

PBF – PROJECT DOCUMENT**TEMPLATE 5**

NB Signature boxes vary for IRF and PRF submissions

**PEACEBUILDING FUND**

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| Project Title: Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery | Recipient UN Organizations: UNDP; UNCDF; WFP; FAO; and IOM |
| Project Contact: Mr. Lebogang Motlana, Country Director Address: United Nations Development Programme Telephone: 0132338100 E-mail: Lebogang.Motlana@undp.org | Implementing Partner(s): TBD based on competitive selection processes |
| Project Number: | Project Location: Acholi sub-region, Northern Uganda (Kitgum, Lamwo, Amuru Pader and Gulu districts) |
| Project Description: The project is designed to address the principal challenges related to agricultural productivity, market access, employment and income for youths in a predominantly agricultural economy, including support to allow vulnerable ex-combatants and female-headed IDP and returnee households to participate. It is also designed to strengthen capacities of local governments for peace building and economic recovery and ensure community dialogue on possible sources of friction in the post-conflict economy. The purpose is to reduce the risk of violent conflict re-emerging and to optimize peace dividends by enabling and supporting economic reactivation. | Total Project Cost: USD 5 million Peacebuilding Fund: UNDP (\$990,000); UNCDF (\$760,000); WFP (\$1.2m); FAO (\$1.55m); IOM (\$500,000) Government Input: Other: Total: \$5 million Project Start Date and Duration: January 2011 -June 2012 (18 months) |

Gender Marker Score¹: 2

Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;

Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;

Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and

Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.

PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes:

UNPRAP Outcome 4:

Rural communities in the north have improved gender responsive sustainable livelihoods, diversified economic opportunities and basic social protection

Programme outcome 4.3: Livelihoods of rural households diversified

Outputs and Key Activities:

The joint programme is a targeted intervention in the area of livelihoods and economic recovery. The programme's primary aim is to contribute strongly to the rebuilding of a strong agricultural economy in the post-conflict, post-displacement period. The programme has several interrelated components. In three districts (Kitgum, Lamwo and Amuru/Nwoya), the programme seeks to foster an enabling economic environment by working with local governments to develop conflict sensitive local economic development strategies (UNCDF). In these same districts, community dialogue will be conducted around issues of potential friction or conflict in the post-conflict economy such as cross-border trade issues, natural resources, commercial farming etc (UNDP). In two districts (Gulu and Pader) where the enabling environment is more conducive, the programme focuses on activities that will contribute directly to the productivity and the diversification of the agricultural economy as well as improving market access (FAO, WFP and UNDP). The programme also targets some of the most vulnerable conflict affected groups which would be at risk of marginalization from the economy to better enable their participation (IOM). Finally, the programme will maintain a cross-cutting focus on youth participation in the economy and will include a research component focused on this issue.

Outputs will be achieved through the following key interventions/activities:

- Supporting government efforts to diversify livelihoods and facilitating access to rural finance opportunities as a perception of hope and immediate peace dividends for building community trust in local governments. This will include financial and technical assistance for critical infrastructure rehabilitation and to facilitate access to markets, provide incentives for private investments.

¹ The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with:

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

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

- Build local government capacities for local economic governance and convening and coordinating multi stakeholder processes aimed at conflict mitigation consensus building for enhancing the business enabling environment and stimulating economic activity and economic empowerment for households/vulnerable youth, women and men;
- Provision of training, improved seeds, equipment, grants, and market information to strengthen agricultural productivity, market access and financial capacity of rural households/vulnerable youth, women and men;
- Analysis of market functioning, private sector opportunities, microfinance and access by youth to the real economy/productive sectors; promotion of community dialogue;
- Specialised reintegration and integration assistance for female-headed, IDP, returnee, and ex-combatants households that address the specific hardships faced by women and girls in the Acholi sub-region and to avoid their further stigmatization.

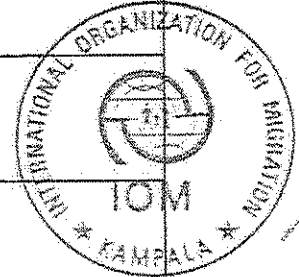
At the activity design level, synergies between these main activities of the joint programme will be further elaborated.

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for PRF-funded projects)

Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee

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| Theophane Nikyema <i>T. N. Nikyema</i> UN Resident Coordinator Date & Seal <i>04 Nov 2010</i> | Mr. Pius Bigirimana <i>P. Bigirimana</i> Permanent Secretary Date & Seal |
| Recipient UN Organization(s) | |
| Lebogang Motlana <i>L. Motlana</i> UNDP Date & Seal | Jeremy Haslam <i>J. Haslam</i> IOM Date & Seal <i>20/10/10</i> |
| Stanlake Samkange <i>S. Samkange</i> WFP Date & Seal | David Morrison <i>D. Morrison</i> UNCDF Date & Seal |
| Percy Misika <i>P. Misika</i> FAO Date & Seal <i>20/11/12</i> | |



COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

Although overall economic analysis in the North is weak overall, the Government and partners broadly agree that economic recovery has been slow and fragile. A few recent studies have found high levels of youth unemployment and income poverty among rural households with young women most economically constrained (e.g. Survey of War-Affected Youths, 2008; International Alert 2008). Employment and incomes have been severely depressed by long periods of war and displacement.

The promising early signs and benefits of urban economic activities are not adequately felt by rural populations unable to access capital and markets. Livelihood options/opportunities remain limited and undiversified amid very low productivity of agriculture and livestock, the primary sources of livelihood. In addition there are yet no measurable significant transmission effect between existing/completed livelihoods activities and broader economic recovery. Critical linkages are missing between several of the major economic recovery and livelihoods programmes.

Hopes of economic recovery following the relative peace and massive return are still unfulfilled. Current economy is highly reliant on public sources of funding such as PRDP, aid programmes and remittances. Private sector led economy to create sustainable jobs is not clearly emerging. So far private sector engagement has proven difficult and there is not yet an enabling environment for significant private investment particularly in the agriculture sector. Major obstacles to market access, business emergence and adequate private sector role in economic recovery include: poor infrastructure, especially feeder roads, unresolved conflicts over land and distrust around commercial land acquisition^[1], capacity deficit in local government to engage or provide incentives for local economic actors; broader institutional disincentives related to business registration etc. In a post-conflict, post-displacement context, these phenomena are particularly acute.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

The “livelihoods and local economic recovery” project will help reduce the risk of violent conflict re-emerging, prevent double victimization of conflict affected groups, and to optimize peace dividends by enabling and supporting economic reactivation. The relative stability in Acholi presents an opportunity to achieve concrete peace dividends while addressing potential threats related to major economic/livelihoods asset such as land. Lessons from previous projects and few independent surveys have shown that livelihoods and economic opportunities are primary concerns of the conflict-affected youths including ex-combatants/abductees and rural households in Acholi. While the current weak economy and youth in Acholi are not immediate drivers of conflict, they would contribute to rapid escalation of conflict if other factors contribute. These contribute to frustration and discontent, which can be channeled in a negative direction in a post-conflict setting. As such, the poor economic condition of the North and high youth unemployment constitute ‘kindling’ for conflict and should be addressed. Research elsewhere

^[1] The UNDP-IOM-USAID report entitled, “Labour Market Analysis: Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum and Pader” (Kampala, Uganda; IOM, UNDP and USAID, October 2009) found that land is the main economic/livelihood asset for 85% of people in Acholiland. It should also be noted that land-based conflict and community concerns about ‘land poaching’ by large commercial interests are inhibitors for large-scale private investment in land in the sub-region.

shows inclusive economic growth is the single largest contributing factor to post-conflict stability, and that unemployed youth can be mobilized more easily than those in the economy.

Another crucial dynamic in the Acholi sub-region is the fact that 30% of households are estimated to be female-headed; the potential for marginalization of women's access, economic recovery, and subsistence livelihoods is manifest. Female ex-combatants (e.g. gun-carrying combatants, cooks, logisticians, spies, abductees, sex partners, porters, etc.) and female-headed IDP and returnee households have experienced extraordinary levels of trauma. In particular, the severe degree of trauma in the form of personalized forms of violence experienced by women who were once members or were abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) is extraordinary. The barriers that female-headed households experience in relation to land and livelihoods are significant. Area-based targeted effort with this group is essential at this juncture due to their current vulnerability and to prevent the risk of backsliding into deeper patterns of vulnerability.²

Therefore, providing immediate economic opportunities to rural households, youth, and particular women and girls, boosting agricultural productivity³ and strengthening livelihoods diversification, and promoting market linkages/trade, will ensure that idleness, post-harvest losses etc and associated frustration does not lead to social disintegration, violence.

The project will contribute to PBF Priority Area (UNPRAP Outcome 4): "Rural communities in the north have improved gender responsive sustainable livelihoods, diversified economic opportunities and basic social protection" and associated programme outcome 4.3: "Livelihoods of rural households diversified". This constitutes both direct and indirect support to the government's peace and recovery strategic objectives PRDP SO 2: Rebuilding and Empowering Communities (livelihoods); SO3: Revitalising of the Economy (production, market access); SO 4: Peace building and Reconciliation (economic opportunities for ex-combatants and other community youths).

Funding Gaps

Significant funding gaps remain in addressing the identified challenges and priorities related to livelihoods and local economic recovery. Livelihoods and socio-economic safety nets are part of government's priority of "rebuilding and empowering communities", which currently has a funding gap of US\$194.97 million. Also, for the priority area of "revitalizing the economy" there is funding gap of about \$25m for market access. Local governments have identified livelihoods

² See United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, which was unanimously passed in October 2000; and the European Parliament Resolution on the Participation of Women in Peaceful Conflict passed in November 2000. As a document, Res. 1325 is a call to action; the special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction. Also worth mentioning is the Chapter 5.10 of the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) on Women, Gender and DDR; this chapter outlines benchmarks for gender sensitive reintegration that addresses the specific needs of girls and young mothers, including but not limited to the availability of child care facilities, access to land and livelihoods resources for women, and measures to address the violent behaviours of men towards women, political reintegration of women and equal access to opportunities for both men and women to jobs. In cases where women have self-demobilized (esp. Acholiland), the IDDRS states that "women-specific reintegration programmes may also be devised to address those women who will not access reintegration opportunities in official DDR programmes to avoid further stigmatization".

³ Before the conflict between, northern Uganda was the 'granary' of the country. The relative stability in the Acholi sub-region represents an opportunity to transform northern Uganda back into a center of agricultural production and trade, thereby achieving peace dividends.

as a priority in their district development plans, but they are generally under-resourced with high expectations on development partners including the UN to fill in the gaps. PBF funds will help address this challenge and opportunity to build peace leveraging UN comparative advantage in supporting the most vulnerable populations, especially in rural areas.

Catalytic Effect

Activities under the joint project are part of regular programming of participating agencies with opportunities for continuity and scalability. Agencies' resource mobilization efforts and building critical capacities of local government and communities/civil society and incentives for private sector engagement will ensure ownership and sustainability consistent with the requirements of PBF. The anticipated PBF funds will help catalyse increased donor, government and private sector investments in local economic recovery and livelihoods diversification. In three districts, the fostering of an improved enabling environment should assist in attracting greater investment by the private sector. In addition, a model of intensified support to agricultural productivity and market access in Gulu and Pader could then be replicated in the other districts as the enabling environment improves.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

| Objectives | Measurable indicators/Targets | Means of verification | Important assumptions |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>PBF Priority Area</p> <p>UNPRAP Outcome 4: Rural communities in the north have improved gender responsive sustainable livelihoods, diversified economic opportunities and basic social protection</p> | <p>Percent increase of major crops production in the target districts.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>Volume of marketable surplus of agricultural output in the target districts.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> | | <p>Conducive political and security environment (nationally and in neighbouring countries including DR Congo, Sudan)</p> <p>Favorable weather conditions and adaptive capacities to climate variability</p> <p>Favorable national and global economic environments</p> |
| <p>PBF Outcome(s)</p> <p>Programme outcome 4.3: Livelihoods of rural households diversified</p> | <p>Percentage/proportion of vulnerable youth target districts still employed six months after employment referral.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>Percentage of community leaders and youth who perceived increased stability in the community.</p> | <p>Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators</p> <p>LG Annual Performance Assessment Report</p> | <p>Sustained political commitment from government and leadership at all levels and cooperation of other partners (including UN agencies) to coordinated action for achieving programme outcomes</p> |

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| | <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p>Proportion of new productive livelihoods and economic opportunities at the community level, disaggregated by type.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> <p>Percentage of assisted female-headed households who perceived that their quality of life has improved.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> <u>Target:</u></p> | | |
| OUTPUTS: | <p>Percentage of youths in jobs including self-employment and income level</p> <p><u>Baseline: 0</u> <u>Target: 2,000</u></p> | <p>Cost-effective methods and sources to quantify or assess indicators</p> <p>To be provided by agencies for agreed outputs and indicators including yields, harvest assessment and monitoring reports; surveys</p> | <p>Adequate and predictable funding and other resources</p> <p>Beneficiary communities, their leaders are receptive to the joint project and associated activities</p> |
| Assessment of economic opportunities and market potential of youth (UNDP) | <p>Analyses/assessments completed and available to local economic actors</p> <p><u>Baseline: 0</u> <u>Target: at least 2</u></p> | | |
| Youth in Acholi have increased access to microfinance services. (UNDP) | <p>No. and type of microfinance products tailored to the youth, developed and piloted</p> <p>Percentage increase in no. of youth accessing microfinance services</p> <p><u>Baseline: -lack of appropriate financial services that would enable youths access the required capital to engage in income generating activities.</u></p> <p><u>Target: At least one microfinance product designed to meet the particular needs of youth in Acholi</u></p> | | |

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| | <i>One assessment of microfinance services and challenges completed</i> | | |
| LGs and other economic governance actors in Acholi have necessary technical and financial capacities, improved market analysis and tools to effectively engage private sector and civil society to develop and implement conflict sensitive local economic development strategies (UNCDF). | Number of district LED strategies developed as part of the District Development Plans and implemented; number of community dialogue organized <i>Baseline: 0 LED strategies</i> <i>Target: conflict sensitive LED strategies developed and implemented in 3 LGs in Acholi, Northern Uganda</i> | | |
| 6,900 vulnerable youth, women and men have necessary equipment, seeds, and extension services to strengthen their capacity in agricultural production and productivity (FAO) | Percentage increase in Acreage; yield; and number of improved livestock <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Baselines to build on agency figures for 2010.</i> <i>Targets:</i> <i>Acreage = 30% increase</i> <i>Yield = 30% increase</i> <i>Livestock = TBD</i> | | |
| 6,900 vulnerable youth, women, and men equipped with relevant skills, grants, capacity and market information to strengthen their entrepreneurship, market access and financial capacity (FAO) | Percentage increase in income from supported enterprises & savings share accumulation <i>Baselines to build on agency figures for 2010</i> <i>Target: 20% increase for both income and savings share</i> | | |
| Programme beneficiaries in Gulu, and Pader districts have adequate storage facilities; post-harvest equipment for selected enterprises to improve on quality; trained in post-harvest handling to reduce post harvest losses; and empowered with market information to gainfully participate in the market. (WFP & FAO) | # of farmers depositing commodities in the stores, trained in post-harvest handling, and accessing market information <i>Baseline to build on agency figures for 2010</i> <i>Target: 8,666</i> | | |
| Female-headed, IDP, returnee, and ex-combatants households | Percentage of female-headed households referred to jobs and remaining | Client Screening Interview form Clients' consultation | |

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| <p>assisted with their reintegration/integration. (IOM)</p> | <p>employed in the Acholi sub-region for more than three months</p> <p><i>Baseline to build on agency figures for 2010e</i></p> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Referred to jobs or viable business opportunity = 100% (1,500 households)</i> - <i>Still employed for more than 3 months = 50% (750)</i> - <i>25% of female-headed households receiving socio-economic (re)integration referral assistance receive this assistance from third party service providers.</i> <p>Number of female-headed households with special needs that receive case management assistance.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p><i>Targets: 75% of female-headed households with special needs (i.e. of those registered on the project) are provided with ongoing assistance throughout the project timeframe (e.g. young mothers, the sick or infirm, people with HIV/AIDS, traumatized people, and clients who are experiencing specific difficulties).</i></p> <p>Number and type of land-related documentation claimed by women (and their dependents) and processed through relevant Ugandan authorities.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <p><i>A functional referral network is established with Legal Aid Providers (LAPs).</i></p> | <p>records</p> <p>Local partners (NB. government and civil society) case management records</p> <p>Local business partners business viability assessment forms</p> <p>Referral letters signed by prospective employers</p> <p>Fixed term contract of employment or other proof of employment.</p> | |
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Part 2 (Implementation Level): *This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much.*

PBF Outcome:

Programme outcome 4.3: Livelihoods of rural households diversified

| Main Activities | Inputs | Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs |
|---|--|---|
| Private sector support –including business skills, microfinance services, including baseline, and product design | Financial and technical Sub-contract to private sector/NGOs | UNDP |
| Community/cross-border dialogue on trade/local economic governance -peace economy | | UNDP |
| Market information to strengthen entrepreneurship and market access and for improved participation in the market | | FAO/WFP |
| Provision of agro-processing equipment including milling and fortification post-harvest training; | | WFP |
| Assessment of economic opportunities and market potential, youth and women with productive (value addition) skills as well as surveys of services available to youth seeking to participate in the economy (UNDP) | | UNDP |
| Provision of skills, grants to farmers | | FAO |
| Client Screening and referral to local implementing partners and/or referral service providers (e.g. participation in farmer field schools, life skills training) | | IOM |
| Case Management including mentoring; consultation, and cooperation with key public service providers; and psychosocial counseling for clients with special needs | | IOM |
| Labour market assessment and opportunity mapping and employment referral | | IOM |
| Participatory qualitative and quantitative assessment of the local economy coordinated by LG | | UNCDF |
| Establish and Activate the local economic development (LED) forum and strengthen stakeholder consensus and linkages at local level; LED promotion committees | | UNCDF |
| Support the development and implementation of LED strategies that will address economic infrastructure, strategic support sectors, Enterprises, Clusters and Value/Supply Chains, mitigating conflict and reducing vulnerability in particular of youth and women | Technical and financial | UNCDF |
| Introduce/Customize and Populate the Local Economy MIS | | UNCDF |
| Youth participation Survey – economy/microfinance | | UNDP |

Summary of activity table:

- Youth employment (FAO, IOM, UNCDF)
- Local Government's, community leaders' and youth's perceptions of stability and ability of youth and conflicted affected vulnerable groups to participate in the economy (UNCDF, UNDP, IOM)
- New productive livelihoods and economic opportunities at the community level (FAO, WFP)
- Local and regional market shares of agricultural produce (UNDP)

COMPONENT 4: Budget

| PBF PROJECT BUDGET: UNDP | |
|---|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | AMOUNT (USD) |
| 1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport | 5,000 |
| 2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) | 80,000 |
| 3. Training of counterparts | 15,000 |
| 4. Contracts | 775,000 |
| 5. Other direct costs | 50,000 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | |
| Indirect Support Costs** | 65,000 |
| TOTAL | 990,000 |

| PBF PROJECT BUDGET: FAO | |
|---|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | AMOUNT (USD) |
| 1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport | 352,200 |
| 2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) | 287,000 |
| 3. Training of counterparts | 51,000 |
| 4. Contracts | 612,500 |
| 5. Other direct costs | 145,898 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | |
| Indirect Support Costs** | 101,402 |
| TOTAL | 1,550,000 |

| PBF PROJECT BUDGET: WFP | |
|---|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | AMOUNT (USD) |
| 1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport | 95,000 |
| 2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) | 210,000 |
| 3. Training of counterparts | 90,000 |
| 4. Contracts | 550,000 |
| 5. Other direct costs | 177,000 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | 1,112,000 |
| Indirect Support Costs** | 78,000 |
| TOTAL | 1,200,000 |

| PBF PROJECT BUDGET: UNCDF | |
|---|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | AMOUNT (USD) |
| 1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport | 40,000.00 |
| 2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) | 115,000.00 |
| 3. Training of counterparts | 37,000.00 |
| 4. Contracts | 473,000.00 |
| 5. Other direct costs | 45,000.00 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | 710,000 |
| Indirect Support Costs** | 49,700.00 |
| TOTAL | 759,700.00 |

| PBF PROJECT BUDGET: IOM | |
|---|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | AMOUNT (USD) |
| 1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport | 46,400 |
| 2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) | 159,044 |
| 3. Training of counterparts | 5,000 |
| 4. Contracts | 239,890 |
| 5. Other direct costs | 25,856 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | 476,190 |

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|--------------------------|----------------|
| Indirect Support Costs** | 23,809 |
| TOTAL | 500,000 |

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

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

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

Project implementation and supervision arrangements

Participating UN organizations have primary responsibility for implementing their respective components of the Joint Programme using a mixture of modalities including execution by government entities, national and international NGOs, CBOs, research institutes, private contractors, and direct agency execution. In line with agency-specific country level programme management arrangements and procedures, specific implementation arrangements will be based on considerations of capacities of potential partners and flexibility –given the time-critical nature and strategic importance of the planned activities. This will ensure the cost-effective and efficient attainment of the outputs identified in the JP's logical framework.

The Joint Programme is designed to support the government's efforts in addressing the principal challenges related to rebuilding and empowering conflict-affected communities in Acholi (Northern Uganda). This includes diversifying and sustaining rural livelihoods through improving agricultural productivity, employment/jobs and income generation for youths, including ex-combatants and female-headed households IDP, strengthening market access and capacities of local governments for peace building and economic recovery.

To ensure responsiveness to national and local (district level) needs, the Joint Programme adopts UNPRAP Outcome 4 (4.3) as its outcome to which the JP's outputs contribute (the UNPRAP outcome is principally aligned with PRDP SO2: Rebuilding and Empowering Communities and SO3: Economic Recovery Reactivated, with indirect linkages to other PRDP Strategic Objectives). The specific needs to be addressed by the Joint Programme were identified from agency country programmes and reports, gap analysis, district development plans, and independent research reports. Necessary adjustments in design and implementation will be informed by regular field/community level consultations with the programme stakeholders including direct beneficiaries, project communities, local government, private sector, civil society organizations and other development partners. In addition, participating agencies and their implementing partners will regularly consult and build needed synergies. At the national level, existing avenues for consultations and dialogue will be used including the semi-annual PRDP Monitoring Committee (PMC) meetings chaired by the Prime Minister; the PRDP Technical Working Group (PRDP-TWG) under the Office of the Prime Minister; and the Local Development Partners Group (LDPG) chaired by World Bank (see below for JP coordination arrangements)

Coordination arrangements

The PBF Steering Committee as the primary coordinating mechanism will provide general oversight of the Joint Programme on Livelihoods and Economic Recovery. Co-chaired by Government and the UN RC, the Committee will meet bi-annually including to review progress. The Committee and RCO will ensure relevant linkages with other PBF JPs, on-going and/or planned government and development partners programmes through existing coordination mechanisms (LDPG, NURD and UN Area Coordination Acholi, sector working groups etc) thereby providing avenues for continued dialogue on UN's support to peacebuilding. UNDP as convener agency will take lead on operational/implementation level coordination including liaison with relevant local government bodies such as DTPC, DDMC and convening of quarterly meetings of participating agencies at district level before submission of quarterly updates to RCO. The latter will lead on monitoring of the joint programme together with participating UN agencies and their partners including relevant government entities (see also monitoring and evaluation arrangements).

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

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

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

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

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

The major risk factors and mitigation measures identified in the Priority Plan broadly apply to the joint programme on livelihoods and economic recovery. The efficient and effective implementation of the JP is based on the following key assumptions:

- Conducive political and security environment (nationally and in neighbouring countries including DR Congo, and Sudan)

- Favourable weather conditions and adaptive capacities of beneficiary communities to climate variability
- Favourable national and global economic environments.
- Sustained political commitment from government and leadership at all levels and cooperation of other partners (including UN agencies) to coordinated action for achieving programme outcomes
- Adequate and predictable funding and other resources
- Beneficiary communities, their leaders are receptive to the JP and associated activities
- Readiness of local governments to institutionalize conflict-sensitive local economic governance approaches

Assessment of changes in risk profile and updating is an integral part of the joint programme's monitoring framework.

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
ANNEX I**

PROJECT SUMMARY

| | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Project Number & Title: | Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery PBF/ | | |
| Recipient UN Organization: | UNDP; UNCDF; WFP; FAO; and IOM | | |
| Implementing Partner(s): | TBD based on competitive selection processes | | |
| Location: | Acholi sub-region, Northern Uganda (Kitgum, Lamwo, Amuru/Ngoya, Pader, and Gulu districts) | | |
| Approved Project Budget: | \$5 million | | |
| Duration: | Planned Start Date: 01/01/2011 | Planned Completion: 30/06/2011 | |
| SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates) | MDTF Funds Transfer | | Project Activities Start Date |
| Project Description: | The project is designed to address the principal challenges related to agricultural productivity, market access, employment and income for youths in a predominantly agricultural economy, including support to allow vulnerable ex-combatants and female-headed IDP and returnee households to participate. It is also designed to strengthen capacities of local governments for peace building and economic recovery and ensure community dialogue on possible sources of friction in the post-conflict economy. The purpose is to reduce the risk of violent conflict re-emerging and to optimize peace dividends by <u>enabling and supporting economic reactivation.</u> | | |
| PBF Priority Area: | Rural communities in the north have improved gender responsive sustainable livelihoods, diversified economic opportunities and basic social protection | | |
| PBF Outcome: | Programme outcome 4.3: Livelihoods of rural households diversified | | |
| Key Project Activities: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting government efforts to diversify livelihoods and facilitating access to rural finance opportunities as a perception of hope and immediate peace dividends for building community trust in local governments. This will include financial and technical assistance for critical infrastructure rehabilitation to facilitate access to markets, provide incentive for private investments; • Build local government capacities for local economic governance and convening and coordinating multi stakeholder processes aimed at conflict mitigation consensus building for enhancing the business enabling environment and stimulating economic activity and economic empowerment for households/vulnerable youth, women and men; • Provision of training, improved seeds, equipment, grants, and market information to strengthen agricultural productivity, market access and | | |

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| | <p>financial capacity of rural households/vulnerable youth, women and men;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of market functioning, private sector opportunities and access by youth to the real economy/productive sectors; promotion of community dialogue and; • Specialised reintegration and integration assistance for female-headed, IDP, returnee, and ex-combatants households that address the specific hardships faced by women and girls in the Acholi sub-region and to avoid their further stigmatization. |
| Procurement: | |

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

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|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------|--|
| Period covered: | | | |
| Project Number & Title | PBF/ | | |
| Recipient UN Organization: | | | |
| Implementing Partner(s): | | | |
| JSC Approval Date: | | | |
| Funds Committed⁴: | | % of Approved: | |
| Funds Disbursed⁵: | | % of Approved: | |
| Forecast Final Date: | | Delay (Months): | |

| Outcome/Indicators: | Achievements/Results: | Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results): |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
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⁴ Project commitment is defined as legally binding contracts signed for goods, works, and services as permissible by the respective agency's financial rules and regulations.

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