



Isis Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange
Linking Women Internationally



With the support of the Women's Task Force for a Gender Responsive PRDP

WORKSHOP REPORT

PEACE BUILDING AND POST-CONFLICT RECOVERY ARE WOMEN'S BUSINESS

**Workshop for Women Leaders and Activists on the Peace, Recovery and Development
Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP) and other Peace Building and Post Conflict Recovery
Initiatives in Uganda**

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Seeta, Mukono, Uganda
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ACRONYMS

ARV	Anti Retro Viral
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DDMC	District Disaster-preparedness Management Committee
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy Programme
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
LGDMP	Local Governance and Development Management Programme
NAADS	National Agricultural and Advisory Services
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NURD	Northern Uganda Recovery and Development
NUREP	Northern Uganda Rehabilitation Programme
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission
SPC	Special Police Constable
UJCC	Uganda Joint Christian Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education
WC	Women's Council
WTF	Women's Task Force for a Gender Responsive PRDP

GLOSSARY*

Advocacy: speaking, acting and writing with little conflict of interest on behalf of the interests of a disadvantaged person or group to promote, protect and defend their welfare and rights.

Affirmative Action: positive steps taken to increase the representation of minorities or marginalised groups (women among others) in areas from which they have been historically excluded

Behavioural Change: transformation or adjustment of an individual or community's actions and reactions

Capacity Building: an ongoing process through which individuals, groups, organisations and societies enhance their ability to identify and meet development challenges.

Indicator: something that helps us to understand where we are, where we are going and how far we are from the goal.

Leadership: where one or more persons engage others in such a way that both leaders and followers are influenced to rise to a higher level of achievement and morality

Lobbying: the practice of individuals and organisations trying to influence the opinions and decisions of government

Mobilisation: the act of assembling and putting into readiness for use or action

Networking: the exchange of information or services among individuals, groups, or institutions; the cultivation of useful relationships

Sensitisation: the process of making an individual or community aware

Voluntarism: the use of or reliance on voluntary action to maintain an institution, carry out a policy, or achieve a goal

Work Plan: a schedule, chart or graph that summarises the different parts of a research project and how they will be implemented in a consistent way within a specific time-span.

*The definitions listed above are included as an attempt by the writer to facilitate the understanding of complex terms used during the workshop.

INTRODUCTION

This report is intended as a guiding document for the workshop participants, in order to facilitate the collective efforts of the women and women's organisations in Northern Uganda to monitor and influence peace building and conflict recovery strategies. It could also be useful for partners in the PRDP process willing to listen to women voices and to support their work.

At the end of the workshop, each participant was given documents with background information on the PRDP and other peace building and recovery efforts in North and North Eastern Uganda, along with copies of the presentations that were made throughout the workshop. It was highly recommended that these documents are read so as to enable the women to have a deeper understanding of the PRDP and also to use them as tools to support their work of monitoring and sensitization in the communities.

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Uganda Women's Coalition for Peace constituted the Women's Task Force for a Gender Responsive PRDP (WTF) in March 2009, composed of ten (10) national women CSOs and eight (8) CSOs from North and North Eastern Uganda and individual women's rights advocates. ¹The WTF is aimed to be operative from 2009 to 2012 to mobilise and engage women and women's organisations in the implementation and monitoring of the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP) to ensure women's needs and gender equality concerns in the different Northern sub-regions are addressed.

The Women's Task Force understands the importance of monitoring as a highly political exercise, which will allow women to identify their priorities, articulate their concerns, claim their rights and influence decision making by holding government and other stakeholders accountable for their actions and inactions.

The workshop 'Peace Building and Post-Conflict Recovery are Women's Business' was therefore conceived to enhance the capacity and skills of the women in North and North Eastern Uganda to monitor and influence the PRDP process and any other recovery policies and interventions to ensure they each involve and benefit women.

¹ During the workshop, two (2) new organisations decided to join the Women's Task Force, which makes a total of 20 member organisations from the different sub regions within North and North Eastern Uganda (10) and others based in Kampala (10)

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

1. To enhance the participants' understanding of PRDP and major gender and women's rights concerns for the post-conflict recovery process in North and North Eastern Uganda
2. To explore ways of reinforcing their/our collective thinking and action to influence peace building and post -conflict recovery interventions
3. To strengthen their/our skills to effectively monitor the PRDP implementation

PROFILE OF THE PARTICIPANTS

The participants included women leaders from 30 districts in North and North Eastern Uganda and the members of the Women's Task Force for a Gender Responsive PRDP. The women leaders from North and North Eastern Uganda were purposely selected to become mobilizers and sensitizers of a bigger number of women at the grassroots level in their respective districts.

OPENING REMARKS

Isis-WICCE's acting Executive Director, Juliet Were, introduced the work of Isis-WICCE, stating that its primary areas of focus include skills building, documentation, information dissemination, networking and advocacy. She also provided examples of the organisation's previous work in Northern Uganda such as its early initiatives to collect, document and amplify the voices and experiences of women affected by the conflict. In closing, she shared Isis-WICCE's interest in continuing to be a part of the women's efforts to engender and monitor the implementation of the PRDP.

The Country Director of CARE, James Bot, expressed the commitment of CARE to ensure that women are an integral and foundational part of the PRDP implementation and are empowered to ensure that checks and balances are put in place.

CARE's goal of supporting the reconstruction of the Greater North was stressed, along with a promise to increase its solidarity with women and improve CARE's partnership strategy with women.

PANEL: PEACE BUILDING AND RECOVERY EFFORTS IN NORTH AND NORTH EASTERN UGANDA

Progress and Challenges in Integrating Gender in the PRDP Implementation

Mary Symonds, UNDP Country Director, Chair of the Development Partners Group on Northern Uganda Recovery and Development (NURD)

The challenges of the NURD group in integrating gender in the PRDP were highlighted. These include the unequal implementation progress of the Uganda Gender Policy, use of data and information in public planning and decision making processes which is not disaggregated by sex, gender, age or other socio-economic characteristics, inclusion of women in PRDP decision making processes without their meaningful participation and limited financial and human resource capacities to pursue gender mainstreaming. It was also reported that the gender indicators for monitoring the PRDP developed by the Women's Task Force and UWOPA had been shared with the PRDP Technical Support Team in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) for inclusion in the monitoring system that has to be developed. The United Nations (UN) and other development partners were also said to be launching a Programme on Gender Equality to address capacity gaps for gender mainstreaming in key sectors.

The WTF was challenged to work with the NURD group to design a strategy of ensuring that the efforts to engender the PRDP do not remain at the policy table but are reflected at the district level in the inclusion of women's needs in the planning and budgeting.

Commitments:

The NURD development partners group were reported to be willing to support advocacy and capacity development efforts and to support gender disaggregated data collection.

The National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration

Elizabeth Musoke, Senior Women in Development Officer, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

The UN Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration were explained along with the relevance of the National Action Plan (NAP) to protect women from Gender Based Violence (GBV), increase their participation, build capacities, sensitise the public on the resolutions and improve linkages and engagement with government and other actors. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development will coordinate policies and programmes under the NAP in the areas of access to health facilities.

Discussion

The following issues were raised during the discussion:

- The Special Police Constables (SPC) are often responsible for sexual violence against women in vulnerable communities and the justice system worsens the situation of female complainants. The NURD group under the Consolidation of State Authority Strategic Objective of the PRDP was challenged to take action to deal with this.
- The justice system does not work and involves excessive bureaucracy. The purpose of the law in the absence of a functioning legal system is not clear.
- The traditional system of governance is often ignored. Over reliance on the state system for redress is one reason there has been little progress in addressing women's issues related to their access to justice.
- The Constitution recognises traditional leaders as legitimate leaders but they are not assigned a definite role. For this reason, women cannot hold them accountable for wrong acts they commit.
- Civil servants posted to the Greater North are often gender insensitive and seem unwilling to brave the harsh conditions. Gender training is needed for those assigned to the implementation of the PRDP.
- The OPM needs more knowledge and capacity building in order to promote women's issues.
- Women leaders need more information on the gender policies and what the grassroots women can do with these policies.
- Women need tools for monitoring the PRDP at the district level in order to be able to obtain information from district officials.
- The monitoring committees for programmes such as NUSAF are usually composed of full time staff members who do not have the time to go out and physically monitor. Community leaders often have to go out on the ground and do so and in the end, the monitoring reports produced by the committee and the community leaders are completely different.
- Women involved in the monitoring processes are often clerks and secretaries and when they try to move a motion they do not succeed. Women need to take the initiative and insist on being chair as opposed to secretaries and also support other women, especially at district level. In all discussions, dialogue and interventions women should try to make sure their voices are integrated in programmes of response.
- Women's organisations should be strengthened and equipped with financial and technical resources such as UNSCRs and the NAP so they can then hold other actors accountable.

- Budget allocation to gender or community development at the local government is low. Money that is issued through the Women's Council is only received by women who belong to a specific party regardless of their actual need.
- Timely funding is necessary. However, unlike technical people, women's organisations still have the will to work without allowances. Donors should reflect and rethink the ways they reach women. For instance, support through the basket fund never reaches them.

Questions:

- People in Northern Uganda are not aware of the National Action Plan. What is the Ministry of Gender's plan for its dissemination in order for women to hold the different actors accountable?
- Women are not aware of what is happening with the PRDP. How can we monitor what is unknown? In addition, reports say women are involved in the processes but this is not reflected on the ground. How can this be checked and monitored?

Commitments:

- The Chair of the Development Partner's group assured participants that the demands for a more aware society, a functional justice system and police/ Special Police Constables would be taken back to NURD partners as the voices of women.
- The Ministry of Gender intends to bring members of the traditional system on board in order to improve their efforts, have a wider reach and more influence over peoples' behaviour.
- Gaps in staff posting, gender training of focal officials and implementation of the gender policy are being addressed in partnership with the donor community, development partners and local communities
- The Ministry of Gender committed to mobilise funds to translate the National Action Plan and engage in countrywide dissemination through the districts down to the communities.
- The Ministry intends to increase its training of various actors and the allocation of funds for addressing gender based violence on the national and local government budget.
- The complete success of moving the National Plan from paper to practice requires the effort of women.

- There is a suggestion for a reparation fund and a commission for sexual violence claims and economic support programmes for survivors. Funds will need to be raised for this when it is introduced.
- The participants were given an open invitation to the offices of the Ministry of Gender to further discuss how their issues can be dealt with.

“Let the institution of women be strengthened, arm them with UNSCRs, the National Action Plan etc, they can hold everyone accountable as was done in Lira with female clan leaders.”

Workshop Participant

The Women’s Task Force for a Gender Responsive PRDP: Process, Milestones and Way Forward

Cristina Santillán, Project Coordinator, Isis-WICCE

The Women’s Task Force for a Gender Responsive PRDP offered their expertise in gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting to support capacity building and fill gaps at local government and national level. Some of the results of the Task Force include successfully lobbying to include WTF members on the PRDP Monitoring Committee (PMC), the PRDP Technical Working Group, the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP) Committee and the Northern Uganda Data Center (NUDC) Committee, at the national level. Information on the PRDP has also been shared with women’s groups in the districts and at the national level, members of the Task Force and Uganda Women Parliamentarians (UWOPA) received training in advocacy and monitoring of the PRDP and advocated for gender technical capacity in the OPM in addition to developing and circulating gender indicators for the PRDP.

The participants were encouraged to start thinking about how to use the gender equality and women’s needs assessment that the WTF has accomplished as a tool for women’s work and monitoring as well as how to launch it, disseminate it and put it to use. Participants were also challenged to be extremely proactive in order to stay engaged in the PRDP process by enquiring among others about upcoming meetings of technical groups and committees at the national and district level to have opportunities to share the women’s concerns and influence the process.

Discussion

- District Disaster Preparedness Management Committees (DDMC) have taken on the work of the PRDP in some districts, and in Lira and Oyam the women are a part of them. In West Nile, the Amnesty Commission is in charge of PRDP implementation and have organised meetings with small organisations that will undertake implementation, including PRAFORD. In Gulu and Kitgum, the women are invited for meetings except for when key issues are being discussed for example NUSAF or NUREP. In Kitgum, the

DDMC is only active in relation to food security; however, Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC) is on the ground working hand in hand with the women.

- It is important to ask for a space on the DDMCs because women have a critical role to play in requesting for structures to ensure a participatory process.
- Women need to be active as CSOs and CBOs in order to penetrate the structures and demand as stakeholders to attend meetings, present our issues and insist that they are included in minutes and followed up on. It should be clear that women are available and proactive in making them accountable on what is agreed upon.
- The findings of the Women’s Task Force needs assessment, coordinated by Isis-WICCE, should inform the LC5 Chairpersons during the validation process and serve as the basis to strategise on how to get commitments from them.
- In Teso sub region, Teso Women Peace Activists (TEWPA) presented their work plans in most districts. However, many NGOs in the sub region, mainly local NGOs, have not submitted work plans because they do not understand the PRDP.
- Information from meetings attended by members of the WTF is useful for equipping the women to engage with district officials from an informed perspective.
- Resources may never be available; women should get to work even as we wait for the resources. Those within our reach should be targeted with the information we already have. With time, knowledge and without funding, the Task Force can and has achieved valuable things.
- Judy Adoko from Land and Equity Movement in Uganda (LEMU) emphasised that the women’s role in monitoring of the PRDP can become boring and passive and yet we have the strength and enthusiasm to contribute toward the PRDP implementation. Women should influence different programmes and take on board other issues such as GBV and land rights issues. We need to show that we contribute to the PRDP implementation, that we are important partners in this process.
- We need the addendums of the Final Peace Agreement incorporated in the PRDP and in our own work as well as the National Gender Policy’s implementation.

“We have the energy to contribute toward the PRDP and then be able to demand and be listened to at an equal footing.”

Workshop Participant

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PEACE BUILDING AND POST CONFLICT RECOVERY

Small groups of participants made presentations on the challenges they face in the areas of their work and in response, they recommended appropriate interventions. The outcomes are included in the tables below.

Group 1: Justice, Law and Order	
Challenges	Recommended interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corruption and lack of institutional capacity to implement government programmes - Political interference in the judiciary - Under reporting of cases of violence for fear of ridicule from the community and the state's inaction - Limited and overstretched police services unequipped to deal with cases of GBV - Absence of female police personnel to deal with GBV cases - SPCs perpetrating sexual violence - A gap in women's access to justice due to FIDA's location only in Gulu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of laws which favour discrimination against women - Public education - Promoting women's safety in the community and home - Legal literacy for men and women - Multidimensional approach to support recovery of GBV survivors including men and women, the communities, legal, health and social sectors - Government to take full stock of the war with a gender perspective and feed into the healing process - Gender sensitive police reform and PRDP money reassigned to Police to support women who seek justice - Gender equality principles applied to all planning, design, implementation and evaluation - Capacity building for law enforcement personnel to deal with women's issues - Engendering predominantly male traditional justice systems and lower level courts - Empowerment of women to enable them to report cases of violence

Group 2: Gender Based Violence	
Challenges	Recommended interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited adoption of prevention strategies - Distorted social structures especially families - Child neglect resulting in street and corridor children - Girl sex workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both prevention and response interventions using a multi-sectoral approach - Establishment of shelters with psychosocial support for post traumatic stress - Employing methodologies for prevention such as working with the media and religious leader for behavioural and attitudinal change - Advocating for a law against domestic violence and for government to pass the FGM bill into law - A support or response mechanism for girl children such as a hot line - A joint proposal by women for a hospital in Northern Uganda for violated women

Group 3: Women's Participation in Decision-making	
Challenges	Recommended interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority is often given to men - Lack of family support - Lack of knowledge and critical information on policy issues in the nation and the community - Marital status and perceived implications for women's abilities ("single women are inexperienced, divorcees and widows unable to manage an office, married women too busy and those married outside their ethnic group are rejected in both areas") - Women make late decisions to stand for office - Inadequate resources and fundraising skills - Limiting notions of femininity such as impractical dressing during campaigns; intimidation; vote rigging; inability to wisely use the media; lack exposure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in leadership skills including, planning and budgeting and on how to overcome institutional blocks. - Increased partnerships and coalitions no single organisation can reach all the women in this country - Increased information sharing - More strategies to increase the number of women in key positions - Continuation of existing efforts in networking and information sharing - Enhanced financial management skills and 'how' to cut through the volume of documents - Broader politicisation and action at community level - Documenting women's experiences in politics and in leadership - Identifying mentors and 'attachments' - NGOs and CBOs need to increase

	<p>their support for women leaders by providing them with evidence based information to help move or support critical motions in Parliament and in District Councils.</p>
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Group 4: Women's Land Rights	
Challenges	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development actors wrongfully read the practice as the law concerning women's land ownership - Women have access but no control - Over reliance on the state e.g. the police - Grabbing is a continuous process - Discrimination in property and land ownership on the basis of giving consent - Women not receiving returns from the land they access - Overlap between legal and cultural framework and ineffectiveness of both institutions - Potential for widow inheritance under the guise of protecting their access to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restore the administration of custom tenure by giving the clans responsibility and holding them accountable - Government should give a token thank you to the hosts of the IDP so that women and children can buy time as they decide where to resettle - Adoption of creative solutions considering the cultural or legal perspective - Use criminal trespass to protect widows and children - Join the national anti land grabbing campaign

Group 5: HIV/AIDS Pandemic	
Challenges	Recommended interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Powerlessness of HIV negative women in discordant couples to influence condom use or their rights to access land - HIV positive women's capacity to express their rights to land etc - Limited access to free ARVs, condoms and other national government services - Government's generalised HIV/AIDS responses like PMTCT to women facing challenges like hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy to government for a law that protects and not exposes women to GBV - Advocacy for affirmative action for resources for women recovering from conflict - Influence national budget to achieve sufficient funding for HIV/AIDS - Decentralisation of ARV distribution to include health units

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access and vulnerability issues of mothers of children from rape and former combatant mothers with children from war - Implications for already disadvantaged women of the upcoming law that places a burden on whoever knows their status first to inform their spouse - Need for more HIV/AIDS resources for work in post-conflict areas. 	
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Group 6: Girl Child and Women's Education	
Challenges	Recommended interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty of parents and girls/women being viewed as sources of wealth - A curriculum that disfavours women and disempowering language used against girls - Gender insensitive policies in schools such as shared latrines and limited recruitment of female teachers - Women hold inferior positions in school administration and resign often due unfavourable conditions - High dropout rate of girls; high teacher-student ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic empowerment of parents so they can afford school fees - Senior women teachers need guidance and counselling skills - Associations should give scholarships to girls - Take home ratio should be lowered to P2 to encourage girls attendance - A successful alternative solution to deal with teachers who rape

Group 7: Women's Economic Empowerment	
Challenges	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of ownership of resources like land - Inability to use land they access as collateral for loans - Absence of economic empowerment programmes for women - Husbands forbid women from joining economic programmes and saving groups - Illiteracy makes self expression of women difficult - Lack of exposure to business, ways of conducting business outside of agriculture and unfinished goods - Lack of knowledge on the market and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternative sources of livelihood should be explored

<p>skills or facilities to improve the quality of their merchandise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited information on programmes like NUSAF or NAADs - Harsh climate, pests and diseases - Loans often have high interest rates and many women end up losing their land and husbands or experiencing domestic violence as a result 	
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Group 8: Women with Disabilities	
Challenges	Recommended interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to information e.g. interpreters for the deaf in meetings, handouts in Braille, access to locations that are user friendly for disabled people - Implementers of PRDP have no knowledge of issues faced by people with disabilities - Women with disabilities often lack the confidence to demand for services - IDP women with disabilities find difficulty returning because they cannot build shelters for themselves especially because the majority are unmarried - Many of the women are single mothers and have several children in attempts to obtain a permanent partner - Lack of data for advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's organisations should include women with disabilities in their efforts - Awareness creation programs should be incorporated in the implementation of PRDP and NUSAF - Close communication gaps - Establish a special committee to address disability issues in detail - Research the situation of girls and women with disability to influence planning and action - The resettlement package should include assistive devices, wheel chairs, hearing aids, drugs for women with mental challenges etc - An intervention for the able bodied children of women with disabilities

Group 9: Peace building, Conflict Transformation and Reconciliation	
Challenges	Recommended interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty in reintegrating children born in captivity and in their acceptance by the community - Women in passive roles - Absence of a transitional justice system for reconciliation - Men hindering women's participation in associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage men at various levels to recognise the potential of women's work - Create links between grassroots networks and wider networks - Promote psycho-education and increased awareness at all levels - Set up referrals for traumatised and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRDP does not include psychosocial support - High bride price - Inter-clan raids with women still blessing warriors going for raids - Poverty and crime such as raiding food aid and household utensils - Bad weather - Loss of hope - Women bread winners live in fear due to the burden of feeding the family - Cordon and search disarmament increases violence against women 	<p>health response systems for alcoholism and drug abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A national policy on peace building and conflict resolution; - A women's strategy to deal with militarisation of Northern Uganda - Women should be involved in peace meetings in Karamoja and empowered concerning peace initiatives
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Proposals for the Way Forward

Girl Child and Women's Education

1. Intensify joint advocacy across the region to eliminate hindering cultural practices such as boys getting priority over girls.
2. Policies that hinder education should be revisited such as the flawed curriculum and policies such as learning in local languages without learning English, the teachers' code of conduct and refusing parent's expenditure on children's education.
3. Affirmative action for all girls to receive bursaries. PRDP resources should be used to provide for sanitary items to poor girl children
4. Economic aspect: Mothers who never went to school should be included in the PRDP so that financial resources are given for women to engage in economic programmes to enable them to attend school

Women's Land Rights

1. Strengthen customary land institutions. Amend the land act and have government and civil society engaging in capacity building of women.
2. Land should not be sold in North and North Eastern Uganda for another 20 years until women are in a position to own it.
3. Sensitisation on the land act and customary principles. This is available in Acholi, Teso and Lango
4. Monitor implementations of the land act and customary principles while documenting the best practices.
5. Campaign for boundary tree planting and map sketch drawing to avoid boundary conflict and land grabbing from vulnerable women. Monitor land grabbing in our communities.

Economic Empowerment of women

1. Build and strengthen the capacity of local women organisations through training to provide services for economic sustainability at the grassroots
2. Massive sensitisation of women on government policies and women's economic rights
3. Opportunities to conduct exchange visits to share and learn from other women's experiences of economic empowerment

Women's Participation in Decision making

1. Upgrade adult literacy programmes to include teaching English to enable women to articulate their issues in meetings
2. Target women leaders at sub county level for leadership skills development including leaders of cultural groups, religious based groups and CBOs
3. Increase advocacy for the reform of electoral laws and for women district leaders to represent one sub county
4. Identify women in our communities who have the potential for leadership and target them for training in readiness for 2011 and other general elections and not just to fill quotas

Justice, Law and Order

1. Codify, simplify and translate the constitution's article 33, UNSCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma declaration to use for community sensitisation.
2. Recruitment and placement of personnel in all institutions related to justice, law and order should be based on a gender perspective.
3. Improve access to justice by extending legal aid services to the sub counties.
4. Fast tracking documentation of GBV cases.

HIV/AIDS

1. More qualified staff to provide effective treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS.
2. National law to protect women living with HIV/AIDS in relation to their land rights following death of a husband or by addressing FGM.
3. Tracking of funds to ensure they reach the grassroots women.

Peace Building, Conflict Transformation and Resolution

1. Enhance the capacities of women to actively participate in peace building initiatives at all levels.
2. Strengthen women associations involved in peace building by equipping grassroots women with skills and financial resources.
3. Provide alternative sources of livelihood for women in post conflict recovery

4. Ensure psychosocial support services for women at all levels including homes, on an individual and group basis.
5. Fasten the process of enacting national policy on peace building and conflict transformation

Women with Disabilities

1. Carry out research on the situation of women and girls with disabilities in conflict areas in order to guide government planning for them, engage in advocacy and discover their urgent needs
2. Establish a special committee for the PRDP to address the concerns of women and girls with disabilities

Gender Based Violence

1. Prevention and response interventions using a holistic approach engaging men and women in communities and leadership, clan leaders, religious leader, health, police judiciary and the media for sensitisation.
2. Advocate for policy reform for laws to prevent gender based violence such as sexual offences bill, domestic violence bill and domestic relations bill. Advocate for implementation of PEP methods for survivors of sexual violence.
3. Women's political, social and economic empowerment.
4. Network with women's organisations and human rights organisations
5. Advocate for Clinicians to be trained on how to examine SGBV survivors in the absence of doctors.

COALITION BUILDING: DEFINING A COMMON AGENDA AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EFFECTIVE CHANGE IN THE PRDP

The participants engaged in a brief discussion on their understanding of coalition building and came up with a joint definition as seen below;

Coalition Building refers to different organisations coming together to work on a common issue or goal over a specific period of time

Advantages and Disadvantages of Coalitions

The participants then brainstormed possible advantages and disadvantages of forming and working as part of a coalition. The results were as follows;

Advantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•A strong networking system•Credibility•Putting together resources•Sharing different ideas, experiences and expertise•Visibility due to easier access to media and publishing opportunities•Common ownership•Security and more power in numbers•Covering more ground and earning more achievements•Easier lobbying

Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Lack of commitment•Domination by strong members•Lack of accountability and transparency•Lack of information•Communication challenges•Promoting individual interest at the expense of the group•Consensus building takes time and is difficult•Sharing glory and claiming success•Formation of cliques•Discrimination based on personalities, against weaker members, nepotism•Transfer of blame and unwillingness to own failures

Reasons for the Success and Failure of Coalitions

From previous experience as members of different kinds of coalitions, the participants shared their opinions on which factors either help or hurt a coalition. The methodology used to present these were role plays, mimes, conversations and brief speeches. Depending on the presence or absence of factors listed below as well as the way in which they are handled, the same factor could either enable the success of a coalition or lead to its failure.

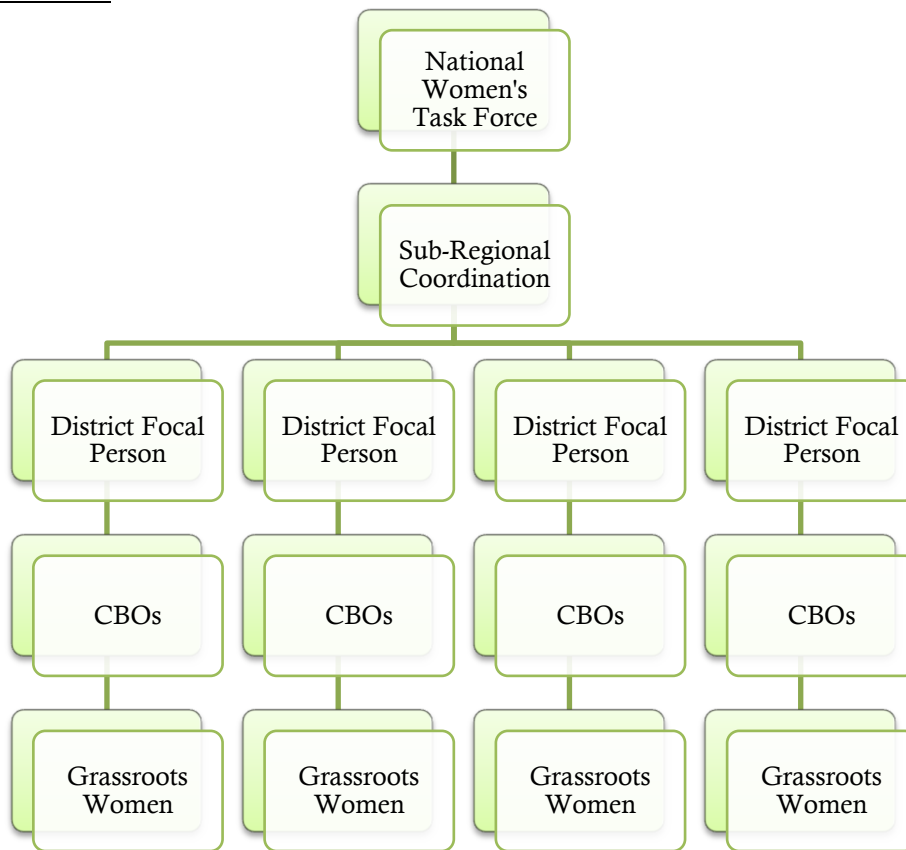
- Decision making
- Management of conflicts or disagreements, power struggles and lack of mediation
- Trust, unity, love, respect, sacrifice and suspicion
- Lobbying for, availability of, and distribution of funds
- A variety of members and the inclusion or exclusion of men
- Choice of an issue or subject
- Preparation, regular meetings, follow up and concrete outputs
- Personal interests against common interests, high jacking the agenda and exploiting beneficiaries or communities
- Time management and timing of actions
- Differences on religious or regional grounds, undermining others, elitism, cliques, negative attitudes and discrimination.
- Transparency, feedback, accountability and confidentiality
- Clear communication, documentation, information dissemination and freedom of expression.
- Commitment to joint activities, joint planning, clear common objectives and guiding principles.
- Allocation of tasks depending on partner's expertise, identifying connections, choice of an individual to represent the message
- Payment of membership fees

Common Agenda and Responsibilities for Effective Change in the PRDP

The participants worked in six (6) groups representing the sub-regions of Lango, Teso, Acholi, West Nile and Karamoja as well as the national level. They engaged in discussions and thereafter proposed structures for their work, systems and resources to implement the work, strategies detailing how to go about it, as well as responsibilities to be taken on by the group.

Lango Sub-Region

Structure



Systems

- Cell phones
- Airtime
- Internet
- Email and post office mail
- Radios and recorders
- Cameras

Resources

- Airtime
- Transport and other logistics
- Human resources
- Training materials
- Cameras and recorders
- Operation/Program
- Funds

Strategies

- Networking and Lobbying
- Meetings and Workshops
- Information, Communication and Education through mass media
- Capacity building of the stakeholders through trainings
- Mass mobilisation
- Use of brochures and learning aids
- Documentation
- Fundraising/resource mobilisation
- Joint planning with the national Task Force
- Monitoring and evaluation

Responsibilities

Sub-regional Coordinators/Focal Persons (LFCLA and LIRWOCDI in Lira):

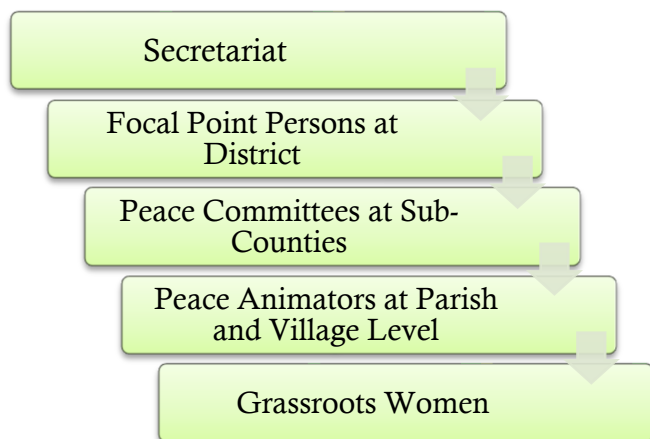
1. Coordinate the districts and with the national Task Force
2. Resource mobilisation
3. Be responsible for proper channelling of resources to the districts
4. Organise the sub-regional meetings and workshops while networking with other sub-regions and the national level
5. Ensure that the sub-regional plans and priorities are integrated into the national Task Force plans

District Focal Persons (Oyam, Dokolo, Amolatar and Apac):

1. Coordinate district activities down to the grassroots
2. Organise meetings at district levels
3. Assist the women CBOs to set priorities in line with the PRDP and other development programmes.

Teso Sub-Region

Structure



Systems

- Effective communication through phones, media, public places like churches, parties, FAL classes, with political leaders etc.
- Meeting twice a year
- Continuous monitoring and reporting
- Information sharing
- Feedback

Resources

Sources include PRDP, NUSAF, NAADS, LGMDP and Proposal writing

Strategies

- Defining clear roles and responsibilities to avoid duplication
- Capacity building for focal point persons on the PRDP and related issues
- Lobby for support from government programmes e.g. NUSAF, NAADS, NUREP, PRDP, LGMDP, FAL etc
- Mass sensitisation or awareness raising through media, outreach and spot messages in order to promote ownership of the coalition's work

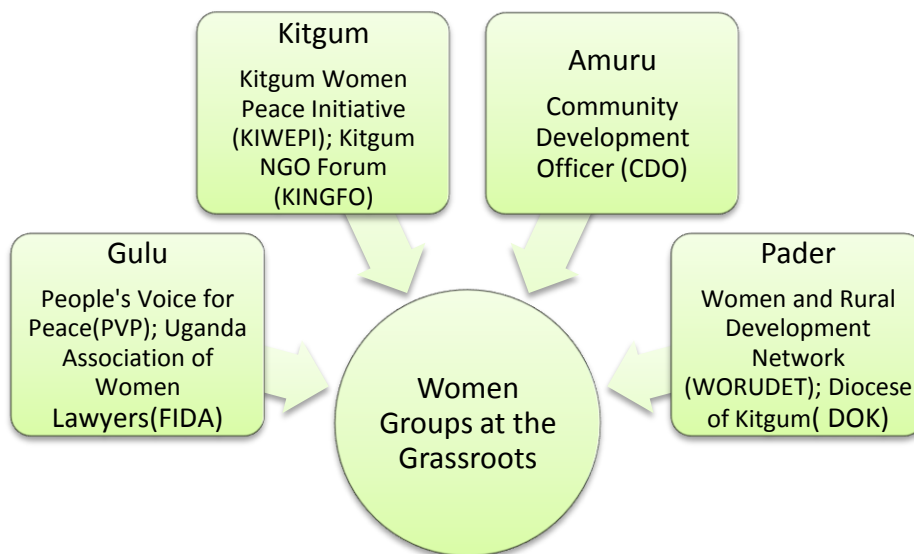
Responsibilities

Focal Point Persons in the districts:

1. Liaise with political leaders and technical persons at all levels
2. Popularize the PRDP in the different districts
3. Lobby and advocate on issues related to PRDP implementation
4. Carry out monitoring and reporting in a timely manner
5. Annual evaluation of the PRDP
6. Evaluation of completed programmes

Acholi Sub-Region

Structure



Systems

- Monitoring and Evaluation using work plans and indicators to be developed together
- Information dissemination through reports, emails, phones and sharing this information with the national coordinator and other members in the sub region

Resources

- Human resources and the personal commitment of members
- The physical space in the different member organisations used as offices for the coalition to hold meetings and to serve the purpose of a secretariat
- Community members and Women groups which can incorporate the coalition's work in the already existing activities

Strategies

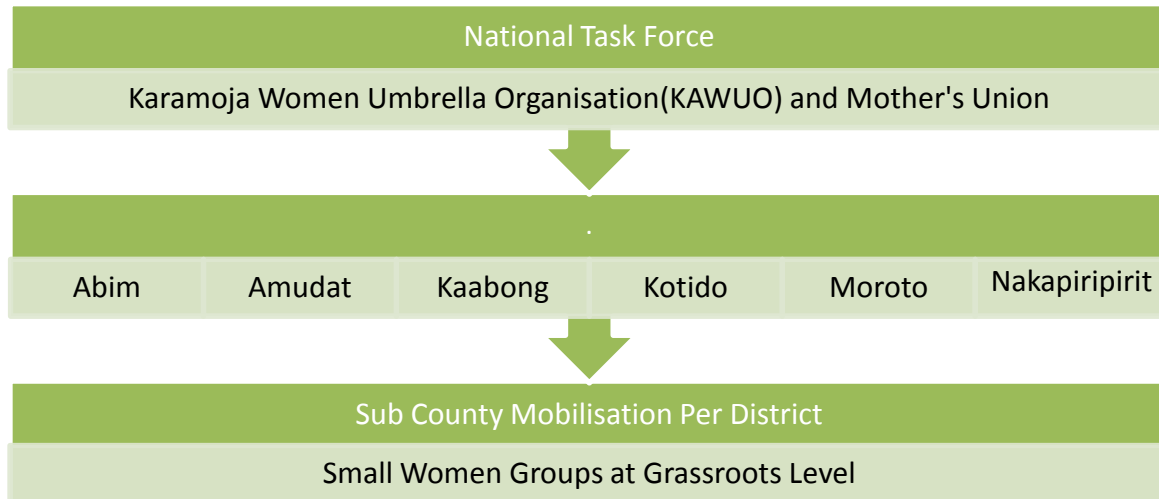
- Linking with existing structures and institutions involved with the PRDP e.g. CARE-ASIOF, the district, Gulu NGO forum, KINGFO and community advocates.
- Systematic documentation of best practices and learning.

Responsibilities

1. Incorporating activities into existing work of member organisations.
2. Lobbying for funds from other organisations.
3. Awareness creation through the media using radio programmes, press releases and case studies in newspaper publications.
4. Capacity building.
5. Compilation experiences of the Acholi sub-region into publications on a monthly or biannual basis

Karamoja Sub-Region

Structure



Systems

Communication through media, phones, letters, public forums, local leaders and posters

Resources

- Membership contributions
- Funds from donors
- Fundraising
- Making and selling of handicrafts

Strategies

- Strengthening the capacity of umbrella women organisations by providing them with funds
- Capacity building for all focal persons
- Select common issues to be dealt with by the coalition and prioritising them through matrix ranking
- Proposal writing to raise the needed funds
- Bringing on board sub-county mobilisers through having round table meetings or sessions

Responsibilities

Sub-regional coordinators (KAWUO and Mothers' Union):

1. Members representing Karamoja at the national level need to feed the Task Force with information from the region and bring back information from the Task Force
2. Lobbying at national levels

District Focal Persons:

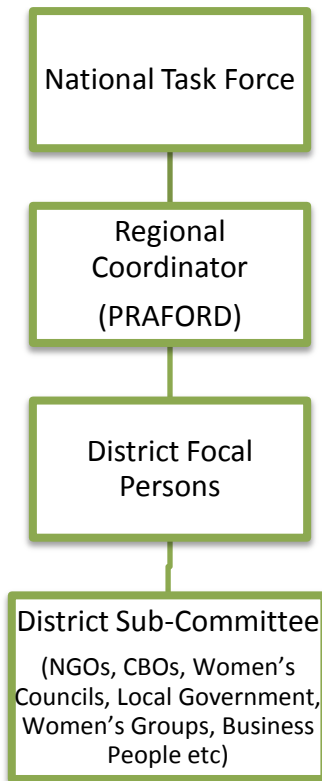
1. Feed the sub-county mobilisers with information from the Task Force
2. Monitor the activities and representation of the sub-county mobilisers
3. Mobilisation work at the district level

Sub-county Mobilisers:

1. Mobilise the grassroots women
2. Coordinate the women at the grassroots with the district focal persons

West Nile Sub- Region

Structure



Systems

- Communication through phones, letters, email, radio messages and shows
- Monitoring and evaluation through quarterly reports, quarterly review meetings at all levels and quarterly activity plans

Resources

Human and financial that can be raised through

- Networking with others
- Lobby and advocacy of the central government, local government, NGOs, CBOs etc
- Voluntarism
- Donations or free will grants

Strategies

- Continuous sensitisation and awareness creation on the PRDP
- Lobbying and advocacy with various stakeholders linked to the PRDP
- Carry out needs assessment and research on the status of women issues addressed by the PRDP
- Documentation and dissemination of information
- Develop monitoring and evaluation tools
- Exchange visits within and outside the region for experience sharing and comparing notes among coalition members

Responsibilities

National Task Force:

1. Advocate for gender friendly policies
2. Develop and coordinate annual Task Force activities
3. Organise review meetings to get feedback as part of the monitoring and evaluation activities
4. Fundraise for financial resources for the coalition
5. Link the Task Force to other networks in the region and nationally

Regional Coordinator (PRAFORD): Give reports to the Task Force

District Focal Point Persons:

1. Feed the regional office with reports
2. Mobilise women to participate in and benefit from the PRDP implementation

Women's Task Force at the National Level

Structure

So far, the Women's Task Force has had a coordinator with 10 national and 8 regional members from West Nile (1), Acholi (2), Lango (2), Teso (1) and Karamoja (2).²

Systems

Communication through sms and phone calls, meetings, workshops, a list serve and publications.

Gaps/Challenges for the Task Force Work

- Terms of Reference are developed but not yet approved
- The list serve does not work well at regional level because it is sometimes difficult to access the network and expensive to print documents
- The Task Force has a plan of action until October 2009 but no monitoring and evaluation mechanism in place
- Sustainability of the coordination
- Funds

Strategies to Overcome the Gaps and Challenges

- Fundraise to support national coordination, regional administration and other activities
- Approve the WTF Terms of Reference
- Development of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for national, regional and district levels
- Develop clear criteria and establish a PRDP committee of at least 3 people per district, instead of working on an individual basis as different skills are required
- Capacity building for Task Force members and district committees to monitor and influence the implementation of the PRDP

² See comment 1 on the Women's Task Force composition

Discussion

- A cross cutting issue across the sub regions is the lack of knowledge and understanding of the PRDP at the community level. It is good that all the sub regions have decided to act in the area of sensitisation. For this reason, we can develop material, translate it together and use it to have a consistent message.
- There is no concrete documentation of the process so far and the way forward of the Task Force at the district level. It is important to make commitments for the future while considering not just the entire system but also internal monitoring.
- It is important to use the available resources such as other NGOs on the ground sensitising about other issues. An alliance could be made with these organisations to reach people on the ground. Each organisation should get to know the NGOs in their sub counties that engage in sensitisation.
- Women need to find ways of identifying teams at district level with different capacities, so there are 3 or 4 people to fall back on with skills that can be shared to cover for capacity gaps and the search for funds for different activities.
- Creative mobilisation or awareness raising strategies could be used such as choirs for fundraising or composing songs with a relevant message.

“Resources may never come, they should find us doing the work...we should target those within our reach with the information we have”

Workshop Participant

PANEL: EXPERIENCE SHARING ON MONITORING GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Resource Tracking for Peace Building and Post Conflict Recovery

Imelda Namagga, Programme Officer, Budget Advocacy Initiative, Uganda Debt Network (UDN)

The UDN community based approach to monitoring was explained with emphasis put on access to work plans with measurable indicators, district matrix of targets, development partner matrices and information on funds released. These are important in order to see what government plans to do, observe results at the end of the year and monitor achievements. The importance of working in coalitions for strength and security was stressed along with the need to engage in sub-county dialogues with community members and leaders.

Monitoring the Implementation of UNSCR 1325

Lina Zedriga, Peace and Security Advocate

Women were encouraged to raise their concerns and issues and demand the implementation of UNSCR 1325 through national activities along with its simplification, translation and dissemination. The inclusion of a gender perspective and gender training in all post-conflict institutions was also highlighted as key issue. The importance of documenting women's peace initiatives was stressed.

ASIOF Experience of Monitoring the PRDP Implementation

Robert Opio, Chief of Party, A Stake in Our Future (ASIOF), CARE International in Uganda

The importance of working together to form a critical mass to demand accountability from the government was expressed. Women were encouraged to monitor for inclusivity of all, conflict sensitivity and achievement of target in all resource projects and peace building projects while conducting spot sampling of specific aspects. The need to sensitise communities on the nature of the PRDP and also on their roles and responsibilities in its implementation was emphasized.

Discussion

- PRDP District work plans only focus on Strategic Objective 2 (“Rebuilding and Empowering Communities”) activities and do not mention money; it is challenging to monitor value for money in this situation.
- Our right to demand information is in the Local Government Act and Information Act 205. It is important to inform the leaders in advance, get their support and help them understand what is being done and how it will benefit them

- There is a need to access government’s budget guidelines for PRDP funds.
- The capacity of women leaders to access and interpret activity plans and indicators should be enabled.
- Top to bottom planning with the OPM or ministries telling the district what to use the money for results in never consulting communities. There is no community participation in policy design.
- It is important to share findings of monitoring with leaders to have results or see change.
- There is a small number of known women organisations in West Nile that are not enough to form a coalition. The women would need a UNSCR 1325 project to support this process as many grassroots women initiatives exist but remain undocumented.
- The new strategies should include the need to close the information gap on women’s actions and initiatives. The Task Force is also being appealed to mobilise resources for Lina Zedriga to support women’s action on UNSCR 1325.
- Documentation and the importance of evidence cannot be ignored. We need to empower people to understand laws and how local government works. UWONET has offered to provide information to women’s organisations and to translate 1325 and 1820 into local languages.
- It is important to remember to involve persons with disabilities and women living with HIV/AIDs in monitoring activities.
- With new CBOs and groups coming up to be a part of PRDP, women of this coalition need a way to identify themselves in the districts such as identity cards. This would help in accessing government offices.
- Women’s organisations need to work with the media to amplify their issues and increase the impact of their work

“If you want someone to talk, call a man; if you are looking for someone to do something, call a woman”

“We must wield our influence...the power belongs to us to reject the unfavourable actions of the district as was seen in the NAADS programme in Kumi”

Workshop Participants

MONITORING POST-CONFLICT RECOVERY

This session was opened with the participants brainstorming and exchanging their ideas of the elements needed in order for social change to happen. The facilitator then explained the concept of monitoring, how it is done and what needs to be looked at when monitoring. Following this, the women divided themselves into groups to discuss how to monitor the coalition as well as how to monitor at the community level.

Monitoring Social Change

Social change happens as a result of:

- Recognising needs, warning signs or the existence of a problem
- Good decision making and collective action to effect change at policy level
- Engagement by involving ourselves and the community in making change
- Persistent pressure
- A consciousness of our own skills
- An interest in learning
- Positive attitudes, openness to change and the readiness of the community
- Communication, Empathy and Listening
- Economic empowerment when the communities are given tools
- Unity and collaboration

Social Change happens where there is:

- Engagement
- Behavioural change
- Change in policies of governments and NGOs
- Redefinition of issues

Monitoring is checking that things are going well and according to plan.

How to Monitor

- Identify the problem
- Know the goal
- Observe a shift

What to Monitor

- Values - what we stand for, a comparison between our words and actions
- Goals
- Objectives
- Strategies to make change - what means will be used
- Evidence of change in behaviour and engagement - tell your stories

As leaders, it is important to keep monitoring our coalitions, demanding accountability from each other and monitoring ourselves.

Reports are about telling a story which should indicate a shift or change. If there is no shift, it is a sign that something is missing which should be addressed. However, in the absence of change, it is important to maintain what has been achieved so far.

What to Look for when Monitoring

1. Capacity at community level - strengthened leadership, the ability to question political leaders, people's ability to question and engage with their MPs or leaders
2. The ability to demand and how people make demands
3. Behaviour change - ownership of the project and willingness to take action in the absence of government support
4. Engagement with power - increased capacity to lobby for demands instead of working quietly at the community level

Monitoring Ourselves: Monitoring the Coalition's Performance

What to monitor

- Active participation of members at national, regional and district level
- Engagement and linkages with other existing structures and organisations
- Expansion of the coalition to the grassroots level
- Transparency and accountability of all members
- Building strong alliances within the coalition
- Attendance of various committee meetings like PMC, NURIDP, NUSAF or NAADS
- Structures, resources, system in place and strategies to use in coalition activities
- Delivery of services or execution of tasks

How to do it

- Sharing reports with each member presenting their findings
- Networking and coordinating quarterly and annual general meetings
- Exposure visits and experience sharing
- Continuous communication
- Feedback from committee representatives on monitoring activities
- Identify people that form the structure, frequency of communication, how information sharing is done, level of commitment of members, how members meet and how they implement activities
- Documentation of good practices and the accessibility of the other organisations, linking with police and other institutions to help with information gathering for monitoring

- Effectiveness of chosen communication channels, relevance of documentation, record keeping mechanisms and impact on the community
- Checking how resources are used in the implementation of the project, if they are transparent about money, able to account for it, use financial guidelines, are expenditures and flow of money sufficient or excessive

Monitoring at Community Level

What to monitor

- The successful implementation of the PRDP
- The community's objectives such as of awareness of the benefits of the PRDP implementation
- Communities' benefit from programmes
- Programmes taking place such as water and sanitation, health services, roads network, UPE, USE, NAADS, NUSAF and legal services

How to do it

- Through meetings with stakeholders at different levels
- Using spot check lists
- Through mass media, print material like brochures and posters, public places, churches
- Interviews and feedback from communities
- Using a participatory approach
- Networking with stakeholders
- Identification of sectoral committees responsible for different activities
- Documentation such as activity reports, minutes, photography and information sharing e.g. with district staff
- Communication by email, telephone and letters for follow up purposes
- Training
- Studying data such as number of girls enrolled accessing sanitary items or number of women utilizing available facilities e.g. health and legal services
- Communities making public statements against human rights abuse and such
- Establishment of bylaws, enforcement of law and increased demand for national laws
- Exchange visits

THE WAY FORWARD FOR THE WOMEN'S EFFORTS TO MONITOR AND INFLUENCE THE PRDP

- Share with the other grassroots women in the districts information on the PRDP, the lessons of the workshop and the way forward that has been agreed upon for the sub-regions districts, and sub-counties.
- Find solutions for demands raised concerning capacity building and resources.
- The Women's Task Force will hold a meeting to determine next year's activities bearing in mind that there is a shortage of financial resources. The Plan should include fundraising activities. Most of this year's planned activities have already been accomplished and there is enough funding.
- Make the sensitization of women at the grassroots, capacity building of Task Force members at regional level and information sharing and communication by Task Force members a priority in the plan of action.
- It is clear which donors would support a process such as this one so a collective effort will be made to approach them.
- The validation process will serve as an opportunity to reflect on how to move forward at the sub regional, and district level.
- The WTF will ensure that information from the Task Force and OPM is received in time. It is important to make sure focal point persons at sub regional level also receive it in time. To deal with the challenge, bulky material and limited resources, information will be emailed to everybody and those who do not have email addresses are encouraged to open accounts.
- The WTF will engage with the issue of insufficient information on the PRDP for the focal point persons. During the validation process, having read the materials, there will be an opportunity to have a discussion with Cristina (Isis-WICCE).
- The WTF will reflect on the challenge of the sustainability of the national coordination, which requires human and financial resources and a lot of energy and work.
- Further reflection will be done on whether to work individually at district level or as a team with different skills. Creative solutions will be worked out concerning how to create a team in the absence of financial resources to cover transport costs and such.
- It is necessary to reflect on the kind of capacity building needed at national and sub regional level in order to have transformative leadership, and the skills for monitoring the PRDP.
- Members of the coalition to consider writing one joint proposal and sending it to suggested funds: African Women's Development Fund, Mama Cash, Global Fund for Women or Urgent Action Fund.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Participants List

	NAME	ORGANISATION	DISTRICT	CONTACT	EMAIL
1.	Acayo Filly Oceró	Abim Women Together Dev	Abim	0772683864	
2.	Chepkuman Paulina	Karamoja Women Umbrella Organisation (KAWUO)	Amudat	0782930933	
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8.	Ayikoru Joyce	Participatory Rural Action for Development (PRAFORD)	Koboko	0772640144	
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17.	Susan Awidi	Positive Women Leaders (POWL)	Lira	0772343859	awidi_suzan@yahoo.com
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Annex 2: Observers/Resource Persons List

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1.	Elizabeth Musoke	Ministry of Gender Labour & Social Development	Kampala	0772631339	lizn01_ug@yahoo.com
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4.	James Bot	CARE International in Uganda	Kampala	0782910814	
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9	Rose Amulen	CARE International in Uganda	Pader	0772311451	amulen@careuganda.org
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12	Robert Opio	CARE International in Uganda	Gulu		Opio@careuganda.org
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14	Juliet Were	Isis-Women's International Cross Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE)	Kampala	0772444324	
15	Sandra Tumwesigye	Isis-WICCE	Kampala	0712881353	tsandra@isis.or.ug

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Annex 3: WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DAY 1: Tuesday 4th August

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY
8:30-9:00am	Arrival and Registration	Organisers
9:00-9:30	Opening: Welcome Remarks, objectives and programme	CARE Country Director and Isis-WICCE Acting Director
9:30-10:00am	Introduction of participants and expectations	Facilitator
10:00-11:00am	<p><u>Panel and discussion:</u> Peace building and recovery efforts in North and North Eastern Uganda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current status of PRDP and gender mainstreaming efforts and challenges - Donors' interventions in North and North Eastern Uganda - Local Government perspectives - The National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, UNSCR 1820 and Goma Declaration 	<p>Rosalba Oywa (Chair)</p> <p>Flavia Waduwa, Undersecretary Pacification and Development, Office of the Prime Minister</p> <p>Mary Symmonds, UNDP Country Director, Chair of the NURD Group</p> <p>Mr. Norbert Mao, chairperson of ULGA Northern region</p> <p>Elizabeth Musoke, Senior Women in Development Officer, MoGLSD</p>
11:00-11:30am	Tea Break	Organisers
11:30am-1:00pm	Continuation of Discussions	Rosalba Oywa (Chair)
1:00-2:00pm	Lunch Time	Organisers
2:00-4:00pm	<p><u>Group Discussions:</u> Challenges and recommendations for peace building and post conflict recovery process</p> <p><u>Group 1:</u> Justice, Law and Order</p> <p><u>Group 2:</u> Gender Based Violence</p> <p><u>Group 3:</u> Women's participation in decision making</p>	<p><u>Presenters:</u> Brenda Ataro (FIDA)/ Joyce Ayikoru (PRAFORD)</p> <p><u>Presenters:</u> Brenda Kugonza (CEDOVIP) / Hellen Alyek (LIRWOCDI)</p> <p><u>Presenter:</u> Robinah Rubimbwa (CEWIGO)</p>

	<p><u>Group 4:</u> Women's land rights</p> <p><u>Group 5:</u> HIV/AIDs pandemic</p> <p><u>Group 6:</u> Girl child and women's education</p> <p><u>Group 7:</u> Women's economic empowerment</p> <p><u>Group 8:</u> Women with disabilities</p> <p><u>Group 9:</u> Peace building, conflict transformation and reconciliation</p>	<p><u>Presenters:</u> Judy Adoko (LEMU) and Rita Aciro (UWONET)</p> <p><u>Presenter:</u> Beatrice Were (POWL)</p> <p><u>Presenter:</u> Margaret Akullo Elem (LFCLA)</p> <p><u>Presenters:</u> Cecilia Engole (TEWPA) and Veronica Oyela (FOKAPAWA)</p> <p><u>Presenter:</u> Beatrice Guzu (NUWODU)</p> <p><u>Presenters:</u> Rose Othieno (CECORE), Vicky Opika Opoka (Dioceses of Kitgum) and Juliet Achieng (KAWUO)</p>
4:00-4:15pm	Tea Break	Organisers
4:15-5:30pm	Plenary: Presentation of groups discussions	Robinah Rubimbwa (CEWIGO), chair

PROGRAMME DAY 2: Wednesday 5th August

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY
8:45-9:00am	Welcome and Programme of the Day	Facilitator
9:00-11:00am	Coalition Building: What has worked & failed to work in the past?	Facilitator
11:00-11:30am	Tea Break	Organisers
11:30am-1:00pm	Coalition building	Facilitator
1:00-2:00pm	Lunch Time	Organisers
2:00-4:00pm	Coalition Building: defining a common agenda and assuming responsibilities for effective change in the PRDP process	Facilitator
4:00-4:30pm	Tea Break	Organisers
4:30-5:30pm	Coalition Building	Facilitator

PROGRAMME DAY 3: Thursday 6th August

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY
8:45-9:00	Welcome and Programme of the Day	Facilitator
9:00-10:30am	<p><u>Panel and discussion:</u> Experience sharing on monitoring government policies and programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tracking resources for peace building and post conflict recovery - Monitoring the implementation of UNSCR1325 - ASIOF experience monitoring the PRDP implementation 	<p>Rita Aciro (UWONET), chair</p> <p>Uganda Debt Network (UDN)</p> <p>Lina Zedriga (Women, Peace & Security Advocate)</p> <p>Robert Opio (Chief of Party, A Stake in Our Future, CARE International in Uganda)</p>
10:30-11:00pm	Tea Break	Organisers
11:00-1:00pm	Monitoring	Facilitator
1:00-2:00pm	Lunch Time	
2:00-3:30pm	Monitoring	Facilitator
3:30-4:00pm	Tea Break	
4:00-5:00pm	Way Forward	Facilitator
5:00-5:30pm	Debriefing and closing	Facilitator + Organisers