



Government of Uganda

United Nations Development Programme



**Building Sustainable Peace and Development in Karamoja
(2007 - 2010)**

Brief Description:

In Uganda, regional disparities in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are amplified by the prevailing security and humanitarian situation in Northern Uganda, including in Karamoja sub-region. Due to the unfavourable physical environment of Karamoja, livestock production entails competition for grazing pastures and water, especially during the dry season. The competition for access to the scarce resources leads to intra and inter-ethnic conflicts, which also involve armed cattle raiding.

Over the years, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in Karamoja, has not only intensified inter and intra-ethnic conflicts, but has also increased the levels and scale of the violence, affecting not only Karamoja, but also all the districts neighbouring the sub-region. The voracious nature of the armed conflicts and the resulting exacerbation of criminality and lawlessness in the region have become a major obstacle to the realisation of human security and development in Karamoja and neighbouring districts within Uganda. The human development indicators for Karamoja (including access to primary health care, education, safe water, among others) are far worse than the rest of the geographical north of Uganda, which has suffered 20 years of insurgency. Both income and consumption poverty in the whole of Uganda are most pronounced in Karamoja due to the prolonged periods of insecurity experienced.

This project is a follow-up to the pilot implemented by OPM between June 2005 and June 2006 and is designed to support implementation of activities linked to the GoU's development framework for Karamoja. The overall goal of the project is "To contribute to the Promotion of Human Security, Peace and Stability in order to create conditions for Sustainable Development in Karamoja". The strategic objectives to be achieved are to:

1. Strengthen capacity of local governments in Karamoja to undertake peace building and conflict transformation;
2. Empower women to positively contribute to peace building and peaceful conflict resolution in Karamoja;
3. Support district local governments to undertake development interventions that enhance peace building and peaceful conflict resolution in Karamoja;
4. Collaborate with the district local governments to undertake cross-border peace building initiatives with pastoral groups in countries neighbouring Karamoja; and
5. Strengthen national capacity for peace-building and development.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Uganda

UNDAF Outcome: People affected by conflict and disaster, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, effectively participate in and benefit from planning, timely implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes

Expected Outcomes: To contribute to the promotion of human security, peace and stability in order to create conditions for sustainable development in Karamoja.

Expected Outputs: Strategy for conflict transformation and peace building in Karamoja developed; activities that promote confidence building, negotiation and reconciliation supported; capacity for peaceful conflict management, resolution and prevention of key conflict actors strengthened; Karamoja women empowered to positively contribute to peace building; emergency assistance provided to communities affected by disasters and conflicts in Karamoja; labour-based community projects that enhance peaceful conflict resolution identified and supported; cross border peace building initiatives with communities in districts and pastoral groups in countries neighbouring Karamoja supported; and OPM supported in the development and implementation of strategies for conflict transformation and peace building.

National Executing Agency: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)

National Implementing Partner: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)

Other Partners: Districts Local Governments; selected CSOs and UN agencies

Project Details
Project Period: August 2007 – July 2010
Project No:
Project Title: Building Sustainable Peace and Development in Karamoja
Project Component: Human security
Project ID:
Project Duration: Three (3) years
Management Arrangement: NEX
Executing Agency: Office of the Prime Minister

Project Budget	
Total Budget	USD 3,104,794
Allocated resources:	_____
• Government	_____
• Regular	_____
• Other:	_____
○ Donor	_____
○ Donor	_____
○ Donor	_____
• In kind contributions	_____
• Unfunded budget:	_____


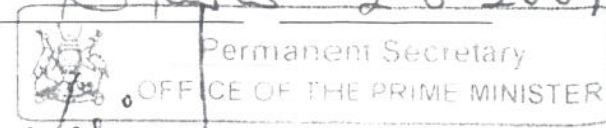
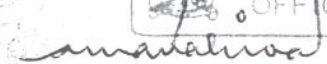
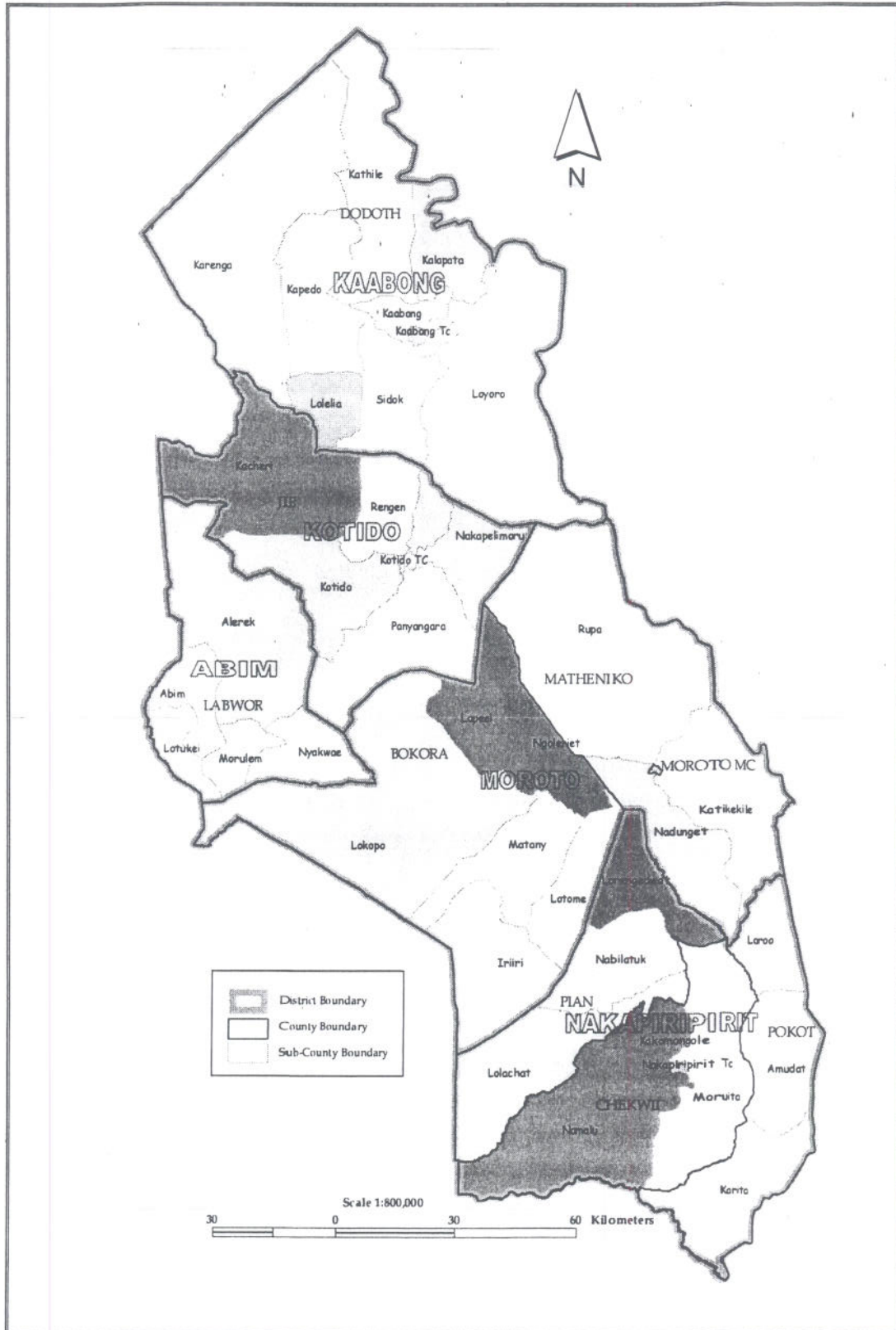
On behalf of:	Name/Title	Signature	Date
Agreed By:	Martin Odwedo Permanent Secretary OPM (on behalf of GoU)	 	2-8-2007
Agreed By:	Atthman Kakiva UNDP Resident Representative in		2-8-2007

Figure 1: Map of Karamoja showing Administrative units



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACORD	: Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development
ADOL	: Action for Development of Local Communities
ADRA	: Adventist Relief Agency
ALD	: Aid Liaison Department
AU	: African Union
BCPR	: Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
<i>Bonna Bagaggawale</i>	: ' <i>Prosperity for All</i> ' programme
BOZIDEP	: Bokora Zonal Integrated Development Programme
CAHWs	: Community Animal Health Workers
CAO	: Chief Administrative Officer
CARITAS	: Catholic Diocese of Kotido
CBR	: Centre for Basic Research
CPAP	: Country Programme Action Plan
CPR	: Crisis Prevention and Recovery Programme area
CSO	: Civil Society Organisations
Danida	: Danish Agency for International Development
DD&DC	: District Disarmament and Development Coordinators
DDP	: District Development Plan
DEX	: Direct Execution modalities
DTPCs	: District Technical Planning Committees
EAC	: East African Community
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organisation
GoU	: Government of Uganda
HRDP	: Human Rights and Democratisation programme
HSSP	: Health Sector Strategic Plan
HSP	: UNDP Human Security Programme
IDP	: Internally Displaced Person
IGA	: Income Generating Activities
IGAD	: Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	: International Labour Organisation
KADEP	: Karamoja Agro-Pastoral Development Programme
KAPAG	: Karamoja Parliamentary Group
<i>Karachunas</i>	: Young Adult Karimojong male in the warrior age set
KARLIP	: Karamoja Religious Leaders Initiative for Peace
KIDDP	: Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme
KISP	: Karamoja Initiative for Sustainable Peace
KNWG	: Karamoja National Working Group
KOPEIN	: Kotido Peace Initiative
KPIU	: Karamoja Projects Implementation Unit
KPSDPC	: Karamoja Private Sector Development Promotion Centre
LCs	: Local Councils
LRA	: Lords Resistance Army
MADEFO	: Matheniko Development Forum
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MFPED	: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoU	: Memorandum of Understanding
MSKA	: Ministry of State for Karamoja Affairs
NAP	: National Action Plan
NEX	: National Execution Modality
NFP	: National Focal Point
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organisation
NUSAF	: Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
NUNV	: National United Nations Volunteer
OCODI	: Omaniman Community Development Initiatives
OHCHR	: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPM	: Office of the Prime Minister
PEAP	: Poverty Eradication Action Plan

PDA s	: Peace and Development Animators
PRDP	: Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda
RDC	: Resident District Commissioner
Riamiriam	: Network of CSOs/NGOs in Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts
SACCO s	: Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SALWS	: Small Arms and Light Weapons
SBAA	: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SSD	: Social Services Development of the Catholic Church in Karamoja
STPC s	: Sub-county Technical Planning Committees
UBOS	: Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UHRC	: Uganda Human Rights Commission
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	: United Nations Children Education Fund
UNVs	: United Nations Volunteers
UPDF	: Uganda People's Defence Forces
WAPIIK	: War Against Poverty Ignorance and Illiteracy in Karamoja
WFP	: World Food Programme

1. Situation Analysis

1.1 Problem Statement

Located in the north-eastern part of Uganda, Karamoja sub-region is made up of the districts of Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Kotido, and the more recent additions of Kaabong and Abim. The link between the natural harsh semi-arid environment, security, development and human rights in this sub-region is profound and the situation appears to be locked into a vicious cycle. Due to the unfavourable physical environment of Karamoja, livestock production entails competition for grazing pastures and water, especially during the dry season. This leads to intra and inter-ethnic conflicts, which have also involved the raiding of livestock. Over the years, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in Karamoja, has not only intensified inter and intra-ethnic conflicts, it has also increased the levels and scale of the violence, affecting not only Karamoja, but also all the districts neighbouring Karamoja.

The conflicts over access to resources have transformed into conflicts involving armed cattle raiding. The voracious nature of the armed conflicts and the resulting exacerbation of criminality and lawlessness in the region have become a major obstacle to the realisation of human security in Karamoja and neighbouring districts within Uganda.¹ The human development indicators for Karamoja (including access to primary health care, education, safe water, among others) are far worse than the rest of the geographical north of Uganda, which has suffered 20 years of insurgency caused by the rapacious Lords Resistance Army (LRA) that has waged a war with intention to overthrow the government.² Both income and consumption poverty in the whole of Uganda were most pronounced in Karamoja due to the prolonged periods of insecurity experienced.³

Various strategies for achieving government's long-term development objectives have been adopted, including both voluntary and involuntary disarmament. Reports of significant successes by the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) regarding gun-collection have been accompanied by concerns about the adverse humanitarian and development consequences of some of the disarmament strategies used. In a historically marginalised society of Karamoja, armed conflicts had considerably intensified economic despondency, to the extent that, poverty and violent armed conflicts now re-enforced each other in a cyclical manner.

The mixed outcomes from current disarmament strategies have provided justification for the necessity of 'peace building' interventions as a prerequisite for sustainable development that invariably addresses the underlying (or structural) causes of the poverty experienced in Karamoja.⁴ 'Peace-building', therefore, encompasses peaceful conflict management, resolution and prevention.⁵ This project, therefore, adopts an integrated approach to strengthen capacity within district local governments to peacefully manage, resolve and prevent conflicts as well as tackle the conditions that lead to high poverty incidences within Karamoja. To the extent that conflict afflicted Karamoja also has a proclivity to high poverty incidences, justifies the necessity for conflict sensitive development approaches.

1. The concept of Human security was first used in the 1994 Human Development Report to look beyond the narrow perspective of national security (defined in terms of military threats and the protection of strategic foreign policy goals), towards a vision of security rooted in the lives of people. The concept of human security takes a holistic view of poor people's needs, which encompasses two types of freedoms, namely; 'freedom from fear' (referring to the threat of violence, crime and war) and 'freedom from want' (referring to economic, education, health, water, environmental and other threats to people's wellbeing) (see <http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/>).

2. Statistics on outpatient attendance in government health units; District performance with regards to the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP); household latrine coverage, deliveries of babies in health centres; Health and Nutrition assessments; rates of malnutrition, where Karamoja performed poorest (see Republic of Uganda, 2006)

3. See the 2004 Baseline Survey for the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) published in the 2006 Statistical abstracts (UBOS, 2006: 17-18).

4. The concept of 'Peace Building' is used in this project in its broad sense to encompass all processes that primarily entail peacefully managing (conflict management) and then resolving current conflicts (conflict resolution), while at the same time providing a basis for preventing future conflicts (conflict prevention). It also entails undertaking measures to consolidate peaceful relations and strengthen viable political, socio-economic and cultural institutions capable of mediating conflict, and to strengthen other mechanisms that will either create or support the necessary conditions for sustained peace.

5. Conflict prevention refers to actions, policies, procedures or institutions that contribute to the avoidance of the threat or use of armed force and related forms of coercion by states or groups to settle political disputes, or avoidance of the recurrence of violent conflict. On the other hand, peaceful conflict resolution refers to the termination of a conflict or dispute through the elimination of the underlying bases or causes of the conflict in a non-violent manner.

Undertaking development in a conflict afflicted society like Karamoja presents enormous challenges. A failure to achieve government's development objectives in Karamoja (e.g. enhancement of law and order enforcement; improvement in access to basic social services, mainly water but also markets, health and education; among others) had not only made it difficult to ensure human security (as many of the armed conflicts are predicated on struggles to control resources such as water and livestock). It had also condemned Karamoja and its neighbouring districts into a haven of insecurity caused armed Karimojong warriors who often indulge in cattle raiding.

1.2 Justification for the Project on Building Sustainable Peace and Development in Karamoja

The Government of Uganda is currently involved in a sustained disarmament campaign to rid Karamoja region of guns and ammunition illegally held by Karimojong warriors. The underlying thesis that informs this project on '*Building Sustainable Peace and Development*' is the recognition that in order to improve the human development indicators in Karamoja, guns collection interventions by government need to be undertaken within a context in which the capacity of local governments to undertake peace building is strengthened.

Capacity within local governments for continuous engagement of different categories of citizens in peace building is still limited. None of the districts of Karamoja has set aside resources for concerted peace building activities in their District Development Plans (DDPs) due to the limited local revenue base and the limited technical capacity to do so. No district has, for example, opened avenues for continuous engagement of cultural/traditional institution of elders to promote peaceful conflict resolution. Due to the nature of the conditional grant funding from the central government, districts are mainly pre-occupied with already earmarked national Programme Priority Areas where there is high investment allocation of public resources.

Strengthening capacity of local governments to undertake peace building will make it possible for several other relevant stakeholders (including the civil society) to get involved in the mitigation of the negative effects of proliferation of SALWs as well as disarmament interventions, which is critical for realisation of broader human security in Karamoja. Cross-border peace initiatives that have been supported by UNDP in the past have not appropriately brought District Local Governments on board, to the extent that they have almost remained a national level affair in which districts play no prominent role.

1.3 Policy Framework

This project will contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for recovery and development of Karamoja. The project will support the achievement of government's policy objectives in the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), particularly Pillar 3: *Strengthening security, conflict resolution and disaster management*, which provides for the "*Protection of persons and their property through elimination of conflict and cattle rustling, resettlement of IDPs, implementation of recovery plans and strengthened disaster management*". The project will also contribute to the realisation of the UNDAF Outcome 5.14: *Peace and reconciliation has taken root in Northern Uganda*, Output 5.14.1: "*Effective peace and reconciliation strategies and activities developed by organizations, institutions, groups, and individuals, strengthened at the national, district and community level*".

Furthermore, the project is an implementation of a selection of recommended activities that have been highlighted in various components of the 2007 revised Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP).⁶ The KIDDP is a development programme that elaborates the Karamoja component of the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda. The PRDP provides the overall strategic framework for interventions in Northern Uganda. The project, will therefore contribute to the achievement of the overall objective of the KIDDP. The entry point of the project is capacity development of district local governments and selected civil society organizations. In so doing, it will, in a very special way, prepare the ground for the implementation of KIDDP, once a formal government approval has been obtained.

⁶ The planned UNDP/OPM support project will contribute to the realisation of most of the objectives under Components 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the January 2007 KIDDP version. It will also enhance the realisation of various objectives of different components, including the following, among others: Objective 2 of Component 2; activity 2.5 will contribute to objective 3 in component 1; output 4 will contribute to KIDDP objective 4 in component 5; activity 4.3 will contribute to KIDDP objective 1 in component 4; output 5 will contribute to KIDDP objective 5 and 6 in component 4; activity 5.5 will contribute to KIDDP objective 9 in component 1; and lastly, output 7 will contribute to objective 6 in component 1 and objective 3 in component 2.

2. Strategy

This project builds on the achievements from the pilot phase that became fully operational in January 2006, hence benefits from the momentum that had been gained. It targets local governments and communities to undertake interventions to enhance human security, peace and reconciliation. Specifically, this project will strengthen the capacity of District Local Governments in Karamoja, not only to mainstream peace building in the District Development Planning processes, but also to document, coordinate and monitor conflict management, resolution and prevention interventions by other stakeholders in the respective districts. At the national level, the project will support district local governments, civic and political leaders from Karamoja (at district and national level) as well as selected local CSOs to engage the process of development of a national legal and policy framework on disarmament in particular, but also peaceful conflict management, resolution and prevention.

2.1 Project Goal and Objectives

The project overall goal is: *"To contribute to the Promotion of Human Security, Peace and Stability in order to create conditions for Sustainable Development in Karamoja"*.

Strategic Objectives: To achieve the overall goal, four Strategic Objectives will be pursued, namely:

1. To strengthen capacity of local governments in Karamoja to undertake peace building and conflict transformation;
2. To empower women to positively contribute to peace building and peaceful conflict resolution in Karamoja;
3. To support district local governments to undertake development interventions that enhance peace building and peaceful conflict resolution in Karamoja; and
4. To collaborate with the district local governments to undertake cross-border peace building initiatives with pastoral groups in countries neighbouring Karamoja

2.2 Project Components

Under each of the above strategic objectives, a set of outputs are expected to be achieved through the implementation of project activities, on the basis of which outcomes that contribute to the overall goal of the project will be realised. Each strategic objective has been translated into a project component.

Component 1: Capacity for Peace Building in Local Governments and CSOs strengthened

Violence from recent intra- and inter-ethnic cattle raids and revenge raids in Karamoja and from clashes between armed Karimojong warriors and the UPDF has remained unparalleled in the history of Karamoja, necessitating peace building interventions. To launch the project, OPM and UNDP will undertake an assessment of existing capacities within the local governments for undertaking various forms of engagement to promote peace building. Capacity strengthening will be based on the capacity gaps that shall have been identified. This will be followed by a review of the context within which the project is to be implemented, in order to determine how the planned interventions will most likely affect the context, and vice versa. National United Nations Volunteer (NUNV) District Coordinators will also, in collaboration with the respective District Technical Planning Committees (DTPCs), undertake a conflict analysis to identify and map the actors that have influenced micro-conflict scenarios in the respective districts, as well as understand the root causes of the various armed conflicts. As much as possible, the Ministry of Local government will be involved in strengthening of capacities of local governments for peace building and development. Under Project Component 1, three project outputs are expected to be achieved. These are:

- i) District and sub-county Local Governments in Karamoja supported to develop strategies for peace building and conflict transformation;
- ii) Capacity for peaceful conflict management, resolution and prevention in local governments and key conflict actors strengthened;
- iii) Local Governments in Karamoja supported to undertake activities that promote confidence building, negotiation and reconciliation.

Under Project Component 1, the following are the outcomes expected to be realised if the outputs above are achieved:

- Several successful Peace building initiatives undertaken by District Local Governments in collaboration with CSOs;
- The number of inter and intra-ethnic conflicts peacefully managed, resolved and prevented increased, with wider and broader citizen participation;
- Due to regular confidence building, negotiation and reconciliation meetings, many previously hostile ethnic (sub-)groups involved in dialogue and expressed commitment to peaceful co-existence;
- Regular meetings being held between the District Local Governments, CSOs and traditional leader, and the UPDF and other security agencies, with clearly discernible peace dividends.

Component 2: Women empowered to positively contribute to Peace Building in Karamoja

This project underscores the need for measures to support women's peace building initiatives, as well as efforts to increase their participation, involvement and influence on decision-making related to conflict management, resolution and prevention measures. The project will identify challenges faced by women in conflict situations and their roles in causing, triggering-off and sustaining armed conflicts, as well as resolving conflicts. This is because Karimojong women have not only been victims of the armed conflicts, they have also contributed to the conflicts in ways that need to be explored for purposes of sustainable peace building. In the project, Karimojong women are considered as agents of socio-economic transformation, and are therefore given a more prominent role in peace building. Karimojong women have potential for positively influencing the men in their lives from engaging in armed conflicts. Support will be provided to ensure Karimojong women are represented in all peace building structures and committees at all levels.

The project will, in collaboration with the district local governments and selected local stakeholders (such as the Karamoja Private Sector Development Promotion Centre, Moroto) support women to organise themselves into savings and credit self-help groups, such as the Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCOs). This will empower them to address the recurring challenges they face in generating incomes for supporting their families in situations of armed conflicts. The Women groups involved will also be directly supported to participate in peace building activities, for example, through strengthening not only their book keeping capabilities but also their conflict management skills.

Under Project Component 2, the expected output is: '*District Local Governments supported to Empower Women to positively contribute to Peace Building*'. The following outcomes are expected to be realised if the above outputs are achieved under this Project Component:

- Women's income generating activities supported through the project playing a significant role in helping beneficiary household to meet basic necessities;
- Women and youth prominently influencing decision making regarding peace building efforts in Karamoja;
- Women playing a more prominent and positive role in peaceful conflict management, resolution and prevention.

Component 3: Development interventions to support Peace Building in Karamoja undertaken

The project will, in collaboration with the district and sub-county local governments, identify and support selected community initiatives that enhance the ability and capability of individuals to improve their economic, political and social well-being statuses in a sustainable manner, which improves their quality of life, and in the process contributes to peace building. Community initiatives that shall be identified will be executed using a labour-based approach. Such initiatives will be implemented in collaboration with other development partners in the region, and will among others, include infrastructural projects such as bore-hole repair; de-silting of water sources; harvesting of surface water run-off; and rehabilitation of rural feeder roads. The involvement of the communities in such interventions will provide sources of income to otherwise redundant and unemployed youth, which will increase community ownership of the infrastructure provided. This is critical not only for sustainability of development interventions in the public sector, but also for taking youth away from being recruited into warriorhood. Under Project Component 3, the following two project outputs are expected to be achieved:

- i) Capacity of district local governments to provide emergency assistance to communities affected by disasters and conflicts strengthened;
- ii) Selected district labour-based community projects that enhance peaceful conflict resolution identified and supported.

The following outcomes are expected to be realised under this Project Component if the above outputs are achieved:

- Human development indicators improved as communities displaced by conflicts and disasters are re-settled;
- Many youth and women as well as adult male generating incomes from participating in labour-based infrastructure projects, such as; de-silting of water sources; harvesting of surface water run-off; and rehabilitation of rural feeder roads;
- Many households benefiting from increased access to safe water due to an increase in functional bore-holes; surface water run-off harvesting tanks.

Component 4: Cross-border Peace Building initiatives undertaken

The project recognises that peace building and development interventions in Karamoja will succeed only if neighbouring districts in Uganda and neighbouring countries are proactively involved, and will therefore take forward cross-border activities that UNDP has initiated. The project will work with the UNDP Kenya and South Sudan Offices to co-ordinate cross-border peace building initiatives. Policy advocacy will be undertaken at the regional through East African Community (EAC) and at the international level through Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union (AU). This will promote peaceful conflict resolution in communities across the common international border. Several activities in districts neighbouring Karamoja will also be undertaken.

Under Project Component 4, the expected output is: *Cross border peace building initiatives with communities in districts neighbouring Karamoja and pastoral groups in countries neighbouring Karamoja supported.*

The following outcomes are expected to be realised if the above output is achieved:

- Relations between districts in Karamoja and districts neighbouring Karamoja improved
- Development project implemented along the common international border, on the basis of which peaceful co-existence will be realised
- The number of cross-border incursions (within Uganda and across the international borders) reduced significantly.

Component 5: Strengthening national capacity for Peace-Building and Development

The component looks at enhancing national capacity to develop and implement strategies for conflict transformation and peace-building. The project looks at ensuring that a deliberate plan of action on peace-building and development in Karamoja is developed and implemented through proper and effective coordination and regular monitoring. It will also derive experiences from within the country, as well as, other countries in order to arrive at a comprehensive approach to addressing peace and development concerns in the region. Underpinning all of these would be the development of a national policy on peaceful conflict resolution.

2.3 The Project approach

Relevance of the Project to the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP): UNDP is currently collaborating with the government of Uganda under the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), 2006-2010. Three priority Programme Areas are being pursued under the CPAP, namely: (i) Poverty Reduction and MDGs (ii) Democratic Governance, and (iii) Crisis Prevention and Recovery. Support to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to implement the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP) in 2005/6 was provided under the UNDP Human Security Programme under the Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) Programme area. The project will not only build on the previous pilot to support district local governments to implement selected peace building and development interventions derived from the KIDDP, it will also build synergies with the UNDP's Governance Programme as well as the Poverty Reduction Programme to facilitate progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Karamoja.

Strong local ownership: The project will build strong local ownership (district, sub-county and community) during project planning through participatory discussions of the potential project areas, in order to develop a common understanding of community needs and build a consensus on how to address them. Strong local ownership will make it possible to develop sustainable commitment to and capacity for collaborative peace building. It will also enable the project to build on and complement local efforts for peace. Grassroots people, of all age groups, were consulted during the pilot project and their ideas incorporated in their work plans. They will still be involved in

peacemaking and conflict resolution because they are not only active players in the conflicts, but also the primary victims of the conflicts.

Conflict-sensitive approach: During the planning of project activities, the Coordinator and her/his entire team of Field Project Officers will, working with District and Sub-county Technical Planning Committees, use 'conflict sensitive' approaches to systematically integrate the positive and negative impact of planned interventions as well as the conflict or peace dynamics, on the contexts in which they are undertaken, and, conversely, the impact of these contexts on the interventions.

Multi-level approach: A multi-level approach will be adopted in this project. Interventions will be undertaken at macro, meso and micro levels. While interventions will be undertaken at the local level, structural challenges encountered will become the basis for advocacy at the district, national and international level.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships: The project will also involve multiple stakeholders in the achievement of peace building and development objectives. UNDP and OPM will support the establishment and strengthening of strategic partnerships between district and sub-county local governments and local CSOs on one hand and other United Nations agencies and international development organisations engaged in peace building work in Karamoja on the other, which will enable the generation of appropriate synergies and avoidance of duplication. UNDP will, for example build partnerships with other UN agencies such as the World Food Programme (WFP), involving their food-for-training interventions; International Labour Organisation (ILO), involving their livelihood interventions, as well as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), which has initiated a wide range of peace building interventions. Others include the United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

2.4 Beneficiaries

The project beneficiaries will include district local governments, where both technical staff and politicians (councillors) will be targeted. The district and sub-county Technical Planning Committees will be specifically targeted for capacity building in conflict analysis, conflict sensitive development programming and implementation and conflict transformation skills. A selected number of non-state actors (mainly experienced local CSOs capable of operating in all districts of Karamoja) and the media (government and independent) will also be targeted. Some of the interventions will be executed in partnership with private sector actors, in collaboration with the Karamoja Private Sector Development Promotion Centre (KPSDPC). During the execution of sustainable livelihood interventions, women and youth groups will be specifically targeted.

3. Project Management

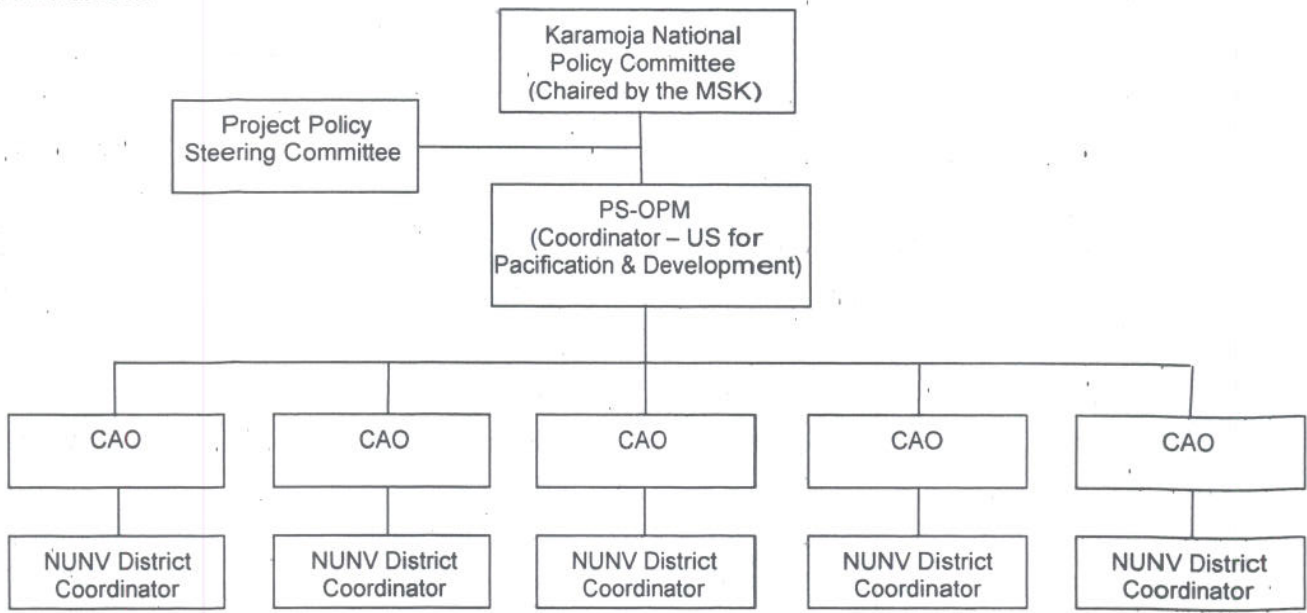
3.1 Project Structure

National level Structure: The project will be lodged with the Karamoja National Policy Committee chaired by the Minister of State for Karamoja Affairs. A Project Policy Steering Committee, composed of representatives from UNDP, Karamoja Technical Donor Group, NGOs, basic social sector ministries, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Members of Parliament, will be created to provide policy guidance towards the implementation of the project. This Project Policy Steering Committee is going to meet once every quarter and its terms of reference developed.

The Permanent Secretary of OPM shall designate the Under Secretary for Pacification and Development as the Coordinator of the project with overall responsibility and oversight of the project in Karamoja. As Coordinator, the Under Secretary for Pacification and Development shall manage the day-to-day implementation of project activities and ensure that project deliverables are produced. The Coordinator shall also report and provide regular update to the Karamoja National Policy Committee and the Project Policy Steering Committee on a regular basis through the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister.

District level Structure: Reporting under the Coordinator/Under Secretary for Pacification and Development is the Chief Administrative Officer in each of the districts of Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Abim, Kotido and Kaabong. The CAOs have oversight over the implementation of project activities in their respective districts and shall supervise

the NUNV District Coordinator who will be recruited to support implementation and monitoring of project activities at district level.



3.2 Implementation Modality

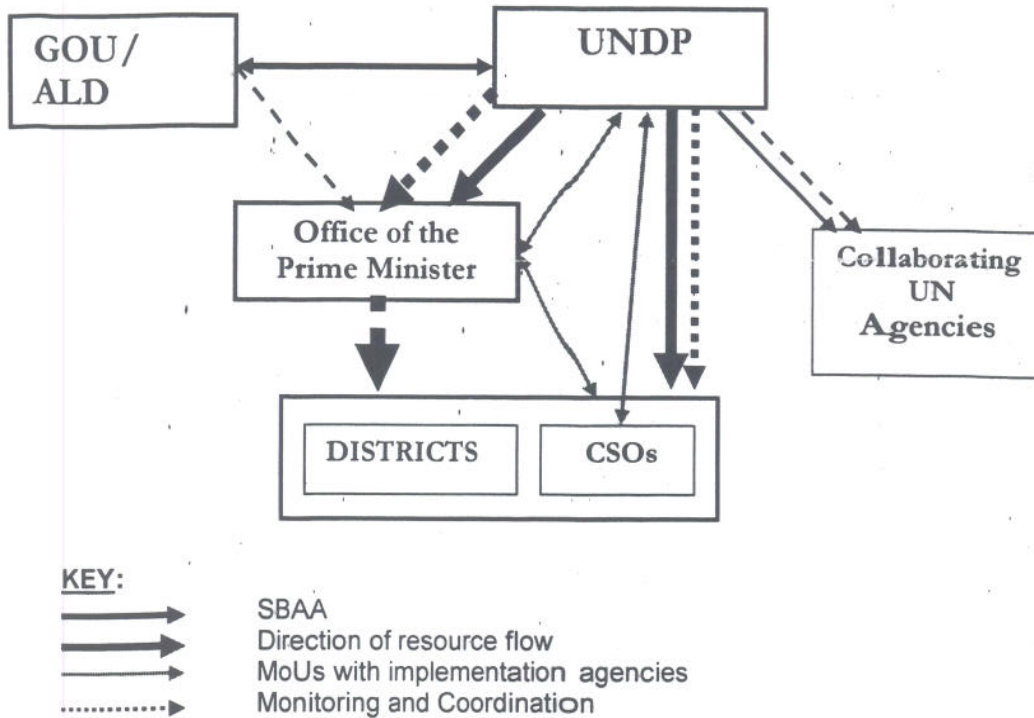
This project is a partnership between UNDP and the Government of Uganda. It will be executed by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and implemented by the respective District Local Governments in Karamoja, in collaboration with selected CSOs and private sector institutions to enhance local ownership and sustainability. Collaborating CSOs will be selected by the District Local Governments in collaboration with OPM. Selected UN agencies will be involved as collaborating partners.

This project will be implemented through a National Execution (NEX) modality. A Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) already exists between UNDP and the Government of Uganda (represented by the Aid Liaison Department [ALD], in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development).

Selected implementing agencies will be required to develop annual work-plans for submission to UNDP for approval, through OPM. Once approval is given, implementing agencies, including the District Local Governments, CSOs and private sector institutions, will sign MoUs with OPM, witnessed by UNDP, after which UNDP will disburse funds directly to the implementing agencies. UNDP will make quarterly disbursements. While OPM will retain the overarching monitoring and supervisory functions of implementing agencies, UNDP will occasionally conduct strategic monitoring of implementing partners.

A Letter of Agreement between UNDP and OPM will clarify the roles and responsibilities of OPM and UNDP with regards to oversight and coordination of the Karamoja project. On the basis of this letter of agreement, UNDP will disburse funds to OPM for monitoring and evaluation activities in execution of its coordination functions. The disbursements will be made on a Quarterly basis.

Figure 1: UNDP Karamoja Project Institutional Arrangements



3.3 Reporting and Coordination

The implementing agencies will have multiple reporting responsibilities. For the day to day implementation of project activities, implementing agencies will be closely guided and mentored by the respective NUNV District Coordinators who will continuously provide field briefs to the Coordinator and Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs) in each district. CAOs will provide oversight and monitoring function over the project, as well as, supervision over the NUNV District Coordinators.

Implementing agencies will prepare monthly, quarterly and annual work-plans on the basis of which implementation of planned activities will be guided. Quarterly and annual work-plans will be submitted to UNDP through OPM for approval. Implementing agencies will also submit monthly technical and financial reports to the Coordinator. They will also prepare quarterly and annual technical narrative and financial reports for submission to UNDP through OPM. Financial reporting on funds disbursed from UNDP will conform to UNDP requirements and standard basic accounting procedures.

The respective KIDDP structures at national level (Karamoja National Working Group), regional level (Karamoja Regional Peace and Development Committee) and district level (District Peace and Development Committees) will contribute in providing policy and political direction for the UNDP/OPM Karamoja Project. This will make it possible to avoid duplication and wasteful overlaps, while at the same time enhancing synergies between the UNDP/OPM Karamoja project and other interventions associated with the KIDDP. Through these KIDDP structures, Karamoja Parliamentary Group (KAPAG), District and Sub-county Chairpersons and other political leaders (including the Resident District Commissioners) will be able to provide political oversight to the project.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring Progress in Activity Implementation: Each implementing agency will, in collaboration with their respective NUNV District Coordinators, use their monthly, quarterly and annual activity work plans to develop Outputs/Results monitoring plans, which the implementing agencies will use for internal monitoring and evaluation to inform their decision making. Outputs expected from implementation of activities funded under the project will be specified clearly with SMART indicators, benchmarks and targets. Quarterly reports will provide an

opportunity to implementing agencies to state clearly the outputs (and results, if any) achieved from implementation of planned activities in the reporting quarter.

Outcome/Impact Monitoring and Evaluation: Project outcomes and impacts will be determined from the project outputs and results. Outcome/impacts monitoring plans will also be prepared using the Outputs/Results monitoring plans developed on the basis of the monthly, quarterly and annual activity work plans of the implementing agencies. Implementing agencies will use annual reports to make statements about outcomes and impacts realised within the implementation period. A mid-term evaluation will be carried out to determine whether the project implementation is on course to achieve the project overall goals. At the end of the project, an end-of-project evaluation will also be carried out focussing not only on project results and outputs, but also outcomes and impacts.

Generating Baseline Data for Monitoring: The assessment of peace building capacity of local Government (including a conflict situation analysis), and stakeholders' mapping at the inception of the project will be used by the Project management team to generate baseline data on the basis of which outcome and impact monitoring indicators will be developed.

Outcome/Impact Monitoring Indicators: Measuring the outcomes/impacts of peace building in general, and conflict management, resolution and prevention in particular is extremely difficult. Attributing the interventions of the project, for example, to an anticipated violent conflict that did not happen is always difficult. Even if the key factors responsible for why the conflict did not occur are identified, abstracting them to specific project interventions is not always easy. Even when an outcome is identified, relating it to specific actions of the project poses a big challenge, because there are so many actors who may have contributed to it. To the extent that this will be difficult, the project will rely on process or proxy indicators. The project, will therefore, monitor outcomes and impacts realised with regards to: (i) the context in which the project is being implemented as well as how it is changing over time, and (ii) changes in the context resulting from the interventions undertaken by project.

Outcomes and impact indicators may include the following: participation and local ownership of the activities implemented, and how this translates into workable proposals that enable the support programme to deal or handle emerging key constraints. This means that the project will identify immediate short term impacts as well as the long term impact which might be visible in the future. Other outcome and impact indicators to look out for will include the extent of de-escalation of internal raiding and inter and intra-clan conflicts; reduction in direct confrontation between the *karachunas* and the UPDF. The success of peace building intervention will also be measured by the extent to which attitudes held by different sections of the Karimojong and their responses to conflict are transformed, as well as their willingness to disarm voluntarily, and whether the constituency of those opposed to gun proliferation was widening, and in which categories of the population, and lastly, whether more people were willing to expose those with illegal guns.

Impact indicators that will be used will combine qualitative and quantitative elements. Directional indicators will be used as much as possible. Implementing agencies, working in collaboration with District Project offices will involve communities in identification of good impact indicators. This will help the project to produce better indicators but will also provide an important opportunity to build a common understanding of the context, to ascertain joint priorities and to agree on benchmarks of progress. Since armed conflicts in different parts of Karamoja have unique characteristics, no standard list of indicators applicable to all contexts has so far been developed at this stage. This process will commence once the District Project offices are operational.

5. Legal Context

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government of Uganda and UNDP, which is incorporated by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the Project have no objection to the proposed changes, in any case of:

- a) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objective, output or activities of the project; and
- b) Mandatory annual revisions that re-place the delivery of agreed Project inputs, or reflect increased expert or other costs, due to inflation, or which take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

Selected References

- Kimani, M.J. and A. Berhe (2002), *Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme. Tools and Instruments. Volume 1* (Bonn: Bonn International Centre for Conversion).
- Muhézeza E.F. (2001), 'Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution: Capacity Assessment Study for the IGAD Sub-region, phase 2 – Implementation', report by National expert Uganda, by Conflict, Disaster and Development group, Centre for Development Studies, University of Leeds, UK, prepared for the IGAD Secretariat Djibouti, July 2001.
- Nabudere, R. (undated) "Addressing cross-border aspects of armed conflict and cattle rustling in the Karamoja cluster", mimeo.
- Office of the Prime Minister. *Karamoja Peace Master Plan, 2004-2006*, January 2004
- Republic of Uganda (forthcoming), *Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme: Creating Conditions for Promoting Human Security and Recovery in Karamoja, 2007/2008-2009/2010*. Kampala: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), 11 May 2007 (Revised Final Report).
- Republic of Uganda. 2006. *Annual Health Sector Performance Report for the Financial Year 2005/2006*. Kampala: Ministry of Health, October 2006.
- Republic of Uganda. 2004. *Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), 2004/5-2007/8*. Kampala: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, December 2004.
- Republic of Uganda (2003), *The National Strategic Plan for Karamoja* (Kampala: Office of the Prime Minister).
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). 2006. *Statistical Abstracts*, June 2006. Kampala: Uganda Bureau of Statistics.
- Uganda National Focal Point (NFP) on Small Arms and Light Weapons, "Uganda National Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons", July 2004.

<p>conflict management, resolution and prevention of key conflict actors strengthened</p>	<p>(DTPCs) and Sub-county Technical Planning Committees (STPCs) in 5 districts of Karamoja supported</p> <p>3.3 District staff and political leaders and key stakeholders trained to impart skills in consensus building, conflict management, mediation and negotiation to enhance peaceful conflict resolution in Karamoja</p> <p>3.4 Training in conflict transformation skills for the security actors in Karamoja (including the UPDF, Police and Prisons) undertaken</p> <p>3.5 Training of Community Peace and Development Animators (PDAs) in dialogue, negotiation and conflict management undertaken</p> <p>3.6 Capacity of local media in Karamoja strengthened to support peace building and conflict transformation</p>	<p>Coordinators; KRPDS</p> <p>UNDP; NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS</p> <p>UNDP; NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS</p> <p>UNDP; OPM NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS</p> <p>UNDP; OPM; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p>	<p>District Officials USD 305,981</p>
<p>Component 2: Empowering women to positively contribute to peace building</p> <p>Output 4:</p> <p>Karimojong women empowered to positively contribute to peace building in Karamoja</p>	<p>4.1 Districts supported to ensure Karimojong women are represented in all peace building structures and committees at all levels</p> <p>4.2 Resources mobilised to implement IGAs that economically empower Karimojong women</p> <p>4.3 Karimojong women organised into savings and credit self-help groups so as to benefit from micro-credit programmes such as <i>Bonna Bagaggawale</i></p> <p>4.4 Conflict management skills provided to Women and Youth Groups operating in Karamoja</p> <p>4.5 Participation of Karimojong women in peace building as well as structures for alternative conflict resolution, such as the <i>akiwar</i> supported</p>	<p>UNDP; OPM; NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS</p> <p>UNDP; OPM; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p> <p>UNDP; OPM; NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS</p> <p>UNDP; OPM; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p> <p>UNDP; OPM; NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS</p>	<p>Project Personnel; Women and Youth Groups; other UN agencies USD 279,688</p>
<p>Component 3: Development interventions undertaken to support peace building in Karamoja</p> <p>Output 5:</p> <p>Emergency assistance provided to communities affected by disasters and conflicts in Karamoja</p>	<p>5.1 Vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters in different communities in Karamoja assessed</p> <p>5.2 People affected by natural disasters (e.g. drought, famine and floods) and armed conflicts (e.g. IDPs) resettled</p> <p>5.3 Capacity of disaster-prone communities to cope with disasters and conflicts strengthened</p> <p>5.4 Resources mobilised for emergency support to victims of natural disasters and armed conflicts</p> <p>5.5 Disaster mitigation, early warning and response mechanisms developed at district and sub-county</p>	<p>UNDP; OPM; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p> <p>UNDP; OPM; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p> <p>DLG; UNDP; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p> <p>DLG; UNDP; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p> <p>DLG; UNDP; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p>	<p>Project Personnel; District Officials; other UN agencies USD 637,500</p>

<p>Output 6: Selected district labour-based community projects that enhance peaceful conflict resolution identified and supported</p>	<p>6.1 District Local Governments supported to undertake labour-based repair of boreholes</p> <p>6.2 District Local Governments supported to undertake labour-based de-silting of existing dams</p> <p>6.3 District Local Governments supported to pilot the harvesting of surface runoff in selected sites</p> <p>6.4 District Local Governments supported to undertake labour-based repair and maintenance of district roads</p>	<p>DLG; UNDP; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p> <p>DLG; UNDP; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p> <p>DLG; UNDP; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p> <p>DLG; UNDP; KRPDS; NUNV District Coordinators</p>	<p>Project Personnel; District Officials; other UN agencies USD 631,250</p>
<p>Component 4: Cross border peace initiatives undertaken</p>			
<p>Output 7: Cross border peace building initiatives with communities in districts neighbouring Karamoja and pastoral groups in countries neighbouring Karamoja supported</p>	<p>7.1 Districts and CSOs in Karamoja supported to harmonise peace building initiatives with Districts neighbouring Karamoja</p> <p>7.2 District local governments supported to undertake cross-border peace initiatives</p> <p>7.3 District local governments supported to undertake cross-border development projects to promote peace building</p> <p>7.5 Representatives of Karamoja regional local government Council, KAPAG and KNWG supported to participate in the Kenya-Uganda Cross-border Commission meetings, and other high level political and policy meetings</p>	<p>UNDP; OPM; CSOs; NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS; KAPAG</p> <p>UNDP; NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS; CSOs</p> <p>UNDP; OPM; CSOs; NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS; KAPAG</p> <p>DLG; UNDP; OPM; CSOs; NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS; KAPAG</p>	<p>Project Personnel; District Officials; other UN agencies USD 237,500</p>
<p>Component 5: Strengthening national capacity for peace-building and development</p>			
<p>Output 8: OPM supported in the development and implementation of strategies for conflict transformation and peace building</p>	<p>8.1 Project implementation /operational plans formulated, implemented and coordinated</p> <p>8.2 Study tours and experience-sharing (e.g. through exchange visits) with conflict training institutions in Uganda and neighbouring countries supported</p> <p>8.3 Activities on national and international policy advocacy to promote peace building in communities across the common international border supported</p> <p>8.4 Policy advocacy at national level targeting the development of a national policy on peaceful conflict resolution undertaken</p> <p>8.5 Monitoring and evaluation of project implementation/ operational plans</p>	<p>OPM; UNDP; NUNV District Coordinators; OPM; UNDP; DLG</p> <p>OPM; UNDP; DLG; CSOs; KRPDS; KAPAG</p> <p>OPM; UNDP; NUNV District Coordinators; KRPDS</p> <p>OPM; UNDP; DLG</p>	<p>Project Personnel; District Officials; External Partners USD 300,000</p>
<p>GRAND TOTAL:</p>			<p>USD 3,104,794</p>

6. Annexes

Annex 1: A situation analysis of the current peace building and peaceful conflict resolution initiatives in Karamoja

Organisation	Peace building interventions supported/undertaken	Challenges faced
The Human Rights and Democratisation programme (HRDP) of the Danish Agency for International Development (Danida)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets district local governments, UPDF and local CSOs/NGOs and affected communities. Support <i>Riamiriam</i> (a network of CSOs in Moroto and Nakapiripit districts); supports initiatives to promote peaceful co-existence between Karamoja and neighbouring districts (e.g. dry season grazing dialogues); coordinates cross-border networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic framework for engagement of local government in peace building and peaceful conflict resolution still lacking
European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets strengthening civil society capacity and supporting district local governments. Supports development interventions to improve livelihoods of the people. Social and physical infrastructures have been rehabilitated. Some interventions in peace building have been undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited opportunities provided for building synergies with other development partners to promote sustainable peace building and development
World Food Programme (WFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports school feeding programme, construction of teachers' houses and school food stores and kitchens; as well as latrines, water tanks and other facilities in schools. WFP is also assisting schools to establish woodlots and vegetable gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is opportunity for UNDP to build synergy with WFP to enhance peace building activities, especially skills in negotiation, reconciliation and conflict management
Oxfam GB in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates in Kotido district. Supports capacity building for local partners involved in promotion of pastoral livelihoods. Interventions focus on strengthening household food and income security; provides grants for income generating activities for vulnerable groups. Support cross-border peace initiatives and inter-NGO peace coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating in only Kotido and Kaabong districts, and has not undertaken interventions to build capacity for peaceful conflict resolution, management and prevention, although it supports cross-border initiatives
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating in Nakapiripit District with very limited presence in other parts of Karamoja. Facilitates consultative meetings and dialogues through local partner organisations such as KISP and ADOL. Builds capacity of local partners. Trains local leaders, diviners, teachers and pupils in conflict resolution and human rights. Undertakes peace education in schools. Supports advocacy activities to promote peaceful conflict resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking and coordination of partners with other stakeholders undertaking peace building is still problematic
Catholic Diocese of Kotido (CARITAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active in Kotido district, intervenes health, sustainable agriculture and food security, girl child education and disaster management and operates through its Social Services Development (SSD) arm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited funding, and has not taken advantage of its network of followers to link development interventions with peace building
Adventist Relief Agency (ADRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates in Moroto and Kotido. Support capacity strengthening of communities and CSOs to address livelihood challenges. Support training of primary school teachers, construction of staff houses, community centres, and agricultural demonstrations, and access to safe water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited interventions, and no concerted effort undertaken to link them directly to peace building
Church of Uganda, Karamoja Diocese Development Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates in Moroto and Kotido, where intervention range from health (especially in the area of HIV/AIDS), supporting orphans and vulnerable children and food security and sustainable agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited funding, and has not taken advantage of its large network of followers to link development interventions with peace building
Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was created under article 51 of the 1995 constitution and mandated to check all human rights abuses including human rights violation during military operations. Has a Regional Office in Moroto. Monitors and documents the human rights situation in the region, and undertakes training and sensitisation on human rights issues for the community, UPDF, CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a statutory agency, its role is extremely important. However, some of the useful information it provides is seldom used for advocacy for policy changes
Agency for Co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating in Nakapiripit District. Established an early conflict warning system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited funding made available for partners.

and Research in Development (ACORD)	Supports local and cross border peace initiatives. Supported formation of Youth teams to promote peace building and advocacy. Builds capacity of local CSOs. Links partners to existing government programmes such as NUSAF and Karamoja Projects Implementation Unit (KPIU).	Unable to meet wide expectations created. Has not created sustainability and limited integration with other peace building initiatives
Karamoja Agro-Pastoral Development Programme (KADEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates in Moroto and Nakapiripit districts. Supports and facilitates local peace initiatives; trains local CSOs in conflict resolution and management. Trains Local Councils (LCs) and traditional institutions in good governance and human rights; carries out research on peace and conflict resolution skills; monitors conflicts situations and undertakes advocacy to promote peaceful conflict resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of systematic integration of their work with community peace animators with other peace building initiatives
Matheniko Development Forum (MADEFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates in Matheniko County. Has established Associate Community Groups, which it supports to extend community-based animal health care using its own CAHWs undertake. Support bee keeping to enhance natural resource conservation, and other income generating activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited funding Its activities are not clearly linked to peace building initiatives by other organisations in the region
Kotido Peace Initiative (KOEIN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates communities to negotiate peace and resolve conflicts. Supports peaceful conflict resolution through community mobilisation and sensitisation campaigns. Supports communities in recovering of raided animals, peace reconciliation meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited funding Lack of systematic integration with other peace building initiatives
Happy Cow Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run by a Catholic Priest. Uses Christian teachings to extol human moral values among believers, targets kraal youth and <i>Karachura</i> and also collaborates with other local CSOs to provide alternative survival skills through vocational training for youth, for example, in computer, carpentry, brick laying, honey production, leather tanning and processing of gem stones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention has very limited funding and coverage
Karamoja Religious Leaders Initiative for Peace (KARLIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preach peace messages in places of worship. Through campaigns and radio programmes, use catechists and preachers to promote peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited funding Lack of systematic integration with other peace building initiatives
Bokora Zonal Integrated Development Programme (BOZIDEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates in Bokora County. Targets Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and literacy facilitators. Undertakes training in conflict management; sensitisation on peace and human rights; support community dialogues as well as income generating activities for women. Has some youth programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited funding Has limited capacity to undertake training in peace building and conflict resolution
War Against Poverty Ignorance and Illiteracy in Karamoja (WAPIIK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertakes peace advocacy in the entire Karamoja region. Supports peace building and conflict resolution through mobilisation of communities for peace and formation of peace groups. Uses kraal youth as peace crusaders through drama shows. Has interventions in HIV/AIDS, adult literacy, micro-finance support and environmental protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited funding Has limited capacity to undertake interventions in peace building and conflict resolution
Action for Development of Local Communities (ADOL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates in Kotido and Kaabong. Targets in and out-of-school youths, and women and men's groups. Undertakes human rights and peace education. Supports dialogue between conflicting communities, and train communities in conflict management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited funding Has limited capacity to undertake training in peace building and conflict resolution
Omaniman Community Development Initiatives (OCODI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operates in Bokora County. Holds consultative community peace meetings and dialogues with elders' councils; undertakes peace crusades and cross-border exchange visits. Provides conflict resolution and skills training for youth, women and elders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has limited funding Has limited capacity to undertake training in peace building and conflict resolution
Karamoja Initiative for Sustainable Peace (KISP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is an initiative of the Council of elders in Karamoja. Uses traditional cultural institutions to support dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lacks funds and technical capacity to support concerted efforts towards peace building and conflict resolution

Source: Adapted from Karamoja Peace Master Plan, 2004-2006, and other sources