

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

YEAR OF REPORT: 2021

Project Title: Harnessing Youth Potential for Sustaining Peace in Uganda	
Project Number from MPTEF-O Gateway: IRF 00118291	
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:	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: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project 2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management	
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: 96%	
<i>*ATTACHED PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE*</i>	
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:

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Annet Mpabulungi
Project report approved by: Sheila Ngatia, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Uganda

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: NO

List of Acronyms

EC	Electoral Commission
EKN	Ekisakate Kya Nnabagereka
HRDs	Human Rights Defenders
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IPOD	Interparty Political Organisation Dialogue
IRCU	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda
NDF	Nnabagereka Development Foundation
OBB	Obudingya Bwa Bamba
OBR	Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu
PBF	Peace Building Fund
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
RFPJ	Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice
SEPU	Strengthening Electoral processes in Uganda
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UPR	Universal periodic Review
WDHRC	Wakiso District Human Rights Committee

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

The project was successfully implemented to conclusion with the minor exception of a few activities. The planned implementation cycle was followed including inception meetings with different stakeholders at the start of the project, disbursement of funds to all respective partners, and activity implementation. The project was implemented in consultation with key stakeholders including state authorities, traditional and cultural institutions. The project registered success in different areas including the profiling of conflicts and conflict hotspots, leveraging media impact to spread messages of peace, support to youth livelihoods, trainings and capacity building activities, youth mentorship, and the use of games and sports as an avenue for strengthening social cohesion. The project also facilitated high level dialogues between the UN and different stakeholders and was instrumental in promoting dialogue. The project generated knowledge for strengthening peace building through research, resulting in publications with suggestions for more efficiently involving youth meaningfully in peace building in Uganda. The project worked with cultural and religious leaders to leverage their influence for peace messaging, conducted voter and civic education, and facilitated youth engagement with political leaders to advocate for youth inclusion in political processes. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic presented a major challenge, causing a significant delay in many of the project activities, and subsequently resulting in a request for the extension of the project. The national election period in Uganda also affected project implementation resulting in postponements of various activities.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months

No more activities are anticipated in the next six months owing to the fact that the project has been successfully implemented to conclusion. Focus over the next six months will be directed towards project closure activities such as monitoring and evaluation, and conclusion of other administrative requirements.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to.

The project contributed to strengthening youth inclusion in participatory decision making through inter-alia organizing interfaces between youth, cultural, and political leaders. The project contributed to mind-set change among youth through inculcation values of peacebuilding, social cohesion and peaceful co-existence. This was achieved through youth camps and youth capacity building events for the impartation of principals of ‘*Obuntubulamu*’ to elicit an inherent change in value systems favouring peace, 260 cultural leaders mentored 698 youth. Sports for peace was a game changer across ethnic divides with 48 teams in Rwenzori: That is 50% female and 50% male participation respectively (12 female football teams, 12 netball teams) and Masaza cup (18 teams in central Uganda), with some female players qualifying in National Under twenty teams.

The project 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 for example 24 Parish peace committees were revitalized in Rwenzori, all linked to district security committees under the office of the Resident District Commissioner which was critical for furthering peace and nonviolence in the region. Capacity building activities empowered youth to maintain and sustain inter and intra-community peace. 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 presidential elections, with over 10,000 youth reached directly and over 685,000 including the online engagement.

Overall, the project enhanced practical skills among youth as one way of increasing their opportunity cost to violence, with skills training benefiting 410 youth from 5 districts of the Rwenzori region in 4 trades: Tailoring, Hairdressing, Carpentry and welding. Gender awareness training helped both the youth and elders to appreciate the role of women in society and also to advocate for their inclusion in all developments.

Positive human impact

The general objectives of the UN Peace Building Fund (PBF) project on *“Harnessing the youth’s potential for sustaining peace in Uganda”* were substantially obtained. It has been a very rewarding journey of strong partnerships that has seen the project achieve a lot. The joint filed monitoring mission conducted in April 2021(13-16th Kampala/Wakiso and 25-30th Rwenzori Sub-region) confirmed a commendable job in averting conflict before, during and after the elections but importantly contributing to stabilizing the regions and addressing the core objective for the PBF project, of strengthening the engagement of young women and 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 favour of greater youth inclusion through an innovative cultural approach, known as ‘Obuntubulamu’.The project contributed to the facilitation of the youth’s engagement and participation in peace building and human rights in the four districts of implementation of the PBF project, including Kampala, Wakiso, Kasese and Bundibugyo.

As result of this, during the period of the electoral process 2020-2021, there hasn’t been any reported incident of violence between the youth and the security and law enforcement agencies in the Rwenzori sub-region. In contrast, in Kampala and Wakiso districts, there were incidents caused by the broader political dynamics and tension observed during the electoral campaign period. 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. One youth leader who had participated in a Generations for Generations dialogue noted, *“I 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 learnt from their experiences simultaneously.”*

The project built capacity in regular conflict-sensitive reporting, and social media engagement for targeted peace messaging.

Formation of youth chapters, and convention of dialogue and mentorship platforms assisted in revitalisation of the role of culture in propagating the notion of “Ubuntu” among the youth, with mentorship from cultural leaders. A youth for example 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.”* This demonstrated that youth when respected and capacitated can actively learn, reflect and contribute towards sustained peace.

There was an increment in the number of youths getting involved in decision-making. The project mentored and empowered over 30 Youth to actively participate in political leadership and 22 were successful in the elections in different positions.

The livelihood component of the programme was highly appreciated and helped to address the real needs of the young people, effectively enabling them to harness their potential for sustaining peace in Uganda.

Resident District Commissioner of Bundibugyo,

I am happy UN through this project is including the youth in meaningful development and peace building activities. There is need to continue mobilizing youth to participate in elections and also contest for direct political positions on top of those designated for youth. Youth are not troublemakers as viewed by many people but major stakeholders in peace building. I am happy UNDP and RFPJ are engaging them in peace building. The peace tournaments were very instrumental in making youth ambassadors of peace. We need to continue with such peace tournaments to cultivate peace in the Rwenzori region. I have realized that this project is responsible for tear gas expiring from my store. Violence in my region has ceased, I have a lot of teargas in my stores which will soon expire because I don't have to use it, thanks to this project.

Deputy Minister Gender Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu (OBR) cultural Institution

The mind of the youth has changed. The peaceful results we had in Kasese were a result of this PBF project. Some youths have been able to start some income generating initiatives using money from their savings. Youth have learnt their cultural values, discipline and public speaking and many of them contested and won different political seats. To foster peace, we want to call all the elected persons, to share with them our common agenda, vision of OBR and how we can work and build Kasese together.

Resident District Commissioner, Kasese

Work on the mindset and everything will be easy to build peace in the Rwenzori region. The history of Kasese was that during every election at least a person had to die. This time round we tried our best as security and police to work with all people to ensure peace, no bullet was fired and no one died before and after the 2021 elections. Peace is a venture of so many players, everybody is a stakeholder, this project has coordinated our efforts.

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**Outcome 1: State and civil society actor decision-making processes are more inclusive and enable proactive participation of youth****Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track with peace building results****Progress summary:**

The project successfully sustained dialogue and youth participation through convention and formation of peace building structures, reaching close to 10,000 youth. Over 300 (123M:177F) youth in Rwenzori were organised into district level and regional peace chapters to influence the course of peace building processes in the Rwenzori region. 320(150M: 170F) youth participated in generation for generation's dialogues focusing on youth and peace. As part of the generation for generation dialogues key outcomes were captured by youth reporters that later were presented to Members of Parliament from each district as well as national level, reaching 26 high level politicians directly with youth voices on the most pressing issues youth face today in peacebuilding.

The project was 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 helped to bridge the gap between grassroots and national peacebuilding thereby enabling youth inclusion as a key for social cohesion.

The project contributed to peaceful and non-violent participation of youth in the 2021 elections. The project supported high level diplomacy meetings between the UN Resident Coordinator, political parties and senior representation of state institutions. The project also established an online application platform for civic education and voter mobilization, installed virtual engagement equipment to strengthen dialogue and election monitoring, printed and disseminated close to 5,000 Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, and supported the conduct press conferences to advocate for peaceful elections. The project supported the establishment of a crisis risk dashboard to monitor election related violence.

The project supported Sports for peace galas and tournaments, reaching over 5000 youth in the Rwenzori region and more than 1 million people through the televised Masaza cup tournament in Central Uganda. The sports for peace programme greatly contributed to peace (pre and post-election), helping youth to bond and develop tolerance for ethnic diversity in Buganda and Rwenzori sub regions. The galas created spaces for youth across ethnic divide to form teams, play and demonstrate possibilities of ethnic groups cooperating to further peaceful co-existence, fostering inter-community social cohesion in Rwenzori region which has historically witnessed inter-community conflict. Sports activities in the Rwenzori region informally and “unknowingly” brought together youth from former hostile ethnic groupings without necessarily “alerting these youth that they were from competing and formerly hostile groups.” As such, the entertainment and informal nature of sports activities went a long way to bridge the ethnic divide.

The project worked with elders to inculcate values of peace-building and non-violence among the youth. More than 3,000 (180M: 120F) youth were facilitated to interface with cultural, religious and political leaders.

The project enhanced youth capacity through skills trainings for over 2000 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 elections.

The project attained high media impact through print, broadcast, and internet media, through advocacy for peace and non-violence during the 2021 elections. Over 500 youth journalists were oriented in peace messaging leading to over 15 radio talk shows, and 5 media articles and peace messaging were published and disseminated.

The project generated a knowledge product on youth and peace building by conducting a rapid assessment, leading to the production of a report. As part of the knowledge management a report on peacebuilding and youth in Uganda was conducted and published on the UNFPA library for publications sharing the main issues, youth voices and suggestions for more efficiently involving youth meaningfully in issues that involve them within peacebuilding matters in Uganda,

Youth social media bloggers were engaged to target peace messaging for youth through social media, in effect reaching over 300,000 individuals.

Popular music artists were engaged in writing 2 peace songs that were performed and launched live on national TV on International peace Day with a segment discussing the importance on including youth in peacebuilding processes in Uganda.

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

Gender inclusiveness in the project was highly demonstrated through the different forms like female youth participating in football galas and peace messaging. The female youth were deliberately given spaces to present and participate in the different meetings, encouraging female youth to compete with men in different political and technical positions. In all, project interventions, gender balance was consciously observed with at least 50% female representation. Female youth actively participated in sporting activities including football, netball, while others were encouraged to take on leadership roles under different youth structures. In all project interventions, harmful cultural practices and stereotypes such as the use of culture to justify gender-based violence were discouraged. One activity specifically targeting gender equality was the training of social change entrepreneurs. Here, social change entrepreneurs were trained in their respective fields, targeting trades that often occur as early instigators to violence.

Outcome 2: 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 peace building results.

End of Project Summary:

The project implemented fourteen different interventions that included the human rights integration programming in the four districts of the project implementation for security and law enforcement agencies -particularly for the Internal Security Office (ISO) and for the Uganda Police Force (UPF)-, for with Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) and youth groups, and for the Wakiso District Human Rights Committee. The project organized five workshops bringing together 185 participants (45 women; 140 men), who acquired knowledge on human rights concepts, on gender mainstreaming, on the rights of the youth, and on human rights standards applicable to security and law enforcement operations when engaging with the youth. Thus, ensuring a monitoring, reporting and advocacy framework for human rights violations in place to support programming.

As part of the strengthening of human rights advocacy, on 27 October 2020, the project supported a high-level diplomacy meeting between the UN Resident Coordinator and UN agencies with the Electoral Commission (EC), security agencies and political parties which advocated for their engagement on peace building and human rights during the electoral campaign. This high-level meeting had 20 participants (7 women; 13 men). The project also supported the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) to establish three situation rooms that monitored, reported and advocated for human rights during the electoral process 2020-2021. The project provided support to the Umbrella Network of Journalists from Kasese (UJK) who organized a commemoration of the World Press Freedom Day 2021 in Kasese, with 72 participants (22 women; 50 men).

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. In September 2020, two workshops were held for Human Rights Defenders and youth, with 66 participants (31 women; 35 men), who deeply appreciated the building of their capacity to observe, to report and to advocate on human rights issues with a gender perspective. The project also built capacity of 98 HRDs and youth (33 women; 65 men) to report to the UN Human Rights Council, under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

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.

Related to the 2021 elections, 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.

In March 2021, the PBF project supported the organization of a community dialogue on human rights between the UPF, youth leaders and civil society in Wakiso Division. There were 58 participants (women 22; men 36). It focused on building community-based partnership, fostering youth and women engagement around human rights, crime prevention, and public safety.

In April 2021, the project supported the launch of the first annual report of the Wakiso District Human Rights Committee (WDHRC), with a summary of the human rights situation in Wakiso District.

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

The selection of beneficiaries of the activities implemented under Outcome 2 was conducted with a keen interest on gender inclusiveness and youth taking the centre stage. During the organization of these activities, a conscious effort was made to ensure a gender balance among participants. Besides these efforts, in the implemented activities involving an engagement with participants, there was total of 549 participants, out of which 190 were women (34.60 percent), and 359 were men (65.40 percent). These results show that some of the counter parts benefited from these activities have structural challenges in the gender parity among their members. These challenges are more notable in security and law enforcement agencies, whose senior officers are predominantly men. Therefore, the gender inclusiveness has been more successful in the activities organized with civil society, youth groups and political parties (40 %), than in the activities with security and law enforcement agencies (24 %).

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)</p> <p><i>The project held 6 virtual monitoring meetings with implementing partners. UNDP as lead agency contracted a consultancy firm to support with the physical monitoring of all its project activities. The outcome of this monitoring and evaluation exercise will be published by the end of 2021.</i></p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? yes</p> <p>The project conducted a rapid assessment</p>
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<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? NO</p>	<p>A national consultancy firm has been hired to conduct a terminal evaluation for the project. A draft report is now in place for validation.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<p>Name of funder: Norway, Austria, Sweden Denmark and UNDP Amount: USD 7million</p> <p>PBF project helped to leverage additional funds for the electoral support project - “<i>Strengthening Electoral Processes in Uganda (SEPU)</i>”. As 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.</p> <p>Building on the PBF conflict analysis that identified youth unemployment as a conflict driver, UNDP Uganda allocated USD 1.1M of its regular funds to the youth for “<i>business innovation and entrepreneurship facility</i>” 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.</p>
<p><u>Other:</u> Are there any other issues concerning</p>	<p>Considering that the project time of implementation was significantly affected by the COVID 19 pandemic, aware that 2020 was</p>

<p>project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations?</p>	<p>electioneering year for Uganda, with all the election related disruptions, associated lockdowns and there were obvious delays in implementation of some activities. However, the project encouraged and supported its various partners to fast-track implementation of activities through innovations like making use of ICT and other non-conventional implementation strategies especially leveraging on key digital technology.</p>
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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.

	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 targeted districts were 4 but more districts have been reached due to COVID messaging and media engagements covering the larger part of the country and also through the work with other cultural/traditional institutions whose networks go beyond district boundaries
	Indicator 1.1.1.2 Number of target districts that integrate youth-	0	4	4	4	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	interventions in their development plans and budgets					
	Indicator 1.1.1.3 Number of kingdoms that integrate youth issues in the strategic plans	2	5	8	8	More Kingdoms have been engaged through the existing structures on ground that transcend 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	0	15	15	15	N/A
	Indicator 1.1.1.5 Assessment on youth inclusion in peacebuilding	0	1	1	1	UNFPA has conducted a specific rapid assessment
	Indicator 1.1.1.6 Number of fora promoting youth	2	4	4	16	The project worked with Religious and cultural institutions who through

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	leadership and peacebuilding					their wide networks created more platforms/fora exceeding the initial target
	Indicator 1.1.1.6 No of policy dialogues held	2	3	2	3	N/A
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.	0	300,176	300,176	300,176	N/A
	b) Number of Radio presenters engaged/trained	0	75	75	75	
	Indicator 1.2.1.2 Number of “Ekisakate Kya Nnabagereka”ss (EKNs) conducted	0	8	8	13	Initially this activity was planned for Kampala Wakiso, however 5 Rwenzori cultural institutions instituted a

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
						replica of EKN hence exceeding the target
	Indicator 1.2.1.3 No of youth platforms supported	0	16	16	16	N/A
	Indicator 1.2.1.4 No. of youth supported by the programme disaggregated by various levels at the national and sub national levels	0	200 youth from cultural institutions, 100 youth outside of cultural institutions from elected youth structures, youth out of school and youth caught up in conflict situations, 300 technical and political leaders in the targeted sub counties and	200 youth from cultural institutions, 100 youth outside of cultural institutions from elected youth structures, youth out of school and youth caught up in conflict situations, 300 technical and political leaders in the targeted sub counties and	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	Target exceeded due to wide networks of religious, cultural and formal structures.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			districts, 30 members of the district security team. Of these targeted groups, by consensus, at least 50% of targeted groups were female	districts, 30 members of the district security team. Of these targeted groups, by consensus, at least 50% of targeted groups were female	consensus, at least 50% of targeted groups were female	
	Indicator 1.2.1.5 Number of youth trained on community level mediation, early warning and conflict prevention and policy advocacy	0	700	700	800 youth, more than 50% of whom were female	The target was exceeded due to online engagements reaching out to more numbers
	Indicator 1.2.1.6 Number of social change entrepreneurs reached	0	4	4	105 hairdressing (103F: 02M) 106 Tailoring (99F:07M)	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					101Welding (09F:92M) 98 Carpentry (13F:85M) Making a total of 224F:186M	
	Indicator 1.2.1.7 Number of artists, musicians, celebrities reached	0	20	20	20	N/A
	Indicator 1.2.1.8 Number of South-to-South learning and exchange visits for target youth /peacebuilders supported	0	5		0	Covid pandemic and associated lockdowns could not allow any exchange learning visits as earlier planned
	Indicator 1.2.1.9 Number of coaches, ex-players & cheerleaders trained on peacebuilding integration in sports	0	50	50	50	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	b) Number of youths reached through sports activities	0	50	1000	10,000	The numbers of youth reached exceeded initial target due to live matches on television and radio which were able to reach wider coverage nationally.
	Indicator 1.2.1.10 Number of young leaders trained	0	50	50	145	Virtual trainings reached out to more youth.
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	0	4	4	4	N/A
	Indicator 1.3.1.2 Number of insider mediators trained	5	10	0	0	The training was planned to take place at the Hague which was not possible due to the pandemic
	Indicator 1.3.1.3 Number of developments plans integrated with youth issues	0	4	4	4	N/A
	Indicator 1.3.1.4	0	8	8	8	More Kingdoms have been engaged through the

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Number of cultural institutions supported					existing structures on ground that transcends regions. For example through the NDF, 5 kingdoms were engaged in the whole of Uganda and 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	1	2	2	2	N/A
	Indicator 1.3.1.6 Number of capacity building activities organized and implemented	0	10	10	10	N/A
	Indicator 1.3.1.7 Number of youth led Organisations trained	0	4	5	5	More youth platforms were reached.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
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	0	100	72 (22 women:50 men)		The implementation of all capacity building and meetings that involved engaging with big numbers 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.
Output 2.2 The effectiveness of a monitoring, reporting and advocacy	Indicator 2.2.1.1 No. of High-level meetings to address human rights	0	2	2	2	N/A

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
framework for human rights violations in law enforcement operations aimed at engaging the youth is strengthened	situation of the youth					
	Indicator 2.2.1.2 Number of CSOs and youth organizations trained to monitor, report, raise and advocate on human rights concerns related to youth issues	10	30	20	60	60 CSOs reached through training 2 network organizations with 30 members each.