and communication among 25 staffs and volunteers to effectively share updated information and strategies. During the reporting period 20 staff members and volunteers were trained on fundraising, financial management, project planning and elaborating KUYODA policies and procedures submitting 3 funding proposals for the organization.

Women of Uganda Network

Outputs 1.1- 1.5 Targeted women and women groups are better able to respond to negative effects of COVID

Throughout the reporting period, the baseline study was finalized enhancing project implementation. The 30 mobile phones and 25 laptops delivered to 22 women's rights organisations and internet provided to 29 staff from 23 women's rights organisations enabled. A total of 26 staff members trained on the COVID-19 information portal and 14 staff trained on M&E leading to enhanced performance of the staff members. Successfully enhanced the capacity of the 23 organizations to respond to COVID-19 through the dissemination of content on COVID-19 prevention and mitigation through the information portal developed and emails to the 23 member organisations for sensitization. Members took responsibility and shared this information using social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, Zoom and this has helped to create awareness on COVID-19 in organizations and communities to reduce the rate of infections among the grass-root communities.

Output(s) 1.6 - 1.9 Enhances capacity of Organisation to implement the project

In total 53 staff (40 females and 23 males) from 23 women rights benefited from the 3 ICT webinars on Google document features such as sheets, slides, forms and documents; on social media management and Gender, ICT enabling members understand some of the ICT and gender issues and online tools such as ZOOM, Google Meet, and online etiquette during the meetings. Successfully documented the project process through 3 monitoring and documentation meeting with 3 members, 2 located in Kampala and 1 in Mityana. Reports produced indicate that the CUSDS programmed enabled member organisations to adopt and effectively use new technologies to reach out to more women and for the growth of the organisations. A video documentary was produced and shared on WOUGNET website to share the project results with other stakeholders to learn and create impact. 19 women rights organisations received 50GB of internet data and airtime worth 200.000 Ugandan shillings (20,000/=) while in April ensuring organisations presence and continued implementation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

National Association for Women's Action in Development

- *Outputs 1.1-1.3: Gender is mainstreamed in COVID-19 task forces and women's participation in all COVID-19 prevention and response decision making increased*

Three meetings to sensitize COVID-19 response committees have been held with altogether 88 participants (39 male, 49 female) comprised of district representatives and grass root women representatives. During the meetings the participants were sensitized on gender mainstreaming in COVID-19 response, advocating for women's involvement and gaps in women's involvement in COVID-19 response were identified. Further, an advocacy meeting was arranged with the lower COVID-19 tasks force with 34 participants including COVID-19 task force members and grassroots women leaders. During the meeting ways of increasing women's involvement and engagement were identified. As a result, the District Internal Security Officer asked the task force members to always forward concerns and issues affecting women so that the District task force is aware and can address the issues.

1800 posters with illustrations on gender equality were distributed in Biharwe, Rubaya and Kakika in Mbarara district and during various trainings and meetings arranged by the grantee. This has resulted in increased community knowledge on gender equality and women being inspired to take on more leadership roles in their communities.

- *Outputs 2.1-2.4: Improved capacity of grass root women groups in pandemic response and reduced risk and spread of COVID-19 amongst target groups*

To reduce the risk and spread of COVID-19, prevention and response messages were developed. In 2021, 160 T-shirts with messages on COVID-19 prevention were printed and distributed to the communities to create awareness on the 2nd wave of pandemic and to remind the communities on taking preventive measures. To further improve the capacity of grass root women groups awareness and COVID-19 prevention material was translated to the local languages. In 2021, 300 posters on COVID-19 were distributed in Biharwe, Kakika and Rubaya with messages on prevention of COVID-19 which increased the community awareness and safety measures taken.

Two radio talk shows were conducted in June with an average listenership of 1,100,000. Furthermore, one additional radio talk show with District Health Educator and City Surveillance Officer was conducted in December and visual clips on COVID-19 prevention developed and uploaded to the grantee's website and social media platforms to encourage people to get the COVID-19 vaccine. TV spot messages on COVID-19 prevention were played 15 times on TV west reaching an average of 197,000 viewers. Radio spot messages were also played on Radio West, Grace Radio and Space community radio altogether 90 times.

6 health centers were supported with PPE's which included gloves, sanitizers, and liquid soap. Furthermore, 515 grassroot women were distributed PPEs such as masks, soap, sanitizers and hand washing facilities. As a result, the women among the target group can reduce the risk of infection and practice COVID-19 SOPs. It was observed that the communities are now practicing hand washing and using the installed washing facilities in markers and churches to control the spread of the virus and increase community safety.

- *Outputs 3.1-3.7: Increased awareness on GBV causes and prevention and ways to prevent and handle GBV cases developed*

The grantee targeted 414 grassroots women from 20 women's groups to mobilize and sensitize on GBV. The women then committed to share their knowledge within their community. 8300 posters on GBV and GBV referral pathways were distributed among the target communities to increase knowledge on GBV prevention, dangers of GBV and referral pathways. Two visual spots on GBV prevention were developed and uploaded to the grantees Twitter account.

To increase awareness on GBV and GBV prevention a meeting was held with cultural, religious and opinion leaders to sensitize them and create awareness on GBV. The leaders committed to sensitizing their communities. Further, the grantee has trained altogether 46 male change agents to stand against GBV in their communities and sensitize others. These male change agents act as examples in their communities. During the meetings the MCAs received information on what is GBV, prevention methods, best practices and referral pathway. The participants learned how to speak up against GBV and advocate for peaceful communities.

During the reporting period the grantee enhanced through the establishment of mobile GBV clinics psychosocial support and counselling services on a low threshold to the communities and provide a way to handle GBV cases in the target communities. Since their establishment the clinics have provided psychosocial support to 117 people. 97 of their cases were resolved at the clinic, 17 were referred and 3 are unfinished.

- *Output 4.1: Women and girls have enhanced capacity in business management and improved income*

There has been enhanced capacity and improved income among 80 women, including 17 teenage mothers, trained by the grantee on entrepreneurship skills such as bookkeeping, marketing and record management. Furthermore, the women and girls were equipped with skills in liquid soap making, reusable pad making and baking. After the training, the women have reported an increase in monthly income.

5. Unintended Results

In order to observe the COVID-19 SOPs concerning the number of participants allowed in in-person trainings, the grantee KOWODO conducted several smaller trainings at the sub county levels instead of one at the district level. This, however, enabled the respective sub-county stakeholders to discuss and communicate directly with the sub-county community members building a stronger relationship between the district stakeholders and the community, whereas in a larger setting this level of interaction may have not occurred.

The project of USDC has enhanced women engagement in conflict resolution through the groups established. At the same time, the women groups started group saving schemes which have increased household income and access to the government National Grant for People with disability. As a result, 1 group in Nakawa has already received a grant of UGX 5 million (approx. 1,400 USD) from the government to support them in starting an income generating project. This grant is loaned out to members to assist them to run small businesses to cater for their families. As a result of this, livelihood conflicts have been significantly resolved. The highest ranking most reported type of conflicts were livelihood conflicts at 63 across the 5 project districts however through the group saving schemes 40 have been mediated and resolved and families of these women have reported to be more independent and resilient to violence.

6. A Specific Story (1/2 page maximum)

Protecting Women's Right to Land

Women and children suffer grave effects of land conflicts in Hoima district. Even when existing laws and policies support women's right to land, many barriers stand in their way such as cultural norms and lack of knowledge. Mid-western Anti-corruption Coalition (MIRAC) contributes towards conflict prevention and mediation in Hoima by conducting monthly radio talk shows aimed at changing negative socio-cultural beliefs that affect women's use of land and trains land monitors to identify and report land conflicts. Grace Kabahuma heard of MIRAC through one of their talk shows and got in touch with them. Now she is one of the 23 land monitors trained by MIRAC.

"I was trained to know more about land rights and how to educate my community and resolve conflicts. After the training I resolved a conflict between a brother and sister. Their father had passed away, but the brother refused to give part of the land to his sister because she is a woman. I showed them the will and agreement on where each their land starts and begins and explained that women have the right to own land. After that the brother agreed."

As the process to acquire a land title is very complicated and many women do not know their rights, often women do not get to access their right to land. Through a simplified guidebook on acquiring a land title, radio talk shows and the trained land monitors MIRAC disseminated information on the rights related to land ownership. Grace for example trains other women and educates them about land rights to prevent conflicts from arising.

"I always educate other women about land rights as I learned from MIRAC. I tell them that they need to have an agreement with their neighbours on land and that they need a land title. If a wife and husband are buying land, both need to sign the agreement. This will prevent conflict from arising in the future when a man might say that he owns the land. Women need to know that they have the right to own and inherit land. This is when they can stand up for themselves and their rights to own land."



Grace pictured during a monitoring visit with MIRAC @Laura Silver/UN Women.

7. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

UN Women:

UN Women has developed a Uganda WPHF Brief that entails general information about the WPHF Uganda portfolio as well as the partners (Annex B). Six success stories were produced and printed from grantees under the Outcome 2 and COVID-19 Emergency response Window (Annex C). Further, two roll ups were produced and face masks with the WPHF and UN Women logo procured. The communication material was shared through the different UN Women communication channels and displayed at donor breakfast meeting in December 2021.

On 17 September 2021 the success story by NAWAD of a male champion was published on the UN Women Africa website: <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2021/09/in-the-words-of-aluben-ampurire>

Grantees:

The grantee KOWDO innovated a conflict intake form to guide the Peace monitor on how to report conflicts.

PSD produced 7 quarterly Early Warning System reports containing the conflicts identified within the communities, any early warning signs seen and suggestions on easing the situation. (Annex D)

MIRAC developed a pocket friendly land law book to enhance the knowledge of the area land committees and communities about their right to land and land titles. (Annex E)

Grantee MPH developed a dashboard which is being used to collect data on the forms of conflict identified by the trained women groups. It offers the user a breakdown of the conflict cases identified, mediated and reported to the police and an update on the progress of the case (concluded or pending). The tool helps the grantee realise the types of conflict in their area of operation and support advocacy using informed data. Furthermore, it is assisting the grantee to support the districts of operation to see where they can put in more efforts in addressing conflicts in their region. The dashboard can be found here:

https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/92bcd9ad-719a-4aa8-82c7-de18337a751f/page/p_ic0uki3inc

MPH also developed:

- Regional directory
- Conflict prevention tool kit
- Gender brochures
- Mediation handbook
- Conflict analysis and prevention curriculum

NAPE developed Guidelines for Local Peace Committees. The Guidelines provide guidance on the formation and functioning of LPC's, information on inclusion of women in settling conflict and disputes in a refugee camp, internally displaced peoples camp and host communities, explains the roles and responsibilities of LPCs, describes strategies and processes involved in preventing and mediating conflicts and provides mechanisms for referral of cases.

8. Capacity Building of CSOs by UNW Country Office/Management Entity

From **22 to 25 of March** an on-boarding workshop was organised for the 12 grantees receiving funding through the Austrian government in Kampala. The training covered the basics of results-based management, interactive work on results framework, counting of beneficiaries, reporting and qualitative financial reporting. The training was attended by 36 (13 males and 23 females) participants.

On **10 May** a workshop on monitoring and evaluation was organised for the COVID ERW grantees at the UN Women office in Kampala. During the training the M&E specialist and the WPHF focal point from UN Women presented on Results Based Management and the grantees shared their experiences through interactive group work. There were representatives from each of the four organisations and altogether 9 participants.

On the **2nd of September** an online webinar on the Women, Peace and Security agenda was organised online for all WPHF Ugandan grantees (COVID ERW, Regular funding and Spotlight). During the webinar the CO WPS Specialist presented a background and basics of WPS. . The meeting was a unique networking opportunity for all grantees to discuss the linkages of their work in relation to the WPS agenda and share knowledge and ideas. The webinar was attended by 39 participants (9 male, 30 female).

8. Capacity Building of CSOs by UNW Country Office/Management Entity

On the **16th of September** a training on results-based management was organised online. During the training the M&E Specialist from UN Women presented on results-based management with a special focus on reporting and capturing impact level results. The training was attended by 39 participants.

On the **11th of November** UN Women team organised a training together with colleagues from UNHCR on working in refugee settlements online. During the training UNHCR colleagues provided an overview of the Uganda refugee response, on GBV specific referral mechanisms, inter agency feedback, referral and resolution mechanism and on settlement specific working groups. The meeting was attended by 29 participants (11 male, 18 female).

On the **14th of December** an online meeting was held on the final quarterly reporting for 2021. During the training the WPHF Focal Point went through the reporting template with the grantees, and they had the chance to ask any questions relating to reporting or other matters. The meeting was attended by 27 participants.

One-on-one online catch-up calls have been organised throughout the fall period with grantees. During the meetings the grantees updated the UN Women team on the progress of the project, successes and challenges faced. The meetings provided the grantees an opportunity to ask question on project changes, financial management as well as reporting. In 2021 the team had calls with BACHI, GWED-G, MPH, MIRAC, NAPE, PSD, RFPJ and SHED. One joint call was organised with Amani, KUYODA, NAWAD and WOUGNET. The meetings will be continued in 2022.

Furthermore in 2021 the UN Women CO conducted several monitoring visits:

(Location: Grantee)
Kygegewa: KUYODA
West Nile: Amani, USDC
Kyangwali: NAPE
Mbale and Bududa: KOWDO
Palabek: WORUDET
Kasese and Bundibugyo: RFPJ
Hoima: MPH, MIRAC
Masaka: SHED
Mbarara: NAWAD

The following CSO grantees offices have been visited for project and financial monitoring and to help reinforce organizational capacity building:

COVID-19 grantees, WPHF Outcomes 1 and 3: NAWAD, Amani, KUYODA, WOUGENT
Conflict Prevention, WPHF Outcome 2: MOPE, GWED-G, KOWDO, WORUDET, RFPJ, MPH, MIRAC, SHED, MOPE, GWED-G, WOUGNET

9. Risks and Mitigation

<i>Risk Area (contextual, programmatic, institutionally, briefly describe)</i>	<i>Risk Level</i> 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	<i>Likelihood</i> 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	<i>Impact</i> 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	<i>Mitigation</i> Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk
Contextual				
Election Violence due to ongoing political campaigns and elections in January 2021	3	3	4	Election Violence due to ongoing political campaigns and elections in January 2021
Demonstrations during elections period as Government enforces the Public Order Management Act and SoPs on COVID-19 prevention leading to Restrictions on Movement which causes delays in implementation of planned interventions	3	3	3	UN Women closely monitored the security situation and followed advice from UNDSS. WPHF grantees were reminded to strictly uphold SOPs and coordinate closely with UN Women WPHF Focal Point to ensure early planning and mitigation of implementation delays.
The spread of COVID has a significant impact on the ability to implement.	3	4	3	UN Women staff and WPHF grantees were reminded to strictly follow the SOPs of the government and limit physical meetings as required. Alternatives such as

9. Risks and Mitigation				
				online meetings, trainings were taken (e.g. onboarding meeting was held online, monitoring was done through zoom calls...).
Limited space for Civil Society Organizations leading to inability to implement project activities	3	3	4	UN Women supported/is supporting one partner who is experiencing challenges whose accounts were frozen. Close observation of the environment to take possible pre-emptive measures.
Programmatic				
Lack of knowledge of development of quality results frameworks	3	3	3	UN Women works closely with the grantees to ensure their results frameworks are of acceptable quality. In case gaps are noticed UN Women works with the grantee to revise the results framework as necessary
Lack of knowledge on financial and risk management skills	3	3	3	UN Women works closely with all partners to enhance their financial management as well as risk management. UN Women CO finance associate provides close guidance to enhance financial management and risk management of the partner organizations. Regular trainings are being given by WPHF and UN Women CO, where grantees are mandated to participate in.
Institutional:				
WPHF grantee is accused of illegal misuse of funds, funding terrorism etc. also impacting negatively UN Women's reputation	3	4	4	UN Women applies a detailed capacity assessment before signing contracts with new partners to minimize misuse and also to defend the partner if these accusations are made arbitrarily. Financial checks are being done regularly by the UN Women finance associate. Two cases of corruption/fraud have been detected in 2021 and steps based on UN Women guidelines taken.
WPHF grantees are unable to absorb the funds.	2	1	3	Due to the nature of the projects (institutional funding and COVID response) funds can be spent despite COVID pandemic as they cover mainly rent, salaries, procurement of equipment and internal trainings. UN Women ensures that funds advanced to WPHF grantees cover the activities planned for the following quarter and only disburses new funds once most if the advance is used.

10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions
<p><i>At the Project Level</i></p> <p>Three grantees (WOUGNET, NAWAD and KUYODA) experienced delays in implementation of their projects due to COVID –19 restrictions. No-cost extensions were granted to enable them to complete all planned activities</p> <p><i>At the Country Level</i></p> <p>Due to the continuous COVID crisis, shifting to home office, strict lockdown and curfew hours imposed by the government of Uganda as well as increased tension and heightened security due to elections as well as bombings in Kampala a few delays in transferring of advances were registered. However, despite these challenges UN Women CO Uganda did not experience major delays, as a Business Continuity Plan was activated</p>

11. Lessons Learned			
Identify Challenge/Describe <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?	How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?	Key Lesson Learned <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or</i>

11. Lessons Learned			
			<i>improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
Inefficient co-operation due to lack of sufficient communication among different stakeholders	Lack of communication channels connecting different stakeholders	The grantee SHED increased connectivity of different actors using IT platforms such as WhatsApp to strengthen early warning and response capacity of local groups	Connecting different actors using technology provides an avenue for more efficient communication and thus more timely response
Poor quality of project reporting	Lack of capacity of the grantees on reporting, monitoring and evaluation	An on-boarding training was organised for the conflict prevention grantees focusing on financial management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. This has resulted in better quality reporting among the conflict prevention grantees.	On-boarding training at the beginning of the project cycle improves the quality of the projects, reporting and financial management. This also requires midterm training besides regular supportive supervision.
Conflicts between communities and private sector companies over land	Companies' unwillingness to listen to the communities and lack of clear land ownership	The local government was engaged to increase the weight of the message and ensure people are not being evicted or forced to leave their homes without redress.	Engaging different stakeholders to mediate conflicts between communities and companies is important

12. Innovations and Best Practices
<p>a) Innovations: Grantee MPH developed a dashboard which is being used to collect data on the forms of conflict identified by the trained women groups. It offers the user a breakdown of the conflict cases identified, mediated and reported to the police and an update on the progress of the case (concluded or pending). The tool helps the grantee realise the types of conflict in their area of operation and support advocacy using informed data. Furthermore, it is assisting the grantee to support the districts of operation to see where they can put in more efforts in addressing conflicts in their region. The dashboard can be found from: https://datastudio.google.com/u/0/reporting/92bcd9ad-719a-4aa8-82c7-de18337a751f/page/p_ic0ukj3inc</p> <p>b) Best Practices: Grantee NAWAD initially planned to establish a safe space for GBV victims but was unable to do so due to COVID-19 and restrictions on gatherings and movements. The grantee adapted to the situation by establishing mobile GBV clinics which change location. The practice was a success as the services were brought closer to the beneficiaries which made the clinics more accessible.</p>

13. Auditing and Financial Management
<i>Mention if any projects were audited during the reporting period and provide a brief summary of results. Attach the audit report as an Annex (for internal use only).</i>
No projects were audited; however, control visits have taken place and close guidance was given by the UN Women CO finance associate during monitoring missions on the individual partners financial management.

14. Next Steps and Priority Actions
In 2022 the UN Women CO will continue project and financial monitoring visits giving priority to partners displaying weaker financial and project management. The CO will continue with short online meetings on RBM and financial management and conduct in person workshops as the COVID-19 situation will allow.

ANNEX A: Results Framework

Using the **Results Framework from the Project Document** - provide an update on the achievement of impact and outcome indicators for each project in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, a clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

**Please note that outputs and activities are reported in narrative Section 4b only – do not include outputs here. For projects which have come to an end in the reporting year, impact level must be reported. For other organizations, and where possible progress towards the impact indicator(s) should be reported.*

Expected Results	Indicators ⁴	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ⁵)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
CSO Name: Baitambogwe Community Healthcare Initiative					
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and responses	Indicator: Number of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome 1: Increased participation of sub county leadership in conflict prevention processes and response with a positive attitude towards women's participation	Indicator 1: Number of sub county council members and technical staff participating in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 2: Percentage of District Leaders with positive attitudes towards women's participation in conflict prevention	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	126	N/A
	Indicator 4: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	2080	N/A
Outcome 2: Increased participation of local council one women representatives in recognizing and addressing threats and conflict in communities	Indicator: Number of threats and conflicts prevented and resolved by the local council one women representatives	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome 3: Increased reporting on family, land and displacement threats and conflicts at district, sub county and village levels	Indicator: Number of women representatives and leaders reporting on family, land and displacement threats and conflicts	0	N/A	60	N/A
CSO Name: Gulu Women's Economic Development					

⁴ Use the indicators from the project document's results framework, ensuring that the disaggregation of the indicator is also included.

⁵ Report on the progress made against each indicator, highlighting the indicator value for the reporting period and any cumulative results. These results should align with the narrative in Section 4a and/or 4b.

Expected Results	Indicators ⁴	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ⁵)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
& Globalization					
Women's meaningful participation in decision-making processes and responses related to conflict prevention at national and local level has improved	Indicator: Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome 1: To promote favorable attitudes of local, regional, national government, NGOs/CSOs and communities at large towards women's participation in conflict prevention	Indicator 1: Number/percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	90	N/A
	Indicator 4: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	2800	N/A
Outcome 2: To support capacity building of local women's organizations to establish networks, early-warning systems and mechanisms that provide opportunities for dialogue and peaceful engagement on conflict issues	Indicator: Number and percentage of women in the executive leadership of relevant regional and sub-regional organizations involved in preventing conflict	0	N/A	Will be reported in 2022 Annual Report	N/A
Outcome 3: To promote linkages and exchanges between national and international reporting and response systems for women's involvement in developing conflict prevention mechanisms	Indicator: Proportion of inter-linkages and exchanges between national and international reporting and response systems for women's involvement in developing conflict prevention mechanisms promoted	0	N/A	90 women community mediators have intervened in 125 community conflicts issues across the project areas	N/A
CSO Name: Kolir Women Development Organisation					
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and responses	Indicator: At least 200 women, 18 years and above will participate in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	200 Peace Monitors effectively engaged their communities in identifying, managing, and reporting cases of violence. Overall, 116 cases were reported	N/A

Expected Results	Indicators ⁴	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ⁵)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
				and of which 98 was mediated and 18 cases referred	
Outcome 1: Project partners and other local women's organizations have the capacity to identify and respond to threats and early warning signs	Indicator 1: Number of project partners and other local women's organizations with an increased capacity to identify and respond to threats and early warning signs, and establish mechanisms for dialogue and peaceful engagement	0	N/A	238 partners identifying conflicts and early warning signs.	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of women organizations playing a leading role in local, regional and national networks/alliances on conflict and women in peace building	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	(195 women, 277 men)	N/A
	Indicator 4: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	250,000	N/A
CSO Name: Meeting Point Hoima					
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and responses	Indicator 1: Number/percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome 1: Strengthened organizational capacity and improved governance of local women groups, networks and implementing partners to support provision of layered conflict prevention services in the targeted districts	Indicator 1: Number of local CSOs, IPs and women groups directly involved in conflict prevention and response	0	N/A	12 women.	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of people that have received direct comprehensive conflict response service support from local actors and systems	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number of cases/issues documented in the database	0	N/A	3156	N/A
	Indicator 4: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	421	N/A
Outcome 2: Enhanced functional networks and early warning systems among actors of conflict prevention	Indicator 1: Number of conflict cases referral for further management by the selected networks	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of conflict prevention actors desegregated by age, gender that are directly	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A

Expected Results	Indicators ⁴	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ⁵)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
that will increase identification of conflicts, response and reporting	engaged in championing efforts to identify, prevent and respond to conflict in their localities				
Outcome 3: Strengthened coordination at various administrative levels through Conflict prevention working groups, ensuring gender sensitive participation and provide technical assistance as well as performance monitoring for sustained conflict prevention.	Indicator: Number of stakeholders participating in coordination activities to prevent conflicts	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator: Number of women leaders participating in coordination & monitoring the performance of district-based conflict response networks, and early warning systems	0	N/A	346	N/A
CSO Name: Mid-western Region Anti-corruption Coalition					
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and responses	Indicator 1: Number/percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome: Land conflicts prevented in Hoima District	Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	633	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	11530	N/A
	Indicator 3: Reduced number/percentage of land conflicts being reported at police and courts	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 4: Number of women involved in land conflict prevention and solving	0	N/A	19	N/A
CSO Name: Mothers of Hope					
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response in Napak District	Indicator 1: 300 women, above 18 years, participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response in support of land conflicts in Napak district	0	300	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome: Increased participation by women in conflict prevention and peace building processes	Indicator 1: 300 women actively participate in land conflict resolution and peace building	0	300	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 2: 300 women are supported to access certificate of customary land ownership	0	300	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 3: 300 women and 100 men above 18 years will directly benefit from the outcomes of the project	0	400	338 women, 475 men	N/A

Expected Results	Indicators ⁴	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ⁵)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
	Indicator 4: 600 indirectly benefiting from the response	0	600	3,250	N/A
CSO Name: National Association of Professional Environmentalists					
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and responses	Indicator 1: Number/percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome 1: Reduced incidences of conflict relating to land and domestic violence relating to women	Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the responses	0	500	243	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the responses	0	3500	2400	N/A
Outcome 2: 100 cases involving women in land conflict, domestic violence are registered, pursued through litigation, mediation and dialogue to ensure peace and justice prevail	Indicator 1: Number of existing conflict cases relating to land and violence are resolved	0	N/A	15	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of cases of conflict that are registered at the end of the project	0	N/A	32	N/A
CSO Name: Paradigm for Social Justice & Development					
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response	Indicator: Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome: Strengthened women-led Early Warning Systems for conflict prevention	Indicator 1: Number of relevant stakeholders trained to support women's participation in conflict prevention	0	40 Local Council leaders and 40 religious leaders trained	60 stakeholders trained; 256 conflicts referred during the reporting period	N/A
	Indicator 2: 40 duty bearers (police officers, political leaders, district & sub county leaders etc) sensitized to support participation of women in Conflict prevention	0	40	46	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number of trained stakeholders that actually work with and provide support to women peace groups	0	20 of the trained leaders report and have evidence that they have worked with women on conflict prevention	25	N/A
CSO Name: Rwenzori Forum for Peace & Justice					

Expected Results	Indicators ⁴	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ⁵)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and responses	Indicator: Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome 1: Improved attitudes of parties to the conflict and communities towards women's participation and positive role in conflict prevention	Indicator 1: Proportion of the peace builders by age and sex reporting improvement in gender equity and equality in electoral conflict prevention work	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome 2: Increased women's capacity to contribute to early warning and conflict prevention Indicator: Number of real and potential post-election related and other conflicts reported by trained leaders and other stakeholders	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A	
Outcome 3: Strengthened women's conflict prevention mechanisms and connections to national reporting and response systems	Indicator: Proportion of peacebuilders by age and sex reporting an improvement in regional collaboration with national level conflict prevention actors	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
CSO Name: SHED					
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and responses	Indicator 1: % of women participating in land conflict-related decision-making processes and response	0	N/A	8 land rights monitors trained that have handled 70 legal issues	N/A
	Indicator 2: % of citizens satisfied with gender-sensitive land conflict prevention services	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number/percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 4: Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome 1: Enhanced conflict prevention and peaceful co-existence among the citizenry in the districts of Kayunga, Kampala, Wakiso and Masaka, through improved women participation in	Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the responses	0	N/A	211	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	1571	N/A
	Indicator 3: % of target population indicating increased women participation in land conflict-	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A

Expected Results	Indicators ⁴	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ⁵)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
decision-making processes and responses related to land dispute management by December, 2022	related decision-making processes and responses				
	Indicator 4: % of citizens satisfied with gender-sensitive land conflict prevention services	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
CSO Name: Uganda Society for Disabled Children					
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response at national and local level	Indicator 1: Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in conflict prevention processes and response	0	N/A	165 women are participating in conflict prevention resulting in 150 cases successfully mediated across the 5 target districts	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome: Women affected by disability in Yumbe, Arua, Kampala, Wakiso and Masaka districts inform decision-making processes and responses to conflict prevention in Uganda	Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	578	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	1574	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number/percentage of subcounty and district leaders that exhibit gender and disability sensitive decision making	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 4: Number of women affected by disability on decision making structures and their ability to present issues	0	N/A	578	N/A
CSO Name: Women and Rural Development (WORUDET)					
Increased meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response	Indicator: Number and types of conflict prevention mechanisms that are gender sensitive	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
Outcome 1: Strengthened women's voice, leadership and representation in programming, governance and public decision-making	Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	885	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	4895	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number of women participating in conflict prevention at all refugee welfare councils levels and host communities local councils	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A

Expected Results	Indicators ⁴	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ⁵)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
Outcome 2: Strengthened capacity of WORUDET and selected refugee leaders to identify & respond to threats through networks, early-warning systems & mechanisms that offer opportunities for dialogue & peaceful engagement	Indicator 1: Number of threats responded to through networks, early warning system and mechanisms	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of identified threats responded to through networks, early warning systems and mechanisms.	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	1139	N/A
	Indicator 4: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	7463	N/A
Outcome 3: Women's conflict prevention mechanisms linked with district and national reporting and response systems	Indicator 1: Number of mechanisms linked with upward response systems pertaining to women's participation in conflict prevention	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
	Indicator 2: Types of efforts initiated by civil society organisations in establishing or strengthening women-led early warning systems	0	N/A	Achievements will be reported in 2023	N/A
CSO Name: Amani Initiative					
A community without sexual gender-based violence and women rights violations	Indicator: Prevalence of sexual gender based violence and women's rights violation cases in West Nile Region	0	N/A	t	N/A
Outcome: Institutional capacity of Amani Initiative strengthened to enhance sustainability and effective response to women's protection against SGBV and rights violations	Indicator 1: Evidence of improved efficiency and effectiveness in organizational processes including procurement, human resources and financial management	0	N/A	Cost of transportation for field work reduces by 50%, time for completion of an internal process reduced from average 4 days to 2 days	N/A
	Indicator 2: Percentage change in resources available for implementation and continuity of community transformation projects	0	N/A	44% increase in resources available	N/A
	Indicator 3: Productivity levels of staff and community change agents	0	N/A	30% increase in the productivity of community change agents, 25% increase in the productivity of staff	N/A
CSO Name: Kyaka United Youth Deaf Association					

Expected Results	Indicators ⁴	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ⁵)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
KUYODA continues to provide humanitarian action among young women and girls living with disabilities as the result of well mitigated impact of COVID-19 on KUYODA during and after COVID-19 crisis in Kyegegwa district of Uganda	Indicator 1: Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	12	N/A	12	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of developed risk management and contingency plans or strategies for organization	0	N/A	3	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number/types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations	6	N/A	5	N/A
	Indicator 4: Number of staff and volunteers gained relevant skills and support during COVID-19 crisis to continue to run the organization in Kyegegwa district	0	N/A	25	N/A
Outcome: KUYODA organization continues to provide humanitarian assistance to deaf women and girls during and after COVID-19 crisis in Kyegegwa district of Uganda	Indicator 1: Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	12	N/A	12	N/A
	Indicator 2: Development of risk management and contingency plans or strategies for organization	0	N/A	3	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number/types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity operations	6	N/A	5	N/A
CSO Name: National Association for Women's Action in Development					
Humanitarian/crisis response planning, frameworks and programming are gender inclusive and responsive	Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	0	540	1128	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	3240	250000	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number of local women's organisations supported/provided capacity building to effectively respond to the crisis	0	18	25	N/A
Outcome 1: The ability of grass root women to participate in decision making processes to addressing COVID-19 outbreak is strengthened	Indicator 1: Number of women led advocacy and awareness campaigns, organised to raise awareness on COVID-19	0	4	5	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of organized women group members adopted in key leadership positions for COVID response committees	22	At least 30% of committee members women increase	80% increase	N/A

Expected Results	Indicators ⁴	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ⁵)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
Outcome 2: Grassroots based women groups are mobilized and supported to ensure that public health messages on risks and prevention of COVID-19 reach all women	Indicator 1: Number of awareness and sensitization meetings on COVID-19 conducted and IEC communications materials distributed	0	5 sensitization meetings	6	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of grass root women and girls reached with personal protective equipment	0	540 women and girls	546	N/A
Outcome 3: The capacity of women to prevent and respond to GBV while involving men enhances	Indicator 1: Number of grass root women and girls whose capacity is built on GBV prevention and response	0	540	555	N/A
	Indicator 2: Number of male gender based change agents whose capacity and awareness is built on GBV response and prevention	0	36	46	N/A
Outcome 4: Improved and restoration of the income status of women and girls who were affected by COVID-19 lockdown	Indicator: Number of women and girls provided with support for economic empowerment initiatives	0	540	460	N/A
CSO Name: Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET)					
An enabling environment for implementation of WPS commitments	Indicator 1: Average number of months organization can be sustained as a result of institutional funding	0	N/A	6	N/A
	Indicator 2: Development of risk management and contingency plans or strategies for organizations	0	N/A	2	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number/types of adaptive strategies, tools or systems adopted by organization for continuity of operations	0	N/A	3	N/A
Outcome: Enhanced organizational capacity to support WOUGNET staff and members	Indicator 1: Number of staff supported as a result of institutional funding	23	N/A	323	
	Indicator 2: Number of direct beneficiaries	323	N/A	323	N/A
	Indicator 3: Number of indirect beneficiaries	1292	N/A	1292	N/A

Annex B: Uganda WPHF brief

Annex C: Six Success Stories

Annex D: Sample of Early Warning System Report (PSD)

Annex E: Pocket Friendly Land Law Book (MIRAC)



UGANDA

November 2021



Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund 

A United Nations & Civil Society Partnership

Photo: © May 2021 WPHF / Katrin Fischer

About Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) in Uganda

WPHF has been active in Uganda since 2020 and supports 23 projects implemented by 41 local women's rights organizations across the country.

Women's organizations in Uganda have been active in building peace since the Juba peace process. Local women's CSOs have consistently advocated for peace—building bridges, seeking consensus and opening communication across factions. Sustainable peace and development in Uganda requires the further empowerment of women and girls to contribute and benefit equally from peace dividends.

Through its regular funding window, WPHF has channeled urgently-needed financing to 11 grassroots women's organizations (7 projects) working to end sexual and gender-based violence against women and promote human rights and gender equality in peace and security contexts and to 24 additional CSO partners (12 projects) focusing on conflict prevention. These projects are increasing women's participation in the prevention of a wide range of conflicts, such as communal conflicts, land conflicts and conflicts between host and refugee communities.

Through the WPHF COVID-19 Emergency Response Window, 6 local CSO partners (4 projects) have been funded to respond to the threat of the COVID-19 global pandemic with vital programmatic and institutional financing to sustain the work of these organizations.

About WPHF

The United Nations Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) mobilizes critical support for local and grassroots civil society organizations working on women, peace and security and humanitarian action. WPHF is a flexible and rapid financing mechanism supporting quality interventions designed to enhance the capacity of women to prevent conflict, respond to crises and emergencies, and seize key peacebuilding opportunities. Since its launch in 2016, WPHF has funded over 480 civil society organizations in 26 countries working to support women to be a force for crisis response and lasting peace. <https://wphfund.org/>

In Uganda, the UN Women country office is the Management Entity for the WPHF. The WPHF portfolio in Uganda is made possible by the generous support of the EU-funded Spotlight Initiative and the Austrian Development Cooperation through earmarked contributions to Uganda.

Grantees

WPHF Regular Funding Cycle

Outcome 2: Conflict Prevention
 Number of active grants: 12
 Number of CSOs supported: 24
 Funding: \$2,041,503

WPHF/Spotlight Initiative

Outcome 5: Protection of Women and Girls
 Number of active grants: 8
 Number of CSOs supported: 14
 Funding: \$1,157,203

COVID-19 Emergency Window

Outcome 1: Enabling Environment of WPS
 Outcome 3: Humanitarian & Crisis Response
 Number of active grants: 3
 Number of closed grants: 1
 Number of CSOs supported: 6
 Institutional Funding grants: 3
 \$222,326





WPHF Projects

Outcome 5: Protection of Women and Girls

Coalition for Action 1325 builds capacity of grassroots CSOs in issues of gender-based violence and peacebuilding in Central and Rwenzori Region.

Teso Women Peace Activists reduces physical, sexual and psychological violence against women and girls as well as works with local leaders to understand, prevent and respond to SGBV.

Uganda Change Agent Association strengthen the capacity of women's rights groups to improve women and girls' safety, security and human rights in Karamoja.

Umbrella of Hope Initiative engages Acholi community leaders to end violence against women and girls, while strengthening referral systems and GBV counselling services in Gulu City.

Uganda Women's Network empowers women leaders in host and refugee communities and builds local women's movements to sustain humanitarian response in West Nile.

Women's International Peace Center strengthens the leadership capacity and influence of local women leaders and women's groups across refugee settlements and host communities in Adjumani district throu applying the SASA! methodology.

Women's Organisations Network for Human Rights empowers female sex workers through increased access to SRHR services and builds their capacity to collectively demand their rights in the Central and Rwenzori Region.

Outcome 2: Conflict Prevention

Baitambogwe Community Healthcare Initiative engages 2,000 key district stakeholders to improve attitudes around women's participation in conflict prevention, building capacity for response at the local level in the Central Region.

Gulu Women Economic Development and Globalization trains a cadre of women mediators and district peace focal points who can engage in community dialogues in an effort to promote women's engagement in conflict prevention in Gulu.

Kolir Women Development Organisation women refugees in the Palabek refugee settlement on human rights, leadership and conflict prevention to be elected in the RWC elections in 2021. The women will become Women Peace Actors dedecting early warning signs of conflict.

Mothers of Hope address inter-ethnic conflict around land rights and resource ownership through enhancing the capacity of women peace ambassadors.

Meeting Point Hoima strengthens the organizational and technical capacity of 12 women's groups, enabling them to analyze emerging conflicts and address them in the Rwenzori Region.

Paradigm for Social Justice & Development trains women in conflict prevention and early warning systems and builds their relationship with council, religious and local leaders in Wakiso.

Rwenzori Forum for Peace & Justice enables women to play a more proactive role in prevention through public awareness campaigns using radio and TV in Rwenzori.

Mid-western Region Anti-corruption Coalition trains the district land board, area land committees and 50 women's groups on land policies and laws so that they are better able to manage conflict.

National Association of Professional Environmentalist support the economic empowerment of women and train 700 women to participate in mediation and dialogue processes and the establishment of local peace committees in Rwenzori.

SHED trains land rights officials and women land rights monitors to ensure women's meaningful participation in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Uganda Society for Disabled Children brings women and children with disabilities into conflict prevention mechanisms and trains them in early warning systems and reporting.

Women & Rural Development Network enhances women's role in conflict prevention processes and builds capacity development of 700 leaders to conduct community dialogues and developing an early warning system.

COVID-19 Emergency Window

Amani Initiative prevents child marriage through the improvement of its management information systems. The projects improves the ICT capacity of staff to enhance effectiveness in cases of restriction of movements during

Kyaka United Youth Deaf Association sustains its work providing humanitarian support to women and girls with disabilities in Kyegegwa.

Women of Uganda Network enhances the meaningful participation of women's organizations in local and national emergency response through improving their ICT infrastructure.

National Association for Women's Action in Development promotes public health information and awareness targets vulnerable women, who work at truck stops, border crossings or sell market produce in Mbarara, Uganda –at the local level.



SUSTAINING THROUGH THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

PARTNER IN FOCUS: AMANI INITIATIVE & NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN'S ACTION IN DEVELOPMENT



Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund

“In the first lock down, we learned that there was a clear need to adapt to the situation by taking services to the beneficiaries for easier accessibility. If our beneficiaries can't come to us, we need to come to them.”

“The first COVID-19 lockdown in Uganda in March 2020 taught us that to be able to continue serving the needs of our community, we had to re-think our priorities and approach... for Amani, technology and transportation facilities were key resources to navigate the COVID-19 lockdown. We did not have either during the first lock down.” (Nixon Ochatre, Executive Director, Amani Initiative).

Amani is a grantee under the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) COVID-19 Emergency Response Window (ERW) and received funding to strengthen its institutional capacity to sustain its efforts in the face of the global pandemic. Nixon and his team focus on technology solutions to continue their efforts to prevent and respond to harmful practices against children and women.

When the second 42-day lockdown in June 2021 came to effect, Amani Initiative had already set up the digital VSLA application system. 15 groups with 312 young mothers and girls have already been trained to use the app, which enabled them to continue saving despite not being able to meet physically.

With institutional support from WPHF, Amani purchased critical communications and transportation equipment to sustain its efforts such as phones, laptops, bicycles, and motorcycles.

“We established phone contacts across 697 households with individuals under our programs. We sent out over 2,091 messages on how to report violence, on COVID-19 SOPs and personal financial management during the lockdown. The motorcycles and bicycles enabled continued delivery of essential services such as ARV's to our beneficiaries living with HIV and follow up of cases of gender-based violence.”

The Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) mobilizes critical financing for local and grassroots civil-society organizations working on women, peace and security and humanitarian action. Since its launch in 2016, WPHF has supported over 480 civil-society organizations and is present in 26 countries, supporting women on the front lines to be a force for crisis response and lasting peace. WPHF COVID-19 Emergency Response Window aims to support grassroots women's organizations responding to the global pandemic in crises settings through institutional support for local CSOs working on Women Peace and Security and humanitarian issues, whose existence might be threatened by the COVID-19 crisis and programmatic support for local CSOs to prevent and respond to COVID-19 and its gendered dimensions. Follow [@wphfund](#) on Twitter, Instagram and Facebook.

National Association for Women's Action in Development (NAWAD) is also a grantee under the WPHF COVID-19 ERW. The organization focuses on the important role that women play in their families, communities, and the development of society at large. Realizing that the restrictions of movements require immediate reprogramming, NAWAD established mobile GBV clinics.

Executive Director of NAWAD, Patience Muramuza, highlights, *“If our beneficiaries can't come to us, we need to go to them...a councillor is traveling with the mobile GBV clinic and offers psychosocial support and counselling services to victims and perpetrators. The councillor also supports in mediation and guides on the referral system. In the first lock down, we learned that there was a clear need to adapt to the situation by taking services close to the beneficiaries for easier accessibility.”*

Grassroots and local organizations have been incredibly efficient and successful in adapting to new challenges of the global pandemic. They benefit from being on the ground, closely connected to their beneficiaries and can act fast when a crisis hits. The support through the WPHF COVID-19 ERW has enabled Amani Initiative and NAWAD to continue their crucial work through the pandemic on the front lines.

Partners: Amani Initiative & National Association for Women's Action in Development

Implementation area: West Nile (Amani Initiative) & Mbarara (NAWAD)

Budget: 28,717 USD (Amani Initiative) & 119,704 USD (NAWAD)

Funding Window: WPHF COVID-19 Response Window



STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ON THE FRONT LINES OF COVID-19

PARTNER IN FOCUS: INZIKURU EVERLINE



Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund

“Through institutional support provided by WPHF, we integrated technology into our work. Without technology it would be almost impossible to reach out to our stakeholders in the presence of COVID-19 restrictions.”

In 2020, my work was greatly disrupted by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 response restrictions, like the ban on public gatherings, public and private transport and declaring a curfew, made it difficult for us to reach the women and girls that needed our services.”

Inzikuru Everline is the Head of Programs at Amani Initiative, a civil society partner under the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) COVID-19 Emergency Response Window (ERW). Amani Initiative was founded in 2011 to prevent and respond to harmful practices against children and women through community-led interventions. The organization received funding from WPHF to strengthen its institutional capacity and build the digital communication skills of its team.

“During the pandemic time, we received reports that many women are threatened with being thrown out of their homes, abandonment of children by their fathers, starvation, constant abuse, exposure to infections and that pregnancy due to lack of sexual and reproductive health services had escalated.”

The support of the WPHF COVID-19 ERW enabled Amani Initiative to reach their beneficiaries through the procurement of vital communications and transportation equipment such as telephones, laptops, motorcycles, and bicycles. The staff was also trained on the use of digital tools. They are now able to use information and communication technology to address the issues facing women and girls in the communities in West Nile where they work.

“Personally, after the project supported training on digital transformation, I can now use different social media platforms like Twitter, Zoom, WhatsApp and Facebook to share updates

on gender issues and stories of change at a low cost and on a timely basis. The use of official emails to communicate has also made it easy for me to share and receive information from my team. I have also used the email to communicate with external stakeholders, which has improved my organization's brand.”

The institutional support provided by the WPHF has supported Amani Initiative to build its internal capacity. They have already qualified for further funding from Edify, King Baudouin Foundation, Infectious Disease Institute and The Hunger project, which has greatly improved the sustainability of the operations of Amani Initiative. Furthermore, the project has improved internal communication and reporting.

“The phones have greatly helped us to connect and network with contacts on digital platforms and eased mobilization of stakeholders for different activities. The laptops have helped us to write and share our reports on time, which has improved quality of reporting as supervisors are able to give feedback on time. Internal communication has greatly improved, as we are able to organize Zoom meetings frequently instead of only converging for physical meetings.”

Partner: Amani Initiative

Title: Institutional Capacity Building for Effective Community Transformation

Implementation Area: West Nile

Implementation Period: October 2020 – November 2021

Budget: 28,717 USD

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PROTECTING WOMEN'S RIGHT TO LAND

AMPLIFYING THE VOICES OF WOMEN AGENTS
OF CHANGE: GRACE KABAHUMA



Women's Peace &
Humanitarian Fund

“Women need to know that they have the right to own and inherit land. That is when they can stand up for themselves and their rights.”

Women and children suffer grave effects of land conflicts in Hoima district. Even when the existing laws and policies support women's rights to land, many barriers stand in their way such as cultural norms and lack of knowledge. Women often do not know they have the right to own and inherit land. WPHF grantee Mid-western Anti-corruption Coalition (MIRAC) contributes towards land conflict prevention and mediation in Hoima.

“My name is Grace, and I was trained by MIRAC as a land monitor. I first heard of MIRAC on the radio. I was trained to know more about land rights and on how to educate my community and resolve conflicts. After the training there was a conflict in my community between a brother and sister. Their father had passed away and the brother was refusing to give part of the land to his sister because she is a woman.”

With the support of WPHF, MIRAC conducts monthly radio talk shows aimed at changing the negative socio-cultural beliefs that affect women's use of land. This is how Grace heard of MIRAC and attended a training organized by them. Grace was one of the 23 men and women trained as land monitors by MIRAC in June 2021 to identify and report land conflicts. She now uses her skills to resolve conflicts such as the conflict between the brother and sister in her community.

“I reached out to the chairperson of the village to come and intervene and showed them the land agreements. They show where each of their land starts and ends. The father had left a will on how the land should be divided. After the will and land agreements were presented and the brother

was explained that women have the right to own land, he accepted the agreement.”

The WPHF supported project contributes towards preventing land conflicts and to increase women's access to land. With the support MIRAC works to disseminate information on the rights related to land ownership. They produced a simplified guide of the process to acquire a land title. The process is very complicated, and many women do not know how to get a land title. This simplified version on land rights explains the process in a clear way and will enable more women to claim their right to land. The trained land monitors play a key role in disseminating this information.

“I also train women groups. I always educate them about land rights as I learned from MIRAC. I tell them that they need to have an agreement with their neighbors on land and that they need a land title. If a wife and husband are buying land, both need to sign the agreement. This will prevent conflict from arising in the future when the man might say that he owns the land as the woman's name does not appear in the document. Women need to know that they have the right to own and inherit land. This is when they can stand up for themselves and their rights.”

Partner: Mid-western Region Anti-corruption Coalition

Title: Inclusive Land Conflict Prevention and Resolution

Implementation Area: Hoima

Implementation Period: January 2021 – January 2023

Budget: 213,838 USD

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ENGAGING MEN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST GBV ON THE FRONT LINES

MALE AGENTS OF CHANGE: ALUBEN AMPURIRE



Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund

“ I told him that irrespective of the differences and misunderstandings there is always a better way than to resort to violence. I told him he could always seek support from us.”

“My neighbours had had disagreements for a long time and the situation would sometimes escalate to physical violence. The husband would beat the wife. One night my wife woke me up to tell me that the husband had thrown the wife out and destroyed some property.”

Aluben is one of the 36 Male Change Agents trained by the The National Association for Women's Action in Development (NAWAD). He is now working to change trajectory of increasing gender-based violence (GBV) in his community in Katojo village in Western Uganda. NAWAD, a WPHF COVID-19 Emergency Response Window (ERW) grantee, is committed to promoting a stable and peaceful society where women and girls have access to their rights. The project aims to build the capacity of women to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. Engaging men for sensitization and to create awareness on gender-based violence is a key component of the project.

Using the skills and knowledge Aluben gained through a training on GBV in April 2021, he was able to resolve a conflict between his neighbors: *“I was confident that sharing the knowledge I had gained would make the man come to his senses. I explained to him that same night that his behavior was unacceptable and punishable by law. I helped him understand the psychological and physical impact of GBV on a person and on the community. I could see he was paying attention and thinking hard about what I was telling him. I told him that irrespective of the differences and misunderstandings, there is always a better way than to resort to violence. I told him he could always seek support from us. Since then, we have not heard fighting anymore.”*

The project supported through the WPHF COVID-19 ERW aims to support grassroots women and men to operate through the pandemic to enable them to contribute towards ending violence against women and girls. NAWAD trained 36 men to become Male Change Agents to advocate for ending GBV in their communities. The chosen men are influential in their communities, male leaders and even former perpetrators whose efforts are contributing to ending GBV. Through the training, the men gained knowledge on the GBV referral pathway, awareness on the impacts of GBV and tools on how to advocate for peace.

Aluben and the other 35 men are now sharing their knowledge within their community. *“In the months of April and May 2021, we had GBV awareness sessions every Sunday at the local church before service started. We sensitized people about the dangers of GBV and where they could get help. We have also talked to couples experiencing GBV in our communities telling them that there are always non-violent ways to resolve conflicts at home.”*

Partner: National Association for Women's Action in Development (NAWAD)

Title: Strengthening Grassroots Women to respond to COVID-19 pandemic to enhance safety

Implementation Area: Mbarara

Implementation Period: Oct 2020 – Nov 2021

Budget: 119,704 USD

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SUPPORTING WOMEN TO MEDIATE CONFLICTS ON THE FRONT LINES

AMPLIFYING THE VOICES OF WOMEN AGENTS OF CHANGE: NIGHT KACHURO OLIVER



Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund 

“Peace must prevail everywhere. Because when there is no peace, there is no development.”

“I’m Night Kachuro Oliver. I am a minister of gender in Obudhingiya Bwa Bwamba cultural institution. I work together with RFPJ to sensitize communities and mediate conflicts.”

Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) grantee Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice (RFPJ) is a forum for civil society organizations committed to building peace and respect for human rights. Through the WPHF funded program, RFPJ raises public awareness on the positive role of women in conflict prevention and advocates for women’s meaningful participation. Night is one of the 40 women leaders trained by RFPJ and an influential women leader in her community in Bundibugyo district. In the trainings organized together with women leaders from informal and formal women’s groups, the participants explore ways of preventing, mediating, and reporting conflicts.

Through the skills gained, Night was able to mediate a conflict herself, *“Recently a man was fighting with his wife. He was accusing her of wanting to sell their television to someone. The man was getting aggressive, so the wife went to speak to the police. As the local police knows me, they called me to support the woman. After investigating the situation, we found out that the man was in the wrong. I used my newly gained skills and we discussed together with the man and the wife. He understood this and the fight was resolved amicably.”*

The WPHF-supported project contributes towards women’s meaningful participation in conflict prevention.

As a result of trainings, women like Night are able to contribute to the prevention and mediation of conflicts and raise awareness in their communities on the importance of women’s meaningful participation. Night uses her new skills to raise awareness and discuss the topics not just in her own community but other communities as well.

“I meet many people at the sub-county level. I tell them that everybody, both men and women, should participate in leadership roles. Everyone should be able to contribute to their community. We have noticed that when there are women leaders, women report their problems more easily. We are training women to be confident. The women we have trained know how to talk to people.”

Night has learned that peace must be achieved at all levels of society: *“Peace must prevail everywhere so you can have a peaceful community. Peace starts at home, and we need to teach our children this. We tell people and educate them that we need peace. Because when there is no peace, there is no development.”*

Partner: Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice (RFPJ)
Title: Amplifying the Participation of Women in Post-2021 Elections Peacebuilding Processes in the Rwenzori Region
Implementation Period: January 2021 – January 2023
Budget: 214,315 USD

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BUILDING PEACE AT HOME

AMPLIFYING THE VOICES OF WOMEN AGENTS OF CHANGE: VIOLA HIAWEDDE



Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund 

“Our house is now calm and peaceful with no violence.”

“I am married. I have a husband and kids at home. We live in a very small place and my husband struggled with alcohol. One night he got into the house and beat the whole family, myself and the children. After disorganizing the house, he wanted to engage in physical relations even with the children present. When the children are home and sometimes when I am menstruating, I do not wish to have relations, but my husband does not like this. This causes more domestic violence in our home.”

Viola lives in the Hoima district with her family. She is not alone, as many women in the region suffer from domestic violence and struggle to get support. The COVID-19 pandemic has further increased violence against women and girls. To respond to the surge of cases in domestic violence, the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) grantee Meeting Point Hoima (MPH) strengthens the governance of local women groups to prevent and report conflicts. With the support of WPHF, Meeting Point Hoima trained 60 Peace Ambassadors between March and July 2021 in Rwenzori region in Western Uganda.

“My friend told me to come to her for help and shelter. But she lives far away in Kampala. Where I live, I do not have family or friends close by. Then I was introduced to one of the Peace Ambassadors trained by Meeting Point Hoima. I told her my story and she listened attentively. The Peace Ambassador asked for my husband's number and arranged a meeting together. We had a discussion with the Peace Ambassador but at first it was not fruitful. When I went back home my husband resorted to violence again.”

The Peace Ambassadors are women who are close to the community. They are equipped with an understanding of conflicts and how to resolve them. They pass down this knowledge to their communities and are easy to approach when help is needed. The Peace Ambassadors help communities understand the negative psychological and physical impacts of GBV on a person, the family, and the entire community. They mediate a variety of conflicts such as domestic violence and land conflicts and educate the communities on respective laws and referral mechanisms to increase access to services.

The trained Peace Ambassadors follow up regularly with the parties of a conflict to ensure their mediation has improved the situation of women and or if any further steps need to be taken. Viola's case demonstrates the importance of the follow ups.

“When the first talk did not help the Peace Ambassadors came to my home. Again, they discussed issues of gender-based violence with my husband and me. The second discussion helped to change my husband's behavior and we settled the conflicts. Our house is now calm and peaceful with no violence.”

Partner: Meeting Point Hoima

Title: Scaling up access to conflict prevention services through meaningful women's engagement in Rwenzori region

Implementation Area: Hoima District

Implementation Period: January 2021 – January 2023

Budget: 224,000 USD

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EARLY WARNING REPORT – SEPTEMBER 2021



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Acronyms

PSD	Paradigm for Social Justice and Development
WPG	Women Peace Group
WPFH	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
UN	United Nations
LC	Local Council
SPC	Senior Police Constable





1. Overview

Paradigm for Social Justice and Development (PSD) with support from Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) and UN Women is implementing a Project aimed at empowering women to promote peaceful and gender equal societies in Wakiso District. This Project is being implemented with the overall goal of increasing meaningful participation of women in decision-making in the conflict prevention processes and response. This report provides information on the conflicts which required early warning and response to avert more violent conflicts in Busiro North and East in Wakiso District for the month September 2021. It is based on data collected from local communities by PSD's recruited Women Peace Groups working directly with the local communities of Busiro North and East constituencies. This Early warning and response report is primarily based on conflict data collected from residents of the Busiro North and East, Wakiso district. The WPG participate in collecting relevant data from early warning cases, analysing the situation and developing local solutions to solve the conflicts through mediation processes and dialogue between the conflicting parties together with Local Leaders, Police and any other party relevant to that case. This report will be presented to stakeholders for stakeholder action at local, district and national levels.

2. Conflict early warning and early response

Early response refers to any initiative that occurs as soon as the threat of potential conflict is identified and aims at managing, resolving, or preventing that conflict; by using preventive instruments and mechanisms. It involves the regular collection and analysis of data on conflicts, by systematically monitoring and reporting conflict indicators. Different types of response exist, ranging from fact-finding, mediation, peace-making dialogue, negotiations, preventive diplomacy or more robust mechanisms such as sanctions.

Early warning can be an effective tool if strongly linked to responders. However, the link between early warning and early response has not been effective. Strengthening this link to provide responses to violent conflicts requires

-  Promoting stronger interaction between warners and responders, and exchanges to discuss strategies for response
-  Timely and quick responses to warning
-  Monitoring the impact of responses to conflicts to inform decision making and strategies
-  Designing evidence based response instruments to adequately respond to warning

The biggest challenge for conflict early warning systems is that they have not yet been effectively transformed into a preventive response. Specific response plans must be developed as part of the early warning system. Preventive interactions to reduce the potential for violence should address civil society; address the quality of policy-making decisions; reduce inequality between groups; develop legal standards; and develop development strategies that reduce poverty. These can be made possible in a variety of sectors including; the economy, governance, diplomacy, the military, human rights, agriculture, health, education and journalism.

Early warning and response interventions are less effective if they fail to address the underlying causes of conflict. Early warning and response should be part of a wider Peace infrastructure. Longer-term peacebuilding efforts are important for sustaining the peace, not just managing to avert violence. Using local knowledge is crucial for early warning and response to be successful at the community level to allow affected populations to be actively involved in conflict prevention, although there are concerns about potential bias.

Women's involvement in conflict early warning systems

Until recently many conflict early warning systems have largely been gender-blind and have rarely specifically targeted the involvement of women. This means early warning systems miss out on information provided by women, as well as the potential contribution of women in conflict prevention processes. As a result of the above, PSD is implementing this peace-building Project with the goal of increasing meaningful participation and decision-making of women in conflict prevention processes and response. This is done through the trained and recruited WPG members whose role among others is to identify conflict early warning signs and work with the local leaders and the affected parties to prevent the conflicts from escalating into violence.

3. Cases of conflict early warning leading to early response identified by WPGs

Family Conflict due prejudice.

Buule (husband) and his wife (Kansiime) are farmers whose livelihood relied solely on farming. When they harvested, they would sell some proceeds and keep some for consumption at home. The husband would keep the money and later agreed with his wife and bought a motorcycle for purposes of making money (boda boda); and his wife (Kansiime) was very happy and pleased with what her husband had done because they were going to have a source of income for their family. She also thought to herself that she would be the treasurer of the (income) returns from that business. To her surprise, she did not receive any money from her husband. Problems commenced when she started getting ill thoughts that her mother-in-law (Teopista) who was staying near them was the one benefiting from the husband's boda boda business. This compelled her to start disrespecting her mother-in-law and her husband and also insulting them from time to time. The mother-in-law got concerned and reported this issue to the Women Peace Group member. The husband revealed that he acquired the motorcycle on loan and his priority was to re-pay the loan. That was why he did not present any money to his wife. The information about this conflict was collected from the mother-in-law who reported the issue to the Women Peace Group member.

The disrespect of the wife to her husband and mother-in-law is what divides that parties and the connect is that they are family (husband, wife and mother-in-law)

This conflict was mediated by Women Peace Group and the neighbour to the conflicting parties where they proposed that; The husband was to be transparent to his wife and disclose information which affects the both of them as a family and to involve his wife in decision making; They were asked to respect each other especially for the wife to her mother-in-law and her husband in order to live peacefully in their home.

The husband agreed to be open and confide in his wife whenever he was making decisions for his family's welfare and the wife apologized to the husband and mother-in-law and agreed to respect them.

Land conflict (blocked access road)

In Wakiso TC, a conflict emerged between community members and a landlord who attempted to block the road pathway along former Hoima Road in Kyoga village, Wakiso TC. The WPG member attended a village meeting where she found out that Mr. Mwanje (not real names) inherited his late mother's property and decided to block the footpath which community members have been using to access the community well and the main road to the town center. What divides the conflicting parties is the fact that Mr. Mwanje wants to block the pathway yet it's the same road that connects them and other community members from either side.

The parties who intervened to resolve the conflict were, the LC1 Chairperson, the Town Council officials, the RDC, and the DPC. Community members were assured that Mr. Mwanje will be asked to unblock the pathway

after obtaining all necessary documents from different officials and stakeholders to prove him wrong. Local solutions were proposed that Mr. Mwanje shouldn't block the pathway, other community members proposed that he should not construct the wall fence since it's what will block the pathway, and that if he did, he should at least leave some space of 1-2 meters for a foot pathway. It was then agreed upon that community members wait for the town council engineer to process further documents then give them feedback on what to do and what step to take. The town council engineer and the town clerk promised to give them response regarding the matter in one to two months.

Family conflict on use of modern family planning


A lady in Nabweru, Miriam (not real names) had a conflict with her husband due to failure to agree on whether she should use modern family planning methods because she wasn't ready to have another child. Her husband James (not real names) did not want her to use family planning methods with fear that it will affect her and their child. When Miriam insisted on using family planning methods, he threatened to separate from her. The lady approached the WPG member and reported to her so that she could convince her husband to accept her use birth control methods.

The community health worker and the WPG members intervened to see that the conflict is resolved. James was informed about the benefits of family planning and reasons why his wife had opted for that. It was proposed that James allows Miriam use appropriate family planning methods. After a lengthy discussion with James and his wife, he agreed that Miriam uses family planning method with the guidance of the health worker.

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Submitted by; Project Coordinator

Signature: 



ANNEX E

**A SIMPLIFIED USER GUIDE TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF
WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS AND LAND CONFLICT / DISPUTE
RESOLUTION MECHANISMS**

BY

MID-WESTERN REGION ANTI CORRUPTION COALITION

WITH SUPPORT FROM:

WOMEN'S PEACE AND HUMANITARIAN FUND THROUGH UN WOMEN



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AUGUST 2021

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FOREWORD

Mid-Western Region Anti-Corruption Coalition – MIRAC is a membership based platform for civil society in Mid-Western Region that promotes transparency and accountability in public office, improved service delivery, Enhance social justice through; anti-corruption campaigns monitoring public resources use, budget advocacy, monitoring and policy influencing for improved services and livelihoods of the citizens.

MIRAC works with member organizations from the districts of Hoima, Masindi, Kiryandongo, Buliisa, Kibaale, Kagadi, Kakumiro and Kikuube and Hoima city.


MIRAC focuses on issues of Democratic governance, inclusive land conflict management, Environmental governance, and Oil and Gas management.

MIRAC with support from Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund and technical guidance of UN Women is currently implementing a project titled Inclusive land conflict prevention and resolution. The project aims at preventing conflict arising out of land management through increasing women participation in land conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms. Among the actions the project is taking is increasing capacity of Area Land Committees, District Land Boards, Civil Society and Women groups in land laws. It is upon this background that MIRAC identified the need to have land related laws combined with relevance to prevent and resolve land conflict to have a friendly piece of literature (Simplified and Pocket-size land laws book).

We appreciate the efforts of the consultant Mr. Oyuku Sam Simon in compiling this book. We further appreciate the support of Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, Civil Society and District Local Governments in validating and adding onto this literature.

We appreciate the Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund and UN Women for providing MIRAC with the finances to do this work and entire project.

Sincerely,



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - MIRAC

PREFACE

The world, relationship, interaction, dealing, etc, without conflict or dispute is unthinkable. Wherever there is interaction, there is conflict. Because people differ in their attitudes, values, and goals, conflicts among them become unavoidable. Therefore, the approach should be concerned not so much with eliminating conflict which would be impossible, but to contain it and manage it for individual or organizational benefit.

Similarly, the baseline survey conducted by MIRAC into women’s land rights in Hoima District and City revealed that women are sidelined and don’t have equitable stake in land access, use, ownership and management. This state of affair is the brain child to the birth of this simplified and concise guide to the understanding of women’s land rights and dispute resolution mechanisms and the attendant efforts.

It is important to note that the knowledge and information about land rights in general, and women's land rights in particular, is very crucial and critical, if an aggrieved party is to successfully enforce his/her rights on the subject. The Guide supplies quick facts, and principles about the subjects that are directly connected or linked to women's land rights. The Guide covers: women's rights on land; land access, use and management; marriage, divorce and succession; and land dispute resolution mechanisms.

The information provided here was sourced from various relevant laws, policy documents, professional writings, etc. The laws, policy documents and all other materials/ authorities cited here are as at 3rd, August, 2021.

It is my hope that this Guide will be very useful to land monitors, local leaders, individuals and all stakeholders who are interested or engaged in eliminating or advocating against all forms of discrimination against women in property rights, especially land. It is imperative to note that this Guide is just an eye opener to the problem at hand but not exhaustive. Thus, it is my humble appeal to the users of this Guide to expand their knowledge on the same subject by doing necessary deeper readings and research from other authoritative sources at their disposal.

With great honour, I acknowledge the Executive Director, the Programme Officer and all staff of MIRAC for providing this opportunity and support to me, to be able to contribute in the promotion of social justice to women in as far as land access, use and management are concerned.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 WOMEN'S RIGHTS ON LAND

- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

1.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 as Amended

- Everyone has a right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one should be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property.
- Laws, cultures, customs and traditions which are against the dignity, welfare or interest of women or any other marginalized groups or which undermine their status, are prohibited under the Constitution.
- Women are accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men. The state shall protect women and their rights taking into account their unique status and natural maternal functions in society. Women shall have the right to affirmative action for the purpose of redressing the imbalances created by history, tradition or custom.
- The state to provide facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the welfare of women to enable them realize their full potential and advancement.

N.B: While the Constitution provides for gender equality, it does not specifically or explicitly recognize women's land and property rights.

1.2 The Land Act Cap. 227 as Amended

- Discrimination against women and children in respect to ownership occupation and use of any land is outlawed.
- Mandatory spousal consent to transactions involving matrimonial land (where the family ordinarily resides) and land from which the family derives sustenance.
- Mandatory representation of women on land tenure governance institutions as follows:
 - (i) Uganda Land Commission: at least one female member out of 5 members.
 - (ii) District Land Boards: one third of membership must be women.
 - (iii) Area Land Committees: at least, one third of membership must be women out of 5 members.
 - (iv) Communal Land Management Associations: at least one third female members.

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1.3 The Mortgage Act, 2009

- An informed and genuine spousal consent reduced in writing is mandatory, in mortgage of a matrimonial home. The mortgagee to take reasonable steps to ascertain whether an intending mortgagor is married and whether or not the property to be mortgaged is a matrimonial home.
- As proof of marriage, a mortgagee is to obtain a certificate issued in accordance with the laws in the absence of it, a statutory declaration from the spouse or spouses of the mortgagor as proof of marriage.
- An intending mortgagor shall make full disclosure to the intending mortgagee as to his or her marital status and whether or not the property to be mortgaged comprises the matrimonial home.

1.4 The Uganda National Land Policy, 2013

- Para 63: In Uganda, women are generally unable to own or inherit land due to practices under customary land tenure or are not economically endowed to purchase land rights in

the market. In general, customary practices in some areas in the Country including Bunyoro (Hoima District and City), continues to override statutory law in recognition and enforcement of women's land rights, abating unnoticed land grabbing at family level. Attempts to redress this situation by outlawing discriminatory cultures, customs and practices in land ownership, occupation and use, and requiring spousal consent to transactions involving family land in the 1995 Constitution and the Land Act Cap. 227 have not been effective due to failure in implementation and enforcement.

- Para 37 (iii) Guarantees that the transfer of land under all tenure regimes does not deny any person rights in land on the basis of gender, age, ethnicity social and economic status.
- Para 37 (IV) Ensures equity in the distribution of land resources, preserves and conserves land for future generation.
- Para 41: Government shall: (i) Modify the rules of transmission of land rights under customary land tenure to guarantee gender equality and equity and make provision of joint ownership of family land by spouses.
- Para 42 (IV) Develop guidelines and procedures under customary land law for allocation and distribution of land complying with the principles of equality and natural justice.
- Para 65

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- (a) Government committed itself to protect by legislation the right to inheritance and ownership of land for women and children; and
- (b) Government further committed to ensure that both men and women enjoy equal rights to land before marriage, in marriage, after marriage and at succession without discrimination. Paragraph 65 becomes operational in paragraph 66, 67 and 68 as follows:
 - Para 66: To review and regulate customary law and practices in access to, and ownership of land, government will.
- (i) Ensure rules and procedures relating to succession do not impede transmission of land to women and children.
- (ii) Educate and sensitize the public on discrimination against women and children with respect to access, use and ownership of land.
- (iii) Review and regulate customary rules to avoid violation and abuse of family land held in trust for the family.
- (iv) Restore the power of traditional leaders in matters of land and administration, conditional on their sensitivity to the rights of vulnerable groups; and
- (v) Ensure that the head of family is held to account on his / her fiduciary duties over family land held in trust.
 - Para 67: To redress gender inequity and inequality to inheritance and ownership of land in statutory law, government will.
 - (i) Design and implement a regime of matrimonial property law aimed at the protection of spouses.
 - (ii) Make legal provision for joint spousal co-ownership of family land and the matrimonial home.
 - (iii) Amend the Succession Act, Cap. 162 to provide for the right to succession and inheritance of family land by women and children.

- (iv) Amend the Land Act, Cap. 227 to restore the consent clause to protect children below 18 years; and

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- Para 68: To ensure that women are fully integrated in all decision making structures and processes in access to and use of land, Government will take special measures to:
 - (i) Mainstream gender into development planning so as to improve the status of women.
 - (ii) Domesticate all international conventions verified by Government of Uganda which outlaw discrimination against women and children and enforce all the principles therein;
 - (iii) Support the implementation of the Equal Opportunities Commission as a specialized institution to advocate for and, where relevant, implement strategies in the National Land Policy; and
 - (iv) Solicit the support of faith based instructions and cultural leaders to accept and implement measures in the National Land Policy designed to protect the rights of women and children.
- Para 73: The government commits that ;
 - a) Legislation and management practices shall accord all vulnerable groups (women) equal land rights in acquisition, transmission and use of land; and
 - b) The State shall regulate land markets to curtail distress land sales and ensure that the land rights of the vulnerable groups are protected. To operationalize this, Paragraphs 74 and 75 detail the following.
- Para 74: To protect the rights of all vulnerable groups, Government will take legislative and other measures to:
 - (i) Guarantee that access to land, by way of transfer or transmission is not denied on the basis of gender disability, ethnicity, social or economic status.
 - (ii) Prevent the appreciation of the land rights of vulnerable groups through regulation and control of the land markets.
 - (iii) Mitigate the distress land sales involving persons infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and terminally ill persons.
 - (iv) Sensitize and encourage vulnerable groups to hold their ownership rights and interests in family or community trusts; and
 - (v) Mainstream gender, HIV/ AIDS and disability interventions in strategic land sector activities.

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- Para 75: To protect the land rights of internally – displaced persons, government will take special measures to;
 - (i) Consider restitution of land, housing and property or adequate compensation or resettlement; and
 - (ii) Put in place mechanisms and structures for claiming restitution, compensation or resettlement.
- Para 102 (IV): Develop mechanisms for full and effective participation by land owners and users, especially women in land rights administration functions.
- Para 116 (VII) : Provide free legal aid to the vulnerable sections of society through a system of partnerships and incentives to private and civil society organizations to deal with the ever increasing land mitigations.

N.B: The provisions detailed are the driving force for this strategy and entitle a commitment to action the needs to be realized through this strategy.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LAND ACCESS, USE AND MANAGEMENT

Land is defined as those parts of which surface of the earth that are capable in law of being owned. Ownership includes the airspace above it and sub soil below. It includes: mines and minerals, buildings and most interest in land, chattels fixed to the land so that they become part of it.

2.1 Land Ownership – Tenure

- Land in Uganda belongs to the citizens of Uganda and shall vest in them in accordance with the land tenure systems provided in the Constitution.
- Government or local governments as determined by Parliament by law shall hold in trust for the people and protect natural lakes, rivers, wetlands, forest reserves, game reserves, national parks and any other land to be reserved for ecological and tourist purposes for the common good of all citizens,
- Land tenure is the way of owning land, and may sometimes be referred to as land holding. It includes the nature of land rights, e.g. authority over the land and the period for which the rights or authority can be enjoyed or exercised. There are four systems of land holdings.

2.2 Customary Tenure

This is a traditional method of owning land. Each community in Uganda has a traditional system of owning, occupying and dealing in or using the land. In some communities, the community owns land or by the traditional leaders or institutions, while in others individuals own it.

2.2.1 Characteristics of Customary Land Ownership.

- The land in question is former public land, without any form of registration.
- People acquire land according to the customs of the community.
- Rights and interests in land are regulated by rules and customs of the community.
- An individual, family, community or traditional institution may occupy a specific area, and
- Land is owned forever (perpetuity).

2.2.3 Rights of Customary Land Holders under the Land Act.

- Members have a right to share and use the land for the good of the community
- An individual in that community may apply to hold land alone within land owned communally.
- Members of the community can use areas set aside for common use. E.g. for hunting, grazing, wood fuel and other forestry resources.
- Members have a right to exclude non- members from the common land.
- Members of the community may apply to a land owner or District Land Board and acquire the certificate of ownership.

2.2.4 Obligations of Customary Land Holders Under the Land Act.

A customary land holder must provide to the Recorder [sub county chief] with a copy of accurate information about any dealings on the land in the process of exercising his/ her rights.

2.3. Leasehold Tenure.

Is a system of landownership whereby a person owns land through an agreement between him/herself and the land owner for a specific period of time ranging from five (5) to ninety-nine (99) years.

2.3.1 Characteristics of leasehold tenure.

- Leases are common on former public land.
- Leases may also be given on Mailo land or freehold.
- A lease is given for a specific period of time on lease agreement (5-99yrs).
- May involve payment of money, e.g. rent, premium or both.
- At the expiry of the period agreed upon the eland remarks back to the owner.
- Can be renewed after the expiration of the initial offer.

2.3.2 Rights of a Leaseholder Under the Land Act.

- A leaseholder may change lease ownership to freehold tenure.
- Hold land for a given period of time free from any deformation by the owner as long as he/ she abides by the law (agreement).
- He /she can sublet the land (sublease)
- He /she can mortgage or pledge the land for the period he is entitled to hold a use the land subject to the covenants.

- Can pass on (bequeath) by will for the period he /she is entitled to hold and use the land.

2.4 Freehold Tenure.

Under this system, the land owner owns land forever for an unlimited time (in perpetuity) and has full powers over his land.

2.4.1 Characteristics of Freehold Ownership.

- The holder is registered as the owner.
- He / she owns the land indefinitely.
- Can only be owned by Ugandan citizens.

2.4.2 Rights of a Holder of Freehold Land.

- Can use the land for any lawful purpose.

- May sell, rent, lease or use it to get a loan from a bank or allow other people to use it or may give it as a gift.
- May give the land away either as a gift *intervivos* or by a will.
- Has the first priority to buy land from persons who are occupying his/ her land (tenants by occupancy) and are willing to sell their land.

2.4.3 Obligations of a Freehold Land Owner under the Act.

- Utilize the land according to existing laws.
- Observe / respect rights of tenants by occupancy on that land.
- Observe conditions that may be imposed on the land.
- Recognize interests of people with developments on the land.
- Recognize the rights of their successors.

2.5 Mailo Tenure;

Under this system, the land owner owns land forever and has full powers on the land.

2.5.1 Characteristics of Mailo Tenure System.

- The Mailo owner is registered and in most cases has a title to the land.
- Land is owned indefinitely.
- Land is owned by only Ugandan citizens.
- Common in Buganda, and Bugisu region, but fewer cases can be found in Ankole and Tooro.

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2.5.2. Rights of a Mailo Owner

- Owns the land forever.
- May, lease, mortgage, pledge or sell the land.
- May subdivide the land for purpose of sale or any other lawful purpose.
- May pass on the land to anybody by will or as a gift *intervivos*.
- Is entitled to be given priority to buy land from tenants by occupancy who may be on that land and willing to sell.
- May own the land but not the developments on the land.

2.5.3 Obligations of a Mailo Owner.

- Must reorganize the rights of the lawful and the bonafide occupants on his/ her land.
- Must recognize the rights of the successors of the lawful and bonafide occupants on the land.
- Must recognize the interests of the person who has made developments on his land, lawful, bonafide and non- bonafide occupants on registered land.

N.B: The Land Act provides for lawful, bonafide and non-bonafide occupants on registered land.

2.6 Lawful Occupant

2.6.1. Characteristics of a Lawful Occupant

- Does not have a title to the land he /she is occupying.
- Occupies the land by virtue of the replaced Busuulu and Envujjo Law of 1928 or the Tooro Landlord and Tenant Law of 1937; or the Ankole Landlord and Tenant Law of 1937, or
- Occupies the land with permission of the registered owner; e.g. a buyer; or
- Occupies the land as a customary tenant but his / her tenancy was not disclosed or compensated for by the registered owner at acquiring the certificate of title.

2.6.2; The Rights of the Lawful Occupant.

- Enjoys security of occupancy.
- Has priority to buy the land if the registered owner wants to sell the land.
- May acquire a certificate of occupancy by applying to the registered owner.
- May assign, pledge and create third party rights in the land with the consent of the registered owner.

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- May end the occupancy by removing developments on the land.
- May change occupancy into freehold, mailo, leasehold or sublease.

2.7. Bonafide Occupant;

2.7.1 Characteristics of Bonafide Occupant.

- Occupant does not have a title to land he/ she is occupying unchallenged.
- Occupant occupied and utilized the land for twelve (12) years or more before the coming into force of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda.
- The registered owner of the land or his/ her agent did not challenge or ask the landholder to leave the land during this period.
- The land occupant paid the landowner for the land.

2.7.2 The Rights of the Bonafide Occupant.

- Enjoys the security of occupancy.
- Has priority to buy the land if the registered owner wants to sell the land.
- May acquire a certificate of occupancy by applying to the registered owner.
- May sublet, sub divide and give away by will the interest in the land with the permission of the registered owner.
- May assign, pledge and create third party rights in the land with the consent of the registered owner.
- May change occupancy into freehold, mailo leasehold or sublease.

2.8 Non Bonafide Occupant

2.8.1 Characteristics of A Non- Bonifide Occupant.

- Occupant does not have a title to land he/ she is occupying.
- Occupied the land after the 1995 Constitution was made.
- Occupied the land without the consent of the owner.
- Occupied the land without being challenged by the registered owner.

2.8.2 The Rights of the Non Bonifde Occupant.

- Does not enjoy security of occupancy.
- If he /she wants to acquire an interest in the land, he /she must negotiate with the registered owner.
- If no agreement is reached, one of the parties may invite a mediator to assist them.

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- Seeks and identifies the registered owner for negotiation.

2.9 Rights of Persons with Disability

If any decision is taken in respect to land and the decision stops a person with a disability to own or use land, then the decision is unlawful and cannot stand.

2.10 The Rights of Non-Citizens.

A non-citizen is a person who is not a citizen of Uganda. He /she may hold a lease of five (5) or more years but not more than ninety nine (99) years.

That person is not allowed to own land under freehold, mailo and or customary tenure.

2.11 Land Use

- The Constitution provides that Government may under laws made by Parliament and policies made from time to time, regulate the use of land.
 - Under the Land Act, a person who owns or occupies land shall manage and utilize the land in accordance with the Forests Act, the Mining Act, and the National Environment Act, the Water Act, the Uganda Wildlife Act and any other laws.
 - Any use of land shall conform to Planning Act and any other law.
 - Para 6.3 126 of the National Land Policy provides:
 - (a) Government shall ensure that land resources are optimally used and sustainably managed in an integrated manner.
 - (b) Government shall design and implement a comprehensive frame work for proper stewardship of land resources.
 - Para 127 – To address the challenges of optional and sustainable use and management of land resources, Government will take measures to ;
 - (i) Develop and enforce adequate land use standards;
 - (ii) Provide capacity through training, to enable land management agents to function effectively;
 - (iii) Deploy professional land auditors at local government and community leaders to monitor and enforce the implementation land use standards;
 - (iv) Set up and operationalize an effective forum for inter-sectorial constructional and coordination of land sector activities;
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- (v) Strengthen and reform institutions for effective and efficient land use and land managements; and
 - (vi) Review policies related to all land use subsectors to ensure complementariness with the implementation of the national land policy.

2.12 Land Management;

The District Land Boards and Land Committees manage land in the Districts, while the Uganda Land Commission manages land belonging to the Government of Uganda.

2. 12.0 Uganda Land Commission (ULC)

2. 12.1 Powers of the Commission

- Buys, exchanges or by other ways gets land rights, rights to use other people's land for conveniences (easements) and shares on the land.
- Builds, changes, enlarges, improves and pulls down any building or other structures on the land.
- Sells, rents, leases, or by other means or ways, deals with the land it owns.
- Makes surveys, plans, maps, drawings and estimates through its officers or agents and do anything necessary to carry out its functions.

2.13 Land Board

A District Land Board is set up in every district in Uganda. The Board will have continuous existence with an official stamp. It can sue or be sued in its names.

2.13.1 Functions and Duties of the District Land Board.

- Keeps and allocates land which is not owned by anyone in the district.
- Records, registers and transfer rights or claims in land.
- Marks or surveys, plans, maps, draws and makes estimates on land.
- Makes and keeps a list of rates of compensation for the loss or damage to crops, houses and other property.

- Revisits the list of rates of compensation every year.
- Does other things connected to its functions.

2.14 Land Committees

Land committees have been set up in each district as follows;

- A land committee in every parish.

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- A land committee in every gazetted urban area.
- A land committee in every division (Kampala and other Cities).

2.14.1 The Functions and Duties of the Land Committees.

- Advise Board on land matters, which includes ascertaining land rights, conditions and limitations on customary land.
- Facilitate acquisition of certificate of customary tenure and of occupancy.
- Safeguard the rights of women, children and persons with disability.
- Do other functions given to it by law.

N.B: Family land means land on which is situated the ordinary residence of a family, land on which is situated the ordinary residence of the family and from which the family derives sustenance, land which the family freely and voluntarily agrees shall be treated to qualify as above, and land which is treated as family land according to the norms, culture, customs, traditions or religion of the family.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND SUCCESSION

3.1 Marriage

- A man and a woman are entitled to marry only if they are each of the age of eighteen years and above and are entitled at that age;
 - (i) To found a family , and

- (ii) To equal rights at and in marriage and at its dissolution.
- Marriage is the voluntary union between man and woman for life to live as husband and wife, to form a family under any existing legally recognized forms of marriage.
- This means that cohabitation, namely parties who are staying together as husband and wife but not in any of the recognized forms of marriage are not legally married.
- Legal protection is only found in valid marriage and not cohabitation which should be avoided / discouraged.

3.2 Civil Marriage

- This is celebrated before the Registrar of Marriages, who is the Registrar General or his appointees.
- At the district level, this function is conducted by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

3.2.1 Essential Requirements of Marriage

- The marriage is strictly monogamous, namely one woman and one man to the exclusion of all others until death does them apart.
- The man and woman intending to marry must not be in any other relationship or existing marriage.
- They must be of majority age, i.e. 18 years and above and have capacity to consummate marriage.
- Both parties must voluntarily consent to the said marriage.
- The consent of the parents is desirable although it's not a mandatory requirement.
- Both parties must not be closely related by blood or otherwise e.g. sister, brothers, grandchildren, nieces, nephews, adopted children, parents, cousins etc.
- If any other above requirement is breached then the marriage is void and illegal from the beginning and has no legal consequences.

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3.2.2 Procedure and Forum.

Any person intending to marry has to do the following:

- Must appear before the Registrar of marriages / Chief Administrative Officer and express an intention of marriage.
- A notice of marriage is signed before the Registrar / CAO. The notice shall be published for 21 days on the notice board of the Registrar / CAO.
- One of the parties must be a resident within the district in which the marriage is intended to be celebrated for at least 15 days.
- The parties intending to marry must be at least 18 years
- The marriage ceremony has to be celebrated in a licensed place for such ceremony.
- A marriage must be witnessed by at least two (2) people.
- Must be celebrated between 8:00am and 5:00pm with open doors and windows.

3.3 Church Marriage

- This is a marriage celebrated in a licensed place of worship by a recognized minister.
- It is celebrated in accordance with the Christian faith chosen by the parties themselves. The faith must be legally reorganized in Uganda.

3.3.1 Essential Requirements;

- The marriage is strictly monogamous
- The man and woman intending to marry must not be in any other relationship or existing marriage.
- They must be capable of consummating marriage.
- They must be of majority age of 18 years and above.

- Both parties must voluntarily consent to the said marriage.
- The consent of the parents is desirable although not a mandatory requirement.
- Both parties must not be closely related by blood.

3.3.2 Procedure of Forum

Different faith sects have different steps and requirements that are needed before they can be granted permission to be wedded. However, we have minimum requirements that are provided under the law as follows:

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- Parties must appear before a recognized Church Minister who registers the parties upon fulfillment of certain requirements. E.g. in Church of Uganda, the parties must be baptized, confirmed and must present a consent letter from the bride's parents and some even require, that parties to undergo HIV testing first.
- The church thereafter announces the banns/ notice for three consecutive weeks. The banns / notice shall be published for 21 days before the marriage can be celebrated.
- The church in which the wedding is to take place/ celebrated must be licensed to conduct such weddings.
- The church minister, priest or pastor must be licensed to perform the function.
- One of the parties must be a resident within the district in which the marriage is intended to be celebrated for at least 15 days.
- A marriage must be witnessed by at least two (2) people.
- Must be celebrated between 8:00am and 6:00pm in a church with an open door and open windows.
- The marriage should be recorded in the register book kept at the church where the marriage and witnessed by two witnesses and handed over to the parties and a duplicate copy is kept at the church.

3.4. Mohammedan Marriage

This is celebrated according to Islamic faith and governed by the National Law and Sharia Law.

3.4.1 Essential Requirements

- The marriage is potentially polygamous. It is one where one man marries up to four (4) women provided he treats them equally in all spheres of life.
- The woman intending to marry must not be in any other relationship or existing marriage.
- The parties to the marriage must have capacity to consummate marriage.
- They must be of majority age of 18 years and above.
- Both parties must voluntarily consent to the said marriage.
- The consent of the parents is desirable although it's not a mandatory requirement.
- Both parties must not be closely related by blood or otherwise.
- The man must give the woman marriage gift(s) termed MAHARI which may be in form of money or any property of any given value. This is determined by the woman.

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- It is also a requirement that in case of divorce or death of the spouse the remaining spouse must wait for up to three months before they can remarry.

3.4.2 Procedure and Forum.

Under this marriage, the families of the parties play a big and very important role.

- The marriage is entered into after an offer has been made and it has been accepted.
- The families of the parties do the negotiations.

- After the first steps has been finished, the parties then choose where they wish to be wedded. The wedding can take place either at home or in a mosque which the parties will have preferred.
- The ceremony is always presided over by an Imam or family Mwalimu. This ceremony must be witnessed by a least two people including the parties, trustee (WALI).

3.5 Customary / Traditional Marriage.

This type of marriage is celebrated in accordance with the customs of the parties to the marriage.

3.5.1 Essential Requirements:

Under customary marriage a person aged 16 years can get married but with the consent of both parents. This is in conflict with the Constitution which sets the age of marriage in all instances at 18 years and above. Because of this the Constitution takes procedures over any other law.

- This involves agreement and celebrations of the marriage.
- It is potentially polygamous.
- Payments of bride price to the woman's family are very central.
- Both parties to the marriage must have capacity to consummate marriage.
- The man is usually introduced to the woman's family and marriage ceremony is celebrated.
- The parties intending to marry are not within prohibited degrees of consanguinity/ relationship.
- None of the parties should have contracted monogamous marriage and is still subsisting.

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3.5.2. Procedure and Forum.

- The marriage can be celebrated in any part of Uganda according to the rites / customs of the African community and one of the parties is a member of that community.
- The formalities in most cases depend on the cultural practice of the woman being married off.
- The marriage then can be registered at sub county headquarters where the sub county chief acts as Registrar of Marriages within a period of 6 months from the date of such ceremony was held.
- A certificate of customary marriage shall be conclusive evidence of marriage.

N.B: Non registration of marriage does not invalidate the marriage provided all the necessary customary requirements were met. However, it is an offence not to register customary marriage as required by law.

3.6 General rights enjoyed in marriage

- Right to have sex.
- Right to matrimonial property.
- Right of either spouse to obtain letters of administration of the other estate upon the death of one.
- Right to maintenance.
- The wife acquires the right to use her husband's name.
- The wife acquires the domicile of the husband.
- Right to own property individually.
- Right to share property.

- Children born within the family are preserved to be children of the marriage until the contrary is proved.
- Both the parents have rights to have access, enjoyment and company of their children during marriage or upon divorce.

3.7 Divorce

It is the lawful and permanent dissolution of a marriage. The parties cease to be referred to as husband and wife.

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3.7.1 Petition for Divorce

A Petition for divorce may be filed by:

- Any person who is a party to a marriage and is resident in Uganda at the time of the petition who wish to be divorced.
- Any person whose marriage was celebrated in Uganda and must have married for 3 years or more. But the Constitution allows any person whose rights have been infringed to petition court for redress.
- Any person who is legally married.

3.7.2 Grounds for Divorce.

Any of the following matrimonial offences can cause one of the parties to divorce.

- Adultery
- Desertion
- Cruelty/Domestic violence
- Incest
- Failure to consummate marriage/Denial of conjugal rights/ No sex
- Insanity
- Sodomy

N.B: The overall consideration by court is that any of those grounds has caused the marriage to be irretrievably broken down, and parties no longer live together happily as husband and wife. The normal wear and tear of a marriage life is not considered as a irretrievable break down.

3.8 Adultery

- A person who is guilty of adultery must have had sexual relations with a person not his /her spouse (co-respondent).
- In proving adultery, the actual act of sexual intercourse must have occurred between the two who are not married. There must have been penetration during the act.
- The burden of proof of adultery lies on the petitioner.
- The standard of proof is heavier than one which lies on a party in an ordinary civil action.
- Adultery can be proved by circumstantial evidence, although the evidence has to be corroborated. Such circumstantial evidence must be cogent equal to the extent that it raises no other interference other than the fact that the respondents committed adultery.

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3.9 Desertion

This is the act of leaving one's spouse without any reason for a period of, at least, two(2) years. In comprises the following.

- (a) Abandoning.
- (b) Intending to abandon.
- (c) Without a genuine reason or excuse whatsoever.

(d) Without the knowledge and consent of the petitioner.

3.10 Cruelty

Is the act/ omission of injuring the other physically or emotionally without a justifiable cause. The acts of cruelty need not be actual or done intentionally. Examples are:

- (a) Constant quarreling.
- (b) Infecting one's spouse with infectious diseases.
- (c) Denying one sexual intercourse.
- (d) Mistreating children.
- (e) Psychological torture of any form.
- (f) Physical assault.

3.11 Bars to Divorce

These are reasons that entitle court to disallow the petition for divorce. There are absolute bars and discretionary bars.

- a) If the petitioner has allowed the acts of the other party.
- b) If the petitioner agreed with the other party to bring the petition to court.
- c) If the petitioner has forgiven the wrong action of the other party (respondent).
- d) If the petitioner agreed with other party in committing the acts relied on in bringing the petition.

3.12 Consequences of Divorce.

The man and woman no longer have the rights acquired upon marriage. But earth make certain orders in respect to the following:

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- (i) Property.
 - Property before marriage belongs to the person who purchased or acquired them.
 - Property acquired during marriage to be shared equally or in the way the parties have agreed or in the discretion of the court.
 - The property belongs to both he husband and wife, each of the parties takes the percentage that was contributed upon its being purchased or acquired. If they contributed equally each party takes 50%.
- (ii) Children
 - Upon the court's grant of a decree of divorce, one can ask court to decide on the children's custody and maintenance.
 - As a general rule, it's the duty of the father to maintain the children.
 - In all decision of the court the welfare of the children during the subsistence and dissolution of marriage is paramount.

3.13 Succession / Inheritance

- Is the law and procedure under which beneficiaries become entitled under testator's or testatrix's will or intestacy.
- Inheritance is the devolution of property on the death of its owner either according to the provision of his /her will or under the rules relating to intestacy contained in the relevant laws/ customs/ usage. It may also connote property that a beneficiary receives from the estate of a deceased person.

3.14 Types of Succession

- (i) Intestate succession
- (ii) Testate succession

3.14.1 Intestate Succession

- Is the state in which a person dies without having made a will disposing of all his/ her property; or a total intestacy where the deceased leaves no will at all, or a will that only appoints executors/ executrices but does not dispose of any property, or a will that is invalid, e.g. the testator lacked testamentary capacity.

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- A person dies intestate in respect of all property which has not been disposed of by a valid testamentary disposition (will).

3.14.2 Administration of Estate

- All property in an intestate estate devolves upon the personal representative of the deceased upon trust for those persons entitled (beneficiaries) to the property under the law.
- A personal representative means the person appointed by the law to administer the estate or any part of the estate of the deceased person, either executor or administrator.
- Administrator is a person appointed by a competent court to administer the estate of a deceased person when there is no executor.
- When the deceased dies intestate, those who are connected with the deceased by marriage or by consanguinity are entitled to apply for and obtain letters of administration of his / her estate.
- Executors and administrators are often referred to as legal representatives or “trustees”.

The duties include:

- a) Duty to perform the funeral of the deceased in a manner commensurate to his/ her station in life.
- b) Duty to file an inventory and account to court after six (6) months of the grant of probate or letters of administration. Failure to comply or exhibit inventory amounts to an offence.
- c) Duty to collect all property and debts of the deceased accrued to him or her at the time of death.
- d) Duties to pay expenses incurred such as funeral expenses, death bed charges and are ranked in priority than any other debts.
- e) Obligation to pay expenses incurred while obtaining letters of administration.
- f) Duty to pay wages and other debts due for services rendered to the deceased within 3 months preceding his/ her death, e.g., labor of domestic servants, etc.
- g) Duty to pay the deceased creditors in which none of the creditors has priority to one another.
- h) A duty not to make false averments in any verification accompanying any petition which he or she believes to be false.

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- i) A duty to hold the property of the deceased on behalf of or in trust for the beneficiaries.
- j) Power to dispose of the property of the deceased property either wholly or in part subject to the law.
- k) Duty not to purchase the estate or property of the deceased.
- l) Power to distribute the estate of the deceased among the beneficiaries.

- In essence administrators or executors as trustees owe a fiduciary duty to the beneficiaries of the estate and others who may have an interest in the estate such as creditors.
- Thus, in appointing administrators, regards should be made, among others, to the safety of the estate and the probability of proper administration.

3.14.3 Distribution on the Death of a Male Intestate.

- The estate of a person dying intestate, excepting his principal residential holding, shall be divided among the following classes in the following manner:
 - (a) Where the intestate is survived by a customary heir, a wife, a lineal descendant and a defendant relative,
 - (i) The customary heir shall receive **1**percent.
 - (ii) The wives shall receive **15** percent.
 - (iii) The dependent relative shall receive **9** percent.
 - (iv) The lineal descendants shall receive **75** percent of the property of the estate.
 - But where the intestate has no person surviving him capable of taking a portion of his property under paragraph (ii) or (iii), the portion shall go the lineal descendants.
 - (b) Where the intestate is survived by a customary heir, a wife and a dependent relative but no lineal descendants,
 - (i) The customary heir shall receive **1**percent.
 - (ii) The wife shall receive 50 percent and the
 - (iii) Defendant relative shall receive 49 percent
 - (c) Where the intestate is survived by a customary heir, a wife or a descendant relative but no lineal descendants.
 - (i) The customary heir shall receive 1 percent and
 - (ii) The wife or the defendant relative, as the case may be, shall receive 99 percent of the whole of the property of the estate.
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- (d) Where the intestate leaves no person surviving him, other than a customary heir, capable of taking a proportion of his property under (a), (b) or (c), the estate shall be divided equally between those relatives in the nearest degree of kinship to the intestate;
 - (e) If no person takes any proportion of the property of the intestate under (a), (b), (c) or (d), the whole of the property shall belong to the customary heir.
 - No wife or husband of an intestate shall take any interest in the estate of an intestate if, at the death of the intestate, he or she was separated from the intestate as a member of the same household.
 - If there is no person existing or reasonably unascertainable entitled to take any part of the property of an intestate, that part or the whole, as the case may be, shall belong to the State.
 - Husband means a person who at the time of the intestate's death was:
 - (i) Validly married to the deceased according to the laws of Uganda, or
 - (ii) Married to the deceased in another country by a marriage reorganized as valid by any foreign law under which the marriage was celebrated.
 - Wife means a person who at the time of the intestate's death was:
 - (i) Validly married to the deceased according to the laws of Uganda or
 - (ii) Married to the deceased in another county by a marriage recognized as valid by any foreign law under which the marriage was celebrated.
 - Property includes movable and immovable property. The latter includes land, incorporeal tenements and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to things attached to the earth.

Defendant relative includes:

- (i) A wife, a husband, a son or daughter under 18 years of age or a son and daughter of or above 18 years of age who is wholly or substantially dependent on the deceased.
- (ii) A parent, a brother or sister, a grandparent or grand child who, on the date of the deceased's death was wholly or substantially dependent on the deceased for the provision of the ordinary necessities of life suitable to a person of his or her station.
 - Executor/ executrix is a person appointed in the last will of a deceased person to execute the terms of the will.
 - Customary heir means the person recognized by the rites and customs of the tribe or community of a deceased person as being the customary heir of that person.

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3.15 Testacy Succession / Will

- This is the disposition of property through a will made by the deceased.
- A will is defined as a legal expression of an individual's wishes about the disposition of his/ her property upon death.
- Every person of sound mind and not a minor may by will dispose of his/ her property.

3.15.1 Features of a Valid Will.

- In ordinary sense a will must be in writing.
- It must be signed by the testator or in his presence or at his direction.
- It must be attested to by two witnesses.
- The two witnesses to be present at the making of the will.
- A person signing a will must be of sound mind.
- It must be complete with all information including and not limited to the following;
 - (i) The executor
 - (ii) Clan
 - (iii) Tribe,
 - (iv) Religion,
 - (v) Full names of the children,
 - (vi) Name of the guardian
 - (vii) (viii)The beneficiaries,
 - (viii) (viii)Marital status,
 - (ix) Customary heir
 - (x) His/ her address
 - (xi) Burial and burial wishes,
 - (xii) Names of the persons given special gifts,
 - (xiii) Dedication of property he/ she owns.
- A will obtained by fraud, coercion or importunity is void.
- It is not necessary that any technical words or terms of art shall be used in a will, but only that the wording shall be such that of the testator can be known from the wording.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 LAND CONFLICT/ DISPUTE MANAGEMENT.

- Wherever there are interactions, there are bound to be conflicts or disputes. Conflict can be defined as disagreement between two or more individuals or groups, with each individual or group trying to gain acceptance of its views, case, and objectives over others.
- Because people differ in their attitudes, values, and goals, conflicts among them becomes unavoidable. Thus, management is concerned not so much with eliminating conflict which would be impossible, but to contain it and manage it for the benefit of the individual or group (family).

4.1 Land Dispute Institutions.

- The Constitution of Uganda and the Land Act introduced Land Tribunals as special courts to handle land disputes or land disagreement in Uganda.
- The Land Act also introduced the mediator and recognized the traditional mechanism of settlement of disputes.
- The above institution, are empowered to settle disputes relating to the grant of leases, repossession, transfer and acquisition of land by individuals and institutions.

N.B: It should be noted that from October 2006, all Land Tribunals when their term of office expired, the Chief Justice issued an instrument stopping their operation as they assessed their performance and all cases formerly handled by them transferred to the Magistrates' Court within those respective areas especially Grade 1 Magistrate and Chief Magistrate.

- In effect until a new directive is given, all disputes regarding land must be filed with ordinary courts within their areas and pecuniary jurisdiction.
 - (i) High Court has un limited original and appellate geographical and pecuniary jurisdiction
 - (ii) Chief Magistrate not more than 50,000,000/=
 - (iii) Grade 1 Magistrate not more than 20,000,000/=
 - (iv) LC Courts limited to handling land dispute of land held under customary tenure.

4.2 Non Judicial Mechanisms

4.2.1 Negotiations.

- Here the disputants agree to meet and sort out the problem.
- The disputants talk to each other over their problem without involving anyone else.
- The disputant have complete control over their decision to settle or not.

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4.2.2 Mediation

- When disputants fail to sort out a problem through negotiation, they can ask a mediator to help and work out a solution.
- Mediation outside court is voluntary. The disputants, like in negotiation, have full control over their decision to settle or not.
- Mediators cannot tell disputants on what to do.
- Mediation is neutral. Thus, a mediator's role is to help people in dispute to talk to each other more easily. The disputants will decide on how they want to settle the dispute. The mediator will write down the agreement and they will all sign the settlement agreement without coercion.

- Mediation is confidential. The mediator is not allowed to tell anyone else about the mediation unless so permitted by the disputants in writing to do so, or when compelled by court.

4.2.3 Arbitration

- If the disputants want they can ask someone to listen to their problem (arbitrate) and tell them what to do namely, issue an award similar to a court judgment.
- The disputants then have to comply and implement orders in the award even if they don't like what the arbitrator has decided.
- If they disagree with what the arbitrator decides, they will have to go to court. This will depend on whether they included the need to refer their matter to court in the arbitration clause.