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

YEAR OF REPORT: 2020

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

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

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

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

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

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: **79%**

ATTACHED PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE

Gender-responsive Budgeting:

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: 60%
Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: 143,096 USD - 40%

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

Report preparation:
Project report prepared by: Innocent Ejolu, Team Leader Peace and Security a.i, UNDP Uganda
Project report approved by: Sheila Ngatia, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Uganda
Did PBF Secretariat review the report: NO

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

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

All preparatory interventions critical for ownership of the project were concluded, including district inception meetings with District Local Governments (DLGs) to introduce the project and encourage local ownership and participation. Consultation with key traditional and cultural leaderships were also concluded to cement their role as key stakeholders in the project. All agencies disbursed funds to respective implementing partners and held coordination meetings to fast track implementation. The project profiled emerging conflicts and conflict-prone sub counties and parishes in each of the targeted districts and agreed on direct project beneficiaries, at least 50% of whom were female. To leverage media impact in light of the upcoming 2021 elections, radio talk shows, newspaper publications, and over 2000 IEC materials were printed and disseminated. Project activities were significantly disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In light of this, a project extension may be required.

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

Uganda is currently in the election period with elections slated for January 2021 and campaign activities are in high gear. Already, incidents of electoral violence have occurred countrywide, leading to loss of many lives. In the next six months, the project will work to support election related activities to ensure peace during and after the elections. The project will work to establish a crisis risk dashboard to monitor election related violence, hold confidence building meetings, youth and police trainings to proactively prevent violence and build trust. The project will continue to work with cultural and religious leaders to leverage their influence for peace messaging and engaging their youth networks in peace building interventions. The project will conduct voter and civic education and engage with political parties, members of parliament and councillors to advocate for youth inclusion in political processes. The project will continue with media training on conflict-sensitive reporting, and social media engagement for targeted peace messaging.

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

Owing to robust project implementation, over 10,000 youth were reached and appreciated values of peace building and non-violence. Curriculum inculcation for youths regarding principals of '*obuntubulamu*' to elicit an inherent change in value systems favouring peace, has been effected, and is receptive to peace building interventions and also ensuring deliberate systemic uptake of non-violence among youth. The project has contributed to a societal openness to furthering peace, reflected in the enthusiasm of cultural leaders, security agencies and political leaders in embracing joint platforms to explore and implement peace building interventions. Capacity building activities have empowered youth to maintain and sustain inter and intra-community peace. The project has successfully built momentum and advocated for youth participation ahead of the 2021 elections. The

project attained high media impact through print, broadcast, and internet media, with the ultimate goal of advocating for peace and non-violence during the upcoming elections.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project's positive effect on the people's lives. Include direct quotes where possible or web links to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):
Capacity building activities registered impact in empowering key groups to fulfil their peace building potential through training of youth leaders, youth led organizations, youth networks, non-traditional actors. These activities aided the development of social change entrepreneurs that are able to leverage their learning and influence for maintaining and sustaining inter and intra-community peace. During an inception meeting for example, one of the youth leaders who had participated in the Generations for Generations dialogue opined that he saw a lot of merit in the exercise as an avenue for youth to express their grievances and thoughts with the community elders without judgement and learn from their experiences simultaneously. These trainings helped youth to nourish a healthy self- image of themselves as able, contributing members of the society who have the capacity to effect social change and peace.

Youth dialogue and mentorship platforms namely have assisted in revitalisation of the role of culture in propagating the notion of "Ubuntu" among the youth who have for long been exposed to violence and intolerance in the region. 154 cultural leaders mentored 698 youth in these platforms. A youth observed; *"For long, I thought other people's cultures in the region are inclined to promoting violence. I now realise, how wrong I have been! I now strongly feel I'm because others are."*

In light of the upcoming 2021 presidential elections in Uganda, the project has helped to build and inculcate a culture of tolerance and non-violence particularly among the youth who traditionally are always at the forefront of many violent activities. Youth engagements with political leaders and security agencies have provided avenues for dialogue, enabling youth concerns to come to the forefront. The project has built up a critical mass of youth who will play a critical role in mentoring others to desist from violence.

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

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

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

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

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

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: ON TRACK

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

The PBF project in Uganda has been instrumental in strengthening platforms for dialogue and mediation through engagement with key youth leaders, youth led organizations, elders, religious, and cultural leaders. The project interventions have bridged the gap between grassroots and national peacebuilding thereby enabling youth inclusion as a key for social cohesion.

The project successfully sustained dialogue and youth participation through convention and formation of peace building structures, reaching close to 10,000. Over 300 youth in Rwenzori were organised into district level and regional peace chapters to influence the course of peace building processes in the Rwenzori region.

The project built momentum and advocated for peaceful and non-violent participation of youth in the 2021 elections. Inter-alia, the project established an online application platform for civic education and voter mobilization, installed virtual engagement equipment to strengthen dialogue and election monitoring, and printed and disseminated close to 2,000 Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials to promote peace messaging. Religious leaders were supported to conduct press conferences to advocate for peaceful elections, a confidence building dialogue for 17(7F:10M) high-level influencers was convened on the electoral roadmap, and 4 sports galas were convened, greatly contributing to peace (pre-election) and helping youth to bond and develop tolerance for ethnic diversity. The project also supported high level diplomacy meetings between the UN Resident Coordinator, political parties and senior representation of state institutions engaged in the electoral process 2020/2021.

The project successfully worked with elders to inculcate values of peace-building and non-violence among the youth. More than 1,500 youth were facilitated to interface with cultural, religious and political leaders. The project conducted a Generation for Generation dialogues as means of building bridges between generations. In Rwenzori region, 10 quarterly meetings, and 10 cultural interface were convened between youth and elders. In Central region, IRCU conducted a 2-day dialogue between youths and senior religious leaders, and an intergenerational dialogue between youth and members of The Elders' Forum. The project engaged Members of Parliament to champion youth inclusion in political processes.

The project enhanced youth capacity through trainings for over 1000 youth: These included, inter-alia, a training for 127 youth (55M: 72F) on community level mediation; a civic competence and empowerment seminar for 60 youth leaders; a training of trainers for 160 (80M: 80F) youth leaders in small space/urban farming; a half-day national e-dialogue with 20 (10M: 10F) youth on inclusion in economic planning; a two-day digital safety training for 80 (40M: 40F) youth leaders; and a 2-day leadership training for 150 youth (75M: 75F) to actively participate and engage during the forth-coming elections.

The project attained high media impact through print, broadcast, and internet media, with the ultimate goal of advocating for peace and non-violence during the upcoming elections. Over 110 youth leaders, 75 radio presenters, and 160 youth were trained in peace messaging, leading to the airing of 32 radio spot messages and collaboration with 32 popular DJs to make mentions of peace building. Over 12 radio talk shows were conducted and 2 op-ed articles were published. The project has also completed a knowledge product on youth and peace building by conducting a rapid assessment, leading to the production of a report. Youth social media bloggers were engaged to target peace messaging for youth through social media, in effect reaching over 27,500 individuals.

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

All project interventions mainstreamed gender from inception. Some interventions specifically targeted women, with the training content customized to their needs. Gender balance was consciously observed in all activities with at least 50% female representation. In all engagements, youth occupied the centre-stage and their interest were given primary importance. Activities that leveraged media and sport for peace messaging targeted the youth and female teams were encouraged to participate. Female youth actively participated in sporting activities including football, while others were encouraged to take on leadership roles under different youth structures. As a result, over 50% of the leadership positions on the district and regional youth peace chapters were occupied by female youth. In all project interventions, harmful cultural practices and stereotypes such as the use of culture to justify gender based violence were mapped and deliberately included in subsequent engagements with elders cultural leaders.

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

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

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

The project was instrumental in strengthening relations between security agencies and communities through the conduct of trainings on human rights. One example in this regard was a training with security and law enforcement agencies, that attracted the participation of 51 senior officers (9F:42M) of the Internal Security Organisation (ISO). Arising from this training, ISO senior officers expressed their intention to be guided by the human rights and gender standards in the execution of ISO operations.

The project equally strengthened capacities among human rights defenders (HRDs), including civil society and youth groups, to observe, report and advocate on human rights issues with a gender perspective. Two workshops were held for HRDs and youth from Kampala, Wakiso, Kasese and Bundibugyo districts. In both workshops, there were 84 participants (50F;34M), who deeply appreciated the support to build their capacity, and committed to be part of a wider civil society human rights reporting network in Uganda, during the upcoming electoral period 2020-21.
Another similar human rights workshop was organized with the Wakiso District Human Rights Committee, which is the District Local Government entity aimed at addressing human rights issues with the district authorities. A total of 21 participants (13F:8M) appreciated the new skills on human rights.

The project assisted in the strengthening of virtual human rights monitoring and reporting through the purchase and hand over of IT and telecommunication equipment to HRDs in order to strengthen their capacity to perform the virtual human rights monitoring and reporting tasks during the electoral process 2020/21, and in the context of COVID-19.

With elections scheduled for early 2021, the project was instrumental in promoting dialogue between stakeholders involved in the electoral process. The project organized a constructive

dialogue that brought together leaders of four of Uganda's major political parties, representatives of the Electoral Commission, and the Interparty Political Organisation Dialogue (IPOD), which is a platform that brings together all political parties in Uganda.

Given the challenges posed by COVID-19 and restrictions on mass gatherings, efforts were made to re-strategize, redesign and reorganize the training activities into virtual strengthening processes - including support on hardware and software- to conduct virtual human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy on issues affecting the youth. Training meetings were re organized with a maximum number of twenty participants, including facilitators and support staff to ensure the COVID-19 measures were adhered to.

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

The selection of beneficiaries was conducted with very keen interest on gender inclusiveness and youth taking the centre stage. During the preparation of the trainings conscious effort was made to ensure a gender balance. Targeted stakeholders were requested to propose a gender balanced list of participants. For most of the training activities that were implemented, the integration of a gender dimension and a youth focus significantly increased, attracting a 56% representation of female participants. Despite this, gender disparity was detected in some trainings such as the one conducted for ISO personnel. To address this, the organizers voiced concerns regarding the unbalanced gender participation and emphasised the need for integration of gender considerations in the ISO operations.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit) *The project held 6 virtual monitoring meetings with implementing partners. Some agencies like UNDP as lead agency contracted a consultancy firm to support with the physical monitoring of all its projects including PBF since the UN has not yet lifted the travel restrictions.*	Do outcome indicators have baselines? No Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? yes The project intends to hire a consultant to undertake a rapid assessment in early 2021; TORS, and concept note have been prepared to this effect.

Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? NO	Evaluation budget (response required): No If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*:
Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of	Name of funder: Amount: PBF project helped to leverage additional funds for the electoral support project - *"Strengthening Electoral Processes in Uganda*

additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.	*(SEPU)"*. At July 2020 a collective pledge of USD 7 million to the project was made from Norway, Austria, Sweden Denmark and UNDP; out of the total project budget estimate of USD 10.5 million. The proposed project interventions are centred on three thematic outputs, i.e. 1) Transparency and inclusion in electoral process strengthened; 2) Institutional capacity for the Electoral Commission (EC) and other electoral stakeholders enhanced; 3) Peace mechanisms improved. Specifically, PBF will complement the SEPU funds allocation for Early warning including, conflict mitigation measures working with the various political, cultural and religious leaders, insider mediators, and youth structures and support to confidence building mechanisms under output 3. The interventions target the EC and other electoral stakeholders through both short term and long-term institutional capacity building measures, including embedded technical assistance, and also conflict mitigation measures such as multi-stakeholder dialogue and early warning mechanisms. UNDP is the lead implementing agency, with other UN agencies, i.e. UN Women, OHCHR and UNESCO as responsible parties; and national actors and select Non-State Actors, as the project beneficiaries. The project is implemented in close liaison with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator that, based on UN policy, takes the lead on high level political engagements in the country. The implementation of this project is also coordinated to ensure synergy with the PBF.

Building on the PBF conflict analysis that identified youth unemployment as a conflict driver, UNDP Uganda has allocated USD 1.1M of its regular funds to the youth for ''*business innovation and entrepreneurship facility''* to support youth led businesses to grow and scale up their businesses, recover from COVID and enable them to be gainfully employed. In this facility, Stanbic Bank will match the resources UNDP is allocating. The project was officially unveiled by H.E the President of the Republic Uganda on International Youth Day- 12th August 2020. The implementation of this project is also coordinated to ensure synergy with the PBF entrepreneurship/livelihoods component. |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | Considering that the project time of implementation was significantly affected by the COVID 19 pandemic, aware that 2020 is electioneering year for Uganda, with all the election related violence already manifesting and taking into consideration that since the lockdown was partially lifted, there was a furore of activity implementation by Government, CSOs and FBOs, schools and so forth in a bid to make up for lost time, the various partners have been supported to fast track implementation of activities but also encourage innovation like making use of ICT and other non-conventional implementation strategies especially leveraging on key social media. |

	In light of the major disruptions by the COVID-19 pandemic, with all the delays and adjustments in the project implementation, a project extension may be required. The project team will on a regular basis monitor progress of implementation most of which will be done virtually considering the UN is still telecommuting. UNDP for one has recrited a competence finance firm to support with project monitoring during this COVID period. This way the project team has tried to take timely corrective action to ensure that project implementation is on track. From time to time, PBSO will be notified of any major challenges in implementation and guidance will be sought especially with the heightened electioneering period and associated uncertainties.

PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

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

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

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Indicator 1.1.1.3 Number of kingdoms that integrate youth issues in the strategic plans	2	5		8	More Kingdoms have been engaged through the existing structures on ground that transcends regions. For example through the NDF, 5 kingdoms are being engaged while 3 kingdoms in Rwenzori region respectively.
	Indicator 1.1.1.4 No of functional DPCs/LPCs in Buganda and Rwenzori					
	Indicator 1.1.1.5 Assessment on youth inclusion in peacebuilding	0	1		1	UNFPA has conducted a quick assessment though the general rapid assessment will be conducted in January 2021
	Indicator 1.1.1.6 Number of fora promoting youth leadership and peacebuilding	2	4	4	6	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Indicator 1.1.1.6 No of policy dialogues held	2		2	3	
Output 1.2 Youth pro-actively engage with leaders and elders and advocate for their own inclusion in peacebuilding processes and new peacebuilding initiatives	**Indicator 1.2.1.1** Number of young people reached with peacebuilding information disaggregated by gender and age. b) Number of Radio presenters engaged/trained	0 0			60,000 75	
	Indicator 1.2.1.2 Number of EKNs conducted		2		8	
	Indicator 1.2.1.3 No of youth platforms supported	0	2		2	
	Indicator 1.2.1.4 No. of youth supported by the				250 cultural leaders and elders,	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	programme disaggregated by various levels at the national and sub national levels				250 youth from cultural institutions, 200 youth outside of cultural institutions from elected youth structures, youth out of school and youth caught up in conflict situations, 360 technical and political leaders in the targeted sub counties and districts, 40 members of the district security team. Of these targeted groups, by consensus, at least 50% of targeted groups were female	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Indicator 1.2.1.5 Number of youth trained on community level mediation, early warning and conflict prevention and policy advocacy				800 youth, more than 50% of whom were female	
	Indicator 1.2.1.6 Number of social change entrepreneurs reached	0	4			
	Indicator 1.2.1.7 Number of artists, musicians, celebrities reached	0	20		20	
	Indicator 1.2.1.8 Number of South to South learning and exchange visits for target youth /peacebuilders supported	0	50			

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Indicator 1.2.1.9 Number of coaches, ex-players & cheer-leaders trained on peacebuilding integration in sports	0	50			
	b) Number of youth reached through sports activities	0	50		1000	
	Indicator 1.2.1.10 Number of young leaders trained	0	50		50	
Output 1.3 Selected government and civil society actors promote youth participation in political and peacebuilding processes	**Indicator 1.3.1.1** Mentorship platform established		4		**4**	
	Indicator 1.3.1.2 Number of insider mediators trained					
	Indicator 1.3.1.3 Number of developments plans					

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

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Indicator 1.3.1.7 Number of youth led Organisations trained		4	5	**5**	**More youth platforms were reached.**
Outcome 2: Mistrust between law enforcement and security agencies and communities is reduced by enhancing the strict application of human rights standards						
Output 2.1 Capacity building is provided for law enforcement and security agencies on human rights standards in their operations engaging the youth	**Indicator 2.1.1.1** Number of law enforcement/security agencies with a strategy/operational framework in place to minimize the use of violence during crowd control operations b) Number of law enforcement and security agencies staff trained on human rights standards			72 (22 women:50 men)		The implementation of all capacity building and meetings that involved engaging with a large amount of participants were affected, postponed and re organized in the context of COVID-19, with a significant reduction in the number of participants in each meeting and capacity building activity.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 2.2 The effectiveness of a monitoring, reporting and advocacy framework for human rights violations in law enforcement operations aimed at engaging the youth is strengthened	**Indicator 2.2.1.1** No. of High-level meetings to address human rights situation of the youth			2		
	Indicator 2.2.1.2 Number of CSOs and youth organizations trained to monitor, report, raise and advocate on human rights concerns related to youth issues			84 (50 women; 34 men)		