



PEACEBUILDING FUND

Project Title: Peace building and enhancing protection systems	Recipient UN Organizations: UNFPA UNICEF
Project Contact: Ms Janet Jackson Address UNFPA Plot 12A Baskerville Avenue Kololo P O Box 7184 Kampala Uganda Telephone: 256417744500 E-mail:jackson@unfpa.org UNICEF: Ms Silvia Pasti Chief, Child Protection UNICEF Plot 19 George Street PO Box 7047 Kampala Uganda Phone: Office + 256 4 1717 1600 Mobile + 256 7 1717 1600 Email: spasti@unicef.org	Implementing Partner(s): <i>FIDA Uganda</i> <i>ISIS WICCE9i</i> <i>American Refugee Committee</i> <i>War Child Canada</i> <i>COOPI</i> <i>Transcultural Psychosocial Organization</i> <i>District Local Governments</i> <i>CEWIGO</i> a) <i>Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN)</i> b) <i>Action For Children (AFC)</i> c) <i>African Network for the Protection and Prevention against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN)</i> Strengthening Child Protection Systems a) <i>Gulu Support the Children Organization (GUSCO)</i> b) <i>Kitgum Children and Women's Association (KICWA)</i> c) <i>War Child Holland</i> d) <i>War Child UK</i> e) <i>Youth Social Work Association</i> f) <i>District and sub-county statutory actors (Probation officers, Community Development Officers, Uganda Police Force)</i> g) <i>Community-based Child Protection Committees</i> h) <i>The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development</i>
Project Number:	Project Location: Northern Uganda (Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader, Agago, Nwoya districts)

<p>Project Description: One sentence identifying issue/problem tackled and peacebuilding or peace consolidation process addressed</p> <p>This joint programme will address the core issues of protection, with a focus on the protection of women and children from all forms of violence, especially gender based violence and protection from all forms of harm and abuse for children. By strengthening the protection systems and improving access to stronger response services to gender based violence, the project will contribute to facilitating an enabling environment for women's participation in peacebuilding initiatives and decision making processes. This intervention is premised on the peacebuilding cornerstone that requires meaningful involvement and participation of often marginalised groups such as women, in the peacebuilding process as a prerequisite for democracy and sustainable development. By strengthening the systems for child protection and improving facilitating children's access to these services, this project will mitigate the impact of armed conflict on children, as well as launch strategic interventions that directly address children's vulnerability to violence. Again this intervention lays the foundations for sustained peace, while reinforcing overall peace-building and violence mitigation efforts in the Acholi sub-region.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost Peacebuilding Fund: UNFPA \$1,300,000 UNICEF: \$1,200,000 Government Input: 43,200¹ Other: Norwegian Government: \$1,500,000 UNFPA: 300,000 UNICEF: 300,000 Total:</p> <p>Project Start Date and Duration: 1 January 2011 to 30th June 2012</p>
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Gender Marker Score²: 2
Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;
Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;
Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and
Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.

¹ Salary contribution for 30% time of Community development officers in the targeted districts for the duration of the project

² The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with:

- SC Resolution 1325 (inclusion of women in prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding)
- SC Resolution 1612 (protection of children affected by armed conflict);
- SC Resolution 1820 (prevention of sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict); and
- SC Resolution 1888 (re-enforcing Resolution 1820)
- SC Resolution 1889 (re-enforcing Resolution 1325)

PBSO measures inclusion of women and girls at project planning stage based on intended results and allocated budgets. PBSO also monitors and documents the progress and results of these projects separately to inform the SC and UN system.

PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes:

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

Programme outcome 1.4: Recovery, reintegration, protection services, systems and structures established and accessible to vulnerable groups/ affected population groups

Outputs and Key Activities:



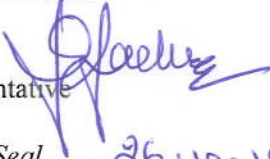
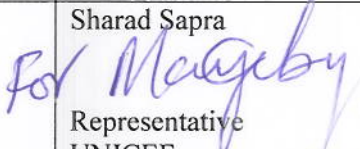
The key activities under this joint programme will be as follows:

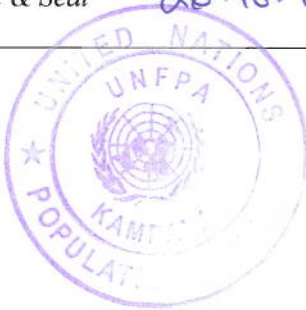
1. Provide psychosocial support to adult and child survivors of gender based violence and other forms of abuse, exploitation and violence. This will include short and medium term counselling and support of survivors of violence including their immediate families, if required. The activity will help the survivors deal with the pain and trauma arising out of the violent experience; help mitigate feelings of self blame, shame and stigma that often accompany such violent experiences. The service will also assist survivors face the future and chart appropriate actions for pursuing remedies and redress for the abuse.
2. Conduct a series of systematic community dialogue involving community elders, leaders, women, men and young people on gender equality, gender based violence, women's participation in peacebuilding and rebuilding communities. The community dialogue will also engage on child protection and how communities can play their role in creating a safe environment for children to live.
3. Advocacy activities and training of local government political and technical leaders at all decision making levels for greater integration of GBV prevention and response, women's participation and child protection activities into the sub county, county and district recovery and development plans as well as budgets
4. Support the expansion of the information management system that documents data on reported cases of GBV and child protection to 3 districts that are not yet using the data management system. The expansion will include extending use of this system to government actors such as police and health. The system when fully functional will monitor trends of reported cases of gender based violence and child protection, including the form of the violence experienced, the age and sex of victims, location of incident, perpetrator information if it is known and other information such as response services required.
5. Provision of case management services for women and children survivors reporting experiences of violence and abuse. Case management services include developing and implement a strong referral pathway for facilitating access to the various medical, justice, police, counselling and protective services that a survivor and or her family may require. The referral system will help the survivors navigate the maze of complicated access to these survivors and support them so they do not quit their cases before they get redress for the abuses.
6. Provide interim care and support the reunification of children formerly associated with the armed groups and other children affected by conflict

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for PRF-funded projects)

Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee

<p>Mr. Theophane Nkyema  UN Resident Coordinator Date & Seal 09 NOV 2010</p>	<p>Mr. Pius Bigirimana  Permanent Secretary, OPM Date & Seal</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p>	
<p>Ms Janet Jackson  Representative UNFPA Date & Seal 26.10.10.</p>	<p>Sharad Sapra For  Representative UNICEF Date & Seal 26/10/10</p>



COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

Although violent conflict is over in Acholi, this has not resulted in an end to the violation of women's and children's human rights. They still continue to be subjected to all forms of gender based violence especially domestic violence and sexual violence. The violence against women is no longer largely perpetrated by armed parties to the conflict but is now being perpetrated by civilians who all seem to know that they can get away with impunity for the abuses they inflict on women and children due to the poor systems of police and justice in the sub region. According to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey of 2006, nationally, 24% of women in Uganda reported that their first sexual experience was a forced one. Among the Internally Displaced Communities this rate was 28%, standing at 4% above the national average. According to the data received through the GBV Information Management system (GBV IMS)³ between January 2009 and March 2010, an average of 227 cases were reported per month to 5NGO partners and rape constituted nearly 40% of these cases followed by domestic violence which stood at 33% of the cases. Many of the GBV victims are in fact girls under the age of 18 years.

In the peace negotiations that led to the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in 2006 and the subsequent negotiations in Juba, it was observed that the delegations to the peace negotiations had no representation of women at all, in spite of demand by women. The most that women got as participation in these peace processes was the "observer status" which meant they could not contribute to any of the discussions. This was in spite of the fact that at the grassroots level women had already begun to mobilize themselves into peace committees to contribute towards ending the LRA war. Most recently in the development of the PRDP for war affected districts of Northern Uganda, in spite of women having mobilized themselves through the Women's PRDP Taskforce, to contribute towards the rebuilding agenda for Northern Uganda, their voices were largely ignored as the PRDP went on to formulate priorities that largely failed to consider the post conflict needs of women, including issues of protection from gender based violence, ending impunity for sexual violence offenders and for women to have greater participation and decision making in peace building and recovery discussions.

With regards to protection of children from all forms of abuse including violence against children, it is estimated that some 25,000 Ugandan children were abducted to be used as combatants, laborers or sex slaves. Due to the impact of the violent conflict on children, complex socio economic issues have arisen including increasing numbers of street children, vulnerable child headed households, the highest rate of orphans (22%) and children without education (boys 17% and girls 35%), growing numbers of children in conflict with the law and domestic and sexual violence, children being forced into early marriages or prostitution and children left behind in more than 40% of households. In addition there is the conflict carrying problem of the continued association of children and young women with armed forces and groups such as the LRA in South Sudan and the DR Congo, estimated at between 1500 and 3000. All these gap areas are at the risk of widening given that humanitarian agencies are gradually exiting from Northern Uganda during this transitional period. Orphans and child headed households comprise a significant proportion of extremely vulnerable individuals remaining in the IDP camps due to continued reliance on relief services and an inability to access support for return to their villages of origin. Reports indicate on-going discrimination against persons formerly associated with the LRA and denial of access to previously held family land, as well as fears of retribution deterring others children from returning home.

³ The GBV IMS is a global pilot system aimed at capturing data on reported cases of gender based violence in emergencies and post conflict situations. It was piloted in Uganda in 2009 and is implemented through five International NGOs that provide GBV prevention and response services in the districts of Kitgum, Gulu, Amuru and Pader in Acholi sub region.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

Situation Analysis

The joint programme fits into the Peace Building Fund Results Framework:
Priority Area 2, 7: *Women are empowered to overcome specific post conflict hardships and to end gender based violence and discrimination and*
PRDP Strategic Objective 2: *on Rebuilding and empowering communities.*

Women's participation in post-conflict peace consolidation is a vital contribution to long-term recovery and stability. One of the key constraints to women's capacity to engage effectively in peace-building is the experience of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) during and after conflict. The experience of gender-based violence has a profoundly inhibiting effect on women's ability to engage in conflict resolution, peace-building and recovery efforts. Their exclusion from peace building processes undermines the value, legitimacy and sustainability of any peace building interventions for communities emerging from conflict.

In Acholi sub region, the Peace Recovery and Development Plan was formulated without regard to the different post conflict needs of women and men. As such the response to the needs of women such as gender based violence prevention and response services are completely missing from this recovery framework. Yet evidence shows that women and girls experienced and still experience a lot of trauma from GBV and this trauma remains unmanaged for most of them. This becomes a potential source for undermining on-going peace efforts as the underlying feelings of resentment, injustice and anger remain unaddressed. Furthermore, GBV has not ceased in the aftermath of active conflict. Women still experience abuse by members of their own communities. The failure by the protection agencies (police and justice) to bring an end to impunity for GBV perpetrators undermines the confidence of the population in these institutions, creating serious doubts on the government's ability and commitment to protect women. This is an important factor that undermines confidence in the peace building initiatives.

It is therefore essential for peace building to address gender based violence, which is a strong barrier to women's participation in peace building initiatives. It is essential that systems that protect women from gender based violence be strengthened or established where they are non existent. It is also essential that mechanisms for response be established to address the needs of women who have experienced gender based violence in conflict and post conflict. Addressing their psychological, health and justice needs among others will help mitigate their fear, restore their confidence and support them to stand up and have their voices heard in dialogues for peace and rebuilding of their communities.

The second critical component of protection under this joint programme is child protection. Despite the high incidents of violence against children, only a small proportion of the cases is reported and responded to. While efforts to revitalise the government systems and services for protection and conflict transformation are underway, the current coverage and capacities of government systems remain limited and often inadequate, which means it is unable to meet its statutory obligations to children for provision of protective services. Despite the presence of supportive policies, there remain critical gaps to protective interventions, conflict prevention and the mitigation of violence which address the impact of conflict on children, and protect children from further harm, exposure to violence and engagement in conflict.
The integration of children separated from the LRA into communities is another conflict carrying

problem for communities and children which requires continuous support. Evidence indicates that 10% of returnees have faced stigmatization, another 10% “do not feel well”, while 12% have had difficulty in adjusting to life outside of the bush, 18% have problems with family and friends and a further 18% face injustices and health problems related to their time with the LRA. The threat to peace building from the analysis of these figures is exacerbated by the fact that Northern Uganda has higher poverty and lower social development levels than elsewhere in the country. Against the backdrop of weak infrastructure (schools, health clinics, police, legal services, etc), inadequate capacities, understaffing and under-resourced institutions in the north, children and their families face extreme social pressures caused by conflict and displacement and if these are not managed and responded to properly they become real threats to stability and lasting peace in Northern Uganda.

Project Justification

Significant gaps remain regarding the funding for protection and women’s participation issues by both government and development partners. They consider these issues as “software issues”. The focus of most of the funding that has been so far mobilised for recovery and peacebuilding in Acholi is infrastructural development and rebuilding. This is well demonstrated through the PRDP framework whose focus is mainly on construction of facilities but no attention paid to addressing the post conflict needs of women and children such as prevention of gender based violence, child abuse and promoting women’s participation. This has resulted in infrastructure being built but communities not feeling safe or empowered enough to use the facilities. PBF will address this gap by focusing on protection, participation and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups as foundations of sustainable peace and development.

Linkages and Catalytic Effect

While the laws of Uganda guarantee the right of women to participate in decision making, in practice women have not fully taken up this right due to many barriers, including conflict and the short and long term effects of gender based violence. By empowering women to participate and removing the assorted barriers to their participation, the proposed interventions will begin to demonstrate not only in Northern Uganda but the whole of Uganda, that with the necessary support, women can stand up and be counted in decision making and that they can be relied on to represent the needs of other women in decision making forums and that they can make a difference in sustaining peace in their families, communities and societies.

The proposed interventions under this joint programme put emphasis on working through and with local government and local actors, including community based structures like Community Based Organizations, village health teams, child protection committees, council of elders and women’s groups. This will ensure continuous engagement on the issues beyond the life of the project. This is also the same approach that the on-going GBV joint programme uses in the sub regions of Acholi. In carrying out these interventions CBOs will be mentored to conduct participatory community dialogues for the non-violent conflict resolution and on provision of psychosocial support to survivors of gender based violence. Local governments will be supported to put in place systems, structures and programmes for supporting women’s protection from GBV and women’s participation in peace building initiatives.

The proposed interventions under child protection build on two ongoing interventions that are already engaging, and supporting local government structures as well as community structures. The Child Help Line will be integrated with the local government led child protection systems

through a joint reporting and case management system. The strengthening of the Child Help Line in the Acholi sub-region will be a first step in a future national scale-up under government leadership. The 'strengthening of child protection systems' component aims primarily at supporting the district governments capacity to report, prevent and respond to cases of violence against children. In addition, the effectiveness of the intervention will depend on government ownership and leadership as well as involvement of community structures. Mobilization of community structures, including children, will be crucial for creating awareness around the access and use of the Child Help Line.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

The interventions under this joint programme are linked already to on-going agency activities of UNFPA and UNICEF in the context of the 5 year country Programmes so the interventions will be sustained through support from core resources of these agencies. Secondly actions on advocacy with local government authorities for investment of local resources into child protection and GBV are meant to influence systems and structures of planning and budgeting, with a view to getting the participating districts at some stage take on the responsibilities introduced through the peace building fund.

Logical Framework

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>PBF Outcome(s)</p> <p>Programme outcome 1.4: Recovery, reintegration, protection services, systems and structures established and accessible to vulnerable groups/ affected population groups</p>	<p>Percentage of target districts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With district plans and budgets that incorporate GBV and child protection prevention and response interventions. <p><i>Baseline: 0/7 (full integration) Target: 7/ (full integration) by 2015</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a functional system in place to regularly record GBV incidence at overall district level <p><i>Baseline: 4/7; Target:</i></p>	<p>Analysis of district development plans and budgets</p> <p>GBV Database</p> <p>Data from the</p>	<p>(Immediate Objective to Development Objective)</p> <p>External conditions necessary if achieved project purpose is to contribute to reaching project goal</p> <p>Public institutions of police and health remain engaged on the GBV data collection system</p> <p>National NGOs supporting current Helpline integrated into single system under MoG. Helpline system fully operational, staffed, with single phone number and multiple</p>

	<p>7/7 by 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are implementing a specialized system for the care and protection of children victims of abuse, violence and exploitation <p><i>Baseline: 0/7 (full integration) Target: 7/ (full integration) by 2015</i></p>	National Helpline	<p>language support</p> <p>Functional and fully staffed National Child Helpline</p> <p>Sufficient financial and human resources at District and sub-District level; functional services (health, justice, etc)</p>
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <p>1. Psychosocial care and support services for women and children victims of GBV and abuse provided in all target districts</p> <p>2. Community dialogues on GBV, gender equality, non-discrimination and child protection conducted in target districts</p> <p>3. District mechanisms for regular collection and documentation of</p>	<p>% increase in number of survivors receiving psychosocial care and support in all target districts</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>GBV = 227 cases per month in five districts</i> <i>Children = 400 cases per month in five districts</i> <i>Target: 30% for all cases</i></p> <p>% of communities in target district with agreed community norms on GBV, gender equality and non-discrimination and child protection</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>GBV, Gender and non-discrimination =3 subcounties each in 4 districts</i> <i>Child protection = 3 subcounties each in 4 districts</i> <i>Target: 50% increase</i></p> <p>% of participating districts with functional mechanisms for regular collection and</p>	<p>Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators</p>	<p>(Outputs to immediate objective)</p> <p>Factors out of project control which, if present, could restrict progress from outputs to achieving project objectives.</p>

<p>reported incidents of GBV and child protection established and functional</p> <p>4. Increased capacity of District authorities to plan and budget for addressing GVB, child protection and human rights violations</p> <p>5. Case management and referral pathway for children and GBV survivors enhanced in all target districts</p> <p>6. Children formerly associated with armed groups and other children affected by conflict are supported through reception, interim care and/or reunification with families/communities of origin (UNICEF)</p>	<p>documentation of reported incidents of GBV and child protection</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>GBV =4/7</i> <i>Children =4/7</i> <i>Target: 100%</i></p> <p>% of Districts with trained officials on GBV, child protection and human rights</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>GBV = 4/7</i> <i>Children = 4/7</i> <i>Target: 100%</i></p> <p>% increase in number of cases with complete information on case management, including referral and follow-up activities, and case outcomes</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>GBV = 4/7</i> <i>Children = 4/7</i> <i>Target: TBE</i></p> <p>Number of children formerly associated with armed groups and other children affected by conflict provided with supported</p> <p><i>Baseline: 100</i> <i>Target: 500</i></p>		
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Part 2 (Implementation Level): *This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much.*

PBF Outcome: (One table for each PBF Outcome)

Main Activities	Inputs	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
<p>Output 1 Provide short and medium term psychosocial support to survivors of gender based violence and child abuse in areas of return in Acholi sub region</p>	<p><i>Sub contract with NGOs</i> <i>Senior GBV Coordinator (20% time)</i> <i>Child Protection Officers</i> <i>Transport</i> <i>Training</i> <i>Procurement of supplies and equipment</i> <i>Consultants</i></p>	<p>Project Manager Project Manager/RUNO UNFPA UNICEF</p>
<p>Output 2 Conduct monthly community dialogue with various state and non state actors on gender equality, women's empowerment and participation and improved protection of women and children from gender based violence and other forms of abuse</p>	<p>Sub contract with NGOs GBV coordinators (10% time) Child Protection Officers Training Transport</p>	<p>UNFPA UNICEF</p>
<p>Output 3 Establish and strengthen systems for recording reported incidents of gender based violence in 7/7 districts</p> <p>Sub activities: -Map existing actors in GBV and child protection in each district - Train the identified actors on the harmonised tool for collecting data on reported cases of GBV and child abuse, violence and exploitation -Provide on the job support to actors on use of the tool -Conduct quarterly review and analysis of the data -Facilitate use of the data to inform planning programmes and budgeting at all levels</p>	<p>Sub contract with NGOs GBV Coordinators (10% of time) Child Protection Officers Training Transport Travel Consultants</p>	<p>UNFPA UNICEF</p>
<p>Output 4 Strengthen capacity and systems for Gender analysis and child protection in planning and</p>	<p>Training Consultants GBV Coordinators (10% time)</p>	<p>UNFPA UNICEF</p>

<p>budgeting in all target districts</p> <p>Sub activities: -Training of local government technical and political officials on gender budgeting -Training of local government technical and political officials on child protection -Advocate for GBV and Child protection priorities in planning and budgeting</p>	<p>Child Protection Officers Transport</p>	
<p>Output 5 Conduct mapping of service providers in gender based violence and child protection</p> <p>Sub activities: - Establish a referral pathway for responding to the needs of gender based violence and child protection issues -Conduct training of identified stakeholders on the referral pathways for child protection and gender based violence -Disseminate the referral pathway to community members for their easier access to services -Conduct quarterly review of the functionality of the referral pathway and adjust as necessary</p>	<p>Sub contract with NGOs GBV Coordinators (10% of time) Child Protection Officers Training Transport Travel Consultants</p>	<p>UNFPA UNICEF</p>
<p>Output 6 Provide interim care and support the reunification of children formerly associated with the armed groups and other children affected by conflict</p>	<p>Sub contract with NGOs Training Transport Travel Child Protection Officers Consultants</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>

COMPONENT 4: Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET UNFPA	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	79,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	325,000

3. Training of counterparts	100,000
4. NGO Contracts ((UNFPA)	660,000
5. Other direct costs	51,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	
Indirect Support Costs**	85,000
TOTAL	1,300,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET UNICEF	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	100,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	350,000
3. Training of counterparts	100,000
4. NGO Contracts ((UNFPA)	600,000
5. Other direct costs	41,600
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,191,600
Indirect Support Costs**	8,400
TOTAL	1,200,000

* See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available on <http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc>.

** The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-5, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

Project implementation and supervision arrangements

UNFPA and UNICEF will each have primary responsibility for implementation of their respective components of the joint programme using a variety of implementation modalities that include direct execution and national execution through national, district and community based partners. In line with specific agency arrangements and procedures, specific implementation arrangements will be based on factors such as capacity of partners to implement activities in a timely manner among others. As much as possible, the two UN agencies will select common counties to ensure maximum impact and synergy of interventions.

Indicate the in-country capacity of the Recipient UN Organization, and the capacity of the national

(or locally-based) implementing partner(s)

UNFPA has four programme staff, one programme assistant and three drivers in the participating districts who will provide on-going supervision and technical assistance to selected NGO and CBO partners in the districts. At the national level the senior programme coordinator for the emergency and recovery programmes will work closely with the field based teams to ensure quality and timely interventions. In addition the M and E unit will provide support to the quality monitoring of the UNFPA areas of intervention. The Representative and Deputy Representative will provide oversight, policy and managerial guidance for the successful implementation of the project.

UNICEF has a field office in Gulu which will be directly responsible for the implementation of those project activities pertaining to the strengthening the capacity of government and non government institutions to protect children from abuse, violence and exploitation and to support the reintegration of children returned from LRA and of other very vulnerable children affected by conflict. In addition the Chief of Child Protection and the UNICEF Deputy representative will provide oversight, policy and managerial guidance.

Identify the main local stakeholders, how they are affected by the project, and how they have been consulted

The main stakeholders under this joint programme are government at both the central and local level. Given that the programme will be implemented under the UNPRAP and PRDP frameworks, it is crucial for the interventions under this joint programme to be linked in with the PRDP monitoring for results, hence the Office of the Prime Minister and district local government will be key players for this joint programme. NGOs and CBOs have been working with the communities on protection and empowerment issues from during the displacement time and they know the specific gaps and challenges that should be addressed in building lasting peace for northern Uganda. The Local Development Partners Group (LDPG), the Northern Uganda, Recovery and Development group (NURD), the Women's PRDP Taskforce, the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, the Ker Kwaro (Traditional Acholi leadership body), community based organizations and women's groups are all stakeholders in this joint programme. Their views and inputs for this joint programme were sought through the consultative process of developing the UNDAF, the UNPRAP and the PRDP. To the extent possible, their views were incorporated into the broad ideas of the joint programme, which have been developed further into concrete programme outputs and outcomes under this joint programme. Because the outputs under this joint programme are linked to the UNDAF and PRDP, monitoring and evaluation of the peace building interventions will be linked to these broader frameworks.

Coordination arrangements

The PBF Steering Committee as the primary coordinating mechanism will provide general oversight of the joint programme. The Steering Committee and the RCO will ensure relevant linkages with the other PBF joint programme components. At the micro level UNFPA and UNICEF will organize quarterly coordination meetings with their stakeholders to review implementation and address common bottlenecks. UNFPA and UNICEF as active members of the NURD, the LDPG and the Local Development Partners on Gender (LDPG) and the PRDP Technical Working Group will ensure coordination of PBF interventions with other recovery activities for northern Uganda for greater integration and synergy.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Consistent with the Priority Plan, the joint programme on Peace building and enhancing protection systems will adopt results and evidence-based management to monitor progress and evaluate outcomes. Indicators are primarily drawn from the UNPRAP (PRDP), UNDAF (NDP) and the UN agency-specific M&E frameworks and other secondary sources. Participating agencies will facilitate research and ensure that all baselines are established (where applicable) at the start of implementation, with support from the RCO. At the end of the project, the participating agencies will conduct the endline survey to establish impact of the project activities.

The RCO will take primary lead in compiling the monitoring, reporting and evaluation products of the joint programme together with participating UN agencies and their partners including relevant government functionaries.

Participating agencies will provide quarterly project updates to RCO and report against respective indicators annually. RCO with support of the convener agency, UNFPA, will compose an overall progress report on the basis of the annual review of indicators and the compiled project reports for review by the Uganda PBF Steering Committee. Outcome-level evaluation will be undertaken after 12 months of implementation in addition to assessment or time-series impact of the JP interventions on community/stakeholder perceptions etc.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

The successful implementation of this joint programme depends on the following assumptions:

1. Assumption that populations that have returned home where the joint programme interventions will be implemented will be able to stay in return areas due to favorable peace and security conditions
2. Government sustains strong leadership in efforts to strengthen capacities of protection services especially for women and children.
3. Community members and traditional and religious leaders are open and receptive to community dialogue in the recovery and peacebuilding process

On going review and analysis of the risks will be an integral component of management of this joint programme

ANNEX I

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Peace building and enhancing protection systems
Recipient UN Organization:	UNFPA; UNICEF
Implementing Partner(s):	FIDA Uganda ;ISIS WICCE; American Refugee Committee ;War Child Consortium; COOPI; Transcultural Psychosocial Organization; Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN);Action For Children (AFC) African Network for the Protection and Prevention against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN); Gulu Support the Children Organization (GUSCO); Kitgum Children and Women’s Association (KICWA); Youth Social Work

	Association; District and sub-county statutory actors (Probation officers, Community Development Officers, Uganda Police Force); Community-based Child Protection Committees ; The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development				
Location:	Northern Uganda in the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader, Agago, Amuru and Nwoya				
Approved Project Budget:	2,500,000 USD				
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 01/01/2011		Planned Completion: 30/06/2012		
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)		MDTF Funds Transfer		Project Activities Start Date	2 nd January 2011
Project Description:	<p>This joint programme will address the core issues of protection, with a focus on the protection of women and children from all forms of violence, especially gender based violence and protection from all forms of harm and abuse for children. By strengthening the protection systems and improving access to stronger response services to gender based violence, the project will contribute to facilitating an enabling environment for women's participation in peacebuilding initiatives and decision making processes. This intervention is premised on the peacebuilding cornerstone that requires meaningful involvement and participation of often marginalised groups such as women, in the peacebuilding process as a prerequisite for democracy and sustainable development. By strengthening the systems for child protection and improving facilitating children's access to these services, this project will mitigate the impact of armed conflict on children, as well as launch strategic interventions that directly address children's vulnerability to violence. Again this intervention lays the foundations for sustained peace, while reinforcing overall peace-building and violence mitigation efforts in the Acholi sub-region.</p>				
PBF Priority Area:	Priority Area 2. Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution				
PBF Outcome:	Women and children are empowered to overcome specific post-conflict hardship (e.g. psychical and economic security, political participation) and to end gender-based violence and discrimination				
Key Project Activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide short and medium term psychosocial support to survivors of gender based violence and child abuse in areas of return in Acholi sub region 2) Conduct monthly community dialogue with various state and non state actors on gender equality, women's empowerment and participation and improved protection of women and children from gender based violence and other forms of abuse 3) Establish and strengthen systems for recording reported incidents of gender based violence in 7/7 districts 4) Strengthen capacity and systems for Gender analysis and child protection in planning and budgeting in all target districts 5) Establish a referral pathway for responding to the needs of gender based violence and child protection issues 6) Provide interim care and support the reunification of children formerly associated with the armed groups and other children affected by 				

	conflict
Procurement:	Consultants, implementing partners from NGOs, IEC, transport, computers

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

Period covered:	1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012		
Project Number & Title	PBF/		
Recipient UN Organization:	UNFPA, UNICEF		
Implementing Partner(s):	FIDA Uganda ;ISIS WICCE; American Refugee Committee ;War Child Consortium; COOPI; Transcultural Psychosocial Organization; Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN);Action For Children (AFC) African Network for the Protection and Prevention against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN); Gulu Support the Children Organization (GUSCO); Kitgum Children and Women's Association (KICWA); Youth Social Work Association; District and sub-county statutory actors (Probation officers, Community Development Officers, Uganda Police Force); Community-based Child Protection Committees ; The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development		
JSC Approval Date:			
Funds Committed⁴:		% of Approved:	
Funds Disbursed⁵:		% of Approved:	
Forecast Final Date:		Delay (Months):	

Outcome/Indicators:	Achievements/Results:	Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):

⁴ Project commitment is defined as legally binding contracts signed for goods, works, and services as permissible by the respective agency's financial rules and regulations.

⁵ Actual payments (for goods, works, and services) made against signed contract commitments. In most cases, total reported disbursements should not exceed total commitments, except in cases where disbursements are made against non-committed project funds (such as small scale payments, indirect programme costs etc, where no commitments are raised prior to payment).

Budget revised

See e-mail dated 6 December 2010 included in the PBF/UGA/A-2 file

PBF PROJECT BUDGET - UNFPA	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	79,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	325,000
3. Training of counterparts	100,000
4. Contracts	660,000
5. Other direct costs	50,953
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,214,953
Indirect Support Costs**	85,047
TOTAL	1,300,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET - UNICEF	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	100,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	350,000
3. Training of counterparts	100,000
4. Contracts	600,000
5. Other direct costs	28,505
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,121,495
Indirect Support Costs**	78,505
TOTAL	1,200,000