



PEACEBUILDING FUND

END OF PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT

| Programme Title & Number | Country, Locality(s), Thematic Areas |
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| <p>Programme Title: Peace Building through Justice for all and Human Rights</p> <p>Programme Number: PBF JP1 PBF/UGA/A1</p> <p>MPTF Office Atlas Number: 00076968</p> | <p>UGANDA</p> <p>UNPRAP Outcome 1: Strengthened human rights, accountability and good governance capacity of key government, civil society institutions and mechanisms including traditional structures contribute to improved security, protection, access to justice and reconciliation for all people in Northern Uganda</p> |

| Participating Organization(s) | Implementing Partners |
|---|---|
| <p>OHCHR</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNICEF</p> | <p>Africa Youth Network (AYINET)</p> <p>District Local Governments - Acholi</p> <p>District Local Governments (Community Based Services) - Acholiland</p> <p>Gulu University</p> <p>Human Rights Network (HURINET)</p> <p>ICTJ</p> <p>Justice Law & Order Sector (JLOS Secretariat & District Coordination Committees)</p> <p>Justice Law & Order Sector (JLOS Secretariat & District Coordination Committees (DCC) in Acholiland</p> <p>KKA</p> <p>Law Development Centre (LDC)</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government (Local Council Courts - Acholiland)</p> <p>Refugee Law Project - Makerere University</p> <p>Uganda Human Rights Commission</p> <p>Uganda Law Society</p> |

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| | Uganda Victims Foundation Youth strengthening strategy |
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| Programme/Project Cost (US \$) | Programme Duration (months) |
|---|--|
| <p><i>MPTF Fund Contribution:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •OHCHR: 739,447 •UNDP: 1,451,937 •UNFPA: 620,000 •UNICEF: 3,088,372 <p><i>Agency Contribution:</i></p> <p><i>Government Contribution:</i></p> <p><i>Other Contribution (donor):</i></p> <p>TOTAL: 5,899,756</p> | <p>Overall Duration: 21 month(s)</p> <p>Start Date: 01-Jan-2011</p> <p>End Date or Revised End Date:30-Sep-2012</p> <p>Operation Closure Date: 30-Sep-2012</p> <p>Expected Financial Closure Date: 30-Sep-2012</p> |

| Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation | Submitted By |
|--|--|
| <p>Assessment Completed: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Date:</p> <p>Mid-Evaluation Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Date: 30-Jun-2011</p> | <p>Name: Silvia Pasti Title: Chief Keeping Children Safe Participating Organization: UNICEF Email Address: spasti@unicef.org</p> |

I. PURPOSE

A. Objectives & Outcomes

- JP Priority Area: UNPRAP Outcome 1: Strengthened human rights, accountability and good governance capacity of key government, civil society institutions and mechanisms including traditional structures contribute to improved security, protection, access to justice and reconciliation for all people in Northern Uganda
- Outcome 1.1: Local Justice, law, order and security government institutions and services apply international human rights, justice and protection standards
- Outcome 1.2: Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation facilitated
- Outcome 1.3: Human rights and protection advocacy, monitoring and reporting capacity strengthened among civil society networks and independent national institutions.

B. How the programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund/JP.

2011 : The access to justice study and integration of CEDAW recommendations on GBV into the Sector Investment Plan III of JLOS contribute to the national development goal of enhancing access to justice for all, particularly survivors of GBV. The study will provide quantitative data on GBV survivors who are able to access justice and highlight capacity gaps that need to be addressed within the JLOS institutions to comprehensively address GBV. The CEDAW recommendations (some have been integrated in SIP III) seek to give guidance to JLOS on how to respond to GBV as a special area of focus. Moreover increased access to justice for children and the use of child friendly justice are advanced and feed into the national JLOS SIP III as well.

Promoting human rights through formal and traditional institutions is directly linked with the outcome 1.2 of UNDAF, which states that 'selected government, civil society and governance institutions are increasingly integrating and applying human rights standards and principles'. Ensuring public participation in transitional justice processes is directly linked to UNDAF outcome 1.3 'peace and reconciliation' and the strategic objective 4 of Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) of the government.

OVERALL: It relates to the UNPRAP Outcome 1: Strengthened human rights, accountability and good governance capacity of key government, civil society institutions and mechanisms including traditional structures contribute to improved security, protection, access to justice and reconciliation for all people in Northern Uganda.

II. RESOURCES

A. Financial Resources

Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable.

2011 : UNICEF funding resources available. UNICEF avails its own District project officers for all 7 districts, project assistants, drivers and transport for the planning, implementation and monitoring of the project. For OHCHR no other direct funding resources available. However, OHCHR avails its car and driver for the implementation of the project.

OVERALL: Other funding resources were not available to the project, but Human Resources and Supply resources were available to the project from agencies in the form of staff, IT equipment, and vehicles. OHCHR has partially used own resources and the UN Joint Project on Gender Equality for harmonizing its activities. OHCHR has two field offices in Gulu and Kitgum. Human Resources, office premises, logistics and funding was provided to complement the human resources and funding by the PBF. OHCHR also got support from UNV with two fully funded specialized UNV interns for the last year of the PBF.

Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.

2011 : After assessing funds utilization plan, OHCHR informed the Joint agencies that it will relinquish \$50,000, to be utilized by UNICEF for implementation of Diversion Programme.

OVERALL: There was a fund re-allocation from the savings of UNDP in the Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery (JP3) to JP1 amounting to US \$90,000 that was approved. These funds have been used to finance an additional activity of rapid victims/survivors of war mapping assessment in Acholi with

an aim of outlining a process to support more victims with urgent medical needs. There were no budget revisions made for approval of the appropriate decision-making body. However a no-cost extension was sought, and it was granted up to September 2012 operationally and up to 31st December 2012 financially.

OHCHR did budget revisions within its own organizational framework and under its procedures. These were communicated to the Steering Committee in September to approve them.

Due to the no cost extension OHCHR did not transfer 43,000 USD saving funds to UNICEF.

Provide information on good practices and constraints in the mechanics of the financial process, times to get transfers, identification of potential bottlenecks, need for better coordination, etc.

2011 :

OVERALL: Constraints: OHCHR has to go through internal mechanisms for receiving funds from other sources (Project Budget Revision Board) and Implements its operations through UNDP. This requires time that was later lacking for project implementation. Important delays were the consequence.

Good practice:

1.OHCHR used its own structures and relevant partners to implement the activities. The outsourcing (4 grants) was done just for reaching Grassroots and traditional structures where the CSOs have an added value and comparative advantage. This work division strengthened the Relationship with the civil society and complemented the different types of expertise of both. The PBF was integrated into the OHCHR Office workplan And the office team owned the project very much. Sustainability and follow-up of the programme can be guaranteed.

2.working with our partners in civil society through OHCHR “Grant agreements ” (smaller amounts). The implementation capacity was assessed and specialized NGOs with expertise which are already working in close partnership with OHCHR, as well as Uganda HR Commission were engaged in the PBF. The process went smoothly through our Geneva HQ which supported very much.

B. Human Resources

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

A. Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context

2011 : UNICEF implements its component through the Government and NGO partners. With the Government it has signed a 5 year Rolling Workplan which includes the interventions of the Peace Building project. With the NGOs it signs the Project Cooperation Agreements. All interventions are results based and time-bound. UNICEF approves quarterly plans of the partners and advances funds for implementation. Once funds are advanced the field level activities are implemented. Field activities are at times jointly monitored by UNICEF and the implementing partner. Besides routine monitoring, UNICEF has also developed a unique method called Programme Quality Assurance (PQA) for monitoring the

programme. UNICEF has so far conducted PQAs of all Government and NGO partners, and the feedback on gaps have been shared with the partners, and actions taken to address the gaps identified which hinder progress on implementation. OHCHR implements directly with the support of its own staff.

UNFPA implements this component through an NGO renown for its research on conflict and peace building in Northern Uganda. An agreement was signed with the major contracting NGO and a sub-contractee which is directly responsible for implementation. Technical support is provided to the partners by consultants recruited under the PBF. Their role is to monitor quality and timely implementation of activities.

UNDP implements this component using a National/Non Government Organizations Implementation Modality (NIM), Funds are advanced to the partners who implement and report to UNDP on the progress. UNDP monitors the programme implementation and provides project quality assurance during the implementation. Specifically, the Community level activities are being implemented through NGO implementing partners based in the project areas (districts), for some specific outputs, there are responsible parties that have been engaged to implement them. The two main implementing partners for UNDP are, 1 - Uganda Human Rights Commission and 2 - Refugee Law Project. The responsible parties are Uganda Law Society, Africa Youth Network (AYINET), Human Rights Network (HURINET), Uganda Victims Foundation (UVF), and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). All the partners were engaged on a contract basis, letters of agreements (LOAs) were signed with the implementing partners stipulating the role for UNDP and them in implementing of the programme.

OVERALL: The implementation mechanics that were primarily utilized by UNICEF was to implement through the CJSI NGO which placed Justice for Children coordinators in all the 7 districts to work closely with the JLOS sector. The CJSI NGO was recommended by the JLOS Secretariate, hence a project cooperation agreement was signed with the CJSI. UNICEF also supported the JLOS Secretariate through the Peace Building Fund for the drafting and finalization of the JLOS SIP 3 planning document. BOSCO and War Child implemented the community outreach and empowering project activities. A Letter of Agreement was also signed with the Ugandan Police Force for the implementation of Diversion programme in 7 districts of Acholi. UNICEF advanced funds based on the approved workplans every quarter and received quarterly reports and accountabilities.

OHCHR, UNDP and UNFPA implemented programs funded under the Peace building fund primarily through CSO's, CBO's, national and international NGO's, Government Institutions and in jointly with District authorities. OHCHR and UNDP's implementing partners were: Youth Strengthening Strategy (YSS), African Youth Initiative Network (AYINET), Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), Refugee Law Project, Norwegian Refugee Council, Uganda Law Society, Uganda Victims Foundation, Human Rights Network (HURINET), Ker Kwaro Acholi (KKA), the International Centre for Transitional Justice and Uganda womne's Network (UWONET). Grant Agreements and Letters of Agreements (LOAs) were signed with each of these partners and they primarily carried out the activities, with administrative/technical support from OHCHR, UNDP and UNFPA where necessary. OHCHR also conducted capacity building programs with JLOS partners, including the police. External consultants and facilitators with targeted knowledge on areas such as GBV, child protection issues and land conflict were utilized in these programs to deliver sessions and draft knowledge material.

B. Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.

2011 : In UNICEF the procurement of equipment for the project is done through regular UNICEF process and the equipment mostly computers, bicycles have been procured and handed over to the implementing partners. For OHCHR the procurement of equipment and furniture for the project is done through regular UNDP process and they are being used by project personnel. Three sets of computers were procured and 3 computers, 1 printer and some pieces of furniture are in pipeline.

For UNDP, all the procurement of Goods and Services during the implementation have followed a competitive bidding approach which has ensured that processes are done with integrity, transparency, accountability and value for money.

OVERALL: As per UNICEF policy procurement was done centrally by UNICEF through its own supply section; therefore the procurement procedures that were adopted were the same as for the UNICEF country programme.

All the procurements of goods and services done by UNDP followed UNDP rules and regulations. There were selected procurement of goods and services done by the implementing partners, these followed national mechanisms using the Government of Uganda Public Procurement Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA) guidelines.

OHCHR uses UNDP procurement roles and their own procedures in when international spending is involved (internal. Consultant, internat. UNV). UNFPA uses it's own internal procurement policy.

C. Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing project.

2011 : Monitoring of project activities are done both by the partners and by the UN agencies. UNICEF provides monitoring and support supervision financial support to its partners to carry out monitoring and reporting. UNICEF also hold joint monitoring visits with the Government and NGO partners. UNICEF's own District Project Officers are regularly monitoring project implementation at the field level in all the 7 districts. UNICEF has developed a unique methodology for monitoring Government and NGO interventions through what is called "Programme Quality Assurance " (PQA). For this purpose specific monitoring tools have been developed for the Government and NGOs. This exercise is done every 6 months. It focuses on management, programme effectiveness and efficiency, monitoring and reviews and supply issues. PQAs have been conducted for all 7 districts and NGO partners. Through this exercise gaps and constraints which hinders progress on implementation are identified. These are incorporated as lessons learned and action points are drafted to overcome the bottlenecks. These are then communicated to the implementing partners, so that the constraints could be addressed and rectified, to ensure smooth implementation. Besides the PQA, the Government and NGO partners provided quarterly progress reports which includes monitoring and review reports.

OHCHR reported that implementation of project activities are being regularly monitored through staff members deployed in 2 locations - Gulu and Kitgum. Kampala office also provides its oversight on the implementation of project activities. Project provides monthly progress reports and event reports which are key sources of information.

The activity schedule of the partners is used to monitor progress in implementation. Bi-monthly meetings are held with the IP to discuss progress on data collection. UNFPA sub-office in Gulu and GBV coordinators of Kitgum and Pader routinely monitor activities of the implementing partners. The monitoring focuses on identification of challenges in programme implementation and how they can be addressed, possibilities of creating linkages with other partners doing similar work. Efforts are made to incorporate lessons learnt into the workplans of the quarter following the one where lessons have been identified.

UNDP have field staff (based in Gulu) who do the on the ground process monitoring and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of programme activities towards achieving of the intended outputs and Outcomes. The field staff report to UNDP Kampala on a monthly basis. The identified lessons learned during the implementation are discussed and action plans for incorporation into the ongoing project(s) prepared and implemented.

OVERALL: UNICEF adopted several channels for monitoring the peace building programme. Field visits were made, the implementing partners shared quarterly progress reports on project implementation; mid year and end year reviews were conducted with the partners; and monitoring of the peace building programme was done through bi-annual Programme Quality Assurance mechanisms. The PQA is the innovation that UNICEF has introduced in Uganda and was utilized for the programme. PQA templates were created, which were used for collecting information on progress of implementation, constraints, or lessons learned. The strategies that were adopted for implementation of planned inputs were sometimes modified as a result of these monitoring exercises. For example when it was found that there is a huge back log of child cases which is hampering the delivery of justice to children, special support was organized for the Chief Justice in Gulu to hold special sessions to clear the back log of cases. UNICEF monitored the social development progress through the UReports which is sim/mobile based realtime data and information reporting system. UNICEF recruited 34,000 Ureporters from the whole country to report on child rights issues. Cases of child neglect, child defilement, and slacks in the service delivery system were reported through this system. The mapping of youth organizations and formation of a social network of youth called the National Coalition of Youth was another way of monitoring and reporting on the issues pertinent to youth, human rights and the justice sector. This is evidence that the monitoring system used by UNICEF was comprehensive and informed on project progress and constraints, lessons learned.

OHCHR, UNDP and UNFPA initiated a number of monitoring systems throughout the project period. On-site field visits were made to view the partners in action. For example, OHCHR and UNDP staff had regular monitoring visits including AYINET beneficiaries in Agago District, and the UHRC beneficiaries (Communities). OHCHR also visited regional finals of the cultural and dance competition which was organized by YSS. Furthermore, the implementing partners shared monthly progress reports on project implementation and monthly co-ordination meetings for partners were held so that progress could be shared between partners and challenges arising could be discussed.

D. Report on any assessments, evaluations, or studies undertaken.

2011 : The Action Research on Diversion and Alternatives to Custodial Sentencing was completed and shared with the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development and CJSI. The quantitative study on GBV survivors who access justice at the different steps of the justice system is undergoing. The Compendium of Child Related Laws was produced and disseminated. The Curriculum for Police Integrating Human Rights has been drafted. A mid-term evaluation of the PBF was undertaken in 2011.

OVERALL: UNICEF did not undertake any formal assessments, evaluation or studies under JP 1. However the field trips reports, the PQAs and the Review meetings, programme reviews reports were used to inform on project implementation. A national review of CJSI-JLOS programme review was held in August 2012 with JLOS, CSO's and Donor Partners Group representatives. UNICEF also participated in the mid-term evaluation that was planned for the project through the RC office.

Similarly, OHCHR did not conduct any formal evaluation or studies under JP1, save for site visits, regular project reporting by partners and coordination meetings for information sharing purposes.

UNDP conducted two studies including, a study on land conflicts and trends in Acholi (conducted by implementing partner - NRC), a study on community policing (conducted by implementing partner - HURINET). Furthermore, a mapping assessment of all victims/survivors of war in Acholi land was conducted through the implementing partner - AYINET with an objective of outlining a process to support more victims/survivors of war with urgent medical needs in Acholi.

In the programme activities on capacity building of the JLOS stakeholders and DCCs it has proven to be a challenge that appointed officials, e.g. magistrates and chief magistrates are not always present in their designated districts and that they are frequently unavailable for programme activities such as training workshops which led to a delay in carrying out these activities.

There were two categories of reports or similar products: 1. The ones the office elaborated under its mandate (Land report, HR part of the Manual for Police, Guidelines for documentation of serious HR violations, HR database) 2. The ones partners produced under their grant agreements Ker Kwaro HR manual, AYNET assessment, ICTJ report)

IV. RESULTS

Summary of Qualitative Achievements

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Summary of Qualitative Achievements

Diversion of children cases:

Before: The Children's Act has a provision that allows police to divert non serious cases of children offenders through caution and release but it was not being used by the police personnel widely.

Now: Following the recommendations of an action research that was validated in April, UNICEF implemented a pilot project jointly with the regional police commander (RPC) to train 100 police officers from the Acholi districts on diversion and how to record data on these case as well as through the integration of a child protection module into police training. Fit persons and institutions have been identified and trained as well to deal with diverted children. At the end of the project a total of 714 cases of children have been diverted. The intervention has resulted in an agreement at policy and implementation levels in Acholi on the use of diversion as a child protection strategy and to avoid case backlog in police.

Future: The procedures and guidelines on diversion have been endorsed and institutionalized in the Acholi region and will continue to be carried out and applied. Refresher trainings might be necessary to ensure quality. Communities will continue to be informed on the diversion option for petty offenders.

This project intervention represents a fundamental change in the work of the police as diversion had not happened before. Moreover the project intervention goes beyond the target area of Acholiland but has been endorsed on a national level and will be rolled out in the whole country.

Based on the observation of CFPU officers the project intervention so far has contributed to increasing the trust in police work but the impact on the communities and a change in conflict dynamics cannot be measured at this point of time and needs a longer term observation and assessment of the behavioral change.

Special backlog reduction sessions:

Before: UNICEF identified a total of 469 cases that are in the backlog in Acholi region, with some cases waiting for more than a year for trial.

Now: In order to address the backlog 3 special backlog reduction sessions were held which addressed 154 children cases. Moreover child friendly procedures have been piloted in the process and the Chief Justice is currently reviewing the findings in order to mainstream child friendly procedures in court hearings. A wide and positive media echo reflects the positive attitude of the community towards having the justice system improved and working more efficiently thus increasing the trust in the JLOS institutions. Due to the high cost of the intervention and the complexity of convergence of actors UNICEF didn't manage to address the targeted 50% of cases but will continue to support backlog reduction sessions while exploring more cost effective options.

Future: In consultation with JLOS additional backlog cases will be addressed and the introduction of child friendly procedures will be continued to be promoted and advocated for the Chief Justice.

According to chief magistrates the project intervention has been very successful and has contributed to increased esteem of the formal justice system but the impact on the communities and a change in conflict dynamics cannot be measured at this point of time and needs a longer term observation and assessment of

the behavioral change.

Child Protection Community Dialogues:

Before: The youths in Acholi were complaining that they were left out of participatory programmes on peace and conflict resolution and that their views were not taken into account. Knowledge on conflict resolution methods and how to respond to and prevent child abuse and violence against children was insufficient.

Now: Focus Group discussions with 1085 youth (552 males and 533 females) were carried out to engage on how to effectively use conflict resolution methods, respond to cases of violence and abuse, how to strengthen peace building as well providing them with information on how to access the justice system.

As a result of being given the opportunity to participate in the Focus Group Discussions to identify issues of concern and seeing these issues being addressed in radio programmes and comic books has given also children an opportunity to propose solutions that they think are viable and express their own views on how to address conflict and contribute to peace building and maintenance.

Future: Youths who have been active in the radio drama acting, radio listenership clubs and Focus Group Discussions will carry these lessons into the various youth groups that exist in Acholi and spread them further in form of music, dance and drama activities that they regularly carry out.

ICT centers for youth in Acholi

Before: Youth from rural and remote communities were affected by the digital divide and felt marginalized and cut off from critical information that other youths that had access to computers and Internet had.

Now: New youth users at 9 youth centers regularly used ICT installed and engaged in other youth center activities such as dance and drama, youth counseling, life-skills training, conflict resolution, response to violence against children and peace building awareness activities.

Youths that have ICT installed at youth centers in their communities that regularly use ICT are more confident, more knowledgeable and better connected to fellow youth in other communities which leads to an increased ability to address violence and abuse and rely on the respective reporting mechanisms of the justice system.

Future: Information material will be further expanded to offer a greater variety and collection of material to users. Further awareness-raising on the existence of youth centers will allow more youth to access them.

Inclusion of 5 Juvenile Justice Indicators in the Strategic Investment 3 (SIP3) Plan of the Justice, Law and Order Sector

Before: Uganda has not been monitoring any of the international Juvenile Justice indicators and therefore data collection has been only very sporadic. UNICEF was planning to include three indicators.

Now: The inclusion of five of the Juvenile Justice indicators in the SIP3 is a great success and will ensure that the justice sector all over Uganda will start to not only monitor and report but also improve on these areas as the spotlight is on them. All of the institutions of the justice sector will also include these indicators, ensuring their comprehensive implementation. The impact of the intervention goes far beyond the target districts of Acholi and will benefit all of Uganda.

Future: Through the inclusion in institutional SIPs more standardized data collection mechanisms will be put in place that will allow the monitoring of the situation of children in the justice system, leading also to

greater accountability and ensuring that gaps can be identified and addressed more easily.

The implementation in the field level will still take some time thus immediate effects on communities' perception of the justice system and conflict dynamics in communities can not be observed yet.

Surgery, medical and psychosocial rehabilitation for Victims of War:

UNDP and OHCHR through AYINET identified beneficiaries as war victims with an aim of addressing the harmful effects of violent conflict and improvement of their quality of life.

Situation before: Years of conflict created the conditions where people suffered extreme mutilations of body parts such as nose, lips and ear; people sustained gunshots and are leaving with chronic injuries and retained bullet/bomb splinters, broken bones; those victims who suffered sexual abuse are leaving with anal and vaginal fistula; some of those victims who were tortured are leaving with life threatening physical injuries; victims who were burnt especially the children are leaving with severe wounds, children growing in contraction of body parts, bulk keloids, and entire community whether direct or indirect, remains to be immensely traumatized. Majority of the victims have not been treated, their wounds becoming cancer and are struggling with their daily lives. The attitude and behaviors of direct victims and the affected communities have been shaped by their suffering. Many victims said we cannot talk about peace while we have thousands of people who suffering severe physical and emotional pains. There were general negative feelings that victims' needs are being ignored by the government of Uganda and development partners. Most of the victims had lost hope towards the Government reconstruction programs since it doesn't address their direct needs. Most of them feels their wounds would never heal because they lack fund to treat, they felt even all recovery programs were merely opportunistic initiatives and majority had lost hope for the future.

Changes in situation: 574 direct victims received the intensive reconstructive surgery and medical rehabilitation, as well as hundreds of people who suffered the heaviest traumatic experience were reached and provided intensive counseling. Both physical and emotional treatments provided resulted into individual healings, families and communities felt healed and able at last, and without fear identify themselves with their wounded relatives. To many victims delivering healings is delivering practical peace and delivering practical justice beyond the court room. The project witnessed positive attitude from direct beneficiaries and their families. We have received improved attitudes towards life, to the country and towards the future. The project helped many children who couldn't go to school due to injuries resume studies, many women who were already separated with their husbands because of the injuries on one of them re-united; people's health were improved and they resumed agricultural and business initiatives which has so far greatly contributed to their improved family income and lives. We have even those who were severely injured are now actively contributing to the community leadership, supporting fellow victims and the counseling process has also contributed to reconciliations in homes and communities. This is situation and attitude change is attributed to the medical Surgery, medical and psychosocial rehabilitation for Victims.

Justification of attitudinal/behavioral change: Sustainable peace begins when human physical and emotional suffering is controlled. For this to happen there must be efforts to heal. It's fundamental to facilitate the process that will lead to the healing of individual pains, heal the division of the past and establish a society based on values of social justice and the fundamental human rights. The more victims are empowered the lesser relevant their history of pains, grief and suffering become. This medical, surgery and psychosocial rehabilitation project improved the quality of health and eventually life for victims and it has been able to free their potentials; this facilitates the critical steps toward healing together and building back better.

Effect of conflict dynamics within the household/community: Empowering the victims and the affected communities has opened the new chapters for constructive engagement in productive life such as livelihood recovery, education, housing, healing, reconciliation and the chapter for sustainable peace.

Beneficiaries now feel that their functionalities are restored.

The culture of peace re-established in the community as result of healings provided for the beneficiaries the opportunities to interconnect, interrelates, work together, rebuild the cultural and community social alliance, a tangible bed rock opportunity of support to a stable progressing and prosperous region. Too many beneficiaries, they have now transitioned from atmospheres of conflict and violence to dialogue and peace. When you heal a person, you heal a family, a community, reconcile a nation and establish a sustainable peace and stability. This is evident when we see the broken families reunite, most traumatized children and parents reuniting, crippled children resuming education and human physical needs being directly addressed. This is true physical and practical peace delivered to the people who have suffered the most gruesome human rights violations

The traditional leaders in the Acholi Sub region are often the first ones to address conflicts in communities and particularly the rising number of land conflicts in the region.

In order to enhance knowledge of traditional leaders on human rights and non-discrimination, Ker Kwaro Acholi (KKA), one of the OHCHR grantees, developed a training manual on the said subject and trained all its 54 clan chiefs (traditional leaders). The training manual mainly analyzed the national and international instruments on human rights and non-discrimination and linked them to the work of the traditional leaders at the community level. The training of the traditional leaders on the basis of the newly developed manual oriented the leaders in the collection of information about the human rights challenges in the different chiefdoms and possible ways to address and report them.

In two sub-counties out of 25 of the region, KKA also supported the traditional council court sessions which allowed the traditional leaders to practically use the knowledge and skills of the trained traditional leaders. The traditional courts held 8 sessions over a period of 3 months and resolved four cases, mainly related with land disputes. The intervention benefited roughly over 1,000 people.

The interventions therefore contributed to the improvement of access to justice in the respective regions and to insure the principles of non-discrimination and human rights and with that insure access to justice.

More than one hundred representatives of JLOS and other district institutions (local magistrates, police, prison, UHRC, the office of DPP, Community Development Officers, District Gender Officers, Probation Officers, Social Welfare Officers, representatives of NGOs) were trained on human rights and non-discrimination in two workshops organized in Gulu and Kitgum for all seven districts.

Practical analysis of the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders present were made in as far as consideration of equality and non-discrimination in the execution of their duties was concerned. Participants were taken through human rights standards, and principles of equality and non-discrimination, peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms, analysis of the operations of local council courts in compliance with LCC regulations revealed significant gaps.

District officials have pledged to continuously review the work of responsible agencies in justice administration and provide feedback to improve the services, especially to vulnerable populations.

The Ugandan Law Society (ULS) provided legal aid to 87 juveniles in the court and trained 160 community paralegals as well as existing community-based employees of local government to act as paralegals so that after the project period they would still be able to assist the targeted communities.

District government agencies were oriented on the planned activities and the role of district governments in identifying and addressing bottlenecks in the justice system. District Reconciliation and Peace Teams (DRPTs) of all 7 districts were consulted in identifying issues in the justice administration system and to include those action points in the district plans. Members of all districts participated in the orientation and advocacy meetings and all 7 districts included some peace building and justice activities in their plans.

OHCHR supported to implement some of those activities as a gesture of partnership

During the project period, 300 complaints of human rights violations were received by UHRC and 78 (66male/12 female) of these were registered. 222 (171 male/51 female) were given legal advice and referred to other institutions for further assistance.

85 backlog cases which existed prior to the PBF intervention were investigated. Of these, 69 were conclusively investigated while 16 were still under investigation by the end of the project. In addition, investigations were also done on 64 new cases that were registered during the project period. Of these, 13 were conclusively investigated, 51 were pending further investigations at the close of the project, 3 were mediated while 4 were referred.

OHCHR also supported the piloting of JLOS methodology to document and investigate serious cases of human rights violations. A total of 6 investigators were trained on the use of draft tool and they were tasked to carry out documentation of massacre sites in Gulu, Lira and Pader. The tool was then revised and handed over to the Ugandan Human Rights Commission who will use it to undertake an extensive documentation of major human rights abuses that occurred in Northern Uganda during the civil war, with the project beginning in 2013.

Regarding human rights monitoring, a total of 132 villages in 51 sub-counties, 71 Police Posts and stations, 70 Health Centers and 51 schools in the sub-region were monitored through field visits by UHRC during the period to establish the state of peace and human rights situation. UHRC transformed its 4 Civil Military Coordination Centers into sub-offices, training staff and creating a database system for human rights monitoring and reporting.

Complementary, sixty-two organizations of Acholi sub-region were trained on human rights monitoring and reporting through two dedicated workshops in Gulu and Kitgum. All the participating organizations also received uniform human rights monitoring and reporting tool to help organize their work more systematically. The web-based system will allow the organizations to keep a record of cases, refer them to other organizations and provide feedback to state institutions.

OHCHR grantees like YSS and KKA through their community dialogues, radio programmes, wall magazines and cultural programmes, contributed to raise awareness on the rights of vulnerable groups. Throughout the duration of the PBF project period, OHCHR organized the printing and dissemination of copies of the joint reparations report: 'The Dust has not yet settled', which included a more detailed version as well as a simplified version with illustrations for common readers.

Complementary, OHCHR organized a workshop in Gulu for 21 journalists of Northern Uganda (Gulu, Pader, Lira) on their role in promoting human rights, and the development of key messages on peace building, women and children's rights and the protection of vulnerable groups such as the IDP's. At least 18 key messages were agreed upon, such as the promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups, mainly women, children and IDPs. The messages developed by the journalists were refined and 10 posters in English and Luo language were produced and distributed through 61 civil society organizations in the region.

AYINET carried out extensive medical surgeries and provided psychosocial care to recovering victims of the civil war, which was funded directly under the PBF. The project began through victim mobilization, with AYINET counselors travelling to communities and broadcasting through the medium of radio about the opportunity for victims to receive medical attention. Approximately 300 potential patients were interviewed and medically profiled, based on their individual needs, which were then forwarded to doctors for review. Upon confirmation of the patient's needs, 107 patients received treatment at St. Joseph's hospital in Kitgum and in Lira, with their transport and medical costs were covered through the grant funding. The other major component of the project was to provide on-site follow-up psychosocial counseling to the treated victims in order to supervise their recovery and provide emotional support as part

of the healing process.

The International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) received a grant from OHCHR under the Peace building Fund to conduct two regional community dialogues on truth-seeking and reparations. One was held in Kitgum and the other in Gulu, drawing together local stakeholders and relevant actors from the region. Two International Consultants were brought in to discuss with the participants the comparative experiences of truth-telling and reparations from other post-conflict settings. Local input on how such processes would best be applied in the Northern Ugandan context was taken and debated. On the basis of these sessions, ICTJ has prepared two policy papers on each thematic area. These publications are designed to persuasively inform JLOS and the Transitional Justice Working Group as to the formation of its forthcoming Transitional Justice policy, which is expected to take concrete shape in the latter half of 2012.

Youth Strengthening Strategy (YSS), a Gulu-based NGO, received technical and financial support to create wall magazines with youth groups in 25 sub counties, and held 5 episodes of radio programmes broadcast to the wider population of Northern Uganda via Mega FM. YSS also organized 10 regional cultural performances of youths, culminating in a regional finale in August. All these mediums contained messages on peace building, human rights and transitional justice and enhanced the capacity of youth to be agents of change in the region and to actively engage in peace building and transitional justice processes.

Public awareness and empowerment of grassroots has been sustained through development and dissemination of thematic publications on transitional justice issues. This has included; *The Dust Has Not Yet Settled: Victims' views on the Right to Remedy and Reparation*, which highlights victims' experiences during the conflict and their priorities going forward. The report was launched at a Reparations Conference (funded by PBF) held in Kampala in March 2012 by the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. Two Ministers (including the Minister for Northern Uganda) publicly gave their support to push for reparations programme at Cabinet level. Over 1,500 copies were distributed across different institutions within the justice sector, traditional authorities, and district leaders. A simplified version of the report was produced and 5,000 copies disseminated at the grassroots level. Translations into Luo have also been produced with PBF funding while the dissemination process is still ongoing.

These efforts have led to increased local demand and advocacy for reparations. Positive response has also been witnessed at the district and central level. E.g. Kitgum Local District Administration has communicated to the President for financial support to build a monument, conduct memorials and related reconciliation activities. The district budget (Kitgum) has earmarked funds (160millions Ug. Shs) for LRA victims; the President of Uganda has also issued a public apology and pronounced release of funds for war victims in Acholi region. Local communities and leaders are evidently more keen to witness State prioritization of TJ (local leadership) and are better placed to participate in decisions relating to the TJ policy/legal arena and related institutional mechanisms.

Capacity building and civil society support - OHCHR has also conducted training on transitional justice and international humanitarian laws in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross for 27 member organizations of the Uganda Victims Foundation and the Coalition on truth telling and reparations from all the four sub-regions of northern Uganda. This intervention has enhanced capacity for CSOs partners to engage constructively and influence the policy discourse on human rights obligations arising from conflict situations especially on issues addressing rights of victims.

Promoting justice and accountability for serious crimes - Despite the creation of a specialized war crimes division in the High Court of Uganda and domesticating the Rome Statute through the adoption of the ICC Act, the existence of the Amnesty Act, 2000 which permitted the grant of blanket amnesty to all those renouncing armed rebellion, created a barrier to steps being taken to investigate and prosecute those implicated for committing serious crimes and gross human rights violations. Through active sensitization of relevant stakeholders and opinion leaders in northern Uganda on the State's human rights obligations to

combat impunity and uphold victims' rights, (community dialogue held in northern Uganda with PBF funding), calls pushing for an amendment of the Amnesty law to align with the country's international law obligations intensified and consequently led to an Executive decision to lapse Part II of the Act relating to the grant of amnesty. While this may have created a gap in the short term, this legislative reform has nonetheless opened up critical space for the adoption of a more holistic and comprehensive TJ policy that will allow a combination of different TJ measures to take effect therefore ensuring a balanced approach towards achieving justice, peace and reconciliation in the war affected region of northern Uganda.

Prioritisation of GBV in JLOS

UWONET with technical support from UNFPA has played a key role in the integration of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) Sector Investment Plan (SIP) III 2012/13-2016/17 (SIP III). UWONET developed a position paper highlighting Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Committee recommendations on Violence Against Women (VAW) and corresponding actions that could be implemented by the Ugandan Government. This position paper informed the process of integrating SGBV in the JLOS SIP III and, UN Women discussions with the JLOS Secretariat in mainstreaming gender in JLOS. Under Outcome area 1 of the SIP III, which focuses on putting in place a strengthened policy, legislative and regulatory framework, the Sexual Offences Bill has been identified as one of the priority laws to be enacted during the lifespan of the SIP III. Under the same outcome area one of the strategies for implementation of the transitional justice policy will be the development of guidelines for prosecution of sexual and gender based crimes. Under outcome 2 of SIP III, which addresses access to JLOS services for vulnerable persons, fast tracking the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of SGBV and domestic violence (DV) cases has been identified as a strategy for enhancing access to justice for survivors of SGBV.

The integration of GBV into SIP III provides opportunity for getting government and potential donors to strengthen capacities of JLOS actors to prevent and respond to GBV. For example when reviewing the JLOS SWAp Annual Work Plan for the financial year 2012/13 by the JLOS Development Partners Group (DPG) attention was drawn to the fact that whereas SIP III prioritised GBV there were no corresponding activities by any of the relevant institutions. The JLOS DPG recommended that printing and dissemination of the Domestic Violence Act and Regulations, the amended Police Forms, which are used for collecting evidence of sexual assault, should be included as priority activities. The JLOS Secretariat was agreeable and these activities have now been included in the SWAp.

By the time the PBF project ended, the Access to Justice Research report had not been finalised. UNFPA will explore possibilities of linking relevant study findings such as recommendations on juvenile justice to the justice for children project being implemented by UNICEF. UNFPA decentralised office in Gulu will work with Refugee Law Project (RLP) to map out the research output recommendations linkage matrix with the various programmes on GBV prevention and response, and JLOS.

A. Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period

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| Cumulative Achievement Percentage for Outcome Indicators | 441.5% |
| Cumulative Achievement Percentage for Output Indicators | 595.4% |

Reason for variance:

2011 : The variance is due to the fact some of the outputs are not completed and delayed start for the programme. Implementation especially for UNDP and OHCHR commenced late.

OVERALL: The reason for the variance is that more was achieved in the outcomes and outputs than planned.

B. Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries.

| ACTIVITY | STATUS | BENEFICIARIES |
|--|-----------|---|
| For Outcome 1.1 | | |
| Output 1.1.1: Modules on HR/GBV/CP are included into the national police training curriculum | | |
| 1. [Provide support for the development of modules on HR/GBV and CP modules for their integration into the training curriculum for the police] Develop CP modules and training for the UPF (CJSI) +Coordination with Police School and UHRC on contents and procedures to produce the module and further actions accordingly, Technical advice, consultation and training to UPF (Training Centre), Printing (UHRC/UPF School) | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 20,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) Police |
| 2. [Provide support for the development of modules on HR/GBV and CP modules for their integration into the training curriculum for the police] Develop CP modules and training for the UPF (CJSI) +Coordination with Police School and UHRC on contents and procedures to produce the module and further actions accordingly, Technical advice, consultation and training to UPF (Training Centre), Printing (UHRC/UPF School) | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 20,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) Police |
| 3. [Provide support for the development of modules on HR/GBV and CP modules for their integration into the training curriculum for the police] Coordination with Police School and UHRC on contents and procedures to produce the module and further actions accordingly, Technical advice, consultation and training to UPF (Training Centre), Printing (UHRC/UPF School). | Completed | Uganda Police Force |
| 4. [Provide support for the development of modules on HR/GBV and CP modules for their integration into the training curriculum for the police] Coordination with Police School and UHRC on contents and procedures to produce the module and further actions accordingly, Technical advice, consultation and training to UPF (Training Centre), Printing (UHRC/UPF School). | Completed | Uganda Police Force |
| 5. [Facilitate implementation and monitoring of the CEDAW recommendations on GBV through the institutions of JLOS in participating districts] Assess status and facilitate implementation and monitoring of the CEDAW recommendation on GBV through institutions of JLOS in participating districts (UWONET) | Completed | District Councillors Police Magistrates State Attorneys |
| 6. [Facilitate implementation and monitoring of the CEDAW recommendations on GBV through the institutions of JLOS in participating districts] Assess status and facilitate implementation and monitoring of | Completed | District Councillors Police Magistrates State Attorneys |

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| the CEDAW recommendation on GBV through institutions of JLOS in participating districts (UWONET) | | |
| 7. [Disseminate the GBV and justice related recommendations from the CEDAW Committee to the institutions of justice law and order in participating districts]Simplify, translate and disseminate the CEDAW report and facilitate public dialogues for interface between JLOS institutions and communities to raise awareness on CEDAW observations and their roles (UWONET) | Completed | District Councillors PSWOs Police District Chain Linked Committees Magistrates |
| 8. [Disseminate the GBV and justice related recommendations from the CEDAW Committee to the institutions of justice law and order in participating districts]Simplify, translate and disseminate the CEDAW report and facilitate public dialogues for interface between JLOS institutions and communities to raise awareness on CEDAW observations and their roles (UWONET) | Completed | District Councillors PSWOs Police District Chain Linked Committees Magistrates |
| 9. Facilitate review and drafting of peacebuilding activities in the district plans and budget | Completed | District Health Office District Education Office District Agricultural office |
| 10. Facilitate review and drafting of peacebuilding activities in the district plans and budget | Completed | District Health Office District Education Office District Agricultural office |
| Output 1.1.2:Enhanced knowledge and capacity of legal and traditional JLOS institutions and traditional justice practitioners on human rights and non-discrimination standards in judicial procedures for various beneficiaries (women, children victims of abuse/violence, children in conflict with the law) and on various topics (GBV, abuse and violence against children) | | |
| 1. Training of magistrates and providers of legal services in gender, child and human rights standards in dealing with cases of land rights, abuse, GBV and HR violations | Completed | 10 Local NGO(s) District Chain Linked Committees Magistrates |
| 2. [2 studies on treatment of GBV and CP cases, dissemination of reports, validation workshop, grant to Uganda Law Society to strenghten legal aid to vulnerable groups (children/youth, women)]Conduct one case study on violence and violence against children (CJSI) | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 20,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) |
| 3. Training of magistrates and providers of legal services in gender, child and human rights standards in dealing with cases of land rights, abuse, GBV and HR violations | Completed | 10 Local NGO(s) District Chain Linked Committees Magistrates |
| 4. Strengthen legal aid to vulnerable groups (children/youth, women)Assistance to elaborate Grant proposal (Uganda Law Society) | Completed | Justice Law and Order Sector |
| 5. Strengthen legal aid to vulnerable groups (children/youth, women)Assistance to elaborate Grant proposal (Uganda Law Society) | Completed | Justice Law and Order Sector |

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| 6. Conduct and validate action oriented field research and video documentary on access to justice in Acholi Sub-region for GBV survivors (Refugee Law Project) | Ongoing | District Councillors PSWOs Police District Chain Linked Committees Magistrates Local Council Courts State Attorneys |
| 7. Conduct and validate action oriented field research and video documentary on access to justice in Acholi Sub-region for GBV survivors (Refugee Law Project) | Ongoing | District Councillors PSWOs Police District Chain Linked Committees Magistrates Local Council Courts State Attorneys |
| 8. [Strengthen the victim friendly system for handling cases of GBV and children victims of violence, abuse in the JLOS sector in the participating districts] Develop and apply child friendly and gender responsive procedures or standards of practice for children who come into contact with the las as victims (JLOS/CJSI) | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 2,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) District Chain Linked Committees |
| 9. [Strengthen the victim friendly system for handling cases of GBV and children victims of violence, abuse in the JLOS sector in the participating districts] Develop and apply child friendly and gender responsive procedures or standards of practice for children who come into contact with the las as victims (JLOS/CJSI) | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 2,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) District Chain Linked Committees |
| 10. Access to justice posters developed and advocacy sessions held with JLOS actors on access to justice for GBV survivors (RLP) | Ongoing | CDOs Uganda Police Force Justice Law and Order Sector Local council offices District Councillors Technical officials Political officials PSWOs District Chain Linked Committees Magistrates Local Council Courts State Attorneys Health workers |
| 11. Access to justice posters developed and advocacy sessions held with JLOS actors on access to justice for GBV survivors (RLP) | Ongoing | CDOs Uganda Police Force Justice Law and Order Sector |

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| | | <p>Local council offices District Councillors Technical officials Political officials PSWOs District Chain Linked Committees Magistrates Local Council Courts State Attorneys Health workers</p> |
| <p>12. [Organise training workshops for police, magistrates and state attorney on human rights and non-discrimination standards in judicial procedures, including for children in contact (victims, offenders, witnesses) with law] Coordination and planning meeting with implementing partners, joint assessment on knowledge and capacity gaps, development of training material and delivery of technical advice (partnering with UHRC).</p> | Ongoing | <p>Uganda Police Force Justice Law and Order Sector Magistrates State attorney</p> |
| <p>13. [Organise training workshops for police, magistrates and state attorney on human rights and non-discrimination standards in judicial procedures, including for children in contact (victims, offenders, witnesses) with law] Coordination and planning meeting with implementing partners, joint assessment on knowledge and capacity gaps, development of training material and delivery of technical advice (partnering with UHRC).</p> | Ongoing | <p>Uganda Police Force Justice Law and Order Sector Magistrates State attorney</p> |
| <p>14. Organise training workshops for police, magistrates and state attorney on human rights and non-discrimination standards in judicial procedures, including for children in contact (victims, offenders, witnesses) with law (JLOS/CJSI)</p> | Completed | <p><i>Community People:</i> By Age: 20,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) Police District Chain Linked Committees</p> |
| <p>15. Provide support to LC and Probation Officers to identify, report and monitor to the relevant authorities the cases of children victims of violence, exploitation and abuses (JLOS/CJSI)</p> | Completed | <p><i>Community People:</i> By Age: 20,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) PSWOs District Chain Linked Committees</p> |
| <p>16. Provide support to LC and Probation Officers to identify, report and monitor to the relevant authorities the cases of children victims of violence, exploitation and abuses (JLOS/CJSI)</p> | Completed | <p><i>Community People:</i> By Age: 20,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000</p> |

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| | | Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) PSWOs District Chain Linked Committees |
| 17. Meeting with magistrates on access to justice and identification of needs and gaps in the LC Courts | Completed | Magistrates Local Council Courts |
| 18. Provide support to police and probation officers and CBOs to develop diversion programs/non-custodial alternatives for children in conflict with law in the targeted districts | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 20,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) PSWOs Police |
| 19. Conduct an action oriented research on juvenile justice in the 7 districts of Acholi region; Validate the findings with local authorities and partners during a workshop; Disseminate the report | Completed | District Chain Linked Committees |
| 20. Conduct an action oriented research on juvenile justice in the 7 districts of Acholi region; Validate the findings with local authorities and partners during a workshop; Disseminate the report | Completed | District Chain Linked Committees |
| 21. Meeting with magistrates on access to justice and identification of needs and gaps in magisterial and local council courts. | Completed | Magistrates Local Council Courts State Attorneys |
| Output 1.1.3:Improved awareness among communities particularly women, children and IDP returnees on their rights and means to Access justice | | |
| 1. Community sensitizations on access to justice and HR (using participatory methods) including preparation of modules and printing costs (OHCHR) | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 100 Youth, 100 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 100 Female(s), 100 Male(s) |
| 2. Community sensitizations on access to justice and HR (using participatory methods) including preparation of modules and printing costs (OHCHR) | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 100 Youth, 100 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 100 Female(s), 100 Male(s) |
| Output 1.1.4:Justice for children indicators and targets endorsed by national level JLOS are included in the information system of justice law and order institutions across Acholi districts | | |
| 1. [Provide support to JLOS at national level and at Northern Region level to develop justice for children indicators and targets and to include them into the national and regional/district information management system (JLOS/CJSI)] Support processes to mainstream | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 20,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) |

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| J4C and Indicators into JLOS SIP III. | | District Chain Linked Committees |
| 2. [Provide support to JLOS at national level and at Northern Region level to develop justice for children indicators and targets and to include them into the national and regional/district information management system (JLOS/CJSI)] Support processes to mainstream J4C and Indicators into JLOS SIP III. | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 20,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) District Chain Linked Committees |
| Output 1.1.5: Established initial knowledge base on human rights and land disputes, police response to human rights violations and community policing | | |
| 1. Complete assessment study/(ies) on policing response to human rights violations and community policing (HURINET, AKIJUL, UPF)] Establish ToRs and prepare the concept of the study in coordination with partners. | Completed | 2 Local NGO(s) |
| 2. Complete assessment study/(ies) on policing response to human rights violations and community policing (HURINET, AKIJUL, UPF)] Establish ToRs and prepare the concept of the study in coordination with partners. | Completed | 2 Local NGO(s) |
| 3. Validation workshop for the study (Akijul) | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 4. Dissemination of report (study) | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 5. Develop a project on land matters strengthening mediation and justiciability of ESCR through the informal and formal administration of justice - Select contract partner for implementation, coordination with Joint programme 3 | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 6. Develop a project on land matters strengthening mediation and justiciability of ESCR through the informal and formal administration of justice - Select contract partner for implementation, coordination with Joint programme 3 | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 7. Training workshop with district officials on laws and regulations related to access to land | Completed | Local council offices |
| 8. Training workshop with Grassroots and community sensitization on land laws and regulations | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 400 Youth, 600 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 300 Female(s), 700 Male(s) |
| 9. Produce OHCHR and UHRC draft land report | Postponed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 500 Youth, 1,000 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 600 Female(s), 900 Male(s) |
| 10. Dissemination of report (land project) | Postponed | |

| Output 1.1.6:Strengthened capacity of Ugandan Human Rights Commission to handle cases of human rights violation cases/claims. | | |
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| 1. Support provided to UHRC to reduce backlogFinalizing concept note and providing technical assistance to UHRC/JLOS | Completed | Justice Law and Order Sector |
| 2. Support provided to UHRC to reduce backlogFinalizing concept note and providing technical assistance to UHRC/JLOS | Completed | Justice Law and Order Sector |
| 3. UHRC develops project proposal to reduce case backlog | Completed | Uganda Hman Rights Commission |
| Output 1.1.7:District action plans developed to address bottle-necks in the justice system handling criminal cases involvin GBV victims, children and youth victims of violence and abuse | | |
| 1. Advocacy meetings with key districts stakeholders | Completed | District Health Office District Education Office District Agricultural office District Chain Linked Committees |
| 2. Planning session with the districts to analyse the bottlenecks and develop an action plan | Completed | District Health Office District Education Office District Agricultural office |
| 3. Planning session with the districts to analyse the bottlenecks and develop an action plan | Completed | District Health Office District Education Office District Agricultural office |
| 4. Provide support to districts for implementation | Completed | District Health Office District Education Office District Agricultural office |
| For Outcome 1.2 | | |
| Output 1.2.1:Grass-roots community members and leaders of transitional and custamary justice actively participating in programmes facilitating truth-telling, mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation | | |
| 1. Conduct community dialogues on transitional justice mechanisms and processes, produce materials on TJ for communities with a specific focus on children and gender relations. Support the elaboration of the Grant project and the implementation (UNDP, OHCHR) | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 2. Conduct community dialogues on transitional justice mechanisms and processes, produce materials on TJ for communities with a specific focus on children and gender relations. Support the elaboration of the Grant project and the implementation (UNDP, OHCHR) | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 3. Consultations carried out with traditional leaders | Completed | 10 Community Leader(s) |
| 4. Support to Gulu University_Peace Conference and Peace Day activities 21 September 2012 | Completed | |

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| 5. (Awareness creation on Transitional Justice mechanisms specifically reparations and reconciliation.) Dissemination of TJ reports "The Dust has not yet settled" and " Making Peace our own" (two conferences on reparations) | Completed | |
| 6. Train CSOs on transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation,peace building and conflict resolution. | Completed | 30 Local NGO(s) |
| 7. Hold a consultation meeting on reparation in Acholi sub region. | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 2 Youth, 2 Adult(s), 2 Senior(s) By Sex: 3 Female(s), 3 Male(s) 10 Local NGO(s) 10 International NGO(s) District Health Office District Education Office District Councillors Technical officials Political officials PSWOs Magistrates Local Council Courts State Attorneys |
| 8. Facilitate UHRC to acquire and operationalise a toll free line number to enable people of Acholi sub region to report human rights violations. | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 30 Children, 30 Youth, 30 Adult(s), 30 Senior(s) By Sex: 60 Female(s), 60 Male(s) |
| 9. (Awareness creation on Transitional Justice mechanisms specifically reparations and reconciliation.) Regional and local meetings on reparations (Uganda Victims Foundation and ICRC) | Completed | |
| 10. Print materials on Transitional justice with specific focus on children and gender relations produced and disseminated to actors and stakeholders in Acholi Subregion. | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 300 Children, 300 Youth, 300 Adult(s), 100 Senior(s) By Sex: 500 Female(s), 500 Male(s) 10 Local NGO(s) 5 International NGO(s) District Health Office District Education Office CDOs District Agricultural office DCDOs Uganda Police Force Justice Law and Order Sector Local council offices District Councillors Technical officials Political officials |

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| | | government planning departement Police District Chain Linked Committees Magistrates Local Council Courts State Attorneys Health workers |
| 11. Support to Gulu University_Peace Conference and Peace Day activities 21 September 2012 | Completed | |
| 12. Community consultations and developing briefs on reparation and truth telling/reconciliation (Grant ICTJ) | Completed | |
| 13. (Awareness creation on Transitional Justice mechanisms specifically reparations and reconciliation.) Dissemination of TJ reports "The Dust has not yet settled" and " Making Peace our own" (two conferences on reparations) | Completed | |
| 14. Awareness creation on Transitional Justice mechanisms specifically reparations and reconciliation.) Creating a simplified version of the report and translating it into Luo | Completed | |
| Output 1.2.2: District are actively involved in dialogues with communities and identifying community needs regarding transitional justice, mediation conflict resolution to be reflected in district plans | | |
| 1. [Workshops with District Officials on local transitional justice policies] Identificaton of district focal points, Assessment of learning needs, elaboration of training moduls and schedule (JLOS, UHRC, local authorities) | Completed | District Councillors |
| 2. [Workshops with District Officials on local transitional justice policies] Identificaton of district focal points, Assessment of learning needs, elaboration of training moduls and schedule (JLOS, UHRC, local authorities) | Completed | District Councillors |
| 3. Facilitate review and drafting of peacebuilding activities in the district plans and budgets | Completed | District Councillors |
| 4. Facilitate review and drafting of peacebuilding activities in the district plans and budgets | Completed | District Councillors |
| 5. Regular advocacy meetings with key district officers | Completed | District Health Office District Education Office District Agricultural office |
| 6. Regular advocacy meetings with key district officers | Completed | District Health Office District Education Office District Agricultural office |
| 7. Presentations of district plans to stakeholders | Completed | District Health Office District Education Office District Agricultural office |

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| <p>8. Ensure through advocacy and capacity building that districts have functional structures and processes for truth telling, reparations and reconciliation.</p> | <p>Completed</p> | <p>District Health Office District Education Office CDOs District Agricultural office DCDOs District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning departement District Chain Linked Committees Local Council Courts Health workers</p> |
| <p>9. Facilitate review and drafting of peacebuilding activities in the district action plan</p> | <p>Completed</p> | <p>District Health Office District Education Office CDOs District Agricultural office DCDOs Uganda Police Force Justice Law and Order Sector Local council offices District Councillors Political officials government planning departement District Chain Linked Committees Magistrates Local Council Courts State Attorneys Health workers</p> |
| <p>10. Through advocacy ensure that districts have an agreed victim centred strategy for civil society organisations and where possible for district local governments.</p> | <p>Completed</p> | <p>District Health Office District Education Office CDOs DCDOs Uganda Police Force Justice Law and Order Sector Local council offices Political officials</p> |
| <p>Output 1.2.3: Memorialisation recognised and established in Kitgum</p> | | |
| <p>1. Support civil society organisations to adopt standard procedures for transitional justice in the region.</p> | <p>Completed</p> | <p><i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 500 Youth, 500 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 400 Female(s), 600 Male(s) 30 Community Based Organization(s) District</p> |

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| | | Councillors |
| 2. Support civil society organisations to adopt standard procedures for transitional justice in the region. | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 500 Youth, 500 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 400 Female(s), 600 Male(s) 30 Community Based Organization(s) District Councillors |
| 3. Project proposal developed with Refugee Law Project for Museum like memorial site in Kitgum | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 4. Develop project proposal with ICTJ for implementation of activities on transitional justice in the region. | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| Output 1.2.4: Civil society promoting the respect of human and child rights in transitional justice | | |
| 1. [Provide support to religious and traditional leaders and NGOs/CSOs in targeted districts to develop and apply core standards, protocols and procedures for children and youth affected by conflict] JLOS/CJSI | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 20,000 Children, 0 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 10,000 Female(s), 10,000 Male(s) 168 Community Leader(s) |
| 2. [Provide support to religious and traditional leaders and NGOs/CSOs in targeted districts to develop and apply core standards, protocols and procedures for children and youth affected by conflict] Elaboration of Project proposal (Kwer Kwaro, Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative) | Completed | 30 Community Leader(s) |
| 3. [Provide support to religious and traditional leaders and NGOs/CSOs in targeted districts to develop and apply core standards, protocols and procedures for children and youth affected by conflict] Elaboration of Project proposal (Kwer Kwaro, Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative) | Completed | 30 Community Leader(s) |
| 4. Provide grant to Uganda Law society to coordinate actions on reparation. | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 5. Develop a project proposal with RLP | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 6. Develop a project with ICTJ for interventions on transitional justice. | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 7. Develop grant with KKA for interventions with the cultural institution of Acholi | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 8. Develop a project proposal with NRC for Implementation of activities on land rights. | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 9. Ensure through advocacy and capacity building that CSO participate in the civil society coalition for transitional justice. | Completed | 10 Local NGO(s) |
| 10. Provide a grant to YSS for interventions targeting the | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |

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| youth | | |
| 11. Use local media to spread awareness on rights of women ,children and IDP returnees. | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 500 Children, 500 Youth, 500 Adult(s), 500 Senior(s) By Sex: 1,000 Female(s), 1,000 Male(s) |
| 12. Provide grant to AYINET for reconstructive surgery and psychosocial support to victims of war. | Completed | 1 Local NGO(s) |
| 13. [Establishing Resource center on Peacebuilding] Create a space for CSOs where they can access information material and know-how on Peacebuilding, Transitional Justice and Conflict Resolution. | Completed | |
| 14. Ensure CSOS and traditional institutions adopt procedures on human and child rights on transitional justice. | Completed | 54 Community Leader(s) 4 Local NGO(s) |
| For Outcome 1.3 | | |
| Output 1.3.1:Strengthened capacity of staff of the Uganda Human Rights Commissions/ CMCCs/sub regional centers to monitor, analyse, report and advocate on human rights violations | | |
| 1. [Grant monitoring human rights and case work in UHRC] Support to establishment of UHRC's 3 subregional centers. | Completed | Uganda Human Rights Commission |
| 2. [Grant monitoring human rights and case work in UHRC] Support to establishment of UHRC's 3 subregional centers. | Completed | Uganda Human Rights Commission |
| 3. Development of monitoring and reporting and response standards addressing origins of conflict and the prevention of human rights violations (UHRC) | Completed | Uganda Human Rights Commission |
| 4. Development of monitoring and reporting and response standards addressing origins of conflict and the prevention of human rights violations (UHRC) | Completed | Uganda Human Rights Commission |
| 5. Support the transition from CMCCs to subregional centers | Completed | Uganda Human Rights Commission |
| 6. [Increase the capacity of the UHRC to document HR violations.] Development, field testing and consulting a tool for documenting serious human rights violations during the LRA conflict. Train members of CSOs and UHRC on the use of the tool | Completed | |
| 7. Hire a consultant to develop a documentation tool to strengthen the documentation and reporting of cases. | Completed | 10 Community Based Organization(s) 10 Local NGO(s) 10 International NGO(s) |
| Output 1.3.2:Increased capacity of civil society organizations on human rights monitoring and reporting | | |
| 1. Support grassroots organizations and UHRC with a HR database and training to register and follow-up on | Completed | |

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| human rights cases and to advocate with authorities. | | |
| Output 1.3.3: Social action coalition is proactively engaging youth and addressing their concerns | | |
| 1. [Conduct a mapping of current youth programs/activities/services carried out in Acholi sub-region by NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, GOU, NGOs, Uganda Youth Forum, local media, line ministries, especially MGLSD and UN Agencies] Key/lead youth-led and/or youth serving organizations and youth centres and their services/activities (with particular focus on Peacebuilding) will be identified/described using sepcific criteria and inserted into a database | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 1,500 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 525 Female(s), 975 Male(s) |
| 2. [Conduct 100 FGDs in 2-3 districts with youth to gauge their opinions, concerns, views, contributions on peace building and social change processes] Hire company to conduct 100 FGDs to inform content for participatory radio programming as well conduct pre-casting exercise (bidding to start beginning of May) | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 1,400 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 490 Female(s), 910 Male(s) |
| 3. [Develop a joint vision statement on youth participation and engagement in peace building process in Acholi sub-region] Selected members of Acholi Chapter of National youth Coalition will draft the joint vision statement through organization of a series of meetings in Acholi | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 60 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 20 Female(s), 40 Male(s) |
| 4. [Support social action to coordinate local launch of youth-friendly materials with media presence and performance of young artists] Participatory Radio Programme for Youths engaged in peacebuilding will be launched on Peace Day along with other materials (comic books, etc) *** | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 1,400 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 490 Female(s), 910 Male(s) |
| Output 1.3.4: High- risk youth are empowered with cultural information, multimedia learning materials and curriculum | | |
| 1. [Rugged and solar-powered ICT tools such as the Digital Doorway, Digital Drum and other internet kiosks and solar-powered computers are supplied to youth centers] T4D technical team to produce/procure rugged solar-powered computers for identified youth centers | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 1,400 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 490 Female(s), 910 Male(s) |
| 2. [Rugged and solar-powered ICT tools such as the Digital Doorway, Digital Drum and other internet kiosks and solar-powered computers are supplied to youth centers] T4D technical team to produce/procure rugged solar-powered computers for identified youth centers | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 1,400 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 490 Female(s), 910 Male(s) |
| 3. [Youth groups identified and trained in maintenance of solar and ICT systems: ICT champions identified and trained in peer-to-peer basic IT training] BOSCO engaged to procure basic computers and solar power as needed, set up 7 ICT sites and networking infrastructure; trainings held for youth mentor groups | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 175 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 61 Female(s), 114 Male(s) |
| 4. [Youth groups identified and trained in maintenance of solar and ICT systems: ICT champions identified and | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 175 |

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| trained in peer-to-peer basic IT training] BOSCO engaged to procure basic computers and solar power as needed, set up 7 ICT sites and networking infrastructure; trainings held for youth mentor groups | | Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 61 Female(s), 114 Male(s) |
| 5. [Coordinate production of youth-friendly communication materials such as evidence based the Radio drama series and comic strip books] Hire Company to produce, pre-test, cast, coach actors and coordinate broadcasting of Participatory Radio drama series and associated comic books (bidding to start beginning of May) | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 1,400 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 910 Female(s), 490 Male(s) |
| 6. [Content identified, assessed produced and made available in multi-media and multi-lingual formats via the "Uganda Portal" on all youth center ICT tools (Digital Doorways, Digital Drums, solar powered computers etc)] Software company/multi-media content assistant hired to modify content collection and content portal software with new content produced by peacebuilding work | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 1,400 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 490 Female(s), 910 Male(s) |
| 7. [Content identified, assessed produced and made available in multi-media and multi-lingual formats via the "Uganda Portal" on all youth center ICT tools (Digital Doorways, Digital Drums, solar powered computers etc)] Software company/multi-media content assistant hired to modify content collection and content portal software with new content produced by peacebuilding work | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 1,400 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 490 Female(s), 910 Male(s) |
| 8. [Youth leaders and young social change agents identified and trained in participation and social engagement] Selected leaders (numbers to be determined by mapping exercise) of youth-led and youth serving organizations will be trained in Leadership and Youth Participation | Completed | <i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 60 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 20 Female(s), 40 Male(s) |

C. Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.

2011 : The lack of quantitative data from some of the justice agencies on GBV survivors accessing the criminal justice system will inform one of the recommendations of the study on the need to invest in uniform data collection and management in JLOS institutions at the sub-county level. Moreover data aggregated by age and gender has to be collected in a more consistent and systematic manner. Stakeholders are increasingly seeing the need and promised to address the data collection.

The use of various fora to discuss the CEDAW recommendations has been undertaken so that the same concerns are raised by different actors to amplify their significance and the need to respond to them. Gender focal point persons in the sector will be identified who will be used to ensure that identified actions to respond to GBV within the sector investment plan are taken on in the institutional workplans, resources allocated and implemented.

The lack of Magistrate G2 in most districts calls for solutions as an increasing number of child cases are in the backlog. District authorities are looking into quick win sessions to decrease the backlogs while at the same time requesting the JLOS to address the root causes and give authority to Magistrates G1 to

handle children cases.

Managing high expectations of conflict-affected people and communities while discussing about transitional justice at times becomes a formidable challenge. In some cases, the commitment of government authorities towards human rights seems weak which undermines the hopes of victims of human rights violations and abuses. However, constant engagement with government agencies and civil society actors has been crucial to improve these situations.

The Midterm Review of the UN Peacebuilding Programme in Uganda final Evaluation report recommends that for future programming and in case of PBP extension, a mapping of sub-counties according to criteria of vulnerability and prone to conflict should be conducted prior to programme implementation. This way continued imbalance regarding the flow of resources can be avoided. This is one important instrument of conflict sensitive programme implementation as cross cutting approach.

OVERALL: Initial delays were experienced by OHCHR and UNDP due to delay in disbursement of funds.

Some OHCHR partners incurred significant delay in the release of funds. For example, the Ugandan Human Rights Commission experienced significant delays in the receipt of funds, which resulted in activities being delayed and then somewhat rushed when funding arrived, in order to meet reporting commitments. ICTJ also has to implement using its own funds while awaiting for grant funding to arrive. There is a danger that the delay in beginning activities due to late funding will result in decreasing the qualitative value of specific activities. In the future, such delays should be avoided, and reporting deadlines as well as the time allocated for project implementation should be revised in the event of delays being incurred, to give partners the time to work effectively.

The unavailability of DCC stakeholders, especially magistrates and attorneys for training activities proved to be a challenge in carrying out the activities on time. Moreover the high turnover within the police force posed a challenge as officers that had just been trained have frequently rotated out of the region and been replaced with new officers. In the future it is recommended to create training plans based on the schedule of high level DCC stakeholders and plan for additional trainings in case a significant number of officers are replaced.

UNICEF encountered challenges in the fast tracking of children and cases and the reduction of the backlog of children cases. The complex nature of special sessions in the justice system in Uganda require a very high level of involvement of all actors, leading to an increased cost of the intervention. To ensure that all the cause listed cases were addressed UNICEF had to reduce the total number and didn't manage to reach the projected 50% children cases fast tracked.

D. List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.

2011 : Partnership between 4 UN agencies in itself has sent out a very strong message of our commitment to 'delivering as one'. This gives more weight while discussing issues with the government agencies and other external partners. Involvement of different agencies with expertise in different areas also enhances the understanding of each of the agencies in others' areas of work. Collaboration with civil society and faith based organizations has been another extension to reach to the communities in need. Collective advocacy for human rights and transitional justice have always been stronger and yielded better results.

OVERALL: In the Justice sector for UNICEF the key partner was the Center for Justice Studies and Innovations (CJSI). The other partners were JLOS Secretariat and FIDA. For the Youth Programme for UNICEF the key partners were BOSCO and Straight Talk.

UNICEF follows the results-based methodology for programming with partners, therefore the project results were built in the PCAs, which by the end of the project were all achieved. Similarly they were also built in the collaboration with the Government departments, and achieved each quarter.

The relationship with the partners impacted on two fronts: 1. The Peace Building Programme results were achieved. 2. Another unintended project impact was that the capacities of the Govt and NGO partners were built in the process.

For OHCHR, UNDP and UNFPA, key partnerships were with the implementing partners (KKA, YSS, ICTJ , AYINET and UWONET), the Uganda Human Rights Commission, Refugee Law Project, the District authorities and JLOS. The impact of these relationships was that through the administrative and technical assistance from OHCHR and UNDP, the relevant partners and bodies effectively carried out their activities envisaged under the PBF with successful results.

E. Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.

2011 : An emerging issue is land disputes that are cutting across most areas as they are seriously affecting peace building efforts and lead to internal and inter-communal strife. More systematic involvement of all actors, including the traditional justice mechanisms, is needed. The special role that traditional conflict resolution can play has to be looked at more closely while supervision by the formal justice system and increased documentation are needed if the system is relying on traditional leaders for resolving land disputes.

Moreover increased efforts are needed to further root progress in human rights, women and children rights as progress remains to be challenged by traditional (and often male) elements of the society. Ongoing strong and high level advocacy is needed.

OVERALL: Agencies under JP1 initiated a monthly coordination meeting to ensure timely implementation of planned activities. Through these meetings UN agencies and partner organisations were able to agree on strategies to effectively implement activities.

Joint monitoring visits were also conducted by all agencies under JP1 to monitor and evaluate impact of program activities.

Alot of emphasis was made by all UN agencies on equal participation of men, women, boys and girls in all program activities.

Gender/child protection/HR were cross cutting areas in traditional justice, Transitional Justice, Administration of Justice Training, police training.

UHRC piloted backlog reduction strategy for their HR tribunals and reached wider communities as was possible before.

Youth participation. Youth could be much more systematically addressed for peacebuilding and human rights as possible before.

Transitional justice reached the district planning and community and CSO projects were implemented

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baselines | Planned Indicator Targets | Achieved Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance (if any) | Source of Verification | Comments (if any) |
|--|--|-------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Outcome 1.1: Local Justice, law, order and security government institutions and services apply international human rights, justice and protection standards | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.1.1: Modules on HR/GBV/CP are included into the national police training curriculum | Indicator 1.1.1.1. Inclusion of HR/GBV/CP in police curriculum | No modules on HR/GBV/CP | Police curriculum includes modules on HR/GBV/CP | <p>1. Joint understanding and agreement of OHCHR, UNFPA and UNICEF with UPF to design training and integration of module on CP/GB/HR in the overall national police training curriculum. <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>2. National curriculum for police training and curriculum for training of CID obtained and review initiated. Development of child friendly guidelines for integration into curriculum also underway. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>3. Needs Assessment workshop held in Kampala for managers of training function across the Justice system Consultant team reviewing existing curricula (including UNFPA revised component) <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>4. Consultant hired and review of curriculum underway. <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>5. The consultant compiled all three different modules into one training manual, designed for a three day</p> | | Curriculum document | |

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| | | | | <p>workshop. The module has been validated with OHCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA and police senior staff and training officers. Field test and final version of the manual is scheduled for the following quarter in Gulu and Kitgum. <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>6. Two pilot trainings on the revised police module were conducted in Gulu and Kitgum for 76 senior police representatives of the 7 districts of Acholi subregion. OHCHR, UNICEF and UNFPA field staff participated in these pilot trainings. <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p> | | | |
| Output 1.1.2: Enhanced knowledge and capacity of legal and traditional JLOS institutions and traditional justice practitioners on human rights and non-discrimination standards in judicial procedures for | Indicator 1.1.2.1. Percentage of reported cases of children in conflict with the law benefiting from non-custodial alternatives to | 0 | 50 | <p>1. Guidelines on Diversion developed. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>2. Ongoing on-the-job training by J4C coordinators on diversion continued. Statistics showing increasing numbers of diverted cases, 77 cases recorded so far. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>3. Diversion strategies are being reinforced and spearheaded by Acholi regional Police Commander: In order to document the increasing number of</p> | | police and courts files | |

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| various beneficiaries (women, children victims of abuse/violence, children in conflict with the law) and on various topics (GBV, abuse and violence against children) | imprisonment | | | <p>diverted cases three forms are being introduced: Diversion reference form, Diversion register template, Child Client visitation card. Moreover trainings for police officers have been carried out jointly with the Acholi regional police commander. A total number of 100 police officers from all districts were trained. 25 MoU have been signed with fit persons and organizations. 540 child offenders diverted.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 62.0%</i></p> <p>4. A review workshop held on Diversion with the Northern Police, and future plans discussed. Another 100 children were diverted bringing the total to 717 children in conflict with the law diverted in Acholi region by the Police.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 112.0%</p> | | | |
| | Indicator 1.1.2.2. Percentage of district magistrates and state lawyers in new districts | 0 | 100% | <p>1. Strategic planning underway for the J4C annual workplan. Standard operational child-friendly guidelines under development</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>2. Training plans ready and to be carried out Jan-Mar 2012</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> | | Training reports JLOS engagement | |

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| | <p>trained on general human rights, access to justice and non-discrimination standards</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100% (7/7)</p> | | | <p>3. UHRC trained all district magistrates in Acholi sub region on human rights. <i>Percentage Achievement: 45.0%</i></p> <p>4. 13 state lawyers trained on general human rights, access to justice and non-discrimination standards. <i>Percentage Achievement: 45.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p> | | | |
| | <p>Indicator 1.1.2.3. Percentage of local government officials, court officials and police trained on proper judicial procedures and standards for GBV victims</p> | <p>4 districts had trained officials in 2010</p> | <p>7 districts to have trained officials by 2012</p> | <p>1. There is no progress to report on this output <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>2. Field work is ongoing on survey regarding Child GBV survivors treated in line with minimum standards of care by police and justice system actors. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>3. Review of Access to Justice Studies held, recommendations will be incorporated into the draft report. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>4. More than 100 representatives of JLOS institutions were trained on human rights, transitional justice and peace building. The trainings which were conducted in Gulu and Kitgum districts also covered topics on functionality of the local council and</p> | | <p>Local government, police and judiciary training reports</p> | |

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| | | | <p>magisterial courts and gender based violence <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>5. The quantitative study on access to justice is near completion. The findings will inform JLOS about where investments need to be undertaken to enhance access to justice for GBV survivors. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>6. A validation workshop for the findings of the quantitative access to justice study was undertaken and it will be launched in July or August. The recommendations will be discussed at the JLOS Development Partners' Group. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>7. J4C Steering Committee reviewed progress on judicial procedures and noted that child friendly court procedures piloted in special court sessions endorsed by Municipal judge. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>8. A training was conducted for 619 traditional chiefs, paralegals and police on substantive and technical issues relating to housing, land and GBV from Gulu and Agago districts <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> | | | |
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| | | | | Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 105.0% | | |
| Indicator 1.1.2.4. Percentage of local government officials, court officials and police trained on proper judicial procedures and standards for victims of child abuse/violence | 0 | 10% | <p>1. For increased community awareness and sensitization conducted supportive media campaigns; community based paralegal trainings; as well as production and distribution of simplified information materials on human and legal rights in form of fliers, posters and booklets on simplified booklets on land rights in Luo and English, domestic violence, children rights and juvenile justice system as well as posters on domestic violence. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>2. A total of 265 (out of 150 planned) Local Council members (98 women; 167 men) were equipped with knowledge and skills as first responders to abuse of children. <i>Percentage Achievement: 61.0%</i></p> <p>3. 160 community leaders, opinion leaders, traditional leaders and community based volunteers were trained on Land, Gender based violence and Children's rights. Through these trainings, the communities were sensitized in Sexual Gender Based violence, violation of children's rights or Land disputes. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>4. More than 100 representatives of</p> | | Training reports | |

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| | | | | <p>JLOS institutions were trained on human rights, transitional justice and peace building. The trainings which were conducted in Gulu and Kitgum districts also covered topics on functionality of the local council and magisterial courts. <i>Percentage Achievement: 23.0%</i></p> <p>5. The following were trained: 14 State Attorneys, 26 Human Rights Officers, 41 Uganda Police Trainers of Trainers, 30 Uganda Police Force Inspectors. <i>Percentage Achievement: 26.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 120.0%</p> | | | |
| <p>Output 1.1.3: Improved awareness among communities particularly women, children and IDP returnees on their rights and means to Access justice</p> | <p>Indicator 1.1.3.1. Number of community persons and organisations trained and sensitized on human rights and on access to justice system</p> | <p>persons: 0 organisations: 0</p> | <p>persons: 1000 organisations: 24</p> | <p>1. YSS trained 50 youth representatives from the districts of Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya on human rights, transitional justice and publishing of articles for the wall magazines. Through the wall magazines, radio talk shows and music dance and drama, YSS was able to reach out to more than 1000 people with messages on human rights, transitional justice and peace building. <i>Percentage Achievement: 52.0%</i></p> <p>2. 3 community meetings were done. 1 community meeting was held in Bungatira Sub County, Gulu District, 2 in Ogom and Kilak Sub Counties, Pader District. In attendance were 92</p> | | <p>Training reports</p> <p>Field monitoring visit reports</p> | |

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| | | | <p>men and 111 women. <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>3. Two grant proposals approved by Grants Committee to two local CSOs (which have networks of more than 50 local groups) to improve community awareness on human rights and transitional justice. They have started conducting trainings for youths and cultural leaders. <i>Percentage Achievement: 54.0%</i></p> <p>4. 12 Radio Talk shows hosted by UHRC. Increased awareness about the Peace building project and, listeners sensitised on human rights and peace building. <i>Percentage Achievement: 2.0%</i></p> <p>5. 6 Radio talks shows in partnership between KKA and Mega FM. Increased awareness of the people of Northern Uganda on issues regarding conflict resolution through the utilisation of traditional methods. <i>Percentage Achievement: 2.0%</i></p> <p>6. 5 Radio Talkshows in partnership with Youth Strengthening Strategy and Mega FM. Increased awareness of the people of Northern Uganda on issues such as Transitional Justice concepts, Land rights and applicable human rights standards. <i>Percentage Achievement: 2.0%</i></p> | | | |
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| | | | | <p>7. 'Peace Conference' in cooperation with Gulu University attended by 120 participants, which brought together 20 individuals and groups of researchers with papers on 'perspectives of peacebuilding in Northern Uganda.' The papers were clustered into 4 categories, namely conflict resolution, Peacebuilding: shifting from the state to the individual', 'Vulnerable groups, protection and peacebuilding', and 'The place of law in peacebuilding.' <i>Percentage Achievement: 8.0%</i></p> <p>8. 3 Community KKA dialogues in Alero and Puurongo sub-counties 204 men and women in total, raising awareness and exposure of the people of Alero and Puurongo sub-counties to the role of traditional leaders in facilitating reconciliation and mediating disputes within their communities. <i>Percentage Achievement: 12.0%</i></p> <p>9. UHRC conducted Community barazas in 120 villages in 50 sub counties in which 16,690 people were sensitised on human rights, peace and justice for all. Out of these, 4,502 were male while 8,834 were female. This intervention enhanced the capacity of UHRC to reach out to more communities. Out of th total figure, a total of 360 were thoroughly trained on the above issues.</p> | | | |
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| | | | <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>10. OHCHR organized a workshop in Gulu for 21 journalists of Northern Uganda (Gulu, Pader, Lira) on their role in promoting human rights, and the development of key messages on peace building, women and children's rights and the protection of vulnerable groups such as the IDP's. At least 18 key messages were agreed upon, such as the promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups, mainly women, children and IDPs. The messages developed by the journalists were refined and 10 posters in English and Luo language were produced and distributed through 61 civil society organizations in the region.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 27.0%</i></p> <p>11. 20 KKA community outreach meetings, sensitizing over 1,000 community members of targeted communities of Alero and Puurongo sub-counties, increasing awareness of the people of Alero and Puurongo sub-counties regarding the role of traditional leaders in facilitating reconciliation and mediating disputes within their communities.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 52.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 246.0%</i></p> | | | |
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| <p>Output 1.1.4: Justice for children indicators and targets endorsed by national level JLOS are included in the information system of justice law and order institutions across Acholi districts</p> | <p>Indicator 1.1.4.1. Number of indicators on justice for children endorsed by national level JLOS and included in the functional JLOS IMS.</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>1. Five justice for children indicators were endorsed by the JLOS Secretariat and JLOS Secretariat committed to include them into the SDIP III <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>2. JLOS SIP III Results Framework reviewed. Planning for integration of relevant indicators at institutional level started. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>3. Justice for Children indicators integrated in institutional Strategic Investment Plan of the Judiciary. Additional meetings with JLOS officials to add justice for children indicators and important issues for children in the JLOS SIP III were held. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>4. 5 Justice for Children indicators integrated in the SIP III. <i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i></p> <p>5. IMIS supported taken over by DPG following advocacy. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>6. Justice for Children Steering Committee Review Meeting held to discuss progress of J4C intervention, and lay ground work for future plans <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>7. DPP, MoJCA, UHRC, UPF SIP</p> | | <p>JLOS Sector Investment Plan III</p> | |
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| | | | | <p>results and indicators aligned to JLOS SIP 3 <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 165.0%</p> | | |
| <p>Output 1.1.5: Established initial knowledge base on human rights and land disputes, police response to human rights violations and community policing</p> | <p>Indicator 1.1.5.1. 1 Study completed on human rights and land disputes, and police response to human rights violations and community policing</p> | 0 | 1 | <p>1. Peer review methodology workshop was conducted. Research proposal and tools have been completed for the study on community policing, land disputes and Human Right being implemented by Human Rights Network (HURINET) <i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>2. The pending data collection was carried out in the three districts of Pader, Lamwo and Agago. 80% of the collected data had been synthesized into a draft study report on community policing, land disputes and Human Rights. <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>3. UHRC conducted a study on police response to human rights violations and community policing entitled policing post conflict Acholi sub region :progress, challenges and opportunities.The report assessed government commitment towards the re-establishment of law and order in the region after 20 years of civil strife.It highlighted the quality of post conflict</p> | | Study report |

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| | | | | <p>policing and how successful they have been in policing the region. The report also highlights major challenges and proposed alot of recomendations to community policing in the region.Through NRC ICLA,a research was also conducted on human rights and land disputes in the region.This research was conducted and published to deepen the understanding on the post conflict dynamics of emerging land conflicts in the region.This has helped actors in the region to inform, influence,advocate and change the practice of handling land conflicts in the region.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 45.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</i></p> | | | |
| Indicator 1.1.5.2. Number of traditional justice practitioners trained and sensitized on mediation and adjudication of land disputes | 0% | 100% (7/7) | <p>1. Ker Kwaro Acholi, an umbrella organisation of traditional leaders in Acholi sub-region has developed a proposal to sensitize the traditional leaders on land disputes and access to justice.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>2. Ker kwaro Acholi designed a training manual focusing on human rights principles ,transitional justice taking into account the rights of women ,children and people living with HIV and persons with special</p> | | Training reports, field monitoring visit reports | | |

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| | based on equitable justice and rule of law | | | <p>needs.⁵⁴Traditional leaders from all 7 districts have also been trained on human rights and non-discrimination.The traditional chiefs used the knowledge they gained from the training to raise awareness on human rights,equitable justice and rule of law.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 40.0%</i></p> <p>3. Through a grant to NRC a training was conducted for traditional leaders and paralegals on substantive and technical issues relating to housing ,land and property rights.A total of 619 persons were trained in Gulu and Agago districts.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 50.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p> | | | |
| Indicator 1.1.5.3. Number of District Officials trained on laws and regulations related to access to land | 0 | 600 | <p>1. A total of 480 officials have been trained on laws and regulations to access to land, land management and administration</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 80.0%</i></p> <p>2. Additional 139 officials have been trained on laws and regulations to access to land, land management and administration primarily focusing on customary tenure, mandate and jurisdiction of the LC II courts and the roles of the ALCs in land management</p> | | Training reports | | |

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| | | | | <p>and administration at the community level. <i>Percentage Achievement: 23.0%</i></p> <p>3. 30 councillors of Gulu district were trained on boundary marking, mediation and alternative methods of conflict resolution. The two days training was conducted jointly with Gulu district reconciliation and peace team. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>4. 30 District officials, court officials and police skills enhanced through training on laws and regulations related to access to land <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 113.0%</i></p> | | | |
| Indicator 1.1.5.4. Numbr of local government officials, court officials and police trained on proper judicial procedures and | 0 | 50 | <p>1. No achievement so far <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>2. No achievement so far <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>3. More than 100 representatives of magistrates, police, prison, district community development officers and representatives of civil society organisations were trained on human rights and judicial procedures for local and magistrial courts in two separate training workshops in Gulu and Kitgum</p> | | Training reports | | |

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| | standards for IDP returnees with land disputes | | | <p>districts. Under the grant to UHRC, all district magistrates were also trained on human rights and the trends of land conflicts in the Acholi sub region. <i>Percentage Achievement: 200.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 200.0%</p> | | | |
| Output 1.1.6: Strengthened capacity of Ugandan Human Rights Commission to handle cases of human rights violation cases/claims. | Indicator 1.1.6.1. Percentage decrease in the backlog of human rights cases with UHRC | 2009 backlog = 87% | reduce by 25% | <p>1. UHRC developed project proposal to reduce backlog <i>Percentage Achievement: 2.0%</i></p> <p>2. Regional coordination office capacity strengthened to undertake project activities in liaison with key stakeholders. The region capacity has been strengthened 4 technical staff were including project manager, Human Rights Analyst, Data Base/IT specialist and Accounts Assistant and 2 drivers were recruited to beef up the regional office. UHRC staff was also trained peace building and counseling. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>3. The commission was support to reduce case backlog and as a result, 30 cases concluded through investigations. Out these, 10 cases were submitted for legal option, 2 cases closed and 20 cases pending further investigation due to their nature. Furthermore, 35 cases were heard through tribunal hearing sessions, this has further reduced the</p> | | Tribunal data and reports | |

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| | | | | <p>case backlog. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>4. UHRC and ULS handled a total of 830 clients(565 males and 265 females) that were referred by old clients ,relatives ,the court system and the administrator general.By the end of the project 92 cases had been completed in court and 240 using alternative dispute resolution.The ULS was also able to provide legal aid to 87 juveniles in the court . <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>5. 85 backlog cases which existed prior to the PBF intervention were investigated. Of these, 69 were conclusively investigated while 16 were still under investigation by the end of the project. In addition, investigations were also done on 64 new cases that were registered during the project period. Of these, 13 were conclusively investigated, 51 were pending further investigations at the close of the project, 3 were mediated while 4 were referred. <i>Percentage Achievement: 81.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 128.0%</i></p> | | | |
| Output 1.1.7: District action | Indicator 1.1.7.1. | 0 | 100% (7/7) | 1. 1.Deployment of J4C coordinators; national level coordinators and | | plan document | |

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| <p>plans developed to address bottle-necks in the justice system handling criminal cases involving GBV victims, children and youth victims of violence and abuse</p> | <p>Percentage/ number of districts with evidence-based action plans that address the bottleneck in the justice system handling criminal cases involving GBV victims, children and youth victims of violence and abuse</p> | | | <p>operations manager 2.Evidence base under construction through baseline 3.DCCs buy in into programme demonstrated through formation of DCC J4C working groups 4.J4C introduced to UPF, DPP, Judiciary, UPS- highlights buy I meetings with Police Senior Management headed by Director Criminal Investigations; Director of Public Prosecutions, Chief Justice and Justice, Law and Order Steering Committee. <i>Percentage Achievement: 80.0%</i></p> <p>2. All targeted districts have Justice for Children Action Plans. Launch of Action Plans planned for January <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p> | | | |
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Outcome 1.2: Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation facilitated

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| <p>Output 1.2.1: Grass-roots community members and leaders of transitional and customary justice actively participating in programmes</p> | <p>Indicator 1.2.1.1. Number of materials TJ specific focus on children and gender relations produced</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>1000</p> | <p>1. OHCHR facilitated a regional training for media houses representatives and journalists from Acholi subregion.Key messages were also developed and aired on radio and printed as posters for awareness raising in the region. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>2. With support from PBF,RLP held 12</p> | | <p>Program and activity reports</p> | |
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| <p>facilitating truth-telling, mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation</p> | <p>and disseminated to actors and stakeholders in Acholi Sub region.</p> | | | <p>public screenings of the Thomas Kwoyelo and the untreated wounds documentaries in all districts of Acholi sub region-each screening attracted 200 people <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>3. OHCHR disseminated its joint reparations report -Dust has not yet settled -with the UHRC in Gulu.The report is expected to keep victims informed about their rights to reparations.A total of 12 persons attended the meeting.A total of 100 copies of the report were distributed to the participants. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>4. More than 1000 copies of the dust has not settled and making peace our own publications were printed by OHCHR to shade light to key issues affecting reparation in Acholi sub region.These publications were also produced in both luo and English languages. <i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i></p> <p>5. More than 1000 posters on child protection,human rights and gender based violence were produced and disseminated to stakeholders,partners and community members.The materials were printed in both English and luo languages. <i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i></p> | | | |
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| | | | | Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 230.0% | | |
| Indicator 1.2.1.2. Number of consultation meetings held with traditional leaders on transitional justice in the region. | 0 | 2 | <p>1. OHCHR held 1 round table with elders in Kitgum district on the use of traditional mechanisms to resolve conflicts, build peace and sustain peace in communities. During the meeting, the elders stressed that the judicial process is tedious, costly and in some instances breeds more conflicts. <i>Percentage Achievement: 50.0%</i></p> <p>2. OHCHR conducted a stakeholders consultation meeting on the amnesty act and the future of the amnesty process in Uganda. More than 5 traditional leaders participated in the meeting. <i>Percentage Achievement: 50.0%</i></p> <p>3. RLP held 2 meetings with the 54 Acholi cultural leaders, community development officers and local authorities in Kitgum and Lamwo districts to support the growth of its documentation centre for northern Uganda. <i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 200.0%</p> | | Program reports | |
| Indicator | 0 | 1000 | 1. Field mobile medical kits for Clinical | | NGO | |

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| | <p>1.2.1.3. Number of community members participating in dialogues on transitional justice mechanisms including persons receiving reconstructive surgery as a result of a grant to AYINET.</p> | | <p>Officers were acquired. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>2. 38 patients who were living in the most critical medical condition and they required immediate medical care have been assisted. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>3. Consultations with organisations of traditional leaders carried out. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>4. 63 community members(31 male and 32 female) participated in a community awareness meeting on human rights and transitional justice held in Lukung subcounty,Lamwo district <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>5. 10% achieved. The project is participating in the mediation process of Mucwini massacre, jointly with Justice and Reconciliation Project, RLP and CARITAS. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>6. 409 patients received reconstructive surgical rehabilitation, both plastic and orthopedic surgeries. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>7. The implementation throughAYNET is ongoing <i>Percentage Achievement: 40.0%</i></p> | | reports | |
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| | | | <p>8. Massacre scoping and event documentation, a total of 100 events were documentation from 241 villages in Kitgum. This has resulted in documenting the stories and history of the Lord Resistance Army war. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>9. With the assistance of PBF funding, Refugee Law Project (RLP) held 12 public screenings of the Thomas Kwoyelo documentary in Kitgum and Pader, with each screening attracting approximately 200 people, giving a total exposure of 2,400 people. The film explained the background and processes involved in the trial of the former LRA soldier, and raised awareness of the latest developments in the justice system. Public screenings of the documentary Untreated Wounds were held in Kitgum, Lamwo, Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya. This movie looks at issues related to reparation, of the need to restore livelihoods and provide medical care to victims of the conflict. These screenings attracted close to 200 giving a total of 1,000 viewers. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>10. Following the design of the training manual for Ker Kwaro Acholi and the training of all the 54 traditional chiefs in the region, 6 dialogues on human rights, transitional justice and peace building were held by the chiefs in</p> | | | |
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| | | | <p>Alero and Purongo subcounty-reaching out to more than 200 people.²⁴ traditional court sessions were also held by the chiefs in Alero and Purongo subcounties to solve land disputes. The elders also held 4 reconciliation ceremonies in Alero and Purongo subcounties of Nwoya district. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>11. From April to July 2012, AYINET carried out extensive medical surgeries and provided psychosocial care to recovering victims of the civil war, which was funded directly under the PBF. The project began through victim mobilisation, with AYINET counsellors travelling to communities and broadcasting through the medium of radio about the opportunity for victims to receive medical attention. Approximately 300 potential patients were interviewed and medically profiled, based on their individual needs, which were then forwarded to doctors for review. Upon confirmation of the patient's needs, 107 patients received treatment at St. Joseph's hospital in Kitgum and in Lira, with their transport and medical costs were covered through the grant funding. The other major component of the project was to provide on-site follow-up psychosocial counselling to the treated victims in order to supervise their recovery and provide emotional support</p> | | | |
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| | | | | as part of the healing process. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i> | | | |
| | | | | Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 140.0% | | | |
| Output 1.2.2: District are actively involved in dialogues with communities and identifying community needs regarding transitional justice, mediation conflict resolution to be reflected in district plans | Indicator 1.2.2.1. Number of districts with an agreed victim centred strategy for civil society organisations and where possible for district local government | 0 | 2 | 1. All districts in Acholi sub region adopted KKA guidelines on reparations to be used by communities in Acholi sub region. <i>Percentage Achievement: 350.0%</i> Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 350.0% | | District reports | |
| | Indicator 1.2.2.2. Number of districts with functional mechanisms ,structures and processes for truth telling ,reparations and | 0 | 1 | 1. All 7 districts of Acholi sub region have a structure called the DRPT that cordinates peace and reconciliation efforts in the region <i>Percentage Achievement: 700.0%</i> Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 700.0% | | District reports | |

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| | reconciliation | | | | | | |
| | Indicator 1.2.2.3. Number of meetings held by the districts to share district plans with stakeholders in the respective districts | 7 | 14 | 1. All 7 districts of Acholi sub region held 2 meetings each with stakeholders to discuss the inclusion of peace building activities in the district action plans and to discuss the district budgets for the year 2012/13. <i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i> Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0% | | District and NGO reports | |
| | Indicator 1.2.2.4. Number of regular advocacy meetings held with districts to review and draft peacebuilding activities in the district plans and budgets. | 0 | 7 | 1. 7 meetings were held with all District Reconciliation and Peace Teams of Acholi sub region districts have reviewed their annual plans and suggested some activities on peacebuilding to implement. <i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i> Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0% | | District and NGO reports | |
| | Indicator 1.2.2.5. Number of workshops | 0 | 1 | 1. OHCHR held a consultative meeting with the transitional justice adviser of the Justice law and order sector at the sectorial in Kampala and discussed | | NGO, district reports | |

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| | held with district officials on local transitional justice policies and to identify district focal points for transitional justice. | | | <p>issues relating to transitional justice processes in uganda,areas of PBF intervention and possible collaboration between the JLOS and PBF,especially on capacity biulding activities. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>2. ICTJ held two seperate three day consultative sub regional workshops to discuss approaches on truth seeking and reparations in Gulu and Kitgum districts.80 local stakeholders including district staff in Acholi sub region. <i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 120.0%</p> | | | |
| Indicator 1.2.2.6. Number of districts involved in dialogues with communities in identifying community needs regarding transitional justice | 0 | 10 in each of the 7 districts (total of 70) | <p>1. Kitgum district officials involved in Namakora Sub-county to sensitize communities on human rights, land issues and alternative dispute resolution. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>2. With the support of PBF,all the districts were able to implement one peace biulding activity relating to transitional justice.In Gulu district 2 mediation meetings were held in the conflict prone Odek subcounty.Amuru and Nwoya districts imlementing trainings on peace biulding and transitional justice for the district reconciliation and peace teams.In Pader</p> | | NGO, CBO reports, JLOS District reports | | |

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| | | | | <p>the district land board was trained to handle the increasing land conflicts. In Kitgum, Lamwo and Agago district and subcounty officials were trained on transitional justice, peace building and human rights. More than 250 district and subcounty staff participated in these activities.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 80.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p> | | |
| Output 1.2.3: Memorialisation recognised and established in Kitgum | Indicator 1.2.3.1. Memorial space established | 0 | 1 | <p>1. All MOU's for both upgrading and documentation of the museum have been signed. The Architectural consultant has been identified and sourced. The design works and completion of memorial space is in progress, the walking path works have been launched.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>2. Conducted scoping of massacres sites in 2 districts (Kitgum and Pader)</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>3. Conducted a workshop where 54 cultural leaders (Rwodi) participated</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>4. Conducted community outreach in 2 out of 3 districts whereby documentaries were screened in 9 locations</p> | Memorial museum open to the public. | |

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| | | | <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>5. Organized and hosted the ITJ conference on memory and Memorialization which drew participants from all over the African continent <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>6. Conducted a workshop for orienting District officials on Kitgum Peace center <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>7. Museum pathway construction site work is in progress. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>8. Work in progress in upgrading of the museum path way <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>9. Art facts were collected and are now being show cased at the Kitgum memorial site in the resource center. Furthermore, beneficiaries are now accessing the memorial site for information, there is a mini Internet Cafe where community members access information free of charge as well. Also, a library in the resource center is accessible by the communities for free. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>10. Using the PBF ,OHCHR supported</p> | | | |
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| | | | | <p>the Mucwini mediation team to facilitate a clan reconciliation process after a violent that resulted in several deaths and displacement during the two decades of war. Several activities were implemented to reconcile the affected communities. The activities included; stakeholders meetings, alleged perpetrator video screening and feedback meeting with district leadership on the mediation process. Kitgum district plans to build a memorial site in remembrance of people who lost their lives due to the conflict.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>11. Museum pathway construction completed.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p> | | | |
| Output 1.2.4: Civil society promoting the respect of human and child rights in transitional justice | Indicator 1.2.4.1. Number of Civil society participating in civil society coalition for transitional justice. | 0 | 10 | <p>1. OHCHR attended the JLOS committee of traditional justice and truth telling mechanism, which convened to share findings of the TJ field consultations held in 4 sub regions of Uganda. This consultation forms part of the national TJ conducted to inform the national TJ policy.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 50.0%</i></p> <p>2. OHCHR organised a one day</p> | | Program reports | |

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| | | | <p>training on transitional justice and international humanitarian laws in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross for 27 member organisations of the Uganda Victims foundation .The participants came from Acholi,Lango,Teso and west Nile sub regions.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 60.0%</p> | | | |
| Indicator 1.2.4.2. Project proposal developed with NRC and Refugee law project to implement transitional justice and human rights activities. | 0 | 2 | <p>1. 2 projects were also developed with RLP and NRC and implementation done of activities on human rights,peacebuilding and transitional justice.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p> | | Program reports | |
| Indicator 1.2.4.3. Project proposal developed with ICTJ for | 0 | 1 | <p>1. A project called consultation for transitional justice mechanisms on truth seeking and reparations in Acholi sub region to hold consultative workshops in the region on transitional justice.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i></p> | | Program reports | |

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| | transition justice interventions in the region. | | | Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0% | | | |
| | Indicator 1.2.4.4. Standard procedures are adopted by key actors (CSO, traditional leaders) on human and child rights on transitional justice. | 0 | 200 | <p>1. 5 % achieved. CSOs in 4 out of 7 districts were oriented on their role in transitional justice and human rights. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>2. OHCHR participated in a joint stakeholders support for Mucwini massacre mediation process. The Justice and reconciliation team that is coordinating the whole process is working closely with Refugee law project and CARITAS Uganda. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>3. 25% achieved. CSOs consulted for needs assessment in relation to human rights monitoring and reporting. <i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>4. AYINET carried out extensive surgeries and provided psychological care to recovering victims of civil war. Approximately 300 potential patients were interviewed and medically profiled. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>5. YSS carried out activities on peace building, mediation and transitional justice for the youth in Gulu, Amuru</p> | | Qualitative research. | |

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| | | | | <p>and Nwoya districts of the northern region. Through training ,music dance and drama and wall magazines YSS was able to reach out to more than 1,000 youth in the three districts. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>6. A total of 36 traditional and religious leaders (31 male and 5 female) were trained. <i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>7. With support from PBF ,Refugee law project held 12 public screenings of the Thomas Kwoyelo documentary in Kitgum and Pader with each screening attracting approximately 200 people ,giving a total exposure of 2,400 people. The film raised awareness on the latest developements in the justice system. Refugee law project also screened a documentary titled untreated woundd in Kitgum, Lamwo ,Gulu ,Amuru and Nwoya. Untreated wounds looks at issues related to reparation and the need to restore health to persons affected by the conflict. <i>Percentage Achievement: 40.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 125.0%</i></p> | | | |
| Outcome 1.3: Human rights and protection advocacy, monitoring and reporting capacity strengthened among civil society networks and independent national institutions. | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.3.1: | Indicator | 0 for all | reports/anal | 1. 4 Barazas on peace building and | | UHRC | |

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| <p>Strengthened capacity of staff of the Uganda Human Rights Commissions/CMCCs/sub regional centers to monitor, analyse, report and advocate on human rights violations</p> | <p>1.3.1.1. Number of reports/ analysis and advocacy events conducted by UHRC/ CMCC/ sub regional centre staff for Acholi sub region</p> | | <p>ysis: minimum of 4, Advocacy: minimum of 4</p> | <p>justice for all were conducted - 2 in Kitgum, 1 in Pader and 1 in Agago. The estimated number of people sensitised in these 4 Barazas is 300 <i>Percentage Achievement: 4.0%</i></p> <p>2. 250 Police personnel (SPCs, former LAPS and ASTUS) were trained in human rights and peace building <i>Percentage Achievement: 4.0%</i></p> <p>3. 60 out of 200 community barazas on peace building and justice for all implemented. <i>Percentage Achievement: 4.0%</i></p> <p>4. 84 out of 200 villages were monitored on peace and human rights status <i>Percentage Achievement: 12.0%</i></p> <p>5. 7,118 people were sensitized on human rights and peace issues through 41 community barazas. Out of these, 1462 were male while 5656 were females <i>Percentage Achievement: 4.0%</i></p> <p>6. 50 SPCs and former LAPs were trained on in human rights and peace building (34% were female and 64% were male) <i>Percentage Achievement: 12.0%</i></p> <p>7. UHRC monitored peace and Human Rights situation for 64 communities/</p> | | <p>regional reports</p> | |
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| | | | <p>villages. These included 13 police posts and stations, 7 health centres and 10 schools. The critical human rights and peace issues probed were; Security and Human Rights, access to social and economic services, restoration of relationships, equality of participation in public affairs, access to justice, and existence of relevant leadership structures</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 12.0%</i></p> <p>8. 13 Community public hearings (barazas) were conducted, through these barazas, more communities (total of 21 villages) were reached and monitored in terms of peace and human rights in Acholi sub region.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 4.0%</i></p> <p>9. UHRC developed an information management system for monitoring of land conflict hotspots ,drivers,patterns and trends in Acholi sub region.A common land conflict database was developed and information gathered from the community dialogue meetings,trainings and court monitoring is fed into it for fast tracking and analysis of the data.The database can be accessed by all stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>10. The organisation monitored the operations of the LC courts to ensure</p> | | |
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| | | | <p>that they functioned within provisions of the national, regional and international legal frameworks. <i>Percentage Achievement: 12.0%</i></p> <p>11. UHRC supplied materials to LC courts, area land committees and police. The materials distributed included; copies of the ministry of local government manual on LC courts, land policy briefs on landlessness, customary rules, protection and land rights, stationery for writing. <i>Percentage Achievement: 12.0%</i></p> <p>12. UHRC also held 1 training for district officials, court officials and police on laws and regulations related to access to land. These officials were trained with an aim of increasing access to land justice. <i>Percentage Achievement: 12.5%</i></p> <p>13. One meeting was held with Gulu district local government on building the capacity of women in order to enhance the recovery and meaningful socio economic growth in the district under the theme -Breakin barriers: unleashing women potentials on land management, use and conflict mitigation. This meeting was a forum for data collection given the diversity of purposefully selected participants who included those knowledgeable on other relevant land issues.</p> | | | |
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| | | | | <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 12.5%</i></p> <p>14. UHRC produced 1 human rights and peace report per quarter. Cumulatively 4 reports on the human rights situation in the region were disseminated to key actors in the region.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 50.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 155.0%</p> | | |
| <p>Output 1.3.2: Increased capacity of civil society organizations on human rights monitoring and reporting</p> | <p>Indicator 1.3.2.1. Number of civil society organisations reporting on human rights violations in Acholi sub region</p> | 8 | 20 | <p>1. The number of civil society organizations reporting on human rights violation has increased from 10 to 15 in 2011.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 42.0%</i></p> <p>2. 62 organisations of Acholi sub region were trained on human rights monitoring and reporting through two dedicated workshops in Gulu and Kitgum .All the participating organisations also recieved uniform human rights monitoring and reporting tool to help organise their work more systematically. The web based system will allow the organisations to keep record of cases ,refer them to other organisations and provide feedback to state institutions.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>3. Through a grant to UHRC manuals</p> | Protection group documents | |

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| | | | <p>on human rights,complaints,referrals and mediations posters and leaflets were produced and disseminated to guide the work of civil society organisations in promoting peace,human rights and justice. 134 civil society organisations and government institutions benefited from these materials. <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>4. Regarding human rights monitoring, a total of 132 villages in 51 sub-counties, 71 Police Posts and stations, 70 Health Centres and 51 schools in the sub-region were monitored through field visits by UHRC during the period to establish the state of peace and human rights situation. UHRC transformed its 4 Civil Military Coordination Centres into sub-offices, training staff and creating a database system for human rights monitoring and reporting. <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>5. On average 15 civil society organisations share human rights findings,reports and analysis during the quarterly DHRPP in all districts of Acholi sub region. <i>Percentage Achievement: 42.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 99.0%</i></p> | | | |
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| <p>Output 1.3.3: Social action coalition is proactively engaging youth and addressing their concerns</p> | <p>Indicator 1.3.3.1. Number of youth in focused districts actively involved on a regular basis in social transformation processes and proactively contributing to peace building in the region</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>1,500</p> | <p>1. First round of mapping of youth organizations and centres conducted in Acholi sub-region (Pader, Gulu, Lamwo and Agagotk districts) <i>Percentage Achievement: 1.0%</i></p> <p>2. 30 youth leaders trained in advocacy, leadership and communication skills in order to act as multipliers. <i>Percentage Achievement: 2.0%</i></p> <p>3. A total of 150 youth were trained as U-Reporters from Acholi Region between Jan-Mar 2012. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>4. YSS trained 50 representatives of youth organisations and groups from Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya districts. The 4 days training covered topics on peace building, transitional justice and human rights. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>5. YYS supplied 25 wall boards and suggestion boxes to all the subcounties of Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya districts. The wall magazines/boards are used for publishing information on experiences, opportunities and challenges of the youth in relation to peace building, transitional justice and human rights. The youth manage and edit the information on a monthly basis. Approximately 600 youth are reached with messages from the wall</p> | <p>The reason for variance is that due to high interest of the youth more youth were trained as Ureporters so that they could participate in the social transformation process</p> | <p>Attendance sheets, materials produced by youth, Field reports, Radio programs</p> | |
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| | | | | <p>magazines on a monthly basis. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>6. Trained U-Reporters encouraging other youth to join U-Report resulting in 2077 new U-Report users in Acholi region. <i>Percentage Achievement: 138.0%</i></p> <p>7. Through a grant to YSS 15 youth groups were trained in music ,dance and drama.These groups raise awareness on human rights, peacebuilding and transitional justice in their communities.Each group has between 25-30 members-meaning around 600 youth are actively participating in music, dance and drama activities. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 201.0%</p> | | | |
| Output 1.3.4: High- risk youth are empowered with cultural information, multimedia learning materials and curriculum | Indicator 1.3.4.1. Number of youth empowered with cultural information, multimedia learning materials | 0 | 3,000 | <p>1. Youth center equipped with Digital Drum and solar power set (Bardege ICT Center, a BOSCO-supported site in Gulu Town) <i>Percentage Achievement: 2.0%</i></p> <p>2. The Gulu Youth centre has average 575 visitors per month <i>Percentage Achievement: 19.0%</i></p> <p>3. 100 Focus Group discussions with</p> | Same as above | Youth centre reports | |

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| | and curriculum | | <p>1085 youth (552 males and 533 females) were carried out to engage them on their opinion and views on peace building and providing them with information on participatory radio programming and production of comic books. <i>Percentage Achievement: 36.0%</i></p> <p>4. A total of 9 youth centres in Acholi Region have been identified and approved for rugged digital drum installation by BOSCO-Uganda. Locally available equipment for installing the computers and solar mounts have been procured. Computers other accessories have been imported and are awaiting customs clearance at Entebbe Airport. Training in basic ICT for 13 sites has been carried out. A total of 337 new users utilized the digital drum at Bardege in Gulu Jan-Mar 2012. <i>Percentage Achievement: 12.0%</i></p> <p>5. ICT champions identified and trained in peer-to-peer basic IT training. BOSCO engaged to procure basic computers and solar power as needed, set up 3 ICT sites and networking infrastructure; trainings held for 175 members of youth mentor groups. <i>Percentage Achievement: 6.0%</i></p> <p>6. YSS and Ker Kwaro held 2 joint radio talk shows to equip youth with knowledge on cultural values and the</p> | | | |
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| | | | <p>use of culture as a tool for justice. Through these radio talk shows the youth were able to learn and clarify on cultural issues affecting the youth. Approximately 6000 youth were reached through the radio talk shows. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>7. 9 new youth centre sites supplied with solar-powered ICT kiosks ("digital drum") and facility lighting - managed by WarChild in cooperation with the local communities and governments. <i>Percentage Achievement: 2.0%</i></p> <p>8. 866 new youth user at 9 youth centers regularly used ICT installed and engaged in other youth center activities such as dance and drama, youth counselling, life-skills training, conflict resolution, peace building awareness activities. <i>Percentage Achievement: 29.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 116.0%</i></p> | | | |
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V. FUTURE WORK PLAN

A. Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the programme period.

2011 : Support will be sought from the headquarters of JLOS institutions and regional offices to fill in data gaps and make sure there's no double counting.

CEDAW recommendations on GBV will be discussed at both the consultation meetings for development partners and CSO convened by JLOS for the development of SIP III. UNFPA will work with JLOS institutions to explore possibilities of inclusion of activities to prevent and respond to GBV in their institutional workplans. Further support to the advancement of child friendly justice in the districts will be given.

In 2012, partnerships with CSOs working with youths and traditional leaders will be extended so that the critical mass of youths is gradually diverted from a potential carriers of conflict to a constructive force for peacebuilding and traditional justice systems are able to deliver justice to people at the local level. Active engagement with government entities will be increased to ensure that peacebuilding activities are included in the district plans and budgets. Promotion of human rights and transitional justice will continue to be on the agenda for securing sustainable peace in the sub-region.

OVERALL: NA as project came to an end operationally in September 2012

B. Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.

2011 : In order to strengthen community outreach, to increase youth engagement and to stress the role of traditional leaders in delivering justice and promoting human rights at the local level, a few grants (2-3) to civil society organizations will be provided as a slight adjustment in the implementation of the project. In line with the outcomes of the project, a few outputs will be reworded to capture critical elements of reconstructive surgeries and psychosocial support to conflict affected people.

USD 100,000 for RLP

(USD 43,000) saving from OHCHR to be transferred to UNICEF.

OVERALL: NA as project came to an end in operationally September 2012

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