



**Justice &
Reconciliation
Project**



2011 ANNUAL REPORT



Justice and Reconciliation Project

Working for justice and reconciliation with grassroots communities

ANNUAL REPORT 2011

Cover

The Romogi War Victims Drama Group prepares to perform a drama for International Peace Day in Yumbe. (Credit: JRP)

About JRP

The Justice and Reconciliation Project (JRP) has played a key role in transitional justice (TJ) in Uganda since 2005 through seeking to understand and explain the interests, needs, concerns and views of communities affected by conflict. JRP promotes locally sensitive and sustainable peace in Africa's Great Lakes region by focusing on the active involvement of grassroots communities in local-level transitional justice.

Vision

A just and peaceful society

Mission

JRP empowers conflict-affected communities to participate in processes of justice, healing, and reconciliation.

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ACRONYMS

ARLPI	Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative
ASF	Advocats Sans Frontières
CBO	Community-based Organization
CORE	Community Reconciliation [Team]
DRPT	District Reconciliation Peace Team
DPC	District Police Commander
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
GoU	Government of Uganda
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICD	International Crimes Division
ICTJ	International Center for Transitional Justice
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IJR	Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
JRP	Justice and Reconciliation Project
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MUMEDI	Mukura Memorial Development Initiative
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRA	National Resistance Army
TJ	Transitional Justice
WAN	Women's Advocacy Network
WNKRWVA	West Nile Kony Rebel War Victims Association

TEAM



JRP team with the Ambassador of Norway, H.E. Thorbjørn Gaustadsæther. Source: JRP

Staff

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Board

Michael Otim	Chairperson and Co-founder
Tonny Komakec	Member
Innocent Aloyo	Member
Margaret Ajok	Member

Advisors

Dr. Erin Baines	Advisor and Co-founder
Dr. Pilar Riaño-Alcalá	Advisor

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTORS

Over the past year, the Justice and Reconciliation Project (JRP) has continued to carry on with its work to support victims in their efforts to seek justice and accountability at the grassroots levels. We continued to work with conflict-affected communities and victims' groups, involving them in participatory processes of delivering effective justice and accountability. Another year past, and with significant milestones through the year, we have begun to establish ourselves as one of the leading transitional justice (TJ) institutions in Uganda. Notable accomplishments in 2011 are the events that followed the concluded presidential and parliamentary elections, coupled with the pledges to deliver on the promises made. In the justice field, we continue to follow the activities of Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) Transitional Justice Working Group, through which the International Crimes Division (ICD) opened its first trial on July 11th at the Gulu High Court. We are tuned to the optimism, and to some extent frustrations, so far in how the trial has proceeded to date and made attempts to ensure that the ICD becomes a truly victims' court which will contribute to grassroots accountability and reconciliation. In doing this, we intend to work with other civil society organizations to proactively engage the various stakeholders, the court and other institutions in the future. We are also optimistic that the JLOS working group on transitional justice looks into other relevant mechanisms for justice and accountability, such as traditional justice, truth-telling and national reconciliation.

On the ground, we continue to play a facilitating role through four avenues: Community Documentation, Community Mobilization, Gender Justice and Transitional Justice Policy. We do this while realising that the nature of today's global justice calls for much better reforms, yet Uganda as a country also has to address its own particular set of challenges. Supporting victims in identifying 'what needs to be done' to respond to current developments and challenges in the justice field is at the heart of JRP's work. As this year's Annual Report details, we do this by harnessing the capacity of victims through giving them a voice. We continuously insist that strengthening capacity at the grassroots level is at the centre of the transitional justice challenge in Uganda today, and that is why its critically important to empower victims, vulnerable groups and grassroots communities to demand for accountability and confront the culture of impunity.

This annual report outlines JRP's accomplishments over the past year, and from the experience thus far, JRP has proven itself as uniquely placed to bring grassroots communities together to galvanise efforts on justice and human rights. JRP remains committed to supporting victims in their quest to participate in a transitional justice arena in Uganda. Many thanks go to our esteemed stakeholders; we appreciate your strong commitment to our work. To the victims we engage with, we know these efforts would not be possible without you. To the JRP staff and Board of Directors, we thank you once again for the wonderful work done this year. And to our donor, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, we are grateful for your generous and kind support to date.

We wish you a very happy new year and look forward to taking stock on what we have achieved again a year from now!

Warm regards,



Michael Otim
Chairman, Board of Directors



Boniface Ojok
Programme Coordinator

BACKGROUND

Since 2005, the Justice and Reconciliation Project (JRP) has played a key role in transitional justice (TJ) in Uganda through seeking to understand and explain the interests, needs, concerns and views of communities affected by conflict. At its inception, JRP was a partnership between the Gulu District NGO Forum and the Liu Institute for Global Issues at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. In December 2009, we became an independent non-governmental organization (NGO) under Ugandan registration number S. 5914/8602 with support from the Royal Norwegian Embassy, Kampala.

We strive to meet the needs of conflict-affected communities by investigating how transitional justice (TJ) mechanisms can be effectively implemented and by creating informed, involved civil societies and communities. We aim to promote sustainable peace through actively involving war-affected communities in research and advocacy. We regard community-led transitional justice processes as critical elements in post-conflict justice and reconciliation. To aid these processes, JRP focuses in the following four areas:

- **Community Documentation:** We document conflict-related experiences and memories of individuals, communities and victims' groups to preserve memory, acknowledge loss and promote healing and reconciliation. We also support community-led documentation efforts.
- **Community Mobilization:** We engage communities in the identification of what needs to be done to promote justice and reconciliation, provide information and updates on transitional justice processes and build the capacity and opportunity for victims' involvement in such processes.
- **Gender Justice:** We empower formerly-abducted and conflict-affected women and contribute to bridging the gender gap through an advocacy platform where unique gender concerns in transitional justice can be deliberated and discussed, and through storytelling and legal counseling support.
- **Transitional Justice Policy:** Through in-depth research and advocacy on emerging transitional justice issues, we inform national and international-level policy debates through proactive engagement of policy-makers and other stakeholders to ensure that policy outcomes are locally sensitive and appropriate to the TJ needs and aspirations of victims.

This annual report will elaborate on our work and is a selection and general overview of our activities in 2011. More detailed narratives are contained in our quarterly reports, and reports on particular activities can be found on the JRP website www.justiceandreconciliation.com, or obtained on request from the JRP office in Gulu.

COMMUNITY DOCUMENTATION

JRP's Community Documentation department chronicles the conflict-related experiences and memories of individuals, communities and victims' groups to preserve memory, acknowledge loss and promote healing and reconciliation. They also support community-led documentation efforts. The following activities were carried out by the department this year:

Field Engagements

Preliminary Assessment of Teso Sub-region

Until very recently, little was said of northeastern Uganda in transitional justice discourses. Following our past work in Ngora district,¹ JRP visited the Teso sub-region districts of Soroti, Amuria and Kaberamaido to conduct a preliminary assessment of future communities for engagement. Key issues that arose from the study trip will form our intervention in 2012, beginning with the release of the Obalanga massacre field note. In 2011's preliminary study, victims, local and governmental leaders and civil society organizations were interviewed. Victims we interviewed reported they are largely surviving on their own with very limited support from community-based groups (CBOs). Survivors have taken to self-help projects to respond to their daily needs, while community members state that local government leaders have worked in isolation. Victims plead for a transitional justice chapter in order to address gross violations committed by fighting factions in Teso.

¹ See *The Mukura Massacre of 1989*. JRP Field Note XII. 2011.

Documentation of the LRA Incursion in Teso

As already highlighted, there has been very little said of Teso sub-region in terms of transitional justice intervention. According to our preliminary assessment, Obalanga in Amuria district presented one of the highest number of victims and one of the largest mass graves in Teso. As suspected, we discovered that the impacts of the northern conflict in Teso have been grossly underestimated. As a result, many relief, humanitarian and recovery interventions remain concentrated in Acholi and Lango sub-regions. In addition, the experiences of victims, including their quest for accountability and reparations, remain largely unattended to. From 28th June to December 2011, we conducted a documentation exercise in Teso to compile the stories of victims and survivors with the aim of drawing attention to their needs. A field note containing these findings will be released early 2012.

ICD Monitoring of the Case of Thomas Kwoyelo

This year, the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) working group on transitional justice recorded significant progress in the development and implementation of transitional justice in Uganda. Perhaps the most significant progress has been in the field of prosecution, where the International Crimes Division (ICD) took a centre stage. In response to events and occurrences in the transitional justice field, two situational surveys were conducted to seek public opinions and perceptions on current formal court proceedings in Uganda (see *Publications*).

In view of the said developments with the ICD, JRP monitored ongoing events. We participated in the monitoring of Col. Thomas Kwoyelo's trial, which began on July 11th, followed by a second court session on August 15th. On both occasions, a JRP representative was present in court to take note of minute-by-minute proceedings, which were transcribed and typed into a brief disseminated to our stakeholders. We shall continue to monitor the trials of Kwoyelo, plus similar other trials in future.



Col. Thomas Kwoyelo appears before the ICD in Gulu on November 11. Source: JRP

Victims' Consultations

From November 2010 to February 2011, JRP, in collaboration with the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR), organized a series of consultations with victims of conflict in northern Uganda, titled 'Enhancing Grassroots Involvement in Transitional Justice Debates.' The consultations, held in the Acholi/Lango, Teso, and West Nile sub-regions, focused on truth-telling, traditional justice, reparations and gender justice within the context of Uganda's transitional justice processes. Four policy briefs resulting from this consultation were released in August.

Publications

We Can't Be Sure Who Killed Us: Memory and Memorialization in Post-conflict Northern Uganda, Report

Memories have largely played a big role in victims' recovery from conflict. It is said that, "...a society cannot know itself if it does not have an accurate memory of its own history."² JRP began the year with the launch of a study done to examine the role played by memories in Uganda's transitional justice debate. In February 2011, JRP, together with the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), finalized a joint report on memory and memorialization. This report, a result of several months of data collection from the previous year, elaborates the importance of memory in northern Uganda. "We can't be sure who killed us," a statement from an old man featured in the report, summarizes the state of memory among victims who bore the brunt of human rights violations in the north. Addressed to community members, conflict survivors, policymakers and donors, the report reviews existing memorials and offers recommendations to

² Motto of Youk Chhang, Director of the Documentation Centre of Cambodia (DC-CAM). <http://www.dccam.org/>.

those seeking to initiate new memorial activities. This field research was conducted in the Acholi and Lango sub-regions of northern Uganda, involving the eponymous ethnic groups.

The Mukura Massacre of 1989, Field Note XII

Often not acknowledged publicly and largely undocumented are crimes committed by Government of Uganda (GoU) soldiers. On June 10, 2010, in a very rare move, Uganda's Minister for Finance made an announcement that a budgetary allocation of 200 million Ugandan shillings had been set aside for families of the victims of the 1989 Mukura massacre in Teso. In this incident, up to 300 men were rounded up and incarcerated in a train wagon by the 106th National Resistance Army (NRA) battalion on 11 July 1989, leading to the death of 69 of them.



The LCV of Ngora district displays the Mukura massacre report during the community launch. Source: JRP

While JRP applauded the government's move to compensate victims of the massacre, the announcement raised led us into an analogy of reparation schemes in Uganda – through the eye of the Mukura incident. The report explored initiatives which have been used by the incumbent government since 1989 to promote accountability, healing and reconciliation for the families of the Mukura victims and the survivors from the train wagon. A central finding of this report is that most of these initiatives, though well-intentioned, were implemented with little involvement and consultation of the victims. As such, the community does not attach much significance and ownership to structures such as the mass grave and the memorial school. Drawing on this, the report

winds up with lessons learnt and recommendations aimed at improving the implementation of future post-conflict transitional justice initiatives which the Government may think of undertaking in other parts of the country such as northern Uganda, which has just emerged from conflict.

The Lukodi Massacre: 19th May 2004, Field Note XIII

Not many people in Uganda are familiar with events that befell the people of Lukodi. Just 17 kilometers north of Gulu town stands a large cross erected not far away from the roadside. On this cross is an inscription that tells part of a story about what happened there, an incident committed not long ago. On 19 May 2004, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) raided the village of Lukodi and carried out a massacre that led to the death of over 60 people.

In this report, JRP attempts to reconstruct a narrative of the Lukodi massacre and the major events that unfolded on that fateful day. The documentation centered on learning the experiences of this community prior to and during the massacre, the impact the massacre had on the population and the transitional justice challenges they continue to face today. It tells the story of a people that suffered from a horrible attack on their village, and were subsequently displaced for almost three years. It further looks at the visit and investigation carried out by the International Criminal Court (ICC) and how this impacted on the lives of the people living there. The report concludes with recommendations to the Government of Uganda and other stakeholders, in line with views and opinions gathered from the people of Lukodi.

Moving Forward: Thomas Kwoyelo and the Quest for Justice: A Rapid Situational Analysis on Perceptions and Opinions for the Way Forward

Having been charged with 12 substantive counts and 53 alternative counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity, Colonel Thomas Kwoyelo became the first ex-LRA commander to be charged before Uganda's ICD, which held its first hearings on July 11th. However, on 22 September 2011, Uganda's Constitutional Court ruled that Colonel Thomas Kwoyelo was entitled to amnesty in line with Uganda's Amnesty Act of 2000 and ordered his immediate release. This ruling was re-enforced by a Court of Appeal ruling on 10 November 2011, following an appeal to stay his release by the Attorney General. On 11 November 2011, the ICD ceased his trial but referred his release to the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and the Amnesty Commission.

While his release is expected soon, questions remain hanging on what should happen to him following his release, and how he should be reintegrated into the community. With this in mind, JRP carried out a rapid situational analysis from

November 4-8 in Pabo sub-county (Amuru district) and Gulu town to gauge the perceptions and opinions regarding the way forward for Thomas Kwoyelo, and what should happen to him in the event that he is released. We spoke with 33 respondents, including local leaders, religious leaders, victims, formerly-abducted persons, and residents of Pabo town, along with members of Kwoyelo's family and civil society organizations in Gulu town.

The analysis revealed that the situation on the ground, and more specifically in his home area of Pabo, is highly volatile and unpredictable, and opinions regarding his reintegration into the community are widely varied. Furthermore, many of Pabo's residents – including his family members – feel unprepared, uninformed and confused about how to proceed. This situational analysis presents these perceptions concerning the Constitutional Court ruling and makes recommendations for Kwoyelo's rehabilitation and reintegration in the event that he is released.

To Pardon or to Punish? Current Perceptions and Opinions on Uganda's Amnesty in Acholi-land, Situational Analysis#

Uganda's Amnesty Act of 2000 offers pardon to "any Ugandan who has at any time since the 26th day of January, 1986, engaged in or is engaging in war or armed rebellion against the government of the Republic of Uganda." In northern Uganda, amnesty has been instrumental in fostering and encouraging the return of thousands of ex-combatants and abductees. The Amnesty Commission's database indicates that as of the 22 August 2008, 22,520 former rebels have reported and been granted amnesty since the entering into force of the Amnesty Act in 2000. Approximately 48% of the reporters have been former members of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

After Uganda's Constitutional Court ruled that ex-LRA commander Colonel Thomas Kwoyelo was entitled to amnesty in line with Uganda's Amnesty Act, the court ordered his trial to be halted forthwith. However, this court ruling attracted mixed reactions from national and international actors. While some applauded the court ruling and amnesty alike, others condemned both. At a national workshop on amnesty in Kampala on 18 November 2011, this divide was evident with some parties calling for the amendment of the amnesty law. Even in the war-affected regions, where the amnesty law has been instrumental in fostering the return of thousands of ex-combatants, mixed reactions prevail among the local population. Although research on amnesty in northern Uganda has been carried out previously, there is no topical prospect concerning the current situation. Pending review and possible extension and/or amendment, Uganda's current Amnesty Act is slated to expire in May 2012.

Against this background, JRP carried out a rapid situational analysis between the November 28th and December 6th in the sub-counties of Bobbi and Unyama (Gulu district) and Koch Goma (Nwoya district), and Gulu and Kitgum towns to gauge the perceptions and opinions on amnesty and whether it is still relevant today in post-conflict northern Uganda. In this research, we spoke to 44 respondents – with a gender ratio of 26 male to 18 female – including local leaders, religious leaders, victims, formerly-abducted persons, and other community members, along with representatives of civil society organizations in Gulu town.

The analysis revealed that an overwhelming majority of our sample group still strongly support amnesty and consider it as vitally important for sustainability of the prevailing peace, reconciliation and rehabilitation. From this survey, a resounding 98% of respondents thought that the amnesty law was still relevant and that it should not be abolished. This situational analysis presents these perceptions concerning the relevance and role of amnesty and provides recommendations to policy-makers, organizations operating in these areas, as well as institutions working with victims and formerly-abducted persons.



Acholi-Lango victims' consultations in Gulu. Source: JRP

Traditional Justice and War Crimes in Northern Uganda, JRP-IJR Policy Brief No. 1

This policy brief assesses the continuing relevance of traditional justice in Northern Uganda. Over two years after the dissolution of the Juba peace negotiations in November 2008, several questions continue to remain unanswered regarding how traditional justice mechanisms can be utilized

to promote accountability and reconciliation. More specifically, questions persist as to whether traditional justice can be utilized to address war crimes and crimes against humanity. There is still uncertainty in the field as to how traditional approaches can complement the wider national and international processes of transitional justice.

Based on views from grassroots communities, this policy brief notes that traditional mechanisms are still considered by many in northern Uganda as mechanisms that can promote reconciliation and healing within war-affected communities. It concludes with a series of recommendations to the Government of Uganda, cultural institutions and the International Criminal Court.

Pay Us so We Can Forget: Reparations for Victims and Affected Communities in Northern Uganda, JRP-IJR Policy Brief No. 2

Informed by widespread consultations with victims across the greater northern region of Uganda, this policy brief focuses specifically on the right to reparations and aims to highlight the most pressing reparations needs identified by victims. The briefing concludes with specific recommendations to concerned parties, namely the imperative need for a national framework to guide reparations processes in Uganda.

The purpose of this briefing is to share the consultations' findings on reparations and inform stakeholders on specific policy and programming needs which will best assist victims and their families. By highlighting the issues identified by victims and making specific recommendations to concerned parties, unique insight is provided into the right to reparations and the specific reparations mechanisms needed to support efforts for sustainable peace and reconciliation in northern Uganda.

The title of this policy brief was derived from an emotional response of a participant at the West Nile regional consultation when discussing the topic of reparations. Although compensation forms one part of the reparations process, this phraseology reflects the state of mind of many victims and affected communities in northern Uganda. They view compensation as a key component of justice.

Missing Stories: Truth-seeking Processes in Northern Uganda, JRP-IJR Policy Brief No. 3

This policy brief explores the continued relevance of truth-seeking as an instrument of transitional justice and peace building in northern Uganda. Over two years after the dissolution of the Juba peace talks in November 2008, several questions remain unanswered regarding how truth-seeking might promote accountability and reconciliation in northern Uganda.

This policy brief captures victims' views on truth-seeking. During the consultations it became evident that victims want to understand what exactly took place during the conflict and why. They insist that only after learning the truth will they be able to forgive and reconcile with the perpetrators. This policy brief is intended to inform relevant stakeholders of the need for a truth-telling process in Uganda, the challenges such a process presents, and propose a way forward for the Ugandan truth-telling process.

Gender Justice and Reconciliation in Northern Uganda, JRP-IJR Policy Brief No. 4

This policy brief assessed the gender-specific transitional justice (TJ) needs of survivors of gender-based violence in northern Uganda.

The Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) is currently developing and implementing an accountability and reconciliation framework to deal with the legacies of conflict in Uganda. With the progress in the establishment of the International Crimes Division (ICD) of the High Court, JLOS has undertaken a series of consultations in order to propose law and policy reforms in line with its mandate. This process presents an excellent opportunity to critically examine and document the widespread occurrence of gender-based violence in northern Uganda and the vast implications on individuals and communities.

This policy brief describes gender-based violence, its occurrence and effects on local communities during and after the conflict in northern Uganda, as well as the needs of the victims as expressed during the JRP-IJR consultations. It concludes with a series of recommendations to the Government of Uganda through the Justice Law and Order Sector.

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

JRP's Community Mobilization department engages communities in the identification of what needs to be done to promote justice and reconciliation. They provide information and updates on transitional justice processes and build capacity and opportunities for victims' involvement in such processes. The following activities were carried out by the department this year:

Capacity-Building and Support to Victims

During the year-in-review, the department consolidated its efforts in engagement with local peace and reconciliation initiatives to facilitate networking, learning, exchange and impact. This was done through:

Advocacy Training

This year JRP trained 22 members of West Nile Kony Rebel War Victims Association (WNKRWVA) in February at Jershem Hotel in Arua town. The programme attracted representatives from districts of Arua, Nebbi, Zombo, Adjumani, Moyo, Yumbe, Koboko and Maracha. Unlike the first training carried out in Gulu last year, this group benefitted from additional sessions on public speaking and working with the media. All the participants reported attaining sufficient knowledge in the areas covered during the training. However, additional work needs to be done in training victims and participants to understand the context of transitional justice. This should include trainings on how to do situational analysis and actively engage with the advocacy processes and frameworks. The aspect on situational analysis in our advocacy training manual is being reviewed to add information on policy formulation process and transitional justice.

Victims' Community Memory Workshops

Memory is a fundamental tool to healing and reconciliation of communities. It is for this reason JRP supports annual commemoration events of community groups. In facilitating further steps towards memorials, the Community Mobilization department is in the process of developing a manual on a community-centred approach to memory and memorialization which will allow members to directly participate in community and survivor-driven intervention processes around memorialization. In order to pilot this manual, we organised memory workshops in April and May for the executive members of the Mukura Massacre Survivors Association and the West Kony Rebel War Victims Association respectively in line with their upcoming memorial events. Feedback obtained from this exercise will be very instrumental in finalizing the manual.

Community Theatre Approach to Healing and Reconciliation

Through a community theatre approach, JRP creatively engages victims' groups to promote healing and facilitate reconciliation within communities. In 2011, JRP launched the community theatre programme where 151 members from four groups were equipped with core skills and resources to undertake creative activities to promote awareness, healing and reconciliation.



Pupils of Abia Primary School perform a drama during the community theatre performance.
Source: JRP

In Lukodi, we began to pilot this project in January with young formerly-abducted mothers who seek reconciliation and social harmony with their communities. The approach has been designed to be personal and interactive, allowing community members to directly participate (by acting, painting, role-play, singing, dancing, and discussing) in enhancing the debate on justice and promoting community-led reconciliation initiatives. The piloted theatre programme in Lukodi was successfully completed. Using different theatre approaches, the group explored a problem faced by all of them during the conflict, the problem of early pregnancies. Applying forum theatre, the young mothers engaged the community during a community

performance on the issue of early motherhood, showing the challenges families encountered during the conflict. The play brought light to the vulnerabilities that exposed young women to take on parental roles at an early age.

After successfully piloting the programme with the young mothers group in Lukodi, the theatre programme was implemented in three areas, namely Mukura in Ngora district with the Mukura Memorial Development Initiative (MUMEDI) (formerly the Mukura Massacre Survivors Association)– a group comprising victims and survivors of the 1989 Mukura massacre; Romogi sub-county in Yumbe district with the Romogi War Victims Drama Group – a group of victims/survivors from the UNRFII conflict; and Abia Primary School in Alebtong district with Abia Children for Peace Restoration and Reconciliation Club – a group of pupils who are children of victims of the Abia massacre.

Between May and June, six community facilitators were identified from Abia, Ngora and Yumbe districts for training in theatre programmes. The facilitators received a two-day orientation training at the JRP offices in order to enable them to undertake the theatre programme in their respective areas.

Each group was then guided by theatre facilitators within a period of two-three months using a problem-solving approach to focus on an issue they feel is affecting them and their community as a result of their experiences during conflict. The community performances focused on different issues, such as: Mukura – the need for reconciliation between the victims and the perpetrators of the massacre; Abia – the impact of the massacre on children; and Romogi – the historical events leading to the conflict and the Yumbe Peace Accord of 2002. The participants increased the level of awareness on both the individual and community experiences of conflict by creating a forum for discussion through the community performances, hence promoting the spirit of reconciliation. Individually, participants noted that the programme had boosted their self-esteem and confidence, especially to be able to speak and perform in public, and that they acquired skills in critical thinking, public speaking and advocacy. One woman in Mukura said that she likes the theatre because of the freedom to exchange ideas and share experiences in the group, and it makes her forget her problems. Another participant also said that the theatre programme had given him the courage to participate among others for a given course. In Lukodi, one CORE team member commented that in addition to being an entertainment for the community, the community performance was also educative.

Victims' Exchange Visits

In April, the Community Mobilization department organised an exchange between survivor groups with the following objectives:

- Groups gain confidence by realizing a shared experience;
- Groups learn from successful (memorial) experiences of other groups;
- Groups establish connections with each other that they can use in the future.

This exchange, organized on the theme “Victims and Memorials,” brought six representatives from West Nile, Mukura, Barlonyo and Lukodi together in Amuru district. They were hosted by their counterparts, the Attiak Massacre Survivors Association, to an event which coincided with the annual Attiak massacre memorial prayers. The victims shared experiences with each other and learned lessons in organizing memorial initiatives.

Community-led Engagements

Mucwini Mediation

Since JRP documented the Mucwini massacre, a number of initiatives have been undertaken by different stakeholders towards reconciling the inter-clan land conflict between the Pajong and the Pubec which escalated after the massacre. While some progress had been achieved, the conflict remained unresolved and the community of the alleged perpetrator continues to live in the former internally displaced person (IDP) camp, as they have been denied access to the land in question.

As a result, at the start of the year all the stakeholders with interest in resolving this longstanding conflict decided to form a joint stakeholder’s intervention to harmonize the work they were doing in Mucwini and to find a lasting solution to the conflict. Chaired by the Rt. Bishop Macleord Baker Ochola II, JRP was chosen as the secretariat to coordinate the

stakeholder intervention. A number of consultation meetings between partners have been undertaken since then to forge a way forward.

In September, JRP facilitated a field trip where the mediation team visited the ‘alleged perpetrator’ in the new Kiryandongo district to get his side of the story, with the aim of enabling reconciliation was organized in the same month – the first of its kind to give a forum to victims and communities to participate and own up the reconciliation process.

JRP will continue to support and participate in such community reconciliation processes in the coming years.

Support to Memorial Initiatives

In order to promote positive remembrance, the department worked together with West Nile victims to organize an event for victims of conflict in the region. Although much effort was put towards the organization of this first public event for victims in West Nile, there were political frustrations. On 19 May 2011, as victims were in the final stages of their mobilization, the office of the District Police Commander (DPC) in Arua called off the event, citing security concerns emanating from the then ongoing country wide demonstrations over rising costs of food and fuel. JRP is

taking initial consultations with WNKRWVA and local authorities to ensure that another date for this event is arrived at.



Representatives of the victims' group in Mukura receive a goat auctioned by the Attiak Massacre Survivors Association during the Attiak massacre memorial prayers. Source: JRP

In Ngora district in Teso sub-region, the Mukura Memorial Development Initiative (MUMEDI) was supported to organize its first ever commemoration of the Mukura massacre on 11 July 2011 at the memorial site. The function which was a huge success was graced by the minister in charge of Teso affairs as the chief guest and attended by members of Parliament from Ngora, RDCs within Teso, LCVs within Teso and other dignitaries, including civil society organizations and the media. The prayers were attended by over 500 community members and led by the inter-religious council within the district.

Other memorial events supported by JRP during this period include the Attiak massacre memorial service on April 20th under the theme “Our destiny is in our hands,” and the Lukodi memorial service on May 19th.

Empowering Victims to Engage with Local Leaders

JRP facilitated the victims of the West Nile Kony Rebel War Victims' Association (WNKRWVA) to meet with local leaders and other stakeholders. As a direct result of the advocacy training undertaken in February, the victims demanded to meet their leaders in order to create awareness about the challenges they were undergoing in their pursuit of compensation and reparations from the Government of Uganda (GoU). This relates to atrocities they had suffered throughout the conflict. Prior to this meeting, JRP worked together with the victims to draft a statement to be presented to local leaders in West Nile. The meeting held at WENWA conference hall in Arua town was attended by victims and local leaders, including the deputy LCV of Arua and the deputy LCV of Nebbi. Other politicians who attended the meeting included candidates who were standing for elective positions in the district.

In addition, victims in Attiak engaged with their local leaders. Amuru district always organises the annual Attiak massacre memorial event. In the past, the survivors of this massacre had not been part of this process, and as a result many of them did not want to identify with the event as they felt their experiences were being used to achieve personal gains. In order to ensure that the survivors were part of this event, JRP facilitated a meeting where the survivors met with the memorial's organizing committee at Attiak sub-county to share their concerns over planning and participation in the event. This fruitful meeting also discussed how the survivors could always be involved in the process from planning, during the memorial day and during the evaluation of the event. They raised issues pertinent to them as survivors, including the demand to be included in the memorandum to the President, who was the invited chief guest for this year's event but was represented by the RDC. At the memorial event, the group organized and presented a song and a play to raise some of their issues.

In Yumbe, JRP facilitated the victims in Romogi to initiate discussions on post-conflict reconstruction with their district leaders on key issues affecting them. Among the key issues presented, the victims appealed to the district leaders to ensure that promises that were made during the Yumbe Peace Accord between the government and UNFRIL are fulfilled. This was done during the district celebrations to mark the International Day of Peace on 21st September 2011, organized by JRP in collaboration with MAYANK Development Association.

In Teso, the survivors and victims of the Mukura massacre were supported to present a statement to the president through the Minister of State for Teso Affairs, Hon. Christine Amongin Aporu, highlighting among others: the need for reconciliation between the victims and the perpetrators of the Mukura massacre; harmonization of the irregularities within the compensation of victims' families; the need to include survivors of the train wagon in the compensation scheme and rehabilitation; completion of the memorial site including furnishing of the public library and hand over of its management to the victims and survivors as an income generating activity. While the minister clarified that all such memorial sites belong to the government, she pledged to follow up the issues in the memorandum and to work with all civil society organizations to promote sustainable peace and development in Teso.

Follow-up and Support of Victim Groups

JRP supports victims by empowering them to be agents of change in their own communities. During our first year, we were able to build the capacities of various victims' groups through trainings and exchanges. This year our follow-up processes show that these efforts have been fruitful and beneficial to the victims. For example:

In West Nile, The victims' groups have begun to seek avenues in order to advance their advocacy demands to their leaders. The group is currently undergoing registration of its members in the bid to concretise their demand for reparations. They have opened official files in the office of the LCV and the DISO in Arua district to update the district about their activities and maintain a conducive working relationship. The group executive has also made efforts to present their statement and work-plan, including a proposal, to the Office of the Presidential Advisor Gen. Salim Saleh in Arua. JRP will follow-up with this group, trying to build their capacity through training and exchanges among other victims in northern Uganda. In helping them do this, the Community Mobilization department frequently sends one staff to support the victims.

In Abia, community feedback indicates that after attending the advocacy training last year, victims mobilized their community to undertake a problem analysis exercise for their area. The group is currently mobilizing their community to undertake an ambitious project of building a community school to function as a form of reparations in the region. Progress has already been made by the members to acquire land and mobilize materials. They are now meeting with their leaders to lobby the support towards their initiative. They also took advantage of the campaign process to raise some funds from the candidates who were standing for elective positions.

In Lukodi, the Community Reconciliation (CORE) team organized two self-initiated meetings to work on their strategy as a group. They also had a meeting with the LC III chairman of their area and the Deputy Chief Administrative Officer to present their problems and issues. In June, they were able to mobilize the community into supporting their remembrance project which formed the benchmark for celebrations to mark a Lukodi victim memorial event.

For community members to have a safe platform for intergenerational and cultural dialogue for social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, Community Mobilization supported one outreach event organised by the Community Reconciliation (CORE) team in Lukodi. The event which coincided with the community performance for the community theatre programme took place in Lukodi market square under the theme, “*Roco wat,*” and focused on promoting peaceful coexistence among community members.

Dissemination

Community Report Launches

In order to promote community ownership of the JRP reports and to generate community debate on the recommendations, Community Mobilization organised two community report launches in Mukura for the Mukura massacre report and in Lukodi for the Lukodi massacre report. Both events attracted huge crowds from the community who all showed appreciation to JRP for documenting the community narratives and sharing with them the findings of the documentation processes. The events also gave the community members an opportunity to reflect on their experiences and discuss the way forward, where they stressed for all stakeholders to adopt a comprehensive strategy to enable them deal with the legacies of conflict.

The Lukodi launch which took place at the common market square was officiated by the cultural leader of the Patiko clan, Rwot Bongojane Jeremiah Muttu, and attended by a number of sub-county officials from Bungatira sub-county, CSOs and councillors. In Mukura, the event took place at Mukura Memorial Senior Secondary School and was officiated by the LCV chairperson of Ngora district and attended by the RDC and DISO of Kumi, LCIII chairman of Mukura sub-county, councillors and members from CSOs.



Women in Lukodi review the Lukodi massacre report during the community launch. Source: JRP

Community Dialogues

Given the findings and recommendations from last year’s assessment of transitional justice in West Nile, JRP took advantage of

its report launched in March to develop a theme on memory and memorialization in West Nile. The theme “memory” set the stage for an inaugural debate on memory for victims of the LRA conflict in West Nile. The dialogue generated a collective memory of past atrocities during conflicts in West Nile and raised very important dilemmas for transitional justice actors in Uganda today. Over 100 participants attended this dialogue that was held in WENWA hall in Arua town, including members of the West Nile Kony Rebels War Victims’ Association (WNKRWVA), civil society organisations, the media, religious leaders and the public.

Another community dialogue was held in June to enhance community debate on justice, reconciliation and healing in Teso sub-region. This dialogue was held at the BCK hall, near the district headquarters. The questions that this dialogue tried to answer were: “What can be done to enhance a just society for community good?” and “How can all the stakeholders, government, the community, CSOs and religious leaders work together to avoid a repeat of similar events in the region?” The dialogue, which was convened along the theme, “Dealing with Victims and Perpetrators: A Community Perspective,” was attended by over 200 people including the local leaders, religious leaders, representatives from the Iteso Cultural Union and community members.

Radio Talk Shows

Following the community dialogue in Arua, an interactive radio talk show was hosted on Voice of Life radio to further the discussion on memory and memorialization with specific reference to West Nile. The talk show presented an opportunity for the victims to speak and present to the public their needs in terms of memorials, as well as plans to

hold a memory event for victims of LRA conflict in West Nile. Two similar radio talk shows were also held on Etop Radio in Soroti, inviting panelists from MUMEDI and views from the public.

Campaign to Put TJ on the Election Agenda

In order to ensure that victim's voices and interests were at the forefront of contestants' minds in the run up to the 2011 Ugandan elections, we designed a comprehensive campaign to put transitional justice on the election agenda. We urged that transitional justice must be prioritized on the election agenda. To do so, we highlighted some of the strong concerns war-affected communities must demand, insisting that their concerns be addressed and acknowledged by candidates and parties contesting for seats in local and national government. Some of the highlights were: urging for accountability for past abuses; the need for national reconciliation through truth-telling; reparations for war victims; memorialization; gender justice and structural reforms. A small campaign card was designed and widely disseminated to facilitate this process.

Community Voices Newsletter

Between July and September, JRP established a community newsletter. This newsletter is a beginning of a series of brief and simple narratives from victims of conflict in northern Uganda. In the past issue, as we set out meeting new communities in West Nile, we came across some remarkable individuals who on their own volition demonstrated resilience in their day-to-day lives. Their stories are a testament to what defines post-conflict transformation in West Nile. In the first issue, JRP explored three concerns: missing persons, disability and the tale of young mothers. The stories were written in the victims' own words and were meant to inspire change in their lives. Simple quarterly newsletters of this kind will be written and disseminated to a wider audience in future.

GENDER JUSTICE

Since early last year, gender justice had become an integral part of the Community Mobilization work-stream. The newly-formed Gender Justice work-stream is a new and unique undertaking by JRP to ensure that we reach out the most vulnerable populations who are disadvantaged because of the nature of their gender discrimination during the conflict. Over the period in review, we have been working with vulnerable, young formerly-abducted females who were forced to become wives of commanders.

Throughout this year, the project relied on voluntary participation of the young women through minimal financial support from the Royal Norwegian Embassy and technical support from the Liu Institute for Global Issues. In pursuing this, we have carried out the following activities:

Ododo wa: Our stories

This project has developed a large network of women groups into storytelling where we believe can help restore and build confidence of the girls and remove them from the culture of silence. Through *Ododo wa: Our Stories*, we seek to socially, politically and psychologically empower formerly-abducted women to undertake advocacy for their justice needs through storytelling, documenting life histories and experiences of the conflict, establishing networks, building leadership and skills capacity, awareness-creation activities and so on.

Life History Books

Through the storytelling projects, formerly-abducted women have been supported to document their experiences in personal history books. These books were created with the aim of dignifying the experiences of the women, offering acknowledgement and supporting memory. Since January, we have documented in-depth five women's life stories, with a possible ten by early 2012.

Theatre Activities

Theatre activities have been carried out to build confidence of the women affected by war and to empower them to be able to speak about their experiences in public and advocate for change. The approach prepares them to be able to reconcile with their communities given that they fall within the victim-perpetrator cycles. We are currently engaging Can Rwede Pe, Rwot Lakica and Lacan Pe Nino women's groups in Gulu, Attiak and Amuru districts.

In Nwoya district, two women's groups, Tam Pi Anyim and Bedo Ikin lwak Pi Ola, performed theatre activities between April and May 2011. The theatre activities were done as a realization and self-discovery exercise to enable the participants feel that despite what they went through during the conflict, they can still do something to achieve their dreams before they were abducted.

Women's Advocacy Network (WAN)

The Women's Advocacy Network (WAN) is an effort by JRP to organize formerly-abducted women in forums that are able to undertake crucial activities centred on gender advocacy. In June, after several consultative meetings with the young women, JRP convened with a group of 12 formerly-abducted women who came from 9 different women's groups from Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya districts. The meeting with the women's leadership was to form an advocacy platform for women with the objective of steering their own campaigns and initiatives for seeking justice and enhancing healing and reconciliation.

WAN Quarterly Meeting

In June, WAN had its first meeting at the JRP office. The meeting was organized by the newly-elected group of steering committee to tackle issues related to well-being of abandoned children, including those born in captivity. The group developed a plan to reach out to a broader audience in order to elevate the plight of the children to government and other local leaders. Another crucial issue discussed was family tracing of those born and abandoned in captivity.

The young women have now begun an informal interaction with many stakeholders. With funding, this network can reach out to various groups spread across northern Uganda.

Exchange Visit

One exchange visit was conducted this year in Pader district. Nine women leaders were supported by JRP to go and visit fellow women with similar experiences to learn from them how they have coped with the challenges of reintegration. These women leaders came from all the nine women's groups from Nwoya, Amuru and Gulu districts who are represented in the WAN. In Pader, they visited Pader Girls Academy, a unique school where young mothers pursue academic and vocational education, while their children attend nursery school on the premises simultaneously. The women also met with a group of mothers called, 'The Seeds of Love,' and also had the chance to visit income generation activities conducted by fellow young mothers, for instance 'Megober Restaurant and Bakery.' At the end of the exchange, three women had expressed interest to join Pader Girls Academy in 2012. The school pledged to support 20 women from the network yearly to study for free.



Women during exchange visit in Pader district. Source: JRP

Community Outreach

The department conducted one community outreach event in 2011 in Alero sub-county in Nwoya district in September, facilitated by the women of the WAN. The women representatives appreciated the fact that they had the chance to speak to the community and to be heard. The subject of the outreach was on fighting stigma and finger-pointing, a reintegration challenge the women's group we work with in Alero reported. One child mother said this about stigma, "I don't know if stigma will ever end... it is something that has come to stay." This outreach was a pilot to help us plan better how to engage with the community in fighting stigma and smoothing reintegration of women and children born in captivity. A lot of lessons were learnt from this outreach. Tam Pi Anyim women's group performed a drama, a song and a poem on stigma, while two youth groups performed traditional dances, a creative dance on stigma and reconciliation and local leaders spoke to the community. It was a very engaging discussion with about 50 community members present.

Gender and Transitional Justice in Uganda: Opportunities and Challenges

JRP in collaboration with ICTJ held a one-day dialogue on opportunities and challenges for gender and transitional justice (TJ) on 27 September 2011, at Churchill Courts in Gulu. The event was attended by 33 participants from across



Civil society stakeholders attend the gender dialogue in Gulu. Source: JRP

the greater north, including Teso, Lango and Acholi sub-regions. Facilitators shared presentations on a range of topics relating to gender, including a review of the existing domestic and international frameworks, an analysis on the potential of domestic courts to try sexual and gender-based crimes, mainstreaming gender in traditional justice and truth-seeking processes, prospects of engendering TJ in Uganda through JLOS, protecting women's rights in a post-conflict setting, a review of reparations and reconstruction programs from a women's rights perspective, and building consensus and a way forward. Throughout the

dialogue, there were also opportunities for participants to share their views and experiences and ask questions or provide comments on the facilitators' presentations.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications department has the key role of assisting the organization in maximizing its knowledge management, utilization of ICT, and public relations and media impact. The following provides an overview of JRP's communications achievements in 2011.

In the News

This year, JRP's appearances in the news and other public outlets have grown exponentially. In the last quarter, JRP received frequent requests for expert interviews from news outlets such as *IRIN News* and *Daily Monitor*, alluding that JRP has successfully positioned itself as a leading, credible expert on Uganda's post-conflict challenges and even the dynamics in current LRA-affected areas. The following list highlights the 34 news/media appearances documented in 2011:

National Print Media

- "The actor becomes the protector," *The Independent*, 14-20 January 2011, <http://www.independent.co.ug/features/features/3826-the-actor-becomes-the-protector>
- "Victims of LRA demand compensation," *Daily Monitor*, 7 February 2011, <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1102898/-/c58m75z/-/index.html>
- "LRA victims to sue over compensation," *Daily Monitor*, 7 March 2011, <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1120350/-/c4222wz/-/index.html>
- "Acholi urged to shun rebellion," *New Vision*, 24 April 2011, <http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/16/753041/mukura>
- "LRA survivors want marshal plan for region," *Daily Monitor*, 28 April 2011, <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1152202/-/c262ngz/-/index.html>
- "Mukura victims poorly compensated- report," *New Vision*, 19 May 2011, <http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/17/755202?highlight&q=In%20Memory%20of%20Mukura%20Victims>
- "Mukura compensation report disputed," *New Vision*, 22 May 2011, <http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/13/755418/mukura>
- "Public divided over Kwoyelo trial," *Daily Monitor*, 10 July 2011, <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1197660/-/bylc79z/-/index.html>
- "Give LRA victims justice, says ex-bishop," *Daily Monitor*, 20 July 2011, <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1204356/-/bl4ltxz/-/index.html>
- "The roots of war: Atiak massacre, new wave of LRA brutality," *The Observer*, 3 Oct 2011, http://www.observer.ug/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=15266&Itemid=59
- "Amnesty is the price northern Uganda paid for peace in the region," *Daily Monitor*, 4 Oct 2011, <http://www.monitor.co.ug/OpEd/Letters/-/806314/1247450/-/10tmcoj/-/index.html>

- “State ignores court ruling over Kwoyelo,” *Daily Monitor*, 13 Nov. 2011, <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1271924/-/bgurw8z/-/>

International News Outlets

- “Radio shows target LRA fighters,” *Institute for War and Peace Reporting*, 10 March 2011, <http://iwpr.net/report-news/radio-shows-target-lra-fighters>
- “In Brief: Tracking the LRA,” *IRIN News*, 30 Sept. 2011, <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=93852>
- “Analysis: Should child soldiers be prosecuted for their crimes?,” *IRIN News*, 6 Oct. 2011, <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=93900>

Radio

- Teso Radio Talk Show, *Etop Radio*, 10 May 2011
- Arua Radio Talk Show, *Voice of Life FM*, 23 March 2011
- “LRA Victims Want ICC to Share Report On Atrocities Read,” *Uganda Radio Network*, 26 May 2011, <http://ugandaradionetwork.com/a/story.php?s=33953&PHPSESSID=a9da224d4ed6ee8f3e95602f7925995d>
- “Village bank provides relief to massacre victims in Lukodi,” *Uganda Radio Network*, 30 May 2011, <http://ugandaradionetwork.com/a/story.php?s=34053>
- “Lukodi Massacre Victims Struggle To Live With Memories,” *Uganda Radio Network*, 27 May 2011, <http://ugandaradionetwork.com/a/story.php?s=33984>
- “Uganda’s International Crimes Division Court Attracts Massive Critique,” *Uganda Radio Network*, 14 July 2011, <http://ugandaradionetwork.com/a/story.php?s=35292>
- Reparations ‘Te-Yat,’ *Mega FM*, 23 July 2011
- “Absence Of Compensation Law Worries LRA War Victims,” *Uganda Radio Network*, 10 Aug. 2011, <http://ugandaradionetwork.com/a/story.php?s=35992>
- Talk Show on International Peace Day, *Voice of Life FM100.9*, 20 Sept. 2011, <http://justiceandreconciliation.com/2011/09/talk-show-on-international-peace-day-voice-of-life-fm100-9-20-sept-2011/>
- “Mukura Reconciliation Feature,” *Etop Radio*, 16 Sept. 2011, <http://justiceandreconciliation.com/2011/10/mukura-reconciliation-feature-etop-radio-16-sept-2011/>

Online Blogs and Websites

- “Summer School 2011,” *News from TJI*, September 2011, <http://www.transitionaljustice.ulster.ac.uk/documents/NewsletterSEPT2011.pdf>
- “First LRA Trial Before the International Crimes Division of the Ugandan High Court,” *Coalition for the International Criminal Court*, September 2011, http://iccnow.org/documents/Africa_Update16_eng.pdf
- “A Childhood Cut Short,” *Peace X Peace Blog*, 19 Sept. 2011, <http://www.peacexpeace.org/2011/09/a-childhood-cut-short/>
- “Targets or Captives? Obama’s LRA Challenge,” *CIC*, 19 Oct. 2011, <http://www.opencanada.org/features/targets-or-captives-obama%e2%80%99s-lra-challenge/#.Tpydk0dlwRk.facebook>
- “US Troop Deployment Revisited – The Hunt for Kony,” *Justice in Conflict Blog*, 3 Nov. 2011, <http://justiceinconflict.org/2011/11/03/us-troop-deployment-revisited-%E2%80%93-the-hunt-for-kony/>
- “Col. Kwoyelo rearrested within minutes of his release by High Court in Gulu,” *Acholi Times*, 14 Nov. 2011, http://www.acholitimes.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=511%3Acol-kwoyelo-rearrested-within-minutes-of-his-release-by-high-court-in-gulu&catid=8%3Afront-news&Itemid=95
- “Kwoyelo Amnesty Raises Questions about Ugandan Justice,” *International Justice Resource Center*, 30 Nov. 2011, <http://ihrlaw.org/2011/11/30/kwoyelo-amnesty-raises-questions-about-ugandan-justice/>

Academic Journals

- “The Archive in the Witness: Documentation in Settings of Chronic Insecurity,” *International Journal of Transitional Justice*, 20 Oct. 2011, <http://ijtj.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/10/19/ijtj.ijr025.abstract?sid=5452fb38-03f4-4274-bbe1-7adbdd264905>
- “‘I cannot accept what I have not done’: Storytelling, Gender and Transitional Justice,” *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, 4 Nov. 2011, <http://jhpr.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2011/11/04/jhuman.hur015.full#xref-ref-30-1>

Website Re-launch and Social Media

From May to September the Communications department undertook an overhaul and re-launching of the JRP website, www.justiceandreconciliation.com. The new website features better research and archiving capabilities, a blog and is connected to JRP's many social network accounts, such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube. Since its launch on September 9th, the site has boasted more than 3,178 visits with 1,772 visitors. 35.31% of the visitors have originated from Uganda, with 30.77% coming from the United States. A comprehensive report of website activity is available through the website's Google Analytics account.



Screen shot of the new JRP website. Source: JRP

Stakeholder Engagement

Throughout the year, JRP has been invited to and attended dozens of stakeholder events and meetings regionally, nationally and internationally. Such engagements allow us to network with others undertaking similar work and explicate our findings to a larger audience. Below is a sample selection of some of the events we have participated in:

Regional Engagements

- Gulu District Day of the African Child celebrations, 16 June 2011, Gulu
- International Day of Justice celebrations, 17 July 2011, Gulu
- Gulu District Reconciliation Peace Team (DRPT) meeting on the Kona Agula land conflict, 11 August 2011, Gulu
- Yumbe District International Peace Day celebrations, 21 Sept. 2011, Yumbe
- Aboke commemoration prayers, 10 October 2011, Aboke
- Uganda Museum consultative workshop on the National Museums and Monuments Policy, 27 October 2011, Gulu
- Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative (ARLPI) workshop on small arms and light weapons, 30 November 2011, Gulu
- Refugee Law Project Institute for Transitional Justice short course, 19-27 November 2011, Kitgum

National Engagements

- ICC discussion on the relationship between Africa and the ICC, 5 May 2011, Kampala
- Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) Uganda annual general meeting, 8 June 2011, Kampala
- Advocats Sans Frontières (ASF) consultation meeting on international criminal justice gaps in Uganda, 27 October 2011, Kampala

International Engagements

- IJR workshop on the impact of the ICC on transitional justice in Africa, 21-22 February 2011, South Africa
- UN Women Africa consultative conference on fostering women's leadership, 29 May – 1 June 2011, Rwanda
- Transitional Justice Institute's TJ Summer School on public inquiry, 13-17 June 2011, Northern Ireland
- ICTJ intercontinental retreat for civil society organizations, 24-29 July 2011, Nairobi
- Foundation for Human Rights conference on forensic science and human rights, 30 Oct. – 5 November 2011, South Africa

CONCLUSION

All the above activities are indicative of the commitment made towards the work we have set ourselves to undertake. A lot of effort is still necessary to accomplish the tasks that lie ahead of us. This requires commitment and dedication of the staff plus all our stakeholders.

We wish to thank the Royal Norwegian Embassy for the continued support to our programmes.

