

PBF – PROJECT DOCUMENT

NB Signature boxes vary for IRF and PRF submissions

TEMPLATE 5**PEACEBUILDING FUND**

<p>Project Title: Peace Building through Justice for all and Human Rights</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organizations: UNICEF OHCHR UNFPA UNDP</p>
<p>Project Contact:</p> <p>UNICEF: Ms. Silvia Pasti Address: c/o UNICEF Uganda; Street George Plot 19, Kampala Telephone: +256717171600 E-mail: spasti@unicef.org</p> <p>OHCHR: Ms Birgit Gerstenberg, Representative, Plot 12A Baskerville Avenue, Kololo, Kampala, Uganda Tel:+256 7727757781 Email: bgerstenberg@ohchr.org</p> <p>UNFPA: Ms Janet Jackson, UNFPA Representative, Plot 12 A Baskerville Avenue, Kololo, Kampala Tel: +256 772 221039 Email: Jackson@unfpa.org</p> <p>UNDP: Lebogang Motlana UNDP Country Director, Plot 24 Prince Charles Drive Kololo, Kampala, P.O. Box 7184 Tel: +256-312-338-100 Email: lebogang.motlana@undp.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s):</p> <p>UNICEF: Justice Law & Order Sector (JLOS Secretariat & District Coordination Committees (DCC)) - Acholiland District Local Governments (Community Based Services) – Acholiland Ministry of Local Government (Local Council Courts) - Acholiland Law Development Centre (LDC) Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA - Gulu)</p> <p>OHCHR: Uganda Human Rights Commission Justice Law & Order Sector (JLOS Secretariat & District Coordination Committees (DCC) in Acholiland) Uganda Law Society (legal services) Refugee Law Project (NGO) Uganda Police Force University (Makerere) Other NGOs to be determined District Local Governments – Acholi</p> <p>UNDP: Justice Law & Order Sector (JLOS Secretariat & District Coordination Committees) UHRC Other NGOs to be determined District Local Governments – Acholi</p> <p>UNFPA: Coordination Committees (DCC) in Acholiland Local and International NGOs</p>

Project Number:	Project Location: Northern Uganda
Project Description: It ensures that human rights, children’s rights, legal rights of returnees to land and women’s rights are respected, promoted and fulfilled, and that vulnerable population has access to formal and informal justice. This project brings together three main areas of peace building that effectively align with the UN Peacebuilding Fund priority area two -- promoting coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution, essentially promoting national reconciliation processes, good governance, the exercising of fundamental human rights, empowerment of women and protection of children.	Total Project Cost: 5.9m USD Peacebuilding Fund: UNICEF (3,088,372 USD) OHCHR (739,447USD) UNFPA (620,000 USD) UNDP (1,451,937 USD) Government Input: Other: Total: 5.899.756 USD Project Start Date and Duration: 01 January 2011 to 30 June 2012
Gender Marker Score <u>2</u> <i>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;</i> <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i> <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i>	
PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: UNPRAP Outcome 1: Strengthened human rights, accountability and good governance capacity of key government, civil society institutions and mechanisms including traditional structures contribute to improved security, protection, access to justice and reconciliation for all people in Northern Uganda Programme Outcome 1.1. Local Justice, law, order and security government institutions and services apply international human rights, justice and protection standards Programme Outcome 1.2: Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation facilitated Programme Outcome 1.3: Human rights and protection advocacy, monitoring and reporting capacity strengthened among civil society networks and independent national institutions	
Outputs and Key Activities: Outcome 1.1. Local Justice, law, order and security government institutions and services apply international human rights, justice and protection standards: Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1. The capacity of police customary and traditional justice systems is strengthened through inclusion of HR/GBV/CP into the national police training curriculum as well through training and support for performing their duties 1.1.2. Reported criminal cases involving GBV victims, children and youth victims of violence and abuse, are investigated and brought forward through the judicial system 1.1.3. Improved awareness among communities particularly women, children and IDP returnees on their rights and means to Access justice 1.1.4. The capacity of district police, LCs, magistrates and state attorneys customary and traditional justice 	

systems and paralegals are strengthened through training on human rights and non-discrimination standards in judicial procedures including child friendly procedures for children in conflict with the law.

- 1.1.5. The capacity of Ugandan Human Rights Commission to handle cases of human rights violation is strengthened
- 1.1.6. Diversion schemes for children in conflict with law are set up in targeted districts
- 1.1.7. Local council courts apply gender, child and human rights standards

Outcome 1.2. Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building and conflict resolution and reconciliation facilitated.

Outputs:

- 1.2.1. Community members and traditional leaders of transitional justice actively participate in programmes facilitation truth-telling, mediation, reconciliation and the resolution of land disputes and property rights
- 1.2.2. District officials are actively involved in dialogues with communities and identify community needs in the area of transitional justice

Outcome 1.3.: Human Rights and protection advocacy, monitoring and reporting capacity strengthened among civil society networks and independent national institutions

Outputs:

- 1.3.1. Capacity of Uganda Rights Commissions and of CMCCs strengthened to monitor, analyse, report and advocate on human rights violations
- 1.3.2. Communities' awareness on human rights monitoring increased
- 1.3.3. Social action coalition is proactively engaging youth and addressing their concerns
- 1.3.4. High- risk youth are empowered with culturally sensitive information, essential life skills to actively participate in peace building process

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for PRF-funded projects)



Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee

Mr. Theophane Nikyema

UN Resident Coordinator

Date & Seal 16 February 2011

Mr. Pius Bigirimana

Permanent Secretary

Date & Seal

Recipient UN Organization(s)

National Implementing Partner(s)

Mr. Kyle Ward

Chief of Programme Support and Management Services (PSMS) Geneva OHCHR

Date & Seal 14/02/11

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Permanent Secretary Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

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Representative UNICEF

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Ms. Janet Jackson

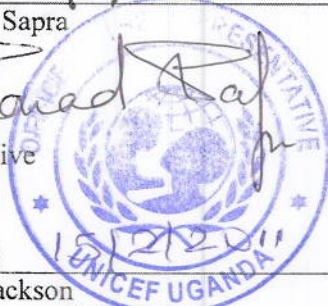
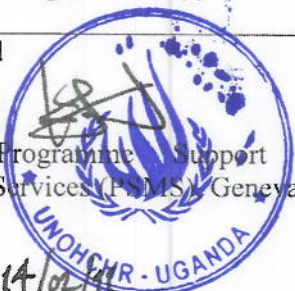
Representative UNFPA

Date & Seal 14/2/2011

Mr. Lebogang Motlana

Country Director UNDP

Date & Seal



Uganda



COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

Northern Uganda has experienced over 20 years of armed conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda (GoU). Atrocities perpetrated during the conflict included forced recruitment of children, including young girls who were forced to become 'bush wives' and sex slaves, massacres, mutilation, and high levels of sexual and gender-based violence committed by various actors in society. Human rights violations, poverty and SGBV has been normalized beyond the conflict into communities and homes, facilitated by the militarization of society, mass forced displacement of large parts of the population in the north, impunity, inadequate justice infrastructure, and ineffective or non-existent policing.¹ In 2006 the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between the Government and the LRA ushered in a period of peace negotiations. The various **Peace Agreements** include provisions to address previous human rights abuses and the strengthening of the justice systems. While making provisions for formal justice, the Agreement also allows for less serious crimes to be tried by traditional methods. Specifically, Clause 2.1 of the Agreement commits the Government of Uganda and the LRA rebels to, "promote national legal arrangements, consisting of formal and non formal institutions and measures for ensuring justice and reconciliation with respect to the conflict", and obliges the parties to promote—after necessary modifications—the traditional justice mechanisms practiced in areas affected by conflict (Clause 3.1). Of particular relevance, Section 20 requires the government to consider the role and impact of these processes on women and children.²

After the LRA failed to sign the final peace agreement of the Juba Peace Process, the Government of Uganda led a joint regional military offensive against the LRA's bases in eastern DRC but LRA leader Joseph Kony remains at large. Since December 2009, military operations under the code-name "Lightning Thunder" led by the Ugandan Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) with assistance by the Government of the United States have taken precedence over negotiations. Hence, although northern Uganda enjoys relative stability and security, peace dividends remain fragile. The continued existence of the LRA and their deadly attacks, looting and kidnapping in Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC"), Southern Sudan, and the Central African Republic piques and agitates the insecurities and anxieties of families and communities throughout northern Uganda. As most senior LRA defectors and combatants originate from the Acholi sub-region, and mindful of the violence and trauma that eviscerated families and communities in the North over the past two decades, the legacies of conflict in this region remain an ever-present source of backsliding pressures.

Given the improvement of the security situation in northern Uganda, a large scale movement of internally displaced population from the camps to their villages of origin or to transit sites has occurred. Of the 243 official camps in 2005, only 72 remain (30%) in February 2010. However, the **prolonged violent conflict has hampered the deployment and functioning of state institutions for justice** and their linkage to traditional and customary non-legal institutions— a problem linked to resource-levels and prioritization of the justice sector in the north. In addition, difficulties are faced by groups whose vulnerability (and need for judicial protection) was heightened by conflict, namely: IDPs facing land grabs and dispossession, female victims of sexual violence, and children in conflict with the law. More specifically, access to justice is constrained by the quality, pace, and sustainability of personnel and resources deployed to northern Uganda. The constraints faced by all justice institutions (including police, public prosecutors, magistrates, and local council courts) include low formal training of personnel, improper practices such as charging illegal fees, weak public trust in their impartiality, heavy case-loads, and lack of logistical support. Joint monitoring by Government and donors in 2009 revealed that: (i) priority-setting was not always based on where access to justice gaps were most significant; (ii) there was failure to make progress despite available resources; and (iii) there was lack of civil society and public participation in justice sector planning and evaluation.

¹ Moses Chrispus Okello and Lucy Hovil, "Confronting the Reality of Gender-based Violence in Northern Uganda", *International Journal of Transitional Justice*, 2007 1(3):433-443.

² This Agreement was not signed by both parties however the Government of Uganda is moving forward on instituting elements of the Agreement, including the use of traditional justice mechanisms to further accountability and reconciliation.

Human rights concerns resulting from this situation include: prolonged detention of suspects prior to and during trials due to case backlogs; attacks against suspected offenders (mob justice) by communities who lack faith in the response of law enforcement institutions; and inability of the population to secure protection of their legal rights, either by not seeking redress, or being subjected to unlawful mediation, or decisions on matters beyond their jurisdiction by Police and Local Council courts and officials. An area of particular concern is the role and capacity of Local Council courts, established to provide the first tier of access to justice within Uganda's smallest administrative units (villages, parishes, and sub-counties). Monitoring has revealed concerns that include: lack of knowledge of basic legal rules (by their chairpersons), partiality of chairpersons who also serve as local council officials, charging of higher fees than what is legally prescribed in the Local Council Court Regulations (which fund the running of local courts), and the issuance of decisions on matters beyond their jurisdiction or based on erroneous application of the law.

High levels of gender-based violence in northern Uganda have continued beyond the cessation of formal political conflict.³ Whilst rooted in previous unequal gender relations, levels of violence have been exacerbated in the north by the conflict and by the impunity with which these crimes are met. In 2008, more than 1,536 cases of rape were reported,⁴ and it is estimated that less than 10% of cases are reported to the police.⁵ The Ugandan Police Force (UPF) has not had the capacity to deal effectively with the situation due to a lack of adequate training, standard operating procedures, attitudinal issues, political will, as well as tangible resources and infrastructure. Continuing lack of trust and ineffective policing coupled with an inadequate formal justice system has led to the ongoing and widespread use of traditional justice as the primary form of justice in the north.

Since the rebellion began in the 1980s, it is estimated that some 25,000 **Ugandan children** have been abducted to be used as combatants, laborers or sex slaves. The violent conflict has forced over 1.8 million Ugandans - half of them children - to flee to squalid and overcrowded IDP camps in order to escape attacks and killings from the LRA. Precipitated by decades of conflict, complex socio-economic issues have arisen including increasing numbers of street children; vulnerable child-headed households; the highest rate of orphans (22%) and children without education (boys: 17%; girls: 35%); growing numbers of children in conflict with the law; prevalent domestic and sexual violence (32.4% of women in the North have experienced sexual violence and 54% of women in northern Uganda have experienced physical violence since the age of 15); children forced into early marriages or prostitution; and children left behind in more than 40 percent of households⁶, thereby increasing their exposure to violence, abuse and exploitation. These gap areas are at risk of widening, especially as humanitarian agencies are gradually exiting from northern Uganda during this transitional period.

Two decades of armed conflict in Northern Uganda has destroyed the Acholi social fabric and cultural traditions, erased community safety mechanism and support networks. Inequalities and gender differences have increased and are spinning out of control, clearly reflected in the high incidence rates of GBV. In midst of the current earthquake traversing the socio-cultural and economic landscape, women, girls, youth and children are the first to be hit.

Approximately 6976 youths have been previously identified by the 2009 IOM-UNDP Client Screening Dataset for the Districts of Gulu and Pader in the Acholi Sub-Region of Northern Uganda. This group has been labeled "high-risk", composed mainly of ex-combatants and ex-abductees with conflict-carrying capacity. As part of the "Lost Generation" who grew up either in the hands of their suppressors or in IDP camps, they are oblivious to Acholi cultural mores and values, have not benefitted from intergenerational passing of agro-pastoral knowledge, are unemployed, food insecure, lacking in marketable skills, marginalized and hopeless. Female headed households comprise 30% of households in Acholi sub-region, a clear demonstration of the extra burden women and girls face along with disempowerment, abuse, diseases, landlessness and economic isolation. Acholi youth, and other

³ 60% of Ugandan women in the reproductive age group experience violence and women are four times more likely to be targeted for physical and sexual violence than men. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2006, Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

⁴ Uganda Police Crime Report, 2008 (published in March 2009).

⁵ Kimetrica baseline study

⁶ Child Protection Recovery Strategy for northern Uganda 2009-2011

marginalized groups need to be more engaged in the restoration of their socio-cultural cohesion and social transformation which are key components for successful peacebuilding.

The consolidation of peace in the north depends on the **transitional justice processes and mechanisms implemented to address the root causes of the conflict**. Indictments against the most senior LRA leaders by the International Criminal Court, the creation of a War Crimes Division of the High Court in Uganda, the amnesty process, victims' demands for reparation and truth telling have been important considerations in the UN's involvement in the country. A comprehensive and meaningful transitional justice program in Uganda for victims of the conflict would have to take into account the primacy of the right to truth, reparation as well as justice. In this regard, the Government has made its intention known to implement some of its commitments towards reconciliation and accountability made during the Juba peace negotiations. In 2008, the Justice Law and Order Sector created five technical subcommittees mandated to conduct research on potential transitional mechanisms for Uganda. A War Crimes Division of the High Court was established and in 2010 the Government domesticated the Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) through the enactment of national legislation prior to the Review Conference of the Rome Statute held in Kampala in May-June 2010. While there are definite signs that selected transitional justice mechanisms are to be put in place, prior to the presidential elections scheduled for 2011, there appears to be less incentive on the part of the Government to bring about an independent and transparent truth commission, and to design and implement a reparations scheme for victims of the conflict.

In summary, Uganda is in many respects a divided country with a negative legacy of multiple and cyclical conflicts and grave human rights violations and a correspondingly weak sense of national identity. To ensure sustainable peace in northern Uganda and in the country as a whole, and for national unity, stability and reconciliation to be effective, it is vital that Ugandans embark on a comprehensive peacebuilding process which includes an **effective justice system, a strengthened human rights and conflict monitoring system**, and as well as a **transitional justice process** that brings truth-recovery, reparation and accountability to the foreground.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

1. Describe the project's direct and immediate relevance to peace building, and elaborate the link to the strategy in the Priority Plan, including the PBF Priorities and Outcomes that it targets. (See the PBF Results Framework).

The overall objective of this Project is to support effective and systematic human rights monitoring systems, justice mechanisms, and transitional justice mechanisms which will strengthen the peace building process in the Acholiland war-affected region, and promote a society built on respect for human rights. This project brings OHCHR, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA together to deliver in the spirit of *One UN*, by harmonising the UN's approaches on human rights, children's rights and women's rights to peacebuilding in the conflict affected northern region of Uganda. In this regard, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNDP and UNFPA are well placed, having operated sub-field presences in Acholiland. This initiative **brings together three main areas of peace building** that effectively align with the UN Peacebuilding Fund priority area two -- *promoting coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution* - essentially promoting national reconciliation processes, good governance, the exercising of fundamental human rights, and the empowerment of women.

The **first area of access to justice** aims at contributing to positive change in the access to formal and informal justice by vulnerable populations, in conformity with national human rights law and international human rights standards. The initiatives in this area will focus on capacity building and technical assistance to the police, judiciary the legal aid system and sensitization of the traditional and customary mediation efforts. The **second area of transitional justice** will be led by OHCHR as mandated by the Secretary-General. OHCHR, during its 5 years presence in Uganda, has acquired a sound understanding of the essential elements needed for the establishment and effective functioning of transitional justice mechanisms and processes in Uganda. UNICEF has also contributed to this field, particularly through its participation in the UN Common Approach to Justice for Children which

encompasses transitional justice, particularly where children and youth were abducted or recruited into participating in the conflict. UNDP has extensive presence in Acholiland and has experience in supporting the Justice Law and Order programmes of the government. Through its presence and extensive relationships with communities and local government structures, UNDP will focus on sensitizing and linking customary and traditional systems with the formal transitional justice system. In addition, UNDP will review and support strategies and mechanisms for the effective resolution of land disputes arising from land grabs experienced by returnees. The focus of the projects in this area will be to work with civil society in a variety of grass roots TJ projects directly working with community and victims' organisations to promote truth recovery, reconciliation and reparation.

The **third area aims at strengthening a system of human rights and conflict monitoring**, ensuring that the *ad hoc* human rights and conflict monitoring efforts engaging human rights organisations so far, are strengthened at the local level in Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum districts. The Uganda Human Rights Commission will be OHCHR's main partner in this human rights monitoring initiative. In addition, adolescents and youth will be actively involved in peace building processes through the establishment of a social action network that will comprise civil society organisations and youth centers.

Programme Outcome 1.1. Local Justice, law, order and security government institutions and services apply international human rights, justice and protection standards. Functioning justice systems are the cornerstone of effective states and democratic governance as they uphold the principle of state and citizen accountability. Enabling access to institutions administering justice, including redress and reparations for war time atrocities, is a right that governments, including Uganda, have affirmed in numerous international human rights conventions. It is a right that is fundamental to sustainable peacebuilding and the achievements of the Millenium Development Goals. The Project dedicates efforts to careful and thorough monitoring and research to ascertain the response of the justice system, both formal and informal, in the handling of cases of violence involving vulnerable groups in northern Uganda, including victims of GBV and children/youth. The monitoring, tracking and research will examine the handling of cases of violence against children and women (GBV) in the formal administration of justice and the informal (traditional) mediation systems. The initiatives will also examine the response capacity of the police to human rights violations and community policing and the treatment of children in conflict with the law (juvenile justice). Training on human rights for magistrates and personnel of the justice institutions will also be a focus of the PBF Fund.

Programme Outcome 1.2: Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation facilitated. It is recognized that peace building encompasses a broad range of activities and functions across multiple sectors and levels. In an OHCHR-Uganda study conducted in 2007, "Making Peace Our Own", IDPs in Acholiland identified two main elements of transitional justice-- truth-recovery and reparation -- that are linked vitally to a vision of the fulfilment of socio-economic and cultural rights.

As the Government of Uganda grapples with how to effectively redress past human rights violations, the proposed PBF intervention will enable national partners to develop formal and informal transitional justice mechanisms and processes that are in conformity with human rights standards particularly with respect to the victim's right to truth, protection and reparations. The PBF strategies will focus on the participation of excluded groups in such TJ processes in three interconnected programmatic areas leading to reconciliation: 1) the right of victims for historical clarification/truth telling; 2) right to justice and accountability for serious international crimes and gross human rights violations; and 3) the right to reparation for victims. More specifically, the PBF Project will support civil society organizations through a **series of grants to further concrete programming efforts in truth recovery, reparation, including the resolution of land rights for returnees, and reconciliation**. Coordination among UN agencies and consultation with Partners for Development Group (PDG), the donor group supporting the government's transitional justice initiatives, will ensure sustainability and resource support.

In the area of **historical clarification and truth recovery**, programming will consist primarily of capacity building at the local and grassroots levels. The capacity building will include training for trainers' sessions in partnership with local NGOs and CBOs as well as participatory and interactive sessions for youth and women in order to maximize the potential to build leadership in the communities. It will incorporate the sensitization on human rights and

fundamental legal provisions for recognized traditional and cultural leaders involved in dispute resolution especially as related to land entitlements. It will emphasize sensitization and training using creative and participatory methodologies that capture the imagination and inspire the vision of survivors of the conflict for a replenished and just society. Participatory video, photography music and participatory drama methodologies and will facilitate freedom of and access to historical information, ensure accountability for past human rights violations, and play a catalytic role in promoting memory, healing and reconciliation. The Project Grants will also support civil society organizations to collect, preserve, record and display information related to conflicts, by establishing a three dimensional war memorial, which shall constitute a museum, research and documentation activities, and an outreach and communication unit with the aim of collecting, recording, preserving, analyzing and continuously disseminating information related to the conflict, including its causes, consequences and resolution. Consequently, the memorial will enhance Uganda's national reconciliation efforts by providing a firm and thematic base of information and by preserving national records and memory relating to the conflict which are currently being collected, stored and disseminated in a haphazard fashion. A key product of the Project support will be a fully-functional three-dimensional museum-like memorial, which hosts a collection of information on the conflict setting, the culture of the people, peace and remembrance, and on justice accountability. This facility will not only be of use to the general public, but it aims to provide information that shall be used for prosecution, educational/academic purposes and for purposes of preserving Ugandan history.

In the **area of reparation**, programming under the PBF Project will support grassroots, victim-centred community projects that will address and link the need for truth recovery and reparation at the local level and bring about community dialogue, as well as district level planning for community based reparation schemes at the district level. The bottom-up approach will not be supported in isolation of national government developments in transitional justice since initiatives at the community level will be first linked to district government initiatives in order to build sustainability and government participation if not, ownership of community projects. These will be further linked to the national level where there is still a strong need for advocacy towards ensuring that the Acholi region will benefit from a comprehensive policy on reparations, which takes into account positive and negative impacts of existing interim relief programmes, the diverse interests of victims, and international best practices that may help Uganda to utilize its limited resources in an optimal manner. While this is a challenge, given the relatively slow pace of the central government in developing a comprehensive transitional justice policy, peace building efforts in the wake of a relatively new peace, must critically take into account the conflict-affected population's needs for reparation, whether in the form of memorials, apology, compensation, restitution, or other forms of reparation.

Programme Outcome 1.3: Human rights and protection advocacy, monitoring and reporting capacity strengthened among civil society networks and independent national institutions. Alerting relevant actors about emerging issues is a critical part of prevention and management of violent conflicts and for peace building. The PBF Project will aim at strengthening the capacity of the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and its regional grassroots units – the Civil Military Cooperation Centres (CMCC) to develop an effective monitoring and reporting system that will monitor crisis indicators and allow the analysis of information. Through systematic monitoring of actual and potential crises, strengthening monitoring is envisaged to stem broader conflict and violence as well as reduce individual human rights violations over time. More generally, this intervention will enhance stability across the region by informing evidence-based decision and policy making by the Uganda Government including budgeting for interventions that are proven to contribute to sustainable peace. The objectives:

- Strengthen the dialogue between communities, civil society and government structures on human rights needs, based on human rights needs analysis at local and district level;
- Elaborate a proposal on adequate mechanisms to address human rights situations for proper and timely State response and delivery;
- Strengthen national dialogue to reduce ethnic tensions (North- North, North-South) and overcome the unequal development in Uganda as a lesson learned out of the armed conflict; and
- Empower adolescents and young people to participate actively in the reconstruction of a peaceful society.

The proposed Project will enable the UN OHCHR to take a central role in providing **risk analysis and recommendations for preventative action**. This would mitigate a purely military role/response at the current early stages of post-conflict transition which would not be well received by victims of the conflict, as the system of law

enforcement was taken over by the military during the years of conflict. The initiative builds on the support of the Uganda Human Rights Commission in northern Uganda which has established Civil Military Cooperation Centres (CMCCs) which are grassroots satellite offices of the UN OHCHR in several districts of the north. The intervention would raise the capacity of the UHRC to better fulfil its constitutional mandate to protect and promote human rights and to increase UHRC's capacity to deploy units at the district and local levels and therefore directly address human rights situations of groups and communities in the conflict affected regions.

In addition, the proposed intervention would ***tap into the knowledge and experience of the communities affected*** by the conflict who have first-hand knowledge and understanding of the impact of violations of human rights lying at the roots of the northern conflict. The intervention will also build on the district level human rights protection committees, the successful advocacy for increased development partner and Government attention to the deployment of civilian institutions for law enforcement, and the administration of justice in northern Uganda.

Under this Joint Programme UNICEF intends to target at least 3,000 high-risk youths in focus districts and female-headed households, if not more, by referring them to existing Youth Centres and providing them with access to relevant and culturally appropriate youth-friendly information and learning materials as well as information regarding maternal and child health but more importantly engaging them in social dialogue to restore peace and progressively move towards social change.

The PBF is very timely at a more global level with the declaration of the International Year of Youth August 2010-2011 presenting an opportunity to highlight the contributions that Acholi youth are making ensure social transformation and to advance their full and effective participation. By adopting resolution 64/134 proclaiming the Year, UN Member States confirmed the importance the international community places on integrating youth-related issues into global, regional, and national development agendas. To guide its efforts during the Year, the UN is focusing on three overarching objectives: (1) Increasing commitment and investment in youth; (2) Increasing youth participation and partnerships; and (3) Increasing intercultural understanding among youth.

In summary, the efforts of both the civil society networks and the UHCR in the monitoring, analysis and advocacy work are essential components to a ***systematic approach to human rights assessment, human rights analysis, and response by government*** to address concrete human rights situations at the community level, which would be effectively addressed in a sustained dialogue between communities and State institutions.

2. Describe the critical gaps in international funding for peace-building that the project fills: eg. the time-critical nature of the project and the unavailability of timely alternative funding; the lack of available funding for specific peace-building activities, etc.

The projects under this submission are embedded in agencies' regular programmes, with related opportunities for scalability and continuation of programmes with the use of both regular and other resources. PBF funding will allow extension and addressing of gaps in on-going interventions. In some instances, the PBF funds are anticipated to work as a catalyst for increased donor and government funding for reaching services to further conflict affected regions. Similarly, a comprehensive transitional justice programme has not yet been established; PBF funded pilot activities would provide a basis to build on. Many of the activities are also being implemented with cooperation civil society participation to ensure scalability and sustainability.

The Government's nationally driven peacebuilding policy, the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP) initiated in 2007, was heavily delayed and only re-launched in 2009. This policy aims to restore peace and security in the region by improving the welfare of the northern Ugandan population and reducing the economic disparities between the northern regions and the south. The UN in close collaboration with the government and partners has developed various country-level agreements that also support the implementation of the PRDP: The Development Assistance Framework, 2010-2014 (UNDAF); the Peacebuilding and Recovery Assistance Plan (2009-2011) (UNPRAP); and the annual Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) of 2010. An analysis of

the resource gaps in the PRDP estimates a critical resource gap in the strategies objectives of “Rebuilding and Empowering Communities and Peacebuilding and Reconciliation”.

Substantively, in the last quarter of 2010, an evaluation of the performance of the Justice Law and Order Sector by the chair of the JLOS donor group cited three undertakings that did not meet with standards, including failing to align to the reporting period; align to the budget, and align to the sector and institutional priorities. These three undertakings pertain to the reduction of the case backlog, the elimination of corruption, and the development of a transitional justice policy. The donor evaluation voiced particular concern about the underperformance of the PRDP work plan, and the need to improve tracking of expenditures in conflict areas and of government contributions to anti-corruption and transitional justice.

3. Identify the catalytic effect of the project on the engagement of stakeholders in the peacebuilding process

The catalytic effect of the project on the engagement of stakeholders in the peacebuilding process is expected in the three main areas of programming described above. First, by strengthening access to justice alongside efforts to rebuild the justice system signifies rebuilding confidence and trust among citizens in state institutions as the prime guarantor of citizen’s security. Where citizens are involved and have access to these institutions, a strong ownership in rebuilding the future and healing the social discord can take hold. International donors who have taken a strong interest in the humanitarian situation in northern Uganda will be encouraged to afford smooth transitions in their support to more development oriented programmes. The PBF can make the link between humanitarian and development strategies in the justice sector by keeping at the fore the participation of communities in transforming military-conducted policing, to civilian policing. Further it can provide the resources to properly consider the role of traditional justice alongside strengthening the formal justice system. This is very important in the context where forms of informal justice flourished under a dysfunctional system of policing and justice administration during the lengthy period of the conflict.

Second, in northern Uganda a sense of justice and security is directly related to the degree to which a state is able and willing to address a legacy of past human rights abuses. The PBF project can significantly fill gaps in the development of a transitional justice system that genuinely addresses the complexities at the roots of the conflict. The projects supporting local reparations schemes and truth recovery will engage local governments, which will have a catalytic effect in the broader national efforts to build unity and reconciliation in the country.

Third, strengthening human rights monitoring in northern Uganda will depend on engagement with local communities and government in northern Uganda. As the constitutionally-mandated body to promote and protect human rights, the Uganda Human Rights Commission will play an active and catalytic role in effectively responding to human rights concerns by leveraging its multi-disciplinary network of allies and partners, notably, through mobilization of national and international attention and action at appropriate coordination platforms (including the MGLSD-led GBV National Reference Group and Child Protection Working Group); collaborating with all three branches of government; by engaging mass media; and by complementing government efforts to enlist development partners’ support in preventing human rights violations from returning the region to conflict and violence. The project to strengthen human rights monitoring at the grassroots community level, intends to support better decision and policy making by the Ugandan Government to ensure a greater degree of sustainable peace and development and continue to raise awareness of the needs for continual peace building.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

Describe the project’s sustainability strategy (including an existing funding commitment or concrete steps that will be taken to ensure follow-up funding to sustain the project’s impact), and/or an exit strategy.

Through its integration with the Peace Recovery and Development Programme (PRDP) of the Government of Uganda and linkages to the general National Development Plan the initiatives undertaken through the Joint Programme will be

embedded in the development priorities of the government of Uganda. Further through the Development Partners Group initiatives in Northern Uganda the project will ensure sustainability by partnering with development partners to continue support to the project activities. On transitional justice the sensitization and enabling of the grassroots and communities to demand for and understand the obligations of the state, through training and facilitating the magistrate and lower level courts and training of police on human rights the project will ensure the continuity of the initiatives beyond the project's duration. Civil society projects on truth telling and reparation/reconciliation will be supported with a view to integrate and/or facilitate the dialogue on their efforts and approaches into the JLOS strategy under the Transitional Justice Working Group. Furthermore, the Uganda Human Rights Commission will receive technical assistance in the establishment of its 3 sub-regional centres, in addition to its regional office in Gulu. This will greatly help to deploy its services and human rights protection closer to the communities. The approaches of the project under police accountability and tackling human rights cases through UHRC are part of OHCHR's national technical assistance and advocacy strategy, which will ensure sustainability. The special focus on women/girls, children and gender issues is a common perspective of all four agencies which will mutually reinforce some of the key activities planned under the joint program.

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
PEACEBUILDING IMPACT (PBF Priority Area)			
<p>Overall Objective (UNPRAP Outcome 1)</p> <p>Strengthened human rights, accountability and good governance capacity of key government, civil society institutions and mechanisms including traditional structures contribute to improved security, protection, access to justice and reconciliation for all people in Northern Uganda.</p>	<p>1. Case disposal rate and execution of sentences <u>at the District-level</u> by Uganda Human Rights Commission. Baseline: TBE Target: GBV = 50 Children = 50 HR Violations = 50</p> <p>2. District with functional mechanisms, structures and processes for truth-telling, reparations and reconciliation Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>3. Social action coalitions that contribute to improved protection and active engagement of adolescents and young people functional at district and sub-regional level Baseline: District and Subregion = 0 Targets: District = 7; Subregion=1</p> <p>Proportion of GBV and violence against children cases followed through against reported cases Baseline: GBV = TBE Violence against children = TBE Target: 1:1 for all cases</p>	<p>Survey and follow-up on recommendations of reports</p> <p>JLOS District reports</p> <p>JLOS District reports</p>	<p>The Uganda Human Rights Commission is part of JLOS and included in the strategy for reducing the case backlog. Technical means and resources would be available to support a durable solution of this problem.</p> <p>JLOS will release its concept documents on the matter for consultation in early 2011.</p> <p>JLOS includes GBV and violence against children completion rates in its monitoring reports</p>
OUTCOME	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	(Immediate Objective to Development Objective)

<p>for mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation facilitated</p>	<p><u>Baseline:</u> None <u>Target:</u> 2 Districts</p> <p>2. Number of programs facilitating mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Targets:</u> minimum of 24 programmes covering all districts (7)</p>	<p>Survey</p>	<p>implementation of the transitional justice policy</p> <p>Government is committed to the genuine consultation with the communities of the conflict-affected north, for the development and implementation of a transitional justice policy</p> <p>Donors and international organizations support the transitional justice programs and projects to ensure initial projects are sustainable over time (next 5 years optimally)</p>
<p>UNPRAP Programme Outcome 1.3: Human rights and protection advocacy, monitoring and reporting capacity strengthened among civil society networks and independent national institutions</p>	<p>1. Trends analysis reports of data based on human rights monitoring and reporting standards submitted regularly by UHRC to relevant authorities <u>Baseline:</u> Annual only <u>Target:</u> Quarterly</p> <p>2. Number of civil society networks monitoring and reporting on human rights violations based on the human rights monitoring and reporting standards <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> One in each of the 7 districts (7/7)</p> <p>3. % increase of GBV cases and cases involving child exploitation, abuse and violence, reported to LCs, police and/or Probation Officers by civil society organizations and independent national institutions</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> TBE GBV = TBE Children =TBE <u>Target:</u> GBV = 100% Children = 100%</p>	<p>Reports, meeting protocols</p> <p>LC and police reports, civil society reports</p>	<p>The overall policy of the UHRC includes an advocacy strategy towards relevant authorities.</p> <p>Members of community continue to have faith in the justice system and report cases of GBV and violence against children</p>
<p>OUTPUTS</p>	<p>INDICATORS</p>	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</p>	

For Outcome 1 (Justice)			
1.1. Modules on HR/GBV/CP are included into the national police training curriculum (UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR)	Inclusion of HR/GBV/CP in police curriculum <i>Baseline: No modules on HR/GBV/CP</i> <i>Target: Police curriculum includes modules on HR/GBV/CP</i>	Curriculum document	The police review continues and gets completed as planned
1.2. Reported criminal cases involving GBV victims, children and youth victims of violence and abuse. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are investigated by the police to completion; Receive legal aid as required; and are brought forward through the judicial system (UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR)	Percentage/proportion of reported criminal cases involving GBV victims, children and youth victims of violence, abuse, disaggregated by sex, that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were investigated to completion by the police; Received legal aid; and Were brought forward through the judicial system <i>Baseline: TBE</i> <i>Target: At least 50% of criminal cases were investigated to completion, received legal aid and were brought forward through judicial system</i>	Survey	Police and judiciary records include GBV and violence against children on its IMS
1.3. In Acholi district police, LCs, magistrates and state attorneys recognized traditional and customary entities charged with the responsibility for land dispute mediation and paralegals are informed about human rights and non-discrimination standards in judicial procedures including child friendly procedures for children in conflict with the law.	Percentage of district magistrates and state lawyers in new districts trained on human rights and non-discrimination standards Percentage of traditional justice practitioners trained and sensitized on mediation and adjudication of land disputes based on equitable justice and rule of law <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 100% (7/7)</i>	Training reports Field monitoring visit reports	
1.4. Improved awareness among communities in Acholiland, particularly women, children and IDP returnees on their rights, especially their rights to the lands from which they fled and means to Access justice	Number of persons and organizations trained and sensitized on human rights and on justice system. <i>Baseline:</i> <i>Persons = 0</i> <i>Organizations = 0</i> <i>Targets:</i> <i>Persons = 1000</i> <i>Organizations = 24</i>	Training reports Field monitoring visit reports	

<p>1.5. Representatives of local government and justice officials, prisons authorities, increase their knowledge and skills for the provision or diversion programs for children in conflict with the law.</p>	<p>Number of representatives of local government and justice personnel who have pledged to apply children's rights, and human rights to children in conflict with the law. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 15 persons in each of the 7 districts (total of 105)</i></p>		
<p>1.6. Justice for children indicators and targets endorsed by national level JLOS are included in the Information management system of justice law & order institutions across Acholi districts (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Number of indicators on justice for children endorsed by national level JLOS and included in the functional JLOS IMS <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: minimum 3</i></p>		
<p>1.7. Enhanced capacity of magistracy and judicial personnel in respecting the rights of returnees including the legitimate right to claim their rightful lands and protecting human rights and access to justice</p>	<p>Number of trained magistracy and judicial personnel in human rights and access to justice. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: minimum of 3 in each of the 7 districts (total of 21)</i></p>	<p>Workshop reports</p>	<p>JLOS SPIII Justice Law and Order Results Framework starts to be implemented in 2011.</p>
<p>1.8. Established initial knowledge base on human rights and land disputes, and police response to human rights violations community policing</p>	<p>Study on human rights and land disputes, and police response to human rights violations and community policing <i>Baseline: 0 for both topics</i> <i>Target: minimum of 1 study per topic covering 7 districts</i></p>	<p>Published Report</p>	
<p>1.9. Strengthened capacity of UHRC Commission to handle human rights violations cases/claims</p>	<p>Percentage decrease in the backlog of human rights cases with UHRC <i>Baseline: 2009 backlog = 87%</i> <i>Target: reduce by 25%</i></p>	<p>Tribunal data and reports</p>	<p>Part of JLOS strategy</p>
<p>1.10 Local council courts and traditional justice systems in the targeted districts apply gender, child and human rights standards in dealing with the cases of gender based violence</p>	<p>Number of local council courts in the targeted districts applying gender, child and human rights standards <i>Baseline: None</i> <i>Target: all local courts in the targeted districts</i></p>	<p>Base line study and end of project report</p>	<p>Local council court elections are concluded in a timely manner and elected officials take up their offices without delay</p>

and/or children victims of abuse and exploitation (UNFPA, UNICEF)			
For Outcome 2 (TJ)			
2.1 Grassroots community members and leaders of transitional and traditional and customary justice actively participating in programs facilitating truth-telling, mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation	Number of community members and traditional and cultural leaders actively participating in programs facilitating truth-telling, mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 1,000</i>		
2.2 District officials and personnel actively involved in dialogues with communities in identifying community needs on the needs regarding transitional justice.	Number of district officials and personnel involved in dialogues with communities in identifying community needs on the needs regarding transitional justice <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 10 in each of the 7 districts (total of 70)</i>	NGO , CBO reports JLOS District reports	
2.3 Memorialisation recognized and established in Kitgum	Memorial space established <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 1</i>		Plans and project documents are supported by the District government
2.4. Established civil society organizations' coalition promoting the respect of human and child rights in transitional justice (OHCHR, UNICEF)	Number of civil society structures participating in the civil society coalition for transitional justice <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 10 in Acholi sub-region</i>	NGO and CBO reports	
For Outcome 3			
3.1 Capacity of Staff of the UHRC/CMCCs /sub regional centres strengthened to monitor, analyze, report and advocate on human rights violations	Number of reports/analysis and advocacy events conducted by UHRC/CMCC/sub regional centre staff for Acholi sub-region <i>Baseline: 0 for all</i> <i>Target:</i> <i>Reports/analysis: minimum of 4</i> <i>Advocacy: minimum of 4</i>	UHRC regional reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in recruitment of the relevant staff • Delay in implementation of the Project
3.2 Increased awareness of communities on human rights monitoring.	Number of civil society organizations reporting on human rights violations in Acholi sub-region <i>Baseline: 8</i> <i>Target: 20</i>	Protection Group documents	

3.3 Social action coalition is proactively engaging youth and addressing their concerns	Number of youth in focused districts actively involved in regular basis in social transformation processes and proactively contributing to peacebuilding in the region <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: minimum of 1,500</i>	Attendance sheets Materials produced by youth Field reports Radio programs	
3.4 High-risk youth are empowered with culturally information, multimedia learning materials and curriculum	Number of youth empowered with culturally information, multimedia learning materials and curriculum <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 3,000</i>		

Part 2 (Implementation Level): *This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much. (One table for each PBF Outcome)*

PBF Outcome: Program Outcome 1.1. Local Justice, law, order and security government institutions and services apply international human rights, justice and protection standards

Main Activities	Inputs	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Provide support for the development modules on HR/GBV and CP modules and for their integration into the training curriculum for the police through the on-going security sector reform	Technical assistance Workshops Printing of materials	UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR
-2 studies on the treatment of cases of gender based violence and violence against children. -Dissemination of reports -Validation Workshop (UNICEF, UNFPA) -Grant to Uganda Law Society to strengthen legal aid to vulnerable groups (children/youth, women) (OHCHR)	Consultants Printing of reports Financial support to NGOs	UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR
Strengthen the capacity of police to investigate GBV offences in a timely manner	Technical assistance Transport	UNFPA
(Also under Output 1.1.) Facilitate implementation and monitoring of the CEDAW recommendations on GBV through the institutions of JLOS in participating districts	Technical assistance Transport	UNFPA
Disseminate the GBV and justice related recommendations from the CEDAW committee to the institutions of justice law and order in participating districts	Technical assistance Transport	UNFPA
Strengthen the victim friendly system for handling cases of GBV and of children victims of violence, abuse in the justice sector in the participating districts	Training of police, prosecutors and judges Monitoring and travel cost	UNFPA, UNICEF
Organise training workshops for police, magistrates and state attorney on human rights and non-discrimination standards in judicial procedures, including for children in conflict with law	Technical assistance for training Training workshops Printing of training materials	UNICEF, OHCHR
Provide support to LC and Probation officers to identify	Financial assistance to	UNICEF

report and monitor to the relevant authorities the cases of children victims of violence, exploitation and abuses	district LC and/or Probation officers	
Activities under Output 1.4. Community sensitizations on access to justice and recognized traditional and customary law practitioners and HR (using participatory methods) including preparation of modules and printing costs (OHCHR)	OHCHR staff	OHCHR, UNDP
-1 study on juvenile justice -Dissemination of report -Validation Workshop (UNICEF)	1 consultancy to lead the study and write report Printing Workshop related expenditures	UNICEF
Provide support to police and probation officers and CBOs to develop diversion programmes/non-custodial alternatives for children in conflict with law in the targeted districts	Financial assistance to District authorities, CBOs and police Monitoring visits	UNICEF
Provide support to JLOS at national level and at Northern Region level to develop justice for children indicators and targets and to include them into the national and regional/district information management system	Technical assistance Workshops Child Protection Officers	UNICEF
Trainings for magistrates and providers of legal services on human rights (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP OHCHR)	OHCHR staff	OHCHR UNICEF, UNDP
-One subcontracted consultancy to do assessment study/(ies) on policing response to humans violations and community policing (including travel and accommodation) -Dissemination of report -Validation Workshop (OHCHR) (partner- Akijul)	1 subcontracted consultancy to lead the study and write report	OHCHR UNDP
Project on land matters justiciability of ESCR through the informal and formal administration of justice – (OHCHR) (Grant or consultancy)	OHCHR Staff 1 consultancy	OHCHR UNDP
Provide support to UHRC to reduce backlog	OHCHR	OHCHR
Train local council court members on gender, child and human rights standards in dealing with cases of abuse, GBV and HR violations	Child Protection Officers Training related expenditures Transportation	UNFPA, UNICEF

PBF Outcome: Program Outcome 1.2: Transitional justice processes, mechanisms and capacities for mediation, peace building, conflict resolution and reconciliation facilitated

Main Activities	Inputs	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Activities under Output 2.1.		
Grant to NGO (GNTJWG) to conduct community dialogues involving customary and traditional practitioners on transitional justice mechanisms and processes, produce materials on TJ for communities including for children and gender. (OHCHR)	OHCHR Staff NGO	OHCHR UNDP
Activities under Output 2.2.		
Workshops with District Officials on local transitional justice policies (OHCHR)	OHCHR Staff	OHCHR
Activities under Output 2.3.		
Grants to TJ Organizations on truth telling, reparation, reconciliation ad memorialisation (OHCHR)	Subcontract w/NGO	Recipient NGO; OHCHR
Activities under Output 2.4.		
Provide support to religious and traditional leaders, and	Technical assistance	UNICEF, OHCHR

NGOs/CSOs in targeted districts to develop and apply core standards, protocols and procedures for children and youth affected by conflict	Transport Child Protection Officers	
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PBF Outcome: Program Outcome 1.3: *Human rights and protection advocacy, monitoring and reporting capacity strengthened among civil society networks and independent national institutions*

Main Activities	Inputs	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Grant on Monitoring human rights and case work in UHRC (OHCHR)	Grant to UHRC	OHCHR,UNDP
Grant(s) to NGOs to conduct community dialogues and sensitizations on human rights awareness and how to launch a human rights complaint (OHCHR)	Grant(s) to NGOs	OHCHR, UNDP
Conduct a mapping of current youth programs/activities/ services carried out in Acholi sub-region by NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, GOU, NGOs, Uganda Youth Forum, local media, line ministries, especially MGLSD and UN Agencies	UNICEF Child Protection officers	UNICEF
Conduct 100 FGDs in 2-3 districts with youth to gauge their opinions, concerns, views, contributions on peace building and social change processes	Technical assistance	UNICEF
Develop a joint vision statement on youth participation and engagement in peace building process in Acholi sub-region	UNICEF staff Workshops	UNICEF
Support social action coalition to coordinate local launch of youth-friendly materials with media presence and performance of young artists	Financial support to NGOs Printing materials Technical assistance	UNICEF
Rugged and solar-powered ICT tools such as the Digital Doorway, Digital Drum and other internet kiosks and solar-powered computers are supplied to youth centres	Equipment Maintain of youth centres and equipment	UNICEF
Youth groups identified and trained in maintenance of solar and ICT systems; ICT champions identified and trained in peer-to-peer basic IT training	Grants to local NGOs and Small businesses	UNICEF
Conduct 100 FGDs in 2-3 districts with youths to gauge their opinions, concerns, views, contributions on peace-building and social change processes	Technical assistance	UNICEF
Coordinate production of youth-friendly communication materials such as the Radio drama, comic strip books, video drama	Production cost Printing	UNICEF
Content identified, assessed produced and made available in multi-media and multi-lingual formats via the "Uganda Portal" on all youth centres ICT tools (Digital Doorways, Digital Drums, solar powered computers etc)	Translation cost Printing cost	UNICEF
Youth leaders and young social change agents identified and trained in participation and social engagement	Grants to local NGOs UNICEF staff	UNICEF

COMPONENT 4: Budget

Recipient UN Organizations are encouraged to attach a copy of the project budget in the standard format for their organization to facilitate review.

PBF PROJECT BUDGET UNICEF	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	200,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	500,000
3. Training of counterparts	300,000
4. Contracts	1,400,000
5. Other direct costs	486,329
Sub-Total Project Costs	2,886,329
Indirect Support Costs**	202,043
TOTAL	3,088,372

PBF PROJECT BUDGET UNDP	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	277,300
2. Project Support Personnel	83,400
3. Project Inputs including Grants	951,000
4. Other direct costs (included the M&E cost, i.e. USD 40,000)	45,250
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,356,950
Indirect Support Costs**	94,987
TOTAL	1,451,937

PBF PROJECT BUDGET OHCHR	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	93,950
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	361,122
3. Training of counterparts	201,800

4. Other direct costs (included the M&E cost)	34,200
Sub-Total Project Costs (before overhead)	691,072
Indirect Support Costs** (7%)	48,375
TOTAL	739,447

PBF PROJECT BUDGET UNFPA	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	100,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	150,000
3. Training of counterparts	100,000
4. Contracts	200,000
5. Other direct costs	29,439
Sub-Total Project Costs	579,439
Indirect Support Costs**	40,561
TOTAL	620,000

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

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

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

The project is managed by four UN agencies, i.e. UNICEF, which is the leading agency for this project, UNFPA, UNDP and UN OHCHR. The projects under this submission are embedded in agencies' regular programs, with related opportunities for scalability and continuation of programs with the use of both regular and other resources. PBF funding will allow extension and addressing of gaps in on-going interventions.

The project will be implemented through UN agencies' partners, i.e. local government agencies from Northern Uganda, INGOs, NGOs and locally based organizations. UNICEF has a field office in Gulu which will be directly responsible for the implementation of those project activities pertaining to the strengthening of the capacity of government and non government institutions to protect children from abuse, violence and exploitation and to support the reintegration of children returned from LRA and of other very vulnerable children affected by conflict. Consultants for providing high technical assistance will be hired as needed. UNICEF Office in Kampala, mainly, the Representative, Deputy Representative and the Chief of Child Protection will provide project oversight and guidance. OHCHR has sub-field offices in Gulu and Kitgum. A project manager and 2 national program officers will be hired in order to manage the oversight of the implementation of the grants to the partners. UNDP has a field Office in Gulu and will position a programme monitoring and evaluation officer, finance officer and a procurement officer in support of the operations of the project. UNFPA has four programme staff, one programme assistant and three drivers in the participating districts who will provide on-going supervision and technical assistance to selected NGO and CBO partners in the districts. At the national level the senior programme coordinator for the

emergency and recovery programmes will work closely with the field based teams to ensure quality and timely interventions. In addition the M&E unit will provide support to the quality monitoring of the UNFPA areas of intervention. The Representative and Deputy Representative will provide oversight, policy and managerial guidance for the successful implementation of the project.

A steering committee at the national HQ level comprised of the responsible officers from the four UN agencies will coordinate M&E and the management of the Joint Program as a whole, under the guidance of the overall PBF management structures including the Joint Steering Committee.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Consistent with the Priority Plan, the joint programme on Peace building through Justice and Human Rights for all 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 end line 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 UNICEF, 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

Risks: Domestic and regional politics might pose considerable risk. LRA, although not likely to re-enter Uganda, remains an active regional insurgency, making the intervention areas somewhat prone to lapse into instability. While LRA violence has ended in northern Uganda, societal and inter-group relations are strained. There is uncertainty over the commitment of the Government to sustain the peace efforts. The West Nile is bordering with DRC and South Sudan, and the developments in these two countries have a significant impact on the regional dynamics that have demonstrated itself in refugee flows in the past. The recent discovery of oil in north-western Uganda may also fuel conflict as access to land is a pivotal area of concern and source of conflict. Receptiveness and responses of communities might vary. Humanitarian emergencies continue to occur every year from a complex array of causes. Participating UN Agencies in JP1 have been present in Acholiland during the LRA conflict and during the return process of IDPs from massive IDP camps, and this has distinguished them to be a trusted partner among stakeholders, including local government, NGOs, development partners and beneficiary communities.

Assumptions:

- The LRA and Government of Uganda ceasefire agreement continues to hold and the security context remains conducive to proposed interventions
- Local government authorities and NGOs in the field fully contribute to coordination mechanism and their buy-in for achieving program outcomes is secured.
- Government sustains strong leadership in efforts to strengthen capacities of protection services especially for women and children.
- Community members and traditional and religious leaders are open and receptive to community dialogue in the recovery and peacebuilding process.

Annex I: Project Summary and Status Updates – Part One and Part Two

The completion of a standardized Project Summary template and subsequent Project Status Updates are required for posting on the PBF website (www.UNPBF.org). See Annex II.

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
ANNEX I**

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF Joint Project 1 / Peace Building through Justice for all and Human Rights				
Recipient UN Organization:	UNICEF, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNDP				
Implementing Partner(s):	District authorities, Uganda Human Rights Commission, National and International NGOs				
Location:	Northern Uganda				
Approved Project Budget:	5.899.756 USD				
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 01/01/2011		Planned Completion: 30/6/2012		
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)		MDTF Funds Transfer		Project Activities Start Date	
Project Description:	It ensures that human rights, children's rights and women's rights are respected, promoted and fulfilled, and that vulnerable population has access to formal and informal justice. This project brings together three main areas of peace building that effectively align with the UN Peacebuilding Fund priority area two -- promoting coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution, essentially promoting national reconciliation processes, good governance, the exercising of fundamental human rights, empowerment of women and protection of children.				
PBF Priority Area:	Justice and Human Rights				
PBF Outcome:	Strengthened human rights, accountability and good governance capacity of key government, civil society institutions and mechanisms including traditional structures contribute to improved security, protection, access to justice and reconciliation for all people in Northern Uganda				
Key Project Activities:	Strengthen the capacity of local justice, law, order and security government institutions and services; support transitional justice processes and mechanisms to mediate, build peace, resolve conflicts and reconciliation; strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and national independent institutions to monitor and report on human rights and advocate for the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights				
Procurement:					

QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

Period covered:	
Project Number & Title	PBF/
Recipient UN Organization:	
Implementing Partner(s):	

JSC Approval Date:			
Funds Committed⁷:		% of Approved:	
Funds Disbursed⁸:		% of Approved:	
Forecast Final Date:		Delay (Months):	

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

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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).