

Six Years of Human Rights
Promotion.

People Power, People Action
A KRC Production at
the KRC 10th Annivesary

NOVEMBER, 2006

Acronyms

AHURIO	Association of Human rights Organizations
RYNCA	Rwenzori Youth Network to combat HIV/ AIDS
P.S	PRIMARY SCHOOL
HRGD	Human Rights and Good Governance Department
CBO	Community Based Organizations
L&E	Literacy and empowerment
MOs	Member Organizations
LCs	Local Councils
MPs	Member of Parliament
STIs	sexually transmitted Infections

Editorial

Dear Reader,

you are welcome to the most captivating magazine of the human rights and good governance department of Kabarole Research and resource Center. This magazine conveys to you the various activities the department is involved in ranging from community empowerment to advocacy and networking. The magazine explicates the bottom up approach and how it has helped in empowering the masses; parents, elderly and the youth in Rwenzori region. The magazine presents you with the ways through which information can be passed on from one individual to another putting into consideration the various cultural, education and economic background of people.

Rwenzori region has undergone a number of conflicts ranging from rebel insurgency, ethnic, land and cultural conflict. The human rights and good governance magazine unravels the various ways through which these conflicts have been addressed to promote peaceful co-existence in the Rwenzori region. Do you have such conflicts in your region, in this magazine; you can explore the various ways how people have managed these conflicts. The magazine presents ways of working with the community especially in promoting human rights, conflict resolution and reproductive health. Working with the local community has been a major concern for most development actors, asking such questions like, Should I establish new community structures or work with the already existing ones, how can I work with the government? How can the initiatives be sustainable? How best can I be successful? The magazine answers these questions and presents to you the various ways of working with community structures like peace clubs, youth reproductive health groups and peace committees, local leaders among others.

Volunteerism is also a major challenge for most development actors as it poses challenges of sustainability and motivation. This magazine highlights the ways of working with human rights volunteers and counselors. Do you want to understand the ways of working with volunteers, committed to pursue their work and sustainable? Then learn from the human rights education and advocacy volunteers presented in this magazine. The magazine brings you the means of reducing the challenges among the youth on issues of adolescent sexual behavior through peer to peer education and sensitizing them on issues of Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.

Do you have a challenge with advocacy and networking, the magazine presents the success stories of networking with organizations and how to improve your advocacy potential especially in the field of policy monitoring in ensuring effective and proper utilization of resources. You could be wondering which type of support to give to networks; technically or materially this magazine unravels the ways the program has approached this concern. The magazine explores deeper into the different areas of work and different operating strategies.

The magazine presents the various ways of working with the youth and the important skills they need to overcome their challenges to be able to make informed decisions. You will be taken through the challenges encountered by the program of course you can not do something without challenges as success is not a straight line. It at the same time brings you the success stories as presented by the individuals benefiting from the department; you will be able to read testimonies about peaceful coexistence, saving, improved performances in school among others.

Please read on

Editorial team-
Nalubiri Agnes & Chris Busiinge

Introduction to the Human rights and Good governance department

Origin of the department

KRC since October 2005 underwent a restructuring process that has seen some of the program that closely link together to merge. The human rights program and the civil peace service program were merged to form human rights and good governance department. This was reached after realising a close relationship between the two programs in terms of both operations, concepts, targets and the partners.

History of the two merged programs:

The Civil Peace Service Program (CPSP)

The CPS programme started in February 2001 to work in the Rwenzori region with support and partnership of Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (DED - German Development Service). It operated in all the five districts that make up the Rwenzori region. Over the years the activities of civil peace attracted support from other partners including Bread for the World and Department for International Development (DFID) who are still supporting our interventions to present. The over all objective was to create a culture of peaceful coexistence by strengthening the conflict management and reconciliation potentials of the local actors in the region.

KRC bases its interventions on research, at the beginning of the Civil Peace Service Program (CPSP); there was need to ascertain the relevance of the programme in the area of operation. The historical origins of the conflicts in the region and the forms of conflict at the societal and community levels were prerequisites to the establishment of the programme. This information was got through research and the use of already existing research findings.



ADF war in Bundibugyo left a number of people in IDP camps

The onset of the ADF war in areas of Rwenzori region that later spread to Kibaale district created a lot of turbulence and distortion of social life in the community's of the region, people were subjected to live in camps where the living conditions of course were horrendous. By 2000 the situation was worsened, the civil peace service in partnership with OXFAM conducted a research on the plight of IDP's in 2002 in Bundibugyo and findings for the study were used as a base for national and international advocacy on IDP's. The findings saw a lot of former IDP's going back to their homes; it also contributed to the drafting of the national IDP policy

Other studies on the situation of the remand home and trauma on the resettlement of IDP's all informed intervention strategies of the civil service program in way of the addressing raised concerns in the research. These findings were not only used by KRC but

also there is an element of sharing them with key stakeholders in the region including the communities where this research is conducted. This is done to reduce on the element of research being extractive and ensuring that interventions various players are made from an informed point of view.



Conducting a baseline survey in Bundibugyo

A baseline study was carried out in the Rwenzori region before the start of the programme to create ground for the civil peace service in the area. The aim of this study was to comprehend the types of conflicts in the region, their causes and the mechanisms in place to handle them. It was intended to establish ways of introducing collaborative conflict management to the local actors identify areas for further research and locate drama groups that would later be trained in community sensitisation.

After gathering enough baseline information the CPS program started supporting association and groups that will develop, adopt and disseminate applicable conflict prevention and resolution measures, training of community leaders to understand the needs

and methods of achieving peace in their communities, sensitisation of the general community to increase public awareness and the need for mutual tolerance and networking advocacy and lobbying for peace. Through networking the program saw emergence of strong structures like peace committees in 9 sub counties in the region, Rwenzori forum for peace and justice (RFPJ), Rwenzori peace trainers and mediators association (RWEPTMA), and other Community Based Organisations (CBOa) and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the region. On the national level, the program jointly carries out activities and programs with national NGO's, for example since 2001 civil peace program has jointly commemorated the international day of peace as a day to advocate for peace especially in areas where there is conflicts. The celebrations have so far been held in districts of Kasese, Kabarole, Kibaale, Gulu and Soroti.



Peace committee members in Kyenjojo are given bicycles to enable them disseminate peace information to the community.

The human rights program

The program started as a pilot intervention in 1999 in Kibaale County in the former greater Kabarole district before it was divided into separate two district of Kamwenge and Kyenjojo in 2001. KRC was inspired to design community oriented interventions after inventory meetings with community leaders and politicians who identified human rights related abuses as; domestic violence, rape, defilement, property rights, education and child neglect were affecting young people and women. The ground proved rich for these to happen due to; the rural population having limited understanding of the value of knowing human rights and equating rights to development.



inventory meeting with local leaders

Lack of information limited people's ability to understand, interpret the existing laws and procedures and thus failure to utilize the provisions of the various laws in place to safeguard the rights of individuals. There was low levels of advocacy of the issues that

bring about respect of human rights. Different cultures and beliefs made it impossible for women and children to have their rights and potentials respected. Corruption has made it impossible for most people to access justice with increased low levels of case reporting and poor law enforcement.

The rights of the young people were greatly affected by cultural beliefs, pervasive attitudes and rapid social changes that have made it impossible for them to have meaningful behavioral change. These background findings resulted into the development and implementation in specific areas of empowering poor rural women and children in the Rwenzori region through building sustainable structures for grassroots-based advocacy and lobbying on women's human rights, increasing understanding of rights of women, children, gender inequality, poverty and other development problems in the region in order to increase the effectiveness, sustainability and prioritization of women's rights interventions. Participatory methodologies for sustainable action learning were developed on women's human rights within grassroots women's and community groups in rural areas.

The following interventions facilitated program's entry into the community, ownership the results/ work, self-accounting of the leaders and implementing groups and promote a bottom-up information flow among the leaders and communities; through training of local leaders at all parishes in the four sub counties on Kibaale County in Kamwenge district. These were believed to be in direct contact with the community and the sole objective of the training was to enable local leaders understand the whole concept of human rights and also handle human rights issues and other civil cases from an informed point of view. 52 leaders were trained at every parish comprising of women leaders, youth and religious leaders, opinion leaders and school teachers.

From the trained local leaders' three people called human rights counselors were selected on the basis of one man and two women

to be further trained in counseling mediation and giving legal support, these too were selected at parish level. These counselors were to work on a voluntary basis and charged with helping the community members solve their own domestic and community related conflict other than resorting to use of violence or local courts which were some times corrupt.



Local leaders training in Kabarole District

The training of counselors, counselors from each parish were given autonomy to select two local drama groups comprising of women and youth to be trained in drama and human rights issues to complement counselors in sensitizing the local community. Each parish selected two community support groups (Community Support Groups) the groups were trained and given support of 100,000 each to enable them buy costumes to use in presentations.

Puppet theatres were introduced in the community to supplement on the work of Community Support Groups. Puppet groups used to move to every parish in all KRC areas of operation carry out sensitization and evoke community

discussion on their various human rights problems. After the year's intervention, HIVOS a Netherlands based organization carried out an evaluation where it was recommended, to have independent projects and approached designed targeting the children and youth due to varying age, challenges and understanding.



Puppet theatres, One of the methods used in relaying information to the community

Therefore, in 2001 the program underwent changes in areas of; having three independent project as community, children and youth with target group actively participating in the design, implementation and monitoring of their designed work. This was followed by expansion from one subcounty of Kibaale in Kamwenge district to Kyenjojo, Bundibugyo and Kabarole districts, with support from Broederlijk Delen, UNICEF, supporting children's project, GOAL- Uganda and Kwataniza for the youth project.

Where are we now?

After merging the two sister programs (Human Rights and Civil Peace Program) in 2005 into Human Rights and Good Governance Department focus is put on micro level interventions with the grass root communities, this restructuring meant that we had to revise our interventions at a macro level by translating the wide micro level experiences to advance macro level advocacy in the areas of transparency and accountability, human rights and gender, as well as pro poor policy advocacy. This also means that the Human Rights & Good Governance department becomes the advocacy arm of KRC that seeks to promote awareness, build capacities, strengthen avenues for advocacy where the communities take a lead role in addressing development concerns and empowered to effectively participate in the development of their own society.

In its intervention, the department draws lessons from previous implementation experiences to enhance the rights based approach to development. Currently, the department has moved to greater heights in engaging the government in issues of governance, transparency and accountability, policy monitoring, reconciliation and peaceful co- existence through dialogues on radio stations, regional retreat meetings, national and international conferences.



Participants during the local leaders retreat at Kasunga Training and conference centre

Efforts are vested in improving the quality of documenting department experiences and findings in form of bulletins, video documentaries that are rich with community's successful transformation stories, work implementation lessons and advocacy issues to facilitate information sharing, learning and impact tracking. Monitoring and evaluation being the crossing cutting methodology for tracking result, impact assessment and a base for issues targeting research and advocacy, the department has put in place a clear system with an M&E officer and documentation/ research officer whose main jurisdiction is to keep track of the results on a routine basis and with more appropriate tools which are in built in the department.

Department contribution to KRC's vision?

EQUITY

Equality for all is mainstreamed in the departmental interventions where men, women, youth and children are considered in terms of accessing and utilizing the services provided by KRC like capacity building programs, encouraging participatory leadership and gender equality in activities to deliberate on programs and policies that affect them. In funding the community based groups, assessments are made to ascertain how the different categories above will benefit, participate and contribute to the success of the intervention to be funded.

EMPOWERMENT

The department promotes involvement of the youth, men, women, children, individuals and groups through building their abilities and providing resources to carry out their own designed activities in the at the local and region level. Skills have been strengthened in areas of peaceful conflict resolution mechanism, mediation, counseling, leadership, management, communication, awareness raising, project design and management and infection prevention to enable them address

challenges that are affecting their lives in more informed and responsible manner.

ENLIGHTENMENT

This is the primary responsibility of the department in that all its interventions are geared towards influencing behaviors and attitudes change among the youth, men, women, men in the community from the violent and negative traditional ways of handling issues of gender, sexuality, conflict, leadership and development related aspects to critically look at a positive productive development approaches that are promoting values of human rights.

DYNAMIC ECONOMY

The department extends skills of the Human Rights and Peace Building structures to integrate the income generating concepts into their human rights and peace building awareness interventions at group and community level so that issues that cause violation of human rights and conflict are addressed through income generating projects to supplement on their household incomes. These structures have been linked to the Sustainable Production Program to co-fund their income generating initiatives that contribute to the sustainability of their awareness interventions.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The departmental training programs emphasize to communities and leaders issues living in a health environmental as a right, and respecting the policies put forth to conserve the environment and identifying potential resource that can boost development activities but at the same time protecting them.

Written by Mpaka M. Jackie and Rugumayo Godfrey

Program partnership and networking-

KRC experience; is there search for genuine partnership or search for money?

It is with great honor that I take this opportunity to write about this salient topic in KRC programming since its existence 10 years ago. The Batooro have a saying, that “*mboha nyenka akamara ebigogo omubitooke*”, meaning that, man is not an island to be all that self sufficient in everything that he needs. It turns out to be common knowledge in the African setting; that there is always the need to search for knowledge from another person, friend or community.



Leaders of CSOs in Africa after a regional conference on improving the environmental operation of civil society in Africa.

Today, there is talk across Africa, that should Africa secede from the rest of the globe? This is not the topic for my discussion but I want to argue and say that, if this happened it will be very difficult for the African continent to catch up with other first growing continents like Asia, and a good example of China, Malaysia, and others. Many countries south of the Sahara and Uganda inclusive

are entirely dependent on donor aid for their budget support. Poverty levels are so alarming that, the number of people living on less than a dollar a day is so high that these people have their arms spread for assistance from the north. For example chronic poverty research in Uganda shows 26% of Ugandans live in a situation of chronic poverty. This is closely 7 million people, most of whom live in the rural areas.

Let me also point out that development in the south is still such a big dilemma, with failure to sufficiently exploit available skilled and semi skilled human resource as well as the huge bulk of natural resources that have instead become the source of conflict and chronic poverty. Many of the development efforts have been initiated by the north more than the people in the south have worked to emancipate themselves. This is very bad news indeed; because it has led to such donor dependency and affects development innovations such as partnership and networking. Often what is visible is the chasing for where there is a financial resource and less on the search for knowledge.

As much as nations' partnership is stressed in the millennium development goals as away to increase on knowledge and shared resources, it is also very important that this is looked at the local level. KRC has sought this very imperative to work and share knowledge, skills and resources with other development players in the Rwenzori region in order to fight poverty. The human rights and governance program with its components of peace building and conflict transformation, good governance, and civic rights; health, gender; women and children pursues this very strongly.

Before I proceed with the discussion on this topic allow me to define the terms partnership and networking. The oxford advanced learner's dictionary defines the term partnership as, the state of being a partner in business, a relationship between two people, organizations and many others. In reference to marriage, it notes that there should be equal partnership". It further defines networking as; "a system of trying to meet and talk to other

people who may be useful to you or your work". Now these are two interesting definitions. The immediate questions that emerge would be; has KRC-Human Rights Good Governance department had equal partnership with its partners? Has KRC had and worked with partners that are useful in her work?

Generally speaking, Rwenzori region in which we have worked for the last six years out of the ten, we have witnessed such a huge spring for local initiatives coming up with the aim to contribute to the development processes especially in the area of peace building, human rights and reproductive health. While we worked with these organizations, we have learnt that working as individual organizations is not enough with such a huge area and with the need to advocate and push for policy changes and formulation. Among the success stories that have emerged include associations for human rights organizations (AHURIO), reproductive youth network to combat AIDS, RYNCA among others. These bring together many organizations into these thematic areas for information sharing, coordination and doing things that individual organizations can not do alone unless through collaborative efforts.



*The chairman anti-corruption coalition Rwenzori Region
facilitating a community dialogue on corruption*

Speaking of the KRC experience, this has particularly been at both networks level as well as individual organization level. A major exploration area has been the cooperative advantage that each one of us as organizations has to engage policy makers and technical delivery on new regional development innovations such as in poverty resource monitoring and the search for public accountability by Rwenzori anti Corruption coalition, RAC. There are quite tremendous successes that have been registered as regards pro-poor policy influencing by partnering and networking with other organizations such as district networks as well as thematic areas to advocate about specific concerns like children's rights and defilement while working with AHURIO.

A critical challenge has been that of hunting for money by some members of civil the society fraternity in the region without serious commitment to addressing local problems that they search money for. Such scenario has revealed concerns for lack of transparency and accountability among some members and has resulted into constraining some relationship and thus hindering equal partnership. Nevertheless, KRC believes in the principles of transparency as well as strengthening capacity in areas such as these for effective delivery. One also needs to understand the background we are coming from, with a national population of 7 million people living below the poverty line and mostly in the rural areas like in the region, the rush for forming organizations that do not have individual commitment and some times politically influenced, the situation is highly probable and compromised. Partnerships and networking need to be constructed on a foundation of shared principles, beliefs and desires to achieve the perceived goals. Needless to say, our experience reveals that partnerships need to be extended to local governments as partners to development rather being looked at as abusers of public resources. That does not mean that civil society can not maintain its positive criticism on areas that are lacking but to perceive government as the very first sector to pursue development and need to be supplemented,

and beware of resource duplication.

Chris Busiinge

Team leader, human rights and good governance department

COMMUNITY PEACE BUILDING; A CASE OF PEACE COMMITTEES IN THE RWENZORI REGION

Background

KRC works with community based structures i.e. peace committees with the aim of promoting tolerance and peaceful co-existence in the region. These were formed as a response to the ethnic conflicts that characterized the Rwenzori region and also as a failure by the previous efforts to mitigate the causes and negative consequences of the ethnic conflicts in the region. KRC together with these grassroots structures have had significant impact in the promotion of the need for peaceful coexistence among ethnic groups that were engaged in conflicts caused by political and economic aspirations.

These peace committees are comprised of men, women and the youth of different tribes and religious affiliations and range between 16 - 24 members representing different parishes in a sub county. As a way of promoting peaceful co-existence in their various communities, the committees have been involved in creating awareness in the community by using radio programs, open space community sensitization meetings, puppet shows, music dance and drama and sometimes have been involved in mediating in conflicts that arise within their communities.

Successful case studies

The community has acknowledged the reduction of violent conflicts through the wise mediation in conflicts by the peace committees, most of who were trained as mediators by KRC. The peace committees handle conflicts arising from theft, domestic violence, witchcraft and quarrels among others.

“I used to fight a lot with my husband. Whenever he would drink alcohol and come home drunk, he would falsely accuse me of all sorts of things. On blaming him, for his high consumption of alcohol, he would start a quarrel and consequently end up fighting and beating me up. He is now a very changed person and is also changing others thanks to the peace committees who intervened and talked to him.”

Mrs. Winnie Mubalenga; from Bwera sub county, Kasese District.

The peace committees through sensitization work have changed the perception of people towards one another by encouraging tolerance irrespective of people’s political differences. For example, in the sub counties of Bufunjo, Katooke and Nyankwanzi that are often known for election violence, there was less election violence reported in the February 2006 elections. Equally, there was a reduction election violence in the sub counties of Bwera and Nyakiyumbu as the peace committees intensified their civic education activities.



Religious leaders in Kasese district officiating the launching of Bwera peace committee

Challenges in the implementation

There has been a challenge on sustainability of these structures as they rely mainly on KRC for any material and financial support. This has sometimes led to the delaying of some committees' work as they don't get the support on time, and even some committees decide to carry out awareness programs in areas that are nearby and would not need funds to go to; thus leaving out areas that are far.

The participation of leaders at the local level particularly the counselors' is still low in terms of planning, resource and information sharing. This situation has created an atmosphere of suspicion, poor flow of information sharing and also these leaders often request for allowances for their time in the field and since this is not catered for, they don't to participate. However some leaders have played a key role in the mobilization of their communities for sensitization which has made it easy for the peace committees.

On the side of the peace committees, inadequate financial and material resources have posed a serious constraint and challenge to implementation of the activities of the peace committee. Funds and material resources (i.e. lunch, transport and public address system amongst others) have contributed to the ineffectiveness of the peace committees in advancing the cause of peace and development in the region especially at the grassroots level.

Transport difficulties are yet another constraint and challenge faced by the peace committees. On account of the rugged terrain, remoteness and undeveloped infrastructures. This situation undermines the effectiveness of peace committees in the sense that it limits not only the frequency of interaction between the different individuals comprising the committee but also greatly hinders their sensitization schedules. Though some peace committees were given bicycles to facilitate their movement, they are inadequate and unsuitable for the mountain terrain. In addition the committees are still financially unstable to be able to hire vehicles to move them to distant areas for work.

Lessons learnt

Community capacity building is an important component for empowering the community to face challenges and taking up responsibilities. The communities should be trained through community meetings on how to deal with or respond to conflicts and other problems in the community. This can be done with strong emphasis on peaceful response towards conflicts in the community rather than violent responses to conflicts.

Voluntarism is an important strategy in empowering the communities and dealing with inadequate financial and material resources. The communities should be encouraged to volunteer in support of community well being; this can be achieved through clear explanation of the problem and intended outcome of their efforts.

The continued community sensitization by the peace committees have helped in changing the negative attitudes that people had towards one another because of the different political parties that people belonged to.

Involvement of the leaders into peace work has made it easy to carry out some activities and it has helped in bridging the gap that existed between the organization as whole and the leaders.

*By Kateeba Lydia Peace, capacity building officer
Human rights good governance department*

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL ACTORS IN RIGHTS EDUCATION- A CASE STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS VOLUNTEER COUNSELORS

The Human rights and good governance program has a strategy of working with partners and established structures in a bottom-up approach. The program being gender sensitive, serves people including men and women in different areas of operation by the program in the Rwenzori region. Community local leaders and other stakeholders are consulted while selecting these partners who are then subjected to an ACID test for purposes of attaining their proficiency.

Our intervention in the human rights education was based on concerns that the rural community had insufficient knowledge and understanding of the values of human rights, peaceful living, limited ability to understand and interpret existing laws and procedures, low level of advocacy, still practicing biased cultural norms based on gender inequality at family and community level, that makes it difficult for women to have their rights and potentials respected and low accessibility to justice due to corruption and lack of transparency profiled by local law enforcement organs.

What is KRC/HRGD mandate?

Based on KRC values (impartiality, love for humanity, tolerance, service above self and respect for others), the human rights program comes in to build partnership with community initiatives to stimulate community participation, setting up mechanisms where the community structures are in position to solve the problems of community members through; mediation, reconciliation, guiding (legal and other technical guidance) and counseling and strengthening partnership with both local and national NGO's, CBOs and government structures.

Involving local leaders

The program has worked with local leaders to identify formidable partners and individuals who can take on human rights advocacy issues in the community. Local leaders were sensitized on fundamental human rights, court systems and procedures and issues in the penal code, the objective of this training is to enable local leaders understand the basic concepts of human rights and also handle human rights issues and other civil cases from an informed point of view . The department trained credible people identified by the local leaders at parish level in the area of operation to handle cases of human rights abuses affecting family welfare including, domestic violence, rape, defilement, property rights and child neglect among others, they then help in dissemination human rights information to the grass root community through community sensitization, puppet and drama shows.



Local council Leaders in a training

The concept of Volunteer human rights counselors

These are volunteers committed to pursue human rights education and advocacy (at community level) in the community, they are selected by the local leaders in their respective parishes during an all local leader's inventory training; the selected people were then trained by the program in areas of guidance and counseling for victims of human rights abuse, fundamental human rights, court systems, conflict management/resolution gender and advocacy. The human rights counselors carry out activities including: rights education in the community (through dialogue meetings and community sensitization), training of local leaders (a total of 36 parishes are covered by counselors each year) at parish level, they are trained in the areas of human rights; the law and court systems, conflict management and gender issues to help the local leaders settle the cases they receive from the community with accurate legal knowledge, provision of paralegal services/support to community people with problems that need legal redress (they assist in conducting preliminary investigations in cases that need to be referred to a lawyer/police/LC court/ land tribunal, assist the lawyers/police/LC courts/land tribunal, with written statements, evidence and other information relevant to the case), guidance and counseling of victims of human rights abuse (Counselors handle cases that would end in courts of laws and some of which would not even reach conclusions). The department has seen growth of counselors from working as individuals to working as association; six associations were formed four in Kamwenge (Nkoma, Bwizi, Kamwenge and Kahunge human rights associations) and two associations in Kabarole (Ruteete and Kibiito). In total the program has trained 108 counselors and facilitated them financially to be able to reach to the community.



A team of human rights volunteer counselors from Kahunge and Ruteete Sub County

Table showing Cases of counseling and referral from 2002-2005

Cases received	2002	2003	2004	2005
Counseling	56	176	208	215
Referred (other law enforcement bodies)	20	66	52	73
Total cases handled	76	242	260	288

N.B the above information is obtained from amalgamated reports from counselors and obtained during monitoring it's collected from counselors in Nkoma, Kahunge, Kamwenge, Bwizi (Kamwenge district) and Kibiito and Ruteete in kabarole district)

In 2004, 54 cases were on child neglect, 30 on alcoholism, 34 on property selling without wives consent, 20 were on wife battering, 5 were on sex denial and more others

In 2005, 86 case related to child neglect, 76 wife battery, 64 property denial, 25 defilement, 12 assault, 1 marital rape, 10 selling of family land by husbands, 11land conflicts, 3 theft/ robbery

Referred cases included mainly defilement and early marriage, land conflicts, assault with major injuries and robbery.

How sustainable are the counselors association

After forming the association of counselors it became difficult to do joint activities with out some source of finance, in their meetings they together resolved to begin credit and saving scheme/revolving fund, below is the summery of the financial stand by the end of 2005 by each association,

Name of the Association	Available credit (funds for loans)	Debtors (money in use by counselors)
Kibiito human rights counselor association	200,000	100,000
Kahunge human rights counselors association	255,000	50,000
Ruteete human rights counselors association	320,000	200,000
Nkoma human rights counselors association	-	-
Kamwenge human rights counselors association	52,000	-

Most of the associations have invested their money generated from their subscription and interests on loans in projects like apiary, piggery, goat rearing and rice growing. In Kahunge for instance one of the members of the associations last year harvested 60 bags of 100kgs each of upland rice.

Talking about integration, two of the associations i.e. Kibiito and Kahunge have been funded by SPP at KRC in income generating activities a factor that has improved their income base, they have also established cordial relationships with law enforcement bodies like the police, the local government especially LC111 and probation office, etc, NGO's like ADDRA in Kamwenge district and other networks like AHURIO, RYNCA.

Conclusion

The promotion of human rights is not a simple bustle, it's success will largely depend on the level of contacts that you build, the donor world is running away from supporting interventions in the civil rights advocacy especially if their interventions are at local level where little impact is realized, their focus is on those NGO's that can be able to engage advocacy issues at national level with policy makers especially in issues of democratization, good governance transparency and accountability. Every one of us has a role to play; we have to engage the service providers, law makers and implementers, civil society organizations, the local leadership and other stakeholders of course not forgetting the community if we are to make meaningful advocacy.

By Godfrey Rugumayo
Coordinator HRGD

THE YOUTH AND HOW THEY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS AWARENESS

The program as a means of reducing the challenges among the youth on issues of adolescent sexual behavior has empowered the already youth formed structures in the community to reach out to their fellow youth through peer to peer education and sensitizing them on issues of Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS and also facilitated them to think about issues of self sustainability as a means of reducing some of the reasons that may lead to their misbehaviors especially the females who are deceived with small gifts in order to have sexual intercourse with them.

HOW HAS THIS BEEN DONE

Capacity building; the program has equipped the youth groups with skills in reproductive health issues, peer education, mainstreaming gender into HIV/AIDS, financial management proposal writing, participatory monitoring and report writing, counseling and mediation and facilitation, lobbying and advocacy and general human rights these to enable them take informed decisions and actions and develop strategies that would lead to a new civil society with attitudes of positive behavioral change and they have used these skills to also help their community members



*Integrating
Reproductive
Health Education
in Secondary schools*

Members in a group discussion in one of the capacity building workshop

Case study 1

Kyomugisha Jamilla 24 years of age had lost hope in her self, after loosing a husband due to HIV/ AIDS however with the counseling got from one of the youth groups "Mahyoro Youth Aids Club" she changed her behaviors and joined the group and is engaged in activities that make her busy such as drama, crafts to mention but a few.

Case study 2

We now address HIV/AIDS issues on the school assembly on Fridays after every two weeks and besides pupils are also taught in class unlike in the past when it was shameful talking about such issues. "Mr. Baluku Reuben *Head teacher Buhundu primary school, Bundibugyo*"

The youth have been supported financially to carry out various activities like drama, video shows, public dialogues and voluntary counseling and testing, as a way of educating the other youth in the community for the voluntary counseling and testing, they have mobilized and registered their fellow youth for testing and later helped them come up with a post test clubs where they also reach out to the other youth through their testimonies. And also start income generating activities for purposes of supplementing on their wealthy.

A case study of Kyempara youth in Kasese district
KYEMPARA YOUTH VCT EXERCISE RESULTS FROM
2004-2005

Period	NO OF CLIENTS	M	F	HIV/AIDS (negative)		HIV/AIDS (positive)	
				F	M	F	M
July 2004	40	14	26	F	M	F	M
				16	8	10	6
March 2005	37	17	20	11	9	9	8
September 2005	36	12	24	18	10	6	2
December 2005	40	16	24	14	11	10	5
TOTALS	153	59	94	59	38	35	21

The youth have been involved in Radio talk shows; with the aim of community sensitization and awareness campaigns in a bid to achieve the stated objectives, and it's always done on the local based FM radio stations. This enables the youth to phone in and give each other advice on the different challenges that they face and suggest means of reducing them.

Challenges met

Social cultural hindrances; Resistance from sections of the community have been met by most of these groups. Some groups have been accused of promoting prostitution when they talk about sex and distribute condoms, often, they are not taken seriously because they are young and this resistance is from elders, religious leaders, head teachers in schools, etc.

There is still a Gap between information and services; there is a significant disconnect between the demand for health-related services and supply.

Lessons learnt

There is still need for intensive sensitization because culture still holds strongly on some issues for example on. condom use early marriages etc

There is gender influence in the realization of the impact girls tend to adopt and change behaviors more quickly than the boys despite their limited involvement in the youth activities

**By Mirembe Ritah Program officer
Human Rights and good governance**

Children's Rights & Peace Education

Children in awareness: Children in organized clubs of 10 to 50 number engage in peer to peer education activities to raising awareness, their human rights, conflict resolutions mechanisms and health and sanitation concerns; messages are made simple and transmitted through local plays, songs, hand drawn pictures, home visits to reach out to the children in and out of school, teaching staff, parents, leaders and general community. This is possible with mentoring support and guidance from their patron teachers and heads of schools.



Involving Children in advocacy- the day of African Child

Children lead in advocating for their rights and peaceful living:

issues of concern affecting the welfare of the children at school and at household are identified by clubs, prioritized to enable them design intervene actions like interclass/ school debates, gala events, magazine publications, radio talk shows, commemoration on international/ nation children's days to bring their actions and recommendations forth to the public, stakeholders and sector head for intervention.

Children in skills building initiatives: practice makes perfect and learning by doing is better for any training program to succeed. Therefore, clubs in the four district of the Rwenzori region have put in place a venue of building individual and club's abilities through making handcrafts, crocheting, taking part games, / sports, engaging farming bee keeping , tree/flower planting.

Successful experiences

Children are able to do an in depth study of their problems to critically identify their needs through action research and on spot analysis, and they design interventions/actions. Children are in position to communicate confidently to their peers and adults during advocacy activities. For instance, children in clubs were enthusiastic about mapping piloted in Kibaale County in 2003 where a total of 98 school dropouts rejoined school that year and over 30 dropouts in 2004 too after the club made outreaches to villages of the affected children.

As 11-year-old Kenyana from Rwamwanja PS said; "no one had ever asked me what I thought, what, I can contribute before... It feels good. More improvement in skills has been noted in leadership, where children are able to mobilize their colleagues to do activities and resolve conflicts like theft and fights at the club level.

Remarkable change in the children's view to education has been realized where there has been marked increase in enrolment in

school especially for girls and academic performance has improved in class work. In Kamwenge Modern PS, 10 club members (4 girl & 6 boys) sat for primary leaving examination in 2005 and attained first grades. A high voluntary spirit among the children has been noted from their willingness to implement club activities and spare time to do their work. *As Robert Musheshe, 15 years old, said during a monitoring visit by KRC; "Now I feel it's my responsibility to help my fellow children with problems without pay or gifts... I want them to be like me"*

Information trickle down effect: Children are able to think independently and interpret the information given to them on rights and share it with their peers through music, drama and debates. And a total of 133 clubs from the region have come up with awareness activities where peers are engaged in discussions during schools, sports, national/international children's days and conduct outreaches to the community during school holidays. Cases of violations on rights of children have been reported to relevant legal institutions, for instance the club members of Bihanga PS reported a case to the nearby police station of one of the girls who was to be married off by her parents before completion of her education cycle. She was returned to school where she completed Primary Seven in 2005. KRC was informed about the steps taken and a girl was helped immediately. *Agasha Jessica, 16 years said; we have started a Girls Education Movement committee under our club to follow up on our fellow girls who are denied education or even made too leave school*

Noted challenges

Culture: still some of the tribes believe that there is wastage of resource educating the girl child and thus limiting the number of the girls completing their primary cycle level as they drop out of school. Poverty at household level poses challenge as orphaned and children from low income earning families are

unable to provide necessary requirements to their children. As it is known that in behavioral change programs, it is hard to grantee constant positive behavior and thus peer pressure influence and puberty the youngster undergo during their growth and development stages of life and thus they tend to shift from the positive to unbecoming behaviors due to both internal and external factors

Conclusion: it is important to note these lessons in seven years of working and interacting with young people especially, the children. As an implementer we required to be positive, flexible, creative and patient if behavioral change is to be realized. It is also motivating because of the children's commitment to do things voluntarily although they easily lose interest in work once they are not motivated and commitments by others are not fulfilled. Finally, peer-to-peer education approach is a more practical tool of promoting participation, empowerment, and team spirit/work among children because children are involved and can decide what works for them.

By: Mpaka M Jackie
Capacity Building officer HRGD-KRC

INVOLVEMENT OF YOUTH IN PEACE EDUCATION

Due to the fact that peace education as a subject is not part of Uganda Basic Education System Curriculum, one of the interventions KRC thought of is one that enhances the skills and techniques of resolving conflicts without recourse to violence and support to structures in and outside schools that promote the cause for peaceful co existence. Hence, the realization of peace club activities in primary and secondary schools. Of recent more violence has been reported in secondary and tertiary institutions than we have seen in the primary schools.

There are peace clubs in 12 secondary schools in Kabarole

district which were initiated by teachers and students who have undergone training in peace building and conflict resolution that was facilitated by KRC. Peace clubs give room to other students to share in the knowledge and skills about peace building and conflict resolution. The peace clubs also engage in activities which further enhance the values, attitudes and skills that promote peace and improve the students' overall performance.

As a matter of fact, peace clubs are voluntary informal extra curricular activities organized by head teachers in conjunction with teachers and students in order to creatively develop strategies, techniques, and methods of peace building and conflict resolution in their schools. To that effect, some successes have been realized and they include;

The young people in secondary schools have joined efforts in lobbying for issues of common interest. In their advocacy strategy, they use drama, puppet theatre, drawing, essay writing, exchange visits, which are effective tools in peace education. In Kabarole district where such events are conducted, the youth in schools have been joined by their counterparts out of school but who are organised in a community youth peace club; Kagote youth club. The realization here is that the collaboration of the young people, both in school and out of school has improved tremendously unlike a few years back when we would witness clashes between schools and the surrounding communities. This portrays a spirit of tolerance and co-existence among the young people

During one particular advocacy event in 2005, there was a commitment by government through a female youth councilor in Kabarole district to strengthen the youth office in the district and also ensure that the youth are involved in the planning at different levels. This is meant to get their concerns addressed and also to keep them informed about the development plans government has for the young people in the district

There has been increasing demand by more young people in and out of school to participate. The issues discussed during advocacy events, publications and on radio have encouraged other young people in tertiary institutions, other secondary schools and in the community to form peace clubs; cases in point are the peace club in Virika school of Comprehensive Nursing and Midwifery, Canon Apollo PTC, Kagote Seed SS, Rubona SS and Kagote youth club all in Kabarole.

In the radio evaluation survey that was conducted by KRC in May 2005, results show that the involvement of children and young people in such programs has contributed to positive behavioral change and promotion of good neighborhood both in school and in the community¹. In some cases, the use of the cane for punishment has considerably reduced not ignoring the fact that the talents and skills are built or strengthened which in turn improves on their academic performance (for those in schools)



KRC Staff on one of the Civil Society Radio programme

The radio programs have also involved other stakeholders like head teachers, youth councilors, education officials all of whom influence and make policies. This contributed to improvement in the level of responsibility in shaping and preparing the youth to be better people. The youth in peace clubs in Kabarole realized the

need for joint effort and formed a network for coordination of their activities at the district level. The network, Kabarole Inter School Peace Alliance is comprised of both students and club patrons of 12 secondary schools. It is through this network that the youth have been involved in planning and own decision making thereby boosting their levels of confidence as well as being empowered with different skills of leadership, public speaking, writing and creativity among others.

Different youth from Kabarole, Bundibugyo, and Kasese districts came together with those from Rwanda, Burundi, DR Congo in what is known as the 'caravanamani' meaning peace across borders which was in Uganda and later in a regional youth camp in Rwanda to learn from and share experiences in peace education. Through interactive discussions, there was learning about and appreciating different cultures and values. This further decreased the gap between in school and out of school youth moreover from different regions of the Great Lakes region. Not only did this kind of exchange help in the above but also eased the attitudinal tensions towards members of different ethnic groups, a remarkable step in peace building.

One remarkable success from involving youth in peace education is drawn from the experience of sport for peace. Through this practice, different youth from the Rwenzori region which is relatively peaceful and those from Gulu who have been traumatised by rebel insurgency or displacement have had the opportunity to interact and overcome prejudices during sports camps. The rules (of listening, discipline among others, community work) governing the games have been applied to daily life situations. This has complimented on the existing interventions in shaping the youth into better people.

Musiime Fridah
Monitoring and evaluation officer
Human rights and good governance

**My conflict, reproductive and rights transformations,
Turyatamba Jack 53, Kibiito.**



I am the Chairperson Kibiito Micro Finance Association. I used to belong to some CBOs, but I did not benefit a lot from them simply because I did not have the skills. After KRC came to our sub-county and trained me, I acquired skills in micro finance savings and credit. I mobilized a group and now it has proved a success. More skills/knowledge I have acquired from KRC include; Record keeping, conflict resolution, ownership and conflict management, gender balance and I know that I have a role to train others I cant keep this knowledge to my self.

Rukondo Benon, 11yrs in p.5, Kiburara primary School.



I have learnt to talk with people, I can now express my self in public with out fear, I have knowledge about children's rights like their right to education, clothing, a right to know my parents. I have tried my best to teach my fellow children about their rights. After KRC's appeal on the girl child and her right to education, many parents responded and enrolled their girl child in school. I thank the staff of KRC for their work and the gifts they give us.

Kaganzi Irene, 14yrs, p.6 Kiburara primary school



After KRC visited our school several times and started the human rights club, I got the knowledge to protect my self against HIV/AIDS; like not going to discos, not to have sex, to avoid bad peer groups. I now know my rights as a child i.e. the right to education, the right to food, with all the values in it. I always tell young girls at school and at home to avoid unwanted pregnancies. I thank KRC for the knowledge imparted in me like taking care of my self and knowing my rights.

Mutegeki Solomon 10 years, P.5 Kiburara primary school peace club



I have learnt to help those who are not in school i.e. telling them to avoid early sex. I have learnt that peer groups are bad and we as children should avoid them, early sex can cause HIV/AIDS and STIs. I can ask my parents what I need because I know my rights. When pupils fight at school, I report them to the head teacher to discipline them. I thank KRC for teaching me and especially on HIV/AIDS, avoiding conflicts and knowing my rights.

Namara Deborah 10yrs old
P.5.Kiburara Primary School peace club



I have been in the peace club for one year, but I have learnt that staying in school is good in future I can get a job and buy clothes for my self I can take care of my children. I am advising my fellow children to avoid bad peer groups since they can limit their future. I thank KRC for teaching me my rights as a child for example my right to education, food custody, and general welfare. May God bless KRC

Mukonyezi James 12yrs, P.6 Kiburara Peace club.



KRC helped me to know my rights, i.e. education, food, sleeping well, to be loved by parents. I always tell other children to obey their parents and tell them to avoid gifts from the opposite sex since they can end up in sex. I congratulate KRC upon reaching its 10th anniversary of success. Long live KRC as you continue sensitizing us on our rights.

Karamagi Lameck, 28 years

*Human rights activist, peace and human rights Trainer, paralegal
Works with Ruroko Foundation for Peace and Justice*

I have worked in partnership with KRC for about 5 years, I have acquired a lot of skills through trainings that KRC has conducted, I can now give legal advice on matters of human rights and the constitution, and I can mediate/counsel people with conflicts. I used to have a weakness in sharing my problems with others as well as taking their advice; I had a strong hatred of the Bamba tribe, in fact I had a conflict with in my self. I was totally transformed by the kind of trainings and other support that KRC provided to my group. Now any conflict/human rights issues relating to abuse that emerge in the community is my big concern. I wish KRC a happy 10 years anniversary and may it continue its struggle of building vibrant sustainable civil society organizations

My name is Bwengye John, 45 years

Chairman LC II Kyamutunzi parish and chairman Nyankwanzi micro finance cooperative union.

I'm from Nyankwanzi peace committee I have received a lot of capacity building programs in fields of conflict management, human rights and microfinance. Before I started partnership with KRC, I was a chairperson LC II,, I didn't have any leadership skill in me. I was very partial especially in matters of handling people's cases, I used to favor people of my tribe alone, in fact I only caused conflict than solve them. After the training I go from KRC (conflict management and peaceful living), my eyes were opened, I now treat every person as equal, I'm objective in my operations, I clearly understood the dynamics in the politics of the area, I was always used by opportunistic politicians, now they cant use me because of the leadership training I got. I really wish KRC a good celebration and may the God bless it staff.

Mr. Malikyooli Tulinawe, 42 years

Secretary, Ruteete Human Right Volunteer counselors I can now brag of having substantial knowledge in human rights and the law, guidance and counseling and conflict resolution, project proposal writing. At home I was a man of a lot of anger, my wife and children were all part, I did not have respect for any of them yet I stayed with them in the same house, fighting in my home was my only problem solving mechanism. Using the knowledge I acquired from the training in human rights counseling and mediation and conflict management, I was able to discuss have a round table discussion with my family and together we explored all our problems. We now freely discuss and advise each other. In fact KRC came at a right time, introducing Human rights education in Ruteete is a massive achievement, I wish all other NGO's, the community and Government can join KRC to promote and protect human rights human rights, may the God bless KRC.

I am Kenneth Bajenja;



I am the pioneer leader of the peace clubs in Kabarole district and the first president of KISPA (Kabarole Inter-school Peace Association). KRC has changed my attitude greatly, I used to think it was just a money making institution but when they came to our school, the words they told us just touched me I realized KRC had a spirit to develop Rwenzori region, bringing the youth together and reducing conflict in society. My attitude changed completely I liked the institution and in fact since that time I have never looked behind. From KRC, I have gained many skills like communication since I have been presenting many programs on the radio, negotiation skills, advocacy, writing and reporting.

I attend community meetings because people have confidence in me. This I attribute it to KRC giving me the platform to express myself on radio. In meetings I participate on issues that concern our community like to do with education, health and sanitation. The skills I got from KRC have helped me to become the guild president of Mountains of the moon university I built confidence in students and I am doing my work very well. Sustainability skills have helped me to raise my tuition and support my family. KRC has done a recommendable work for the people of Rwenzori region especially in Human Rights, Peace education and micro finance to uplift the standards of the majority poor.

Like Nkwamwe Nkrumah says "We neither look East, nor West but forward, fight until the last bullet is shot"

Bwambale Expedito

I am Expedito Bwambale, 36 a Mukonjo by tribe. I am a trainer in the peace club, sports for peace and a human rights activist. Since KRC trained me I have acquired a lot of knowledge/skills in human rights advocacy, peace building and conflict management. I have acquired skills to handle the young ones and the youth and spreading the gospel of peace through sports.

A testimony I can give is that; the knowledge I acquired from the many trainings has changed my attitude from a violent person to a non violent person. I was brought up in a polygamous family, so violent and this influenced me negatively. I became so violent I did not like my step-mother and could beat my brothers; but after the trainings on peace and human rights, I changed into a 'good person. I love my brothers and Parents. I was even given a responsibility of mediating between my brothers in case of conflict. I have learnt to sit with my wife on a round table and resolve our differences and I am showing my children love which I didn't have before the trainings.

On conflict management, we Bakonjo used not to interact with Bamba, however, after the trainings, I learnt that we are created in the image

of God; we need to leave together and work together. For instance of recent a Mwamba invited me to his party and I accepted and I was the master of ceremony. I first learnt Lugwisi so that I could speak to the Babwisi. I have had a number of achievements ever since KRC started peace activities in my district for example;

- I have united 6 families.

-My children can now mix up with Bagwisi children

-I have established a team of sports for peace for children between the ages of 12-16

-The Belgium Technical Co-operation invited me for a peace building training in Bubukwanga sub-county, Kanara sub-county, Rwebisengo and Karugutu which I did successfully. KRC has done a recommendable job in the eradication of poverty. KRC is the first organization to introduce peace building program in Bundibugyo. Cases of domestic violence have reduced. It has helped me to educate my children. We appeal that KRC continues with its activities in Bundibugyo.

Biira Molly

I am Biira Molly, 48 Mukonjo by tribe. I am a member of peace committee, chairperson Anti corruption and chair person Widows and Orphans Association. After KRC trained me, I acquired knowledge and decided to educate my children; for example, I have a girl child who got pregnant while in senior two I thought of not taking her back to school but after trainings by KRC on Human rights, I had to change my attitude and enrolled her again in school. I have gained experience in managing conflicts; I have helped a number of women who are faced with domestic conflicts. I have learnt to save my money through the help of Harugale Micro Finance Association with support from KRC. I have gained skills to counsel HIV/AIDS people. I now have a positive attitude towards education, good attitude towards saving, I have built my house and I am very careful about contracting HIV/AIDS.

I have united four families and sensitized them on the value of peace and peaceful conflict resolution. One family wanted to marry off their daughter who was very young but I talked to them about human

rights and the danger of marrying off their daughter who was young and they accepted to enroll her back to school.

In fact, KRC has lifted me up as a member of peace committee and human rights, I am known by almost every one in Bundibugyo. I have been invited several times to go and resolve conflicts in families. Peaceful living skills have helped me to manage other clubs that I used to find very difficult to run before.

I am Mweru David 33;



I am the co-coordinator Lyamabwa Youth Association.

The many trainings I got on reproductive health have helped me build my self esteem. Originally I had a low self esteem, now I know I am a very important person and I can make things done. I have helped other people especially the youth to build their self esteem. I have learnt to control my self to cope with situations. I have acquired integrating skills that have helped me to start up projects to eradicate poverty in my home. Although I am now an adult, I did not know the importance of planning and setting goals which are achievable, after the training on reproductive health I know when I should marry, how many children to have, and to limit the number of dependants. I have facilitated three trainings on reproductive health in Lyamabwa. We set up a youth friendly center where we attached peer educators with skills through our net working with Red Cross; the center is equipped with sanitary towels, panadols and condoms.

I have encouraged and facilitated female youth school drop outs to

go back to school especially after giving birth. For instance one is completing senior four and three other boys.

I have realized that peace is actually in my hands. I am a big contributor to peace; originally I thought that; to have peace in the country, is a responsibility of the government and other peace keeping bodies like Police, the Army and Local Defense Units. After the trainings on peace building processes and conflict resolution, my attitude changed I realized that peace has to begin with me. As a teacher, I have learnt to analyze conflict I no longer beat children at school beating is a catalyst to violence. I can detect the early warnings of a conflict and advise accordingly. As a teacher at Kahinju Secondary School I established a peace club and it has helped to resolve conflicts in this school. This club has helped both students and teachers. With the help of KRC I conducted training on peace building for students and teachers in Kahinju Secondary school.

I commend the activities done by KRC, it is down to earth, a lot of good work has been done to the local person.

I am Tumuboine Daniel, 23 from Nyakasura School.

I am the chair person for the peace club in Nyakasura School. Since I joined the peace club, my attitude has changed positively. I used to think violence was the best option/tool for peace, but after the trainings on peace building processes, I realized that strikes are bad, violence is evil and that for any violent act one engages in, there is a cost. I had a negative attitude towards the people in the North; I used to think that they are the cause of the war in the North. But when KRC took the members of the peace club in Gulu, I realized those people are like us, and they need peace as much as we need it and it's our responsibility to bring this peace.

I have always protected the new students who join my school especially those in senior one from being harassed by the continuing students. I organize items/aid for people in IDP camps for example in Lira and I am still mobilizing more. I have organized members of peace club in

our school into music Dance and Drama spreading the good news of peace in other schools like Kyebambe. I presented a program on V.O.T about peace with the support of KRC which I consider as an achievement. I have learnt to respect other people's rights; I have knowledge about human rights.

KRC has done a tremendous work to advocate for peace and human rights through the seminars. I thought I would not have the chance to express my self, but with KRC, I got the platform to express my self.

Thank you KRC and long live.

(Footnotes)

¹ Civil Peace Service Radio program evaluation May 2005



Conducting a baseline survey on conflict situation in Bundibugyo



KISPA members after an experience sharing workshop at Kyebambe



Involving children in advocacy



Participating in income generating activities to compliment human rights initiatives



Community members in group discussion



Sensitisation through music, dance and drama
