

NERAMP LANGO CLUSTER ANNUAL REPORT

AUGUST 2021-MAY 2022



**MANAGING AND MITIGATING
SOCIAL RISKS ASSOCIATED
WITH GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE
AGAINST CHILDREN ALONG
NORTH-EASTERN ROAD
CORRIDOR ASSET
MANAGEMENT PROJECT
(NERAMP) – LOT 2-LANGO
CLUSTER**

RFP No:

**UNRA/SRVCS/2017-
18/00095.**

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Acronyms

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
CSO	Civil society Organization
DOVCCS	District Orphans and Vulnerable Children Committees
DPO	District Probation Officer
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GMC	Grievances Management Committees
GoU	Government of Uganda
HCT	HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing
JFCU	Joy for Children Uganda
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
LC	Local Council
LG	Local Government
M.o.Us	Memorandum of Understanding
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NERAMP	North Eastern Road Asset Management Project
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
P/S	Primary School
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
UNRA	Uganda National Road Authority
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls

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Executive Summary

Background

The Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) is carrying out a maintenance of the road that runs from Soroti to Corner Kamdini running through the 4 districts of Dokolo, Lira, Kole and Oyam under the North Eastern Corridor and Asset Management Project (NERAMP) Lango cluster. The North Eastern Road corridor Asset Management Project (NERAMP) aims to reduce transport costs, enhance road safety, and improve services on the road through a cost-effective Output and Performance-based Road Contract (OPRC). The road under rehabilitation is of high importance to Uganda and the East African Community as it services besides of domestic purposes is a transit corridor between Northern and Eastern Uganda, South Sudan, North-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the port of Mombasa in Kenya.

Joy for Children Uganda (JFCU) a local Non-Government Organization (NGO) was awarded a contract dated November 2019 by Uganda National Road Authority to manage and mitigate the social risks (Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) under NERAMP (Lango Cluster) - RFP No: UNRA/SRVCS/2017-18/00095) that would result or associated to, as an outcome of the influx of workers in the project communities under the road rehabilitation project. This is being achieved through support to survivors of VAC and GBV, continuously sensitization and awareness of the communities on the risk associated with GBV and VAC by JFCU.

Project implementation status and achievements

The signing of contract between UNRA and JFCU to implement the project to mitigate the social risks associated with the project marked an entry point and key mark stone. As a result of the signing, JFCU recruited staff and opened an operational office in Lira to coordinate the project activities within the 4 districts of Dokolo, Lira, Kole and Oyam.

JFCU commissioned a baseline survey about the GBV and VAC issues which was carried out by a consultant in 2021 and a validation dissemination workshop with stakeholders for the baseline survey results was carried out in February 2021. As a result, a project inception report was produced and final baseline report submitted and was approved by UNRA.

JFCU also participated in the road construction ground breaking in April 2022 which was commissioned by government leaders in Lira district. JFCU held stakeholders meetings with district local government staff in the 4 project districts to engage them in technical support during community sensitization meetings on issues of VAC and GBV. The departments involved include Community Development, Police, Family and Child Protection Unit, Education, C.A.O and Probation. This has greatly increased good working relationship and project support with local government staff. They respond in good time whenever they are requested to support the project.

JFCU staff carried out a mapping exercise of schools that were directly to be impacted by the project in the 4 districts. A total of 80 primary and secondary schools (including private and public schools) were identified and will be involved in project activities during sensitization of the school communities about VAC and GBV prevention. A list of the schools mapped is attached in the Annexes.

During the review period, JFCU mobilized and held several meetings with members of 11 GMCs and sensitized them on issues of VAC, GBV, referral and data collection using the incidence reporting tools developed by UNRA. The meetings were held in different communities in each district and details of the participants and meetings sites are included in the report. As of May 2022, no GBV or VAC had been reported to JFCU by any of the 11 GMCs.

The JFCU staff also developed IEC BCC messages on GBV and VAC prevention , and the messages were to be used during sensitization in communities and construction workforce. Also, using a participatory approach, school children were also involved in developing VAC prevention messages including drawing of the common VAC issues that are in the communities . These messages and pictorials were also developed and put on posters for distribution in schools as IEC materials. Copies of the posters are in the Annexes of this report.

The staff of JFCU/NERAMP Lango cluster project during the period under review, carried out sensitization meetings with the religious and cultural leaders discussing issues of VAC and GBV and how they were going to be involved in contributing to the reduction and or prevention of the occurrences of incidences of the cases. The religious and cultural leaders committed themselves to support the project through sensitization and during their cultural meetings with the community and other cultural leaders in order to not only end VAC, GBV but also ending child marriages in the communities.

The project also carried out a sensitization meeting using the local FM Radio in Lira, with the support of the Community Development Officer. The listeners were informed that JFCU was basically to enhance the community capacity to mitigate, reduce and respond to social risks associated with gender-based violence and violence against children due to the project. Phone in calls were made and questions asked were responded to by the team of JFCU, CDO, Police Child and Family Protection Unit and UNRA.

The project also has carried out sensitization meetings in 10 primary and secondary schools and over 800 learners were sensitized about VAC and GBV prevention. They also identified which VAC issues were existing in the schools, how to prevent and report them to various authorities and also gave their inputs on how they wanted VAC to be prevented in the community outside the school environs. Details of these suggestions are in the report in school activity sections.

The staff of JFCU also held 5 different meetings with the about 50 contractor's workforce (male and female workers) both in the camp site and workplaces sensitizing them about VAC and GBV including the legal issues associated with them. The meetings have increased and created knowledge about children rights issues and GBV among the workers. No single incidence of VAC and or GBV was reported to JFCU committed by the contractor's workforce in the reporting period under review.

Project implementation Challenges

1. The biggest challenge during implementation was the Covid 19 pandemic that globally affected communities. The total lock down and also the government guidelines to control the spread of Covid-19 literally halted some county outreaches. Schools were closed and no activity could be carried out in schools. Community meetings were also stopped and no sensitization activities were done for a very long period, about 2 years. Consequently, project run behind schedule and staff were redundant.
2. The delay in project take off (road construction) due to delayed submission of required documents and meeting certain procedures by the funding agency delayed also mobilization and recruitment of the contactors work force which is also the project impact group for JFCU. Consequently, planned activities with the contractor's workforce could not be carried out.
3. The delay and postponement of activities affected outputs yet the project is based on a results based funding approach. The delay significantly affected funds releases to JFCU and as a result, there has been a high staff turnover leaving Skelton staff on the ground to handle project activities.
4. The increased operational costs due to increased commodity prices due to the global economic fuel crisis is affecting budget plans. Consequently, the planned outputs may not be realized within the time frame and budget.

Recommendations

1. Given the delays in project start due to Covid 19, the project needs an extension to cater for the time losses to enable JFCU to ably complete planned activities.
 2. UNRA needs to as quickly as possible release funding to the project to enable JFCU clear off accumulated staff salaries and other recurrent expenditures debts.
 3. Review the contract to take care of the increased unit costs of some of the budget items. If not possible, then review the outputs in the matrix log frame of project implementation plan to be realistic due to the crisis.
-

*Learners of Akolodong Primary School during the outreach by JFCU staff on GBV and VAC issues under
NERAMP Lango Cluster Project*

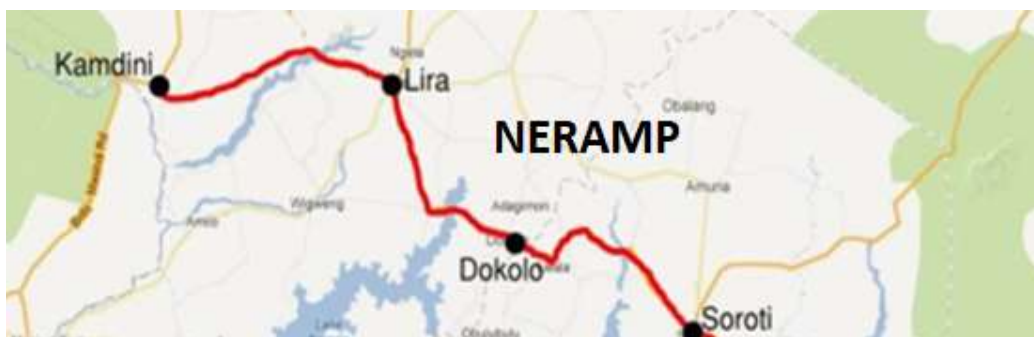


1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) is carrying out a maintenance of the road that runs from Soroti to Corner Kamdini running through the districts of Dokolo, Lira, Kole and Oyam under the North Eastern Corridor and Asset Management Project (NERAMP) Lango cluster. The North Eastern Road corridor Asset Management Project (NERAMP) aims to reduce transport costs, enhance road safety, and improve services on the road through a cost-effective Output and Performance-based Road Contract (OPRC). The road under rehabilitation is of high importance to Uganda and the East African Community as it services besides of domestic purposes is a transit corridor between Northern and Eastern Uganda, South Sudan, North-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the port of Mombasa in Kenya.

This road (Soroti-Kamdini) is a 189.4 km stretch and is being rehabilitated by a contractor with a loan from the World Bank and funding by Government of Uganda. The road was contracted by UNRA to M/S Mota-Engil Engeharia E Construcao Africa SA to rehabilitate and maintain the NERAMP under an Output and Performance-based Roads Contracts (OPRC) and components therein (Works and Social risk management).

Map 1: NERAMP LANGO CLUSTER SECTION FROM DOKOLO TO KAMDINI



1.1 Managing Social risks associated with the road rehabilitation

Joy for Children Uganda (JFCU) a local Non-Government Organization (NGO) was awarded a contract dated November 2019 by Uganda National Road Authority to manage and mitigate the social risks (Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) under NERAMP (Lango Cluster) - RFP No: UNRA/SRVCS/2017-18/00095) that would result or associated to, as an outcome of the influx of workers in the project communities under the road rehabilitation project. This will be achieved through support to survivors of VAC and GBV, continuously sensitization and awareness of the communities on the risk associated with GBV and VAC. The Lango cluster composes of 4 districts (Dokolo, Lira, Kole and Oyam) and the project is rehabilitation of the existing trunk road connecting Soroti via the named districts up to Corner Kamdini which is being undertaken by a contractor hired by UNRA. The report gives an outline of the project overall goal and objectives, summary of activities and achievements made in the financial year August 2021-May2022, collaborations, key challenges faced in the year and actions taken, lessons learnt, some activities in pictures.

1.2 Overall Project Goal

“To avoid, reduce and mitigate incidences of Violence against Children, gender-based violence which may come in due to the influx of labor and offer support to the survivors”.

1.2.1 Project Objectives

1. *Enhance mechanisms to mitigate risks of GBV and VAC due to the project*
2. *Strengthen the community to help prevent GBV and VAC along the road corridor*
3. *Strengthen coordination at all levels in the NERMAP Lango cluster districts.*

1.3 Summary of achievements during August 2021 to May 2022

During the period under review (August 2021 to May 2022), a number of activities were achieved including mobilization of communities, mapping of the schools communities to be sensitized about the project, meeting the Grievance management Committees (GMCs), meeting local government leadership to discuss about their roles in the project activities during partnerships, participation in sensitization community meetings held by Uganda National Road Authority, participation in the preparation for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) community meetings, developing of IEC BCC messages by the project staff and through participatory approaches with the impact groups, the school children in the school communities that were mapped, developed the IEC posters and distributed them in communities (schools, contractors workforce and to members of the GMCs), participated in the launch of the road construction by the government leadership and sensitization of the communities and contractors force on the social issues of GBV and VAC due to the project in the communities.

2.0 DETAILED ACTIVITIES BY MONTH OF REPORTING

2.1. AUGUST 2021 ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1.1 Conducting orientation meetings with road construction workers on GBV and VAC and other relevant laws and signing of the Child Protection Policy.

One orientation meeting and training was held with 50 MotaEngil workers on 12th August 2021 in Bororo, Lira district. The orientation meeting and training was attended by workshop and mechanic workers working with MotaEngil, UNRA’s Sociologist and Environmentalist officers, MotaEngil’s, Sociologist and Environmentalist officer, Probation and Social Welfare Officer Lira District, Joy for Children Executive Director and project staff. The orientation and training was facilitated by the project’s Child Protection and Gender Officers from JFCU, the Probation and Social Welfare Officer-Lira District Local Government with other JFCU staff playing a supportive role.

Orientation on Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The Project officer in charge of Gender issues gave a brief background on GBV and the correlation between GBV and infrastructural projects. Accordingly, he emphasized that several cases of VAC and GBV may be caused or fueled by the road construction project.



Figure 1: The Probation and Social Welfare Officer Lira District Local Government speaking to MotaEngil workers.

The Gender Officer explained that the influx of labor from other communities in the project communities endanger different gender related issues in communities which affect community members but more disproportionately women and girls. This is a result of some of the ways the road workers use their financial muscle to, among others;

- 1) Engage young girls in sexual relationships.
- 2) Fuel teenage pregnancies and child marriages in the project communities.
- 3) Engage in sexual relationships with other people's wives in communities.
- 4) Sire and abandon children in project communities.
- 5) Fuel domestic violence in homes due to increased drinking habits, gambling and infidelity and
- 6) Endanger high school drop-out rates especially for the girl child due to increased teenage pregnancies and child marriage.

The Gender officer further explained that some of the road workers could commit GBV and VAC cases innocently or out of ignorance. However, it would still be a crime and punishable by the law and some of the effects of such violations against women, girls, children and communities would be felt even long after the completion of the project.

He cautioned the road workers to read, understand and adhere to the staff Code of Conduct on GBV and VAC and also respect the values and norms of communities. He also advised the workers to desist from any acts that contravene national laws and focus on their work.

The Gender Officer explained that JFCU will conduct continuous similar meetings and share complimentary informative materials that will help further sensitize workers on the forms of GBV and VAC and how to prevent such cases in the project communities.

Orientation on Violence Against Children (VAC)

The Project's Child Protection Officer (CPO) took the participants through this session. The CPO explained to the workers that the orientation objective was purposed to educate the road construction workers about child protection and the relevant policies and laws that protect children

Figure 2: The Child protection Officer JFCU explaining to workers on the various relevant VAC and GBV laws in Uganda.



The training broadly defined and explained all forms of VAC that include;

A - **Sexual violence** that includes, among others, defilement, child marriage, teenage pregnancy bad touches, sharing pornographic materials with children.

B- **Emotional Violence** that includes, using demeaning words, verbal abuse, insulting, rejecting a child, psychological verbal threats, intimidation, victim blaming and controlling daily activities of a child among others.

C-**Physical violence** that includes beating, denying food, burning and how workers would promote good practice in child protection through avoiding any kinds of violations.

The CPO presented a list of possible VAC related violations that may result from the influx of road workers including sex with minors/defilement, child prostitution, teenage pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, child labour, child neglect, high child school dropout rate, abusing children and taking goods from the community on credit.

The CPO emphasized the importance of child protection frameworks and emphasized that child protection or safeguarding entails setting up and following good safeguarding policies and procedures to ensure that children are safe from adults and other children who might pose a risk.

He also applauded MotaEngil, the Contractor for designing and implementing a Staff Code of conduct on GBV and VAC and advised the Social and Environmental Officer to ensure that every worker first reads and understands the code of conduct to first understand the various forms of VAC and the implications of committing them. Besides termination of contract, the CPO explained to workers that the contract cannot be vicariously held responsible but any work that commits any VAC related case is individually criminally liable.



Figure 3: JFCU project staff meeting Ms. Aneno Christine, the District Community Development Officer on NERAMP

The **Probation and Social Welfare Officer Lira District**, Mr. Olao Ronny on the other hand;

- a) Enumerated the various national laws and policies and district protection frameworks for the protection of children's rights.
- b) Strongly warned the workers against engaging in sexual activities especially

with children.

Guided the workers through the district referral pathway and encouraged the workers to report cases of GBV and VAC to the respective authorities in the communities both locally and at the district level.

2.1.2 Training and meetings with the Grievance Management Committees(GMCs)

Grievance Management Committees (GMCs) in communities along the road corridor were formed by UNRA prior to the commencement of the NERAMP project The GMCs were formed primarily to provide a platform for communities



to report, document and refer cases of GBV and VAC. Working with GMCs is one of the core approaches of the project that emphasizes local collaborations with key stakeholders in the implementation of GBV and VAC programs in the project areas. Accordingly, JFCU organized training engagement with the GMCS starting with Lira City. Four meetings were conducted with GMCs 85, 84, 83 and 78 respectively.

Figure 4: A group photo after the meeting with GMCs of Gwengabara.

JFCU conducted trainings with Grievance Management Committees along the road corridor using the learning experience from the previous projects on mitigating cases of GBV and VAC in Kitgum district in the mining areas. In this training, the project team trained members of the GMCs in the following different areas;

- 1) Training on the different but specific forms of GBV and VAC in communities. For example, the Gender officer highlighted the common inequitable gender norms in communities and their consequences for men, their partners and their families with regard to gender-based violence, risk for HIV and other adverse reproductive health outcomes. He describes how men and other community members can be allies in promoting gender

equitable norms, thus aiding the burden of gender-based violence and Violence against children. JFCU also emphasized the need for GMCs to observe and promote Gender equality and gender equity as social conditions where men and women (and girls and boys) experience a balance of power, opportunities, and

rewards. In this way, they equally have the same prospects for realizing their human rights and potential to contribute and benefit from all spheres of society (economic, political, social, and cultural).

Photo 1: Copy of the GMC/NERAMP Tool used for data capture

2) Orientation on various forms of VAC and the safeguarding frameworks. The training highlighted the various children’s rights which include, right to play, education, health, shelter and the right to be protected from exploitation that GMCs must strive promote in the project communities.

3) Training in the collection, documentation and reporting of cases of GBV and VAC in communities. GMCs were trained in the use of the different reporting tools like the incidental reporting and case management tools and confidentiality in data management.

4) Training of members on how to use the District based Referral system including existing community and government service providers like health facilities, Police and Judiciary for enforcement

of law, case prosecution and District Community Based Services Department for psycho-social support and case management.

The GMCs on the other hand acknowledged the existence knowledge gap on some issues around GBV and VAC and also the referral mechanisms. They expressed their commitment to working with JFCU and other stakeholders to help in preventing GBV and VAC cases in the communities.

5) The GMC further noted that there was indeed prevalence of GBV and VAC cases in communities. An example was given of a case during the construction of Lira Main Market where one of the construction worker cohabited with a married woman in the project community that ultimately led to death of the affected husband. Many other such cases had been reported but little action was taken to address these incidences

Further, the GMCs highlighted the causes of GBV and VAC cases in their community including poverty, culture, early marriage, and illiteracy. They advised that any preventive measures must address the above mentioned underlying causes.



The GMCs further requested JFCU to assist communities in sensitizing the construction workers who must respect the values and norms of the communities and respect the rights of vulnerable people.

Figure 5: Meeting the GMCs of Olago
The GMCs also had a concern of when the compensation money will be paid and when the real road construction work will start.

The GMC also raised other issues that are reported in communities including concerns on when the actual road construction work will commence, compensation for those affected by road works and other matters around prosecution of perpetrators of GBV and VAC cases.

MS. Diana Twinemigisha, a field officer from UNRA responded to some of the above questions around road construction work. She also emphasized that there was prevalence of GBV and VAC cases even before the project commenced. She advised GMCs that priority was to be accorded to GBV and VAC cases arising out of the construction of the road.

2.1.3 Meeting with Lira District and City Leaders

JFCU conducted review meetings with stakeholders at district and sub county level to keep abreast the project progress and performance. JFCU had meeting with the deputy town clerk of LIRA CITY WEST DIVISION and during the meeting, JFCU shared with the district official the progress of project implementation and also gave recommendations to help improve execution of the project activities. The Town Clerk promised that the division would give total support in the implementation of the activities.

Figure 6: Project staff meeting Mr. Okello Robert Ayo, (middle) Deputy Town Clerk of West Division Lira City on Managing GBV and VAC

JFCU also met with the District Community Development Officer, Ms. Aneno Christine and shared with her more about NERAMP project. She shared with JFCU that the most recent hotspots of VAC have been water



points where girls who go to fetch water are abused. She said most schools have bore-holes but since children are no longer at school, perpetrators attack children as they fetch water from long distances

2.1.4 Collaboration and coordination of project implementation

During implementation, the project collaborated very well with the community leaders, the local government staff at district level and the GMCs members. UNRA Staff was always available on the ground to participate in some of the activities. In this way, UNRA staff was able to provide technical information about the road implementation status and addressing other issues raised by the community for which JFCU staff were not mandated to talk about or were not having the relevant information. For example, The GMCs had a concern of when the compensation money will be paid and when the real road construction work will start.

2.1.5 Project implementation challenges in the month

- The biggest challenge was the prolonged delay in project implementation due to outbreak of Covid-19. The subsequent lockdowns severely affected the project progress. JFCU project team improvised by adapting to strict adherence to SOPs during project implementation.
- There was also growing agitation in communities around when the actual road works would commence. Some of these members appeared unwilling to cooperate with the project team in communities.
- Because of the nature of the project, which is output based, and because of the Covid 19 impact that affected work outputs, funds disbursement was delayed and this affected staff and work to progress seamlessly. At the end of it, some staff resigned due to lack of salaries and project remained with a Skelton staff on the ground to handle project activities.

As a mitigation to these challenges, UNRA staff was very supportive especially in relation to community engagements. JFCU worked closely with UNRA field team led by Diana who always was handy in addressing the concerns of people in communities.

2.1.6 Lessons learnt

Involving local community leaders in project implementation eases community mobilization and participation in project implementation. It increases acceptability of the project since the community believe and rely more on their own people about the validity of the information provided by stakeholders.

2.2 SEPTEMBER 2021 ACHIEVEMENTS

In September 2021, JFCU carried out 2 meetings with GMCs in Alanyi and Iguli. A total of 12 members of the GMCs of which 3 were female and 9 were male.

2.2.1 Engagement with the GMCs of Oyam, Kole, Lira and Dokolo

The engagements aimed at explaining to the GMCs their roles and responsibilities in the prevention of GBV and VAC which may be committed during the road construction. It also guided GMCs on reporting, mapping existing referral systems and service providers and development of communication and feedback mechanism. The engagement empowered the grievance management committees to be able to spearhead the prevention of gender based violence

in their communities through resolving, reporting and managing gender based violence cases at the local level and refer other GBV cases to the necessary authorities.

The engagements also covered topics on children’s rights, reporting tools and referral systems. Referral systems include existing community and government service providers like health facilities, police and judiciary for enforcement of law and legal redress and District Community Based Services Department for psycho-social support and case management.

During the engagements the following were raised;

Issues, concerns, question raised	Responses, feedback, way forward and contributions
GBV might increase during road construction	JFCU is on ground to work with the GMCs to report any case and the community members will also be sensitized about GBV to reduce its occurrence and what they can do if the GBV has occurred.
The Monta-Engil workers may steal road materials to sell to the community members at a cheap price	The workers will be sensitized to behave in a manner acceptable in the community. If this case happens, record it the incidence books. Security will also arrest the thieves.
GMCs requested that we should have a radio talk show at their local radio station(Dokolo F.M)	JFCU will be able to hold the radio talk show .

2.2.2 Project challenges in the month

The project challenges remained similar as of the previous months of reporting. The biggest challenge has been prolonged delay in project implementation due to outbreak of Covid-19. The subsequent lockdowns have severely affected the project progress. JFCU project team has improvised by adapting to strict adherence to SOPs during project implementation. There is also growing agitation in communities around when the actual road works will commence.

2.2.3 Lessons learnt

1. There is high prevalence of cases of Gender Based Violence caused by alcohol consumption/abuse, poverty in the households.
2. Children have become disloyal to their parents which has led to VAC. This has been attributed to the current COVID 19

2.2.4 Conclusion

GBV and VAC contributes to enduring physical and mental harm, while under cutting the ability of survivors and often their families to engage in meaningful productive lives. Finding solutions to reduce and respond to GBV is a critical development imperative with implications for productivity agency and wellbeing of individuals and communities. Identifying and working with the GMC of GBV and VAC is great.

2..3 OCTOBER 2021 ACHIVEMENTS



2.3.1 Engagement with the Grievance Management Committees (GMCs)

Figure 7: GMCs during training

During continuous engagement with the GMCs it was found that women and girls face significant barriers to economic independence, and this continues to expose them to high rates of violence. The patriarchal system in Uganda upholds values, beliefs and practices that reinforce the privileges of men and superiority in society. In this context, GBV is

accepted as an integral part of gender relations. Substance abuse, a culture of impunity for GBV and limited access to economic and livelihood opportunities for women and girls further compound this issue. Finding solutions to reduce and respond to GBV is a critical development imperative with implications for productivity agency and wellbeing of individuals and communities.

Engagement with the Grievance Management Committees (GMCs)

Specifically, the engagement with the GMCS aimed at;

- Identifying the GMCs opinions and perceptions about specific causes of GBV and VAC in the community.
- To remind them on the existing Referral pathways where GBV and VAC can be reported.
- Improve participant's knowledge about the negative consequences of gender-based violence on children, women, and men.
- To explain the different forms of Violence against children.

Engagements were done at Kamdini, Corner Atapara, Adak A and B, Baramndyang, Amola, Otangula GMCs members were trained in the use of the different reporting tools like the incidental reporting and case management tools. Of the 36 members who were trained, 13 were female members of the GMCs.

Good practices

The already formed Grievance Management Committees comprising of men and women along the road is a very vital structure for increasing social risks protection measures and reduction of the negative social impacts of the project among affected communities

2.3.2 Lessons Learnt and challenges

- There is high prevalence of cases of Gender Based Violence caused by alcohol consumption/abuse, poverty in the households, ignorance about gender equality and lack of parenting skills among parents. A good number of cases were reported to police; however, these cases are not directly linked to the road because real construction works had not started in the project area and workers had not yet assembled.
- Additionally, GBV and VAC cases were attributed to family disagreements on how to use income from agriculture produce during harvest season; and managing incomes of women after sell of mine products; Cultural practices that tend to make men more powerful than women; Poverty; and limited education and awareness on human rights and the effects of violence and Alcoholism.

The increasing cases of VAC has been attributed to the current COVID-19 which has caused children not to go to school. With children staying at home and being idle, this caused high levels of vulnerability where girls became pregnant, and others left home to get married at an early age

2.3.3 Recommendations during the month

- 1) It was recommended that occasional visits to the communities by the JFCU workers be carried out because the community members were not well aware about the dangers associated with GBV and VAC
- 2) JFCU to interact more with the Mota Engil workers because some of them had already been spotted playing with young girls and women in the community.
- 3) Mota Engil to provide name tags to their workers so that if one is a culprit of GBV and VAC they are easily identified.
- 4) Mota Engil workers be sensitized to respect the community members in the way they respond to them.
- 5) UNRA to give name tags, jackets, gumboots and umbrellas to the GMCs to ease them during rainy season
- 6) JFCU to embark more on community sensitization since people in the community are still so ignorant about the risk of GBV and VAC.
- 7) Parents to be trained on good parenting skills if VAC is to reduce, to be done by JFCU
- 8) There should be serious awareness creation about GBV and VAC by JFCU staffs using the available institutions like churches, cultural and community dialogues.
- 9) There was need for JFCU to provide counselling to both the parents and school going children because covid 19 brought more danger to them. When schools open, there has to be school outreaches to sensitize the children.
- 10) School going children to be sensitized on road safety.
- 11) The community needs to be sensitized on their limits in relationships with the road workers.
- 12) Mota Engil to do enough of watering on the road where they are doing rehabilitation because the dust was too much during the period.

2.4 NOVEMBER 2021 ACHIEVEMENTS

2.4.1 Trainings and review meetings with Grievance Management Committees (GMCs) in 13 centers.

Output: Eleven (11) Grievance Management Committees (GMCs) trainings and review meetings were conducted on reporting and documentation of GBV and VAC cases in Barcel, Dampiny, Odike, Aboloneno, Corner Loro, Loboheridano, Ongor, Ajaya, Ayat A&B, Kona Molem and Pida 3.

JFCU conducted a training with 11 GMCs in November 2021. The training aimed at explaining to the GMCS their roles and responsibilities in the prevention of GBV and VAC which may be committed during the road construction. It also



guided GMCs on reporting, mapping existing referral systems and service providers and development of communication and feedback mechanism.

Figure 8: Ayat A&B GMC 90 during sensitization meeting

The training empowered the grievance management committees to be able to spearhead the prevention of gender based violence in their communities through resolving, reporting and managing gender based violence cases at the local level and refer other GBV cases to the necessary authorities. The

training covered topics on children's rights, fundamental human rights, reporting tools and referral systems. Referral systems include existing community and government service providers like health facilities, police civil societies organizations like TPO, Joy for Children Uganda, judiciary for enforcement of law and legal redress and District Community Based Services Department for psycho-social support and case management.

The training defined and explained all forms of VAC that include;

- Sexual violence that includes, among others, defilement, child marriage, teenage pregnancy bad touches, sharing pornographic materials with children.
- Emotional Violence that includes, using demeaning words, verbal abuse, insulting, rejecting a child, psychological verbal threats, intimidation, victim blafumming and controlling daily activities of a child among others.
- Physical violence that includes beating, denying food, burning and how workers would promote good practice in child protection through avoiding any kinds of violations.

The trainer also presented a list of possible VAC related violations that may result from the influx of road workers including sex with minors/defilement, child prostitution teenage pregnancies, sexual transmitted diseases, child labour, child neglect high child school dropout rate abusing children and taking goods from the community on credit.

The trainer also defined gender based violence as a harmful acts directed to an individual based on them. GBV is violation of human rights and a life threatening health and protection issues. It is estimated one in three women will experience sexual and physical violence in their lifetime and the GMCs were asked whether it was true and they said" yes". GBV violates several women's rights such as the right to life, equal protection under the law, freedom from torture, degrading and cruel treatment, the right to equality in the family and also the right to the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health.

The GMCs were also told that gender base violence is a human rights violation that hinders economic development and the achievement of the Sustainable Developmental Goals. Acting to prevent all forms of sexual, physical and psychological violence against women must include addressing the root causes stemming from deeply ingrained gender inequalities, securing equal access to resources and reshaping social norms perpetuating men's power over



women. They were advised to stand up for their rights and the rights of others to avert violence against women and men to raise awareness of its effects.

Figure 9: Pida 3 GMC 88 after a training meeting with JFCU staff

The trainer further explained to the GMCs that in all societies, women and girls have less power than men over their bodies, decisions and resources .Therefore the GMCs were encouraged start impacting positive attitudes of promoting gender equality when it comes to decision making in the house since both males and females are very useful when it comes to economic growth, and JFCU further told them

since some women through economic empowerment ,women now have equal rights when it comes to owning resources like land ,houses and animals just like their male counter parts.

During the training it was realized that the Lango Social norms condone men's use of violence as a form of discipline and some women rarely complain about it because to them wife beating by men demonstrates love. This is a serious



violation of human rights yet the women are ignorant about it and therefore this reinforces gender inequality and perpetuate gender-based violence.

Figure 10. Members of the Ongor GMC 92

Throughout the discussion with the GMCs it was noticed that GBV is fueled in large part by inequitable gender norms. It can affect people at different points in their lives and ranges from intimate partner violence to sexual coercion and abuse to child marriage. Each of these can have physical, sexual, or emotional

dimensions. GBV is perpetrated against by men as well as women, but the vast majority of cases involve violence against women and girl.

Besides the above ,according to the 11 communities where JFCU conducted the training , the most common causes of gender based violence includes poverty ,lack of respect from both partners ,excessive drinking on the side on men ,discriminatory gender roles for instance in Pida 3 ,the men there said its their women to work hard to provide basic needs and food for the family, unfaithfulness on the side of women causes violence since to the men its normal to cheat on their wives and the women are supposed to remain loyal and wide spread acceptance of violence which is referenced by social norms .Physical violence ,for example is widely accepted form of discipline for women and children.

Table 1 : GMCs understanding of GBV, VAC, causes and suggested mitigation measures including reporting

<i>GMC Name</i>	<i>Understanding of VAC and children rights by GMC members</i>	<i>Causes of VAC in the GMC community</i>	<i>Suggested Solutions to VAC and GBV issues in the GMC community</i>	<i>Where to report cases of VAC and GBV</i>	<i>GMCs Concerns</i>
Dampiny GMC 97	<p>They said it is when a child's rights are violated.</p> <p>They mentioned the following as children's rights;</p> <p>Right to life.</p> <p>Right to worship.</p> <p>Right to food</p> <p>Right to know the parents</p> <p>Right to play</p> <p>Right to learn</p>	<p>Drunkenness of parents</p> <p>Separation/divorce</p> <p>Lack of worship</p> <p>The bad environment where the child lives</p> <p>Lack of basic needs</p> <p>Not going to school</p> <p>Lack of understanding</p> <p>Bad peer groups</p> <p>Denying food.</p>	<p>Parents need to love their children.</p> <p>Guidance and counselling to the children</p> <p>Sensitization of the community</p> <p>Sensitization of the children about their responsibilities.</p> <p>Moral education passed onto the children.</p> <p>Use of cultural leaders to talk to the children and the parents</p> <p>Local leaders need to organize a meeting with the parents especially those that are drunkards.</p> <p>Steps should be taken to raise awareness among persons of concern e.g. Lc 1, police and others of the need to prevent GBV and the promotion of gender equality through granting men and women equally chance in decision making, leadership and education.</p> <p>Supporting behavioral change through community outreaches to prevent and advocate against GBV and VAC.</p> <p>Raise awareness of the dangers of harmful tradition e.g. not sending a girl to school is a very bad practice and this hinders the development of mostly girls.</p> <p>Economic empowerment of women in the community as women are c the poorest yet they have too responsibility compared to men.</p> <p>Engagement of boys and girls to become agents of change. GMCs should talk the</p>		

GMC Name	Understanding of VAC and children rights by GMC members	Causes of VAC in the GMC community	Suggested Solutions to VAC and GBV issues in the GMC community	Where to report cases of VAC and GBV	GMCs Concerns
			<p>boy s in their communities to stand up for gender equality and breaking down the attitude that causes violence.</p> <p>Providing accessible information about what gender based violence is about its different forms, possible remedies and existing support measures. This include the production of leaflets, radio programs and making information available to men, women and children.</p>		
Odike GMC 96		<p>Causes of VAC</p> <p>Misunderstanding of parents</p> <p>Sending children to fetch water when it is late.</p> <p>Ignorance of parents</p> <p>COVID-19 and its impact, girls are not sleeping at home and if the parents try to talk to her, she goes forever</p>	<p>Sensitization of children.</p> <p>Sensitizing parents on good parenting skills</p> <p>Taking children to school</p> <p>Encouraging parents to pay school fees for their children.</p> <p>Train parents in economic empowerment.</p>		<p>Widoma has a disco which needs to be seen as a hot spot and more emphasis put on it when actual road works begin .Members suggested that one night the place needs to be visited</p>
Aboloneno GMC 95			<p>Most girls have gotten pregnant, there is need to hold a talk with the school going children before schools open.</p>		<p>One of the members of the security group hired by Mota Engila to guard bus No5 was identified by one of the GMC member in Odike to have spent</p>

GMC Name	Understanding of VAC and children rights by GMC members	Causes of VAC in the GMC community	Suggested Solutions to VAC and GBV issues in the GMC community	Where to report cases of VAC and GBV	GMCs Concerns
			<p>Sensitization of parents and girls on the dangers of teenage pregnancy.</p> <p>They suggested that the community needs to be alert that if there is any marriage of someone below 18yrs, they should deal with the parents so that others can learn from it.</p> <p>Carryout school outreaches and meet also the teachers and head teachers.</p> <p>Parents should stop sending their children to the trading centers at night.</p> <p>Mota-Engil needs to recruit local labour because the girls already know the boys in their community and this will reduce on VAC.</p>		<p>night with one of the girls from the community.</p> <p>Girls are getting numbers of Mota-Engil workers and communicating with them at night.</p> <p>JFCU needs to talk to Mota-Engil to be respectful in the way they respond to the community members.</p> <p>The GMCs requested that the Mota-Engil workers should have name tags for easy identification.</p> <p>The security guards (Blue 4) that guards the tractors are disturbing girls at night and hence need to be talked to.</p> <p>They requested that if work is to start, they should begin with Kamdini compared to Tororo.</p> <p>They also requested that if it is possible, Monta-Engil can tarmac the road to the school and the prison</p>
Loro Trading Centre GMC 94	<p>Who is a child? A person below 18 years.</p> <p>What is VAC</p> <p>Any act, harmful action done on a child.</p> <p>The harmful acts done on children.</p> <p>Defilement, child marriage, physical torture, sexual abuse,</p>	<p>Vulnerability of children (staying with guardians) who at times don't provide for them</p> <p>Child neglect, Domestic Violence, Overloading children with work,</p>	<p>Sensitization of parents</p> <p>Sensitization of children</p>	<p>LCI</p> <p>Police</p> <p>Clan leaders</p> <p>CDO</p> <p>NGOs (Joy for Children)</p> <p>Probation office</p> <p>Religious leaders</p> <p>Sub county offices</p>	<p>Police ask for money (fuel) when you report a case.</p> <p>ANS: The GMCs were told that if there is a case and police needs fuel, they should report to JFCU and JFCU will provide the Fuel. QN: Children are shy to give clear information.</p> <p>ANS: The GMCs were told that JFCU has counsellors who are able to</p>

<i>GMC Name</i>	<i>Understanding of VAC and children rights by GMC members</i>	<i>Causes of VAC in the GMC community</i>	<i>Suggested Solutions to VAC and GBV issues in the GMC community</i>	<i>Where to report cases of VAC and GBV</i>	<i>GMCs Concerns</i>
	emotional/psychosocial torture, child neglect.	irresponsibility of parents, Lack of parenting, Poverty			handle the children in case of any violence that happens. There is prostitution in the area where they pay 2000/= for seeing and 5000/=for sex .During the road rehabilitation , Loro Trading Centre should be considered as a hotspot
<i>Loboberidano GMC 93</i>	What is VAC Forcing children into earl marriage Not making children go to school Defilement Child labour	Drunkenness of parents, poverty due to lockdown, domestic violence, sending children late to the trading centers, irresponsibility of parents, due to the changes brought about by COVID, children are hard to discipline because they are at home.	Sensitization of parents Sensitization of children and advise them they will be defiled if they keep walking at night Giving sex education Having community dialogues When road works start, parents are not supposed to send their children to shops near the road where workers are working		The GMCs are requesting for gumboots from UNRA. The GMCs need IECS to be hang in the center. J FCU told the GMCs that they will be producing these IECs When construction works starts instruction should be put on disco hall owners to ensure that no child below 18 years enters.
<i>Ongor GMC 92</i>	What is VAC? <i>Mistreatment parents impose on children.</i>	Causes of VAC Drunkenness of parents which makes children run away from home Domestic violence	<i>JFCU to talk to the children(sensitization).</i>		

<i>GMC Name</i>	<i>Understanding of VAC and children rights by GMC members</i>	<i>Causes of VAC in the GMC community</i>	<i>Suggested Solutions to VAC and GBV issues in the GMC community</i>	<i>Where to report cases of VAC and GBV</i>	<i>GMCs Concerns</i>
		<p>Sending a child to the trading center late</p> <p>Giving too much work</p> <p>When parents go home at night and they are drunk, they beat them.</p> <p>Too much disco halls in the area.</p> <p>Laziness by the parents.</p> <p>Children of these days don't listen. Because they have stayed home for 2 years, they have started drinking marijuana and beat their parents.</p>			
<i>Ajaya GMC 91</i>		<p>Children don't stay at home at night, they come in the center to dance</p> <p>Children are now drinking marijuana.</p> <p>Parents have failed, the children</p>	<p>The local leaders need to talk to the children</p> <p>Clan leaders need to be involved to talk to the children</p> <p>Church leaders need to be involved to talk to the community</p>		

GMC Name	Understanding of VAC and children rights by GMC members	Causes of VAC in the GMC community	Suggested Solutions to VAC and GBV issues in the GMC community	Where to report cases of VAC and GBV	GMCs Concerns
		are questioning their parents (the children are unruly)			
Ayat A&B GMC 90		single mothers are unable to handle the stubborn children Drunkenness of parents (parents coming back home when they have urinated on themselves, children cannot respect them) misinterpretation of children's rights	Sensitization to the community (in churches and burials). During community outreaches, children's responsibilities need to be explained because the communities have misinterpreted the children's rights. Involvement of clan leaders and LCI, religious leaders and head teachers.		
Kona Molem GMC 89			Sensitization of the community Using people in the community to talk to their fellow The government needs to ensure that there is implementation of the laws, the time when bars open. The community needs to be informed of the children's rights and responsibilities since every right comes with a responsibility		
Pida 3 GMC 88		Children have started doing	Solutions	Police, LC1, CDOs, NGOs	The GMCs are requesting for gumboots and rain coats from UNRA

<i>GMC Name</i>	<i>Understanding of VAC and children rights by GMC members</i>	<i>Causes of VAC in the GMC community</i>	<i>Suggested Solutions to VAC and GBV issues in the GMC community</i>	<i>Where to report cases of VAC and GBV</i>	<i>GMCs Concerns</i>
		drugs because they area at home	<p>The government needs to open schools so that children go back.</p> <p>The road works need to start because the youths have started rooting people's goods on cars when drivers reduce the speed because of the poor state of the road.</p> <p>Involvement of clan leaders to sensitize their clan members.</p> <p>Economic empowerment for especially women to reduce on the poverty</p> <p>Parents need to take care of their children to avoid drug abuse.</p>		so that when it rains they are able to continue with the work.

2.4.2 Continuous engagement with the road workers

An engagement meeting with the workers from Monta-Engil on GBV and VAC and other relevant laws was held at Bororo campsite in Lira district. The meeting was attended by leaders of the workers in the teams of; pot hole filling, stone pitching, vegetation control team, carpenters, workshops. The training was facilitated by CPL. Angulu Emmanuel from the child and family protection unit of Lira Police station with the staff of JFCU playing a supportive role. The meeting was also attended by UNRA's Sociologist and Health and Safety officers, MotaEngil's, Sociologist, Environmentalist and Safety and Health officers. It was a joint meeting where the workers were reminded on issues of health and safety with social issues. The workers were informed that road construction has diverse impacts ranging from social, health and environmental and all the issues need to be taken care of equally.

The CFPU officer informed the workers that GBV does not affect only women but rather men also as survivors. He said that most of the times many men shy away from reporting and they die in silence. He encouraged the men to stand out and speak in case they are facing GBV.

The CPFU further encouraged the workers to report in case there is VAC and GBV happening in their team members. He assured the members that their cases will be treated with high levels of confidentiality. He informed the members that since they are leaders in their teams, they should constantly remind their members about GBV and VAC.

The staff from JFCU informed the workers(men) that if they are in the community and women are disturbing them; they should report to JFCU and their cases would be treated with confidentiality.

2.4.3 Conclusion

Finding solutions to reduce and respond to GBV and VAC in the communities is a critical development imperative with implications for the productivity agency and wellbeing of individuals and communities. Dressing GBV and VAC in the community will promote development as well in the society free from human rights abuses.

2.5 DECEMBER 2021 ACHIEVEMENTS

2.5.1 Conduct sensitization meeting on GBV and VAC with cultural and religious leaders.

One community sensitization meeting was held with the cultural and religious leaders on the prevention and response on GBV, child marriage, child labor, teenage pregnancy, child abuse and neglect were conducted to empower participants with knowledge in the fight against GBV and VAC along the road corridor in the communities Ajaya, Acero and Aguru A and B Kurobe

The team appreciated the LC1 and GMC for mobilizing a total of 42 (M: 21 F: 21) to participate in the awareness creation sessions on child marriage, teenage pregnancy, child abuse and neglect. The meeting conducted was highly participatory and because of this, the children and youth who were present there during the meeting were able to give out their views on topics through questions and general discussion. Throughout the discussions with the children, they able to define the following terms in their own understandings child marriage, teenage pregnancy and child abuse and neglect, as follows:

Definition of Gender Based Violence's	Definition of Violence against Children	The roles of both the religious leaders and cultural leaders in trying to mitigate the risk associated with GBV and VAC
<p>Child marriage is marriage between children that is to say when a boy who is 16 years marries a girl who is 14 years.</p> <p>It is marriage between children who are below the age 18 years.</p> <p>It is a marriage where young girl who ran away from home goes and marries a big man for money.</p> <p>Child marriage is when a young boy marries a woman older than him.</p>	<p>It is when girl gets pregnant while she is still at school.</p> <p>It is when a girl and boy who are below the 18years decides to have a baby.</p> <p>It is when a girl who does not listen to her parent gets impregnated by a stranger.</p>	<p>Child abuse is the physical torture for example beating, denying of food, burning, bad touches, not taking a child to school, and many others. While child neglect is leaving children to look out for themselves without the guidance of their parents or guardians. For instance, a child who is below the age of 18 starts to go to disco, moving in the night, stop going to school, gets their own businesses like hawking and there is no one to tell this child that it is wrong instead parents or guardians just watch.</p>

JFCU team defined the 3 terms for the participants as follows; Child marriage is defined as a marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18 and or a union between child and adult, refers to both formal marriages and informal unions which children under the age of 18 live with partner as if they are married. Child marriage affects both girls and boys, but it affects girls disproportionately because of their uniqueness and biological nature.

On the other hand, teenage pregnancy refers to pregnancy as a teenage girl usually within the ages of 13-19, becoming pregnant. It can also be defined as when girl under the age 20 gets pregnant with either an adult or a fellow a child. Teenage pregnancy strongly affects a girl more both physically and emotionally since it is the girls who get pregnant and not the boys

In addition, child abuse was defined as the failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death (in some instances), serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation of the child. Well as neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs and it is the most common form of child abuse in the community. A child might be left hungry or dirty, or without proper clothing, shelter, supervision or health care by his or her own parents or guardian, hence putting children and young people in danger. Some of the examples of child neglect include; physical, educational, emotional and medical neglect.

Besides the above the participants identified some factors leading to child marriage, teenage pregnancy, child abuse and neglect; some of which include lack of seriousness by some children who don't listen to their parents or relatives,



limited access to basic needs, death of both parents, peer pressure, girls putting on short dress and skirts, isolation and lack of support from parents, poverty, ignorance, weak laws, love for money by some children and policies on birth registration and adoption.

Figure 11: The CDO Loro talking to the children during the community outreach

It was also noted in the meeting that due to the covid 19 lockdown some parents did not have time for children in the pretext of saying they were going to look for money and because of this very many young girls became exposed to sexual abuse leading to

teenage pregnancy, child marriages and contraction of HIV/AIDS.

During the community outreach JFCU team also reminded the few parents who were there to take the education of their children seriously since it is every child's right to attend and complete school and the children present were also reminded on their responsibility as children since most of the parents /GMCS JFCU team met during their previous meetings informed us that their children were listening to them. JFCU team further explained child abuse deprives the child of his or her right to education.

After the discussion session, the children and youth were given opportunity to share their experiences, concerns and observations made in line with what was discussed. The table below highlights issues raised in the meetings by participants.

Issues, concerns, question raised	Responses, feedback, way forward and contributions
If the workers are in the trading center, is he supposed to talk to them or no?	Yes, you can talk to them, but there should be a limit on their topic of discussion for example a worker shouldn't discuss things which are beyond the child age for stance no sex, no bad touches and others
If the workers pass by their home and they asked for water, is he supposed to give him /her water?	Yes, you can give them water, but the intention of the asking for water shouldn't lead to any form of violence in the long run.

Issues, concerns, question raised	Responses, feedback, way forward and contributions
In case workers want to seat at their veranda and he/she relaxes, are they allowed since their home is near the road?	Yes, you can allow them to seat, but the workers came to work so they should mine their busy however in the situation where the workers are seated at the verandas, the children and parents need to be mindful so that no case of VAC occur.
Are JFCU team going back to their community for sensitization meetings?	Yes. JFCU has numerous community sensitization meeting and school outreaches.
Are JFCU team going to do sensitization only in one school or they will also visit other schools?	JFCU plan to do school outreaches in most schools along the NERAMP road within the radius of 2kms.

In conclusion, the community development officer(CDO) of Loro during his sharing to the children and youth further cautioned the children on getting involved in useless boyfriend and girlfriend relationships which will only expose them to teenage pregnancies, child marriage and HIV/AIDS. He also said children should stay away from receiving gifts from strangers and even from some people they know but they don't understand their intentions including the Mota-Engil workers when they start work and he also encouraged the children to focus on going back to school and he advised the children to learn to always help their parents with garden work and other household activity .besides ,he reminded the parents on their roles and responsibility as parents and he also said that children always remain calm and home even when their parents are not there when their parents have gone out to look for money.

2.5.2 Conduct Radio talk show on an awareness creation and sensitization on issues related to GBV and VAC.

JFCU conducted 1 radio talk show in Lira city that is Q FM and the guest speaker of the event was the District Community Development Officer (DCDO) of Lira District and JFCU staffs, during the radio program brief background about NERMAP and JFCU was given.



Figure 12: District Community Development Officer (DCDO) of Lira District during radio talk show in Lira

The listeners were informed that JFCU was basically to enhance the community capacity to mitigate, reduce and respond to social risks associated with gender-based violence and violence against children due to the project. JFCU was also to enhance the capacity of the community to respond and be prepared to partake off the project without necessary being negatively affected. To do this, JFCU would work with all existing structures including local leaders, district officials, PMMC and UNRA to make sure that people are protected.

During the talk show JFCU team discussed issues related to GBV and VAC where different stakeholders including prospective project beneficiaries who are listeners of Q FM got further understanding of where to report cases of GBV, VAC among other cases. They got to be reminded about the existing local structures near their villages which are willing to offer meaningful support to addressing some grievances.

Through the radio talk show, discussed issues focused at reducing and avoiding GBV and VAC during the construction of the road. The DCDO of Lira appreciated JFCU and NERAMP as project for inviting her for the talk, where she talked about the different forms of violence that affects women, girls, boys and men which may emerge as a result of the road construction. She further explained that the contractor would employ so many workers to work on the road but they should not be allowed to defile girls and boys and she requested all parents to remain very keen when real construction road starts. The DCDO also advised the women to always protect themselves from these workers since many of these women will be selling some of their products along the road.

The DCO also talked about sexual violence as one of the many violence's which may happen as a result of the road construction. She strongly warned the Mota-Engil workers not to use their money to obtain sex from the women, girls, boys and men. She also called upon the LC1, VHTS and the youth leaders on the ground to be useful in the prevention of GBV and VAC in their communities and strongly advised the GMCS on the ground to work closely with the LCI, VHTS and Youth leaders when it comes to case management. Also called upon all community development officers in the NERAMP districts to be useful in the fight against VAC and GBV.

Besides the above, parents were encouraged to continuously take responsibility of children even if life is so hard as a result of the pandemic since child labour and exploitation is not allowed in Uganda and encouraged children to remain honest and respectful to their parents and guidance during this lockdown when schools are not functioning. She reminded the children to report all cases of violence to their parents, LCI, police, probation offices, teachers, and others.

After the discussion session, the listeners were given opportunity to make phone in -calls to ask questions and share out their concerns. The table below highlights issues raised during the show by the listeners

Table: Feedback from the participants

Questions ,issues and concerns	Responses, feedback, way forward and contributions
<p>When will the real road contraction starts? Why are the Mota Engil taking long to start real contraction work?</p>	<p>The listeners were informed that this will be responded next time when we have the UNRA team on the air</p>
<p>What can be done to control our children during this lockdown since they are not listening to their parents?</p>	<p>The parents were encouraged to use any means possible to talk to their children. Clan leaders and other leaders in the community can be involved to speak to the children</p>
<p>Many callers were telling women to stay away from the construction workers. Focus on sensitizing men more on these issues of VAC and GBV since more problems are caused by them When it comes to violence, men are causing more violence compared to women due to over drinking.</p>	

<p>One caller said, the problem of sexual violence is mainly brought about by a women’s character, so women should stay away from workers. Men think when a child reaches S4 he or she a] shouldn’t be trained and some women are beaten up by their husbands for training such children. Women and girls should stop putting on short dresses and trousers</p>	
<p>How can we control other people’s children when they are doing some wrong when their parents have allowed them to do so for instance when a child is putting on very tight trouser</p>	<p>Community leaders can be involved to talk to the parent of the child and the children .</p>

2.5.3 Collaboration and coordination

The project collaborated with local government stakeholders in the process of implementing project activities in their areas of operation. The project continued working closely with all stakeholders and also strengthening the established good working relations. Below are some of the officers the project collaborated with during the month.

District/Sub- County Officials, the Community Development Officer of Loro Sub county made a presentation during the community sensitization of the children and youth on the dangers with violence against children and gender based violence and the DCDO lira for participating in the radio talk show.

Community/Local Actors: These included the GMCs, LC1, the cultural leaders and religious leaders in the project districts of NERAMP. They play very central role when it comes mobilization of communities and sensitizations among others. For instance, during the community meeting one of the cultural leader who also attended the meeting had the opportunity to communicate certain things to the children and parents.

UNRA – NERAMP Team; for the continued technical support given through the technical team and their participation in sensitization.

2.5.4 Key challenges

Some activities were not done in the month as planned due to lack of logistics but were rescheduled for implementation in the month of January 2022.

2.5.6 Lessons Learnt

Community outreaches and radio talk are a good platform for disseminating information on gender based violence and violence against children.

2.5.7 Conclusion

FCU realized that majority of the women are at of risk for sexual violence within households and communities and this may expose them to increased risk of HIV infection. Social norms that encourage men to be “in charge,” in control and use violence to resolve conflicts may result in men’s physical and/ or psychological control of women, which can in turn

lead to a woman being forced to engage in unsafe sexual behaviors. Therefore, there is need for community based training by JFCU where men need to be part of the learning sessions during women engagements on GBV.

2.6 JANUARY 2022 ACHIEVEMENTS

During the January 2022 two major activities were planned to be carried out and all were successfully achieved.

2.6.1 Conduct community dialogues with cultural and religious leaders on GBV and VAC in the community

Output: JFCU conducted one community dialogue with the cultural and religious leaders of Amola PIDA2, Obelle, Apalla, Baramandy, Oyetelony and Pida Abolonoyer E. The community dialogue was aimed at sensitizing the cultural and religious leaders about the risk associated with GBV and VAC due the influx of road construction workers.

Community dialogue is a forum for community members to discuss community problems through a face-to-face approach, identify their root causes and consequences, and develop local solutions. It is a participatory and interactive discussion that focuses local solutions. It focuses on people's attention on a particular issue or challenge and encourages them to share their views about it, as well as their ideas on what should be done about it during the process. Individuals and the group can also identify actions that can be taken to address the issue, as well as priorities that



should be addressed with other stakeholders and influential leaders at the community level. Dialogue sessions have stakeholders and influential leaders at the community level who have been selected as the primary method to engage communities in order to encourage open and have free discussion and diverse opinions in the process of communal problem solving around issues of GBV and VAC.

Figure 13: FGD with cultural leaders.

JFCU explained to the leaders the concept of **gender** as: "Gender" refers to widely shared beliefs, ideas, and expectations concerning the roles and even appearance of women and men. These include ideas about typically feminine or female and masculine or male characteristics and abilities, and commonly shared expectations about how women and men should behave in various situations. There is a common wrong cultural belief that women are expected to be weak, shy, obliging, caretakers while men are expected to be strong, confident, self-reliant, and decision makers.

JFCU also defined for the community leaders what **Gender Based Violence**(GBV) is. Mentioned to them that it is any harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful norms. GBV is a serious violation of human rights and Life threatening to both male and female. Gender based violence was also explained and defined to the community leaders as Gender-based violence is a phenomenon deeply rooted in gender inequality and continues to be one of the most notable human rights violations within all societies. Gender-based violence is violence directed against a person because of their gender. That both women and men experience gender-based violence but the majority of victims are women and girls. Violence being an extreme form of aggression, such as assault, rape or murder. Violence having many causes, including frustration, exposure to violent media, violence in the home or neighborhood and a tendency to see other people's actions as hostile even when they're not.



Figure 14: FGD with cultural leaders on GBV and VAC issues.

Besides the above, they were also informed about **Violence Against Children**(VAC) as all forms of physical, sexual and emotional violence including neglect, maltreatment, exploitation, harm and abuse – towards a child under the age of 18 years old. Examples mentioned include abuse and neglect in the family, incest, sexual abuse, infanticide,

bullying and other forms of violence in the school, corporal punishment, psychological aggression, child trafficking, sale of children, child sexual exploitation and other commercial sexual exploitation of children, child labor and others.

Violence against children is associated with multiple risk factors. Some of the risk factors are child- related. For example, children with disabilities, orphaned children and children with absentee parents are at greater risk of violence. Social-cultural norms were mentioned to have been identified as drivers of violence.

2.6.2 Responses from the participants

As a result of the above explanation one of the participants, a cultural leader narrated a story about gender-based violence incident which occurred sometime back in their community.

CASE 1

A married who was happily staying with her family, got into a relationship outside her marriage because of money greed. The husband was also in full support because he was benefiting from the wife's acts. However, the clan leader from the husband's side was not comfortable with this lady's acts, so the clan leaders decided to call the man and the wife so that they can try and handle the matter, but the man decided not to show up for the case in support for wife action. And so, it reached point where the clan was defeated, and they had

nothing to do but the only option they had was to ask the woman to separate from the man to avoid shame but still the man could not let his wife go.

When this story was narrated, a question was then asked as follows:

What are the roles of the cultural and religious leaders in trying to mitigate risks associated with GBV and VAC? What are some of the challenges faced by the cultural and religious leaders in the fight against VAC and GBV?

The following were the answers provided by both the cultural and religious leaders on their roles and challenges faced by when trying to mitigate risk associated with VAC and GBV.

Roles of the religious leaders trying to mitigate risks associated with VAC and GBV.	Roles of the cultural leaders trying to mitigate risks associated with VAC and GBV.	Challenges faced by both of the leaders trying to mitigate risks associated with VAC and GBV.
Preaching to the community about hope, love and kindness because where there is love ,there is peace and not violence.	Sensitize the community on the risk dangers associated with GBV and VAC during clan meetings	People don't understand the rights of children and women in the community.
They also offer counselling to the couples intending to get married so as to prepare them to have a happy marriage free from domestic violence and all other forms of violence's.	Reaching out to the families which are affected with these issues of GBV and VAC and helping them get out of this difficult situation.	Community members are rigid with their children, and they don't want anyone else to discipline their children apart from the real parent of the child.
They also sensitize the community /Christians on the dangers associated with violence during their preaching.	Instilling positive parenting discipline to parents by reminding them of their roles and responsibilities.	Lack of respect from both parents can affect the discipline of their children.
They always encourage Christians and communities to always live in harmony and peace with one another and this promotes a violence free environment	They have also started encouraging the participation of women in decision making in their homes .	Lack of resources in terms of money for transport to access the community and this hinders sensitization on issues of GBV and VAC
They also preach about forgiveness to the family suffering from the effects of GBV and VAC.	They also play role in disciplining the men who are not providing for their family through fining and even sometimes caning them up.	Some community members do not even go for Sunday services this makes reaching them very hard.

Roles of the religious leaders trying to mitigate risks associated with VAC and GBV.	Roles of the cultural leaders trying to mitigate risks associated with VAC and GBV.	Challenges faced by both of the leaders trying to mitigate risks associated with VAC and GBV.
Some churches through different projects have been able to support the economic empowerment of women through giving some projects like piggyery, poultry and others.	Many clans leaders have come up with policies which will allow them handle men and women who are over drinking and not focusing on ending poverty	Divisionism in the house, in this case one will find that may be a man has a child he loves in the house and that child is not supposed to be caned when he or she has done something wrong whether by his wife or someone else.

During the community dialogue, JFCU also provided the following as the roles of both cultural and religious in the fight against GBV and Religious leaders can play to have an enormous influence on their followers and are well placed to help bring about a change in mindsets that can lead to progress in society. By spreading messages of respect, compassion and love, mainstream the elimination of violence against children in liturgy and other pastoral work as well as other programs of religious organizations including concepts of good parenting into pre and post marital counselling, avail and exploit the potential of faith-based institutions (Leadership, structures, infrastructure and institutions, media, personnel, faithful among others) for sustainable development programming towards elimination of violence against children; Strengthen intra and inter-religious faith coordination and networking for enhanced reporting of and response to challenges of eliminating violence against children in Uganda; Utilize existing structures within and outside the faith community to empower religious leaders, parents, children, teachers and other stakeholders to end all forms of violence against children; and to work in collaboration with existing formal, informal child protection structures as well as institutions to strengthen reporting, tracking, responding and referring of cases of violence against children.

Question, issues, concerns and response during the discussion

The table below shows question, issues, concerns and response during the discussion;

Issues, concerns, question raised	Responses, feedback, way forward and contributions
Can a married woman be raped by her husband?	Yes, especially forcing a woman into sex even when she is not interested.
What are going to do with the parents who do not want their children to be guided?	We shall continuously sensitize them about the importance of good parenting
Will some of our children be given jobs by the Mota Engil ?	Yes, but only children who are 18years and above and meet the required job specifications
Will there be another community dialogue of this nature again?	Yes. JFCU has numerous community sensitization meeting and school outreaches.

Commitments made by both cultural and religious leaders in the fight against GBV and VAC

Twenty-one persons (Seven women and fourteen men) attended the dialogue and as result the below commitments were made by both cultural and religious leaders in the fight against GBV and VAC;

- (i) Sensitization of the community about GBV through church gatherings and clan meetings.
- (ii) Sensitization of the community about the importance of sending both boy and girl children to school since when children are kept in school, they suffer less violence.
- (iii) They promised to work together as cultural and religious leaders to end VAC and GBV.
- (iv) They are also looking promoting the principle of love for one another in the community and by doing so GBV and VAC will end
- (v) They also promised to work hand in hand with the GMCS when the real road work construction starts in handling GBV and VAC.
- (vi) Formation of church committees and cultural committees to handle VAC and GBV cases
- (vii) Train women to practice farming and other small supporting businesses.
- (viii) They also promised to start serious sensitization about the coming of the road workers and how their coming can bring about GBV and VAC if not controlled.

2.6.3 Engagement with the GMCs in Agengi, Abutadi, Opila and Agwetangwet communities

Output:

During January 2022, JFCU carried out 4 meetings with GMCs in Agengi, Abutadi, Opila and Agwetangwet . A total of 22 members of the GMCs (10 were female and 12 were men) were trained in the use of the different reporting tools like the incidental reporting and case management tools.

Specifically, the engagement with the GMCS aimed at;

- a) Identifying the GMCs opinions and perceptions about specific causes of GBV and VAC in the community.
- b) To remind on the existing Referral pathways where GBV and VAC can be reported.

- c) Improve participant knowledge about the negative consequences of Gender Based Violence on children, women, and men.



Figure 15: A member of GMC 75 during the discussion with GMCs and JFCU staff

The training covered topics on children's rights, reporting tools and referral systems. Referral systems include existing community and government service providers like health facilities, police and judiciary for enforcement of law and legal redress and District Community Based Services Department for psycho-social support and case management.

The training defined and explained forms of VAC that include;

- Sexual violence that includes, among others, defilement, child marriage, teenage pregnancy, bad touches, sharing pornographic materials with children.
- Emotional Violence that includes, using demeaning words, verbal abuse, insulting, rejecting a child, psychological verbal threats, intimidation, victim blaming and controlling daily activities of a child among others.
- Physical violence that includes beating, denying food, burning.

JFCU also presented a list of possible VAC and GBV related violations that may result from the influx of road workers including sex with minors/defilement, child prostitution, teenage pregnancies, sexual transmitted diseases, child labor, child neglect, high child school dropout rate abusing children and domestic violence.

Issues, concerns, question raised	Responses, feedback, way forward and contributions
The GMCs said they were confused with what the road contractor is doing; just cleaning and cutting bushes around the road	The GMCs were informed that it is also part of the contractors work to clear the bush around the road.
What shall be done if parents send their children for prostitution with the road workers?	The GMCs were told that the parent of the affected child will be counseled, and the act will be condemned. JFCU will ensue that the road worker involved is also face the law and punished accordingly.
The GMCs requested that before real road work begins, they need to be re-introduced to the community	JFCU; this will be done during community outreaches.
How is JFCU handling the white workers like what happened on Apac road when a senior staff of the road raped a junior staff.	JFCU is conducting sensitization with the road workers on GBV, and VAC. Workers have been encouraged to report cases of GBV to JFCU/Police/Management of the

	Contractors workforce and the cases will be handled with confidentiality.
GMCs of Opila said there is serious disco in their area.	JFCU said that the matter will be handled with the LCs.
GMCs of Opila requested for a community outreach with children and parents	JFCU said that the community outreach will be held, and they will be informed when it will happen.
GMCs of Agengi said that the road construction that happened years ago left them with no access roads and cracks on their houses.	JFCU said they will inform the UNRA team in the field on the issue.

2.6.4 Collaboration and coordination

The project wishes to appreciate the commitment and support exhibited by all stakeholders in the process of implementing project activities in their areas of operation. The project will continue working closely with all stakeholders and also strengthen the established good working relations.

2.6.5 Community/local actors

The community dialogue and meeting with GMCs was a success due to the tireless efforts made by the LCI and the GMCS. JFCU very much appreciate the efforts and participation towards NERMAP.



Figure 16: Members of GMC 77 with JFCU field staff

2.6.6 Lessons learnt

Religious and cultural leaders can be an amazing force for fostering dialogue, influencing attitudes and behaviors and inspiring action in their communities.

2.6.7 Conclusion

During the community dialogue it was found that Violence occurs daily, but many people prefer to ignore it or deny it, especially men’s violence against women. It is seen as the norm. “Norms” in the community can change if efforts are made to make the change sustainably. Everyone has a role to play.

An active bystander is someone who chooses not to stand by and let the violence continue but it takes some form of action to help stop the violence. It is up to everyone in the community to create a supportive environment for new good behaviors and norms. Reducing the level of violence in society will require many more men to step up as actors for

change but not mere bystanders. Most violence is committed by men and many men are more likely to listen to another man than they are to a woman. These two facts make it essential that more men get involved as active actors not bystanders intervening to stop other men from carrying out violence.

2.7 FEBRUARY 2022 ACHIEVEMENTS

2.7.1 Engagement with the GMCs in Alwala, Amuda, Adwoki, Alanyi A and B, Akaidebe, Iguli, Corner Amach and Irenda Shamber.

During the month of February 2022, JFCU carried out 8 meetings with GMCs in Alwala, Amuda, Adwoki, Alanyi A and B, Akaidebe, Iguli, Corner Amach and Irenda Shamber communities. A total of 43 members of the GMCs of which 16 were female and 27 men were trained in the use of the different reporting tools like the incidental reporting and case management tools.

Specifically, the engagement with the GMCS aimed at;

- Identifying existing GMCs along the road corridor.
- Conduct training on reporting and documentation of GBV and VAC cases.
- Training of GMCs on case referral and management mechanisms and best practices in data management.

The engagements covered topics on referral systems, explained the different forms of VAC and GBV and how they can be mitigated. GMCs of Alanyi

Figure 17: Meeting GMCs of Alanyi Community

The referral systems include existing community and government service providers like health facilities, police and judiciary for enforcement of law and legal redress and District Community Based Services Department for psycho-social support and case management.



The engagements defined and explained forms of VAC that include;

- Sexual violence that includes, among others, defilement, child marriage, teenage pregnancy bad touches, sharing pornographic materials with children.

- Emotional Violence that includes, using demeaning words, verbal abuse, insulting, rejecting a child, psychological verbal threats, intimidation, victim blaming and controlling daily activities of a child among others.
- Physical violence that includes beating, denying food, burning.
- JFCU also presented a list of possible VAC and GBV related violations that may result from the influx of road workers including sex with minors/defilement, child prostitution, teenage pregnancies, sexual transmitted diseases, child labor, child neglect, high child school dropout rate abusing children and domestic violence.
- JFCU emphasized to the GMCs that cases of defilement are only handled by police and are not allowed to be mediated.

Table: Feedback from GMCs participants

Issues, concerns, question raised by GMCs members	Responses, feedback, way forward and contributions from JFCU/UNRA staff
The GMCs raised a concern that workers who will stay in the community will disturb the women because they have money.	JFCU responded that they will do community sensitization that the community members are aware of GBV; the causes and the outcomes. JFCU will also hold meetings with workers so that they conduct themselves in a manner acceptable in the community.
There was a concern on increased STDs if there are extra-marital affairs during road construction.	JFCU will sensitize the community on social risks associated to HIV/AIDS and other STDs during the community outreaches.
GMCs requested that JFCU should involve clan leaders to talk to the children.	JFCU will hold community outreaches for children during the holidays and among the speakers will be the clan leaders.
GMCs requested that JFCU should put posters in the trading centers to create awareness on GBV and VAC due to the road construction.	JFCU will be able to produce IECs for awareness creation on GBV and VAC .
The GMCs were concerned on how best the school going children will get information on preventing VAC during road construction.	JFCU will hold school outreaches.
GMCs requested that the community needs to be sensitized on reporting .A member gave an example that if a case of defilement is reported after 3 days ,what needs to be done.	JFCU will sensitize the community on case reporting and the referral pathway so that incase a child is defiled ,a case is reported immediately for her to get better help; protected from getting HIV/AIDS and the perpetrator is gotten before he runs away.
The GMCs wanted to hold radio talk shows but raised a challenge that they are not able to pay for the radio program	JFCU has planned radio talk shows and will be able to finance them.
The GMCs suggested that when real road works begin JFCU should hold a road drive sensitizing the community on GBV and VAC.	JFCU will be able to hold the road drive.

The GMCs anticipate that with the road construction, married women will leave their husbands for richer men ;the road workers.

JFCU will be able to hold community outreaches and sensitize the community on their responsibilities during the road construction. Men are also encouraged to take care of their families. The road workers will also be sensitized to behave in an acceptable manner while at work.

2.7.2 Collaboration and coordination

The project wishes to appreciate the commitment and support exhibited by all stakeholders in the process of implementing project activities in their areas of operation. The project will continue working closely with all stakeholders and also strengthen the established good working relations.

2.7.3 Community/local actors

The engagement meetings with GMCS were a success due to the tireless efforts made by the GMCS. JFCU very much appreciate the efforts and participation towards NERMAP.

2.7.4 Lessons Learnt

GMCs are well conversant with the social situations in their community and will be of great importance in addressing GBV and VAC during the project.

2.7.5 Conclusion

JFCU acknowledges the importance of community mechanisms that exist and work hand in hand to enhance the capacities of GMCs and other gatekeepers in the community to ensure a better community case management system in place

2.8 MARCH 2022 ACHIEVEMENTS

2.8.1 Participation in stakeholder engagement and community sensitizations in preparation for RAP for Lira, Kole and Oyam.

A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the



procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses and provide developments benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.

Fig 18: JFCU sensitization meeting in Kamdini community

JFCU participated in 10 stakeholder engagements and sensitization outreaches during the months in preparation of the RAP for NERAMP Lot 2 organized by UNRA in communities of (i) Odokomit t/c, (ii) Aboke t/c, (iii) Loro t/c, (iv) Kamdini t/c,

(v) Amuca t/c, (vi) Amuca SDA t/c, (vii) Iyanyi t/c, (viii) Agulurude t/c, (ix) Atapara t/c, (x) Ayer Sub county and (xi) Aber sub county from 1st to 8th March 2022.

The outreaches had similar agenda;

- Opening prayer
- Welcome remarks from LC1
- Communication from UNRA
- Communication from JFCU
- Discussions
- Closing remarks from `area leader.

Communication form UNRA

UNRA communicated to the community members what they have done so far on the NERAMP project which included;

- ✓ The contractor is on site, Mota-Engil
- ✓ The supervision team (Kaaga and Consults) has been hired,
- ✓ The project staff have been recruited
- ✓ The EASIA has been approved.



✓ The road design approved and ready for implementation.

Figure 19: Sensitization of communities during RAP preparation meetings.

✓ The place for excavating Marram has been acquired.

✓ Asphalt plant has been acquired.

✓ The quarry is almost 100% acquired.

✓ GMCs have been

established.

✓ NGO for social risk management has been procured.

UNRA also communicated that there are some people who had set businesses as a source for livelihood in the road reserves. She communicated that World Bank requested that a RAP is carried out as one of the key documents for project implementation requirements. It was mentioned that the World Bank does not allow work to start if there are people in the road reserves, these people need to shift to other places. Also that this project there was not going to be compensation due to the fact it was road rehabilitation and no land was being acquired but done along the current alignment. All the houses on Lira Kamdini section are not in the road reserves.

Communication from JFCU

JFCU staff communicated to the community its role on the project as follows: JFCU will sensitize the workers and communities on their responsibilities and rights during the road construction. The men were also requested not to kill

their women if caught in extra-marital affairs but rather seek for counseling and the right channel.



Figure 20: Esther JFCU speaking to the community of Amuda Sign post

The men were also encouraged to provide for their families to avoid their wives and children from being enticed by money from the road workers.

The community was also cautioned not to mediate cases of defilement sexual assault rather report such cases to police. They were informed to report any cases of GBV and VAC immediately so that they are helped. They were informed that there are GMCs in their nearby communities and the GMCs are able to report to JFCU for efficiency and effectiveness of case management. The community was also requested to be watchful of the children so that they don't face VAC during the road construction

Table: Question, issues, concerns and response during the discussion

Issues, concerns, question raised	Responses, feedback, way forward and contributions
<p>lyanyi What will you do if the road workers impregnate our local women</p> <p>Please sensitize the workers because if we find them on our women, we shall chase them with “panga”s</p>	<p>The law will be followed; the worker will be followed up so that he takes care of the child.</p> <p>JFCU has held sensitization meetings with the workers and will continue to hold the sensitization meetings so that they behave in a manner acceptable when dealing with community members.</p>
<p>Aboke The community suggested sensitization of the community as a means of mitigating and managing social risks associated with the road project.</p> <p>The town clerk told the women and men to control sexual feelings with the workers.</p> <p>MS Monica from UNRA Informed the community members that JFCU will do a lot of sensitizations to the community and road workers. JFCU will remind the community on how to take care of children, talk to men to allow women do business and they are not beaten by their husbands.</p>	<p>JFCU will hold the community sensitizations</p>
<p>Amuca The community had concerns of their girls being impregnated and men workers loving their women</p>	<p>JFCU came in to explain how we shall sensitize the workers and community. The men were also requested not to kill their women If found in extra marital affairs but rather seek for counselling and better handling</p>
<p>Odokomit They had a concern that even when they sensitize the workers, they will still have social negative impacts.</p>	<p>JFCU said that the sensitization will reduce on the negative social impacts of the road workers to the community</p>
<p>Adak A and B</p>	

Issues, concerns, question raised	Responses, feedback, way forward and contributions
<p>If GBV happens, who will handle</p> <p>Will the road workers sleep in the community, or they will work and go back home (his fear was if they sleep around, they will have sex with women?)</p> <p>Will we have casual workers as women, if so if a woman falls in love with a man in the community, how shall we handle</p>	<p>You report the case to the LC1 C/P who is also a GMC member, the case is reported to police, clan leader, JFCU and then it is followed up.</p> <p>The workers will sleep in Lira town</p> <p>The case will be handled like the one for men.</p>
<p>Wirao</p> <p>Will the company compensate families whose daughters get pregnant by the workers</p>	<p>Defilement is a police case and can only be handled by the courts of law, JFCU will ensure that the girls defiled due to the project get justice our pride as JFCU is that no girl gets pregnant and that is why we need to work as a community so that such cases don't happen</p>
<p>Damimalo</p> <p>Will the children be sensitized?</p>	<p>Yes, JFCU will carry out school outreaches.</p>
<p>Amida signpost T/C</p> <p>What will happen to women who assault young boys?</p>	<p>These will be handled as a police case and then to court</p>

2.8.2 Collaboration and coordination

The project wishes to appreciate UNRA for the invitation to participate in the stakeholder and community sensitization outreaches in preparation of the RAP. The project will continue working closely with all stakeholders and also strengthen the established good working relations.

2.8.3 Lessons Learnt

The ultimate goal of a RAP is to enable those to be affected by a project is to improve their standard of living –a goal that requires an examination of social, environmental and economic conditions beyond physical inventories. RAP provides the necessary information that can be used to reduce the social risks associated with project interventions.

2.8.4 Conclusion

Consultation with officials of local government, community leaders, and other representatives of the affected population is essential to gaining a comprehensive understanding of the types and degrees of adverse project effects

2.9 APRIL ACHIEVEMENTS

2.9.1 Participation in ground breaking of the Dokolo-Kamdini road

In April 2022, JFCU participated in the ground breaking of Dokolo-Lira- Kamdini road that took place at Baramidyang Primary School. It was officiated by the state minister for works and transport, Mr. Echweru Moses who cautioned the



contractor Mota Engil on the quality of work. He further said that the road design was ready and the Environmental and Social Safe guards report had been approved.

Figure 21: State Minister for works and transport, Mr. Echweru flagging off the works

The Director of Network Planning and Engineering at UNRA assured the people of Lango that the construction of the road works will be done.

The chairperson of the Lango Parliamentary Group asked the contractor to offer job opportunities to residents in the area when works begin.



Figure 22: Staff of JFCU at the ground breaking ceremony

2.9.2 Developing IEC BCC messages for the project

JFCU team participated in drafting messages for behavioral change and communication to be used during road construction as a way to mitigate the risks of GBV and

VAC. Key messages on GBV and VAC were developed and these will be printed on posters, banners, fliers, T-shirts, stickers. The messages developed include:

Messages developed for GBV and VAC prevention.

- *Report any acts of GBV*
- *Do not accept money or other things from strangers(for children)*
- *No one has the right to touch you or demand any sexual actions from you (children)*
- *Real men never hit their women and they raise a family not a fist.*

- *You can hide the bruises on your body ,but what about the damage on your soul?Speak out to prevent GBV.*
- *Rape ,marital rape,child sexual abuse,sexual assaults,sexual harrasment ,forced prostitution are all forms of sexual violence. So stop them!!!!!!.*
- *Report any acts of sexual violence within 72 hours so that medical evidence is NOT lost.*
- *Your experience is not the end, seek help (survivors of GBV and VAC)*
- *Be champions of change by speaking out and advocating for prevention of GBV.*
- *Report any cases of GBV to the nearest GBV prevention and response team*
- *Stop GBV*
- *Don't fear to report, you will be listened to because your opinion matters.*
- *Refer any victims /survivors of GBV and VAC to police, medical workers, JFCU.*
- *Trust children who report sexual abuse and be an ally-don't blame them for that*
- *We all have a responsibility to act to prevent violence*
- *It takes me and your commitment to end violence, be part of us. [Tic Pa a Ki in Aye Juku Tim Kukuku, Bed Kacel kwedwa (Acholi version)]*
- *Women, young girls and children feel pain-don't be violent. [Mon, Anyira Ki Lutino Winyo Arem-pe /Bed Ger (Acholi version)]*

2.9.3 Mapping out schools for school outreach

JFCU team mapped out 80 school's communities which are directly to be impacted by the project that will be visited for school outreaches during the project implementation. Names of the schools mapped are in the Annexes of this report.

2.9.4 Project Challenges.

- Delays in project road construction start made the community members resentful to the project and not welcoming project activities during community mobilization for sensitization on VAC and GBV.
- Delay in release of project funds to JFCU made the implementation of activities a challenge.
- Covid 19 affected school programs. The teachers being busy and not easy to get for project activities as planned.

2.9.5 Conclusion

Violence against women and children and sometimes even against men contributes to enduring physical and mental harm, while under cutting the ability of survivors and often their families to engage in meaningful productive lives. Finding solutions to reduce and respond to GBV is a critical development imperative with implications for productivity agency and wellbeing of individuals and communities. Identifying and understanding the risk to women and children

as well as to other vulnerable populations of sexual exploitation and abuse and GBV is challenging yet critical Risk factors are myriad and cuts across multiple spheres including at individual relationship, community, institutional and policy levels.

2.10 MAY 2022 ACHIEVEMENTS

2.10.1 Outreach sensitizations with school going children on GBV and VAC

During May 2022, JFCU carried out 8 school outreaches in Agwata, Abutoadi, Akolodong , Baramindyang, Iyani, Fr..Oryang Memorial primary schools and Agwata, and Loro Secondary Schools. A total of 244 pupils of which 170



females and 74 males were involved in the sensitization activities held.

Figure 23: Children during sensitization meeting on VAC by JFCU staff

The school outreaches aimed at sensitizing the children on violence, types of violence, who are the perpetrators of VAC and where it is most likely to be committed, how to prevent VAC, what kinds of VAC to expect during road construction and how it can be avoided.

The children were informed about UNRA and its functions, the constructing company of the project road (Monta-Engile) and the role of JFCU on the road during construction. The pupils were informed that JFCU was contracted to educate them on how to mitigate and manage VAC that comes with road construction and also in the communities.

JFCU shared with the pupils on; Violence Against Children (VAC) is all forms of physical, sexual and emotional violence-including neglect, maltreatment, exploitation, harm and abuse towards a child. VAC can be committed in any place and by any one.

The pupils were informed that the following are the authorities where they can report in case of any VAC; Police, LC1, clan leaders, Head teacher, senior man and senior woman teacher, health centers, JFCU, parents, and GMCs.

During the engagements the following issues were raised by children school by schools:

Loro Secondary School

Violence.

Students said violence is any act that can cause harm to a person

They mentioned the following as some of the VAC ways: torturing a child, making a child do what she can't do, forced marriage, punishment, denying child to be in school, failure to provide basic necessities for children, beating, bullying, use of vulgar language, and child labour.

Figure 24: JFCU staff speaking to Loro Secondary School Students about VAC prevention issues



How to prevent VAC

Talking to children in a humble way, government should sensitize parents on the dangers of beating children, children should dress decently, stopping girls from moving at night, sensitize the children and parents about forced marriage, provide basic needs to children, take children to school to avoid early marriages, making strict laws to avoid violence, walking in groups and punishing those who practice violence.

These are some of the VAC that they don't want to happen to them during road construction; raping, early pregnancy, bad touches, bad relationship with the girls by the road workers, sweet talking to school going girls, acquiring HIV/AIDS, and child marriages

They mentioned the following as the Prevention measures; The workers need to concentrate on what brought them to the project area, they must have a lot of respect for the people in a particular area they are working in, the school children need to avoid necessary gifts from strangers, and saying no to sex.

Question	Answer
In case of defilement of a school girl, what will JFCU do?	JFCU will follow up the case to see that the child gets justice and the perpetrator faces the law.

Fr. Oryang Memorial Primary School

The deputy head teacher, MR. Olwanyi Gilbert of the school said that the coming of JFCU to sensitize the children was timely and very important. The pupils want the following messages to be passed to the road workers and community members in the project area-See Annex of the report.;

The road workers should not abuse the children's rights; the road workers should not force children to sleep with them; the road workers shouldn't kidnap children; the road workers shouldn't give free gifts to children because if they give the gifts, they may in return want something from them; avoid child abuse; avoid use of bad language; be careful while driving not to knock people; avoid bad touches; be good people; avoid over speeding; avoid drinking alcohol while driving as it may cause accidents and respect children.



Figure 25: The Environment Officer UNRA speaking to the pupils of Fr. Oryang Primary School

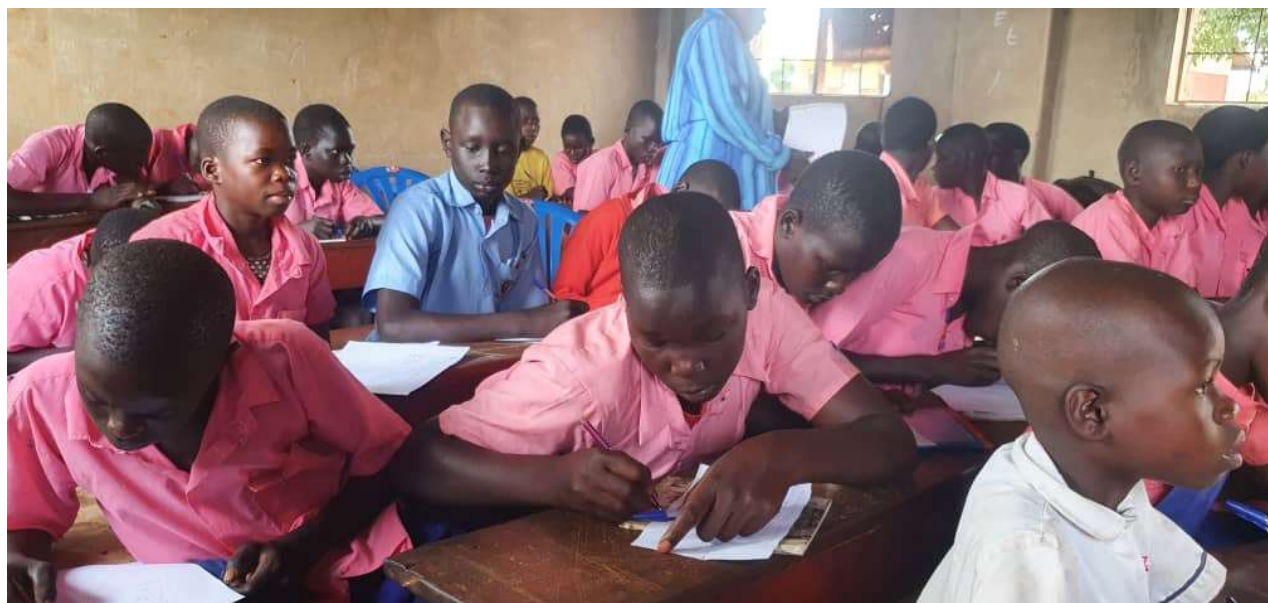
Derrick Kayongo, the environment officer of UNRA mentioned to students that, UNRA supports the construction of National Roads joining districts to districts in Uganda and not rural roads.

Concern	Response
The head teacher requested that we teach the children the road signs	Someone from UNRA, the health and safety officer will be able to do that in the next engagement.
The head teacher also requested that the school be provided with desks because currently the children sit down in class.	JFCU promised to put the request into consideration.

Iyanyi Primary School

The head teacher of the school, Ms Alum Hellen said that when the road works are going on, the pupils may not come to school since they will be looking at the machines. She further said that the road workers will come with money and they don't have their wives and they will do bad touches on the girls.

Figure 26: Pupils of Iyani Primary School during sensitization meeting with JFCU-drafting messages for preventing VAC .



Pupils mentioned the following as the causes of VAC.

Lack of food at home and going for night dances.

The children have the following messages to the road workers; They shouldn't give their money for sex,; they shouldn't kill people with their machines,; we don't want to get HIV/AIDS; they shouldn't lie us with their money because we don't want pregnancy; don't kill the children; they shouldn't lure us into sex; don't love the school going children; don't spoil the girls' education; they shouldn't attack girls; avoid causing teenage pregnancy; they shouldn't use abusive words concerning love; and they shouldn't attack them on their way to school.

Baramidyang Primary School

Concerns	Response
They requested for T-shirts with behavioral change messages	JFCU will be able to provide the t-shirts to the specific club of the school which was identified by the school to communicate on the issues of VAC to other pupils.
They requested for humps near and around their school	UNRA will handle this during the construction.



Agwata Secondary School

The head teacher of Agwata Secondary School, Ms Jane Obeny pointed out that the influx of the workers will be too much. She also said that the negative impact of VAC and GBV will also be too much. She gave an experience of how road workers that constructed some roads in Oyam caused a lot of VAC and GBV. She said that the children and community should be sensitized earlier rather than waiting for the violence to happen. She said she is going to employ more “asikalis” so that road workers don’t extend to the school environment and violent the students.

Photo 27: Pupil asking questions during the sensitization meeting at Baramidyang Primary School.

The pupils mentioned the following types of VAC that they knew of and included the following; bullying, defilement, kidnapping, raping, corporal punishment and child sacrifice.

The people mentioned as perpetrators were parents,

uncles, sisters, brothers and community members.



Causes of VAC

Un protected sex: If you involve in sex relationships with the workers, you might get HIV/AIDS.

Extra marital sex: When a husband hears that the wife has had sex with another man, it will cause GBV.

Photo 28: Pupils during the sensitization meeting at Baramidyang Primary School.

What they said about how they were going to prevent themselves from VAC during road construction

Staying in school, avoiding unnecessary movements at night, rejecting gifts from strangers, reporting the perpetrators to top officials, avoid close relationships with opposite sex.

They mentioned the following reporting areas; the police, LC1, parents, teachers, JFCU

Concerns, question	Response
Who will sensitize the parents about GBV and VAC.	JFCU will also speak to parents about GBV and VAC.
The road is not only passing in Agwata, are you telling the girls in other communities because they are at risk of teenage pregnancies	There are other organizations that will take part in the project in different areas who will help create awareness about GBV and VAC to those not in school but exposed to the risks of VAC.
When one of the workers fall in love with the girls in the community	It depends on the age of the girl. If the girl is at the age ready for marriage and gives in her consent then their relationship is valid.
Will the workers reside in one area	The workers will renting in the different areas of the communities they will working in.
The school administration had earlier on requested UNRA to enlarge the turning point at the junction but it has never been worked on	This concern will be forwarded to UNRA and a follow up will be made to rectify the challenge because it concerns the lives of the children.
The school administration request that during road construction, the way to the school is tarmacked.	This will be forwarded to UNRA but may be the distance that is at least 1km off the main road can be probably worked on.



Agwata Primary School

Figure 29: A JFCU staff speaking to pupils of Agwata Primary School

The children in Agwata Primary school mentioned the following as the bad things road workers can do to them; raping, abusing, buying mangoes because they want to lure the girls, defilement.

They mentioned the following as the places for reporting VAC cases; head teacher, police, parents, LC1, hospital, and JFCU.

How they can protect themselves from VAC

during road construction; by moving in groups; avoid walking at night; avoid free gifts; and avoid talking to strangers.

Akolodong Primary School

Pupils of Akolodong Primary school mentioned the following as some of the bad things they think the workers and community members can do to them; some can kidnap girls, some can rape, some can give wrong advice.



Figure 31: Pupils of Akolodong giving thanks to the JFCU staff after the sensitization during the outreach

Ways of avoiding VAC during road construction

They mentioned the following as ways of avoiding VAC; not sitting with the workers; not walking at night; avoiding receiving gifts from them; staying in school; saying no to sex. The following issues were raised by school administration during the meeting with pupils.

Concerns/questions	Response
The school administration sent a request to UNRA because the way the current drainage system was made, storm water drains to the school premises and floods when it rains. The water also submerges the borehole and soils the water source. They said they had sent a letter to UNRA but no reply has been given about the matter.	JFCU scanned a copy of the letter to UNRA and promised to forward the complaint to UNRA for action.
When workers come, where will they stay?	They are going to stay within the community.
How long will the road construction take?	Three to five years.
What is the importance of JFCU	JFCU advocates and takes action for children rights therefore it will ensure that the children in the Lango cluster are protected from VAC.
What important thing does JFCU do to school children	JFCU helps to create awareness against VAC among the school going children.
Shall we use the road during construction	Yes, there will be some road workers, flag bearers who will show when to pass during road construction. The red flag shows don't go and the yellow flag shows go

Abutoadi Primary School



Figure 32: JFCU staff explaining to pupils of Abutoadi Primary school about VAC issues

The Children of Abutoadi primary school were also sensitized by the JFCU during the outreach activity in the month.

2.10.2 Drafting of advocacy IEC Materials by pupils

During the school outreaches, children participated in drafting of advocacy IEC materials for behavioral change and communications for VAC. This will support JFCU to develop IEC materials and policy briefs to show cause and strengthen the best practices for the project stakeholders. Key messages on GBV and VAC will be developed and printed on posters, banners, fliers, T-shirts, stickers. Some of these messages will be developed and translated in the local language.

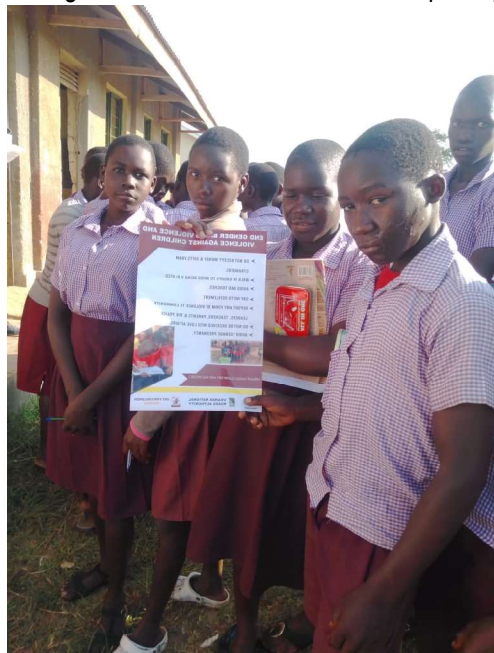


Figure 32A: Learners displaying materials developed for IEC BCC on VAC

Some of the messages developed by children include: stop rape; avoid child abuse; Stop defilement; respect children; report to LC1 Defilement cases and other VAC cases; report to police; stop kidnapping and avoid over speeding.

2.10.3 Sensitization of road workers about GBV and VAC prevention

During May 2022, JFCU held an awareness creation meeting with the road workers of the vegetation department of whom 7 were male and



3 were female. The meeting was to create awareness to the workers on the code of conduct that is acceptable during their work.

Figure33: JFCU staff sensitizing Mote Engil workers on issues of GBV and VAC

JFCU shared with the workers some of the violence that come with road construction including:

Infringement on the rights of women and girls at the workplace and in communities.

This includes sexual harassment of the female workers by the male workers especially their superiors, immorality especially with the young girls of the area in efforts to gain favor for employment; this can lead to STDs, abandonment

by partners in case of unwanted pregnancies. The workers were asked if they have signed the sexual harassment policy containing reporting procedures in case of any incident and penalties to the culprits. The workers said they had signed and it is part of the code of conduct.

Increase risk of HIV/AIDS and other STDs to workers and the community.

This is because of an influx of migrant workers which will increase the risk of spreading of HIV and AIDS in the project area and among the workers.



Increase of gender inequalities including GBV.

High disposable income especially for male's increases predisposition to extra marital affairs. The extra –marital affairs often involve both married and unmarried male and females. This behavior leads to a high level of family conflict, family breakups and physical violence.

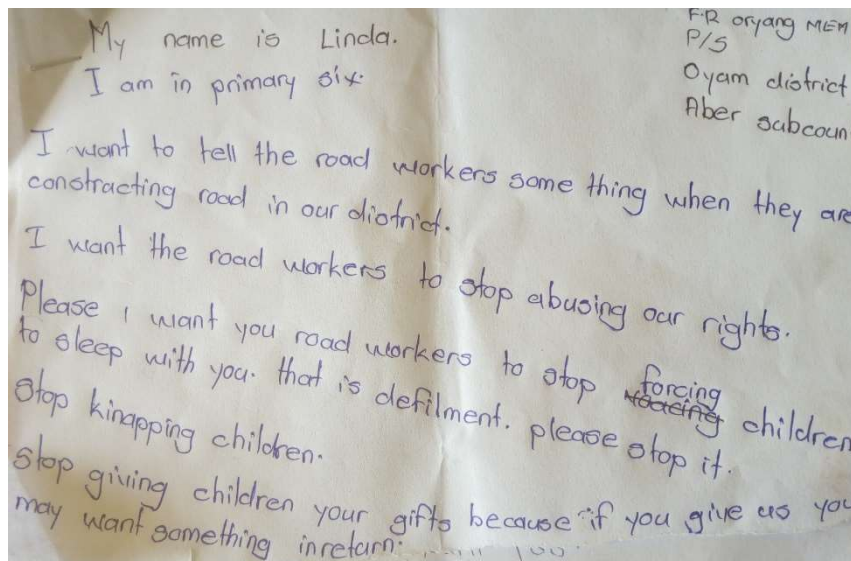
Figure 34: UNRA Sociologist sensitizing workers

Child abuse which is in physical, sexual and emotional form.

The workers were requested that during road construction they should desist from causing any violence to the community. If the workers themselves have faced violence, they should report to JFCU, UNRA and their sociologist.

A letter from one of the school outreaches activity written by the pupils themselves was read to the workers.

A letter from pupils to the workers.



Issues raised by the workers

Question	Response
There are community girls who put on short skirts and they are tempting us .Is there anything you are telling the community girls and women?	JFCU will be holding community outreaches and they will inform the community of their responsibility during the construction works. The girls will be informed to dress appropriately not to seduce the male workers.

2.10.4 Project Challenges.

Delay in release of project funds from UNRA has made the implementation of activities hard.

2.10.5 Lessons Learnt

The school administrations are aware of Violence that comes with road construction and appreciate the fact that there is an organization on board to see that the road works don't violate the children's rights and when violence have occurred they are available to support the children. Some of the children showed good knowledge about VAC issues but lacked adequate knowledge about referral and reporting about VAC issues. They were also aware how to prevent VAC as indicated in their feedback during sensitization.

Continuous sensitization through pictorial and by people outside the school has a higher impact on knowledge learning. It is not business as usual.

2.10.6 Conclusion

Gender Based Violence and Violence Against children is a challenge in the project area and with the influx of labour force into the project area to rehabilitate the road if not managed the labour influx can have serious negative social and health consequences on the host community and among themselves. The social and health risks associated with labour influx include increased levels of GBV, VAC and spread of HIV, STDs/STIs including increase in transactional sex.

As indicated by the school's administration, sensitizing the young people about the project and the social risks the project may cause to the children and other community members has been appreciated greatly and mentioned as timely. The activities will indeed contribute significantly to the prevention of VAC and GBV in the community if carried out consistently among the targeted groups.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: SUMMAY OF THE ANNUAL ACTIVITY MONTHLY OUTPUTS MATRIX

Month	Planned	Achieved	Level of performance	Activity	Activity	Activity	Comments
August 2021	3	3	100%	Conducting one orientation meetings with road construction workers on GBV and VAC and other relevant laws and signing of the Child Protection Policy.	Training and meetings with the 4 Grievance Management Committees(GMCs	Meeting with 2 District and City Leaders	Very successful meeting. 50 workers were sensitized on GBV and VAC issues. The GMCs acknowledged the existence knowledge gap on some issues around GBV and VAC and also the referral mechanisms. They expressed their commitment to working with JFCU and other stakeholders to help in preventing GBV and VAC cases in the communities. JFCU shared with the district official the progress of project implementation and also gave recommendations to help improve execution of the project activities. The Town Clerk promised that the division will give total support in the implementation of the activities
September 2021	12	12	100%	Engagement with the 12 GMCs to enhance mass actions on mitigating the risk of GBV and VAC during the road construction in the projected areas of Oyam, Kole, Lira and Dokolo	Sub-Activities: Identify existing GMCs along the road corridor. Conduct training on reporting and documentation of GBV and VAC cases. Training of GMCs on case referral and management mechanisms and best practices in data management.		GMCs members increased knowledge and skills in the use of the different reporting tools like the incidental reporting and case management tools which will enable them to provide quality reports for project monitoring and evaluation
October 2021	7	7	100%	Engagement with the GMCs to enhance mass actions on mitigating the risk of GBV and VAC during the road construction in the projected areas of Oyam, Kole, Lira and	Specifically, the engagement with the GMCS aimed at; ➤ Identifying the GMCs opinions and perceptions about specific causes of GBV and VAC in the community.		There is high prevalence of cases of Gender Based Violence caused by alcohol consumption/abuse, poverty in the households, ignorance about gender equality and lack of parenting skills among parents. A good number of cases are reported to police; however, these cases are not directly linked to the road because really construction works has not started.

Month	Planned	Achieved	Level of performance	Activity	Activity	Activity	Comments
				Dokolo(Kamdini, Corner, Atapara, Adak A and Adiak B,, Baramndyang, Amola, and Otangula)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To remind them on the existing Referral pathways where GBV and VAC can be reported. ➤ Improve participant's knowledge about the negative consequences of gender-based violence on children, women, and men. ➤ To explain the different forms of Violence against children. 		Additionally, GBV and VAC cases were attributed to; Disagreements on how to use income from agriculture produce during harvest season; and managing incomes of women after sell of mine products; Cultural practices that tend to make men more powerful than women; Poverty; and limited education and awareness on human rights and the effects of violence and Alcoholism. The increasing cases of VAC has been attributed to the COVID-19 which has caused children not to go to school. With children staying at home and being idle, this caused high levels of vulnerability where girls became pregnant, and others left home to get married at an early age.
November 2021	12	12	100%	Trainings and review meetings with Grievances Management Committees (GMCs).	Conducted trainings and review meetings with 11 Grievance Management Committees (GMCs) in Barcel,Dampiny,Odike,Aboloneno,Corner Loro,Loboberidano,Ongor,Ajaya,Ayat A&B,Kona Molem, Pida 3.	Conducted 1 (one) engagement meetings with the workers on GBV and VAC and other relevant laws.	The meeting was facilitated by police officer from the Child and Family Unit of Uganda Police-Lira with other JFCU staff playing a supportive role.
December 2021	2	2	100%	Conduct sensitization meeting on GBV and VAC with cultural and religious leaders.	Conduct Radio talk show on an awareness creation and sensitization on issues related to GBV and VAC.		community outreaches and radio talk are a good platform for disseminating information on gender based violence and violence against children
January 2022	5	5	100%	Conduct community dialogues with cultural and religious leaders on GBV and VAC in the community	<i>Engagement with the GMCs in Agengi, Abutadi, Opila and Agwetangwet</i> Output: <i>On the 24th of January 2022, JFCU carried out 4 meetings with GMCs in Agengi, Abutadi, Opila and Agwetangwet . A total of 22 members of the GMCs (10 were female and 12 were men) were</i>		

Month	Planned	Achieved	Level of performance	Activity	Activity	Activity	Comments
					<i>trained in the use of the different reporting tools like the incidental reporting and case management tools.</i>		
February 2022	8	8	100%	Engagement with the 8 GMCs in Alwala, Amuda, Adwoki, Alanyi A and B, Akaidebe, Iguli, Corner Amach and Irenda Shamber.			<i>Members of the GMCs are well conversant with the social situations in their community and will be of great importance in addressing GBV and VAC during the project</i>
March 2022	10	10	100%	Participation in stakeholder engagement and community sensitizations in preparation for RAP for Lira, Kole and Oyam.	Stakeholders engagement with UNRA staff in the communities of (i)Odokomit t/c, (ii) Aboke t/c, (iii)Loro t/c,(iv) Kamdini t/c, (v)Amuca t/c, (vi)Amuca SDA t/c, (vii) lyanyi t/c, (viii)Agulurude t/c, (ix)Atapara t/c, (x)Ayer Sub county and (xi) Aber sub county		<i>consultation with officials of local government, community leaders, and other representatives of the affected population is essential in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the types and degrees of adverse project effects</i>
April 2022	3	3	100%	Drafting IEC-BCC messages for the project.	Mapping out schools for school outreach	Participation in ground breaking of Lira Kamdini road	JFCU team mapped 80 primary and secondary schools that they were going to visit for school outreaches. IEC BCC messages developed for project GBV and VAC prevention in communities, schools and contractors workforce.
May 2022	3	3	100%	Sensitization meeting with the NERAMP workers on GBV and VAC to reduce incidences of GBV and VAC in the project area (Dokolo, Lira, Kole and Oyam districts).	School outreach sensitization with school going children on GBV and VAC due to NERAMP -Lango Cluster project.	Drafting IEC materials developed in participatory way by the children in primary schools that are in the project area	Children during the school outreaches participated in drafting messages for prevention of VAC. The messages will be used for IECs during sensitization of community members and contractor's workforce for preventing VAC. Children's increased knowledge on VAC and GBV, how to prevent the occurrences and where to report in case of violence Road workers increased knowledge on violence that come with road construction, how to prevent the occurrence and where to report.

Month	Planned	Achieved	Level of performance	Activity	Activity	Activity	Comments

Annex 2: SCHOOLS MAPED FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES

	Name of the institution	Sub-county	District
1.	Alyec Primary School	Acaba	Oyam
2.	Fr Oryang Memorial Primary School	Acaba	Oyam
3.	Atapara Senior Secondary School	Loro	Oyam
4.	Odike SDA Nursery and Boarding Primary School	Loro	Oyam
5.	St Peter's Senior Secondary School	Loro	Oyam
6.	Loro Parent's Nursery and Primary School	Loro	Oyam
7.	Oyam Progressive Nursery Day and Boarding Primary School	Loro	Oyam
8.	Loro Junior Nursery and Primary School	Loro	Oyam
9.	Charlie & Maggie Foundation Nursery and Primary School	Loro	Oyam
10.	Union Vision Mission Christian Mixed Day & Boarding Nursery and Primary School	Loro	Oyam
11.	Everest High School	Loro	Oyam
12.	Iyangi Primary School	Loro	Oyam
13.	Alidi Primary School	Loro	Oyam
14.	Agulurude Primary School	Loro	Oyam
15.	Alyat Primary School	Aboke	Kole
16.	Union Vision Mission Christian Mixed Day & Boarding Nursery and Primary School	Aboke	Kole
17.	St Luke Alaga	Aboke	Kole
18.	City high school	Aboke	Kole
19.	Baramindyang Primary school	Ayer	Kole
20.	King Solomon Nursery & Primary school	Ayer	Kole
21.	Otino wa primary school	Ayer	Kole
22.	Apii Primary school	Ayer	Kole
23.	Ilera Primary school	Ayer	Kole
24.	Light Vocational Secondary school	Lira Sub county	Lira
25.	Saving Grace Primary & Nursery school	Lira Sub county	Lira
26.	Amuca Primary school	Lira Sub county	Lira
27.	Lira Secondary school	Lira Sub county	Lira
28.	Amuca SDA secondary school	Lira Sub county	Lira
29.	Amuca SDA Primary school	Lira Sub county	Lira
30.	Asili Girls vocational secondary school	Lira Sub county	Lira

	Name of the institution	Sub-county	District
31.	Hill side Annex mixed day and Boarding primary school	Ojwina Division	Lira
32.	Fountain Boarding and primary school	Ojwina Division	Lira
33.	Ober Primary school	Ojwina Division	Lira
34.	St James senior secondary school	Ojwina Division	Lira
35.	Bishop kami primary and Nursery school	Ojwina Division	Lira
36.	Lira Primary school	Ojwina Division	Lira
37.	Lira Town College	Lira Central Division	Lira
38.	V.H Public school	Lira Central Division	Lira
39.	Elia Olet Primary school	Lira Central Division	Lira
40.	Faith Secondary school	Lira Central Division	Lira
41.	Rapah Girls secondary school	Lira Central Division	Lira
42.	Acwikot Primary school	Adekokwok	Lira
43.	Rima Primary school	Adekokwok	Lira
44.	Probel primary school	Adekokwok	Lira
45.	Mentor annex primary school	Adekokwok	Lira
46.	Dr. Obote College	Adekokwok	Lira
47.	St Katherine Secondary school	Adekokwok	Lira
48.	Canon Lawrence Demonstration Primary school	Adekokwok	Lira
49.	Brother Conrad Technical school	Adekokwok	Lira
50.	Adwila Primary school	Adekokwok	Lira
51.	Alpha Christian High school	Amac	Lira
52.	Amac Modern Secondary school	Amac	Lira
53.	Wiodyek primary school	Wiodyek	Lira
54.	Bufa Day and Boarding primary school	Wiodyek	Lira
55.	Abutadi Primary school	Wiodyek	Lira
56.	Abutadi SS	Wiodyek	Lira
57.	Redeemer Vocational, Nursery & Primary school	Wiodyek	Lira
58.	St Maria Nursery and Primary school	Wiodyek	Lira
59.	Abur primary school	Dokolo Town council	Dokolo
60.	St John Bosco secondary school	Dokolo town council	Dokolo
61.	Angwechibange community Nursery school	Dokolo Town council	Dokolo
62.	Angwechibange Primary school	Dokolo Town council	Dokolo
63.	Dokolo primary school	Dokolo Town council	Dokolo
64.	St.Marys Nursery and primary school	Dokolo Town council	Dokolo

	Name of the institution	Sub-county	District
65.	Alpha and Omega comprehensive school	Dokolo Town council	Dokolo
66.	Dokolo central primary	Dokolo town council	Dokolo
67.	Dokolo Progressive school	Dokolo Town council	Dokolo
68.	Iguli primary	Amwoma	Dokolo
69.	Iguli Girls	Amwoma	Dokolo
70.	Akolodong primary school	Amwoma	Dokolo
71.	St Peters Nursery school	Adwoki	Dokolo
72.	Adwoki Primary School	Agwata	Dokolo
73.	Adwoki senior school	Agwata	Dokolo
74.	Agwata primary school	Agwata	Dokolo
75.	Agwata secondary school	Agwata	Dokolo
76.	Amuda primary school	Agwata	Dokolo
77.	St Barnabas nursery school	Agwata	Dokolo
78.	Gilgal Junior school	Agwata	Dokolo
79.	Adok seed secondary school	Agwata	Dokolo
80.	Hassa Memorial primary school	Agwata	Dokolo

Annex 3: Letter to UNRA about the flooding of a school due to poor drainage construction

**AKOLODONG PRIMARY SCHOOL,
P.O.BOX 538,
DOKOLO.
05/05/2021.**

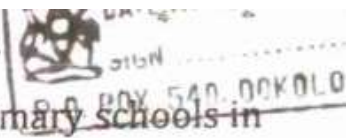
TO
THE MANAGER UGANDA NATIONAL ROADS AUTHORITY
DOKOLO - LIRA HIGHWAY ROAD CONSTRUCTION

THROUGH.
THE DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER,
DOKOLO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
P.O.BOX 540,
DOKOLO.

*Forwarded from this school
suffer from prolonged
flood esp during
raining season*

REF: REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION OF DRAINAGE AT AKOLODONG DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER

I would like to draw your attention to the above named School.


DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER
P.O. BOX 540, DOKOLO

Akolodong primary school is one of the Government Aided primary schools in Dokolo District situated along Dokolo - Lira highway.

This school is surrounded by swamps. During heavy down pour, a third (1/3) of the school gets flooded up. This has for long affected the school in the following ways:-

- ❖ The only water source (borehole) that is used by both teachers and learners gets swallowed up by the flood, hence making the water unsafe for use.
- ❖ Almost a half of the school compound including the playground is taken up by water. This in turn affects games and sports at school. Attached are

the photos showing the school during rainy season.

- ❖ Constructions of latrines and teachers houses is always a problem since most of them collapse due to the poor drainage.
- ❖ In addition to the above, the school is also experiencing high rate of malaria cases since this water acts as breeding places for mosquitoes which spread malaria.

As a result of the above challenges, I am therefore, requesting your office to construct for us a bridge across the school entrance and water way which will help to direct this water into the swamp other than logging in the school compound.

I shall be grateful if my request is put under your kind consideration.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,



Abur Stella

Headteacher

Tel: 0781803792 / 07097778778.

Email: aburstella@gmail.com.



Cc: The Chief Administrative Officer - Dokolo

Cc: The RDC - Dokolo

Cc: The DEO - Dokolo

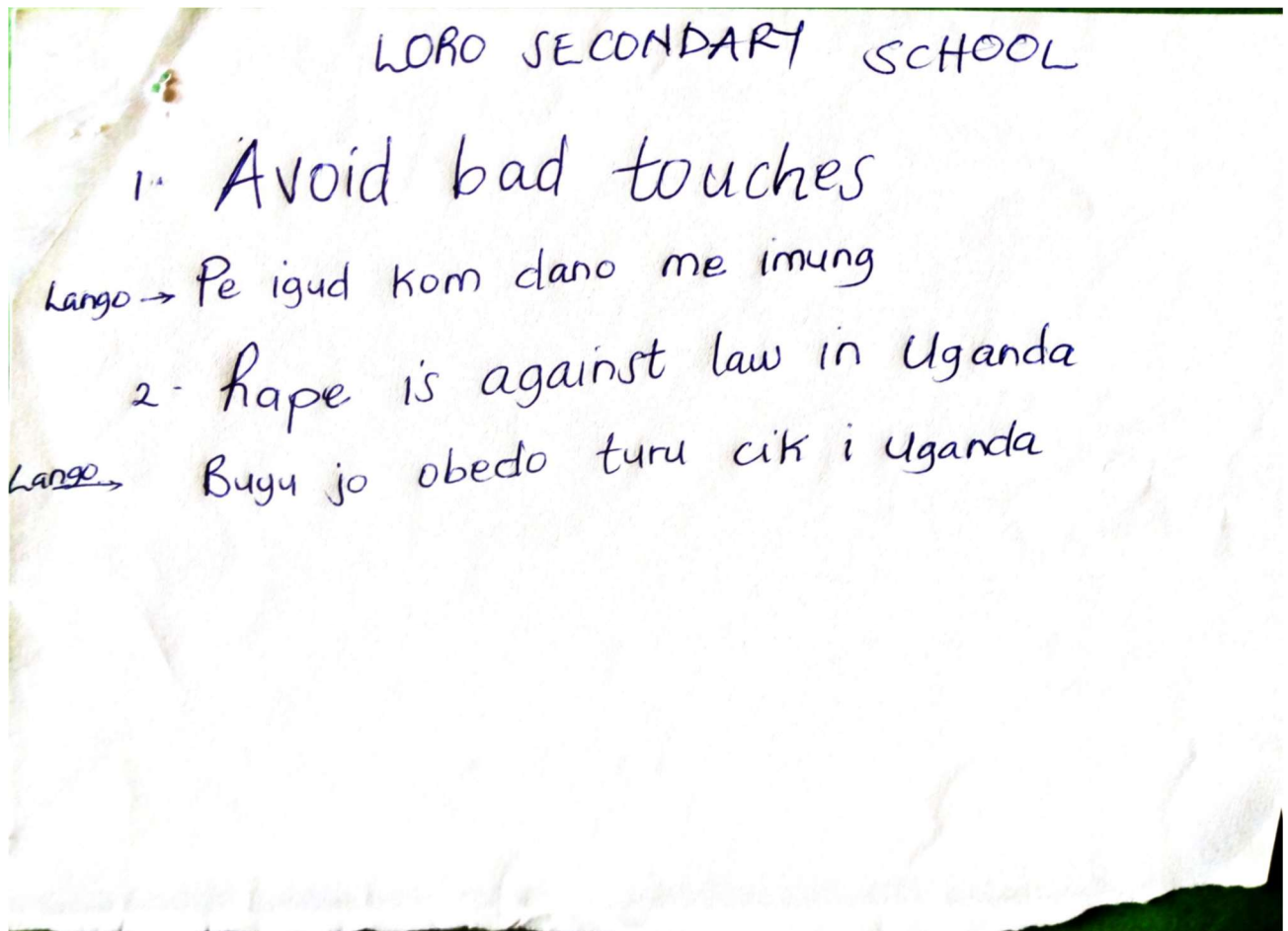
Cc: The LCV Chairman - Dokolo

Cc: The District Engineer
LCV Councillor - Amwoma



FLOODED SCHOOL DUE TO POOR DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD –REQUESTED FOR ROAD REDESIGNING AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS CHANGE TO AVERT THIS HAZARD.

Annex 4: Messages and pictorials developed by Secondary and Primary School Learners about prevention of VAC and forms of VAC existing in the community



LOBO SSS FELIX

- ① AVOID ^{BAA} HAVING RELATIONSHIP
WITH YOUNG GIRLS
- ② RESPECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS

LORO SECONDARY SCHOOL. AKAO JULIET S'4.

1. you need to have respect in this community as you work here.
2. There should be no case of rapping in this community.

Talking message

- Working

- Worker should avoid sweettalking
school girls and ~~women~~ women
to avoid the rate of raping
and adultery in the society.

LORO S.S.S.

LORO SSS

- PLEASE PROTECT THE GIRL CHILD FROM EARLY PREGNANCY BY NOT RAPING THEM.
- Okwodo wu me gwoko otino anyira ikom yagu ikare ameghin pe ayubare iye ni beo iyo me pe buta kedgi tetek.

LORO 5-5-5

Afai Lo emessage Lo a elosi ne ejaasi itunga Lu aswamaK itoti

Oyogitos ibore kasi
(RESPECT OUR PROPERTY)

O palasi aipeping lolwe kasi
(STOP RAPIING OUR CHILDREN)

Ekoed kesi Apalat imunamun ibore kesi bala Irraan

STOP DESTROYING OUR CROPS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Talking message:

1. HIV/AIDS can killed let us protect our children.
2. protection of children against violence for better future

LOKO SECONDARY SCHOOL.

① PROTECTS YOUNG GIRLS AGAINST UNWANTED PREGNANCY

② AVOID UNNECESSARY GIFT FROM STRANGERS.

LORD ~~MOSE~~ ^{SSS} MESSAGES TO THE WORKERS

Avoid adultery
No Stealing

LORO SECONDARY SCHOOL

Avoid Stealing (Pe-ikwal kwo)

Respect your friends (ko awoti)

LODO SECONDARY SCHOOL

ⓑ (i) Protect our girls from Raping

(ii) klor twero Otimo I beo + miyo
gi jami amite pi kwo^{gi} me genyo yac
con. (Give the basic needs to girls to avoid
early pregnancy)

END GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

STOP CHILD LABOUR



By: Aberu Edmond Jacob,
Atobi & Rebecca

NERAMP LANGO CLUSTER GBV AND VAC PROJECT



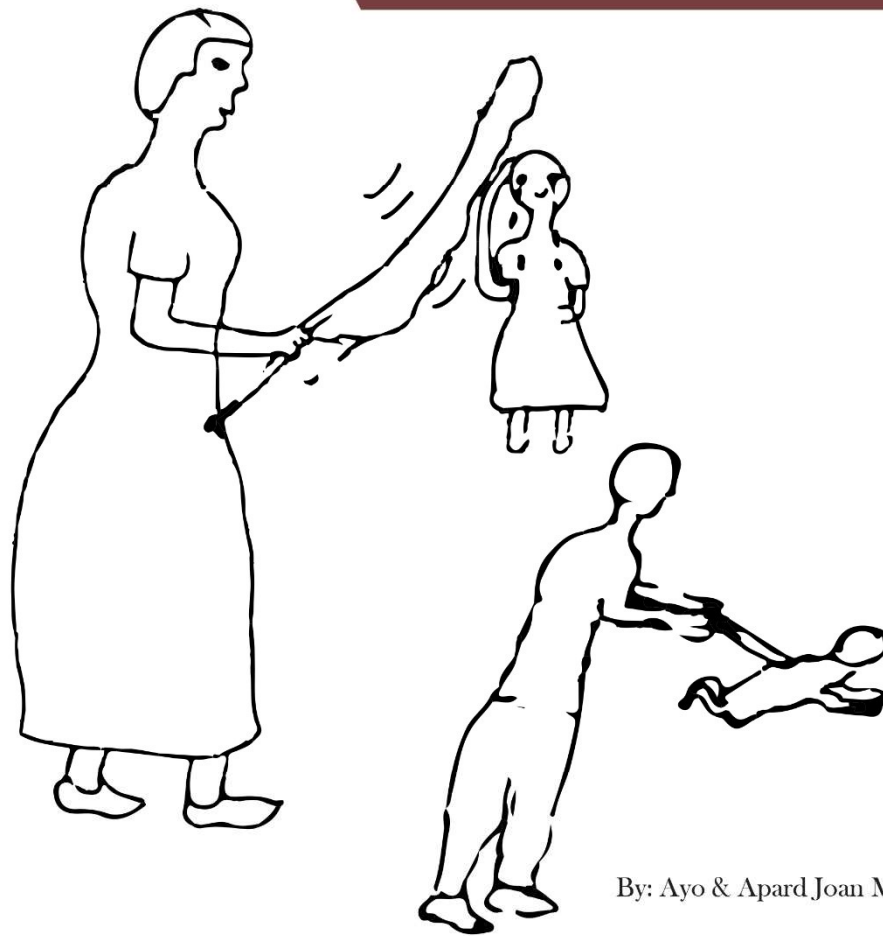
**UGANDA NATIONAL
ROADS AUTHORITY**



**JOY FOR CHILDREN
UGANDA**

END GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

STOP
VIOLENCE AGAINST
CHILDREN



By: Ayo & Apard Joan Mercy

NERAMP LANGO CLUSTER GBV AND VAC PROJECT



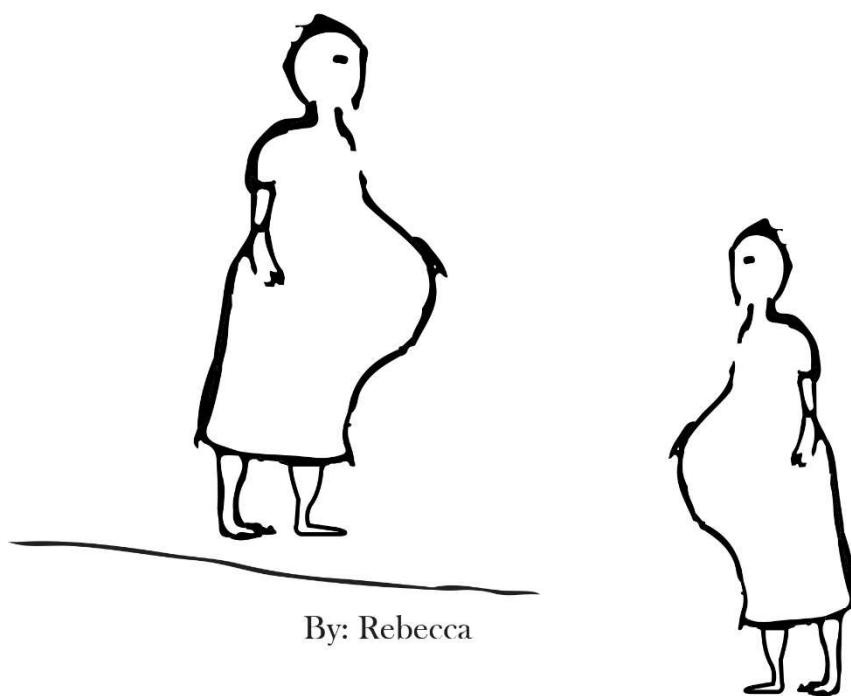
**UGANDA NATIONAL
ROADS AUTHORITY**



**JOY FOR CHILDREN
UGANDA**

END GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

AVOID
TEENAGE PREGNANCY



By: Rebecca

NERAMP LANGO CLUSTER GBV AND VAC PROJECT



**UGANDA NATIONAL
ROADS AUTHORITY**



**JOY FOR CHILDREN
UGANDA**

END GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

SAY NO TO DEFILEMENT



By: Akao Juliet

NERAMP LANGO CLUSTER GBV AND VAC PROJECT



**UGANDA NATIONAL
ROADS AUTHORITY**



**JOY FOR CHILDREN
UGANDA**

END GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

- DO NOT DRINK & DRIVE.
 - STOP CHILD LABOUR.
 - DO NOT SPREAD HIV & AIDS.
 - DO NOT RAPE WOMEN OR DEFILE CHILDREN.
- ITS AGAINST THE LAW!!!**
- DO NOT HAVE SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH YOUNG GIRLS.
 - DO NOT DISTURB CHILDREN ON THEIR WAY TO & FROM SCHOOL.
 - PROTECT THE GIRL CHILD FROM TEENAGE PREGNANCY.
 - DO NOT USE BAD LANGUAGE TO CHILDREN.
 - IT TAKES ME AND YOUR COMMITMENT TO END VIOLENCE,

BE PART OF US.

TIC PA AN KI IN AYE JUKU TIM KUKUKU, BED

KACEL KWEDWA.



NERAMP LANGO CLUSTER GBV AND VAC PROJECT



WORLD BANK



**UGANDA NATIONAL
ROADS AUTHORITY**



**JOY FOR CHILDREN
UGANDA**

END GENDER BASED VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

- DO NOT ACCEPT MONEY & GIFTS FROM STRANGERS.
- WALK IN GROUPS TO AVOID BEING VIOLATED.
- AVOID BAD TOUCHES.
- SAY NO TO DEFILEMENT.
- REPORT ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE TO COMMUNITY LEADERS, TEACHERS, PARENTS & THE POLICE.
- DO NOT BE DECEIVED INTO LOVE AFFAIRS.
- AVOID TEENAGE PREGNANCY.



NERAMP LANGO CLUSTER GBV AND VAC PROJECT



**UGANDA NATIONAL
ROADS AUTHORITY**

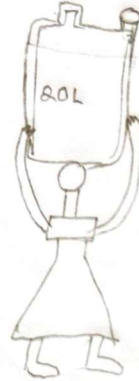


**JOY FOR CHILDREN
UGANDA**

REBECCA 18

FEMALE

Beating



Heavy load.

Early pregnancy



ABERO EDMUND JACOB (Male)



Over loading a child

Annex 5 Project Logical Framework- Strategic Objectives and Activity Implementation and Monitoring

Project Mitigation Goal:

“A community free from impacts of social risks (GBV and VAC) associated with the influx of workers of the NERAMP project in Lango Cluster”.

Strategic Objective/ Activities	Indicator	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
S.O 1. Enhancing mechanisms to mitigate risks of GBV and VAC due the road project. Outcome: <i>Reduced GBV and VAC in NERAMP road project corridor due to influx of workers</i>	Decrease in the percentage of reported cases of GBV and VAC during project life in the project area	Project End line survey	Availability of funds to carry out the survey from UNRA/World Bank/Government of Uganda
1.1 Support the establishment/implementation of codes of conduct that clearly outline acceptable behavior and consequences of harassment and GBV to be agreed upon and signed by all project staff	Established Project code of conduct for project staff	Signed Project code of conduct for project staff	No risk anticipated. Staff recruited and willing to sign the code of conduct.
1.2 Support the OPRC in establishing a sensitization and work led prevention program on GBV in workplace	Number of a sensitization prevention meetings on GBV in workplace held	Work led prevention program on GBV in workplace	Covid 19 SOPs relaxed to allow sensitization activities
1.3 Enhance existing GRMs to document, report and refer survivors to existing community and government service providers that provide health, legal and psychological support	Number of GBV and VAC survivors referred for services by service provide and sex.	Reports	That GBV and VAC incidences occur and are identified for reporting and referral .
S.O. 2. Design and implement a GBV and VAC community prevention program in the project area. Outcome: <i>Increased resilience of communities to respond to risks of GBV associated with the road rehabilitation project</i>	GBV and VAC community prevention program in the project established	GBV and VAC community prevention program	Availability of staff for designing and implementation of the GBV and VAC prevention community program
2.2 Conducting a rapid assessment of GBV and VAC in project area including identification of populations at risk, key risks, protective factors, institutions response and mapping programs and services available for survivors of GBV and VAC	Baseline report conducted and submitted to UNRA	Baseline report Payment vouchers Copy of the contract for carrying out baseline report	Consultant Recruited in time to carry out the baseline. Available funds for the survey.

Strategic Objective/ Activities	Indicator	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
2.2 Developing a prevention program focusing to strengthen resilience and safety of population at risk of GBV; community mobilization to reduce tolerance to GBV and VAC; and coordination with organizations that provide livelihoods support, vocational training, life skills development to adolescents girls	<p>Number of organizations identified to provide livelihood and vocational training support.</p> <p>Number of adolescent girls provided with vocational skills.</p> <p>Decreased number of GBV and VAC cases reported during project implementation</p>	<p>Reports. Signed M.o.Us with stakeholders/partners</p>	<p>Availability of organizations with capacity to train and provide livelihood support to GBV and VAC survivors</p>
<p>S.O 3: Strengthen coordination with National and district authorities to monitor implementation of mitigation measures in areas tarns versed by the project.</p> <p>Outcome: <i>Effective and efficient project implementation</i></p>	<p>Number of qualified staff recruited as per job specifications.</p>	<p>Project completion Report Project Annual Report</p>	<p>Timely funds disbursement of funds for project implementation and recruitment of competent and skilled staff</p>
3.1 Strengthening existing mechanisms to monitor project management of GBV and VAC risks, including community feedback	<p>Number of monthly, quarterly and annual Project monitoring reports submitted in time as per contract .</p>	<p>Reports</p>	<p>Timely funds disbursement of funds for project implementation and recruitment of competent and skilled staff</p>
3.2 Collaborating with District Local Government (DLG) and local stakeholders to support coordination, monitoring and advocating for sustained efforts to address GBV and VAC	<p>Number of coordination meetings held with DLG and other stakeholders support coordination, monitoring and advocating for sustained efforts to address GBV and VAC</p>	<p>Reports. Minutes of meetings. List of participants in the meetings.</p>	<p>DLG staff and stakeholders attend meetings as planned.</p>
<p>SO 4: Transfer knowledge to local government and CBOs.</p> <p>Outcome: <i>Increased skills in local government and CBOs managing social risks associated with road construction/ rehabilitation projects.</i></p>	<p>Number of DLCs and CBOs staff attended a capacity enhancement/training by sex</p>	<p>Reports List of participants trained</p>	<p>Funds available for capacity enhancement training</p>

Strategic Objective/ Activities	Indicator	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
4.1 Establishing in a participatory way a capacity enhancement/training plan	A capacity enhancement/training plan Number of participants by cadre by sex involved in developing the plan	Plan List of participants	Project staff develop the plan. Funds available for the plan development in a participatory way Covid 19 restrictions not changed.
4.2 Implementing of the capacity enhancement/training plan	Number of staff trained by sex	List of trainees	Funds for plan implementation
4.3 Monitoring the implementation of the plan and assessing the plan in context of the quarterly reports	Number of quarterly reports submitted on capacity enhance training.	Copies of the reports	Funds for monitoring plan implementation

Annex 6 Monitoring Framework For Activity Reporting

Objectives	Planned Activities	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency	Reporting	Responsible Person
1. Reduce gender-based discrimination and violence in the contractor workforce and local community in project area through Gender Based Violence (GBV) awareness	Contractor workforce training on gender-based discrimination and violence	Number of trainings conducted. Number of contractor work force trained by sex.	Attendance lists Training reports IEC materials	Monthly Weekly	Monthly	Community Mob & Behavioral Officer
	Community awareness on gender-based	Number of awareness meetings	Attendance lists Training reports IEC materials	Bi-Monthly	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual	Community Mob & Behavioral Officer

Objectives	Planned Activities	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency	Reporting	Responsible Person
	discrimination and violence					
	Campaigns and outreaches against gender-based discrimination and violence	Number of campaigns and outreaches	Reports; IEC materials	Quarterly	Monthly	Community Mob & Behavioral Officer
	Developing IEC materials on GBV and VAC in local languages	Number and type of materials developed.	Stakeholders	As required.	Monthly	Community Mob & Behavioral Officer
	Stakeholder engagement meetings	Number of meetings	Meeting minutes Meeting schedules	Monthly	Monthly	Community Mob & Behavioral Officer
2. Promote gender and child protection awareness in the contractor's workforce and local community in the project area.	Contractor workforce training on gender awareness and child protection	Number of Contractor workforce trainings on gender awareness and child protection done. Number of contractors staff trained by sex on gender awareness and child protection.	Attendance list. Reports	Weekly	Monthly	Community Mob & Behavioral Officer

Objectives	Planned Activities	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency	Reporting	Responsible Person
	Developing IEC materials in local language on child protection (VAC) issues	Number of IEC materials developed by type. Number of IEC materials distributed by type.	Copies of the IEC materials distributed. Photos of IEC materials in communities(schools, bars, markets, and any other social places) in project area	As need arises during project implementation	Monthly	Community Mob & Behavioral Officer
	Conducting Community awareness meetings in 20 trading centers along the road about GBV and VAC prevention and mitigation.	Number of community meetings and awareness held	Photos of meetings Reports	Monthly	Monthly	Community Mob & Behavioral Officer
	Conducting Meetings with local community, religious, clan and cultural leaders and stakeholders about VAC and GBV issues	Number of meetings with local community, religious, clan and cultural leaders and stakeholders	Attendance list of community leaders. Reports	Monthly/Weekly	Monthly	Community Mob & Behavioral Officer
	Conducting School outreaches on gender awareness and child	Number of campaigns and outreaches conducted on gender awareness	Reports: List of schools reached IEC materials distributed.	Quarterly	Monthly	Community Mob & Behavioral Officer

Objectives	Planned Activities	Indicators	Data Sources	Frequency	Reporting	Responsible Person
	protection in selected schools along the project corridor (with 1 km distance to the road)	and child protection in schools by names of schools.				