FINAL PROJECT NARRATIVE REPORT

You will need to refer to your Project Application Form and the Agreement with WACC. Please answer the questions as fully and concisely as possible to help us learn about your completed project. The report should not exceed 15 pages, excluding appendices. Please return the report with any supporting documents and materials to WACC. We welcome stories about how individuals benefitted from the project, with photos. We also welcome case studies. Please place stories and case studies, if any, in an appendix.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Project Title: (as in the Agreement)	Bringing People Together for Community Peacebuilding
1.2 Project Reference Number: (as in the Agreement)	1482
1.3 Full Name of Organisation:	The Great Lakes Center for Conflict Resolution
1.4 Country:	Uganda
1.5 Full Postal Address:	P.O Box 376, Gulu, Uganda
1.6 Physical Address:	Plot 1 Samuel Doe Road, Gulu, Uganda
1.7 Contact Person:	Robert Hardy Opira
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1.10 E-mail:	ropira@glaccr.org
1.11 Website:	www.glaccr.org
1.12 Period the project was implemented: (from month/year to month/year)	July 2011 – June 2012

2. OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

2.1 What was the project's long-term goal?	
Goal: Conflict prevention and consolidation of peace in Northern Uganda	
2.2 What was the project's immediate purpose and to what extent was it achieved?	
Purpose: To strengthen the role of community in peacebuilding and reconciliation through information dissemination and advocacy on key conflict issues affecting post-conflict resettlement and recovery of the population in Amuru District	
2.3 To what extent were the expected outcomes and outputs achieved?	
Expected outcomes and indicators	**Achieved outcomes (disaggregated by sex)**
1. Increased understanding of key conflict issues affecting the communities in the resettlement and recovery processes. *Indicator*: Reduction of incidences of violent conflict in the process of resentment and recovery	1. There has been a reduction in conflict incidences in Amuru district. According to reports from police and local leaders, the reduction is due to the increased knowledge and understanding among people on conflict issues.

2. Increased participation of the communities in resolution of conflict issues affecting them in the process of recovery and development. *Indicator:* Peaceful coexistence and harmonious relationship among people in the communities	2. Communities are able to come together and participate in development and resolution of conflicts. Many conflict parties have reconciled and are living in peace and harmony and resolution of conflicts
3. Increased demand for basic social services and actions from local and central governments to resolve conflict issues in the communities. *Indicator:* Improved delivery of social services in the communities	3. Communities are increasingly demanding for basic services delivery especially in health and education from their leaders, district and central government.
4. Local leaders more accountable in addressing conflict issues affecting electorates in the communities. *Indicator:* Improved relationship between leaders and electorates	4. The trained local leaders are increasingly engaging communities in governance and development. Relationships between leaders and communities have improved.
5. Conflict sensitive and educative reporting my media on key conflict issues in the communities. *Indicator:* People in the community more knowledgeable of conflict issues	5. There has been a positive and good trend in reporting on conflict issues. Reporters now investigate conflicts, report in ways that educate people on conflict issues, and that avoid future conflicts.
Expected outputs and indicators	**Achieved outputs (disaggregated by sex, if applicable)**
1. 1 baseline survey conducted. *Indicator: Indicator: # of baseline survey conducted*	1. 1 baseline survey conducted at start of the project
2. 6 sensitization meetings with district and sub-county leaders conducted. *Indicator: # of sensitization meetings conducted.*	2. 6 sensitization meetings held with sub-county and district leaders to sensitize them about the project in their respective areas of jurisdiction
3. 25 community debates conducted in the communities. *Indicator: # of community debates conducted*	3. 25 community debates conducted to provide fora for communities to discuss issues affecting them
4. 8 radio education programmes conducted. *Indicator: # of radio programmes conducted*	4. 8 radio education programmes conducted during implementation of the project
5. 1,000 IEC materials produced and disseminated. *Indicator: # of IEC materials produced and disseminated*	5. 1,492 IEC materials (brochures, t-shirts, posters and flyers) were produced and disseminated

6. 30 media house reporters trained on conflict sensitive reporting. *Indicator: # of reporters trained on conflict sensitive reporting*	6. 28 reporters (7 female, 21 males) were trained on conflict sensitive reporting
7. 120 local leaders trained on advocacy and lobbying skills. *Indicator: # of local leaders trained on advocacy and lobbying skills*	7. 121 local leaders (75 males, 46 females) were trained on advocacy and lobbying skills
8. 4 follow up meetings with trained local leaders conducted. *Indicator: # of follow up meetings conducted with trained local leaders*	8. 4 follow up meetings conducted with trained local leaders to monitor their activities in the communities

2.4 What other observations did you make? Please mention anything that may illustrate the benefits arising from the project.

Participation by local, sub-county, district and central government leaders together with the communities have improved relationship among them. The leaders and the communities have been able to hold each other accountable for actions and in-action.

2.5 If you observed any unintended positive outcomes arising from the project, please describe.

After sensitization and subsequent good understanding of conflict issues especially land issues, many people in the community came up to revive previously abandoned cases and most of these cases have been now effectively resolved.

2.6 If you observed any negative outcomes arising from the project, please describe.

Non-performing leaders were exposed to the communities and such leaders have remained negative about the project because they want to maintain their status quo. Such leaders never want to be criticized by their electorates in the communities

2.7 Did you observe any long-term impact (positive or negative) in the wider context that might be related to the project interventions?

The project has set a stage for good governance in Amuru District by making leaders and communities hold each others accountable for actions and in-actions. This is hoped to have a long lasting impact on governance and development in the district. Communities will continue to demand for services and accountability from their leaders.

2.8 What methods did you use for assessing outcomes and impact?

GLACCR used a number of methods to assess outcomes of the project including community review meetings, police records, reports from local leaders, follow up of specific cases, review of reports from other stakeholders, interviews with different stakeholders in the district, and reports from field volunteers.

2.9 Please describe the actual direct beneficiaries and indicate the number of women and men. Please also mention any indirect beneficiaries.

The actual direct beneficiaries of the project are 105,469 (approximately 50,625 female, 54,844 male). These are people who directly benefited from project activities including sensitization, community debates, radio programmes, trainings, IEC materials, and follow up meetings with

trained leaders. The indirect beneficiaries of the project are 351,000 and these are the people who listened to radio education programmes and those who live outside Amuru district but sought for services from GLACCR after learning about the organization and its activities either from others or radio and some of them were referred by their leaders.
2.10 What is the likelihood that the project outcomes will be sustained over the medium and long term? Please explain.
The project has built the capacity of local leaders and empowered the communities and these people will continue to use the knowledge, skills, and experienced gained from the project to resolve conflicts in their communities. They will also continue to participate in governance and development of their areas. GLACCR being a local organization is maintaining interaction with the beneficiaries and will integrate project activities into its future programmes
2.11 What has been the most important change brought about by the project and what is the key evidence for this change?
The most significant change has been the understanding of key conflict, development and governance issues in the communities and engagement of local leaders, communities and local and central governments in discussing and addressing key issues affecting people. This is evident in the ways leaders and communities consult each other on issues of development and governance in their communities.

3. ACTIVITIES

3.1 Please provide a summary of the major activities carried out in comparison with those planned. In the case of significant changes, please explain the reasons. If applicable, please report on specific activities for women and men respectively.

Planned activities	Actual activities (*state if they were specifically for women, for men, or for all*):	Explanation of change
1. 1 Baseline survey to set benchmark for evaluation	1. 1 baseline survey done. Both men and women participated.	
2. 6 sensitization meetings for leaders about the project	2. 6 sensitization meetings done. Both men and women participate	
3. 25 community debates to discuss issues affecting them	3. 25 community debates conducted and both men and women participated	
4. 8 radio programmes to educate people	4. 8 radio programmes conducted and both men and women participated	
5. 1,000 IEC materials to educate people	5. 1,000 IEC materials produced and disseminated to both men and women	
6. 30 reports trained on	6. 30 reports both men and	

conflict sensitive reporting 7. 120 local leaders trained on advocacy and lobbying skills 8. 4 follow up meetings with trained local leaders	women trained on conflict sensitive reporting 7. 120 local leaders trained on advocacy and lobbying skills 8. 4 follow up meetings with trained local leaders. Both men and women participated	

3.2 How did the beneficiaries react to the programme activities?
The reactions of beneficiaries were very positive to the project activities. Other than expression, beneficiaries' participation in implementation and review of the project confirm their positive reactions. Beneficiaries are in fact demanding for continuation of support to the project to enable build on what have been achieved so far.
3.3. If the project is primarily purchase of equipment, please describe what kind of impact / change the equipment is bringing to the beneficiaries.
The project was not purchase of equipment
3.4. If the project included a workshop, seminar, or consultation, please attach the list of participants, the themes/topics of their speeches/papers, and any statement, declaration, or other material published.
Attachments: list of participants, and training materials including topics covered during two trainings

4. CHANGES IN THE ORGANISATION

4.1. Please note any important changes or events that took place that directly affected the project. These can relate to management, planning, staffing, or other matters.
No major change in the organization took place during implementation of the project.

5. CONTEXT

5.1 Please note any important changes in the following contexts since the project began and summarise the implications for the relevance of the project.	
Political:	All people displaced by the two decades of conflicts have now returned to their homes. However, the reconstruction programmes put in place by the government (Peace Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda) has been marred by corruption and embezzlement of billions of shillings by top government officials. Donors in response have suspended aid to Uganda worth billions of dollars and the entire economy is not far from crises because Uganda depends a lot on foreign aid.
Social:	Related to the political context above, the state of service delivery and infrastructure development in the district have not been implemented as planned although some improvements have been made. Schools and health facilities are still inadequate in the district. This means people will continue to have low confidence in government and this will affect their participation in development and governance processes.
Natural environment:	As people returned to their homes and resettle, land conflicts are still widespread. Also destruction of forests and trees due to the booming fuel

	trade in Uganda and South Sudan is still a major problem in the district. Therefore conflicts over land and other natural resources will continue.

5.2 To what extent is the project still relevant in the present-day context? Please explain.

The project is still very relevant because the key challenges like poor service delivery, land conflicts, bad governance and poverty are still existence in Amuru District

6. YOUR ORGANISATION'S LEADERSHIP ROLE AND NETWORKING WITH OTHERS

6.1 Has the project and the support from WACC helped your organisation be in a better position to provide leadership for further initiatives of your own or of others? If so, please explain.

The support from WACC has helped to facilitate partnership and engagement between GLACCR and the communities as well as local, district and central government in Amuru district on key conflict, governance and development issues affecting the communities. This project has laid a concrete foundation for future engagement between GLACCR and the communities and leadership of Amuru District.

6.2 In what ways has your organisation articulated and shared good practices, lessons learned, and/or resource materials with other organisations working on similar or related concerns? If you have not done so, do you plan to do so? How can WACC assist?

The training materials, IEC materials and reports have been shared with all stakeholders including civil society organizations and local government as well as community members. GLACCR will share lessons learnt and good practices with other stakeholders in January 2013 through established fora like Acholi Google Group, inter-agency coordination meetings, and GLACCR website.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 What lessons and good practices have emerged from this project?

- Community peace and reconciliation project need to be highly participatory. People in communities know their problems and what need to be done but only need to be facilitated to achieve what they need. Therefore when such a project is participatory, it will empower local people to take charge of themselves as well hold their leaders accountable for their actions and inactions on matters affecting them in the communities.

- Community peace and reconciliation projects or activities need to be continuous because dialogue is a process and takes time to achieve its goals and objectives. When such projects are short, communities can be discouraged since they will not be able to see the immediate outcomes. Some of the issues may need to be addressed at policy issues and thus take long time to achieve.

- Experience sharing among local leaders in facilitating peace and reconciliation dialogues as well as holding leaders accountable. Local leaders can learn and gain credible insights on issues affecting their subject in the community from each other. Therefore, future project needs to incorporate fora that bring local leaders together periodically to learn and share with each other. This will enhance their capacity to effectively mobilize the communities to address issues affecting them.

- Community dialogues need to bring together local, sub-county and district leaders together with community members to discuss issues affecting them. Many times there are only a few fora that bring people together to discuss important issues affecting them in the community. This will provide an opportunity for community and leaders to hold each other accountable.

- Community peace and reconciliation dialogues need to be all inclusive; involving as well marginalized groups of people in the communities like persons with disabilities, women, persons living with HIV/AIDS, youth, the elderly orphans and other vulnerable groups. Many times these marginalized groups are overlooked and their voices are not heard and thus increasing their vulnerability and marginalization in the communities.

7.2 What challenges and difficulties were encountered, and how did you address them?

- Meeting the high expectations of district and sub-county leaders in Amuru District
- The 12 months was not enough to meaningfully engage communities in lasting and sustainable peacebuilding and reconciliation dialogues. In fact local leaders and the communities are still demanding for continuity of the project.
- Bad road networks coupled with heavy rains made roads to some project areas impassable during rainy season.

7.3 Did the project have any impact on gender equality issues?

The project has had tremendous impact on gender because other than inclusion in all discussions key issues affecting women and men, the project deliberately ensured up to 48% of participants in any activities to be women. This was intended to uplift the status of women who are normally marginalized in the communities. It was also intended to empower women to stand up and speak and advocate for redress of issues affecting them in the communities.

7.4 What further work needs to be carried out or follow up steps taken, if any?

GLACCR is planning to continue engaging communities and their leaders in Amuru district so that they collectively identify and address issues affecting them in the communities.

7.5 Other comments, if any.

None.

7.6 We would like to receive digital copies of materials produced such as manuals, training materials, and other products to share them with others. We would also appreciate digital copies or internet links to photos, video or audio recordings produced by or about the project. Please indicate below what you are sending us.

- Training manuals
- IEC material
- Photographs

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Name and position of person submitting the report.

Robert Hardy Opira  Executive Director

Signature:  **Date:** 25/01/2013

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