PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: UGANDA
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL

YEAR OF REPORT: 2020

Project Title: Harnessing Youth Potential for Sustaining Peace in Uganda **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: IRF 00118291**	
If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: ☐　　　Country Trust Fund ☐　　　Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**	**Type and name of recipient organizations:** **RUNO　UNDP (Convening Agency)** **RUNO　UNFPA** **RUNO　OHCHR**

Date of first transfer: 23 October 2019
Project end date: 28 April 2021
Is the current project end date within 6 months? NO

Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:
☐ Gender promotion initiative
☒ Youth promotion initiative
☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):
Recipient Organization   Amount

UNDP $ 1,551,500
UNFPA $ 505,782
OHCHR $ 430,468
　　　　　　　　　　Total: $ 2,487,750

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 81%
ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE

No.	Agency	Amount	Tranche 1	Delivery (Exp + Commitments)	Balance	%age
1	UNDP	1,551,500.00	620,600.00	59170,699.00	24,302.17	96%
2	UNFPA	505,782.00	202,312.80	180,870.00	21,442.80	89%
3	OHCHR	430,468.00	172,187.20	25,696.00	146,491.20	15%
	Total	**2,487,750.00**	**995,100.00**	**377,265.00**	**192,236.17**	**81%**

Gender-responsive Budgeting:

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: 60%
Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: 50%

Project Gender Marker:GM2
Project Risk Marker: High
Project PBF focus area: 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management

Report preparation:
Project report prepared by: Francesca Akello, Team Leader Peace and Security, UNDP Uganda
Project report approved by: Sheila Ngatia, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Uganda
Did PBF Secretariat review the report: NO

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

All preparatory interventions critical for ownership and sustainability of the project were concluded. District inception meetings were held with District Local Governments (DLGs) and other key stakeholders in Kampala, Wakiso, Bundibugyo and Kasese. The meetings majorly focused on introducing the project and acquiring district's guidance on conflict hotspots resulting in the inclusion of informal youth structures, namely: slum youth, boda/boda, market vendor groups, street children, as beneficiaries of the project. This inclusion was deemed necessary as a violence mitigation measure in light of the pre-election setting. The DLGs have in turn assigned District focal persons for the project to act as liaison, provide coordination functions, oversight and mainstreaming of peacebuilding activities within the district development agenda.

Consultations with key traditional and cultural leaderships was concluded due to their critical role in the substance of peace in the various kingdoms. These institutions have a critical mass- with youth wings starting from the Parish to the county levels and play a pivotal role in mitigating of inter-ethnic violence, especially in the Rwenzori region. All agencies have contracted responsible partners and disbursed funds, recruited key staff and held coordination meetings and progress meetings with the responsible partners to fast track implementation. All staff recruitments by Agencies were concluded; and procurements of major project equipment were frontloaded and completed. In Rwenzori, the project profiled emerging conflicts, conflict-prone sub counties and parishes in each of the targeted district. The project mapped out and agreed on direct project beneficiaries- 250 cultural leaders and elders, 250 youth from cultural institutions, 200 youth outside of cultural institutions from elected youth structures, youth out of school and youth caught up in conflict situations, 360 technical and political leaders in the targeted sub counties and districts, 40 members of the district security team. Of these targeted groups, by consensus, at least 50% of targeted groups shall be female. 3 multi-stakeholder meetings were conducted in Rwenzori targeting 350 people stakeholders selected from 5 cultural institutions; security agencies; formal and informal youth and women groups; district political leadership; District Community Development Office; the private sector and; civil society organizations. A mapping of strategies of furthering peace, nonviolence and fostering better civil military relations in the region and how different stakeholders will contribute to the nurturing of youth as agents of peace and nonviolence with at least 30% of the 350 stakeholders being female was completed.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

Uganda currently is in the pre-election period with elections slated for first quarter of 2021. The youth have historically found themselves at the epicentre of election related violence. In the next 6 months, the project will therefore work to establish a crisis risk dashboard to monitor the election

related violence and other risks, hold confidence building meetings , youth and police trainings to proactively prevent violence and build trust. Continue work with cultural leaders to leverage their influence for peace messaging and engaging their youth networks in peace building interventions. Specifically, continue dialogue with 9 of the biggest Kingdoms and cultural institutions to leverage on their influence in shaping youth to embrace peace and responsible leadership. Hold youth camps for mentorship on values of 'obuntubulamu' to elicit inherent change in value system for social cohesion. Conduct voter and civic education engage with political parties, Members of Parliament and councillors to advocate for youth inclusion in political processes and mainstreaming of youth issues in policy and public discourse.

Continue media training on conflict-sensitive reporting, effective communication and youth friendly media activism. Social media engagement including social media bloggers for targeted peace messaging for youth via their social media channels and networks will be utilised. National multimedia campaign will leverage social media and online outreaches; on-air channels; print and distribution media. The campaign will nurture a winning brand identity for visual and audio recognition, with an estimated 10 million young men and women reached to break the growing apathy and rejuvenate interest and preparedness for their choices and meaningful participation in electoral processes.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

N/A

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project's positive effect on the people's lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

The capacity building activities have registered impact in empowering key groups to fulfil their peacebuilding potential through training of youth leaders, youth led organizations, youth networks, non-traditional actors. These activities have aided the development of social change entrepreneurs that are able to leverage their learning and influence for maintaining and sustaining inter and intra-community peace. During the inception meeting in Bundibugyo, one of the youth leaders who had participated in the Generations for Generations dialogue opined that he saw a lot of merit in the exercise as he underscored this as an avenue for youth to express their grievances and thoughts with the community elders without judgement and learn from their experiences simultaneously. He mentioned that youth don't usually get an opportunity to be heard and this platform was a welcome change as it releases the inner frustration of the youth which at times manifests itself in violent conduct and helps communities deliberate on youth issues as a matter of priority. In addition, the activities have also targeted non-traditional actors such as boda-boda riders and female street vendors as beneficiaries of peace building trainings. As these populations are usually marginalized on account of socio-economic barriers, these trainings have helped them nourish a healthy self- image of themselves as able, contributing members of the society who have the capacity to effect social change and peace.

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.

- *"On track" refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
- *"On track with peacebuilding results" refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: State and civil society actor decision-making processes are more inclusive and enable proactive participation of youth

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On tack

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

PBF in Uganda has been instrumental in strengthening platforms for dialogue and mediation through engagement with key youth leaders, youth led organizations, youth networks, insider mediators, the elders, religious, and cultural leaders to elicit an inherent change in the value system for the inculcation of cultural values critical for the sustenance of peace and social cohesion as well as preventive measures on COVID 19. The project interventions are thus bridging the gap between national peacebuilding thereby enabling youth inclusion in national peacebuilding processes that is key for social cohesion. Our work with cultural leaders brings together 8 cultural institutions- Buganda, Acholi, Alur, Busoga, Bunyoro, Tooro, Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu and Obudhingiya Bwa Bwamba (OBB) representing over 60% of Uganda's population. Additionally, a curriculum for the youth Mentorship training camps for peace champions drawn from both in and out of school youth has been developed incorporating SDGs 16 & 5.

A confidence building dialogue of 17 (7F:10M) high-level influencers was facilitated by the Resident Coordinators office on the controversial revision of the electoral roadmap and the legal, political and conflict implications on the conduct of credible elections. This is one in a series of dialogues that target key stakeholders in the electoral process envisaged to enhance inclusive political dialogue and consequently, build trust in institutions involved in the electoral process. The dialogues complement other avenues of support by the UN to the electoral process such as stakeholder engagement by the electoral Commission, strengthening early warning capacities for electoral-related violence prevention, institutional strengthening of the EMB among others.

Working with the Inter Religious Council of Uganda, the Council of presidents have developed campaign advocacy messages/press statements on TVs and radios advocating for free and fair elections emphasising the need for level playing field for all candidates regardless of political party especially since the campaigns/elections will be ''scientific''. For example, some candidates aren't accessing forms because they have been banned from picking them physically and advised to upload through the internet which will ideally leave some behind. Information platforms for religious leaders together with the elders, women engagement, youth engagement and district

platforms for hot spot areas of Kasese, Bundibugyo, Wakiso and Kampala have been activated and reoriented to address new emerging issues like COVID 19, electoral areas, new rules for elections.

The Generation for Generation dialogues as means of building bridges between generations has had positive impact by allowing for peace dialogues and intergenerational learning critical for fostering camaraderie between communities and individuals. The project also trained Artists as key influencers for social youth mobilisation. Over 110 youth leaders, 75 radio presenters, 160 youth were trained in peace messaging and participated in generation for generation dialogues. 32 radio spot messages have been aired on prime time on 4 different radio stations each targeting a specific geographical area. To further peace messaging, 32 popular DJ have been collaborated with, each making mentions of peacebuilding and youth on prime time in radio in addition to 4 radio talk shows held on 4 different radio stations in the region. On-going activities on engagement of Members of Parliament to champion the cause of youth inclusion in political processes and engaging social media bloggers to target peace messaging for youth through their social media channels and networks. These efforts have so far reached over 27,500 individuals.

The remaining activities have stalled due to COVID 19 pandemic and the resultant total lockdown from March 2020 and though being eased, the UN offices are still closed with staff telecommuting.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: *(1000 character limit)*

All project interventions have mainstreamed gender right from the planning stage for all interventions conducted in outcome 1. For example, the entrepreneurship capacity building intervention was undertaken specifically for women, with the training content customized to their needs to strengthen female agency in workplaces and at homes. Similarly, a gender balance is consciously observed in all project interventions for example youth engagement fora, leadership camps etc. Moreover, the project is founded on the principles of youth inclusion in political processes to mitigate youth involvement in conflict. In doing so, all project interventions deliberately mainstream within all envisioned activities. In all trainings and engagements, youth have occupied the centre-stage as beneficiaries and their interest and exceptions from these interventions are given primary importance. Activities that have leveraged media and sport for peace messaging have been designed specifically to cater to the youth populations and their interests. Furthermore, the rapid assessment conducted, examined the needs of the youth to ensure that activities are designed accordingly.

<u>**Outcome 2:**</u> Mistrust between law enforcement and security agencies and communities is reduced by enhancing the strict application of human rights standards

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track with some delays largely due to COVID 19 Pandemic which saw the country in total lockdown for over 5 months. The lockdown is being eased but with very stringent directives on social gatherings to which other gatherings with 10 people are allowed.

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

The first training of senior officers of the Internal Security Organisation (ISO) was concluded. A total of 51 ISO officers (9M:42F) were trained on human rights standards applicable to their intelligence gathering and law enforcement function and taking into consideration, the specific needs of the youth. As a result of this training, the ISO senior officers had a first introduction to

human rights knowledge; and subsequently expressed their intention to be guided by the human rights standards in the execution of ISO operations.

A second training for senior level police officers was initially scheduled to be conducted at the end of April. A concept note and budget were approved. But this workshop and other remaining activities had to be postponed when the COVID-19 outbreak was declared in Uganda.

Currently, there is keen engagement amongst Agencies and respective Implementing partners to re-strategize mitigation measures to continue the implementation of these activities under Outcome 2 during the second semester of 2020, by redesigning and reorganizing the activities to strengthen the capacity of youth and human rights organizations into virtual strengthening processes -which will include the support on hardware and software- with the objective that these organizations can conduct virtual human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy on issues affecting the youth. The process will be accompanied by training meetings for a maximum number of twenty participants, including facilitators and support staff, until the COVID-19 measures are lifted.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: *(1000 character limit)*

The selection of beneficiaries has been completed with very keen interest on gender inclusiveness and youth taking the centre stage. During the preparation of the training with ISO, a conscious effort was made to ensure a gender balance. To this end, ISO was requested to propose a gender balanced list of participants despite which gender disparity was detected within the trainee list. The implementing partner together with the lead UN agency on this outcome, voiced concerns regarding the unbalanced gender participation and emphasised the need of integration of gender considerations -and a specific youth-centred focus- in the ISO operations. The ISO Management acknowledged this concern citing a structural challenge regarding the recruitment of men and women in the organisation's structure which needed rectification. For the remaining activities, there will be continued integration of a gender dimension and a youth focus in the proposed capacity building interventions and gender balance will be maintained to the best extent possible.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit) *The project has held 2 virtual monitoring meetings with implementing partners. Some agencies like UNDP as lead agency is contracting a consultancy firm to support with the physical monitoring of all its projects including PBF since the UN has not yet lifted the travel restrictions.*	Do outcome indicators have baselines? No Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? yes YES the project is soon hiring a consultant to undertake a rapid assessment; TORS, and concept note have been prepared to this effect.

Evaluation: Has an evaluation been	Evaluation budget (response required): No

conducted during the reporting period? please select	If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:
Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.	Name of funder: Amount: PBF project helped to leverage additional funds for the electoral support project - *"Strengthening Electoral Processes in Uganda (SEPU)"* . At July 2020 a collective pledge of USD 7 million to the project was made from Norway, Austria, Sweden Denmark and UNDP; out of the total project budget estimate of USD 10.5 million. The proposed project interventions are centred on three thematic outputs, i.e. 1) Transparency and inclusion in electoral process strengthened; 2) Institutional capacity for the Electoral Commission (EC) and other electoral stakeholders enhanced; 3) Peace mechanisms improved. Specifically, PBF will complement the SEPU funds allocation for Early warning including, conflict mitigation measures working with the various political, cultural and religious leaders, insider mediators, and youth structures and support to confidence building mechanisms under output 3. The interventions target the EC and other electoral stakeholders through both short term and long-term institutional capacity building measures, including embedded technical assistance, and also conflict mitigation measures such as multi-stakeholder dialogue and early warning mechanisms. UNDP is the lead implementing agency, with other UN agencies, i.e. UN Women, OHCHR and UNESCO as responsible parties; and national actors and select Non-State Actors, as the project beneficiaries. The project is implemented in close liaison with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator that, based on UN policy, takes the lead on high level political engagements in the country. The implementation of this project is also coordinated to ensure synergy with the PBF. Building on the PBF conflict analysis that identified youth unemployment as a conflict driver, UNDP Uganda has allocated USD 1.1M of its regular funds to the youth for *''business innovation and entrepreneurship facility''* to support youth led businesses to grow and scale up their businesses, recover from COVID and enable them to be gainfully employed. In this facility, Stanbic Bank will match the resources UNDP is allocating. The project is to be unveiled by H.E the President of the Republic Uganda on International Youth Day- 12th August 2020. The implementation of this project is also coordinated to ensure synergy with the PBF entrepreneurship/livelihoods component.
Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient	Considering that the project time of implementation is significantly affected by the COVID 19 pandemic, aware that 2020 is electioneering year for Uganda, and taking into consideration that once the lockdown is fully lifted, there might be a furore of activity implementation by Government, CSOs and FBOs, schools and so forth in a bid to make up for lost time, the various partners will be

organizations? *(1500 character limit)*	supported to fast track implementation of activities but also encourage innovation like making use of ICT and other non-conventional implementation strategies especially leveraging on key social media. The project team will on a regular basis monitor progress of implementation most of which will be done virtually considering the UN is still telecommuting. UNDP for one is recruiting a competence finance firm to support with project monitoring during this COVID period. This way we intend to take timely corrective action to ensure that project implementation is on track. From time to time, PBSO will be notified of any major challenges in implementation and guidance will be sought especially with the heightened electioneering period and associated uncertainties.

PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

*Using the **Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments**- provide an update on the achievement of **key indicators** at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 1 **State and civil society actor decisionmaking processes are more inclusive and enable proactive participation of youth**						
Output 1.1 Capacity of selected government ministries and departments is enhanced to effectively mainstream youth issues in decision-making mechanisms	**Indicator 1.1.1.1** Number of districts that undertake consultations with youth	TBD/0	3	3	4	The districts being targeted is 4 but plan to reach more districts due to COVID and media engagements but also through the work with other cultural/traditional institutions.
	Indicator 1.1.1.2 Number of target districts that integrate youth-interventions in their development plans and budgets					
	Indicator 1.1.1.3	2	5		8	More Kingdoms have been engaged through the

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Number of kingdoms that integrate youth issues in the strategic plans					existing structures on ground that transcends regions. For example through the NDF, 5 kingdoms are being engaged while 3 kingdoms in Rwenzori region respectively.
	Indicator 1.1.1.4 No of functional DPCs/LPCs in Buganda and Rwenzori					
	Indicator 1.1.1.5 Assessment on youth inclusion in peacebuilding					
	Indicator 1.1.1.6 Number of fora promoting youth leadership and peacebuilding			4		
	Indicator 1.1.1.6 No of policy dialogues held			2		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 1.2 Youth pro-actively engage with leaders and elders and advocate for their own inclusion in peacebuilding processes and new peacebuilding initiatives	**Indicator 1.2.1.1** Number of young people reached with peacebuilding information disaggregated by gender and age. b) Number of Radio presenters engaged/trained				2,700	
	Indicator 1.2.1.2 Number of EKNs conducted		2			
	Indicator 1.2.1.3 No of youth platforms supported	0	2		2	
	Indicator 1.2.1.4 No. of youth supported by the programme disaggregated by					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	various levels at the national and sub national levels					
	Indicator 1.2.1.5 Number of youth trained on community level mediation, early warning and conflict prevention and policy advocacy					
	Indicator 1.2.1.6 Number of social change entrepreneurs reached	0	4			
	Indicator 1.2.1.7 Number of artists, musicians, celebrities reached	0	20		20	
	Indicator 1.2.1.8 Number of South to South learning and exchange visits for target youth	0	50			

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	/peacebuilders supported					
	Indicator 1.2.1.9 Number of coaches, ex-players & cheer-leaders trained on peacebuilding integration in sports b) Number of youth reached through sports activities	0	50			
	Indicator 1.2.1.10 Number of young leaders trained	0	50		50	
Output 1.3 Selected government and civil society actors promote youth participation in political and	**Indicator 1.3.1.1** Mentorship platform established		4		4	
	Indicator 1.3.1.2 Number of insider mediators trained					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
peacebuilding processes	**Indicator 1.3.1.3** Number of developments plans integrated with youth issues					
	Indicator 1.3.1.4 Number of cultural institutions supported			8		More Kingdoms have been engaged through the existing structures on ground that transcends regions. For example through the NDF, 5 kingdoms are being engaged while 3 kingdoms in Rwenzori region respectively.
	Indicator 1.3.1.5 number of strategic engagement with government, to include youth issues in the draft National Peace Policy			2	**1**	
	Indicator 1.3.1.6 Number of capacity building activities			10	**4**	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	organized and implemented					
	Indicator 1.3.1.7 Number of youth led Organisations trained		4	5	**5**	**More youth platforms were reached.**
Outcome 2: Mistrust between law enforcement and security agencies and communities is reduced by enhancing the strict application of human rights standards						
Output 2.1 Capacity building is provided for law enforcement and security agencies on human rights standards in their operations engaging the youth	**Indicator 2.1.1.1** Number of law enforcement/security agencies with a strategy/operational framework in place to minimize the use of violence during crowd control operations b) Number of law enforcement and security agencies staff trained on human rights standards			51 (9M:42F)		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 2.2 The effectiveness of a monitoring, reporting and advocacy framework for human rights violations in law enforcement operations aimed at engaging the youth is strengthened	**Indicator 2.2.1.1** No. of High-level meetings to address human rights situation of the youth					
	Indicator 2.2.1.2 Number of CSOs and youth organizations trained to monitor, report, raise and advocate on human rights concerns related to youth issues					