

It is our pleasure to share with you this report about Good Hope Foundation for Rural Development's work and achievements during the year 2018. We are grateful to note that 2018 was such a fruitful year for GHFRD with remarkable successes registered in the various areas of our work.

The year 2018 was an exciting year for Good Hope Foundation for Rural Development, full of growth and evolution. We are delighted to share with you the highlights of our work in Rwenzori during the past year, with a focus on how our efforts and collaborations with our partners in the region are impacting communities for the better.

We have made significant progress towards our strategic objectives of supporting development initiatives in the region. These achievements are made through numerous initiatives within our strategic plan. We are pleased to share our achievements through the outputs and outcomes described in this report.

Good Hope Foundation for Rural Development implemented four projects,

- Community led approaches to prevent violence against children and adolescents
- Community actions to prevent conflicts and Human rights violations in the Rwenzori region.
- Enhancing clean energy access and utilisation
- Community social mobilisation for the prevention and control of malaria
- Accelerating HIV/AIDS epidemic in kasese district

As we celebrate the end of 2018, I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to RWECO consortium members, partners, friends and well-wishers for the job well done more especially in supporting Good Hope Foundation for Rural Development's efforts in the fight against community challenges.

Years come and end, but the challenges in our communities like violence against children and women, conflicts, poverty, food insecurity; climate change related problems among others have remained endless.

I acknowledge and appreciate all the support (financial, technical & material) from EU-HIVOS, Baylor Uganda, Child rights and Violence prevention Fund (CRVP-F), WWF Country office, TASO, AEE and the different District Local governments in Rwenzori region.

I appeal to all those who feel can do anything to reverse the above mentioned challenges to join Good Hope Foundation for Rural Development in 2018 and do the needful.

My appreciation goes to all staff, RWECO consortium members, our donors, board and all the leadership of the different local governments where Good Hope Foundation for Rural Development has operations for the support extended to us in different ways during 2018.

We look forward to similar support in 2018 to enable us continue serving you.

KAMUNDU MOSES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

This report elaborates the achievements by Good Hope Foundation in the implementation of her projects in 2018. What is discussed in this report has been possible because of the support from stakeholders, members of staff, board of directors and our development partners.

It is therefore pertinent that we pay tribute to all the actors for the faith and trust they have continued to have in Good Hope Foundation which gives us the momentum to sustain our key programmes mandate.

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN APPROACHES TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

The community-driven approaches to prevent violence against children and adolescents was a result of the increased violence against children in Kasese district and Uganda at large. Violence against children denies the child a right to good education, health and social development. The project is built on the notion that community-driven approaches to prevent violence against children is sustainable and recognizes community as the strong board to prevent violence against children at family, community and school. Violence against children is manifested by among others lack of economic empowerment of women as prime care givers but lack resources to meet both family and personal needs, information gap, domestic violence, drug abuse, transition of childhood and adulthood and also peer pressure. To address the major causes of violence against children, Good Hope Foundation focused on parenting for respectability, child-parent communication, support child-to-child media activities, community radio drama and work with school management committees on ensuring better environment for child learning among other interventions. Good Hope Foundation implemented the following activities,

- Mobilized and trained a team of trained 4 (2 m and 2F) community based facilitators from Kisinga and Karusandara sub counties in positive parenting skills
- Promoted positive parenting practices at household level where 97 (53m and 44f) parents were trained in positive parenting skills in the parenting for respectability program and as well as being trained in savings and internal lending methodology. In Rwanguhya village Kisinga Sub County, a family came out to speak out on the bad parenting approaches they were using and are now change agents in the community. *”Me Rosette and my husband never knew how to parent children, we could use the same parenting style to all the children regardless of the age differences. Because of the use of the same parenting style to all the children, we could find some of our children not showing the behaviors and characters we want from them and we could ask ourselves what could be wrong with our children. During our trainings our teachers introduced to us a session on stages of growth and parenting styles and from this sessions we came to realise that there is something we missed to do right way from the pregnancy which is resulting into having children of*

behaviors that we don't expect. After the session, we went and sat down with my husband made reflection on the session and from the reflection me and my husband came up with a decision of having another child for which we are going to use the right parenting methods right way from conception till our child grows to an adult. Its this pregnancy that you are seeing on me now”.



A couple giving out a testimony on parenting sessions

- Religious institutions have adopted the approach of allocating some time to parents to share their parenting styles during church service/ Friday prayers. The church leaders also are integrating parenting in their instructions to couples who are preparing for marriage. Other child related programs were adopted to ensure that parenting and child-parent communication was enhanced;
- Through the Nyabaghole Foundation, the ObusingaBwaRwenzururu (OBR) has started on developing children's policy of how to promote positive culture in relation to parenting, promotion of children participation in cultural events and documenting Kikonzo culture of child naming; <http://www.monitor.co.ug/SpecialReports/What-name-tells-you-about-Mukonzo-Kasese/688342-4262614-2khyf3z/index.html>
- Through the community radio drama, communities were able to participating in suggesting actions on preventing violence against children as witnessed in the skits of the play. The community radio drama lessons were documented and 4 couples testified how after attending the community radio drama how they have changed their parenting approaches by promoting child-parenting communication in their families.
- Religious Institutions are the founding bodies of most public schools in Kasese thus would want to maintain their identity despite having children from different religious dominations. We are working with the Inter-religious council and Uganda joint Christian council to embrace

- Defining parenting approaches used by RWECO and implementing partners. We had different approaches used by each of the implementing partner. With support from CRVP-F during the monitoring visit, we were able to identify specific approach to be used that of parenting for respectability where CPTR will train RWECO staff and community facilitators in parenting.
- The cultural institution administration being slow in developing the child-cultural promotion policy. They have asked RWECO to support them. We plan to use staff skills to support the OBR to develop the policy;
 - Model parents were identified based on a wrong concept thus single parents were left. After the field visit of CRVP-F, we revised the concept of model couple to model parents thus single parents, widows are captured.

Strengthened application of community-driven approaches to prevent violence against children.

- Mobilized and trained 30 members of 8 CBOs for women groups and 8 CBOs for the youth groups in VAC prevention;
- The 16 CBOs have engaged communities in VAC prevention through music dance and drama, house-to-house visits, community neighborhood assemblies;
- Carried out reach visits to the 24 schools (16 project schools, 8 non project schools) through music dance and drama on VAC prevention;
- Supported 34 households with inputs of seeds, animals and boosting savings schemes for 2 CBOs all aimed at poverty reduction and primary prevention of VAC at household level. The 34 household who received goats have multiplied them since the pilot project and shared with other 18 households;
- Conducted 8 sub county dialogue meetings and 1 district dialogue meeting on issues of prevention of VAC. At was at the annual district dialogue where pupils from 8 schools presented skits on prevention of VAC by arguing district leaders to play their roles by planning and monitoring schools;

- Kasese district during their budget conference for 2018/19, gave RWECO space to present on the prevention of VAC where we argued district departments to mainstream prevention of VAC in their workplans;
- Food security has become top agenda in Kasese district, with initiatives of school gardening being adopted. Schools with such program and are implementing the prevention of VAC showing good results of participation of parents because of the trainings given by RWECO;
- Sub county child activists were trained and are engaging communities on prevention of VAC: <http://ric-netnews.blogspot.ug/2017/10/child-rights-activists-of-karambi-and.html>

- Sustainability of the inputs like seeds as beneficiaries tend to rely on other members of the groups to give them planting seeds. We are planning to introduce the concept of seed bank to the groups;
- Facilitation of CBO members in carrying out their mandate especially of music dance and drama. The CBOs lack customs and transport to move around their target areas and even they are called upon by other community members;
- Proper plan of mainstreaming parenting into the CBO activities in the participating groups. After the training by CPTR, community facilitators and staff will mainstream parenting into the CBO activities;
- Sub county inability to implement their workplans especially in the Community based department due to lack of funds. We are encouraging the CDOs to work with other departments who have a vote for community mobilization to use those spaces for engaging communities on prevention of VAC;
- Natural disasters that befall Karambi sub county,

Strengthened VAC prevention in 4 Schools with pupils, teachers and parents participating in school programs.

- Trained 144 (60f, 84m) teachers by the FAWE focal person for Kasese district. We had planned to train 80 teachers, in total 280 teachers were trained throughout the year in mainstreaming prevention of VAC in teaching-learning processes, alternative punishments and teacher-pupil communication. The teachers have reported improved skills in teacher-pupil communication, parents have also

reported on that change of teachers in school meetings;

- The 411 (231f,180m) pupils who participated in public events have since become change agents in the school and communities where they come as reported by parents who have noted changes in behavior of their children especially in the child-parent communication and participation in family work;
- Kasese Guide Radio hosted 24 child- friendly radio talk shows instead of the planned 12. The child-friendly talk show was an innovation of RWECO and KGR where pupils go on radio and other pupils in the schools listen in to the program. The pupils pass their message through songs, poems, and plays live on radio. This encourages public speech, creativeness and inspires children to keep in school.
- We also conducted 8 open days in schools where pupils showcased their talents of hand crafts, plays, poems, music and sports to the parents and communities. Open days were slowly disappearing in schools but with this program, other schools are also approaching RWECO to support them in organizing open days as an occasion where pupils, teachers and parents interact freely;
- Parents Teachers Association meetings were held in 16 schools during the reporting period. The main results were the concerns of pupils being acknowledged by stakeholders, parents recognizing their roles in the education sector, promotion of schools gardens, focus on the girl child as the most vulnerable by ensuring that their gender strategic needs are catered for at family and school level. Sports has rejuvenated in the 15 primary schools used for engaging pupils and keeping them in school.
- We also carried out support visits to the implementing partners to document and track the project progress.

Links: <http://kali1kasese.blogspot.ug/2017/07/every-child-deserves-chance-to-succeed.html>

- Documentation of the achievements registered by the pupils and community members. We have tried to use blog stories but we needed a comprehensive strategy to document these achievements;
- Responding to community demands of including their schools in the project, we have used public events like open school days to make them open to the community where they can also engage on prevention of VAC
- Limited field support by the RWECO CU, this was due to the fact that the monitoring budget was small. We plan to participate in partner activities during implementation;
- Under funding of the child-friendly radio talkshows have impacted on KGR workplan. We plan to

engage with KGR management on broadening the MOU signed with them;

Lessons learnt during the implementation of the VAC activities

We have learned the following:

- Team work and innovation is important in primary prevention;
- Giving children space on radio touches on public opinion on prevention of VAC where we hear right from the victims directly. Let the child speak for themselves;
- Mainstreaming of primary prevention of VAC into our core programs. Prevention was not a stand alone activity but it was possible of stakeholders adopted innovations like using existing spaces to engage with the communities and leaders;
- Church leaders were a big force to work and are good change agents since they have a structure that was already in place for men, women, children and youth;
- The culture leaders are well placed for engaging communities on parenting from the cultural perspective of promoting positive culture;
- Parenting is a process not a one day event, at every stage of child development the parent figure is needed even in adulthood and old age;
- Primary prevention of VAC had three layers: Family, Community and School levels. At every layer, the common figure was the parent.
- 31 (17M and 14F) religious leaders from the Roman Catholic Church diocese of kasese were trained in promoting norms and values that promote practices free from violence and these were able to reach out to; 214 (128F and 46M) youths/adolescents, 866 (494F and 372) children and 217 (83M and 134F) parents from their respective churches
- 8 (4m and 4f) champion teachers from the 4 project schools were trained in creating safe school environment and where able to reach out to 114 (46M and 68F) teaching and non teaching staff during the monthly sharing sessions on safe school environment
- 63 (42M and 21F) members of PTA/SMC from the project school were trained in creating safe school environment and they were able to reach out to 274 (116m and 158F) parents to sensitize them on safe school environment during the parents meetings
- 557 (304F and 253m) pupils and adolescents from the 4 project schools were reached using various initiatives such as debates, radio talk shows, DAC, sports, MDD, poems as well as talking compound messages all geared towards enhancing their knowledge and

skills to participate in promoting safe school environment.

Project achievements

- As result GHRFD has reported increased integration of parenting sessions and savings initiatives across the different church groups in the catholic church, increased relationships in families, increased use of alternative means of disciplining more especially in schools, increased children’s participation in school programs, reduction in sexual harassment and in bullying and teasing all which seem to indicate safe and secure environment free from violence,
- Improvement participation of the parents in school activities compared to the previous years in the project target schools;
- Change in form of particular people giving testimonies as a result of attending community drama by the CBOs and community radio drama. Changed in the ways of parenting as was given in Kisinga and Karusandara during the project monitoring and evaluation.

Sustainability strategies for the project activities

- Applying the bottom up approaches in the implementation as the child-friendly radio talk shows;
- Working with communities as agents of change- the skills and knowledge will remain resident within the participants;
- Working with community facilitators and model parents in parenting

Follow the link: <http://goodhopekiburara.blogspot ug/2017/11/model-couples-share-experiences-and.html>

<http://hride-africa.blogspot ug/2017/10/community-dialogues-leads-to-decrease.html>

Community social mobilization for the prevention and control of malaria

Under the community social mobilization for the prevention and control of malaria project, Good Hope Foundation identified and trained 20 VHTs in malaria prevention and control with the help of medical personnel from Kagando Hospital. The VHTs helped in the mobilization of communities for malaria control and prevention in the lower zones of Kisinga and Munkunyu Sub counties. VHTs strengthened malaria prevention and control through referral and linkage at community level.

Conducted 2 community dialogue meetings with local leaders, religious leaders, parasocial workers, VHTs, health workers in the lower zones of Kisinga and Munkunyu sub counties on reducing risk and vulnerability to malaria vectors. This was an attempt to engage the leadership and the community in a discussion on the key issues to prevent and reduce cases of malaria infections in the project area.

Developed and disseminated IEC materials with malaria prevention and control messages in the local languages to make communities understand. During the road drive/show VHTs will talk about malaria control and prevention measures, their roles in communities which include reach Home visits, Community dialogue with targeted messages which enables VHTs to refer the identified people to the health facility for different services.

Engaged and facilitated the VHTs to conduct 4 road shows on market days about the community based malaria control and prevention measures in the lower zones of Kisinga and Munkunyu sub counties.

Built capacity of 15 health workers from the 3 health centers located in the lower zones of Munkunyu and Kisinga Sub counties to provide high quality health service in relation to malaria prevention, treatment and control. This was conducted with the help of the district malaria focal person.

Conducted 4 community Sensitization sessions through Music dance and drama with live sharing of community based malaria prevention, treatment and control measures in convenient places such as in public places of convenience and other alternative areas that were agreed on by the local authorities.

Method of Implementation

The VHTs also encouraged communities to always seek medical attention when they don't feel well, VHTs advised communities to stop self medication.

The in charges of the health centers' in the project area always attended our activities and discussed the different types of malaria, how it is spread and how it can be controlled. The health workers encouraged the community members to always seek medical advice when they get sick. The health workers also discouraged communities from using local herbs since the dosage is not always well prescribed.

Achievement

- Good working relationship with the VHTs in the project area, they were always with Good Hope Foundation staff during implementation of our project activities.
- Good working relationship with the in charges of the health centers that we worked with; they have always attended our community project activities when invited.
- Our organizations community structures were helpful in the implementation, having established organization structures made our work easy.

Challenges met

- It was planting season and harvesting season for coffee in the project area, it was difficult to mobilize communities in the lower zones of these sub counties since they were very much engaged in their gardens.

We decided to utilize Sunday after service to carry out community dialogues which attracted very many community members since it is a free day.

- Community members were registered for phase two of the mosquito nets to be supplied by Government.

Questions of when will government distribute the mosquito nets we registered for, always came up during our community dialogues.

Lessons learned

- VHTs are doing a good job in the community much as it is voluntary work. They only need to be motivated and given more refresher courses to keep them updated.
- Government Health centers are not evenly distributed in the two sub counties, Munkunyu has only one government health centre and Kisinga has three health centers.
- There are a lot of misconceptions about malaria in rural areas, community members believing that malaria is caused by eating sugarcanes, mangoes, and drinking unboiled water.

Recommendations

- VHTs should be engaged in all community health related activities, they used our dialogues as platforms to pass health information to the communities.
- There's need to plan for community dialogues during off season periods when community members are not busy. During planting seasons they delay for community activities.



GHFRD project officer



C/person LCIII Munkunyu S/County



Parents in parenting session while the staff and donor staff giving technical support



Pupils and adolescents participating in school debates

Emibere Eyerihighitha Omutsutsa Omwamaka wethu



.....ghenda okwithambiriro obuliyowa nabi.



.....Bwira omuthahwa ngo koghukayowa



Eriyirinda Omutsutsa kolha bino



.....mera omubatsi waghu ngo kubalyakulhaghira





.....sendakalhaya amaghetse awa lekire
..... thulhanga othumugha othwangabuthirwamo emibwa



.....kyinga amadirisa obuligholhogholho



.....Kesaya omwa katimba akaliko mubatsi



.....thema ekisukyi ekikuthimbireko

Implimented By



With Support from



In partnership with



Malaria poster in Ihukonzo



Road show on prevention and control of malria in munknyu and Kisinga S/counties

ENHANCING CLEAN ENERGY ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

Good Hope Foundation for Rural Development conducted the selection of 10 women groups in each of the sub counties of our operation, that is munkunyu , Kisinga and Kyondo. These women groups nominated 2members for the training in improved cook stove construction that was conducted in each of the sub counties of our operation. Fifty five (55) women and five (5) men attended the trainings about improved cook stove construction.

Good Hope Foundation for Rural Development also conducted sensitization meetings of community leaders in the three sub counties. Fifty eight (58) males and one hundred eleven (111) females attended the sensitization meetings at sub county level. These sub county sensitization meetings mainly involved the sub county council members of the three sub counties that also have youth councilors and in some cases local council one chairperson attended especially in Munkunyu. Religious women groups like mothers union in some churches of Kisinga Sub County have also been engaged in cook stove construction trainings.

The message given to the public is, Good Hope Foundation has patterned with WWF in the promotion of improved cook stove use to conserve the environment. Advantages of improved cooks would be mentioned against the disadvantages of the traditional three stone stoves.

Good Hope Foundation has continuously made follow ups on the end users of the improved cook stoves who are giving us promising stories about the effectiveness of the improved cook stoves such as reduction in the amount of charcoal and firewood used per week.

ACHIEVEMENTS RECORDED

- The improved cook stove project has revived our long time community groups thus improving Good Hope Foundation visibility in the three sub counties of our operation.
- Construction of improved cook stoves has created employment and business for the community groups that we work with.

- Increased access to improved cook stoves to replace the traditional three stone stoves. Two women groups in each sub country have been given improved cook stoves to sale to the community members.
- Improved awareness on improved cook stoves in the communities. The improved cook stove project has been mainstreamed in all the three organisation projects implemented by Good Hope Foundation for Rural development.
- The strength we have is the well established community structures or groups that we have continuously engaged in our projects.
- Other running projects where clean energy or improve cook stove use has been mainstreamed.
- Our good relationship with the different lower local governments has also made it easy to implement the improved cook stove project.



COMMUNITY ACTIONS TO PREVENT CONFLICTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE RWENZORI REGION.

Trained 10 T.O.Ts (Foot Peace Ambassadors) from the 10 CBOs in Kasese District

The activity objectives were;

- To equip 10 FPAs with knowledge and skills in conflict prevention, management and human rights
- To re-tool FPAs with application of the rights based approaches to peace building and conflict management
- To agree with FPAs on practical actions of preventing and managing local conflicts and HRS violations in Kasese district.

- All these objectives were realized because all the targeted T.O.Ts (10; 7 females and 3 Males including 1 PWD) were trained, detailed presentation on human rights and conflicts made by Good Hope PA and Rwenzori women forum for Peace Chairperson, Hon.Loice Bwambale.

Key action points were reached and these included;

- TOTs to start submitting Monthly reports and a report should address what, when, who, how and where. Isaac emphasized on evidence based reporting
- TOTs/FPAs to mobilize others and instantly report Conflicts and HRs violations in their communities by SMS on;+256779709096 or +256705674200 which reports will be plotted on www.hrcp.or.ug
- Training CBO members before April ends.
- Conducting community dialogues on majorly negotiation in conflict management
- Radio talk shows whenever possible
- Massive community sensitizations

In total, the training was attended by Nineteen (19) Participants involving one (1) PWD. These included; TOTs, staff, media, trainers and Rapportour. Of these, ten (10) were females and nine were males.

<http://goodhopekiburara.blogspot ug/2017/05/refresher-skilling-of-foot-peace.html>







Key lessons learned

During the Month of April, 2017, the following lessons were learned that are worth sharing;

- Bringing community volunteers together once in a while enhances their learning. Others for example learn through experience sharing from their fellows like FPAs.
- Volunteers need regular refreshers or follow ups if they must perform their expected roles. For example they seem to be awakened whenever a new training is organized
- Community members are willing to rise up for Peace but need to be mobilized and regularly sensitized.
- Conflicts in Kasese are to a large extent politically motivated. Local community members seem to be peaceful but incited by political actions. This was general comment from participants during CBOs members' trainings.

Facilitated each trained FPAs to train 30 members of their choice

The activity objectives were;

- To equip 300 CBOs Members with knowledge and skills on key concepts in human rights.
- To re-tool at least 300 CBOs Members in the application of the rights based approaches to peace building and conflict management;

- We managed to achieve the target of training 300 CBOs members. 210 females and 90 Males attended and participated in the trainings. Twenty one (29) of them were People with Disabilities (PWDs) where as twenty two (22) were PLHA.
- All the objectives above were achieved, and the following key action recommendations were made;
- FPAs recommended that ICT refresher trainings need more focus to boost their online reporting of conflict and human rights violation cases in communities.
- For visible impact of the project, FPAs also recommended that a response mechanism needs to be thought about RWECO where by Conflicts and human rights violation victims should be supported materially and legally.
- There is need to further organize actions bringing together stakeholders like local artists for grass root sensitization on human rights especially in hotspots areas of conflict and human rights violations in Kasese District. Such actions pass peaceful messages to a wider population in a shortest time.
- There is need to bring more leaders on board in the campaign of human rights promotion. Very few actions have targeted local leaders. Munkunyu sub county FPAs were also able to reach out to four human rights victims for appropriate support.
- The activity objectives were;
- To reach out to at least 100 Women and 100 MAPs especially communities alongside the protected Queen Elizabeth National Park in Rugendabara Parish, Bigando about human rights observance and peaceful co-existence
- To practically strengthen the capacities of trained CBOs members in Human Rights education.

All these objectives were realized by facilitating 60 planned CBOs members for; Bigando Youth United group and Bigando Farmers co-operative (Kitswamba sub-county) who therefore ably reached out and sensitized 330; 175 females and 155 Males). Of these, 15 were PWDs. The sensitization action was conducted in Bigando area which is a frontline community neighboring Queen Elizabeth National Park.

During the sensitization action, six human rights violation victims from Bakonzo, Batoro and Banyankole ethnicities were also followed and their plights captured as well as providing actionable assistance by FPAs. Their plights were related to domestic violence and land.

Key recommendations/action points were reached and these included;

- There is serious need of sensitizing local people on land rights to curb land related conflicts in Bigando
- Local people also asked for psycho-social counselors for violence victims especially Domestic violence victims.

Conducting a 2 days training for opinion leaders for ethnic minority group in cap

A two days training workshop was conducted for the Bakingwe ethnic minority group in Katwe kabatoro town council facilitated by resource persons from; Uganda Human Rights Commission-Fortportal office (Mrs. Hope Bagota), Uganda Christian Lawyers fraternity(Mr.Isaac Bwalhuma), Uganda Wild life authority(CCW QENP-Biira Olivia),and project staff from GHFRD and RWECO CU.

The objectives of the training were;

- To equip 30 opinion leaders of the Bakingwe community with knowledge and skills in human rights
- To equip leaders with knowledge and skills of applying rights based approaches to peace building and conflict management
- To build capacities of the Bakingwe group in advocating for their human rights

These objectives were convincingly realized through presenting relevant topics on human rights, conflicts prevention and management, human rights and natural resources laws and advocacy skills by facilitators above. 43; (17Females and 26 Males) attended and participated in the Meeting. Three of them were persons with disabilities.

During the trainings, several issues were raised by participants and among others included the following;

- Bakingwe as a tribe have been denied a right of identity by being excluded from Ugandan tribes in the Constitution.
- Denying prisoners conjugal rights needs advocacy,
- PWDs are still facing stigma and discrimination especially the children
- UHRC needs constant interaction with local people the fact that most of them have no knowledge of the good work UHRC does.
- Local leaders also have participated in violating rights of the local citizens instead of protecting them. This has been worsened by corruption.
- Wild Animals have oftenly destroyed people's property and lives but no compensation is made and yet if a person crossed to the National park, he is she is handled inhumanly.
- Very many local people are ignorant of the land laws, making a will and other constitutional citizenry focused laws. Massive awareness is needed as a way of reducing human rights violations and conflicts.

Key action points at the end of the two days training were made that will need immediate follow up action, and they included the following;

- Petitioning the Area Member of Parliament about the plight of Bakingwe for action.
- Lobbying for provision of scholarships and bursaries to the Bakingwe by NGOs and Government
- Elders should sit together and document the Bakingwe culture, tribe and origin
- Establishing income generating projects for Bakingwe like Bee keeping and fish farming
- Engagement in leadership / politics
- Developing monthly / quarterly reports
- Establishing savings and loan groups.

Two meetings of the Bakingwe ethnic minority group were conducted to plan and further discuss mechanisms of promoting peaceful co-existence with other community members as well as promoting their human rights.³⁰; 15 males and 15 females have fruitfully participated in these two meeting and of these, 4 were PWDs

The following were specific objectives of the meetings;

- To Mobilize the Bakingwe Minority group members as one of the key target beneficiaries of the Project.
- To identify and discuss challenges of an ethnic minority group targeted as a human Rights consideration action
- To discuss human rights training content with Bakingwe for their input.
- To plan for the sustainable mechanisms of keeping the minority group together,
- To discuss strategies of starting advocacy actions by the minority group,
- To discuss fast tracking of action points agreed on during the human rights training.





During the meetings, several issues were raised and the following is a representative summary;

- Recognition of Bakingwe minority group in the Uganda constitution is a major issue raised
- Follow-ups to agreed actions have always not been done a case of KADINET that once engaged them but disappeared
- Bakingwe are around 950 in number, only in Katwe kabatoro town council but are not organized

- Bakingwe are engaged only in local leadership but not at District level
- Very few of the Bakingwe youth have embraced education.

The following actions have been decided, referring to the last meeting and two days training;

- Delivering the fully prepared Petition to the area MP office in the first week of July 2017, for action
- Documenting all actions done by the Bakingwe including meeting minutes
- Starting a Bakingwe VSLA that will always bring them together
- Mobilizing other Bakingwe members to create a strong critical mass for advocating for their rights, starting with Katwe kabatoro town council that will be extended to other fishing communities where they are common.
- Engagement in leadership / politics
- Developing monthly / quarterly reports
- Establishing savings and loan groups.

Supporting ethnic minorities to conduct quarterly community meetings on conflict prevention and peaceful co-existence(6.2.6)

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Conducted quarterly grass root sensitization on peace building, conflict management and human rights by FPAs

Grass root sensitization was conducted using music dance and drum. All songs by local artists and Drama by FPAs were promoting peaceful co-existence and human rights. Kitsutsu youth United and Mother Care Christian groups for FPAs were engaged. 60 of their CBOs members actively participated in sensitization supported by local artists from Echoes band peace ambassadors.

Local leaders like LCIII C/P, LCIs and Police OC embraced the function and made key presentations on Peaceful co-existence.

Among other issues raised were the following;

- Greed for power among leaders has created tension among the led
 - Community conflicts are being misperceived as tribal, but the fact is that tensions result from un equal access to resources like water and land in Munkunyu and Nyakatonzi sub counties
 - Immature politics has divided people along side the different political groupings. Leaders have invested much in the politics of divide and rule which has paved way for conflicts.
 - Bad language in public has also escalated community conflicts which would in any way be minor. Some leaders for example create fear by intimidating those that do not believe in their ideologies which has created resistance among people.
 - Seeds of conflict are being planted in the young ones by parents which is a threat to future co-existence mechanisms among the different ethnicities including Munkunyu sub county
 - Domestic violence is on the increase escalated by poverty and climate change.
 - Struggle for supremacy among ethnicities is creating tension
 - Propaganda of Yiira state escalated by some elderly strategists has rendered many youths victims of arrests by Government forces.
- As proposed by speakers and other local participants as peace and human rights promotion in Kasese, immediately we need to make focus on;
- Lobbying for development projects with potential of employing more youths who are being trapped into conflicts and human rights violation acts due to idleness.
 - Skilling people on peaceful resolution of conflicts using community tested mechanisms.
 - Boosting prevention of conflicts and human rights violations with response especially to victims through establishing a reliable psycho-social support mechanism to victims.

Forming and facilitating a non partisan inter ethnic elders' forum regulated by CSOs in the District.

We printed 230 folder files with project summary, area of coverage, partners and donors, including key targets, and 300 envelopes.

This was aimed at increasing project visibility among stakeholders in the District. The folders are supplied to participants during meetings, to Foot Peace ambassadors as carrying files for their field materials and envelopes used during mobilization

Key lessons learned in the month

- FPAs have started mastering local grassroots sensitization under the coordination of TOTs. This to us is a positive accountability of the training expenditures we have made to Foot Peace ambassadors and Trainers of trainees.
- Kasese violent conflicts are politically motivated, a case in point is the recent alleged letter from some District politicians thanking the President of republic of Uganda for gunning down royal guards of OBR in November 2016. This was against the Peace efforts of different Peace lovers in the District.
- Community people will always need some one to ignite their potentials. Bakingwe minority group for example now show courage to advocate for their rights where as they have been recently silent.





Conducted district annual meetings

Two Sub County Meetings were conducted in Munkunyu and Katwe Kabatoro Town Council with FPAs, ACDOs and LCIII Chairpersons. The same day, The Vice Chairpersons Kasese and Bunyangabo District Hon. Magwara Elly, OBR Chairperson Prime Ministerial Committee Rt Hon Mbayahi Gadi and Spokes Person Hon. Clarence Mumbahya, and Inter-religious committee-Kasese Secretary Fr. Expedito were met by JBM Consult and Good Hope Staff about sharing on key project achievements, challenges and recommendations.

District leaders including Deputy RDC Mr. Aminadab Muhindo, CDO representative, OBR Spokesperson Hon. Clarence Mumbahya, HIVOS M&E Officer Daisy, JBM Consultants, RWECO CU Coordinator, LCIII Chairpersons, Religious leaders represented by IRC Chairperson and Secretary; Rev Mukonzo and Fr. Expedito, FPAs from Munkunyu, Katwe Kabatoro town Council, Kitswamba, Karusandara and Lake Katwe Sub Counties, and Media converged at Verina Hotel in Kasese Municipality to discuss and Validate the Project Mid-term Review findings.

Seventy eight (78: 33 males and 45 Females) people were engaged in the actions. Among these, ten (10) were PWDs.

Several issues were raised by Participants and among others included;

- Men have run away from their domestic responsibilities fueling Domestic Violence,
- The project is scoring achievements except in few areas that need improvement like mass engagement of the youth and Government institutions like Prisons, Judiciary, UPDF and embracing ICT especially by the Youth on reporting conflict and Human rights violations incidences for timely action,
- Extra-marital relationships in families are increasing,
- Food insecurity among the rural communities
- Scarcity of water in the hard to reach communities
- Misinterpretation of Human Rights especially by the women and the youth is causing problems in Communities,
- Most youth are idle and lack what to do making them susceptible to manipulation.
- The youth lack guidance from the elders, instead of guiding them positively; they mislead them into dubious acts.

- Poor nutrition among the children and pregnant and breastfeeding women which has sometimes caused death
- Theft of vanilla is causing a very big conflict in Vanilla growing Communities,
- Politicians divide people making them rivals so as to gain political ground in their favor.
- There is Perception that specific tribes are favored at the others' expense for example the Bakonzo and Basongora land conflict.
- Unfaithfulness among couples is also increasing,
- There is lack of transparency in the implementation of the Youth Livelihood government program and likely to cause conflicts,
- Perception that the Bakonzo's challenges are not recognized and attended to by government brings conflict in the Rwenzori region
The key recommendations below were suggested by Participants for sustainable Peace and human rights promotion in Kasese District and Rwenzori at large;
- Youth existing enterprises should be boosted instead of supporting those with no tested experience,
- The youth should be sensitized on the youth livelihood fund and equipped with Practical business skills,
- Lack of sanitary facilities for the vulnerable women and girls which has become a human rights issue in the community.
- More youth should be reached through institutions such as schools and churches ,
- Local leaders ought to be engaged to make follow ups on the youth in sub counties,
- Government has to revise the formula of supporting livelihood programs. Support ought to be given to individuals instead of supporting groups because projects owned in groups are causing conflicts and delayed impact,
- Sensitization of parents on parenting skills is key for sustainable Peace and Human rights observance as well as instilling good values and morals in their children. "A stable Nation is only possible with stable families",
- Project Mid- term review report should be shared with stakeholders for ownership.

<http://goodhopekiburara.blogspot ug/2017/10/greed-and-poverty-killing-kasese.html>

Accelerating HIV/AIDS epidemic in kaseses district

- Mapped, assessed and enrolled 1314 beneficiaries from the 6 sub counties of Kasese on the program
- Conducted discordant support group meetings and provided psychosocial and HIV/AIDS prevention services
- Conducted contact and reversed contact tracing, supervised DOTS, screened and referred presumptive TB cases from the community to health facilities
- Conducted follow ups and reported 217 GBV cases
- Identified 200 pregnant women, 56 lactating mothers and 87 exposed infants in the community and linked them to health facilities for MCH/PMTCT services
- Mobilized 414 clients and supported them to form CCLAD groups
- Conducted 14 youth and 14 adolescents peer and adherence support meetings
- Mobilized home based HCT for OVCs households
- Supported 6 sub counties to conduct quarterly SOVC meetings