



RURAL ACTION COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION

RACOB AO

RACOB AO ADVOCACY STRATEGY 2015 - 2020

LIST OF ACCRONYMS

RACOBABO – Rural Action Community Based Organization

NGO – Non governmental organization

LWF – Lutheran world federation

ACT - Action by Churches together

OCA – Organizational capacity assessment

ICCO -

COU - Church of Uganda

CSOs – Civil society organizations

VSLAs -

NAADS – National agricultural advisory services

HEP -

UPE – Universal primary education

USE - Universal secondary education

SMC – School management committees

PTAs – Parent teachers association

HIV – Human immune deficiency virus

AIDS – Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

D.E.O – District Education officer

CHH – Child headed house hold

PWDs – People with disability

M&E – Monitoring and evaluation

CAO – Chief administrative officer

SSF – Salaama shield foundation

FBO – Faith based organization

NEMA – National environmental management authority

NFA – National forestry authority

UWA - Uganda wild life authority

NWSC – National water and sewerage cooperation

WFP – World food program

CCTs -

DIS -

OPM – Office of the prime minister

CDOs - Community Development Organization

SAS -

DHO – District health officer

NMS – National medical stores

JMS – Joint medical stores

NDA – National drug authority

VHTs – Village health teams

PLHIV – People living with HIV

PACE -

USAID – United states agency for international development

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW OF RACOB AO:

Rural Action Community Based Organization (RACOB AO) is an indigenous NGO founded in 2008 but was a project of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Rakai district since 1995. The vision of RACOB AO is: A Uganda where all people are living a dignified life and are actively participating in the development of their communities.

The mission is a commitment to the full realization of rights and entitlements of vulnerable persons in the targeted districts through empowering communities to promote the demand side of accountability and delivery of accessible quantity and quality public services and building the capacity of relevant duty bearers to appreciate and fulfill citizens' rights especially of the most vulnerable men, women, boys, and girls

RACOB AO is also a member of The ACT Alliance, Uganda Forum which comprises of both international and national ecumenical agencies all of whom work together to increase efficiency, effectiveness, visibility and impact of the ecumenical humanitarian emergency and disaster risk reduction and climate change through joint preparedness, implementation, and coordination through gender-inclusive rights based approaches.

At the beginning of the year 2015 RACOB AO conducted an organizational Assessment OCA on Advocacy and the outcome of this assessment indicate that the thematic focus of RACOB AO doesn't fit into the advocacy agenda of the ACT Alliance. The OCA recommended that RACOB AO aligns its advocacy strategy to reflect the aspirations of the ACT alliance in order to strengthen RACOB AO's visibility, effectiveness and efficiency as a member. Consequently, RACOB AO's request to conduct an advocacy strategy alignment workshop was granted and funded by The ACT Forum.

1.2 Overview of ACT Alliance

ACT Alliance is a global coalition of churches and church related Organizations doing humanitarian, development and advocacy work in over 140 Countries. Uganda Forum was formed with the main objective of increasing efficiency, effectiveness, visibility and impact of the ecumenical humanitarian emergency and development response to persons and communities, through improved joint preparedness, implementation, and coordination by ACT members, at community, national and regional levels, through gender sensitive and rights based approaches. The current member Organizations include: Uganda Joint Christian Council, FinnChurchAid, RACOBABO, Lutheran World Federation, ICCO Cooperation, Diakonia Sweden, World Renew, Church of Uganda Planning Development and Rehabilitation, DanChurchAid, Lutheran World Relief, Bread for the World, Ecumenical Christian Loan Fund, Icelandic Church Aid, Church of Sweden, and Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

2.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

RACOBABO operates in the districts of Lyantonde, Rakai, Sembabule and Mityana. These districts are partly arid and have two prolonged dry seasons and two wet seasons every year. The vegetation of the area is dry savanna characterized by scattered trees that shade off leaves and with short grass which turns brown during the dry season. Apart from Mityana and Rakai districts, the other two districts have no Natural water sources and forests that could help in rainfall formation. The area is a flat land with few plateaus. The temperatures are very high at a rate of 28 – 34 degrees during the dry season

The negative climatic change is as a result of; inadequate Natural water bodies and thick Natural Vegetation like forests, Human activities such as cultivation, charcoal burning & overgrazing, Increased cases of global desertification and Increased population leading to land fragmentation and associated disadvantages. Others are the unfavorable relief; this is responsible for causing high temperatures esp. during the hot dry seasons. This causes Prolonged droughts, Hail storms, Strong winds, Soil erosion, Death of animals, Shortage of food and water and Loss of human life There are also minor cases of Animal diseases e.g. East Coast fever, Bird diseases e.g. Coccidiosis and Human Diseases e.g. Malaria, colds, coughs & diarrhea which would eventually lead to loss of lives.

This change in climate has further led; to food insecurity, increased poverty through hindering commercial farming, poor health due to malnutrition & starvation, water and food shortage in communities especially during dry hot seasons. This also encourages high crime rates such as theft, prostitution in search for survival, Low or no yields from crops and animals due to crop destruction & limited pastures & water, encourages migration of people in such for pasture, food & water thus, affecting the labor force, Leads to high death rate of both people and animals due to diseases & inadequate pastures and School dropouts resulting from poverty, & involvement of children in income generating. This situation mainly affects; Children and their Mothers and the elderly.

Some work is being done to address the situation by civil society organizations, mission groups and government. These include; District Environment officers, Salaama Shield Foundation, Kiyinda Development Association, Kijjukizo Catholic Workers' Movement, Lyantonde COU Eucalyptus Tree Project, Lyantonde COU Mothers Union, Ssembabule District Farmers Association and Wildlife & Environment Conservation Clubs in Schools. Their efforts include; construction of water sources such as valley dams, bore holes & water tanks, Distribution of seeds to improve food security & household income by both government & CSOs, Extension of water to the rural areas esp. by local government e.g. Kankyera Program, Creation of alternative sources of income through economic empowerment activities; this is justified by the distribution of goats and VSLAs by RACOBABO & Salaama Shield and Gov't programs like NAADS, Mass immunization and vaccination to control diseases among people and animals, the latest being the APRIL Nationwide Immunization and Rural electrification; this has been done through HEP extension & provision of Solar systems thus reducing charcoal burning & its associated outcomes.

These partners are facing numerous challenges in addressing the situation. These include; Inadequate funding to pay staff, transportation, Political interferences esp. by political giants, Negative attitudes of natives affiliated to both cultural & religious practices e.g. keeping big numbers of animals which in some regions is seen as fortune & prestige and Poor transport systems especially in field visits.

2.2 EDUCATION

The current education system in the area of operation is in a state associated with a number of issues including; Low numbers of teachers who are relatively uncommitted , Continued absenteeism of teachers, Lack of facilities for children especially with special needs, Poor feeding of children at schools, they normally feed on low quality beans & maize flour, Lack of adequate teaching aids/materials e.g. chalk, Poor & low level recruitment procedures hijacked by both Nepotism & favoritism i.e. the technical know-who instead of the know-how, Inadequate & delayed release of the capitation grant by government, this is meant to be released during holidays but its takes longer than expected to be received by schools, awareness about the child education right among parents & communities, Inadequate existence of school requirements among children, these include school dues, scholastic & other education support materials and Poor students' performances, this is mainly common within Universal schools This situation is as a result of; Limited recruitment of teachers by government esp. in UPE/USE schools, Poor monitoring by district education officials and other monitoring units on school performances & teacher attendances, SMC, PTAs and local leaders do not perform their roles and responsibilities due to reluctance about their roles, Government failure to provide facilities for special needs children, High poverty in families due to the effects of HIV/AIDs, unemployment, domestic violence and inadequate land yet it's the most important resource, Government failure to provide timely teaching aids/materials to schools , Poor lobbying methods used by some stakeholders e.g. local leaders, management committees, The always increasing gap caused by the Pupil – Teacher Ratio of currently 1:100 as compared to the desired 1:53 and Poor infrastructure e.g. classrooms & staff houses leading to poor learning environment to the students & demotivating staff/teachers through walking longer distances. This mainly affects Orphans, Vulnerable children, Special needs children and Child headed families

Partners have tried to address some of these issues through provision of Scholarships and scholastic materials, e.g. Mild may, Child Aid, RACOBABO, Vulnerable families have been supported with livestock projects by CSOs to improve their standard of living which has enabled them to pay school fees, provide food and scholastic materials to their families. (RACOBABO provides Goats to families), Sensitization of parents and duty bearers on child education rights has been done by CSOs e.g. RACOBABO, RACOBABO has always facilitated duty bearers to enforce education laws on communities, Motivation of teachers, SMCs and PTAs on their roles and

responsibilities by CSOs i.e. RACOBABO in partnership with Teachers without Borders financed by Fin Church Aid, Monitoring & Evaluation has always been done esp. in catholic founded schools, and by the D.E.Os in both private & public schools.

In addressing the issues partners have faced numerous challenges including; Defilement & Early marriages in search for marriage gifts esp. for girls, School dropouts due to poverty, marriage (for girls) & husbandry (for boys), Poor performance, Girl Child labor esp. into prostitution, bar attending & housekeeping, Poor infrastructures and Drug abuse such as marijuana, alcohol, cuba, shisha smoking, pipe smoking among others

2.3 HUMANITARIAN AID & DEVELOPMENT

Humanitarian aid and development is important because this area is occasionally experienced by an influx of refugees esp. at Sangobay in Kakuuto – Rakai District, there is high poverty levels in the community with 67% far above the national; and 35% of the population reported to be living below the poverty line a majority of whom are women, youth and children (VSLA assessment report 2013).

There is need to respond to emergencies such as prolonged dry spell especially in Lyantonde and Ssembabule districts, respond to the needs of the OVCs, people in special categories CHH, women, the elderly and persons with disability and provide care and support to people living with HIV/AIDs

There is poor service delivery by the state e.g. Kyentega P/S pupils lack buildings & furniture, High HIV/Aids prevalence of 12% above the national which stands at about 6% leading to high number of orphans and vulnerable children. This humanitarian aid should target; People living with HIV, Orphans and other vulnerable children, Refugees, Women, the elderly, PWDs, Youth, widows & Men. All the targeted recipients have a right to equal opportunities and access to social services as nationals by law established.

This humanitarian AID will bridge the gap between the rich and the poor, promote the rights of women i.e. reducing on un-equal power relations between men and women, improve the quality of life i.e. Support for house construction, improved livelihoods of the orphans (RACOBABO) and also promote the participation of the youth, PWDs & women in development work.

2.4 Health

Poor health service delivery in Mityana and Sembabule district is attributed to absenteeism of health workers, non-functionality of health management committees and drug stock outs (Medicines and Health services delivery monitoring Unit, Annual report, 2011). Findings from the monitoring visits undertaken by the monitoring unit a government arm presents serious implementation gaps in service delivery for the health sector. Notable deficiencies were found in drugs and funds accountability, human resource and health services management and regulation. As a result, large sums of money have been lost due to negligence. These issues explain why central Uganda where Mityana and Sembabule districts lie is the epicenter of the AIDS pandemic and other diseases such as malaria. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the mentioned districts is around 10% way above the national prevalence rate that stands at 7.3% (Uganda AIDS survey, 2011).

3.0 The Advocacy strategy

3.1 Introduction

The advocacy Strategy outlines the context and situation analysis of the education, health, climate change and need for humanitarian aid and development are. Also included in the strategy are the advocacy goals, objectives, stake holders' and theme analysis. Others are the advocacy tools, risks and challenges anticipated and the M&E plan. This strategy aims to persuading & influencing the duty bearers and rights holders to play their roles in the protection and observance of human rights among the most marginalized members of society by the year 2020.

3.2 Rationale for the Advocacy Strategy

RACOB AO with support from ACT Alliance will aim at persuading & influencing the duty bearers and rights holders to play their roles in the protection and observance of human rights among the most marginalized members of society by the year 2020 in its area of operation. To achieve the above, RACOB AO has designed an advocacy strategy to engage duty bearers in order to create the desired change. This strategy will put emphasis on the following advocacy themes; Health, Education, Climate change and disaster risk reduction and Humanitarian aid and development.

3.3 Advocacy Context

Uganda has been pursuing a decentralization policy in which the central government has transferred powers, functions and responsibilities to Local Governments and lower administrative units. Under the decentralization framework, Local Government Councils are corporate bodies with legislative and executive powers. They are mandated to plan, budget and implement development programs using both locally generated resources and central government grants. For example, schedule II of the 1997 Local Government Act accords Local Governments powers over production, primary education and community access road sectors. Likewise, the Decentralization policy provides for citizen participation as a human right in planning and implementation of community interventions.

Yet RACOBEO attests to the situation where in Uganda, the sections of poor people (marginalized due to their socio-economic and political status, gender, distance from the major urban centers and towns, negative societal perceptions, age, vulnerability, etc) are not only apathetic but also lack the means to influence public programs and policy decision-making (whether at community, sub-county, district or national level). Yet such people are often presented as primary recipients (right holders) of implementation of Government development programs, policies and projects.

3.4 Advocacy Goal and Objectives

3.4.1 Goal:

The purpose of the RACOBEO advocacy strategy is to persuade & influence the duty bearers and rights holders to play their roles in the protection and observance of human rights among the most marginalized members of society by the year 2020.

3.4.2 Specific Objectives

- Increased access to better education services among the most marginalized children by the year 2020
- Enhanced efforts by government to address disasters and their causes by the year 2020

- Participatory and effective delivery of quality, accessible and accountable health rights and other services by 2020.

4.0 RACOBASO ADVOCACY THEME ANALYSIS

As indicated above, Advocacy is broad so are the advocacy themes, areas and issues. To be specific in doing this advocacy, an analysis of the thematic area has to be analyzed as below;

4.1 Advocacy theme: Climate change

Advocacy area	Advocacy issues	Action needed	Advocacy approach	Indicators	Partners
Prolonged drought	Poor farming methods(over grazing ,over cultivation ,over stocking)	Creating awareness on better improved farming methods	Lobbying Negotiation Bargaining Mass mobilization Dialoguing Making Alliances	No. of people adopting improved farming practices.	CAO CSOs (SSF, Kiyinda Development Groups and School Environment clubs and FBO.) District Environmental Officers
	Charcoal burning	Creating awareness on the effects of charcoal burning on the climate Rural –Electrification		No. of trees planted by communities.	District and sub county environment committees Ministry of Environment&Natural resource
		Construction of safe water sources e.g. Valley			Beneficiaries

	<p>Absence of Natural water sources</p> <p>Absence of thick natural forests and Lumbering</p> <p>Ignorance on environmental conservation</p>	<p>dams, bore holes and Tap water and water tanks</p> <p>Re-A forestation and A forestation</p> <p>Apply Environmental friendly fuel sources e.g. Biogas and solar energy</p> <p>Creating awareness on conservation methods e.g. Re-Afforestation and Afforestation</p> <p>Proper waste mgt</p>		<p>No. of safe water sources constructed.</p> <p>Reduction in deforestation</p> <p>No. of households using solar and hydro-electricity.</p>	<p>NEMA</p> <p>NFA</p> <p>UWA</p> <p>Parliamentary Environment Forum</p>
Global warming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrialization & Urbanization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper waste management Issue carbon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying Negotiation 	<p>Increase in amounts of rainfall</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSOs Environment Officers &

		<p>emission permits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural electrification • Encouraging people in rural areas to start small scale enterprises • Improving social service delivery in rural areas(education ,transport, health) • Restriction of the importation of used vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bargaining • Mass mobilization • Dialoguing • Making Alliances • Coalitions 	<p>Reduction in temperatures</p>	<p>committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEMA • NFA • Parliamentary Environment Forum
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution by all motor vehicles and other automobiles • Mining activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and other machinery • Regulation of mining activities 			
Food and water shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor farming methods e.g. over cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Creating awareness on better methods of farming ➤ Provision of improved seeds and Animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying • Negotiation • Bargaining 	Percentage increase of households with access to 2 meals daily throughout the year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs • Ministry of Agriculture • NWSC • WFP

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Absence of Natural water sources ➤ Absence of thick natural forests ➤ Lumbering 	<p>breeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Extension of tap water and construction safe water sources ➤ A forestation & Re-a forestation 		<p>Percentage increase in no. of Households having access to safe & clean water</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ignorance on environmental conservation ➤ High level of Nomadism ➤ Poor health ➤ Low water tables ➤ Rural Urban migration 				
Non	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignorance about the 	Engagement of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying 	Functionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs

functionality of government Environmental policies	<p>existing policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds to implement the policies • Negative attitudes towards the policies • Non prioritization of Environmental policies by the government • Late release of budgeted funds by the government 	<p>government and NGOs, Schools, Faith Based Institutions</p> <p>Popularizing the existing policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiation • Mass mobilization • Giving suggestions • Dialoguing 	<p>of the existing policies and structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • Parliamentary Forums
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4.2 Advocacy theme: Education

Advocacy area	Advocacy issues	Action needed	Advocacy approach	Indicators	Partners
Absenteeism of teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low teachers' salaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salary increment 	Lobbying for salary increment and	Percentage reduction of	DEO

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate accommodation for teachers • Lack of school supervision and school administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of enough and easily accessible staff quarters • Quarterly and monthly monitoring by the local leaders, DEO, DIS, SMCs and PTAs. 	<p>construction of enough staff quarters.</p> <p>Meeting with policy makers.</p> <p>Teachers' unions</p>	<p>teachers absenting themselves</p> <p>Reduced child to teacher ratio.</p>	<p>CCTs</p> <p>Foundation bodies</p> <p>DIS</p> <p>LCV.</p> <p>CSOs.</p> <p>Local and religious leaders.</p> <p>SMCs and PTAs.</p>
High school drop outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of school fees and scholastic material for children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support orphans, vulnerable children with school fees and scholastic materials. • Provision of lunch at school to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby CSOs, Government institutions and schools to provide scholarships to OVCs. 	<p>Reduced number of school drop outs</p>	<p>CSOs</p> <p>Government institutions (Local government, police, CDOs and Parish chiefs)</p> <p>Schools (PTAs and</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate feeding at school. • Child corporal punishments • Early marriages • Child trafficking • Negative attitudes of teachers towards some children. • Loss of parents. • Child displacement due to civil wars. • Inadequate facilities for special needs children. 	<p>children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularizing existing laws and policies on child rights. • On job training & refresher courses • Introduction of education in the displacement & refugee camps. • Provide facilities for special needs children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with policy makers 		Teachers)
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying for education in displacement & refugee camps. • Lobby for construction of special needs facilities. 		
Poor government policies and poor participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non functionality of SMCs and PTAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the SMCs and PTAs to perform their roles • Review of the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with policy makers. • Lobby CSOs to facilitate 	Favorable government policies Active participation of parents in school programs.	CSOs. DEO DIS Local leaders.

of parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding from the government towards the UPE/USE policy. (1900 & 41000 shs per child, per term) Failure of parents to provide food and scholastic materials to their children. 	<p>policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate and conduct review meetings on roles and responsibilities of SMCs and PTAs. Facilitate SMCs and PTAs to perform their roles and responsibilities. Mass sensitization of parents on participation in school programs. Mass sensitization of parents on their roles and 	<p>review meetings and mass sensitizations of communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for increased government funding. 	<p>Timely release of funding by government and partners</p>	<p>Local government. Religious institutions.</p>
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		<p>responsibilities to wards child education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase in funding by government towards school programs.• Lobby for increased staff recruitment.• Lobby for construction of enough infrastructures and provision of hygienic materials.			
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4.3 Advocacy theme: Humanitarian Aid and Development

Advocacy area	Advocacy issues	Action needed	Advocacy approach	Indicators	Partners
Limited budget on DRR/ Emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No district budget slot for DRR • No responsible office for emergencies at district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of district budget on DRR ▪ Need of an office and focal person for DRR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lobbying the district council for provision of budget for DRR ○ Share ideas with different stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Budget allocation of DRR at district level ❖ Operational office of DRR ❖ Addressed issues of emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ District councils ➤ District technical team ➤ CSOs ➤ Funding agencies ➤ RDC ➤ ACT ALLIANCE
Influx of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inactive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lobbying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ District ordinances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ District

refugees	<p>policies on refugees' influx.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No district refugee committee to coordinate the management of refugees. 	<p>application of refugee policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of district refugee committee. Provision of district budget for refugees. 	<p>district council to enact ordinance on refugee management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying the district council for provision of budget on refugee programs 	<p>enacted on refugees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget allocations on refugee management. Established refugee committees 	<p>councils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District technical team CSOs Funding agencies RDC OPM
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4.4 Advocacy theme: Health

Advocacy area	Advocacy issues	Action needed	Advocacy approach	Partners
Absenteeism of health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor salaries to health workers Inadequate accommodation facilities Low morale among 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase salaries for health workers Build accommodation facilities for health workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with partners and other CSOs Dialogue with DHO Presentation of ordinance on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAO Secretary for Health SAS DHO Health Unit

	staff		absenteeism to districts councils.	Management Committees • Local councils
Drug stock outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor medicines management at health facilities. • Poor needs assessment by planner. • Absence of record forms, Requisition and issue books in lower health centers lack of outpatient registers • Lack of drug dispensing books, • Lack of lab patient's registers • lack of maternity patient registers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of health facility management • Issuing of record forms and other facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition building • Meetings • Discussions • Creation of consortiums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMS • JMS • DHO • CAO • MOH • NDA

<p>Non functionality of Health Unit Management Committees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supervision of health centers. • Weak HUMCs • Misuse of resources • Negative attitude of the community towards the public health services • Poor accessibility to and quality of health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase supervision of the health facilities • Build the capacity of HUMCs • Motivate health workers • Build the capacity of staff • Sensitization of communities and staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings • Dialogue sessions • Partnership review meetings • Consensus building • inception meetings with duty bearers • Radio talk shows • Develop policy briefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHO • Secretary for Health • Local councilors • Secretary for community services. • Sub county chiefs • Community groups such as VHTs, PLHIV networks, women associations • CSOs like Strides, PACE, MILDMAY, USAID • Human rights advocates
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<p>Malaria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate expertise in coalition building • Limited expertise in research and policy analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and maintaining relations with influencers • DHO develops justification for increased funding • Strengthening community structures for prevention in work plan and increases budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings • Dialogue sessions • Partnership review meetings • Consensus building • inception meetings with duty bearers • Radio talk shows • Develop policy briefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretary for Health - PLHIV networks - Local councilors - Secretary for community services - VHTs - District planner Sub county chiefs - PLHIV network - Other CSOs - MILDMAY USAID partners in the districts
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<p>Increased number of OVCs due to HIV/AIDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low awareness on HIV/AIDS • Negative cultural practices such as widow inheritance & wife sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of awareness on HIV/AIDS ▪ Sensitization on negative cultural practices. ▪ Provision of material support to OVCs. ▪ Education support to OVCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advocate for proposal development on HIV/AIDS. ○ Lobbying for budget increase on OVC programming at district levels. 	<p>Community meetings</p> <p>Community dialogues</p> <p>Partnership building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ District councils ➤ District technical team ➤ CSOs ➤ Funding agencies ➤ RDC

			○ Coalition building		
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5.0 STAKE HOLDER ANALYSIS

Stakeholders are individuals or entities both governmental and non-governmental who have an interest in the program/project and whose behavior will affect the progress of the implementation of this strategy either negatively or positively. The following stake holders will have some level of influence in this RACOBABO strategy during the implementation period of 2015 2020. They are thus analyzed as bellow;

5.1 Climate Change& DRR

Stake holders	Stake holder analysis/roles	Interest	Influence levels	Type of participation
District Environmental Officers	Implement government environmental programs and policies Make work plans and budgets	Improved farming practices Environmental conservation Proper utilization of funds	High	Meetings Dialogues Barazas

District and Sub county environmental committees	Oversight role		High	
Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources	Making policies Planning and budgeting for environment Lobby for resources	Improved environmental conservation Effective financing of the budget Secure resources to finance planned environment activities	High	Consultative meetings Conferences i.e. both Budget & press conferences Partnership meetings
National Environment Agencies e.g. NEMA, NFA, UWA, NWSC)	Draft laws and guidelines and policies Reinforce laws and policies on environmental conservation Implement government programs on environment	Conserved environment Effective utilization of funds allocated	High	Consultative meetings Conferences i.e. both Budget & press conferences Partnership meetings

<p>Parliamentary Environment Forums</p>	<p>Design and review Laws</p> <p>Monitor Government programs on environment</p> <p>Engage in social accountability</p>	<p>Conserved environment</p> <p>Effective utilization of funds allocated at all levels</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Consultative meetings</p> <p>Conferences i.e. both Budget & press conferences</p> <p>Partnership meetings</p> <p>Audit & Investigations</p>
<p>CSOs</p>	<p>Advocate for environmental conservation</p> <p>Creating awareness</p> <p>Lobby for funds</p> <p>Monitor government funds and programs</p>	<p>Environmental conservation</p> <p>Proper utilization of funds</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Meetings</p> <p>Dialogues</p> <p>Press conferences</p> <p>Mass sensitization</p>

5.2 Education

Stake holders	Stake holder analysis/roles	Interest	Influence levels	Type of participation
DEOs	<p>To ensure availability of competent teachers, teaching materials and enough facilities.</p> <p>To coordinate all education programs.</p> <p>To handle and address education issues raised by teachers.</p>	<p>Good performance of individual district schools</p> <p>Skilled and competent serving teachers.</p> <p>Education issues raised by teachers addressed.</p> <p>Teachers' salaries to be paid in time</p>	High	<p>Monitoring</p> <p>Meetings</p> <p>Refresher trainings</p>
District Inspector of Schools	<p>To monitor school programs</p> <p>To monitor teachers attendance at schools</p>	<p>Good performance among children</p> <p>Time management and high</p>	High	M&E

	To monitor performance of children.	attendance among teachers.		
LCV/RDC	To influence and guide policy implementation	Policies implemented in line with government needs	High	Meetings Law & policy formulations Monitoring
Opinion leaders	Lobbying for better quality services.	Good performance among teachers and children	Low	Community barazas Meetings
SMCs and PTAs	To manage school programs and supervise teachers	Good performance among teachers and children	Low	Meetings

<p>CSOs (RACOBABO, SSF, MILDMAY, CHILDAID)</p>	<p>To support children with scholastic materials and sponsorships. To sensitize communities on child education rights, through drama clubs and music clubs</p>	<p>Children enrolled into schools. Awareness among communities on child education rights</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Sports events Community barazas Interface meetings Drama shows Video shows Dialogues</p>
<p>Government institutions (Local government, Police, CDOs and Parish chiefs) Schools (PTAs and Teachers)</p>	<p>To enforce policies and laws on education. To construct enough and favorable infrastructures. Including those for special needs children To provide enough teaching aids in schools</p>	<p>Policies and laws implemented Enough infrastructures constructed.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Community barazas Dialogue Interface meetings & workshops.</p>

		Good performance among children.		
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5.3 Humanitarian Aid & Development

Stake holders	Stake holder analysis/roles	Interest	Influence levels	Type of participation
District councils	Make policies and pass budgets	Improved services delivery Political fame & total public acceptance	High	Council meetings Budget conferences & budget approvals
CAOs & District planners	Initiate budget proposals Implements budgets and policies	To see government programs well-funded.	High	Budget development Meetings
CSOs	Support advocacy efforts Direct Humanitarian relief	Improved quality of life of the beneficiaries	High	Dialogue meetings Lobbying Direct Assistance

				Mass mobilization
Funding Agencies	Provide funding aid	Improved Welfare of beneficiaries	High	Funding
RDCs	Policy making Monitoring of all government programs	Improved Service delivery	Low	Meetings Field Visits
OPM through Directorate of Refugees	Provide support to refugees. Registration of refugee immigrants Monitor the use & the impact of rendered support.	Welfare of the refugees. National order	High	Appeal to international funding agencies Policy development Budget analysis M&E
Community services department	Provide support and community sensitization	Advocate for gender equality Proper service delivery	High	Sensitization meetings
Ministry of gender, labor and social development	Funding community service programs	Equal rights for men and women.	High	Supervision

		Proper utilization of the funded projects		Budget funding
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5.4 Health

Stake holders	Stake holder analysis/roles	Interest	Influence levels	Type of participation
District councils	Support the budget	Improved service delivery to see that OVCs are catered for	High	Meetings Budgeting
District HIV Focal person	Lobbying for funds in budget allocation Coordinating HIV/AIDS activities	Service delivery	High	Meetings
CAO	Support the budgets on HIV/AIDS	Service delivery	High	Supervision
Community service providers	Provide care and support to OVCs	To see that support and care is catered for	High	Lobbying

CSOs	Lobby for funds & conduct awareness	Improved quality of life of OVCs	Low	Meetings & Dialogues
Funding agencies	Soliciting funds	To see that OVC rights are achieved	High	Funding
RDCs	Monitoring government programs	Proper service delivery	High	Monitoring & Follow ups
Ministry of gender, labor and social development	Technical support Appeal to funding agencies	Service delivery	High	Funding Monitoring Supervision

6.0 Advocacy tools;

RACOBABO uses CBMES and the community Score Cards in doing its advocacy. During this advocacy period, RACOBABO shall use the following other tools in advancing its advocacy efforts: Lobbying, Radio talk shows, Community radios, Dialogues, Community Barazas, TV talk shows, Budget Conferences, News Paper supplements, media pullouts, articles, advocacy materials like; banners, fliers, magazines, placards, scuffs, T- shirts, pens and pencils, banners, booklets and newsletters.

7.0 Opportunities and events:

Doing advocacy will require RACOBABO to take advantage of the following public holidays;

S/No	Opportunities and Events	Date
1.	Day of the African Child	16 th June, Annually
2.	World AIDS Day	1 st December, -Annually
3.	World day against child labor	12 th June, Annually
4.	World Environment Day	5 th June, Annually
5.	World Refugee day	20 th June, Annually
6	World Health Day	7 th April, Annual
7.	World Malaria Day	25 th April, Annual
8.	Women's day	8 th March, Annually
9.	World day of Social Justice	20 th February, Annually
10	World Hepatitis Day	28 th July, Annually
11.	International Youth Day	12 th August, Annually
12	International Literacy Day	8 th September, Annually
13	International day of peace	21 st September, Annually
14.	World Food Day	16 th October, Annually
15	Eradication of poverty Day	17 th October, Annually
16	Sanitation and Water Day	21 ST MARCH Annually
17.	International Day of Tolerance	16 th November, Annually
18.	Universal children's day	20 th November Annually

19.	Human rights day	10 th December ,Annually
20.	Labor day	1 st may, Annually
21	Education week	2 nd week of June
22	National teachers day	

8.0 Risk analysis / Outline:

The following risks are anticipated in course of implementing the advocacy strategy: Natural calamities (Floods, Heavy rains), Political instabilities, Withdraw of donors and Loss of Life.

9.0 Challenges and mitigation plan

S/No	Challenges	Mitigation plan
1	Political interferences.	Dialogue meetings and negotiations with local leaders.
2	Late release of funds.	Borrowing from the available funds, cost sharing by the organization and extension proposals.
3	Outbreak of epidemics.	Development of emergency budgets. Sensitization of communities about prevention of the epidemics. Liaising with other partners.
4	Frequent change of policies and guidelines.	Adopt and create awareness.

5	Frequent transfers of technical personnel and other service providers.	Train more than one person.
6	Unfavorable political environment.	Negotiations.
7	High expectations from communities (needs based approach)	Sensitize communities on the rights based approach.
8	Competing priorities from partners.	Negotiations to avoid duplication of activities.
9	Lack of support from local government.	Conducting dialogue meetings.
10	Communities may fear to demand for their rights from local leaders	Empowering the communities about their rights.

10.0 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Monitoring and evaluation shall be an ongoing process and pivot component in the implementation of the RACOBABO advocacy strategy. The process and results will be evaluated not only at the end of the planned timeframe but on a regular basis so that adjustments, if needed, can be made to the strategy and plan of action. They will guide future plans at a point of review of the advocacy strategy.

Data capture will be key to enable tracking of events whether positive or negative in regard to the planned strategy. The data will include the targeted duty bearers at all levels that is; contact details, positions they hold, power at hand and so on. Key monitoring items will include; advocacy goals, objectives, activities and strategies, impact being created and change in services delivered by the duty bearers and improved responsibility on the side of rights holders. Overall the monitoring of the advocacy strategy will be an integral part of the overall RACOBABO advocacy plan.