

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Uganda	
Project Title: Harnessing the Youth's Potential for Sustaining Peace in Uganda. Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) Uganda
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: IPs- UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR Government- Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Education, Uganda Human Rights Commission, Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Youth Affairs, National Youth Council CSOs: Uganda Youth Network, Citizens Coalition for Electoral Democracy, Interparty Organization for Political Dialogue, Elders Forum, National Consultative Forum, Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice, Non-Governmental Organizations Forum, Nhabagereka Development Foundation, African Youth Initiative Network, Reach a Hand Uganda, Forest Whitaker Foundation and Interreligious Council of Uganda	
Expected project commencement date¹: Project duration in months:² 18 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Kasese and Bundibugyo districts (Rwenzori), Kampala and Wakiso (Central/Buganda)	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

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):

UNDP: \$ 1,551,500

UNFPA: \$ 505,782

OHCHR: \$ 430,468

Total: \$2,487,750

**The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

Project total budget: \$2, 487,750

PBF 1 st tranche: (40%)	PBF 2 nd tranche*: (30%)	PBF 3 rd tranche: (30%)	
UNDP: \$ 620,600	UNDP: \$ 465,450	UNDP: \$ 465,450	
UNFPA: \$ 202,312.8	UNFPA: \$ 151,734.6	UNFPA: \$ 151,734.6	
OHCHR: \$ 172,187.2	OHCHR: 129,140.4	OHCHR: 129,140.4	
Total: \$995,100	Total: \$ 746,325	Total: \$ 746,325	

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

This project is catalytic, innovative and time-sensitive. It aims to strengthen the engagement of young women and young men in peacebuilding and political processes in Uganda, by enabling the meaningful inclusion of youth in platforms for dialogue and mediation, the development of youth champions for peace and the engagement of cultural leaders in favor of greater youth inclusion through an innovative approach: *Obuntubulamu*³. The UN has supported national efforts to launch of the Infrastructures for peace (IfP) in Uganda, through UNDP's Peace Architecture Project. The President of the Republic officially launched the IfP in December 2018, creating new momentum to strengthen IfP as an effective prevention mechanism in Uganda. This project is an opportunity to continue to support the IfP by ensuring greater inclusion of young women and men in these mechanisms, in order to strengthen their ability to be agents of peace and prevention of conflict and violence in the country.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

The development of this project document was participatory and inclusive. Consultations were carried out with: United Nations Country Team, Government of Uganda (Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Uganda Human Rights Commission), CSOs (Citizens Coalition for Electoral Democracy, Interparty Organization for Dialogue, African Youth Initiative Network, , National Consultative Forum, Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice, Women Situation Room, Interreligious Council of Uganda, Uganda Law Society and Makerere University. Additionally, the electoral Needs Assessment Mission consultations conducted in Kampala and Rwenzori in early April 2019 provided an opportunity for partners to highlight the current and emerging risks to peace in Uganda.

³ *Obuntubulamu* is a concept that denotes humanity towards others. It employs positive cultural values to inculcate social cohesion, respect and empathy towards others.

<p>Project Gender Marker score: <u>2</u>⁴ Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 30%</p>	
<p>Project Risk Marker score: <u>2</u>⁵</p>	
<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): <u>2.3</u> (conflict prevention/management).⁶</p> <p>If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: UNDAF Outcome 1.4: Peace, Security and System Resilience: By end 2020, Uganda enjoys sustainable peace and security, underpinned by resilient institutional systems that are effective and efficient in preventing and responding to natural and manmade disasters.</p> <p>If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes: Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.</p>	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months: Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/> Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>

⁴ Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁵ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁶ PBF Focus Areas are:
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

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List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Full
AA	Administrative Agent
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DISOs	District Internal Security Organizations
GNOP	Global Network for Peace
IPs	Implementation Partners
IRCU	International Rescue Committee
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practices
LPCs	Local Peace Committees
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MPs	Members of Parliament
MPTF	Multi Project Trust Fund
OHCHR	Office of High Commission for Human Rights
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PBF	Peace Building Fund
PBSO	Peace Building Support Office
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTC	Project Technical Committee
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RISOs	Regional Internal Security Organizations
RUNO	Recipient UN Agencies
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UPDF	Uganda People's Defense Forces
UPF	Uganda Police Force

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Overview of Conflicts in Uganda

From 1966 to 1986 Uganda experienced political violence and conflict. This turbulent period was punctuated by unconstitutional changes in government and rebel activities in parts of the country. Although these conflicts were politically driven, they intertwined with other forms of conflicts and alliances in the region. Ethnic fragmentation was evident in the cycles of the conflict and has persisted to some political processes. The economic, social and psychological effects of the 20-year conflict fueled forced displacement, abuse and physical and sexual GBV; and further exacerbated inequalities in gender relations with diverse negative impacts for women and children. The pacts that ended the conflicts have remained largely unattended creating disaffection and potential for new waves of conflicts.

With the ushering in of the current government in 1986 led by President Yoweri Museveni, Uganda achieved and sustained relative peace and stability through the “broad-based” political system with a commitment to stabilization, recovery and national development. The country adopted a no-party system, The Movement System, modeled around the ruling party, National Resistance Movement. The justification for this system was that a pluralistic party system would give rise to primordial sectarian politics. In this framework, a new Constitution of the Republic of Uganda was adopted in 1995, which provides that the State shall be based on democratic principles. The system ensured that for the first time in modern history, women and youth in Uganda were well represented in decision making bodies. The country achieved significant economic progress up to the late 1990s. In 1994, the Constituent Assembly (CA) was elected to draft a new Ugandan Constitution. Out of 286 delegates, 52 (18%) were women⁸. With the expansion of Parliament brought about by the creation of four districts, namely Kisoro, Pallisa, Kiboga and Kibaale and Ntungamo, this necessitated election of five additional Women Representatives to the Council. Five Youth and three Workers Representatives were later elected.⁹ The country achieved significant economic progress up to the late 1990s. Since then, the national discourse has shifted from recovery to development priorities with the country embarking on a National Visioning to middle-income status by 2040. The Constitution made far-reaching gender provisions as well as on youth representation with replicating it in the Local Government Act (LGA) of 1997. Since then, presidential, parliamentary and local government elections have been held every five years with youth and women’s participation in this area guaranteed by the law through quotas. In spite of this, youth representation has largely been restricted to the affirmative position resulting in marginal participation in national priorities.

Beginning late 1990s and early 2000s disenchanted members and followers of President Yoweri Museveni’s National Resistance Movement (NRM) became increasingly critical of the government, citing increasing authoritarianism, corruption, inequalities in development, retrogression on the democratization process, and protracted rebel activities of the Lord’s resistance Movement (LRA) in the Northern region, and the Alliance of Democratic Forces (ADF) in the in the South Western parts of the country. The opposition actors have intensified criticism of the government especially because of the controversial amendment of the 1995 Constitution to lift presidential term limits in 2005, and more recently, the age limit for presidential aspirants. Since the introduction of multi-party electoral dispensation system in 2005, Uganda has held multiparty elections thrice - in 2006, 2011 and 2016- with a varying degree of violence. The ruling party, NRM, has dominated the political environment with the opposition parties falling a distant second, partly due to internal wrangles and limited capacities

⁸ Tripp, 2000; In the period from 1967 – 1979, no women were represented in the National Parliament. In a short period from 1979 – 1980, two women were elected to the national Parliament, while only one woman sat in the national Parliament from 1980-85

⁹ <https://www.parliament.go.ug/page/history-parliament>

for public mobilization during electoral processes. The Democratic Party (DP) is one of the long-standing opposition political parties to which HE Yoweri Kaguta Museveni was affiliated in the 1970s and 1980s. After several coups and the contested elections in 1980, he formed the National Resistance Army (NRA) and launched the bush that ushered the NRA to power in 1986. Since the establishment of the multi-party dispensation system, DP has remained a moderate opposition party, under the leadership of Mr. Norbert Mao. The most dominant and controversial opposition party has been Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) headed, until recently, by Dr. Kizza Besigye. Main challenger to President Museveni in the elections of 2001, 2006 and 2016, he challenged the outcome of the first two elections. Although the Supreme Court upheld the outcomes of both elections, it ruled that the elections were marred by irregularities and logistical problems. The Uganda People's Congress (UPC) led by Mr. Jimmy Akena, has historically been an influential opposition political party, especially in northern Uganda, where its strongholds are located.

Political contestation in Uganda has been accompanied by varying degrees of violence. Elections have become arenas of politically-instrumentalized violence pitting the security on one side and the sections of youth, in most instances, on the other. The incumbent president, President Yoweri Museveni, was elected in 2001, re-elected in 2006 in an election that was hotly contested, and in 2011 and 2016. Though generally peaceful, the 2011 election was viewed by various observers and the opposition as having been characterized by a number of problems driven by the perceived lack of an independent Electoral Commission, problems with voter registration, vote-buying, unequal campaigning opportunities, and the inappropriate use of state security forces. While the Ugandan General Elections of 2011 showed some improvements over the 2006 elections, they were nonetheless marred by administrative and logistical problems that could have been avoided. As a result of these problems, a significant number of Ugandans felt excluded from the process. Another major issue was that there was significant use of state resources by the ruling party to its political benefit, which far outstretched the resources of competing parties and candidates and thus severely compromised the notion of a level playing field. These issues persisted to the 2016 general election.

According to the Uganda Police Force Annual Crimes Reports, 2001 - 2016/17, elections in 2001 recorded about 1,500 reported incidents of violence; in 2006, the number increased to 2,700; the 2011 elections recorded 1,200 incidents and the recent 2016 elections recorded 3,500 incidents of election violence prior to, during and immediately after the election. Electoral violence in the past has been a culmination of a build-up of discontent, frustration, disgruntlement among the electorate and political actors with the youth being the most vulnerable with many suffering the brunt as perpetrators and or survivors usually caught up in the violence with disproportionate impact that the political crises have on this vulnerable group. Key causes of discontent include: a shrinking operating environment for both political and civic actors to influence political and policy processes; a contested legal and administration framework of elections; highly monetized and militarized election context.

The immediate aftermath of the 2011 election was also faced with economic hardship leading to the "*Walk to Work*" protests. Between April and May 2011, in the aftermath of the general elections of February, the political opposition leaders organized a series of protests, called "Walk to Work", against escalating fuel and food prices and increasing inflation in Uganda. The response by state law enforcement and security forces to the protests led to violent incidents in Kampala, Mukono, Jinja, Lugazi, Buikwe, Kabale, Wakiso, Masaka, Mbale, Soroti, Kabarole Mbarara, and Gulu districts. As result of these violent incidents, nine people lost their lives and at least 269 people¹⁰, including children and women, were affected by tear gas or injured by live ammunition, rubber bullets and/or severe beatings.

¹⁰ 269 victims of injuries and tear gas suffocation, according to OHCHR verification in Mulago Hospital (210 persons) and several health centres (59 persons). Uganda Police Force registered 166 persons with different types of injuries.

The 2016 national elections too, were marked by violent occurrences across the country which were met with a heavy-handed response by the police and security forces against political opposition and sections of civil society. Dr. Besigye did not petition the outcome of the elections citing lack of trust in the judiciary to be an impartial arbiter in the matter. Instead, he adopted a Defiance Strategy engaging the security forces in running battles with his supporters.

While the confrontation between the Government and the FDC, characterized by multiple arrests of the party leaders, was carrying on, a new formation was taking shape drawing young professionals and youths mainly from the Central region (Kampala and its environs) of Uganda, to influence politics in the country. The amorphous movement, People Power, had garnered an appeal by rallying supporters around unemployment, social justice and governance issues. Targeting the largely youthful population, the Movement, headed by the youthful East Kyadondo MP Robert Kyagulanyi, was beginning to gain traction and increasingly becoming a significant player in politics. He had ridden to Parliament on an independent ticket and courted alliances with candidates vying for by-elections. He rallied support for candidates at the -by-elections, each time delivering a win for the said candidates. In all of these by-elections, violence was experienced and, in some instances, loss of lives.

By-elections have previously passed without much ado but they have now become the staging grounds for violent conflicts where the youth are the majority of those involved both as perpetrators and victims of the violence. Of the by-elections, the most violent took place in Arua Municipality where the alleged stoning of the Presidential motorcade led to reprisals by security forces resulting in death of the driver of an independent Member of Parliament (MP) and arrests of 33 people of whom five (5) are MPs. Allegations of torture meted on 2 of the arrested MPs, Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi and Hon. Francis Zaake, soon surfaced resulting in violent demonstrations in Kampala and its environs. The demos pitted some youth on one side and the state security on the other. Since then, images of security apparatus brutalizing civilians and abductions of civilians by armed men believed to be security agents have been caught on camera by members of the public in addition to journalists. While there were statements by law enforcement agencies on the misconduct of officers during the August 2018 events, no one has been reprimanded for on the alleged cases of torture, as well as deaths and injuries caused in connection with the protests. Prior to the Arua incident, MP Kyagulanyi, *aka* Bobi Wine, had risen to popularity through his music. A lot of youth identifies with the music and the roots of the musician-turned-politician whom he in turn, encourages to get their registration documents for the elections. He recently expressed his intentions to join the presidential race in 2021.

Political conflicts have at times been fueled by the long-standing tensions between the central government and cultural institutions. Restored in 2005 by the current government, cultural institutions are constitutionally apolitical. This provision has not rendered them so. In September 2009, differences between the Government of Uganda and Buganda Kingdom led to riots among the Buganda youth in Kampala and Wakiso Districts. As result of these protests, between 27 and 40 people were reported dead¹¹. In July 2014, the tensions with the Rwenzori sub-region in Western Uganda culminated to attacks in eight locations in Kasese, Ntoroko and Bundibugyo districts. Most of the attacks were allegedly perpetrated by organized youth from the Bakonzo ethnic group against the military barracks, police officers and members of other ethnic groups within the Rwenzori sub-region, mainly Basongora. After the military barracks in Bundibugyo District were attacked, the UPDF and security forces responded by force resulting in about 96 deaths. 125 Bakonzo youth were arrested and charged with murder, attempted murder to illegal possession of firearms.

¹¹ Government officially maintained that 27 people lost their lives, while human rights organizations raised the death toll to over 40.

Erosion of trust between state and polity is partly fueling the current ethno-political mass mobilization around People Power movement. A recent survey carried out by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics National Security, Governance and Peace and Security reveals that only 7% of the population trusts public institutions.¹² According to the World Bank, Uganda has one of the youngest and most rapidly growing populations in the world. The 2014 National Population and Household Census found that 78% of the population is below 30 years with over 53% being female¹³. About 53% of Uganda's population is younger than 15, well above Sub-Saharan Africa's average of 43.2%. Labor force participation stands at 67% for female and 75% for males, unemployment rate of 2% for females and 1% for males¹⁴. The youth population in Uganda comprises both the educated/skilled and the unskilled living in the rural and urban areas. In some regions like Karamoja and Northern Uganda, youth have been affected by the conflict that plagued the region for the last 23 years. Such experiences and challenges arising from the breakdown of the social and economic infrastructure, have had a strong bearing on their ability to access social and economic capital to acquire skills, and create their own opportunities. The youth in Uganda share a disproportionate burden of the difficult circumstances such as poverty, unemployment and diseases. This is partially because of the limited opportunities for practical skills acquisition and viable employment, and poor access to health and social services. The ideas, inspirations, aspirations, considerable energy and vision of the youth are essential for the continuing development of society. Furthermore, 500,000 people are expected to enter the labor market every year, hence the number of new entrants into the labor force will be growing. The economy of Uganda has been on a recovery path and is estimated to have grown at 6.1 percent during the Financial year 2018/19. Despite that, statistics by the Government place youth unemployment rate in Uganda at 13.3%¹⁵. Further, despite government policies of free Universal Primary Education (UPE), 8.8 million young people aged 15-24 are not engaged in education, employment or under any training (UBOs and UNFPA, 2018). Thus, preparing them for productive lives is a social and political priority for the government. The 2014 National population and Housing Census Report gives an age-dependency ratio of Uganda at 103.¹⁶ This statistic indicates that each working person provides for an average of more than eight others who are not working. This dependency ratio is unsustainable. Unless there is a demographic transition in which employment numbers increase while the numbers of dependents are reduced, the burden will be unbearable for those of working age. For this to happen, critical investments need to be made to protect the largely youthful population's rights and participation in health, including sexual and reproductive health, and provide skills and knowledge to build their capabilities and agency, including to sustain peace agenda.

To respond to the potential factors of conflict in the country through strengthening of national architecture for prevention, the UN embarked on a consultative process to inform the next phase of peace programming. During a facilitated conflict analysis workshop¹⁷ with national stakeholders in November 2018, the participants identified the following factors of conflicts in Uganda:

¹² UBOS, 2017 Survey on National Security, Governance, Peace and Security in Uganda

¹³ UBOS, 2017, Young People: The Untapped Resource for Development

¹⁴ World Bank, 2019, The Little data book on gender

¹⁵ Uganda National Household Survey 2016/17.

¹⁶ Age-dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden that the productive population must bear.

¹⁷ Before designing the next phase of peace programming in Uganda, the PDA facilitated a conflict analysis workshop with UN and national partners as part of the national consultations to inform the new programme. The participants were: Government of Uganda (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Office of the Prime Minister), Interreligious Council of Uganda (IRCU), Women Situation Room (WSR); Citizens Coalition on Electoral Democracy (CCEDU), National Consultative Forum (NCF); Interparty Organization for Dialogue (IPOD), Makerere University, Nabbagereka Development Foundation (NDF), National Initiative on Civic Education (NICE-UG), scholars from Makerere University and key individuals within the peacebuilding community. This is what informed the concept note sent to PBF in the earlier stages of this process.

i) Exclusion of youth and women from the political and economic discourse in the country as one of the key drivers of conflict in Uganda. Youth representation in the National Development Agenda is guaranteed by the Constitution of Uganda. There are affirmative action representatives for youth from Sub county to district level, Regional Youth Member of Parliament, National Youth Council. However, gaps still exist in the inclusion of youth in national institutions at district, regional and national level.

Civil society too have made efforts to improve participation of the youth in the national discourse. These efforts need to be strengthened, including through better coordination for fruitful gains for the youth engagement as well as build trust with leaders and institutions alike. There is thus a need for a standing youth platform for engagement with stakeholders. Furthermore, there is a fragile confidence and trust in the youth to be meaningfully engaged and allow them to occupy the spaces available. There is also a perception that the youth are not ready to lead or to be trusted with big responsibilities. This implies that majority of the youth are seen as a security threat as opposed to an opportunity to tap into their potential for the betterment of the country.

The exclusion has created a generational berth where the youth don't have a sense of ownership in the development priorities of Uganda and feel that violence is the only means of communication available to them. Further consultations¹⁸ with youth organizations revealed that the youth feel that their aspirations are not considered in political, economic and peacebuilding processes. They further noted police brutality as one of the push factors leading them towards violence, radicalization and violent extremism. The Independent Study on the progress of Youth, Peace and Security asserts this by noting that "exposure to violence, especially at a young age, and particularly at the hands of the very institutions that are supposed to protect young people, is a key factor in escalating cycles of violence across generations"¹⁹ This calls for a renewed engagement of youth by inculcating values of nationalism and social cohesion, mentoring them to positions of leadership and mobilizing them as an integral piece in sustaining peace to interrupt cycles of violence.

Women in Peacebuilding: Uganda is a patriarchal society with few women having the opportunity to participate in political and peace building processes. Power is unequally distributed between men and women for example the 10th parliament has only 34% of women compared to 66% of men leaving the women's voice under-represented in development priorities in the country. Even with societal configurations, women in Uganda have led some of the peace negotiations in the country. Women presence on the peace committees at various levels has made tremendous improvements during negotiations for peace. For instance; Ms. Betty Bigombe at one time headed the peace talks (1994/2004) with the Lords' Resistance Army to end the conflict in Northern Uganda. Women have been involved in the ongoing Juba Peace talks to negotiate with the rebel leader Joseph Kony to sign the Peace Agreement. Women are represented on several commissions and committees including, the Parliamentary Committee on peace, the Amnesty Commission, the Human Rights Commission, the Disarmament Committee and the committee for Return of Displaced people to their homes. In addition, UPDF takes deliberate steps to ensure that gender and issues of women's participation in peace keeping processes are an integral part of the East African Standby Force (EASF) consisting of military, police and civilian component. Specific capacity building initiatives for responding to the rights of women and preventing and responding to violence against women have been undertaken. Women formed a

¹⁸ Consultations conducted in 2017 with youth groups during the development of the draft National Strategy for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

¹⁹ Peacebuilding Support Office and UNFPA The Missing Peace: An Independent Progress Study on Youth and Peace and Security.

critical cog for prevention violence during electoral phases. Harnessing their agency is therefore critical for conflict prevention.

ii) Incomplete reconciliation process and legacies of conflicts past

Uganda has experienced armed conflict for decades before the current government was ushered in 1986. Although Uganda remains one of the few countries in Africa that has sustained relative peace and stability for decades, the settlements from peace pacts signed to end these conflicts have largely remained unattended. While reconciliation processes were carried out then, they were mainly *ad hoc* and not sustained over time.

iii) Elections as a trigger of violence: As mentioned above, according to the Uganda Police Force Annual Crimes Reports, the level of criminality and violence spikes every election year since 2001. Uganda has had three elections under the multiparty system, each with a varying degree of violence. This trend has been attributed to legacies of past conflicts, pent up frustration over unequal rates of development, logistical and legal administration of the election process and disenfranchisement of voters, all which have been triggered by the outcome of elections. By-elections have now become the staging grounds for violent conflicts where the youth, political activists and law enforcement agencies are involved. Recently, by-elections in districts of Rukungiri, Bugiri, Wakiso and Arua were particularly violent, especially in Arua Municipality.

iv) Land and natural resources: Uganda has for long experienced conflicts related to land rights and administration as well as the exploitation of natural resources. In recent years, Uganda has embarked on a process to amend the Land Act with the intent of easing land acquisition by the government from private owners for infrastructural development. This has raised protests in the country due to lack of clarity on the compensation measures contained in the proposed amendments. The process was halted due to the tensions associated with this issue. The Act, however, does not provide for co-ownership in order to secure women the right to inherit and co-own land. As such, only 20% of women own land in Uganda. Such land tensions impact more on women, given that 80% of women in Uganda are employed in agriculture and land is an important resource for their livelihoods yet they do not control land as a resource.

v) Regional hotspots drivers of conflict²⁰: Uganda is home to multiple ethnic and religious groups. These communities have co-existed peacefully, but there is an increasing perception that some communities have benefitted more from development than others. As a result, ethnicity is increasingly shaping the public discourse. The stakeholders consulted during the design of this project projected an increase in this trend. In the lead up to the general elections, it is anticipated that incidents of hate speech and ethnically-charged incendiary remarks will become more prevalent.

With the coronation of King Mutebi of Buganda in 1993, the Museveni administration restored the largely popular traditional monarchical institution, which had been abolished in 1967. However, over the years, tensions have grown between the central government and the government of Buganda. Tensions between the Ugandan and Buganda government articulate around Buganda demands for a federal system of governance and for the handing over by the central government of 9,000 square miles of land, currently held by the central government but previously held by the kingdom administration.

Due to these tensions, **Kampala and Wakiso in central Uganda (both part of the Buganda sub-region) continue to be the potential epicenter of violence** with spill-over effects to other parts of the country including major cities and rural areas. In September 2009, differences between the Government of Uganda and the Buganda Kingdom in the central region led to violent incidents caused largely by the Buganda youth in Kampala and Wakiso Districts protesting the decision to block the King's tour of Kayunga district in the eastern part of Buganda kingdom. The government deployed soldiers, military police and regular police to quell the riots. The armed men shot mostly in the air, but the protesters were unfazed and engaged the state security. Most businesses in Kampala and major towns in the

²⁰ This refers to the traditional regions of Uganda.

Buganda were closed and the government shut down four radio stations that were broadcasting news of what was happening in the kingdom. Between 27 and 40 people were reported dead²¹.

In a study commissioned by the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) in 2015 had ranked Buganda sub-region top for potential violence during the 2016 elections. Because of its location in the heart of the country, highest population and the cosmopolitan demographic composition of the region due to migration, central Uganda stands out as a likely hotspot particularly going towards elections. It also has the highest concentration of unemployed youth.

The volatile **Southwestern Rwenzori region** also has a long history of armed conflict. The region has historically experienced intractable incidents of conflicts and violence including: the Abayola rebellion (1919-1921); the Rwenzururu rebellion (1962-1982) with a splinter group fighting until 1993; insurgencies by the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU); the rebel group Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) between 1990s, before they fled to the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo; the July 2014 attacks in Ntoroko, Kasese and Bundibugyo districts and; the 2016 violence that resulted in the destruction of the Palace of the cultural leader *Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu*, his arrest and of 141 loyalists who currently on trial. Within varying degrees, each of these schemes of violence resulted in the loss of lives, sexual abuse particularly targeted at women and children, destruction of property and the creation and/or exacerbation of conflicts and animosities among ethnic and political groups.

The conflict profile of Rwenzori region is dotted with the following root and structural factors: the mobilization of ethnic cleavages, longstanding perceptions of marginalization and resentment, disproportionate poverty in comparison with other regions in Uganda, conflict between the and the central government, the government's decentralization policy, competition over the use and ownership of land and, legacies of past conflicts and regional spillovers from eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

In the western part of Rwenzori region, recognition of a new king also sparked clashes between the two largest ethnic groups, the Bamba and Bakonzo. The new Bamba king rejected the authority of the Rwenzori Omusinga, a Bakonzo king previously recognized by the government. Ethnic clashes in July 2014 killed 89 people. The 2016 elections sparked clashes over disputed local results in Bundibugyo district, which left fifteen dead. When armed Bakonzo youth attacked army and police patrols in March 2016, killing several soldiers and officers, the government responded by deploying a much larger military contingent leading to the raid of an alleged militia training camp by security forces, killing four people. The government accused the king of turning his royal guards, by law unarmed, into a private militia in hopes of establishing an independent Bakonzo kingdom (the Yira Republic) with the backing of the Bakonzo across the border. A few days later the army attacked the Omusinga palace in Kasese, leaving 155 dead²².

The factors elucidated in the regional analysis thus inform the selection of the project implementation locations.

Methodology of selection of Beneficiaries:

To select the beneficiaries, this project shall work with national stakeholders including state institutions, civil society organizations, youth organizations and community-based organizations. Participating UN agencies have already identified national partners to work with in the implementation of this project. These national partners have existing working structures from national to community level that enable them to identify the final beneficiaries of the project.

²¹ Government officially maintained that 27 people lost their lives, while human rights organizations raised the death toll to over 40.

²² Uganda's slow slide to crisis, International Crisis Group 2017 <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/horn-africa/uganda/256-ugandas-slow-slide-crisis>

This project will primarily target youth in Buganda (Kampala, Wakiso districts) and Rwenzori (Kasese, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko districts) regions aged between 18- and 30-years including youth with disabilities, youth leaders both male and female. The secondary beneficiaries of this project shall be youth networks and organizations, law enforcement and security officers. The identification of these beneficiaries shall involve; -

- i) Conducting a mapping of existing youth networks and youth focused CSOs who will be engaged by the implementers in the geographical areas of intervention of the project;
- ii) Profiling of youth from various ethnic/political backgrounds in the central and Rwenzori to cater for the diverse socio-economic and politically affiliated youth that inhabit the regions.

b) Previous UN Support to Sustaining Peace in Uganda

In 2014, the Government of Uganda requested UNDP to support development of national capacities for peace. UNDP formulated the Peace Architecture Project for Conflict Transformation that closed in 2017. During that period, the project achieved the following:

- A functional infrastructure for peace has been put in place. The IfP is made of The Elders Forum who are the insider mediators of the structure; Interreligious Council of Uganda that has structures at the national and regional level and is responsible for peace mobilization countrywide; The National Consultative Forum that is a constitutionally mandated body for political dialogue; The Women Situation Room-Uganda which was an initiative started pre-2016 elections with the support of UN Women and UNDP but later became part of the IfP. Other organizations such as Citizens Coalition of Electoral Democracy and Interparty Organization for Dialogue joined the IfP post-2016 when the National Dialogue process was beginning. Although nascent, the IfP has mediated conflicts at all levels and encouraged dialogue among various actors.
- During the 2016 electoral phase, the IfP through the televised live Presidential debates encouraged issue-based campaigns and secured commitment to peaceful elections in Uganda. The first of their kind in Uganda, the debates encouraged a culture of respect for divergent views to lessen hate speech during political campaigns.
- Institutions such as the electoral Commission, the Judiciary and National Peacebuilding Platform were supported to drive a coordinated policy and programming on sustaining peace.
- The capacities for insider mediators were strengthened through coaching, South-South learning and trainings where appropriate.
- Knowledge products have been produced (policy briefs, media code of conduct during elections, guidelines for conducting debates, functional websites, code of conduct for political parties) and used and these have continued to influence and guide transformational peace architecture design including accountable governance.
- The project enhanced gender responsiveness by encouraging diversity and gender in the functioning of the impartial spaces for dialogue through the implementation of the Women Situation Room (WSR) that enabled a rapid response to conflict as well as mitigation throughout the 2016 general elections.

Key factors that catalyzed these successes were:

1. Continuous analysis which was crucial in responding to the evolving political and conflict landscape.
2. Government's buy-in and leadership of the process was important in insulating the project from misperception and potential derailment of its implementation.
3. Predictability of resources throughout the project implementation cycle.

The key lessons learnt included;

1. Collaboration and networking with various stakeholders in mediation and dialogue enabled the implementation of sensitive political aspects of the project e.g. the Presidential debates before the elections in 2016. The debates provided a platform for the candidates to give their commitment to maintaining peace during the electoral period. They further encouraged the adoption of issue-based discussions as opposed to personality attacks.
2. Citizens engagement in the electoral process is important for strengthening confidence in electoral management body and mitigate tensions in the electoral process.
3. Credible and innovative research building on existing indigenous methodology is vital for generating evidence that can be used for planning, decision making, conducting outreach and facilitating lessons and exchanges.
4. Collaborative leadership among the political parties was important in mitigating violence during the elections in 2016. These efforts should be sustained to build trust and confidence among leaders and drive discourse on development priorities in Uganda.
5. By including the WSR into the national infrastructure for peace, the representation and participation of women in peace processes was improved. Women in Uganda have played a key role in the past during negotiations to end the war raged by the Lord's Resistance Army in the North. The lessons gleaned from that process and from the WSR engagement in 2016 have informed the development of this project too.
6. The availability of both financial and human resources to deliver on the assigned tasks were key.
7. The project lacked a specific track focusing on youth participation in peacebuilding. Although attempts were made to include youth during the implementation, it is vital to deliberately target youth in leadership and peacebuilding processes in Uganda for posterity.

The final project board meeting recommended further programming on peacebuilding to consolidate the gains from the project successes and respond to emerging issues. This project design is informed by these lessons and the current country context. It is expected to build on these gains as the country gears for an election in 2021.

c) Project Alignment with Governmental and UN strategic frameworks

Globally, the project is aligned to **SDG 16: "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions"** and with **UNSCR 2250**, which recognizes the importance of engaging young women and men in shaping and sustaining peace. UNSCR 2250 and UNSCR 2419 call on Member States to include young people in their institutions and mechanisms to prevent violent conflict as well as including their participation in negotiations and implementation of peace agreements. The project will also be in line with **UNSCR 1325** on women peace and security, and contribute to the **African Union's Agenda 2063, Aspiration 4** of "*A peaceful and secure Africa*" and *Aspiration 6* of "*An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people especially its women and youth, and caring for children*". The project is aligned to Uganda's **National Development Plan II 2015/16 -2020/21** Strategic Intent 1 on "Inclusive Governance", which focuses on promoting peace and security in the country, improving democracy and governance, strengthening civic participation and engagement in national democratic processes, building institutional structures and instruments for transparent and credible democratic processes, promoting patriotism, and strengthening regional and international relations as well as national peace and security. This project will also be aligned to the **Peace, Recovery and Development Plan III** on consolidation of peace in the formerly war-ravaged areas. In line with the **Uganda National Youth Policy of 2016**, this project will contribute to the promotion of equitable youth participation in decision-making processes at all levels.

Directly, the project contributes to the UN Uganda Youth and Adolescent Strategy on harnessing the demographic dividend. Further, it is aligned with DaO principles and UN Uganda UNDAF 2016-2020

Outcome 1.4. on Peace, Security and Systems Resilience, and will contribute to the Outcome's goal: by end 2020, Uganda enjoys sustainable peace and security, underpinned by resilient communities and institutional systems that are effective and efficient in preventing and responding to natural and man-made disasters". It will complement UN Uganda programming on governance and institutional effectiveness, the potential new streams of financing through other joint UN initiatives such as the "National Initiative for Civic Education in Uganda (NICE-UG)", Uganda's efforts to harness the demographic dividend and the "Karamoja Cluster Cross Border". Globally, the project contributes to the aspirations of the UN Youth Strategy.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

a) Description of the project content

The project components focus on addressing two of the key factors identified in the peacebuilding context section: i) the exclusion of youth including girls and women from political and economic discourse in the country and ii) the regional hotspots of Rwenzori and Central/ Buganda regions²³. The project will address these conflict factors through initiatives that enable greater engagement of young women and young men in decision-making processes at national, district and local level, and initiatives that aim to restore trust between government (in particular security and law enforcement) entities and communities in regional hotspots.

Outcome 1: State and civil society actor decision-making processes are more inclusive by enabling proactive participation of youth as positive agents of peace in political, and peacebuilding processes

Output 1: Youth inclusion is effectively mainstreamed and sustained in national, district and local level decision-making mechanisms

Output 2: Youth pro-actively engage with leaders and elders and advocate for their own inclusion in peacebuilding processes and new peacebuilding initiatives

Output 3: Selected government, political and civil society actors promote youth participation in political and peacebuilding processes

Outcome 2: Mistrust between law enforcement and security agencies and communities is demonstrably reduced by through adherence to human rights standards

Output 1: Capacity building is provided for law enforcement and security agencies on human rights standards in their operations engaging the youth.

Output 2: The monitoring, reporting and advocacy framework is being strengthened to effectively curb human rights violations occurring in the context of law enforcement operations against the youth.

Output 3: Dialogue processes between police and youth representatives/communities in Kampala Metropolitan Area including Katwe, Kisenyi, Bwaise, Kabalagala, Kamwokya and Nansana and Kasese/Bundibugyo are being established.

b) Project result framework

²³ Please refer to the regional analysis to explain the selection criteria of the project implementation locations.

Please refer to **Annex B**

c) **Project- Level Theory of Change**

The Project Theory of Change is based on the understanding that if government, political and civil society actors create and maintain safe spaces for meaningful youth participation in dialogue, mediation, and reconciliation and, if youth are supported to diversify their livelihoods, then the youth will be empowered to effectively engage government, political and civil society actors and contribute to the development and implementation of home-grown solutions to the increasing inter-communal tensions and violence, and thus contribute to promoting peace in Uganda.

The project envisages that;

- (1) **If** relevant government, political and civil society actors are equipped to include young women and young men in political, socio-economic and peacebuilding processes; **and**
- (2) **If** the young women and young men in Central/ Buganda and Rwenzori regions are mobilized and empowered to peacefully engage with the state, political and civil society actors in political, socio-economic and peace building processes;
- (3) **Then** young women and young men will be able to act as effective change agents for inclusive and peaceful decision-making processes and national, district and local level and will be less likely to nurture frustration linked to a sense of exclusion.

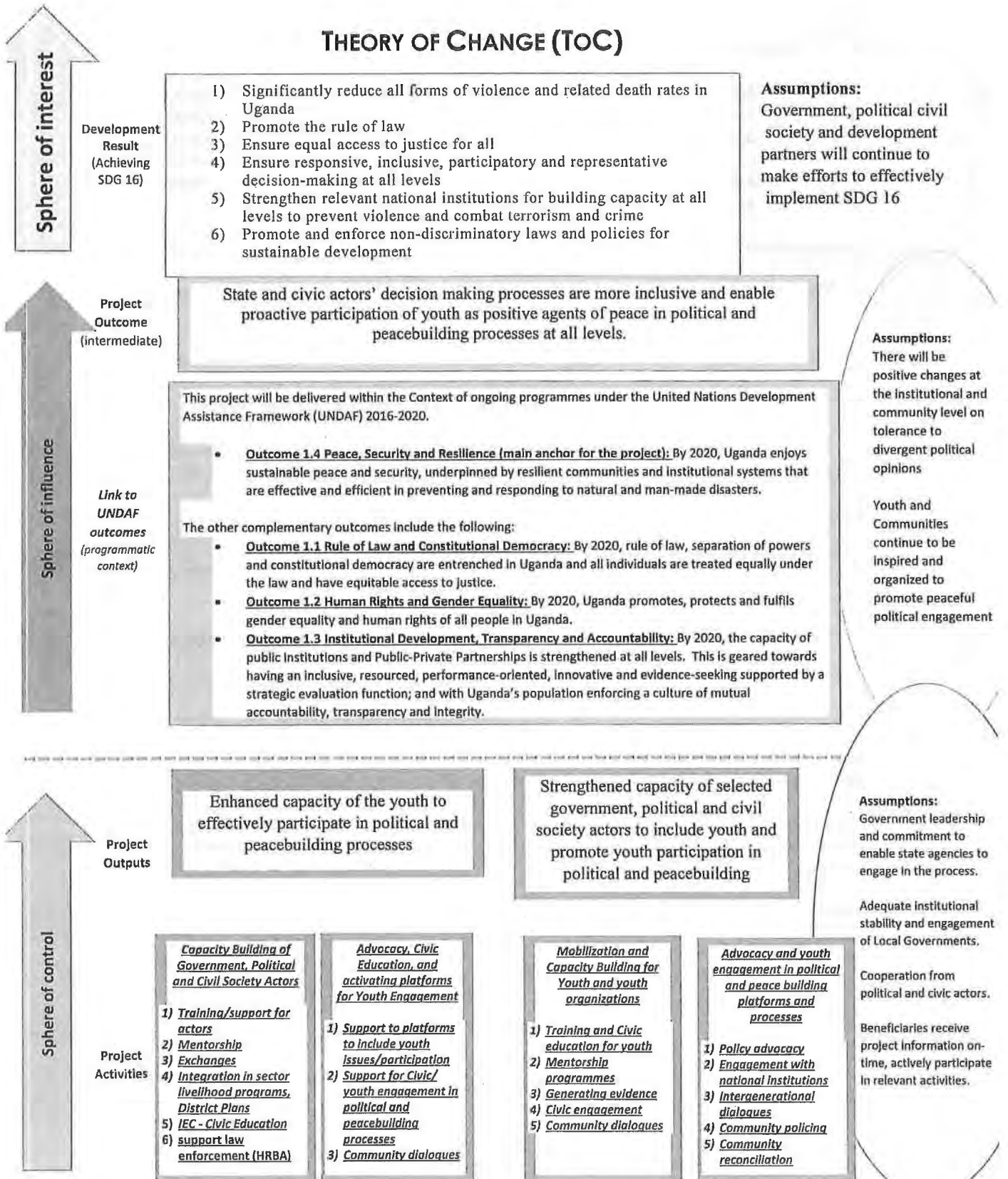
In addition:

- (4) **If** law enforcement and security institutions refrain from using excessive violence and from violating human rights when engaging with youth; **then**
- (5) The mistrust between communities and the central government will be mitigated and tensions between them will be reduced.

As a result of youth engagement in decision-making processes at all levels, including in the conflict hotspots of Central/Buganda region and Rwenzori region; and of restored trust between youth and security/peace institutions, violence will be less likely to escalate as a result of built-up tensions, including during electoral/pre-electoral periods, and peace will be consolidated in Uganda.

This Theory of Change assumes government leadership and ownership of peace building interventions as well as political will and commitment to deploying adequate national human, financial and material resources for peace building and security. Other critical conditions jointly identified with Government of Uganda (GoU) include: Assurance by GoU of adequate institutional stability as well as enhanced functionality and engagement of local Governments.

THEORY OF CHANGE (TOC)



d) **Project implementation strategy**

With youth constituting the largest percentage of the population in Uganda, and a sizeable number of educated youths are unemployed and underemployed. During consultations to design this project, disempowered youth—who become both perpetrators and victims of violence—was identified as one of the root causes of the vicious cycle of violence and instability in Uganda. Cognizant of this, the President, through the Prime Minister, approached the UN to support youth engagement through peacebuilding, violence prevention and civic education. This high-level political engagement provides a window of opportunity for the UN to support peacebuilding efforts in Uganda.

The proposed project will be implemented in Kampala and Wakiso districts, as well as Rwenzori sub-region, which are some of the main geographical areas where the violence repeatedly occurs. Due to migration, a lot of youth (between 18 and 30 years old) are inhabitants of informal settlements and thus would be reached by the project. The project will benefit younger section of population through democracy clubs, *YouthConnekt* Uganda Chapter which is aimed at keeping the youth engaged by linking them to opportunities while tapping their full potential positively, youth organizations, *Ekisakaate kya Nabbagereka* bootcamps. It will also benefit the security forces (police and military) in building their capacity on human rights, the local authorities, and the youthful MPs who command a large influence on the youth and were the subject of the Arua violence. Since the project is employing as one of the approaches to cohesion the cultural aspects, it will contribute to revival of positive cultural values of respect, social cohesion and leadership thus benefitting the society at large by supporting a societal transformation.

In reference to the project interventions related to human rights, since its establishment in Uganda in 2005, OHCHR has been providing capacity building activities on human rights for both, law enforcement and security agencies and civil society organizations, including youth organizations. The interventions proposed in this project would continue contributing to the above-mentioned capacity building interventions. These activities have been focused on the human rights standards during law enforcement operations, especially in relation to the respect of the fundamental public freedoms. The present project proposes to increase the intervention of the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) to enable the creation of spaces for community dialogue between the law enforcement and security agencies with the youth groups in the three selected geographical areas.

In relation to the human rights capacity building of civil society organizations and youth groups, these activities will be focused on training them to ensure the existence of a human rights monitoring mechanisms in which they will be able to monitor the human rights situation of the youth in the ground, and report about it to the Uganda Human Rights Commission and to the UN Resident Coordinator, so they can periodically raise the human rights concerns to the relevant high level authorities and heads of law enforcement and security agencies, in the framework of high level diplomacy and advocacy meetings.

This project will aim at creating an enabling environment that supports favorable attitudes and spaces for male and female youth participation and leadership in peace building. This will be achieved through awareness raising on the important role of youth and women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, by creating platforms for supporting participation of young women and men in political and peacebuilding processes and creating trust between different institutions of state and polity. In addition, an innovative complementary approach to social cohesion through use of positive cultural values, *Obuntubulamu*, will be supported to foster a societal transformation. Loosely translated to mean that one's humanity is inextricably linked to the other through common values of humaneness, these values will be uncalculated in the youth to encourage social cohesion. It is rich in values that espouse tolerance, cohesion, honesty, mutual understanding, among others. By facilitating the revival of these cultural values, a greater sense of self and social capital is generated among communities. Ultimately, social cohesion is enhanced for sustaining peace in Uganda.

In Uganda, one of the biggest challenges for women's effective participation in peace and security remains the underfunding for the implementation of UNSCR 1325²⁴. While the project will help empower and increase young women and men's participation to national peacebuilding and political processes, the project does not aim to address structural funding gaps. However, the project will adopt a communication strategy to help catalyze/mobilize future funding for greater/sustained participation of young women and men in these structures. Through the communication strategy, development partners shall be engaged to promote scale up and replication of the project interventions.

This project will leverage on UN's comparative advantage in capacity building, advocacy and coordination of multiple stakeholders on women peace and security. Promotion of coherence between actors will be ensured through the conduct of joint gender sensitive conflict analyses, gender inclusive mediation efforts, conflict early warning and knowledge management through active leadership and participation of male and female youth.

This project will advance gender equality and empower women and girls within broader peacebuilding initiatives on the ground in peace dialogues, mediation, civic education, intergenerational dialogue, community policing and building of trust with the security agencies and support the alternative livelihoods for the youth as a safety net.

III. Project management and coordination

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

The project will be implemented by UNDP, UNFPA and OHCHR, with the relevant program units in each entity providing the operational base. UNDP will be the lead UN agency.

The selection of the UN agencies was informed by their mandate and comparative advantage on peacebuilding, youth and human rights. UNDP is the lead for Governance including peace and security within the UN system in Uganda with OHCHR as co-lead. Additionally, UNFPA is co-lead with UNDP on the UN convergence group on youth and employment within the UNCT. Additionally, these agencies have previously implemented PBF funds with some of the staff having institutional memory on the working of the PBSO.

The Project Office will be based within the UNDP Country Office, as part of in-kind support provided by UNDP. The Project will leverage the UNDP Country Office's operational services (finance, procurement, and administration), on a cost recovery basis. To support field-based activities and monitoring, the Project will deploy a full-time Project Officer and Associate and recruit UN volunteers. In addition, the project will draw on support from UNDP's Area Offices and UN Area Coordinators and the other UN implementing partners in the areas of operation where they exist and as required.

The selection of government and CSOs was informed by their mandates and local knowledge of the areas of operations including track record on the technical areas of peace and security. Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) will be the Implementing partner considering she is the lead on peacebuilding and recovery in addition to coordination role as lead of Government business. Additionally, Rwenzori region falls under the special programs in OPM.

Implementing partners:

Government: Lead implementing partner -; Office of the Prime Minister. Other responsible partners – Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Gender, Labour and social Development (MoGLSD), Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Justice Law and Order Sector.

²⁴ CEWIGO 2015 CSO report on the implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration in Uganda

CSOs: The selection of CSOs (on Pg 1) have been selected based on their experience and expertise in the technical area of Peacebuilding in addition to knowledge of the local peace dynamics in the selected project areas.

b) Project management and coordination

Refer to project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

The project will be overseen by a Project Board (Project Steering Committee) co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Permanent Secretary Office of the Prime Minister. The Board will comprise of the representatives of the key implementing partners listed in the title page, and of the implementing agencies- RCO, CSO and other government partners (Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD).

The Project Board will meet on a biannual basis (or more often if required) to review implementation and to provide strategic guidance for project implementation.

There will be Project Technical Committee (PTC) comprised of technical representation from UN – UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA, RCO, MIA, MGLSD, OPM, UHRC, MoE and a representative of CSOs. On quarterly basis the PTC will meet and discuss technical issues regarding the implementation of the project. Note- The PTC will meet monthly for the first six months to ensure coordination and provide more detailed guidance for project activities. After 6 months, the PTC will meet at least quarterly.

UNDP Peace, Security and Systems Resilience Team Leader and the Peace and Development Adviser be responsible for the overall implementation and strategic coordination of the project respectively. The PDA will further provide technical guidance and advisory support to the project. They will be supported on day-to-day project implementation and coordination by a full time Peace and Security Project coordinator, Project Associate, and UNVs to be based in the project sites who will be hired by the project. The M&E and Communication functions will be seconded by RCO supported by the three UN agencies. Recipient UN agencies (UNFPA and OHCHR) will in turn put in place project management staff to work alongside UNDP as the lead agency. RCO will provide advisory support to the three implementing agencies.

c) Risk management

Overall, project is at a high-level risk to achieving outcomes. The risks anticipated in implementing this project include heightened political sensitivity owing to general elections that will be conducted under multiparty political dispensation during the project implementation phase; as well as risk of political cooptation of part of the process, as described above. The risk management matrix below reflects mitigating strategies that will be deployed.

Table 1: Risk Management Matrix

Risks to the achievement of project outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy	Person/Unit responsible
Political tensions and interference in the run up to 2021 general elections may affect the project's implementation	Medium	High	Ensure a participatory approach and transparency during implementation of the project including the selection process for target youth groups. Also, ensure continuous advocacy and sensitization about the objective of the	OPM, UN

Risks to the achievement of project outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy	Person/Unit responsible
			project with government and political interlocutors.	
Overwhelming interest/application by other youth groups (not selected by the project) to be funded by the project.	High	Medium	1. UN will develop a clear selection criterion for the participating youth groups; 2. UN will select youth umbrellas than individual youth organizations	UN &IPs
Disinterest (because of lack of trust, etc) of youth to participate?	Low	High	Develop a clear communication plan that will focus on key messaging to the youth	UN &IPs
Escalation of tension in conflict hotspots including the porous border of the Rwenzori	Low	High	Engage OPM as IP in Coordination of conflict early warning	OPM, MoIA UN
Delays in disbursement of funds due to delayed accountabilities by UN	Low	High	Adherence to project functional and reporting timelines	UN &IPs

d) **Monitoring and evaluation**

The Technical Advisory Group for the project, supported by the M&E teams of RCO, UNDP, UNFPA and OHCHR, will be responsible for a close and regular monitoring of project's achievements vis-à-vis the targets stated in the results framework. The group will devise mitigation strategies where there are significant gaps.

The Project Board will provide overall supervision and accountability on behalf of the project's partners and stakeholders. Board members will be encouraged to take a critical approach to the project's achievements, and highlight relevant risks and gaps as they emerge, and recommend remedial measures.

Prior to commencement of the project a joint monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed based on existing individual entities M&E arrangements for specific components. The project will be supported by a robust monitoring plan, which will be underpinned by specific data collection exercises and contribute to strong evaluation.

Monitoring: The RUNO, government, relevant Civil Society and stakeholders will be involved in monitoring activities to ensure cost-effectiveness and timeliness of project delivery. The project management meetings, which will be held on a quarterly basis, will serve as an important monitoring mechanism for timely and effective implementation of the project. The management meetings will provide a regular forum to oversee implementation and ensure activities are on time with target and project is delivering expected outputs. In addition, onsite monitoring visit by the RUNO and select partners within the government and civil society will be conducted, to validate and complement RUNO reporting on implementation.

Data collection: Monitoring will be supported by collection and analysis of data by the M&E group under the leadership of RCO working with the technical team under the leadership of the Project Officer of relevant documentation such as monthly reports. Implementing partners will prepare and submit quarterly progress reports to the responsible lead UN agency (UNDP) for review, compilation and submission to the HQ. At the outset of the project, the Project Officer will ensure that all baseline data have been gathered and entered into the results framework. Where data gaps exist, the Project M&E Associate will launch a data collection exercise to obtain missing data within first three months of the

project commencement. Similar data collection exercises will be conducted at midterm and at the conclusion of the project.

Evaluation: A preliminary baseline assessment, biannual reviews, end-line assessment and a final independent evaluation will be carried out. The biannual reviews will invite all relevant stakeholders, including project beneficiaries, to reflect and discuss project implementation after the project's first eight months of implementation. The aim of the midterm review is to determine if activities are on track with respect to outputs and whether showing early evidence that they will deliver expected outcomes. Where project delays are identified and/or results are not matching expectations, the midterm review will offer opportunity to recalibrate the implementation approach in order to get back on track. At the end of project implementation, a final independent evaluation will measure results achieved and impact in view of the final expected outcomes of the project. Relevant actors will be actively involved in both evaluative exercises. Monitoring and data collection activities noted above shall be timed to contribute to the midterm review and final evaluation. Monitoring of project implementation will be included into coordination and oversight functions of Project Officer.

Table 2: Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Activity	Partners and stakeholders	Planned Dates (Month and year of start and end)	Budget
MONITORING			
Monthly update against Annual Workplan / review of programme delivery rate	Project coordinator,	End of each month	Nil
Bi-annual monitoring visits to implementing partners and project sites	Programme staff/ RUNOs, implementing partners	End of every six months	USD 10,000
By-annual progress report by implementing partners	implementing partners	End of every six months	USD 5,000
Bi-annual programme meeting to review progress on Work Plan and finalize mid-year and annual progress reports	Programme staff/ RUNOs, implementing partners	Early May and end October	
EVALUATION			
Baseline assessment (collection on baseline data)	Programme staff/ RUNOs, implementing partners		USD 30,000
Biannual reviews	Programme staff/ RUNOs, implementing partners		USD 25,000
End of project evaluation (collection of end-line data)	Programme staff/ RUNOs, implementing partners		USD 45,000
Total			USD 115,000

e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

Given the short span of support to the target districts and communities, it is critical that the continuity of the initiatives is maintained beyond the life of the project. The project will build mechanisms for sustainability building synergies with existing UN agency interventions and in partnership with the Local Government, Key government Ministries Department and Agencies, and beneficiaries during project implementation.

The UN will work through the existing structures of the government. The project will draw synergies with current UNDAF programming in the areas of peacebuilding, diversification of livelihoods as well as on institutional strengthening to ensure continuity. Further, youth engagement envisioned in the National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE-U) will coordinate civic education and awareness-raising in the longer-term. The initiative brings together government, UN and CSOs. UNCT in Uganda has in addition, converged on key areas of interventions, with one being youth. Moreover, the UN is in the early stages of developing an electoral-support project for the electoral phase. Following the UNDP electoral support approach, the project will be implemented beyond the elections. This project will closely be aligned with the PBF-supported project to ensure complementarity. The project will be implemented through existing national structures to ensure that the gains made from this catalytic project will be sustained beyond the 18-month life of the project.

The UN System in Uganda will ensure that this is a catalytic project aimed at initiating certain interventions ensuring the participation of the Ugandan youth in peacebuilding processes, as the country prepares for the 2021 general elections. However, some of the interventions proposed in this peacebuilding project will have to continue for a longer period once the project has been completed. In this framework, the UN System in Uganda will continue engaging with the main donors, and other development partners, such as World Bank and European Union, to ensure that the interventions initiated with this project will be followed up by subsequent development projects aimed at tackling the socio-economic challenges that youth is facing in Uganda - in order to prevent and reduce the root causes of dissatisfaction by the youth-, as well as at supporting the Ugandan youth to continue engaged in peacebuilding processes, in the long term.

The project will adopt a communication strategy to help catalyze/mobilize future funding for greater/sustained participation of young women and men in these structures. Through the communication strategy, development partners shall be engaged to promote scale up and replication of the project interventions.

IV. Project budget

Please refer to Excel budget **Annex D**.

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness: The project is expected to deliver results with available resources based on evidence on similar approaches used by UNDP, both in Uganda and globally, in supporting related projects on bridging the humanitarian, development peace nexus.

Uganda, through UNDP's global network, will benefit from the lessons and successes drawn from this portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness by leveraging activities and partnerships with other initiatives, projects, and programmes, and through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) among others.

Reporting: The project will submit quarterly, biannually and annual donor report, accompanied by regular meetings, and submit a final donor report at the end of the project.

Visibility: The project will conduct project launch and visibility events; issue joint press releases; develop visibility items, including short documentary videos; In addition, UNDP is available to host high-level site visits from PBSO

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF

donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially close a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or

progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project²⁵
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

²⁵ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcome	Output	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones	Responsible Party
Outcome 1: State and civil society actor decision-making processes are more inclusive and enable proactive participation of youth		Outcome Indicator: Percentage of youth representation in peacebuilding processes disaggregated by sex Baseline: TBD Target: 40 (50 Males:50 females)	-Annual progress reports -Attendance forms -Budget reports -Reports from implementing partners and beneficiaries -Sector reports	Year 1 Year2 30 40	UNDP
	Output 1: Capacity of selected government ministries and departments is enhanced to effectively mainstream youth issues in decision-making mechanisms	Outcome indicator 1 b Percentage of youth representation at national and subnational levels of political processes disaggregated by sex Baseline: TBD Target:	Attendance Lists, Activity Reports	8 35 40	12 UNDP

	<p>Strategic Intervention 1.1 Inter-generational dialogues inform district development plans in Central/Buganda and Rwenzori regions</p> <p>1.1.1. Support intergeneration (generation for generation) dialogues between youth and local government on peace building and social issues in the regions, including their gendered dimension.</p> <p>1.1.2. Support policy advocacy to incorporate youth issues, including gendered dimension, in district development plans</p> <p>1.1.3. Support the revitalization of local and district peace committees in Buganda and Rwenzori with youth representation</p> <p>1.1.4. Facilitate a rapid assessment to generate evidence on improving the inclusion of young men and women in peacebuilding to support interventions</p>	<p>Output indicator 1.1: Number of districts which undertake consultations with youth</p> <p>Output indicator 1.2: Number of target districts that integrate youth-interventions in their development plans and budgets</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3: Number of kingdoms that integrate youth issues in the strategic plans</p> <p>Baseline: 2 Target: 5</p> <p>No of functional DPCs/LPCs in Buganda and Rwenzori</p> <p>Assessment on youth inclusion in peacebuilding</p>	<p>Annual Progress Reports Attendance Lists District Plans Membership rolls of DPCs/LPCs</p> <p>Work plans of the platform Annual progress reports Youth vying for leadership positions Issues/policy briefs</p> <p>Assessment Report</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Knowledge Products</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNFPA</p>
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	<p>Strategic Intervention 1.2: National forums (Parliamentary SDGs Forum, National Peacebuilding Forum, Inter-party dialogue forums, AfriYAN, National Youth Council, National Youth Working Group, Parliamentary Youth Forum) supported to promote investment in youth in leadership and peacebuilding</p> <p>1.2.1: Support consultations of the national peacebuilding forums platforms with various youth platforms</p> <p>1.2.2: Support policy dialogues with lawmakers to advocate for youth inclusion in political and PB processes</p> <p>Output 2: youth pro-actively engage with leaders and elders and advocate for their own inclusion in peacebuilding processes and new peacebuilding initiatives</p> <p>Strategic Intervention 2.1: Capacity building of youth to engage in peacebuilding process</p>	<p>Output indicator: Number of fora promoting youth leadership and peacebuilding</p> <p>Output indicator: National Peacebuilding Platform integrates youth-oriented interventions</p> <p>Percentage of youth representation at the national Peacebuilding Platform Disaggregated by sex</p> <p>No of policy dialogues held</p>	<p><i>Annual Report</i></p>	<p>UNDP/UNFPA</p> <p>UNDP/UNFPA</p>
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	<i>Progress Reports</i>	TBD	UNDP/UNFPA
<p>2.1.1: Support innovative communication through social media and radio for mobilization of young women and men for peacebuilding and civic awareness</p>	<p>2.1.1. a) Number of young people reached with peacebuilding information disaggregated by gender and age.</p> <p>b) Number of Radio presenters engaged/trained</p>	<p>IEC products</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>2.1.2: Facilitate age-graduated <i>Ekisakaate kya Nabagereka</i> to inculcate positive cultural values of cohesion in Central/Buganda and Rwenzori regions facilitated;</p>	<p>2.1.2: Number of EKNs conducted</p>	<p>2 EKNs annually</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>2.1.3: Support Youth Chapters, Democracy Clubs, <i>YouthConnect</i> Uganda Chapter and model youth parliaments to participate at political and peacebuilding foras;</p>	<p>2.1.3: No of youth platforms supported</p>	<p>2 platforms established</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>2.1.4: Facilitate peer-peer mentorship and shadowing programmes for youths with experienced leaders and peacebuilders.</p>	<p>2.1.4: No. of youth supported by the programme disaggregated by various levels at the national and subnational levels</p>		<p>UNDP</p>
<p>2.1.5: Support youth gender-sensitive trainings on community level mediation, early warning and conflict prevention and policy advocacy</p>	<p>2.1.5: Number of youths trained on community level mediation, early warning and conflict prevention and policy advocacy</p>		<p>UNDP</p>

<p>2.1.6. Support Social change entrepreneur programmes and initiatives focused on peace-building for the different target communities</p> <p>2.1.7. Build capacity of Non-traditional actors & institutions including performing arts, music, cultural and religious institutions supported in social mobilization of youth on peacebuilding</p> <p>2.1.8. Facilitate South to South learning and exchanges with experienced youth platforms/peacebuilders.</p> <p>2.1.9. Facilitate prominent regional sports activities such as Bika bya Buganda, FUFA DRUM and Netball to inculcate peacebuilding values for unity in Central/Buganda and Rwenzori regions.</p> <p>2.1.10. Facilitate Integrated Leadership and Peacebuilding training for young leaders in the Buganda and Rwenzori Regions.</p>	<p>2.1.6. Number of social change entrepreneurs reached</p> <p>2.1.7. Number of artists, musicians, celebrities etc reached</p> <p>2.1.8. Number of South to South learning and exchange visits for target youth /peacebuilders supported</p> <p>2.1.9. a) Number of coaches, ex-players & cheer-leaders trained on peacebuilding integration in sports</p> <p>b) Number of youths reached through sports activities</p> <p>2.1.10. Number of young leaders trained</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>4</p> <p>20</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>50</p> <p>550</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNFPA</p>
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<p>Output 3: Selected government and civil society actors promote youth participation in political and peacebuilding processes.</p> <p><i>Strategic Intervention 3.1:</i> Capacity building of insider mediators to promote youth participation in political and peacebuilding processes;</p> <p>3.1.1: Support the establishment of a mentorship platform for youth</p> <p>3.1.2: Tailored gender-sensitive trainings for insider mediators to mentor youth</p> <p>3.1.2: support local governments in Rwenzori and Buganda to integrate youth issues, including their gendered dimension, in the district development plans</p> <p>3.1.3: Support cultural institutions to champion youth's social, political and economic rights</p> <p>3.1.4: Support the inclusion of youth issues in the draft National Peace Policy.</p>	<p>Output Indicator</p> <p>% of target state, political and civil society actors that promote youth participation in legal and policy formulation on peacebuilding and governance. Baseline: Affirmative structures only Target:1 Existence of a mentorship platform</p> <p>3.1.1: Mentorship platform established</p> <p>3.1.2: Number of insider mediators trained</p> <p>3.1.2: Number of developments plans integrated with youth issues</p> <p>3.1.3: Number of cultural institutions supported.</p> <p>3.1.4: number of strategic engagements with government, to include youth</p>	<p>Annual Progress reports Training returns</p> <p>Progress report</p> <p>Progress report</p> <p>District Development Plans</p> <p>Progress report</p> <p>Policy Briefs, Issues Papers,</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>No Yes</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>
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	<p>3.1.5: Capacity building to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) on the elaboration of statistics with disaggregated data about the youth, with a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA).</p> <p>Activity Description: One capacity building activity for UBOS officials on Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to Data applied to youth;</p> <p>3.1.6. Build capacity of youth led Organisations and networks to be stronger actors in peacebuilding processes</p>	<p>issues in the draft National Peace Policy</p> <p>3.1.5: Number of capacity building activities organized and implemented</p> <p>3.1.6. Number of youth-led Organisations trained</p>	<p>Activity Reports</p> <p>Progress report</p>	<p>MoU on integrated HRBA to data recently signed between OHCHR, UHRC & UBOS</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>OHCHR</p> <p>UNFPA</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Mistrust between security apparatus and communities is reduced by enhancing human rights standards</p>	<p>Output 1: Capacity building is provided for law enforcement and security agencies on human rights standards in their operations engaging the youth.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Support UHRC in capacity building of Law enforcement agencies on Human Rights, especially in selected areas: (Kampala, Wakiso, Kasese, Bundibugyo);</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator: % who have trust in the government security apparatus institutions, by sex</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1 a) Number of law enforcement/security agencies with a strategy/operational framework in place to minimize the use of violence during crowd control operations</p>	<p>Annual Progress Reports</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>OHCHR</p> <p>OHCHR</p>

	<p>Activity 2.1.2: Dialogue processes between police and youth representatives/communities in Kampala Metropolitan Area including Katwe, Kisenyi, Bwaise, Kabalagala, Kamwokya and Nansana and Kasese/Bundibugyo established.</p>	<p>b) Number of law enforcement and security agencies staff trained on human rights standards, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Output indicator 2.3 -Perception surveys indicating change in mutual trust between police and youth in the Kampala/Wakiso, Kasese/Bundibugyo</p>	<p>Annual Progress Reports</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>OHCHR</p>
<p>Output 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.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1: High level diplomacy meetings for UHRC and the UN to address human rights situation of the youth with high level government and law enforcement officials;</p>	<p>Output indicator 2 Existence of a monitoring, reporting and advocacy framework for human rights violations</p>	<p>Annual Progress Reports</p>	<p>No Yes</p>	<p>OHCHR</p>
<p>Activity 2.2: Strengthening the capacity of CSOs and youth organisations to monitor, report, raise and advocate on human rights concerns related to youth issues.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1: No. of High-level meetings to address human rights situation of the youth</p>	<p>Activity indicator 2.1: No. of High-level meetings to address human rights situation of the youth</p>	<p>Annual Progress Reports</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>OHCHR</p>
		<p>Activity indicator 2.2: Number of CSOs and youth organizations trained to monitor, report, raise and advocate on human rights concerns related to youth issues.</p>	<p>Annual Progress Reports</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>OHCHR</p>

	<p>Output 3: The youth capacity on human rights issues has been strengthened:</p> <p>Activity 3.1.: Support UHRC community barazas in selected areas (Kampala, Wakiso, Kasese, Bundibugyo) to train youth on human rights and duties.</p> <p>Activity 3.2: Support CSOs to conduct human rights capacity building for youth in seven selected areas</p>	<p>No of target youth supported with knowledge and skills on human rights and duties. Disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>Annual Progress Reports</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OHCHR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OHCHR</p>
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Annex C: Checklist of project

implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?			The list is not final.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?			Yes
3. Have project sites been identified?			Yes
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?			Yes, Consultations done with the lead ministries. Local level at the target district on-going.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?			Yes
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?			Yes
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?			On-going.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations			Yes
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		Yes	Recruitment of staff

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Annex D - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	Budget by recipient organization in USD - Please add a new column for each recipient organization				Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
		UNDP	UNFPA	OHCHR				
OUTCOME 1: State and civil society actor decision-making 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								
Activity 1.1.1.1	Support intergeneration (generation for generation) dialogues between youth and local government on peace building and social issues in the regions, including their gendered dimension.	\$50,000	\$50,000		50%			
Activity 1.1.1.2	Support policy advocacy to incorporate youth issues, including gendered dimension, in district development plans	\$30,000	\$60,000		50%			
Activity 1.1.1.3	Support the revitalization of local and district peace committees in Buganda and Rwenzori with youth representation.	\$50,000			50%			
Activity 1.1.1.4	Facilitate a rapid assessment to generate evidence on improving the inclusion of young men and women in peacebuilding to support interventions	\$25,000	\$30,000		50%			
Activity 1.1.2.1	Support consultations of the national peacebuilding forums platforms with various youth platforms	\$35,000			40%			
Activity 1.1.2.2	Support policy dialogues with lawmakers to advocate for youth inclusion in political and PB processes	\$50,000	\$70,000		50%			
Output 1.2: Youth pro-actively engage with leaders and elders and advocate for their own inclusion in peacebuilding processes and new peacebuilding initiatives								

Activity 1.2.1.1	Support innovative communication through social media and radio for mobilization of young women and men for peacebuilding and civic awareness	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	60%*		
Activity 1.2.1.2	Facilitate age-graduated Ekisakaate kya Nabagereka to inculcate positive cultural values of cohesion in Central/Buganda and Rwenzori regions facilitated	\$50,000			50%		
Activity 1.2.1.3	Support Youth Chapters, Democracy Clubs, Youth-Connekt Uganda Chapter and model youth parliaments to participate at political and peacebuilding foras	\$70,000			50%		
Activity 1.2.1.4	Facilitate peer-peer mentorship and shadowing programmes for young women and men with experienced leaders and peacebuilders	\$40,000			50%		
Activity 1.2.1.5	Support youth gender-sensitive trainings on community level mediation, early warning and conflict prevention and policy advocacy	\$40,000	\$40,000		50%		
Activity 1.2.1.6	Support Social change entrepreneur programmes and initiatives focused on peacebuilding for the different target communities	\$40,000			50%		
Activity 1.2.1.7	Build capacity of Non-traditional actors & institutions including performing arts, music, cultural and religious institutions supported in social mobilization of youth on peacebuilding	\$50,000	\$25,000		50%		
Activity 1.2.1.8	Facilitate South to South learning and exchanges with experienced youth platforms/peacebuilders	\$30,000			50%		
Activity 1.2.1.9	Facilitate prominent regional sports activities such as Bika bya Buganda, FUFA DRUM and Netball to inculcate peacebuilding values for unity in Central/Buganda and Rwenzori regions	\$30,000			50%		

Activity 1.2.1.10	Facilitate Integrated Leadership and Peacebuilding training for young leaders in the Buganda and Rwenzori Regions	\$50,000				50%	
Output 1.3: Selected government and civil society actors promote youth participation in political and peacebuilding processes							
Activity 1.1.3.1	Support the establishment of a mentorship platform for youth	\$25,000				70%	
Activity 1.1.3.2	Tailored gender-sensitive trainings for insider mediators to mentor youth	\$25,000	\$50,000			100%	
Activity 1.1.3.3	Support local governments in Rwenzori and Buganda to integrate youth issues, including their gendered dimension, in the district development plans	\$35,000				70%	
Activity 1.1.3.4	Support cultural institutions to champion youth's social, political and economic rights	\$40,000	\$50,000			70%	
Activity 1.1.3.5	Support the inclusion of youth issues in the draft National Peace Policy	\$30,000				70%	
Activity 1.1.3.6	Capacity building to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) on the elaboration of statistics with disaggregated data about the youth, with a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)		\$50,000	\$55,000		50%	
Activity 1.1.3.7	Build capacity of youth led Organisations and networks to be stronger actors in peacebuilding processes	\$50,000				70%	
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							
Activity 2.2.1.1	Support UHRC in capacity building of Law enforcement agencies on Human Rights, especially in selected areas: (Kampala, Wakiso, Kasese, Bundibugyo)	\$20,000		\$40,000		50%	
Activity 2.2.1.2	Dialogue processes between police and youth representatives/communities in Kampala Metropolitan Area including Katwe, Kisenyi, Bwaise, Kabalagala, Kamwokya and Nansana and Kasese/Bundibugyo established	\$30,000		\$50,000		50%	
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						

Activity 2.2.2.1	High level diplomacy meetings for UHRC and the UN to address human rights situation of young women and men with high level government and law enforcement officials	\$40,000	\$90,000	50%	
Activity 2.2.2.2	Strengthening the capacity of CSOs and youth organisations to monitor, report, raise and advocate on human rights concerns related to youth issues	\$20,000	\$50,000	70%	
Output 2.3:	The youth capacity on human rights issues has been strengthened				
Activity 2.3.1	Support UHRC community barazas in selected areas (Kampala, Wakiso, Kasese, Bundibugyo) to train youth on human rights and duties	\$30,000	\$40,000	50%	
Activity 2.3.2	Support CSOs to conduct human rights capacity building for youth in seven selected areas	\$30,000		50%	
Sub -Total		\$1,035,000	\$425,000		
Project personnel					
PA,PC,Driver,UNVs		\$180,000			
Project operational costs if not included in activities above		\$120,000	\$47,693		\$37,307
Project M&E budget		\$115,000			
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		\$1,450,000	\$472,693		\$402,307
Indirect support costs (7%):		101,500.00	33,088.51		28,161.49
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		\$1,551,500	\$505,782	30%	\$430,468
					\$2,487,750

* The high percentage is based on UNDP's experience in a previous project on Strengthening Climate and Early Warning Systems wherein we observed a high dissemination of the weather information using women's invisible networks as compared to their male counterparts

Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient UNDP			Amount Recipient UNFPA			Amount Recipient OHCHR		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	Total tranche 3	PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (40%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 3 (30%)	Tranche 1 (40%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 3 (30%)	Tranche 1 (40%)	Tranche 2 (30%)				
1. Staff and other personnel	72,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	72,000.00	54,000.00	54,000.00	180,000.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2,400.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	953.86	715.40	715.40	-	-	3,353.86	2,515.40	2,515.40	8,384.65
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	24,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	9,538.60	7,153.95	7,153.95	-	-	33,538.60	25,153.95	25,153.95	83,846.50
4. Contractual services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Travel	2,400.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	953.86	715.40	715.40	-	-	3,353.86	2,515.40	2,515.40	8,384.65
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$460,000.00	\$345,000.00	\$345,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$127,500.00	\$127,500.00	146,000.00	109,500.00	776,000.00	582,000.00	582,000.00	1,940,000.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	19,200.00	14,400.00	14,400.00	7,650.88	5,723.16	5,723.16	14,922.80	11,192.10	41,753.68	31,315.26	31,315.26	104,384.20
Sub-Total Project Costs	580,000.00	435,000.00	435,000.00	189,077.20	141,807.90	141,807.90	160,922.80	130,692.10	930,000.00	697,500.00	697,500.00	2,325,000.00
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	40,600.00	30,450.00	30,450.00	13,235.40	9,926.55	9,926.55	11,264.60	8,448.45	65,100.00	48,825.00	48,825.00	162,750.00
TOTAL	620,600.00	465,450.00	465,450.00	202,312.60	151,734.45	151,734.45	172,187.40	129,140.55	995,100.00	746,325.00	746,325.00	2,487,750.00

