

**Spotlight
Initiative**
*To eliminate Violence
against women and girls*

Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme of the Gender For
Development Uganda

Annual Narrative Programme Report

01 January 2024 -31 December 2024



PROGRAMME

BRIEF



● PROGRAMME TITLE:

Spotlight Initiative¹ Joint Programme of the Gender for Development Uganda

MPTF Office Project Reference Number:²
01001937

● PRIORITY REGIONS/PROVINCES/AREAS/ LOCALITIES FOR THE PROGRAMME

Country/Region: Uganda–National, and in 12 districts: Karamoja–Amudat; West Nile–Arua, Terego, Yumbe; Acholi–Gulu, Kitgum, Omoro; Western–Kasese, Kyegegwa; Lango–Otuke; Elgon–Tororo, Central–Kampala.

The districts of Adjumani, Madi-Okollo, Nebbi, Lamwo and Oyam are to be onboarded in 2025.

Priority Areas: Education, population policies/ programmes & reproductive health, water supply and sanitation, government, civil society.

Strategic Result 3: All adolescent girls and young women, particularly those most vulnerable, live a life free of violence and harmful practices.

● RECIPIENT ORGANISATIONS

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

1 Originally known as the Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls, including Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and Harmful Practices, in Uganda.

2 The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the notification message. It is also referred to as 'Project ID' on the project's factsheet page the MPTF Office GATEWAY.

● KEY PARTNERS

Government:

- i. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- ii. Ministry of Health
- iii. Ministry of Education and Sports
- iv. Ministry of Internal Affairs
- v. Ministry of Local Government
- vi. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- vii. Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
- viii. Office of the Prime Minister
- ix. National Planning Authority
- x. Equal Opportunities Commission
- xi. Ministry of Public Service
- xii. Uganda Bureau of Statistics
- xiii. Uganda Human Rights Commission
- xiv. 12 district local governments (and preliminary engagement of an additional five)

● Civil society organizations:

- i. ALIGHT
- ii. Danish Refugee Council
- iii. Norwegian Refugee Council
- iv. Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation
- v. BRAC Uganda
- vi. ACCORD Uganda
- vii. International Rescue Committee
- viii. Action Aid Uganda
- ix. Naguru Teenage Information Centre
- x. Uganda Law Society
- xi. Justice Centres Uganda
- xii. FIDA (U)
- xiii. Cross Cultural Foundation Uganda (CCFU)
- xiv. Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention
- xv. Raising Voices
- xvi. Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS
- xvii. Refugee Law Project
- xviii. Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group
- xix. Communication for Development Foundation Uganda

● PROGRAMME COST

Total budget as per the Spotlight Initiative Country Programme Document /RPD³: USD 23,832,977

● Spotlight Initiative funding:⁴

USD 22,084,074 from the European Union Delegation to Uganda

(A contribution of USD 8,000,000 from the Netherlands Embassy will be captured in the 2025 annual report)

Agency Contribution: USD 1,748,903

● Funding and Contribution in USD by Agency:

Name of RUNO	European Union Delegation	UN Agency Contributions
UNDP	5,653,809	300,000
UNHCR	3,007,936	60,000
UNICEF	3,507,221	546,082
UNFPA	5,187,365	72,000
UN Women	6,476,646	770,821
Grand Total	22,084,074	1,748,903

Programme Start and End Dates

Start Date: (01.05.2023) **End Date:** (30.04.2026)

Report Submitted By:

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³ Regional Programme Document

⁴ The Spotlight Initiative contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABYM	Adolescent boys and young men	MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
AGYW	Adolescent girls and young women	MoU	Memorandum of understanding
ANC	Antenatal care	NDP	National Development Plan
AWP	Annual work plan	NUWODU	National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda
BOS	Business operations strategy	OCSEA	Online child sexual exploitation and abuse
CAO	Chief administrative officer	OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
C4D	Communication for development	P-MER	Participatory monitoring, evaluation and Reporting
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit (of the Uganda Police Force)	PSEA	Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
CMT	Core Management Team	PSW	Para social worker
COTLA	Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa	PUNO	Participating United Nations organization
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group	PWD	Person with disability
CSO	Civil society organization	RBM	Results-based management
DCDO	District community development officer	RC	Resident Coordinator
DEO	District education officer	RH	Reproductive health
DHO	District health officer	RDC	Resident District Commissioner
DLG	District local government	SBC	Social and behaviour change communication
DP	Development partner	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
ECA	European Court of Auditors	SE	Sexuality education
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission	SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
EUD	European Union Delegation	SI	Spotlight Initiative
EVAWG	Eliminating violence against women and girls	SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
FGM	Female genital mutilation	STI	Sexually transmitted infection
F	Female	TEI	Team Europe Initiative
FY	Financial year	TOT	Training of trainers
G4DU	Gender for Development Uganda	TVET	Technical and vocational education and Training
GBV	Gender-based violence	ULGA	Uganda Local Governments Association
GEWE	Gender equality and women's empowerment	UN	United Nations
GoU	Government of Uganda	UNAC	United Nations Area Coordinator
GRB	Gender-responsive budgeting	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
HP	Harmful practices	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
HRGAG	Human Rights and Gender Action Group	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ICT	Information, communication and technology	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IP	Implementing partner	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
LC	Local council	UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
LNOB	Leave no one behind	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
M	Male	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation	UPF	Uganda Police Service
MDAs	Ministries, departments, and agencies	VAC	Violence against children
MDD	Music, dance and drama	VAW	Violence against women
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support	VAWG	Violence against women and girls
MIS	Management information system	VHT	Village health team
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development		
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development		
MoH	Ministry of Health		
MoJA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs		





THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations in Uganda Resident Coordinator, Leonard Zulu (third from left) flanked by the country representatives of UNFPA (extreme left), and UN WOMEN (second from left) and the Minister of State for Gender, Hon. Peace Mutuuzo, with the European Union Head of Delegation, Ambassador Jan Sadek (extreme right), honouring the National Anthem at the 2024 launch event for the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence in Kampala, Uganda.

The Spotlight Initiative successor programme in Uganda (SI 2.0 JP) works towards the elimination of violence against women and girls (EVAWG) in Uganda, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), violence against children (VAC) and harmful practices (HP). The programme aims to reduce all forms of gender-based violence (GBV) that contribute to girl-child school drop-out, and to promote sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) at national and subnational levels. The programme is part of the larger Gender for Development Uganda (G4DU), an action composed of two components: (i) adolescent girls' education, and (ii) reducing GBV, including sexual violence, and promoting SRHR. This programme builds on the successful Spotlight Initiative 1.0 in Uganda.

At the time of reporting, an additional USD 8 million

had been secured from the Netherlands Embassy in Uganda, and programme roll-out under a pooled funds modality is set to commence in 2025. By the time of reporting, activities had already commenced, with the prioritization of onboarding five additional districts of Adjumani, Nebbi, Madi-Okollo, Lamwo, and Oyam.

The lingering effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the emerging impacts of the United States of America's Presidential Executive Orders on foreign aid have necessitated balancing limited resources with increased government ownership and leadership to better manage the acutely-reduced funding available to the development sector in Africa and Uganda. The SI 2.0 Programme maintained good relations with the Government of Uganda through the focal Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

(MoGLSD). New inroads into stronger engagement with the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) at the coordination level were built through the G4DU in Uganda National Steering Committee and implementation synergies with relevant departments and among the participating United Nations (UN) agencies.

During the reporting period, several contextual developments influenced gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) efforts in Uganda, indirectly affecting the SI 2.0 Programme in Uganda. The recent refugee influx from regional conflicts due to the unrest occasioned by the M23 offensive in Goma in the Democratic Republic of Congo has necessitated fusing humanitarian and development responses that address contextual considerations and aim at balancing the practical and strategic needs responses for both refugees and host communities. The SI 2.0 JP has adjusted its engagement approach to the GBV/VAC/SRHR interventions in refugee settlements and/or host communities through the increased engagement of the Office of the Prime Minister to foster mutual accountability and maintain holistic and multi-sectoral interventions in refugee communities.

The concerns raised by the Anti Homosexuality Act remained alive during the implementation period. The SI 2.0 JP continues to be guided by the United Nations Country Team position and statement on the respect for host government laws within the framework of the UN core mandate of protecting and promoting the human rights of all without discrimination.

Based on the collective revival of the impetus towards implementation synergies, and recalling the observations of the European Court of Auditors' performance review of the Spotlight Initiative 1.0 in 2023, the SI 2.0 JP conducted an extensive

mapping of reach and institutional saturation within its target districts, covering sub-counties listing and populations, location of schools, population of participating schools, presence of civil society organization implementing partners, traditional institutions, health centres, and the budget available for each district.

By utilizing the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), a UN results-based framework focused on joint business operations, the SI 2.0 JP enhanced its efficiency by eliminating duplication, leveraging the UN's collective bargaining power, and maximizing economies of scale. Through its positioning within the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, the SI 2.0 JP is well placed to leverage its role as a cross-cutting high-impact initiative to accelerate the SDGs and ensure that EVAWG, SGBV, and SRHR interventions are built into the outcomes and outputs of the next United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026–2030.

Cognizant of the principle of Leave No One Behind, the SI 2.0 JP implemented activities in a manner that responded to specific needs of persons living with HIV, persons with disabilities, and refugees, as well as expanded reach to the border/near-border districts in the northern, Elgon, West Nile and western regions. Additionally, geographical reach was expanded to remote locations like Karamoja, mountain areas and some West Nile communities. The deliberate targeting of women and girls in rural communities, young mothers and persons with disabilities helped the programme to address vulnerabilities due to socioeconomic status and limited access to decision-making and governance structures.

KEY RESULTS PER OUTCOME AREA

Outcome A -Laws, Policies, Institutions and Data:

- Reached 443,033 individuals (242,477 direct: 200,556 indirect).
- UGX 31 million (USD \$8,266) mobilised by five district local governments for GBV programming.
- Gender-based violence responsiveness integrated into the local government annual performance assessments.
- Child wellbeing committees established in 7 of 12 programme districts.
- Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa (COTLA) Uganda Chapter advocated for second chance education, reaching three million people during 16 Days of Activism.

Outcome B Prevention

- Elgon half marathon reached 10,000+ with GBV/ environment messaging.
- A total of 103 GBV survivors accessed information on their SRHR and economic services in 11 districts.
- A total of 166 male change agents sensitized 3,303 (995F: 2,308M) community members, including 25 (9F:16M) people with disabilities.
- Operation Yenda Shule boosted girl-child enrolment through community advocacy.
- A total of 198 (98F:100M) para-social workers reached 3,773 children (1,958F: 1,685M) with direct services and 52,263 (26,046F: 26,221M) people with psychosocial support, referrals for education, immunisation, birth registration, and positive parenting.
- Over 62,843 (34,178F: 28,665M) received

information on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and protection services.

- A total of 37,512 parents (20,496F: 17,061M) trained in gender-transformative parenting and 960 adolescents in life skills.
- A total of 42,564 community members (23,414F: 19,150M), including boys and girls, trained about harmful practices like child marriage and teenage pregnancies via cultural and religious groups.
- A total of 75 girls and 100 caregivers (55F: 45M) successfully completed the 16-week Girl Shine curriculum focused on preventing early marriage and supporting adolescent girls with a 90 per cent completion rate.
- A total of 84,000 (42,840F: 41,160M) people targeted with messages on the impact of GBV on education and girl child retention during the 16 Days of Activism against GBV.
- In Yumbe Refugee Settlement, SRHR services impacted 7,540 individuals (3,363F: 4,177M); 3,746 (2,181F: 1,565M) received general SRHR consultations; and 3,794 (1,182F: 2,612M) participated in youth-friendly sessions.
- A total of 129 girls each received UGX 145,000 (USD 40) for scholastic materials and essentials as a measure to support their continued attendance in school.
- Joint UN music, dance and drama outreaches expanded from 9 to 292 schools, with a potential reach of 4.4 million.
- The One Stop Centre model reached 1,529 (1,105F: 424M) individuals in refugee camps.

Outcome C Response

- 443 (326F: 117M) out-of-school youth enrolled in 14 vocational schools with 375 district personnel trained as trainers of trainers.
- 148,329 (79,317F: 69,012M) people accessed comprehensive GBV/SRHR/mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services.
- 500 schoolgirls accessed reusable sanitary pads, and free legal aid counselling by Justice Centres and FIDA.
- Information on trafficking in persons was taught to 96 (25F: 71M) district officials, police, cultural and religious leaders.
- 144 (56F: 87M: 1PWD) community development officers trained to increase their capacity for data collection and entry for GBV case management, resulting in over 2,800 case entries onto the national GBV database.
- Health system strengthening: 793 (476F: 317M) health care workers trained in youth-friendly SRHR/GBV services and 18,242 (9,866F: 8,376M) reached through integrated SRH/HIV/GBV outreaches.
- 42 SGBV cases disposed of through the special court sessions in the Arua High Court circuits.
- 40 reproductive health supervisors trained; 96 facilities supported.
- Online MHPSS training module for teachers/ service providers developed and tested.
- 886 (485F: 401M) teachers trained in life skills and sexuality education.
- 57 district community development officers and probation officers trained in GBV case management.

- 78,508 (24,856F: 33,280M) calls handled by child protection call centres; 132 (109F: 23M) emergency VAC cases managed.
- 13 (3F: 10M) staff supported to have their certification as cybercrime forensics examiners renewed, and 18 (1F: 17M) digital forensic analysts trained as computer hacking and forensic investigators.

A key lesson learnt was the room for improvement in mapping, implementing, and funding actors in the SGBV and SRHR sub-sector at programme conception and inception levels, ensuring that synergies are built into intervention design to curb agency profiling and siloed approaches, and facilitate enhanced coordination. With the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026–2030 under development, the SI 2.0 JP can enhance interagency coordination by maximizing the Regional Coordinator's harmonization role and resource mobilization at the country level.

The SI 2.0 JP **sustainability strategy** is anchored on the three pillars of national and local coordination systems, capacity development tools and ongoing multi-stakeholder engagement, while emphasising implementation through governance and management arrangements, programming strategies, and coordination.

The **next steps** prioritized for 2025 are enhancing interagency coordination to motivate the participating UN agencies to invest more in maintaining the pace of delivery and joint implementation. The SI 2.0 JP shall continue to engage the European Union Delegation to Uganda and the Netherlands Embassy, including those planned under the Team Europe Initiative, while exploring potential new partnerships.

Contextual shifts and implementation status



Balancing resource limitations with increased government ownership and leadership:

Shifts in the multilateral relationships terrain occasioned by the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the acutely-reduced funding available to the development sector in Africa, combined to create uncertainties regarding resource availability for the long-term development efforts in Uganda. On the other hand, there continues to be overall high expectations from the Ugandan Government regarding the quantity of resources available from development partners (DPs), their allocation between the government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and civil society organization (CSO) implementing partners (IPs). This is within a context where the Ugandan Government is expected to demonstrate increased ownership of development programmes through the increased allocation of resources to the social sector.

The programme has leveraged the Spotlight Oversight Committee (SOC) to discuss the complementary nature of UN support to the Government of Uganda's

efforts to end violence against women and girls, where the latter remains the primary driver of development initiatives. This resulted in a pronouncement of the centrality of government ownership and resourcing responsibility by government ministries participating in the SI 2.0 JP. As a result, the MoGLSD Permanent Secretary made a commitment to mirror the United Nations 'Delivering as One' principle. In addition, the programme is at the vanguard of engaging other MDAs, for example, the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), to support the programme through cash and in-kind resources. One outcome of this stance was Amudat District Local Government (DLG) taking on the responsibility of operationalizing the GBV shelter.

The SI 2.0 JP stakeholder engagement was a main determinant in the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) liaising with the UNRCO for leadership in convening the participating UN agencies to jointly plan for a key social and behaviour change (SBC) intervention through music, dance and drama (MDD)



in schools. Through effective UN and government collaboration, the programme was able to expand the reach of MDD from 9 schools to 219 collectively supported, as well as 12 technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centres.

Mainstreaming GBV/VAC/SRHR into the humanitarian-development-peace nexus priorities:

Regional conflicts have led to a refugee influx. For instance, in Kyaka II Settlement in Kyegegwa, numbers swelled from 80,150 to 133,010 due to the unrest from the M23 offensive in Goma in the Democratic Republic of Congo. This requires synergies in fused humanitarian and development responses that address contextual considerations and aim to balance the practical and strategic needs of refugees and host communities. The rationalizing of food in the refugee settlements has thus been ongoing since 2023. The reduction of food rations can create tensions regarding prioritization between immediate practical needs regarding the quantity of food available, and the strategic needs of human security and safety. This has necessitated an adjustment of the engagement approach to the GBV/VAC/SRHR interventions in refugee settlements and/or host communities.

In response, the SI 2.0 JP increased the engagement with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in charge of refugee settlements, to foster mutual accountability. The programme also responded through a more deliberate onboarding of settlement coordination committees for programme operations in refugee-hosting districts. This contributed to the maintenance of holistic and multi-sectoral interventions in refugee communities, where there is a shared understanding of the need for both practical and strategic needs to be addressed to achieve effectiveness in development and humanitarian

responses.

Working with and through other coordination structures:

At the UN Deputy Representatives retreat that took place in July 2024, the potential for United Nations Area Coordinators (UNACs) to extend their coordination support beyond refugee-hosting districts and expand to the West Nile, western and northern regions was recognised as being indispensable in consolidating GBV efforts in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The SI 2.0 JP took benefitted from the presence of a UNRCO-supported UNAC for the northern region, stationed in Gulu, through support in mobilizing DLG participation at national- and district-level events during field missions to monitor EVAWG activity implementation. The programme enhanced its local-level coordination through linkages with field officers of the participating UN agencies (UNHCR, UNFPA, UN WOMEN and UNICEF) who play a vital role in interfacing with the DLGs.

Delivering as One: The SI 2.0 JP positioned itself to achieve maximum reach with minimum investment by planning to reach twenty-fold more schools through a single intervention, and take advantage of the radio airtime made available to the programme through the MoES. The impact of the programme led to DLG personnel communicating their preference for the UN joint implementation and monitoring, as it improves overall coordination and efficiencies.

Despite the delayed commencement of the programme, there is evidence of enhanced implementation efficiency, improved monitoring and strengthened knowledge management among UN agencies and IPs as they explored new ways to deliver as one. The SI 2.0 JP developed a joint schools engagement roadmap, based on an acknowledgement

of UNICEF's long-standing experience with MoES in the creative and performing arts, with music, dance and drama identified as the rallying point for engagement on social and behaviour change. The UN WOMEN CSO IP was the content lead and training institution while UNFPA, UNHCR and UNDP were able to identify resources from their budgets under outcome 3.2 on social norms change to contribute to the MDD component as part of their outreach activities.

Enhanced coordination: The participating DLGs voiced their appreciation of the collaborative efforts and have adopted their annual work plans (AWPs) with enthusiasm to foster greater collaboration, joint planning and implementing of interventions. The DLGs underscored that they found the joint monitoring visits particularly effective and recommended prioritization of joint coordination with other programmes in monitoring collaborative implementation.

To further enhance district-level coordination, DLGs adopted uniform AWPs and a standard structure, which was shared by the MoLG, endorsed by the MoGLSD, and adopted by the SI 2.0 JP at its second oversight committee meeting held on 5 December 2025. These work plans incorporate DLG deliverables and will guide their coordination of local-level IPs.

The SI 2.0 JP has demonstrated its catalytic nature in this regard, which will soon expand to transparency on resource availability and the reduction of intervention duplication. By countering engagement fatigue among the DLGs, it can be reasonably expected that enthusiasm in implementing UN-supported interventions will exponentially increase due to the reduced demand for DLG staff time.

With regards to the Anti Homosexuality Act, the

SI 2.0 JP has continued to be guided by the UNCT position and statement on the respect for host government laws within the framework of the United Nations' core mandate of protecting and promoting the human rights of all without discrimination.

A major success factor for the SI 2.0 JP is its location within the UNRCO. This contributes to the coherent and strategic engagement on, and pursuance of, the UN's normative agenda with particular emphasis on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Convention on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, among others. The programme has consolidated its relevance in SDG implementation in Uganda by aligning its outcomes into the UNSDCF, the joint work plan and programme implementation action plans for the period 2025–2030. These are in turn aligned to the Uganda National Development Plan (NDP) IV for the same period. The UNCRO has ensured that GBV and EVAWG programming and interventions are designed into all these strategic documents.

Programme governance and coordination



Core management team: The primary technical coordination structure of the SI 2.0 JP is the core management team (CMT comprising Spotlight Initiative focal persons and agency team leads/supervisors from the participating UN agencies. The CMT provides monthly updates to the UNRCO, which, in turn, allows for the UNRCO to monitor the programme implementation as well as ensure delivering as one and foster synergies in beneficiary targeting and engagement, results-based delivery tracking and field monitoring. This is further enhanced through UN agency outcome group chairs, who convene the participating agencies on a quarterly basis to collaboratively plan, monitor progress and address bottlenecks in the implementation of joint activities.

During the reporting period, the heads of agencies met to discuss the enhancement of programme operations in the context of localised resource

mobilization, the greater involvement of DPs and the need for more streamlined internal accountabilities among UN implementing agencies. One output of this meeting was the requirement for all team leaders and supervisors with oversight of focal persons to attend CMT meetings.

Outcome group co-chairs: The SI 2.0 JP introduced outcome group chairs, who are self-selected from the participating UN agencies to track the joint implementation of selected activities. Chairs were identified based on the number of interventions in an outcome area, the level of resources invested in an outcome (including from other sources), the extent and level of existing engagement with MDAs, including inroads into governmental coordination spaces at national and subnational levels, IPs, and previous performance with pillar leadership under the SI 1.0 programme in Uganda.

The outcome lead chairs are supported by a co-



chair from a different agency. The key tasks of the outcome group co-chairs revolve around:

- providing technical coordination and thought leadership within the outcomes in terms of programmatic and thematic focus, and activities sequencing and roll-out;
- guiding the direction of the joint implementation and monitoring of activities within the implementation schedule;
- leading the outcome reporting process by convening meetings for outcome members to discuss their achievements, constraints and way forward;
- supporting the RCO at donor events as well as dialogues and meetings both at national and sub-national levels where the subject of discussion is related to the outcomes being headed (institutions, laws and policies and coordination; social norms change for prevention and AGYW movement building; service delivery and response);
- supporting the identification of field sites at national and sub-national levels during field monitoring visits, donor visits, and special studies or assessments to ensure that the outcome area is adequately covered; and promoting the inclusive participation of the Ugandan Government, CSOs (including IPs) and other key stakeholders at EVAWG events.

A directive for enhanced operational vibrancy strengthened the CMT's effectiveness at the December SOC meeting. This directive was implemented through an upgrade to the CMT to

include agency team leads and a requirement for their attendance at meetings, as a way of ensuring internal cohesion within agencies and providing shorter turnaround times for addressing implementation bottlenecks.

a) National Steering Committee

Spotlight Oversight Committee: The SI 2.0 JP national governance falls under the oversight of the SOC, which was renamed to distinguish it from the G4DU Steering Committee (that took over from the National Steering Committee, which governed the Spotlight Initiative 1.0 Programme in Uganda). The SOC retained the original National Steering Committee configuration and level of representation to ensure continuity. The UNRCO and the Permanent Secretary at MoGLSD co-chair the SOC which includes the European Union Delegation (EUD) and the Netherlands Embassy as co-chairs in an observer capacity.

With convening support from the UNRCO, the SOC is attended by Government of Uganda stakeholders from the ministries of Gender, Education, Local Government, Health, and Finance, Planning and Economic Development, including other MDAs at commissioner or director level. It is attended by the senior-level technical representative from the EUD, and a representative of the Embassy of the Netherlands to Uganda (and any other donors that may join the investment into the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda). The Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) is represented by its chairperson, secretary and treasurer, constituting 20 per cent of the SOC members. The CSNRG members of the SOC were self-selected and represent feminist CSOs and networks with a strong track record of working o

EVAWG and the education sector.

The SOC, whose main function is to provide oversight, strategic and policy guidance to the CMT, meets bi-annually, with one of the meetings hosted in a programme district.

The SOC met twice in 2024, with the first meeting on 8 May 2024 and the second meeting on 5 December 2024. The May meeting reviewed the 2023 annual report, endorsed the asset register, adopted the Civil Society Engagement Strategy, approved the budget revisions, endorsed the 2024 annual work plan and approved the programme inception update. Agreed-upon action points were reported upon at the December meeting, with a 100 per cent rate of implementation, except where events were postponed to 2025.

Synergies with the Gender for Development in Uganda (G4DU): The Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator and agency focal persons sit in quarterly meetings with the technical teams for outcomes 1 and 2 of the G4DU, which is the overarching EUD and Team Europe Initiative (TEI) intervention in support of gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) in Uganda (2023–2027) and is convened by the EU technical team. This platform serves as the EUD technical level scheduled engagement with the SI 2.0 JP.

b) Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG)

The CSNRG Uganda was reinvigorated to better conduct its oversight function of ensuring that CSOs

remain a significant component of, and are involved in, all aspects of decision-making, programming, and implementation. This was facilitated by the establishment of a 'self-selected' reference group to support as an independent advisory body operating through a standalone AWP supported with funds from an allocation within the overall programme budget. The members of the CSNRG under the Spotlight Initiative 1.0 participated in a consultative selection process that culminated in the retention of four members from the previous group (to ensure institutional memory) and the onboarding of seven new members identified by their peers to bring the total to 11. The outgoing CSNRG members presented a handover on the proposed succession process. All the recommendations were implemented.

The new CSNRG has positioned itself to be more effective in its role in providing both strategic and programmatic advice, critique, and support in shaping the programme priorities, representing CSOs and Women Rights Organizations (WRO) at national, regional, and global levels within the spotlight framework, and advocating for adequate and better resourcing for CSOs and WRO within the programme.

A strategic shift from the predecessor programme is that under the SI 2.0 JP, the CSNRG is supported through two funding streams from the UNRCO budget and from the UN Women budget. The first budget line supports the CSNRG to engage with and monitor CSO and stakeholder engagement by all the participating UN agencies. The latter budget line supports the CSNRG with activities that contribute to implementation oversight, including field monitoring and beneficiary engagement missions as part of joint implementation monitoring.

On 15 November 2024, an introduction meeting

was held at UNRCO between the CMT and CSNRG members which helped to inform the agenda for the orientation meeting, which took place on 3 December 2024, and whose outputs were the review, endorsement and adoption of the CSNRG Terms of Reference (which defines the roles and responsibilities) and the development of the workplan for the CSNRG.

The new members of the CSNRG also determined the modalities of engagement with UN agencies, IPs, and the Government of Uganda. They established conditions of tenure and duration of membership in the group, nominated their executive (a chairperson, secretary and treasurer), who would also serve on the SOC. In addition, the CSNRG also presented to the SOC their costed annual work plan for 2025, which includes a schedule of meetings, tasks and deliverables for the year ahead. This includes a scheduled interface session with the participating UN agencies, which will occur twice in 2025.

c) Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other mechanisms

United Nations Country Team: The country team regularly reviews, monitors, evaluates and reports progress against gender-specific results. The UNSDCF 2021–2025 included a high-level result dedicated to the advancement of gender quality and human rights and gender mainstreaming across the other four outcome areas. The country team's annual reviews of joint programming includes the SI 2.0 JP, which, in partnership with the Joint Programme on GBV and the Global Programme on Child Marriage, has outcomes addressing SGBV. The quantitative and qualitative data gathered during these reviews contributed to the identification of priorities for incorporation into the 2026–2030 UNSDCF that is

currently under development.

Through its positioning within the UNRCO, the SI 2.0 JP is well placed to leverage its role as a cross-cutting high-impact initiative to accelerate the SDGs and ensure that EVAWG, SGBV and SRHR interventions are built into the outcomes and outputs of the next UNSDCF 2026–2030. The UNSDCF 2026–2030 is being aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP) IV of the government, and has identified the following strategic priorities:

- i. Transformative and inclusive human development;
- ii. Sustainable ecosystems and climate-smart development; and
- iii. Integrated, inclusive, and rights-based governance for transformative development.

Through active engagement, the SI 2.0 JP has positioned itself to ensure that key EVAWG outcomes are incorporated into the UNSDCF.

Human Rights and Gender Action Group (HRGAG):

The SI 2.0 JP is a member of the HRGAG, the United Nations Country Team group responsible for the coordination of and policy advice on gender equality issues in the UNSDCF. It also advances GEWE coordination at sub national level within the UNAC system.

The programme utilized its membership in the HRGAG to ensure that the implementation of its intervention mirrors the broader political strategy to address pushbacks on gender equality and women and girls' rights through multi-stakeholder engagement. This was built into the AWP of the CSNRG that undertook to convene an advocacy event to highlight the SI as a high-impact initiative for SDG acceleration, the centrality of GEWE to

national development and the impetus to ensure the safety and bodily integrity of women and girls as part of Uganda's response to the in responding to the clarion call for gender equality and ensuring accountability for transformative gender results.

Through its membership and participation in the monthly scheduled meetings of the HRGAG, the SI 2.0 JP contributed an important effort towards strengthened accountability for results for GEWE, enhanced efficiencies, improved coherence, and joint action through enhanced coordination between UN agencies, the government and participating DPs.

UN Deputies Group: The SI 2.0 JP Coordinator sits on the UN Deputies Group, a monthly space for agency programming that discusses the socioeconomic landscape (indicators, trends and challenges, the road to achievement of SDGs and official development assistance flows), tracks the implementation of the UNSDCF and identifies areas for greater synergies. Any thematic and programmatic priorities and bottlenecks are presented for collective resolution. The Deputies Group also oversees all joint programmes (youth, data and statistics, GBV, emergencies, etc.) and fosters opportunities for strengthened engagement on joint resource mobilization.

The SI 2.0 JP was able to achieve intra-UN influence through the Deputies Group. It shared its joint programme implementation experiences and contributed to the exhortation to all agencies having common understanding of their role in the cooperation framework strategy and in the attainment of the collective outcomes. This position

was eventually taken up at the UNCT level. With the acknowledgement of the reality of limited resources for programme implementation, emphasis was placed on the imperative to move away from the previous narrow foci on activity implementation to more deliberate measures to link outputs to outcomes, while using collaborative ways of programme implementation to reduce resource wastage and increase delivery efficiencies.

Based on the collective revival of the impetus towards implementation synergies, and recalling the observations of the European Court of Auditors (ECA) performance review of the SI 1.0 in 2023, the SI 2.0 JP responded to emerging recommendations by conducting an extensive mapping of programme presence and institutional saturation within the target districts. This mapping resulted in a collation of information on all the 12 districts, covering sub counties, and listing location of schools, population of participating schools, presence of CSO IPs, traditional institutions, health centres, and the budget available for each district. Once the Netherlands Embassy Programme initiates, a mapping of the additional five districts will also be conducted.

United Nations Disability Technical Working Group and GBV National Reference Group:

The overall objective of the technical working group is to advocate for and promote effective disability inclusion into the humanitarian-development response in Uganda. It aims to promote and mainstream the rights of persons with disability (PWDs); promote the meaningful participation of PWDs; support the consideration of disability perspectives and remove any barriers that prevent PWDs from accessing humanitarian assistance and services on an equal basis with others. Being a member of this group enabled the S.I. 2.0 JP to influence some of the interventions and their design

to ensure that GBV and EAWG are integrated into their recommendations. The same applies for the membership in the GBV National Reference Group.

Gender Development Partners Group (GDPG):

The GDPG was established to contribute to strengthening advocacy, strategic partnerships and coordination for GEWE within the UN System and with external partners, including government and DPs. The SI 2.0 Programme Coordinator sits on this group and utilizes it as a source of information on the local funding terrain, influencing the annual joint advocacy priorities and identifying nodes of collective engagement on GEWE and SGBV.

The SI 2.0 JP hosted the EUD visit to Kabusu Urban Refugee Access Centre (supported through UNHCR) and Justice Centres Uganda (supported through UN Women). This visit took place in March 2024 and included the desk officer from the EU Headquarters in Brussels, Hurui Madalina and Thomas Kamusiime, the Operations Advisor-Gender, Conflict and Human Rights from the EUD to Uganda. The visit enabled the identification of emerging issues which included following up on perpetrator accountability and tracking conviction rates, the need for effective male engagement to accelerate actions on reducing GBV, sensitization of refugees about the national laws, strengthening national systems and finding local solutions to promote intervention sustainability. Others included addressing the need for confidential spaces to interview survivors, scaling up child protection/GBV interventions to reach refugees living outside the five divisions of Kampala, capacity building of service providers in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), health workers, counsellors and the need to pay attention to the rising cases of child abuse.

These observations were built into the content and processes of the SI 2.0 JP, which includes the messaging under the social and behaviour change interventions, the focus on identifying and working with school-based groupings of adolescent girls and local networks of young women, ensuring resource availability for child protection committees, and strengthening DLG coordination of local-level interventions on SGBV and SRHR.

d) Use of UN Reform inter-agency tools

As one of the joint programmes in the UNCT, the SI 2.0 JP implemented the BOS by contributing to the 60 per cent reduction in transaction costs through measures that include the use of common services through the hosting of the programme office within the UNRCO, joint activity implementation, joint field missions, joint procurement of services with UNHCR, UNDP and UNICEF and the use of a common back office (UNDP for finance and human resources; MONUSCO for information, communication and technology (ICT) services, and UNRCO for administration).

The implementation of the SI 1.0 and S.I. 2.0 JP contributed to the attainment of the Uganda UNSDCF relevance and alignment to the NDP III and target SDGs through the coherence of its multi-sectoral approaches, as well as their complementarity to the government development priorities. The outcomes and outputs addressing GBV and SRHR contributed to the effectiveness progress of 96 per cent against outputs and 74 per cent on outcomes under the UNSDCF (2021–2025).

The BOS principle facilitated the use of UNDP policies, procedures, and system contracts to expedite an institutional entity's engagement for the tailored baseline survey consultancy, enabling it to make up for the time lost in the initial attempt to work with UBOS.

The Government of Uganda and the DPs in Uganda raised concerns regarding overspending on processes that include training, workshops, hotels, and subsistence allowances. The SI 2.0 JP's response was to decentralise most of the cost-intensive activities and use joint planning and implementation for cost avoidance. This was the case with both results-based management (RBM) training events that were co-planned and financed by UNHCR, UNICEF and UNRCO, resulting in a USD20,000 cost saving by UNRCO.

Further, the SI 2.0 Programme in Uganda's alignment with the BOS has been through joint activity implementation. More specifically; the UNDP-led process of supporting DLGs with AWP design was expanded from being a single agency workshop to include all agencies attending and presenting their localized activities to the DLG representatives, who in turn were able to develop the first drafts of their standardized AWPs that combined all the UN agency sets of activities relevant to their districts in a single consolidated plan.

The SI 2.0 JP applied the BOS to field missions as well. The follow up of individual DLGs for the full-scale inception meetings and finalization of the AWPs was conducted by a small staff team from Kampala, which was supported by UNACs. In some districts like Yumbe and Kitgum where there is operational convergence with other G4DU IPs namely Enabel, the SI leveraged on such programmes.

By the end of the reporting period, the SI 2.0 JP had identified an additional layer of support in implementing the BOS by in-situ local level 'foot soldiers' in the form of the district planning officers within all DLGs. As part of the National Planning Authority (NPA), this group of DLG staff were invaluable in data collection and provided reliable information for the district mapping to be a credible process. This reduced the need for frequent field missions by the RBM team due to the officers' high level of understanding and expertise in the use of data collection and analysis tools.



\$ 20,000

the amount of money saved from decentralising cost-intensive activities and use joint planning and implementation for cost avoidance.



Among the important partnerships in 2024 were those achieved through the whole-of-government engagement through MDAs. The roll out of the SI 2.0 JP placed the DLGs at the front and centre of local-level programme implementation. This enabled locating social norms and behaviour change within a broader socio-economic context, supported by the recognition of the impact of SGBV on families and the community at large institutionalized through traditional leadership structures and local courts. One of the impacts of the sustained engagement of MDAs during the reporting period was the space created to elevate advocacy discussions on gender-responsive budgeting within a context of unpacking human security concerns to include SGBV and SRHR as these impact women, girls and children, as well as identifying budget allocations that can contribute to ending VAWG, even within a sector focus of education, health and livelihoods security. This partnership investment has also resulted in the SI 2.0 JP reaping quantifiable benefits from the

technical and political investment, an example being significant funds saved by securing free airtime on the national broadcaster, Uganda Broadcasting Corporation, for the social and behaviour change campaign through partnership and collaborative intervention design and activity roll out with the MoES. While this had not yet been put to use at the time of reporting, it is an invaluable resource that shall be available to the programme to reach millions of Ugandans countrywide with advocacy messages in 2025.

The partnership with MDAs elevated the programme's collective and individual engagement at the district level. In the past, individual agencies would engage DLGs in isolated processes of developing DLG AWP. In the reporting period, the UNRCO introduced an innovative practice of a centralized process of engagement with the district officials in line with the objectives and expected outputs. The MoGLSD facilitated and oversaw the

endorsement and adoption of the SI district AWP by district stakeholders in an extended field mission where, after the centralized process, each district was visited for an individualized district inception meeting by a team of participating UN agencies led by the monitoring and evaluation specialist. This approach to the partnership was further strengthened by a joint mapping that fostered national ownership while enhancing the potential for programme sustainability within operational districts beyond the duration of the funded component.

The SI 2.0 JP's partnership methodology with government MDAs extended to the interface with the DPs. On the occasions when the DPs went on field missions that included interaction with the programme, the UNRCO led the process of collectively selecting the sites to be visited. These were shared for consolidation with the government counterparts at the national and district levels. This approach resulted in a stronger partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) within refugee settlements. The camp coordination structure is now formally recognized and incorporated into the district-level coordination structures that the SI works through in subnational programme implementation. These coordination synergies mean that DPs can now interface with the OPM at the district- and camp-level and engage with beneficiaries through a cohesive multi-sectoral interface. This also implies that refugee-hosting districts are treated as single units of refugees and host communities with integrated services that address both humanitarian and development concerns.

a) National government or regional bodies

In pursuance of programme sustainability through strengthening government ownership and leadership role in the programme, the SI 2.0 JP deliberately increased its investment in strengthening its partnerships with the MoGLSD as well as the ministries of Education and Sports, Local Government, Public Service and the OPM.

This partnership contributes to strengthening institutional capacity at the national and sub-national levels. The partnership is also helping the programme to better implement the principle of 'leaving no one behind' through building local community level skill and ability to monitor the implementation of laws, policies and ordinances, track resource use at the district level, support the generation of GBV administrative data, and foster young women's support networks and movement building through the DLG convening role at the subnational level.

The SI 2.0 JP has stepped up its influence and relevance in joint planning and monitoring among national-level participating government MDAs through structural arrangements on common priorities to reduce fragmentation and achieve optimum use of resources available to programmes.

As previously stated, the SI 2.0 JP contributed to the reduction of internal fragmentation among the MDAs implementing the programme through the process of jointly developing standardised AWP, adopting implementation and results tracking tools and adopting a coherent coordination structure among all participating districts. This demonstrated the high potential for synergies and clarified optimum

approaches in the management of increasingly reducing resources available for EVAWG.

This, and the programme demonstration of identifying catalytic methodologies as part of the advisory role of the UN, led to a strong positioning of the SI 2.0 JP with regards the NDP IV Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) and the next iteration of the UNSDCF in a virtuous cycle of inputs, internal alignment and better results tracking.

b) Civil society and women's rights movements

The SI 2.0 JP relied on and implemented the Spotlight global grassroots mobilization plan. To ensure a whole-of-society approach with civil society at the centre, and to enhance the potential to yield positive impacts on the lives of women and girls, the programme in Uganda has about 40 per cent of its budget delivered through CSOs, women's organizations and grassroots CSOs across all outcome areas.

The CSO IP activities largely fall under intermediate outcome 3.2: 'enhanced awareness of gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours that prevent SGBV and advanced SRHR in schools, and greater AGYW groups influence and agency to work on ending VAWG in communities, institutions, and refugee settlements.'

The need for compliance with the grassroots action plan was underscored by the ECA review findings, which emphasized the need for participating UN agencies to ensure that grassroots organizations have equal opportunities to participate in the call for proposals. Grassroots mobilization was improved through increased process transparency that

ensured that all the necessary guidelines related to the recruitment, selection and enrolment of CSO IPs were adhered to.

Summary of highly participatory process of engaging CSO IPs

- i. The UNRCO facilitated discussion among all the participating UN agencies UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN WOMEN and UNFPA, and there was consensus on the best approach to CSO engagement.
- ii. Two follow-up meetings were held. The physical meeting for the in-country team comprised 12 staff from UNRCO and participating UN organizations (PUNOs), and the online ad-hoc CMT meeting was attended by 10 participants from UNRCO and PUNOs and two colleagues from headquarters. The initial discussion focused on the five critical areas to assess the existing partners and for determining the recruitment of new IP where gaps had been identified. These were:
 - Relevance of the current CSOs to schools and the education sector;
 - CSOs' fitness for purpose under the new focus;
 - Whether the CSOs are implementing other programmes;
 - PUNOs' plans to select CSOs; and
 - The way forward for implementing a joint call for proposals/expressions of interest for CSOs that shall implement the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme.
- iii. UNFPA, UNHCR and UN WOMEN went through a verification exercise of non-

confidential documents on their CSO enrolment process.

- iv. Confidential documents were verified at the offices of UNFPA, UN WOMEN and UNHCR using ECA parameters. A Note to File following each site verification was produced for future reference.

The list of the CSO IPs is contained in Annexe C.

The SI 2.0 JP has been aware of its narrow focus on women's movement building due to the thematic focus of the G4DU. The programme has mitigated this through ensuring that there is representation of young women's networks in the CSNRG as was evident that this demographic sub-group was woefully underrepresented in the women's movement. What was initially perceived as a problematic narrow focus has proved to be what was required to bridge the generational gap in the design of interventions that target and work with adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) and that CSNRG's AWP includes monitoring CSO IP's programmes for inclusion of AGYW.

The SI 2.0 JP has a very tailored focus on movement building, focusing on movements of in-school adolescent girls and out-of-school young women. While the in-school interventions work with and through existing clubs like gender empowerment movement (GEM), MDD and empowerment and livelihood action groups, the networks of out-of-school young women's formations are still at the nascent stages and shall be the focus of movement building through the advocacy leadership and active involvement of the CSNRG in 2025.

Leave No One Behind: In Uganda, the six groups identified as being at the most risk of being discriminated against are women and girls, ethnic minorities, persons living with HIV, PWDs, refugees and migrants, and sexual minorities. The SI 2.0 JP directly responds to the needs of all but two of these categories, through clearly articulated and costed activities. Persons living with HIV and sexual minorities, while not specified, undoubtedly benefit from the multi-sectoral nature of the programme interventions, as well as through the programme's reach to the border/near border districts (Kasese, Kyegegwa, Tororo, Amudat, Yumbe, Arua, Nebbi, Kitgum, Gulu) of the country in the northern, Elgon, West Nile and western regions. The geographical spread of the programme also contributes to addressing vulnerabilities due to remoteness of location and/or vulnerability to shocks. This is the case for Karamoja, mountain communities and residents of the West Nile sub region, some of whom have intersectional vulnerabilities with the six groups listed above. Through the deliberate targeting of women and girls in rural communities, young mothers and PWDs, the programme also addressed vulnerabilities due to socio-economic status and those with low access to decision-making spaces and governance structures.

Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse:

Recognizing the initiative's focus on preventing and responding to SGBV, the SI 2.0 JP incorporated a session on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) as part of its RBM training for approximately 30 IPs.

Inclusion of people with disability: To ensure the inclusion of PWDs was mainstreamed throughout the programme, a dedicated session was incorporated in the same RBM training for about 30 MDAs and CSO IPs.



European Union Delegation: A joint field mission under the banner of TEI was organized as a collaborative visibility activity, which was also designed to increase their visibility in Uganda and support to GBV and SRHR.

The entire team of the SI 2.0 JP and field teams from Enabel, and KFW supported the field mission to Kitgum Matidi Primary School and Kitgum Matidi Seed Secondary School, both of which have total convergence among all the G4DU IPs. The IPs co-facilitated the different sessions and the TEI members and had the opportunity to discuss with the teachers, meet and interact with the life skills beneficiary club members, sexuality education club members, and learn first-hand the district-level planned activities by all partners in schools and also at the community level.

c) Cooperation with other UN agencies

The PROSPECTS programme (UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO, FAO) has geographical convergence with the SI 2.0 JP, specifically in the West Nile refugee-hosting districts of Arua, Yumbe and Terego. Supported by the Netherlands Embassy, the programme is implemented through the OPM and MoGLSD. To

enhance the generation and management of GBV data, a framework of data sharing and utilization within refugee settlements was developed. In the past, data was transmitted directly to the national level and DLGs and settlements without. To address this gap, areas of joint activity implementation were mapped and agreed upon.

d) Other Partners

The SI 2.0 JP partnered with Uganda Bureau of Statistics in the design of the tailored baseline survey parameters identification and tools design. The Bureau had been identified as the most suitable institution to partner for conducting the tailored baseline survey due to the need for in-school student access permissions that were necessary for the survey. The commencement of the 2024 census resulted in clashing timelines and the knock-on delay in the commencement of the survey. This led to a second partnership with the Makerere University School of Statistics and Planning, who were identified as a viable alternative to conduct the tailored baseline survey.





Cross-cutting results:

Results across outcome areas

With the goal of efficiently and effectively contributing to the prevention and response to violence against women and girls, the SI 2.0 JP continued to demonstrate the impact of positioning joint programmes in the UNRCO, reinforcing the principles of UN Reform, Delivering as One and Leaving No One Behind.

The SI 2.0 JP maintained good relations with the government through the focal MoGLSD. The G4DU National Steering Committee and implementation synergies with relevant departments and the participating UN agencies made new inroads into stronger engagement with the MoES at the coordination level.

The SI 2.0 JP also contributed to the country report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

The SI 2.0 JP has worked through and with the

MoGLSD to establish partnerships with TVETs in 12 DLGs, and with whom memoranda of understanding have been signed. With the aim of providing vocational skills and life skills to out of schoolgirls and boys, where GBV/SRHR responses are integrated in the modules, the design of the support provided by the SI 2.0 programme is enabling skilling for girls in mainly non-traditional courses that include mechanics, brick laying, solar repair; horticulture; metal fabrication and welding; construction, information, communication and technology, and motorcycle repair.

The joint field mission facilitated the adoption of the DLG 2024 AWP and monitoring plans by local stakeholders, and the process also enabled the local actors to share their plans on addressing GBV and SRHR in situations where such activities could have been done in programme isolation. The joint field mission facilitated the engagement of stakeholders, while enabling function and role clarification among local actors (DLG officials, CSO IPs, school

administration, traditional and religious leaders) regarding the implementation of the SI 2.0 JP within districts and selected sub counties. Meetings with the local leadership in the selected sub counties were scheduled as part of the stakeholder engagement.

The district inception meetings enabled a process of localised discussions to map out strategies for national and sub-national coordination systems and processes, with mutually developed and agreed upon, adopted with clear indicators for tracking milestones. The status and gap analysis of GBV, SRHR and HPs integration provided the DLGs with enhanced clarity on the level of coordination and types of local synergies required to effect meaningful and sustained changes.

The SI 2.0 JP used its activity on disability inclusion to lobby for programming responsiveness under the Country Disability Inclusion Strategy to advocate for a stand-alone output within the UNSDCF under designing at the time of reporting to expand programming responsibility to not just the UN IP but the entirety of the UNCT. This was designed to ensure that appropriate indicators are embedded for uptake by the UNCT within their country programme documents, which was one way in which it would be possible to have specific activities whose implementation would be tracked with clear data for increased disability inclusion and responsiveness at the programming level.

Participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting (P-MER)

District inception and work planning meetings

Using a highly participatory approach, UN agencies coordinated by UNRCO in collaboration with MoGLSD conducted district-level inception and planning meetings in the 12 programme districts between 26 February 2024 and 18 April 2024. The participants included DCDOs, DEOs, district health officers (DHOs), district planners, officials from MDAs (MoGLSD, MoLG, MoES and MoH), UN agencies, cultural and religious leaders, CSOs and political leaders. From 16-26 June 2024, a tailored joint field mission was conducted for the districts that were onboarded with the additional support from the Netherlands Embassy. The mission targeted Adjumani, Yumbe (Bidi Bidi), Arua (Rhino Camp), Madi-Okollo, Nebbi, Oyam and Lamwo. Participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting (P-MER)

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Adjumani, Yumbe (Bidi Bidi), Arua (Rhino Camp), Madi-Okollo, Nebbi, Oyam and Lamwo.

During these meetings, the programme results matrix was decentralized to the district level to promote local level implementation and results monitoring, reporting and programme evaluation. The districts were taken through the indicators that are relevant to their context, proposed targets and data collection and reporting methods.

The process also included mapping of the programme CSO IPs in the districts that contribute to collective district-level results. Through this, the DLGs became more knowledgeable of what to measure, how, and the reporting mechanism. It has further fostered greater ownership and use of results achieved through the joint efforts of the CSOs and the DLGs to inform planning and decision-making.

The SI 2.0 JP district specific monitoring and evaluation plan is currently housed at community-based services department under headship of DCDO and provides a strong foundation for quarterly and annual reviews of programme progress. “This meeting has provided us with an opportunity to know our responsibility as a district in regard to monitoring and reporting on key indicators for the programme”.

As an improvement from Spotlight Initiative 1.0 where indicators were developed and monitored at national and global levels, under the programme in Uganda we contributed to defining and refining the indicators and data source at a consultative meeting for district stockholders. Going forward, the district will enforce the use of GBV/VAC/ SRHR data

generated through routine monitoring to prioritize interventions at sub-county level,” Vincent Oguti, DCDO Tororo.

(i) Results-based management (RBM) capacity building

To strengthen the Programme’s monitoring, evaluation and results-based reporting, UNRCO in collaboration with MoGLSD and UNHCR organized RBM capacity building sessions for two cohorts of CSO and MDA IPs onboarded by UN agencies. UNHCR convened the meeting on behalf of all the PUNOs under the joint activity implementation modality. The RBM session was facilitated by monitoring and evaluation (M&E) focal points from UNRCO, UNFPA and UN WOMEN. The meeting engaged at least 50 participants (M&E and technical staff) from 20 CSOs, 10 MDAs and 5 UN agencies. The two-day workshop adopted a participatory approach where participants were taken through the key concepts and components of RBM, gender mainstreaming and inclusion for PWDs. The learnings from SI 1.0 highlighted areas for improvement, particularly in data quality and results-based reporting. To address this, participants were trained on Excel-based tools for collecting and reporting on disaggregated data for the programme’s indicators, reinforcing the principle of Leave No One Behind.

Using these tools, the IPs were able to generate disaggregated data by gender, location (district), age, disability and refugee status for the 2024 annual report. This enhanced data collection provides an opportunity to tailor interventions to better meet the needs of specific sub-group. A key lesson learnt was the importance of engaging stakeholders in the RBM process before vigorous activity implementation is critical for high-quality data collection and reporting. In 2025, the tools will be further cascaded by the M&E

focal points to promote wider adoption. “At first, the indicators looked many with stringent requirements in terms of data disaggregation and I was wondering how we shall collect and report data on them. With these tools, the task of data collection and reporting is much simplified,” M&E focal point International Rescue Committee /UNHCR. Due to the expansion of the programme’s scope from 12 to 17 districts and the volume data being generated, a shift from Excel-based data collection tools to digitized system was recommended by the participants. This shall be addressed in 2025.

(ii) TEI/SRHR field mission in Kitgum

The programme participated in TEI/Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on SRHR field monitoring mission in Kitgum. The focus was to learn from the implementation of SRHR activities in the district, understand what different partners are doing and provide recommendations for identified gaps. Two SI sites were visited, where UNFPA, UNICEF and UN WOMEN (through the Uganda Law Society) are jointly implementing activities. These are Kitgum Matidi Primary School and Kitgum Matidi Seed Secondary School. The team held focus group discussions with the learners in life skills and sexuality education clubs, the school administrators and senior men and senior women teachers. The engagement with these groups provided insight into the Programme’s impact and revealed areas that needed improvement. “We are proud of this programme, just within few months of implementation, we have observed members of the students’ clubs exhibiting confidence in public speaking, good knowledge about GBV/VAC/ HIV/SRHR issues and are able to sensitize their peers through poems, drama, debates and small group sessions. However, limited infrastructure including changing rooms for girls in the school still

poses a challenge.” Ochen Albert, Head Teacher, Kitgum Matidi Seed Secondary School. The school administrators and teachers acknowledged the contribution of the training to their increased understanding of GBV/VAC and SRHR issues.

Good practice in P-MER

The participating UN agencies of the SI 2.0 JP collaborated with Enabel, an IP under the broader G4DU, to provide a preliminary introduction of the programme to district principals.

The introductory meetings were useful in that the programme was able to facilitate district level stakeholder engagement by sharing information about the Netherlands Embassy component and its alignment with G4DU, gathering the views and recommendations of the district officials on the proposed Netherlands Embassy intervention package, and conducting a preliminary scoping of the interventions on GBV/ VAC/SRHR within the districts, as well as other actors targeting in and out of school AGYW.

For all the meetings, the UN National Field Coordination Officers and PUNOs focal points at field offices in West Nile, Acholi and Lango regions played a facilitative role in mobilizing the DLG officials and participated in convening courtesy visits to the offices of district officials alongside the UN agencies national team.

There was a high level of government involvement and participation in the planning and conduct of the

exercise. The government national team reflected the configuration of the SI 2.0 JP in terms of the sector focus and service points as follows: MoGLSD; MoES; MoLG; MoH; Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) and Policewomen Directorate/ Head of SGBV Unit. In all the districts, there was representation from the following district officials; chief administration officer (CAO), DCDO, probation, social, and welfare officer, DHO, district planner, police, local council (LC) V, and the resident district commissioner (RDC).

Participatory DLGs and IPs mapping for joint RBM capacity enhancement

To strengthen coordination efforts, measurements and reporting of the programme's activity roll-out and results as articulated in the contractual log frame, the programme conducted an exercise to map all participating DLGs in terms of their operational sub-counties, schools, TVETs, health facilities and IPs.

A total of 70 technical staff and M&E focal points attended two working sessions, with representation from the participating UN agencies, MDAs, DCDOs, district planners, DEOs from DLGs, and CSO IPs. There was also representation from the DLGs as well as the OPM in the case of refugee-hosting districts.

The sessions were facilitated by UNRCO, participating UN agencies and MoGLSD. The outputs from the sessions captured the following:

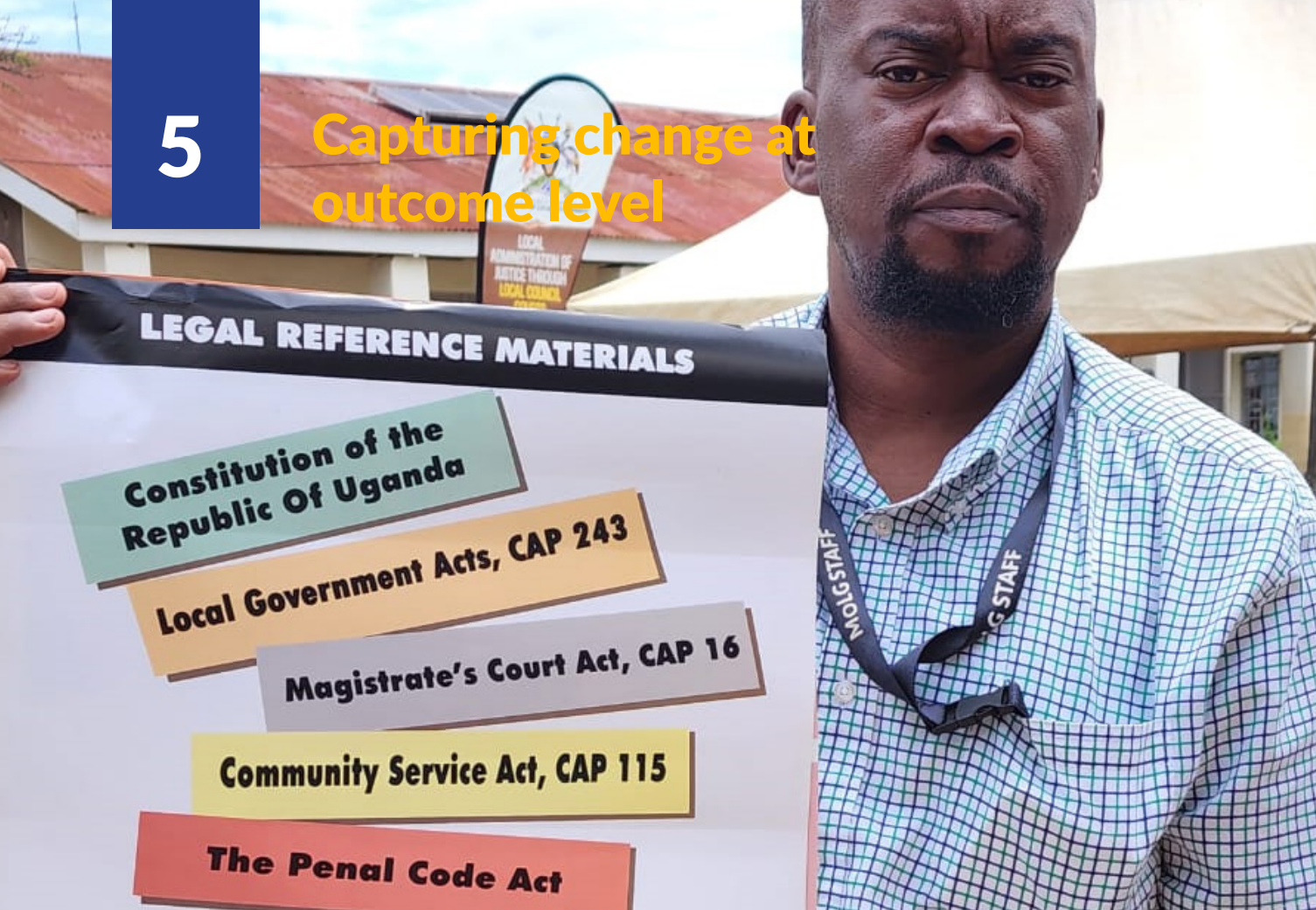
- i. Information on the programme's presence in sub counties, schools and health facilities indicating operational responsibility by UN

agencies, CSO IPs and other actors;

- ii. Clarity on the use and adoption of the programme's 2024 M&E plan and associated data collection and reporting tools for use by IPs (CSOs, MDAs and DLGs); and
- iii. The compilation of district-level data and information from social services, education and health sectors necessary for implementation tracking and results measurement (see Table 1).

Table 1: Extract of SI 2.0 JP Mapping of Social Services, Education and Health Sectors in Implementing Districts 2024

DISTRICT	GBV Regional Prevalence & Incidence (UDHS 2022)	General Population (DLG 2023)	Target Schools Population	No. of Schools	Spotlight Sub counties	Refugee Hosting
AMUDAT	54.9% - 1,191 (1,095F:96M)	157,800 (79,100F: 78,700M)	4,029 (1,908F:2,121M)	11 (9 PS, 1SS, 1 TVET)	8 out of 13	no
ARUA	40.1% - 325 (259F:66M)	571,700 (297,800F: 273,900M)	6,338 (3,240F:3,098M)	11 (3 PS, 7 SS, 1 TVET)	5 out of 6	no
GULU	37.7% - 618 (518F:100M)	131,922 (67,280F: 64,642M)	4,832 (2,433F: 2,400M)	11 (7 PS, 3 SS, 1 TVET)	6 out of 11	no
KAMPALA	34.4% - 50 (37F:13M)	1,793,600 (944,100F: 849,500M)	17,771 (8,597F: 9,174M)	11 (0 PS, 10 SS, 1 TVET)	5 out of 5	84,435 (42,478F: 41,957M).
KASESE	46.3% - 220 (188F:32M)	860,300 (434,700F: 425,600M)	7,567 (3,972F:3,595M)	11 (7 PS, 3SS, 1 TVET)	11 out of 44	no
KITGUM	37.7% - 369 (290F:77M)	233, 323 (119,824F:113,499M)	14,126 (7,459F:7,692M)	27 (17PS, 9SS, 1 TVET)	10 out of 23	no
KYEGEGWA	46.3% - 771 (690F,81M)	593,673 (298,140F:295,533M)	19,883 (9,760F:10,123)	13 (10 PS, 2 SS, 1 TVET)	2 out of 21	80,150 (42,773F: 37,377)
OMORO	37.7% - (no data)	207,590 (105,875F: 101,714M)	7,455 (3,575 F:3,880 M)	10 (9 PS, OSS, 1 TVET)	7 out of 15	no
OTUKE	44.2% - 4,729 (3,795F: 702M) and 274 PWDs (244F:30M)	149,910 (76,892F: 73,081M)	9,278 (4,570F:4708M)	11 (9 PS, 1 SS, 1 TVET)	8 out of 14	no
TEREGO	40.1% - 388 (325F, 63M)	257,000 (125,000F:132,000M)	66,932 (29,507F:37,425M)	39 (30 PS, 8 SS, 1 TVET)	4 out of 7	149,471 (76,230F: 73241M)
TORORO	54.4% - 91 (63F:28M)	653,400 (334,000F: 319,400M)	13,342 (6,471F:6,871M)	11 (8 PS, 2SS, 1 TVET)	10 out of 43	no
YUMBE	40.1% - 3,383 (3,283F:100 M)	1,015,831 (544,528F: 471,303)	37,409 (16,325F:21,084M)	34 (16 PS, 16 SS, 1 TVET)	8 out of 26	200,628 (104,327F: 96,301M)
ADJUMANI	40.1%	241,000 (126,700F:114,500M)	tba	23 (14PS, 9SS)*	9 out of 11	89,806 (46,978F:42,828M)
LAMWO	37.7%	149,300 (78,400F:70,900M)	tba	23 (16PS,7SS)	8 out of 19	29,540 (14,875F:14,665M)
MADI OKOLO	40.1%	180,900 (91,900F, 89,000M)	tba	11 (5PS,6SS)	7 out of 12	22,063 (10,672F:11,391M)
NEBBI	40.1%	314,100 (160,700F:153,400M)	tba	8 (8PS, OSS)	2 out of 18	no
OYAM	44.2%	504,200 (256,700F:247,500M)	tba	27 (17PS, 10PS)	10 out 16	no
				292	120 / 304	7



Outcome A: Laws, policies, institutions and data

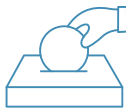
The SI 2.0 JP laid the foundation for enhanced gender-responsive budgeting, enhanced human resource capacities in data management and referral systems and established the advocacy framework for use by traditional leaders.

The working sessions conducted by the SI 2.0 JP during the reporting period resulted in the capacity strengthening of 141 (65 female (F): 76 male (M)) targeted staff in the 12 DLGs in GBV responsive planning and financing through the identification and incorporation of specific activities extracted from the participating UN agencies' AWP. These activities were drawn up into DLG-specific AWP and coordination strategies for the financial year (FY) 2024/2025.

The SI 2.0 JP contributed to an increase in financing for GBV financing through government allocations of funds towards GBV prevention and response from DLG local revenue and social sector grants for the FY 2024/25. More specifically, five districts contributed a total of UGX 31 million from locally mobilized revenue (see Table 2).

Table 2: Financial Contributions of District Local Governments towards GBV Prevention and Response in 2024/2025

Kasese	UGX 15 million	Support towards GBV shelter
Amudat	UGX 2 million	Management of GBV shelter
Omoro	UGX 6.2 million	General support
Tororo	UGX 6.2 million	General support
Gulu	UGX 1.6 million	General support



31Million

**the amount of money mobilised locally
towards GBV financing from 5 districts**

The SI 2.0 JP conducted two-day district level training sessions on gender-responsive planning and budgeting for 83 (30F: 53M) district level stakeholders in Omoro, Gulu, Kitgum, Terego and Yumbe, whose appreciation of the importance of allocating local revenue for child protection translated into annual resource allocations endorsed by the district councils.

At the national level, 12 MDAs also enhanced the capacity of their staff in gender and equity-responsive planning and budgeting as a strategic intervention for transforming and addressing inequalities emanating from social norms and structural imbalances using MDA plans and budgets or ministerial policy frameworks.

A total of 310 (134F: 176M) personnel increased their competencies in gender-responsive planning and budgeting at both national and subnational levels.

Towards the end of the reporting period, the programme's lobbying and advocacy interventions resulted in the production of an Issues Paper on financing GBV prevention and response which became the basis of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) interventions designed by the MoGLSD in collaboration with MoFPED, NPA, EOC, and clerks to the parliamentary committees on gender, finance, and budgeting.

As a result of protracted lobbying, the Local Government Annual Performance Assessment

reports in the OPM have integrated GBV responsiveness, and the monitoring of this standing advocacy tool has been adopted as part of ongoing high-level policy dialogues on increased financing for GBV.

The targeted training sessions conducted by the SI 2.0 JP contributed to increased human resource capacity among those responsible for collecting and entering GBV data, resulting in enhanced data visualization and utilization, which in turn improved service delivery and eased the tracking of cases and the conduct of trends analysis. Previously, GBV data could only be accessed and was only available at the national level, which left DLGs with no evidence to leverage budget allocation. The onboarding of appropriate human resource capacities to handle GBV/VAC and SRHR data within refugee-hosting areas has expanded the analysis of district-specific GBV data, which is now shared with districts to inform planning and action, including the targeting of the identified intra-district hotspots and decentralized GBV case tracking.

A total of 182 (77F: 105M) personnel from MDAs and non-state actors obtained skills in the collection, analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on GBV/HP/VAC and SRHR.

The SI 2.0 JP supported the dissemination of the National Disability Inclusive Planning Guidelines, the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities, and the National Action Plan on Disability to all 12 participating districts. Through this structured information sharing, 72 (32F: 40M) district-level and 30 (18F: 12M) national-level staff increased their skills and abilities to implement disability-inclusive GBV/EVAWG programming and advocate for costed disability mainstreaming. An immediate impact of this capacity building has been an evident improvement

in disability disaggregated data in reports submitted by LG IPs.

Through joint planning with the MoGLSD, MoLG, and MoES to harmonize and streamline multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms at national and district levels, the support of the SI 2.0 JP enabled the holding of district-level child wellbeing committees coordination meetings in seven out of the twelve operational programme districts. These committees were established in the community-based services units in the districts of Otuke, Omoro, Gulu, Arua, Kitgum, Yumbe, and Terego, and held four quarterly meetings at both district and sub county levels.

These meetings were attended by 1,416 (598F: 818M) district and sub county staff, in addition to other community structures comprising of cultural and religious leaders, para social worker executive committee members, school head teachers, Uganda Police Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU), health in-charges, remand home in-charges, justice for children coordinators, as well as child protection and GBV partners. These quarterly meetings have provided local platforms for tracking the implementation of child-focused interventions on SGBV, SRHR and HPs, and supporting the coordinated implementation of related workplans at sub-county and district levels.

In Tororo District, the 516 (195F: 321M) participants were able to use their training to better coordinate prevention and response interventions to VAC/GBV/ PSEA/HP and other child rights violations among the various MDA and CSO IPs in their district. The same was the case for Amudat District, where 265 (104F: 161M) participants who attended coordination meetings gained new insights into the issues affecting their districts and developed local solutions to infuse

into the implementation of activities.

The child welfare committee members who received the programme support in Kyegegwa and Kasese used their new skills to craft follow-up mechanisms for the optimal use of referral pathways that had been harmonised with the local action plans for multi-sectoral, survivor-centred case management support.

The SI 2.0 JP supported members of the technical committee of the Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa (COTLA) Uganda Chapter (comprising prime ministers of cultural institutions) to mobilize their communities to amplify the advocacy and reach of the Revised Guidelines on Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in School Settings that facilitates girls to return to school after dropping out due to pregnancy. The declaration made in support of this policy at a meeting held in Kampala during the 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women was widely disseminated to over three million people through various media channels that included print, radio, and social media.

The COTLA joint statements built on previous investment in and reflected renewed commitment by cultural institutions to continue the fight against negative social norms. A total of 18 cultural institutions endorsed the statement on this collective commitment⁵.

Outcome B: Prevention

⁵ Ker Kwaro Acholi, Ker Alur, Tieng Adhola, Tooro, Bunyoro Kitara, Obusinga bwa Rwenzururu, Obudinghiya bwa Bwamba, Buruuli, Lango Cultural Foundation, Iteso Cultural Union, Inzu ya Masaba, Kumam Cultural Heritage, Obwenengo bwa Bugwe, Lugbara Kari, Sebei Cultural Institution, Karamoja Elders Association, and Obwa Kamuswaga bwa Kooki.

The SI 2.0 JP took full advantage of Uganda's successes at the 2024 Paris Olympics and consolidated their standing partnership with the Joshua Cheptegei Foundation to raise awareness on gender and the environment and GBV through the Elgon Half Marathon. Joshua Cheptegei is the world record holder for the 10,000m and 5,000m races. The Elgon Half Marathon is traditionally conducted in Mbale, the 'capital' of the sub region that is home to the world-renowned athlete. Through the partnership with the programme, the marathon was extended to cover the programme districts of Amudat and Tororo, where communities were mobilized for 5km walks that were infused with community dialogues on the negative impacts of SGBV.

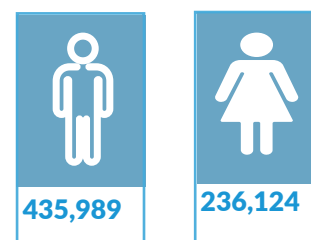
Through the participation of other participating UN agencies, the marathon was infused with mass campaigns that included mobile access to SRHR services, including HIV screening, antenatal services, the distribution of reusable sanitary pads to 500 schoolgirls, as well as free legal aid counselling by justice centres and FIDA. These advocacy efforts increased community action on gender-based violence prevention and environmental conservation for 10,000 (5,100F: 4,900M) community members. Through these innovative partnerships with the Joshua Cheptegei Foundation, the programme amplified community-based GBV responses and the retention of girls in school, while ensuring that environmental conservation campaigns became an integral part of sports-related events like the annual Elgon Marathon and the children's marathon in Kapchorwa. This has established a precedent for the integration of SGBV messaging in sports-related events.

The SI 2.0 JP supported DLGs to conduct LC-led

GBV outreaches that enabled 103 women and girl GBV survivors in 11 districts (Gulu, Omoro, Kitgum, Arua, Amudat, Tororo, Kyegegwa, Kasese, Yumbe, Kampala and Otuke) to access SRHR services that included mobile access to SRHR services like HIV screening, antenatal services, and the distribution of contraceptives. To ensure protection from further economic vulnerability, they were onboarded onto existing economic empowerment government programmes.

As a result of the training conducted under the SI 2.0 Programme, 166 male change agents from Otuke, Arua and Terego districts went through training session based on the MoH and MoGLSD male engagement strategies and guidelines. This increased their knowledge on SRHR, GBV prevention and response services and girls' enrolment and retention in schools, which they in turn were able to use as male change agents and cascade the content to 3,303 (995F: 2,308M) beneficiaries that included 25 (9F: 16M) PWDs from 250 households. They received information on available and locations of SRHR/GBV/VAWG information and services that include family planning commodities that they are often not accessible to them due to social stereotypes about the sexuality of PWDs.

During the reporting period, 435,989 (236,124F:



Adolescent girls, boys and young women (aged 10-24) reached with information on positive gender equitable social norms to prevent SGBV and promote SRHR.

199,865M) adolescent girls, boys and young women (aged 10-24) in 12 districts were reached with information on positive gender equitable social norms to prevent SGBV and promote SRHR. This was 72.7 per cent of the planned target of 600,000 (303,259F: 296,741M) for 2024. The SI 2.0 JP conducted comprehensive sexuality education activities through youth camps targeting adolescents, young people, mentors, peer educators, and young mothers in Yumbe, Terego and Arua. The design of the content and its delivery went beyond the biological aspects of sex to encompass emotional, social, and ethical issues regarding the protection of the right to bodily integrity and the application of laws and policies in place to protect against violence and violations. These youth camps were particularly impactful because, in addition to the traditional methods of content delivery, they also included quizzes, debates, exhibitions, talent shows, and experience sharing. Other co-curricular activities used to engage the youth included football matches, fire camps, movie nights, community clean-ups, community security outreaches, flash mobs, and music and dance sessions.

A total of 77,595 (43,389F: 34,206M) children and youth were reached with both in-and out-of-school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights (against the 2024 target of 26,494 (23,270F: 3,224M).

- In-school reach - 31,273 (18,087F: 13,186M).
- Out of school reach - 46,322 (25,302F: 21,020M).
- PWDs - 85 (55F: 30M).

Table 3: Total Reach of SI 2.0 JP Programing for In-and

Out-of-School Children and Youth

Intervention	Reach
Child rights advocacy clubs and/or anti-GBV clubs and in settlements	1,142 (769F: 373M)
Women and girls' safe spaces and youth friendly sessions	3,794 (1,182F: 2,612M)
Girl shine curriculum sessions	175 (130 F: 45 M)
Life skills toolkit training	25,978 (15,271F: 10,707M)
Empowerment and livelihood for adolescents plus (In-school)	5,110 (2,600 F: 2,510 M)
Empowerment and livelihood for adolescents plus (Out of school)	3,399 (2,614F: 785M)
Positive parenting	37,557 (20,496F: 17,061M)
Livelihood enhancement for out of school adolescents	440 (327F: 113M) including 14 PWDs and 10 refugees

Through the support received from the SI 2.0 JP, the Amudat District Internal Security Office launched 'Operation Yenda Shule', focusing on increasing the enrolment of girls in school. This initiative mobilised local leaders to be on the frontlines and actively use community events such as burials, church services and weddings to advocate for positive gender norms that include promoting girl child retention in school. This leadership by the police, district leaders and parents from the community resulted in 29 girls returning to school: 15 to primary, 9 to secondary and 5 to vocational training school. A total of 234 (68F: 166M) political and technical leaders from Amudat, Otuke, Omoro, Gulu, Arua, Terego and Kitgum committed to advancing girl child education through community dialogues and radio talk shows, contributing to the ongoing normalization of girl child retention and transition in education.

Through the SI 2.0 JP, support to 198 (98F: 100M) para social workers (PSWs), outreach services benefited 3,773 children (1,958F: 1,685M). The PSWs included 75 from the Bidi Bidi Refugee

Settlement. All the PSWs received an assortment of supplies ranging from bicycles, backpacks, counter books, gumboots, raincoats, t-shirts and identification tags and umbrellas. The participating UN agencies collaborated in supporting PSWs to ensure that the resources contributed to the holistic functionality of community structures that identify and track incidents of GBV and VAC and link them to the existing protection structures for prevention and response services. The scheduled CDO-led quarterly meetings held with PSWs in all target districts were used to provide mentorship and coaching on child protection and teach PSWs their roles and responsibilities during programme implementation. Through the support to PSWs, the programme reached 52,263 people (26,046F: 26,221M) in 10,692 families, who were engaged in gender transformative awareness creation sessions. The beneficiaries were able to receive MHPSS and referrals for education, immunization and birth registration. They also accessed information on the available local resources for mediation and acquired new skills for positive parenting.

The SI 2.0 JP conducted five-day training of trainers (TOTs) in the Gender Transformative Parenting Manual for 90 (45F: 45M) community members, who rolled this training out to 15 sub counties, reaching an additional 525 (291F: 234M) second-level facilitators in the districts of Omoro, Arua, Gulu, Terego, Otukey, and Tororo. This intervention culminated in 37,512 parents (20,496F: 17,061M) receiving the content of the parenting manual as delivered by the trained CDOs. The parental training was initially identified as a crucial intervention node for addressing endemic social norms that normalize violence against women and girls. It became invaluable in raising critical awareness among parents and providing them with the knowledge and practical skills on identifying and

addressing vulnerabilities among their children, providing support as required, and approaches to parenting their children in ways that protect their rights and responsibilities, especially around SGBV, SRHR and schooling. To ensure the intervention rippled further outwards, the trained parents were also required to coach and mentor five other households on the knowledge and skills that they had learned to ensure a multiplier effect. In addition, the TOTs targeted 90 (45F: 45M) and 74 (33F: 41M) community members with the MoES Life Skills Toolkit, which was rolled out to 42 sub counties in Kasere and Kyegegwa, reaching a total of 960 (553F: 404M) adolescents. The toolkit was used to go beyond the mentorship and develop income-generating projects that beneficiaries could implement in their communities as part of the post-training follow-through.

- 1,078 AGYW (501: 10-19 yrs and 577: 20-24 yrs) benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/skills development interventions. Of these, 25 were AGYW with disability and 594 were refugees. This surpassed the 2024 annual target of 683 by 395 (approximately 57 per cent).
- 15,030 girls (aged 10-19 years) were reached through 835 life skills school clubs in six districts. 97.9 per cent (14,718) of girls were active and reached with relevant training by the end of 2024.
- 10,020 boys (aged 10-19 yrs) were also targeted and 10,303 were reached.

The SI 2.0 JP supported the five cultural

institutions of Obusinga bwa Rwenzururu, Ker Kwaro Acholi, Buganda, Lugbara Kari and Lango to review their social policies and recommit to addressing the issues of GBV, SRHR, child marriage, and all harmful practices in their traditional jurisdictions. This engagement with cultural leaders reached a total of 1,139 (496F: 643M) individuals. Another result from the training conducted in partnership with the MoGLSD was the development that the cultural institution of the Obusinga bwa Rwenzururu revised their action plan to have stronger language on ending forced marriage and incorporated stronger recommendations to track the implementation of the policy on supporting teenage mothers to return to school. The cultural and religious leaders reached by the Programme, in turn, reached 42,564 (23,414F: 19,150M) community members inclusive of boys and girls, through dialogues addressing harmful practices like child marriage and teenage pregnancies, as well as the prevention of VAC practices among community members in all the SI 2.0 JP operational districts. To ensure sustainability of advocacy, the Programme supported the cultural and religious leaders to design integrated messages on the prevention of VAC and ending harmful practices, which they disseminated during clan meetings as well as Christian and Muslim prayer places.

As a result of the programme-supported advocacy 9,579 (5,483F: 4,096M) community members from Kasese and Tororo have improved knowledge on how challenge negative social cultural norms and harmful practices to end violence against women and girls by supporting women experiencing violence and holding perpetrators of violence accountable through discussing and sharing with families the many alternatives of violence and supporting couples through changes in their relationships.

The SASA! Methodology⁶ on engaging communities

on ending violence against women and girls was a successful intervention under the SI 1.0, forming a strong foundation that was further strengthened and sustained in the implementation of SI 2.0 JP. For example, the implementation was informed by how the four phases of SASA! build on each other. During the reporting period, the programme improved the knowledge of 576 (287F: 289M) CDOs, community activists and other community leaders on how to support community members transition from the support to the action phase of SASA! This was a necessary fundamental aspect in preparation for the implementation of the action phase that is planned for 2025 and is expected to reach approximately 240,000 people.

The SI 2.0 JP conducted a knowledge, attitude and practices survey with 75 cultural leaders (26F: 49M) in the four districts of Arua, Gulu, Kitgum, and Tororo to assess knowledge on gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours that prevent SGBV and advance SRHR in schools, and greater AGYW groups within communities. The capacity-building interventions will focus on areas such as understanding basic gender-related concepts, legal frameworks for promoting social and cultural norms, and dealing with cultural controversies/negative cultural norms and practices.

Commemorative events were one of the platforms that the SI 2.0 JP used to disseminate advocacy messages. A total of 1,707 school-going children (785F: 858M) in Kitgum, Amudat, and Tororo districts gained knowledge on their rights as children to be free from violence, how to access SRHR, and where

⁶ SASA! (Start, Awareness, Support, and Action) is an evidence-based approach aimed at preventing violence against women and girls and fostering healthier, violence-free relationships.

to seek redress in cases of rights violations.

Building on the achievements of the Spotlight Initiative 1.0, the investment in male community activists was further strengthened and sustained in the SI 2.0 JP. This made it easier to engage with men on issues relating to GBV prevention because the community activists became the first point of call for some community members dealing with GBV. This also proved to be a useful and accessible gateway for improved referral pathways and service delivery. Interventions during the reporting period included supporting IPs to customize refresher training materials for speeding up rolling out by the community activists' that had prior training. The results included strengthened community awareness on gender equality, protection, and child rights; increased reporting and response by duty bearers and service providers; enhanced capacity of local leaders to advocate for social change; improved school engagement in addressing GBV and child protection issues; and male action groups becoming strategic entry points for male engagement and enabling men to be more open to discussing GBV and cultural values and norms that fuel GBV.

"Now I realize how everyone's opinion matters in a home. We will start having family meetings to discuss our development plans together," said Note Kiiza, a 28 male participant from Kaborogota Zone during a positive masculinity outreach session.

The SI 2.0 JP worked with the DLG, OPM, and GBV partners in the refugee-hosting district of Yumbe, and reached an estimated 84,000 (42,840F: 41,160M) people with key messages on the impact of GBV on education and girl child retention and transition. Messages to address SGBV were disseminated through radio talk shows, spot messages, and boda

boda broadcasts. During the 16 Days of Activism on Violence Against Women, messages in Juba Arabic (also known as South Sudanese Arabic), English, and Ariangati were broadcast, promoting school enrolment and access to GBV/SRHR services by AGYW. A community member shared, "I plan to send my daughter back to school while we help care for her baby."

One of the main interventions targeting in-school AGYW was the engagement of school-based clubs. A total of 340 students participated in anti-GBV clubs, which conducted debates, drama, and other awareness-raising activities. These activities enhanced the knowledge of GBV prevention, teenage pregnancies, and SRHR among student bodies. The senior man teacher of Yangani Secondary School noted, *"This initiative has changed how boys perceive girls and increased mutual support among students."* A student added, "I can now make informed decisions and support friends unaware of GBV and SRHR."

With the support of the programme, 2,831 individuals were reached with MDD and sports activities. Poem and trivia competitions reached an additional 95 participants, who benefited from increased GBV and teenage pregnancy awareness. The Kick for Her Education Sports event was attended by 800 attendees who used the event to access mental health services, legal aid, and SRHR services. The boda boda broadcasts reached 1,500 individuals with information and messages on GBV, SRHR, and teenage pregnancy, and information on referral pathways was placed in 97 locations in public areas as a way of making the information accessible and increasing the demand for service access. The information, education and communication materials distributed included 230 posters on girl-child education, body changes, and healthy relationships.

To target additional support towards at-risk girls, the SI 2.0 JP provided 129 girls with UGX 145,000 (39.4 USD) each for scholastic materials and essentials as a measure to support their continued attendance in school. While the major portion of this intervention is conducted under Outcome 2 of the G4DU, some SI 2.0 JP IPs receive support under other programmes where they can access budgets that add on to the support provided by the programme. This kind of synergy in programme implementation is one of the strategies employed to strengthen coordination at the local level, and increase programme reach and saturation and the total benefits package delivered through the school administrators, refugee leaders, and caregivers. These efforts have contributed to the reduction of teenage pregnancies and GBV while increasing community engagement with SRHR services. A community member shared that “the EU Spotlight messages helped me improve my relationship with my children and spouse.”

The programme worked with the Uganda Police and other local actors to conduct community policing in Zones 1 and 2 of Yumbe refugee settlement, reaching 1,425 individuals with outreach and engagement sessions covering the legal consequences to risky behaviours and sexual violence offenses and highlighting the support services available in the settlement. As a result of these interventions, SRHR services impacted 7,540 individuals (3,363F: 4,177M), 3,746 (2,181 F: 1,565 M) received general SRHR consultations, and 3,794 (1,182F: 2,612M) participated in youth-friendly sessions. There were 12 SGBV cases (five aged 10-19, three aged 20-24, four aged 25+) in which survivors received full care within 72 hours of making a report. There was an overall increase in male involvement in SRHR activism, fostering observable positive behavioural change in families. One man shared that *“I now*

support my wife in taking our child for immunization after a midwife educated us on shared responsibilities.”

Additionally, the interventions in refugee settlements enhanced awareness of teenage pregnancy prevention, early marriage risks, menstrual hygiene, and GBV prevention. This produced measures that gave girls an equal opportunity to continuously attend classes even during menstruation periods, which provides the attendance levels necessary for improved academic performance and completion rates for girls in the targeted settlements. This benefited 751 most vulnerable girls, comprising 584 refugees and 11 PWDS, who had their hope and dignity restored. The skills obtained by the girls improved their decision-making capacities and empowerment and enabled them to engage their families in conversations that are in their best interests. This, in turn, contributed to a virtuous cycle where spaces were created for parents to reconsider investing in the girl child. The key results of the programme on the AGYW in participating communities include:

- Girls obtained alternative visions for their life and career options;
- Girls realised that early marriage was not the best solution to challenging life situations;
- Girls identified concrete pathways to explore as an alternative to skills development; and
- Girls realized that they had alternative opportunities at their disposal.

Through the support provided by the SI 2.0 JP, AGYW in the target settlements were able to establish and build their own social networks and access SRHR services due to increased knowledge

and empowerment. The IPs targeted teenage mothers who were at risk of dropping out of school to provide support to them to stay in the education system long enough to complete their examinations. This was also facilitated by increased community conversations that reduced the stigma around access to SRHR services by AGYW. Part of these high levels of empowerment was also due to improved incomes occasioned by the interventions on skilling.

The programme engaged MoES on social behaviour change through MDD which was built into the annual school calendar for 2025. Through a series of consultations between the participating UN agencies and the MoES, a collaborative and synergised approach was adopted. The participating UN agencies came together in an unprecedented show of Delivering as One and agreed to implement the intervention jointly, co-financing the budget presented by the MoES for the 2025 MDD festival and aligned the theme with the SI 2.0 JP, focusing on addressing SGBV and SRHR for girl-child retention and transition in education.

The Delivering as One approach combined the inputs and resources of all of the five participating UN agencies to expand the impact of the programme. The immediate results of this collaboration were an expansion from the nine schools (seven primary and two secondary schools) originally targeted by UN WOMEN to 292 (186 primary and 94 secondary schools, as well as 12 TVETs) joint programme schools under all the participating UN agencies. Based on the figures of the sub counties where the schools are located, it is estimated that the programme will expand its reach from 185,019 (97,705 F:87,314 M) people to 4,454,400 (2,245,612 F: 2,208,788 M) people. The MoES advised that at the national level the MDD festival had the potential to reach

10,976,000 learners and 200,000 teachers.

The SI 2.0 Programme in Uganda supported 1,643 (858F: 85M) in-school AGYW and ABYM to participate in awareness raising sessions on their rights as children, SRHR and GBV in the districts of Amudat and Kitgum. It is expected that the foundational knowledge gained by these students will be used to ignite conversations with peers and within their families. The training of 101 (23F: 78M) school administrators and teachers on GBV, SRHR, and the pregnancy management guidelines resulted in the termly monitoring of pregnancy among adolescent girls. This provides opportunities for timely interventions with respect to advance preparations for affected AGYW to complete school after delivery. Some of the positive results emerging from the programme interventions in the target districts include the increased distribution of menstrual hygiene kits, improved school attendance, and enhanced community policing and awareness of sexual violence.

The 2024 target of 2,016 (961F: 1,055M) actors for advocacy and community mobilization was surpassed, and 4,833 actors (2,426F: 2,020M) were directly engaged and mobilized for gender transformation and elimination of discriminatory gender and social norms and practices that cause SGBV and inhibit SHRH in schools.



10,976,000

**Number of Learners reached through
national level MDD festival**

Table 4: Numerical Engagement for Gender Transformation
Against SGBV and for SRHR in Schools

Advocates mobilized for community engagement	Numbers
GBV/VAC case workers	39 (26F: 13M)
Police	192 (120F: 72M)
CSO workers	504 (285F: 219M)
Cultural leaders	1,139 (643F: 496M)
Local councillors	230 (175F: 55M)
Parents	525 (234F: 291M)
Para social workers	215 (107F: 108M)
Religious leaders	330 (183F: 147M)
SASA! community activists	683 (390F: 293M)
Teachers/school administrators	425 (185F: 240M)
TOT for life skills tool kits	164 (78F: 86M)
LC I and II	255
Refugee PSWs	75
DLG officials	57
Total	4,833

Overall, the campaigns on ending VAWG and GBV have increasingly become localized with the engagement of local drama groups. Communities now identify with the localized messaging and their own local drama groups, and the improved understanding of GBV prevention and responses by local leaders has increased their confidence to refer survivors to services like post-trauma counselling. There are some challenges that remain, especially with the way reported cases are handled by the police, who sometimes still handle GBV cases as domestic issues that do not require police intervention. It was alleged that, in some cases, the police possibly receive bribes to release perpetrators, thereby enabling the continued abuse of women and girls.

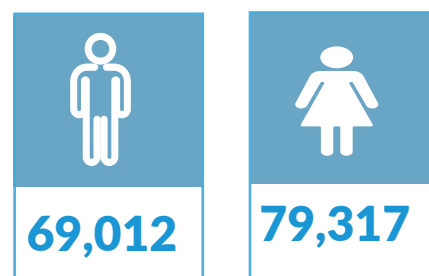
Some of the key challenges still to be addressed are community misconceptions about the project focusing only on girls. There is also need for greater investment in raising awareness and action among the

police when it comes to handling teenage pregnancy cases where these constitute the crime of defilement and or rape. During the 2025 implementation year, the programme shall ensure that it responds to the recommendations pertaining to tracking the stricter enforcement of relevant guidelines, increasing platforms to facilitate school engagement with parents, and working more closely with IPs under Outcome 2 of the G4DU for the integration of GBV/ SRHR sessions into school curricula.

Outcome C: Response

During the reporting period, the support of the SI 2.0 JP enabled 148,329 individuals (79,317F: 69,012M) to receive multi-sectoral integrated GBV and SRHR services in communities, schools and target refugee settlements (see Table 5):

- 49,705 girls (10-19 years);
- 29,612 young women (20-24 years);
- 44,675 boys (10-19 years) and
- 24,337 young men (20-24 years).



Individuals enabled to receive multi-sectoral integrated GBV and SRHR services in communities, schools and target refugee settlements by the SI 2.0 JP

Table 5: Numerical Reach of Spotlight Initiative GBV and SRHR Services in Communities, Schools and arget Refugee Settlements

Service type provided	Beneficiaries
GBV/VAC/SRHR information	99,184 (53,112F: 46,072M)
SRHR services (contraceptives, human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) testing, HIV testing, syphilis testing, sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening)	16,063 (8,095F: 7,968M)
Legal services/access to justice	733 (357F: 376M)
Social services (mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), general counselling, livelihood, referrals and linkages)	25,656 (13,685F: 11,971M)
GBV/VAC services, including case management and counselling	6,693 (3,780F: 2,913M)
Total beneficiaries	164,964
People with disabilities reached	58 (45 F: 13M)
Refugees	16,577 (7,392F: 9,185M)

During the reporting period, the SI 2.0 JP successfully onboarded 14 technical and vocational schools and enrolled 440 (327F: 113M) out-of-school young learners. A prerequisite to receiving the skilling support was that the learners had to undergo GBV awareness sessions. One health camp and community dialogue were conducted at Smart Girls Uganda in partnership with MTN (a private sector company that provides telecommunication services in Uganda). The skilling of out-of-school youth was conducted through the 12 TVETs identified in each of the programme districts. The courses offered include solar PV technology – installation; driving; motor vehicle mechanics; woodwork (carpentry and joinery); bore hole maintenance; plumbing; welding; electrical installation; basic electronics and appliance repairs; tailoring, fashion and design; hairdressing; and catering. Courses are offered based on candidate employability enhancement capacity and the entry level into income generation as a strategy to minimize vulnerability to violence and/or sexual exploitation and abuse.

Part of the interventions with the AGYW who dropped out of school included facilitated access to SRHR services that include family planning, HIV screening and testing, and the provision of reusable

sanitary pads. Out of this group, six girls and three boys who participated in a course returned to school to continue with and transition within the formal education system.

Through partnership with the MoGLSD and MoLG, the programme conducted TOTs for 375 personnel from local councils 1 and 2 in Kasese, Arua, Tororo, Omoro and Gulu, whose increased capacities in GBV responses enabled them to lead in the sensitization of communities at sub county level by using community outreaches to cascade the information on access to SRHR and GBV services and the handling of GBV cases that fall within their mandate.

The training of duty bearers and service providers benefited 39 (26F:13M) police officers, caseworkers, health workers, and government officials with improved knowledge of and skills in GBV case management and referral pathways. This improved their understanding of the need for confidentiality in case management and the application of appropriate referral procedures. It was observed that the resolution of some cases was delayed due to incomplete case files, lack of secure file storage, and transport issues for case transfers. The programme shall monitor these issues during the 2025

implementation period, and track the responses for continuous survivor support, the contribution of DLGs in providing filing cabinets, and the logistical assistance for timely case processing.

The community campaigns conducted by the CFPU of the Uganda Police increased access to justice, mainly because communities now have increased knowledge of where to report. As part of the One Stop Centre model, the CFPUs are located at identified sites in every settlement, and their presence increased the available local actors, who, through the engagement of partners working in the education sector, can better work with school administrators to ensure that girls are supported to return to school. The programme work through the One Stop Centre model reached 1,529 (1,105F: 424M) individuals through psychoeducation sessions targeting AGYW across the four refugee locations of Bidi Bidi, Rhino Camp, Imvepi and Kyaka II. These sessions addressed the relationship between GBV and mental health, while informing attendees of the availability of psychosocial support services. The combined approach of engaging CFPU through the One Stop Centres resulted in an environment that is more supportive to girls who return to schools, and duty bearers aware of the various services available locally and can apply improved district-level coordination and referrals. The CMR training has equipped the first responders, like the police, with enhanced skills to administer appropriate services as first responders, especially post-exposure prophylaxis kits, health referrals and police referrals.

The programme strengthened the UPF's CFPU within refugee settlements, which has become central to the GBV response. Improved documentation has contributed to better outcomes in community members' access to legal justice.

The construction of a new shelter was initiated in Kasese, which presented an opportunity to engage other local actors to offer the provision of services, including a commitment of UGX 15 million (USD 4,000) from the DLG to operationalize the shelter that will provide a safe space where GBV survivors can take refuge. The GBV shelters in Terego, Amudat and Kampala that received support under Spotlight Initiative 1.0 were supported to become fully operational under the SI 2.0 JP and continue to provide safe spaces for survivors to access comprehensive GBV response services. Through referrals from Uganda Police and other partners, a total of 222 women and girls accessed the shelters in 2024, in Terego (194), Amudat (18) and Kampala (10). The forms of abuse reported include psychological torture, physical assault, forced and child marriage, defilement, rape, child neglect, denial of resources and teenage pregnancy. In addition to emergency shelter, the GBV survivors received psychosocial support and skills training in petroleum jelly production, baking, soap making and gardening, towards building economic resilience. The majority have since been resettled/reunited with their families.

In partnership with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the SI 2.0 JP created awareness on trafficking in persons. A total of 96 (25F: 71M) district officials, police officers, cultural and religious leaders in Gulu, Omoro and Kitgum received sensitization in the use of the National Referral Guidelines and the principles of trafficking in persons. Awareness was also scaled in six secondary schools in Kitgum, Omoro and Terego districts through debate and MDD competitions to ensure that AGYW can protect themselves, while also alerting others to red flags.

As part of strengthening the functionality of the National GBV Dashboard, 144 (56F: 87M) CDOs

from all the 12 programme districts received training to increase their capacity for data collection and entry for GBV case management. This training was conducted by the MoGLSD. As a result, over 2,800 cases were entered into the National GBV Database. Additionally, the MoGLSD is in the process of harmonizing the humanitarian GBV Management Information System (MIS). Due to issues that include high staff turnover within DLGs, one observation was that there is always a need for continuous capacity building among institutional actors, and that the measures should be embedded in the internal staff onboarding and accountability processes and systems. The DLGs also highlighted that poor connectivity was sometimes an issue in the furthest locations, causing delays in the uploading of administrative data on schedule.

A total of 793 (476F: 317M) health workers, medical officers, clinical officers, nurses and midwives received training and mentorship in the provision of quality of care and integrated youth-friendly SRHR and GBV services. At the facility level, self-assessment tools were used to identify gaps and the areas where mentorship was required. The tool assessed eight major areas of evidence-based practices, namely routine care and management of complications; actionable information systems; functioning referral systems; effective communication; respect and preservation of dignity; emotional support; competent, motivated personnel; and availability of essential physical resources. The findings informed the recommendations to address the identified gaps, and implementation action plans were generated for each facility. These will be rolled out as part of the implementation of year two in 2025.

A critical output from the reporting period was the mapping of disability inclusion institutions to

inform the integration of SGBV and SRHR. The SI 2.0 JP supported the MoH and a CSO IP to conduct quarterly integrated SRH/HIV/GBV outreaches. These reached a total of 18,242 (9,866F: 8,376M) individuals with comprehensive correct information on HIV and pregnancy. The involvement of health workers and village health teams (VHTs) ensured that correct information was disseminated, including the demystification of myths related to SRHR, especially for complex topics like family planning, STI/HIV awareness and prevention, ANC and breastfeeding. The activity also brought SRHR services closer to the adolescents, while strengthening linkages and ensuring continuous support from health centres and VHTs. Through the practical approaches of the outreaches, 372 participants accessed in-situ services during the HIV testing and counselling sessions (138), family planning (49), malaria testing and antenatal (185).

During the reporting period, 42 SGBV cases were disposed of through the Special Court sessions conducted in the Arua High Court circuits. The special sessions followed a survivor-centred approach, and the presence of probation officers enhanced the survivors' confidence to provide evidence, in turn enabling successful court processes. Community impact assessments were useful in informing the judicial officers of the impact of the offence before making the verdict. This increased the weight of the evidence available and resulted in 16 convictions. Some of the challenges noted included limited child-friendly spaces, difficulty in tracing victims who might have changed locations and contacts, lawyers and relatives of the accused interfering with witnesses and the very strong negative cultural norms that condone violence, leading to reluctance by victims and witnesses to participate in judicial processes. The intervention design for activities during 2025

shall ensure that the messages for community outreach include encouraging citizens to report cases to remove impunity for violence, as the only way to make it stop.

The programme supported onsite training for 40 SRHR medicines management supervisors across all 12 programme districts in reproductive health (RH) commodity management, stock management and service delivery. Due to their increased knowledge and skills, the group of 40 in turn mentored and supervised 96 health facilities. This resulted in 95 per cent of facilities getting up to date with their RH registers and maintaining functional infection prevention measures. They were also better able to manage and address stockouts of RH products at their health facilities. The availability of products enhanced the accessibility of contraceptives for women and girls, which is an essential component of reducing teenage and unwanted pregnancies.

An achievement of the SI 2.0 JP was the support provided to develop online self-paced training modules for teachers and other service providers on mental health and psychosocial support to enhance the resilience of learners and staff. The module was pre-tested with district stakeholders in Kampala, Kyegegwa, Arua, Kitgum, and Gulu to increase awareness of the module, gather input to enrich the draft content for the MHPSS online module, and strengthen the linkage and referral support network between schools and other service providers for mental well-being. A validation workshop was conducted for the MHPSS online self-paced module to enhance the resilience of learners and staff. The 44 (18F: 26M) attendees at the workshop were from the MoH and MoGLSD, and included DEOs, headteachers, teachers, DCDOs, DHOs, and CSO representatives. During the workshop, the module

was enriched and realigned to summarize the basic content and was recommended for upload. A validation process recommended the rollout plan for disseminating the module and orienting teachers and other school stakeholders, which was going to be implemented in 2025. The teacher orientation will contribute to the creation of a conducive learning environment for the girl child to stay in school, learn and transition to secondary school.

A massive roll-out of life skills and sexuality education teacher training was conducted. Topics covered include human anatomy, reproductive health, sexually transmitted infections, contraception methods, and healthy relationships.

This was done through a collaboration with the MoES and the MoH and a total of 886 (485F: 401M) teachers from all 12 programme districts acquired pedagogical skills, including methods for creating an inclusive classroom environment where students feel safe to discuss sensitive topics.

The content of the training is essential for teachers to use in dispelling myths and misinformation prevalent among students, and to orient the teachers in trauma-informed approaches to address any past experiences that may affect student engagement. The module on communication skills enabled teachers to facilitate discussions about sexuality without stigma or judgment, including understanding how to address diverse student backgrounds and beliefs, respectfully. In-school open discussions on sexuality and bodily integrity provide girls with the opportunity to voice out their experiences, gain confidence in protecting their rights, and seek SRHR information and services when required.

Otuke District was singled out for training for 104 teachers from 50 government primary and secondary schools on reporting, tracking, response and referral guidelines and identifying VAC cases in schools. The programme also engaged stakeholders in Omoro and Otuke and supported the think tank to strengthen multi-sectoral coordination in addressing teenage pregnancy, child marriage, and violence against adolescents and youth. This contributed to developing and adopting the Teenage Pregnancy Prevention, Surveillance, Response, and Accountability Framework, whose main aim is to increase awareness of adolescent health challenges and foster stronger engagement from political, cultural, and religious leaders. To ensure robust roll-out of the framework, stakeholders agreed that there would be expansion of the surveillance framework to more districts, strengthened engagement with local councils and religious leaders, regular monitoring, and local resource mobilization supported with evidence-based policies. The SI 2.0 JP focused on these two districts during the reporting period because these districts are part of the four districts that were onboarded for this iteration of the programme and require some foundational engagement to bring them to the same level as the previous eight districts.

The districts of Otuke, Omoro, Gulu, and Arua benefited from a four-day training on case management for all their CDOs, probation officers, DCDOs and CFPU. A total of 57 district technical officers were trained in case management skills to enable them to provide holistic case management services to children and their families. This training also included the Police CFPU to enhance the quality and accuracy of the legal and social support that they render to children and their families. They were encouraged to track and record all cases in their case management books, and to make use of available

community structures like PSWs and local councils to follow up cases at the community level.

One of the activities that was carried over from the Spotlight Initiative 1.0 was the support to integrated case management and continuum of services on GBV/SGBV/VAC, including capacity building of SAUTI 116 case workers at national and district action centres. The programme continued with its support to call centres, where 78,508 (24,856F: 33,280M) calls were processed during the reporting period. Of these, 1,015 were cases of violence, 311 were requests for counselling services, and 136 calls were inquiries. Most of the calls (77,046) were categorized as others. Of the calls received, 132 (109F: 23M) were emergency VAC cases that required immediate action to ensure that the child at high risk did not suffer more harm. Multi-sectoral teams (CDOs, police officers and DPOs) were supported to follow up and provide case management support, including referrals for VAC/SGBV/GBV survivors. They were able to provide support to 4,226 (2,494F: 1,732M) individuals in Kyegegwa and Kasese.

The SI 2.0 JP recognises that refugee welfare committees are among the first responders within



78,508

Number of calls processed through call centres

1,015

Violence cases reported

311

Calls requesting counseling services

78,508

Other calls

settlements, making it imperative to target them for first-contact training. Working with and through this group has improved their knowledge of GBV issues, case management and referrals, thus improving service delivery within settlements. In the past, they would assume that their responsibilities extended to adjudicating GBV cases. The training clarified their jurisdiction and mandate, resulting in an increase in the number of referrals from them. The GBV shelters in Terego and Amudat that received support under Spotlight Initiative 1.0 were supported to become fully operational under the SI 2.0 JP. They continue to provide safe spaces for GBV survivors to access comprehensive GBV response services. The support also enabled the extension of case management to refugee settlements, where 21,897 (11,089F: 10,808M) beneficiaries were able to access MHPSS services. The increased awareness of the availability of these services and the improvements in the quality and timeliness of these case management services have created more demand by the community as they gain confidence in using the child protection referral pathways.

In Tororo District, most of the case reports came through the SWOs, CDOs, Child Helpline, CFPU, Justice for Children coordinators and the GBV desk office. A total of 1,672 (810F: 862M) cases received follow-up multisectoral protection services that included MHPSS. Out of this group, 364 (154F: 210M) received support from health, social work or justice/law enforcement services. Appropriate alternative care services were rendered to the three (2F: 1M) children who were registered as unaccompanied or separated. The programme also supported 80 (56F: 24M) Sauti 116 staff to commemorate Mental Health Day as a way of recognizing the stress levels commensurate with this type of work and contributing in a small way to help address burnout

while enhancing team building. Through the support provided to justice for children coordinators, 4,465 received a diverse range of legal assistance, where 1,556 (171F: 1,385M) were resettled, 1,754 (20F: 1,546 M) received legal representation in courts of law with their cases disposed, 879 (170F: 709M) received non-custodial sentences, and 274 (27F: 249M) received custodial sentences.

In its effort to build the capacity of the police cyber unit to conduct cyber and digital forensics using electronic advanced investigation techniques for VAC/GBV cases, the SI 2.0 JP facilitated training of personnel in the police cyber-crime unit on forensics investigations, and 13 (3F: 10M) were supported to have their certification as examiner renewed. This ensured that they had up-to-date skills and knowledge on the emerging technological landscape, and how they can efficiently investigate cases on online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA) and GBV, among others.

The programme further supported 18 (1F: 17M) digital forensic analysts to go through the Computer Hacking and Forensic Investigator course by the EC Council. The certification training equipped participants with expertise in tackling encrypted communication platforms, recovering data from the dark web sources, as well as cross-jurisdiction collaboration. This support ensured that the police have internal capacity and readiness to oversee and respond to the cyber guidelines on online ethical practices and victim-centred approaches to investigation, are ready to give court testimony in cases of cyber violence and develop the resilience for the psychological challenges that can come with such investigations.

Rights holders reached

Table 6: Numerical Impact of SI 2.0 JP - Right

Indicative numbers	Direct rights holders		Indirect rights holders		Comments/explanations
	Donor -EUD	Donor Y	Donor – EUD	Donor Y	
Women (18 years and above)	153,276		383		<p>Direct beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries for this programme are primarily all the AGYW 10-24 years who were reached with a different package of services across the three outcomes. These include legal, GBV/VAC/SRHR awareness raising and information access, life skills education, livelihood enhancement, integrated SRHR/GBV/VAC services, access to justice and sexuality education training. The AGYW were reached through direct training, community dialogues, radio programmes, information, education and communication materials, MDD, outreach by religious and cultural institutions, community accountability platforms, social media and sports.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries also include all the duty bearers (females and males) including peer educators that received direct training or capacity building interventions to deliver services.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: Indirect beneficiaries are primarily the ABYM 10-24 years reached with similar package as for AGYW. It also includes all the adults (males and females) aged 25 years and above reached with programme interventions other than direct training to deliver services.</p> <p>The data for both beneficiary groups are obtained from participant registration forms, activity reports, case management registers, and administrative sources such as HMIS, SAUTI 116, and the National GBV database.</p>
Girls (5-17 years)	86,020		-		
Men (18 years and above)	3,181		125,912		
Boys (5-17 y)	-		74,261		
TOTAL	242,477		200,556		

Challenges and mitigating measures



Implications of local resource mobilization:

An unforeseen challenge resulting from local resource mobilization was that the new processes of contracting and disbursing the received funds experienced delays that had not been factored into the AWP timelines and the participating UN agency cashflows. The UNRCO used this challenge as an opportunity to rally the SI 2.0 JP's participating UN agencies to increase internal communication, increase accountability for process inputs and deliverables and enhance internal operations tracking. Some of the measures include the adoption of the recommendation to hold quarterly meetings of the deputies of the agencies for enhanced tracking of operations, the timely flagging of emerging issues and the prompt addressing of bottlenecks in delivery efficiencies. Another measure to better manage accountability challenges emerging from working with local resource mobilization has been the introduction of an all-participating UN agencies' presence at the quarterly meetings with DP.

Compliance-related delays:

The requirement for PUNOs to adhere to the grassroots mobilization strategy caused delays in the onboarding of IPs. This had a knock-on effect on disbursements, which affected the speed of activity implementation during the reporting period.

This was mitigated through joint activity implementation among the participating UN agencies. This was done for the centralised DLG orientation and activity mapping with participating UN agencies, the joint field missions to finalise DLG AWP, and the combined RBM trainings conducted during the reporting period. There were also high expectations of a rapid deployment of the programme due to its nature as a continuation of a previous iteration of the same programme. This ignored the new contractual processes that the country team had to reorient itself towards and plan differently. The programme focus had also shifted significantly and required a process of clarifying this among IPs and stakeholders to ensure that programme roll-out would be adequately adherent to the new indicators and targets. An illustration of this is that the UNRCO

had to keep reminding participating UN agencies that promulgation of ordinances by DLGs was not to be supported because the indicator was to track the implementation of the ordinances in place by engaging local council courts.

In addition to repeated communication to clarify the changes, a major mitigation measure has been the training in RBM for participating UN agencies and their IPs, which include MDAs and CSOs. Two sessions were conducted during the reporting period. The second session included monitoring of local-level coordination of programme implementation, and DLGs provided updates on the coordination of AWP implementation. The joint field missions on DLG AWP design cascaded this shift and clarified the implementation targets against which reporting was expected.

Delivering as One:

An observation during the reporting period was that the principle of Delivering as One is gaining traction as a guiding modality for programme implementation in a context where the UNCT has continuously clarified that joint programming is the future of doing business under the UN Reforms. It was observed that while most UN agencies were more proactive, there was still some residual resistance in the actual implementation of the comprehensive whole of society, whole of government and whole of UN model as envisaged in the design of the SI Programme. In response, the SI 2.0 JP positioned itself to intensify the joint implementation of its AWP. This was achieved through an innovative approach to the design of activity implementation based on the identification of specific activities that had to be implemented through synergised and collaborative approaches. The outcome chair led

quarterly results tracking sessions focused solely on joint implementation monitoring to encourage PUNOs to invest more attention towards Delivering as One.

Further to this, the SI 2.0 JP designed an approach towards more streamlined and contextual programming by implementing the 'workplan within the workplan' approach. In this approach, the participating UN agencies clustered sets of related activities for joint planning and collaborative implementation. The persistent emphasis on improved coordination for collaborative implementation resulted in the cross-fertilization of processes among three ministries. The Programme built on its relationship with the MoGLSD to extend co-planning with the MoLG and MoES. While there was slow uptake of the strategy of the 'workplan within the workplan' by some of the participating UN agencies, the G4DU meetings and field missions helped to clarify and consolidate the expectation and level of required joint implementation by all UN agencies.

Finally, low coordination cohesion at the DLG level is a reality of the programme implementation context. As part of the DLG mapping exercise, the rationalization of the coordination mechanism and processes for the programme to work with was done to mitigate this challenge.

A two-tier approach to coordination was adopted to ensure beneficiary-focused structures and processes guided the implementation of the programme, more specifically:

Level 1-UNRCO-led DLG coordination:

located in and emanating from the community services department and linking up with a range of coordination forums (sector committees, programme

cluster technical working group, technical planning committees, district quarterly coordination committees, social protection working groups and child protection committees). The programme's liaison officer is the DCDO/SWO, in consultation with district planning officers for AWP-tracking purposes. Where one is in situ, the UN implementing agency representative liaises with the DLG to convene and/or input into meeting agendas and monthly plans.

Level 2–UNHCR-led, within refugee settlements:

the Refugee Welfare Committees. Settlement-based coordination is conducted through the inter-agency GBV Coordination Forum (Yumbe–International Rescue Committee; Rhino Camp–Danish Refugee Council; Kampala–Norwegian Refugee Council; Kyegegwa, Yumbe, Rhino Camp–Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation; Kyegegwa–Alight.

The two-tier coordination enables thematic coherence at the two levels, given that the settlements coordination structures are very specific, convened by refugees and supervised by the OPM. District level programme level tracking tools were developed and used. These tools capture cashless forms of maximizing locally available resources, especially for outreach and other collective events. This established a new ethos of programme ownership and responsibility of implementation among participating DLGs. More specifically, DLGs supported the operations of GBV shelters in Amudat, Kasese and Kampala.

Lessons learned and new opportunities

a) Lesson learnt: A key lesson learnt during the reporting period was that there is room for improvement in the mapping of implementing and funding actors in the SGBV and SRHR sub-sector at programme conception and inception levels, ensuring that synergies are built into intervention design. This can go a long way in curbing the long-standing approach of agency profiling and siloed approaches and contribute to enhanced coordination in Delivering as One.

Investing in the standardization of procedures and guidelines to facilitate participatory community-based intervention design, monitoring, and evaluation can be valuable. This will enhance sustainability and strengthen the social capital base that respects and promotes human rights.

Facilitating the joint development of district workplans that integrate interventions on SGBV/VAC prevention and promotion of SRHR is mandatory for all UN implementing agencies. This was a long-overdue but high-return process which exponentially increased DLG ownership of SI and their proactivity

in tracking the implementation of joint programming. Thematic cohesion in programme implementation benefited from streamlining procedures for CSO engagement in transitioning to the SI 2.0 JP. This increased transparency, internal clarity on the programme operations guidelines, and the inclusion of PWDs.

The low appreciation of GBV data needs and VAWG/VAC data management information system affects data availability, and increased institutional awareness is required for improved data collection as the basis for evidence-based policies and interventions. Data is a cross-cutting focus area for the SI 2.0 JP, and participating UN agencies shall adopt a more synergised approach to monitor the collection of administrative data at the DLG level.

The CSNRG pointed out that it could have been useful to have an individual named as the contact person for technical coherence and support during the group's tenure under the Spotlight Initiative 1.0. The NRG pointed out that the Spotlight Initiative ecosystem is complex and needed support to leverage their role

for enhanced contribution within a multi-faceted contextual environment. The CSNRG also observed that the design and structuring of social norms change interventions at the local level were too dense for community-based IPs to unpack and for them to foster community ownership and capacity strengthening. This had a bearing on the measures put in place as the preparation of communities for the programme exit, for instance, self-organizing after the SI 2.0 programme intervention by cultural institutions, PSWs and for GBV shelters support.

b) New opportunities

The SI 2.0 JP has already demonstrated agility and flexibility in contextualizing issues identification and prioritization to facilitate a better focus on realistic, measurable and achievable results at the local level. It shall build on its stakeholders' engagement and ensure that it remains multi-sectoral and is sustained at both national and community levels for enhanced local ownership and policy advocacy impact.

Using the benefit of location: There is evidence of increased recognition of the UNRCO by local DPs. There is potential for enhanced coordination among UN IPs for even greater delivery efficiency and effectiveness in a context where it has been proven that this is best achieved with UNRCO's oversight. The programme is using this leverage to continue engaging other local DPs, namely the Austrian Development Agency and the World Bank in Uganda.

The comprehensive theory of change approach used by the Spotlight Initiative demonstrated efficacy in mainstreaming GBV and broader gender and equity issues through employing 'whole of government' methodologies. The UNCT UNSDCF reporting recorded that most of the interventions

were under SDG 5 (Gender Equality), with SDG 3 (Health) and 6 (Governance and Strong Institutions) also featuring. This was partly explained by the entry of agency-specific sub-outputs, which increased the number of GEWE interventions captured on the UN Info platform and reflected that gender and SGBV mainstreaming is taking place within the UNCT at the programming level.

Common framework guiding operations: To ensure that the SI 2.0 JP's Results Framework was aligned to the NDP IV under the thematic areas of community mobilization and mindset change, which now falls under the Human Capital Development Programme of the NDP IV, the programme adopted a proactive approach that engaged DLGs in a pre-planning process for inputs which commenced with district inception meetings conducted in May 2024, followed by a decentralized finalization of the DLG work plans which took place during June-July 2024. This approach positioned the programme to be placed in an advantageous position for the commencement of the budget process in September, after Parliament approval, by ensuring that the DLGs can properly budget for their AWP.

With the Uganda UNSDCF 2026-2030 under development, the SI 2.0 JP will consolidate its relevance to both the UN and Government of Uganda strategic priorities. Overall, there is room and opportunity to enhance interagency coordination by maximizing the RC's coordination role and resource mobilization at the country level. This can be in the engagement of UN agencies and CSOs in the design and implementation of the current interventions under the initiative as well as additional iterations that may be considered for support by other DPs. This shall be consolidated through the UNRC's chairing role in the programme's main governance body (steering committees) in a context where the

UNRC shall continue to be the spokesperson of the programme within the UNCT and with external stakeholders at local, regional and global levels.

The SI 2.0 JP shall elevate the UNRC's profile and increase the visibility of the programme through scheduled annual in-country field missions to all participating districts. The programme shall also convene Resident Coordinator-led facilitated dialogue spaces to foster relationship building, collective visioning and agenda setting for GBV and SRHR CSO actors across the diverse range of women's rights activists.

Through the CSNRG, the SI 2.0 JP shall streamline procedures for CSO engagement, increasing programme visibility, process transparency, and thematic cohesion in programme implementation.

This report highlights the multiplier effect achieved on social behaviour change targeting in-school AGYW. Part of the results is the opportunity for the SI 2.0 JP to access free airtime offered by the Uganda Broadcasting Cooperation through the MoES' annual MDD festival.

This opportunity provided a platform for standardized message packaging, targeted distribution, and general embedded messages in media campaigns targeting the general electorate in its other roles as parents, community leaders, adolescents and young people, religious, traditional and local council leaders.

Finally, the partnership with the Joshua Cheptegei Foundation shall be pursued in future years and measures shall be pursued to make it a permanent fixture in the UN events calendar in Uganda. This was a low-risk strategic engagement best suited for community mobilization at the DLG level, avoiding potential message dilution using the opportunity

availed for direct message transmission to the participating audiences.

c) Contributions to evidence base and knowledge management

The programme partnered with Uganda Bureau of Statistics in the design of the tailored baseline survey parameters identification and tools design. The Makerere University School of Statistics and Planning supported the tailored baseline survey. Makerere University works closely with both primary and secondary schools in various districts through its career guidance, mentorship and community engagement programmes. The Gender Mainstreaming Directorate works closely with the MoES, and the MoGLSD through various coordination spaces such as the National GBV Reference Group, the Gender for Equality Programme, the National Gender and Equity Budgeting Programme, and the National Gender Technical Working Group and the national technical team that developed the gender issues paper for the NDP IV. Through the issues paper, the survey results contributed to the priorities under the Human Capacity Development Programme of the NDP IV, under which GEWE and GBV are tracked.

The SI 2.0 JP also participated in and contributed to the civil society review of the Uganda Mid-Term Review of the Uganda Periodic Review as part of the UNCT normative outputs during the reporting period. The Programme supported the CSNRG to convene and craft recommendations to the programme implementation strategies, all of which were implemented.

i. Outcome group co-chairs:

The SI 2.0 JP introduced activity implementation synergies through outcome group chairs. Each outcome is headed by self-selected co-chairs from the UN participating agencies, based on the number of interventions in an outcome area, level of resources investment in an outcome (including from other sources), extent and level of existing engagement with MDA IPs, including inroads into governmental coordination spaces at national and sub national levels, and previous performance with pillar leadership under Spotlight Initiative 1.0. These outcome chairs have been effective in supporting the technical coherence of programme implementation through the leadership of collective planning for joint implementation, consensus building of field mission and monitoring focus, as well as negotiations for resources during resource mobilization.

Cascaded engagement of DLGs

As a good practice, programme partnership with MDAs elevated UN implementing agency collective and individual engagement at the district level. In the past, individual agencies would engage DLGs

in isolated processes of developing DLG AWP. In the reporting period, the UNRCO introduced an approach with a centralized process of engagement with the district officials in line with the objectives and expected outputs of the programme Integrated Results Framework (IRF). This was followed by the endorsement and adoption of the programme's district AWP by stakeholders in an extended field mission. The MoGLSD facilitated and oversaw the cascading of the process, where each district was visited for an individualized district inception meeting by a team of participating UN agencies, all led by the monitoring and evaluation specialist. This approach to the partnership was further strengthened by a joint mapping that fostered national ownership while enhancing the potential for programme sustainability within operational districts beyond the duration of the funded component.

This approach resulted in a stronger partnership with the OPM within refugee settlements. The camp coordination structure is now formally recognised and incorporated into the district-level coordination structures that the programme works through in subnational programme implementation. These



coordination synergies mean that DPS can now interface with the OPM at the district and camp levels and engage with beneficiaries through a cohesive multi-sectoral interface where refugee-hosting districts are treated as single units of refugees and host communities with integrated services that address both humanitarian and development concerns.

The Programme's partnership methodology with government MDAs extended to the interface with the DPs. On the occasions when the DPs went on field missions that included interface with the programme, the UNRCO led the process of collectively selected the sites to be visited, and these would be shared for consolidation with the Government of Uganda counterparts at national and district level.

Promising practice: Balancing resource limitations with increased government ownership and leadership

Shifts in the multilateral relationships terrain occasioned by the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the acutely reduced funding available to the development sector in Africa combined to create uncertainties regarding resource availability for the long-term development efforts in Uganda. On the other hand, there continues to be overall high expectations from the government regarding the quantity of resources available from DPs, and the allocation of these resources between the government (MDAs) on one hand, and CSO IPs. This is taking place within a context where the Ugandan Government is expected to demonstrate increased ownership of development programmes through the increased allocation of resources to the social sector.

The SI 2.0 JP has used the Spotlight oversight committee to discuss the complementary nature of

UN support to the Government of Uganda, where the latter remains the primary driver of development initiatives. This resulted in a pronouncement of the centrality of government ownership and resourcing responsibility by government ministries participating in the programme. Resultantly, the MoGLSD Permanent Secretary has made a commitment to mirror the Delivering as One, as demonstrated by the participating UN agencies and is at the vanguard of engaging other MDAs like the MoLG to support the programme through cash and in-kind resources. One outcome of this stance was the Amudat District Local Government taking on the responsibility of ensuring that the GBV shelter is operational through local support.

The shift in government role clarity resulting from the SI 2.0 JP engagement was a main determinant in the MoES liaising with the UNRCO for leadership in convening the participating UN agencies to jointly plan a key social and behaviour change intervention through MDD in schools. Through Delivering as One, the programme was able to expand the reach of MDD in schools from the 9 schools targeted by UN WOMEN to the 292 schools collectively supported by UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHCR, as well as the 12 TVETs supported by UNDP, exponentially multiplying the beneficiary reach through delivery efficiencies.

This will exponentially expand the reach of the SBC interventions, increasing shifts in attitudes, improved awareness, or behaviour change among a larger group of AGYW in the target districts. The potential to reach access radio could extend the advocacy messages to men and women and male and female youth at a national level.

10 Communications and visibility

The communication plan for the SI 2.0 JP was modest and focused on continuous communication at the national level targeted at the MoGLSD, DPs, government officials, and the general public. The key message was how specific interventions have addressed SGBV and contributed to girl child retention and transition in education and how these improvements are shaping the human security of the girl child in the education sector

Girl Shine campaign:

Through the support of the SI 2.0 JP, 75 girls and 100 caregivers (55F: 45M) successfully completed the 16-week Girl Shine curriculum focused on preventing early marriage and supporting adolescent girls. The programme achieved a 90 per cent completion rate (attending at least 12 of 16 sessions), with female caregivers completing at 91 per cent and male caregivers at 89 per cent. Participants reported experiencing improved relationships. Six Girl Shine graduates reached 157 girls in the community, covering topics like early marriage dangers, teenage pregnancy, GBV, and sexual decision-making. Additionally, 68 female caregivers (43 from Zone 1 and 25 from Zone 2) received dignity kits to improve hygiene while 532 girls (376 refugees, 156 host community members, including 10 with disabilities) received menstrual hygiene kits, reducing school

absenteeism. The SI 2.0 JP worked with the DLG, OPM, and GBV partners in the refugee-hosting district of Yumbe, and reached an estimated 84,000 (42,840F: 41,160M) people, who received key messages on the impact of GBV on education, girl child retention and transition. Messages to address SGBV were disseminated through radio talk shows, spot messages, and boda boda broadcasts. During the 16 Days of Activism on Violence Against Women, messages in the languages of Juba Arabic, English, and Ariangati were broadcast, promoting school enrolment and access to GBV/SRHR services by AGYW. Participants reported improved relationships as reflected below.

Statements from AGYW and community members including males

"My caregiver now informs me before leaving and tells me what to cook."

"I can now participate in community activities like watching football matches."

"I used to think that my married daughter didn't need my support, but I now realize my role remains vital."

"I now treat my daughter-in-law as my own and allow her to attend training sessions while I care for the baby."

"I plan to send my daughter back to school while we help care for her baby."

"This initiative has changed how boys perceive girls and increased mutual support among students."

"I can now make informed decisions and support friends unaware of GBV and SRHR."

"I now support my wife in taking our child for immunization after a midwife educated us on shared responsibilities."

A joint field mission under the banner of the TEI was organised as a collaborative visibility activity

a) Media and visibility events

A joint field mission under the banner of the TEI was organised as a collaborative visibility activity also intended to increase the visibility of the TEI and their support to GBV and SRHR in Arua



The G4DU Programme Manager at the European Union Delegation, Juliette Ruebenstein (second from left), co-chairing the district programme launch in Arua, September 2024.



b) Social Media Posts

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/luta-shaba-540b1197_netherlands-tei-uninuganda-activity-7302615833413840896-bkTe?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_android&rcm=ACoAABShzsABJcZnNAuQCcy-7B2Re97ONoGE_lo

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/luta-shaba-540b1197_spotlight-tei-unuganda-activity-7302610291421278209-G-Po?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_android&rcm=ACoAABShzsABJcZnNAuQCcy-7B2Re97ONoGE_lo

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/luta-shaba-540b1197_africanunion-aucevawg-womenempowerment-activity-7297243829156343809-4K-x?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_android&rcm=ACoAABShzsABJcZnNAuQCcy-7B2Re97ONoGE_lo

Stop the Violence! The Uganda UN Resident Coordinator, Leonard Zulu, welcomes the Royal Netherlands Embassy to the SI 2.0 Joint Programme in Uganda. They joined the EUD as development partners at the 2nd Oversight Committee meeting held in Kampala. The meeting also welcomed the Uganda CSNRG to the SI 2.0 JP family. Both development partners, the Government of Uganda and the participating UN agencies look forward to the NRG thought leadership in advocacy on ending violence against women and girls and accelerating delivery towards the SDGs, the Uganda NDP IV and Africa Agenda 2063.

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/luta-shaba-540b1197_spotlight-netherlands-eud-activity-7270845816397844480-CrZ?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_android&rcm=ACoAABShzsABJcZnNAuQCcy-7B2Re97ONoGE_lo



a) Human interest stories:

*Joshua Cheptegei Mount Elgon Half Marathon:
Running for health, not from violence*

What:

Through the longstanding partnership with the Joshua Cheptegei Development Foundation, the Elgon half marathon with Joshua Cheptegei and 5km walks and community dialogues in Tororo and Amudat districts were conducted. The marathon integrated campaigns on tourism, community action to end violence against women and girls and environmental conservation.

Breaking the cycle: How SASA! Helped Jalia and Steve transform their relationship

Who: Jalia (32) and her husband Steve (40) live in Kasese District. For two years, Jalia endured sexual and economic violence while navigating a strained relationship due to Steve's neglect and extramarital affairs.

Where: Kisinga Sub County, Kasese District, Uganda.

What: UGANET, a UN Women partner implementing the SASA! approach, supported

Jalia and Steve by addressing their relationship challenges through counselling and community mobilization sessions. SASA! (Start, Awareness, Support, and Action) is an evidence-based approach aimed at preventing violence against women and girls and fostering healthier, violence-free relationships.

From Despair to Hope: How UGANET helped a GBV survivor rebuild her life

Who: Julie (not her real name), a 14-year-old girl, is a survivor of defilement and early pregnancy. Her journey highlights the challenges faced by survivors of GBV and the critical role of support systems in fostering recovery and empowerment.

Where: Julie worked as a maid in Kampala, where she was defiled and impregnated by a security guard. She later returned to her village in Mayuge District but faced rejection from her family.

What: UGANET, a UN Women partner implementing the elimination of violence against women and girls' programme, supported Julie through shelter, counselling, legal assistance, and family reintegration. These interventions provided her with a safe environment and the resources to rebuild her life.

Kaitesi Rita, A Primary 4 girl: An investment in knowledge pays the best interest



Sheila (name changed), an 11-year-old Congolese refugee, stays in Sweswe Dam II Village in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement. She recently lost both of her parents and currently stays with a foster parent identified by the ALIGHT Uganda child protection department. Because the foster parent is not able to provide for all her needs, Kaitesi was referred to the SI 2.0 JP to be supported with scholastic materials. She remained in school and now is in Primary Four at Sweswe Primary School.

"The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet," said Sheila while appreciating SI for enabling her to stay on the path to achieving her dreams. She added, "Thank you for teaching me a young girl how to catch fish, and not just giving me fish."

Acia's escape: Finding hope after forced marriage

Who: Acia (name changed), is a 13-year-old girl who escaped a forced marriage

Where: Akorikeya Village, Akorikeya Parish, Amudat Sub County, Amudat District, Uganda. This is a rural area where harmful traditional practices like child marriage are prevalent.

What: Acia was abducted and forced into marriage by a 70-year-old man. She became pregnant. With support from her mother and the One Stop GBV Centre, Acia escaped, received medical care, and is now back in school.

Aleper Consolata: The parasocial worker saving young girls and boys

Who: Aleper Consolata is a 35-year-old para social worker and passionate advocate against female genital mutilation and child marriage.

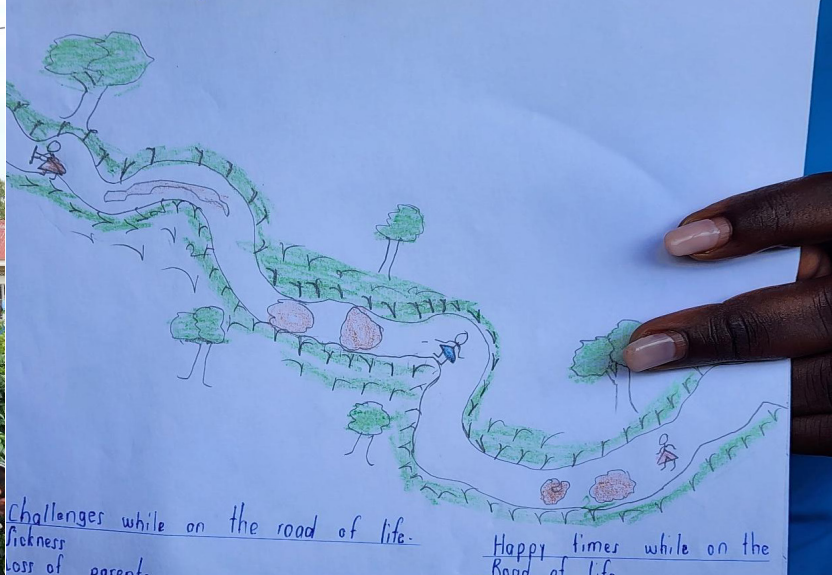
Where: Katileria Village, Loroo Parish, Loroo Sub County, Amudat District.

What: Consolata's story stems from the experience and trauma of witnessing her 13-year-old sister being cut and forced into marriage in 2013. Her sister eventually got pregnant and failed to deliver normally because of her bruised and undeveloped body, leading to the loss of her baby.

Since then, Aleper has rescued 32 girls from female genital mutilation and child marriage.



Women embark on a community mobilization and outreach march to create awareness on access to justice for victims of VAWG through local council courts, in Arua District, © UNDP, 2024.



An adolescent girl displays her vision board, during an engagement session in a refugee settlement in West Nile in 2024.



A music and drama session during community mobilization for out-of-school young mothers at a youth centre, organised by Danish Refugee Council and UNHCR.

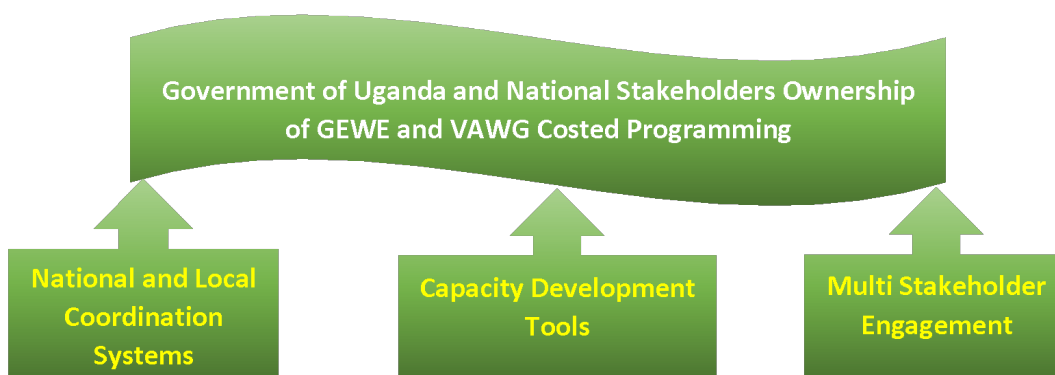
During the implementation of the SI 1.0 JP, it was observed that there was limited sustainability and qualified national ownership due to the alienation of key government institutions in GBV/EVAWG and perceptions of the limited availability of resources. This gave added impetus to the need to develop a sustainability plan. As a precursor to this, and to establish the foundations of national ownership, the SI 2.0 JP action document was designed with the full involvement, participation and contribution of the MoGLSD.

The National Steering Committee was retained as the SOC and meetings continue to be co-chaired by the MoGLSD and the UNRCO. District local government and partners were engaged, and district-level coordination mechanisms identified for more active involvement in collaborative implementation. An emphasis was placed on innovative ways to implement the programme with reduced resources and taking advantage of other joint programmes. Adopting the Government of Uganda programme-based approach (not sector-based) to intervention *design will increase relevance*.

The SI 2.0 JP Sustainability Strategy is anchored on three pillars, namely: national and local coordination systems, capacity development tools and ongoing multi-stakeholder engagement (see Figure 1).

The sustainability strategy also emphasizes the internal functions of participating agencies in the implementation of the joint programme through governance arrangements, programming strategies, management arrangements and coordination. The mainstreaming of GEWE broadly and VAWG specifically is an integral component of strategic planning, performance management and reporting. Participating UN agencies have been building

Figure 1: Pillars of the SI 2.0 JP Sustainability Strategy

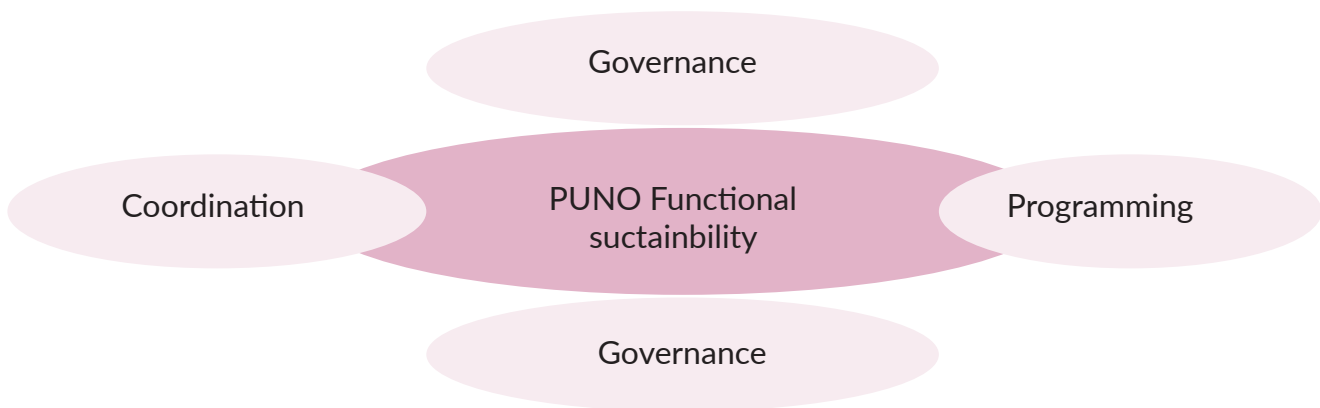


on the integration and capacity-strengthening mainstreaming established by the Spotlight Initiative. Senior management and team leaders use their oversight to ensure the continuation of VAWG-targeted interventions as appropriate through the UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard, under the section on programming, monitoring and evaluation. Implementing UN agencies have programme focal persons supported by other staff whose terms of reference include GEWE and/or VAWG responsibilities and deliverables. The agency contribution to SI 2.0 JP has been maintained as part of standing cost-integrative approaches to human rights-based programming. Finally, coordinated and collaborative approaches within the UN agencies

and with government and civil society continue to be used as standard operational practice linked to performance (see Figure 2).

The CSNRG continues to be involved in helping sustainably transition into the new phase through its input into shaping a new programme that meaningfully merges the education focus within an EVAWG programme. The CSNRG's focus was to ensure that civil society and survivors remain meaningfully engaged in the new programme's design and implementation, focusing on action-based learning.

Figure 2: SI 2.0 JP Sustainability Mechanisms through Participating UN Agencies



Improving effectiveness was to be achieved through the three-tier role of advisory, monitoring, and advocacy using the CSNRG tools and processes. The CSNRG focused on going tokenistic attendance at SOC meetings and open channels of direct engagement at the district level as an autonomous process separate from the UN agencies. The CSNRG also undertook to have a stronger focus on accountability and sustainability through participatory monitoring.

Under the G4DU, the CSNRG budget was increased to enable compensation for the effort of group members. To ensure increased representativeness, the group was reconstituted to ensure representation of women's rights advocates in the education sector and young women bodies.

12 Next Steps



a) Programming

i. Advocacy on GRB

The Public Finance Management Act (2015) and Uganda's Gender and Equity Budgeting Framework require that MDAs and LGs integrate gender-responsive planning and budgeting. Given that GBV remains one of the most underfunded gender priorities, the SI 2.0 JP shall engage MDAs and LGs in an ongoing process of identifying feasible actions that will facilitate enhanced gender budgeting and increased allocation of resources towards GBV. Some strategies to be explored will include the following:

- Ring-fencing and increasing funds for critical GBV services, investment in shelters, emergency medical care, psychosocial support, legal aid, and survivor-centred justice.
- Ensuring that every sector integrates GBV response into their budgets, including education, health, security, and justice.
- Strengthening the accountability measures by MDAs and LGs to report on the resource

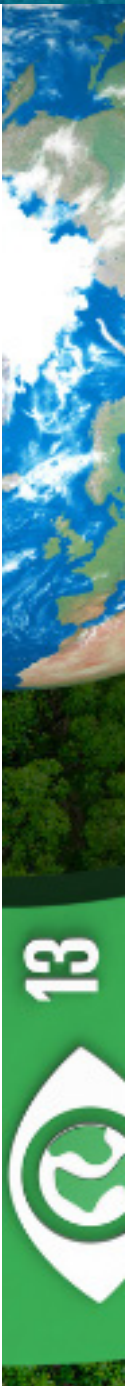
allocation and expenditure on GBV interventions.

- Prioritizing engagement and collaboration with grassroots and feminist organizations. These groups are at the frontline in responding to survivors and driving real change in communities as understand community needs best.

This will contribute to Outcome 3.1, namely, Output Indicator 3.1.1 of MDAs, including DLG and non-state actors that have better-implemented funded policies and plans that integrate SGBV prevention and response and SRHR service provision, with support of the EU-funded intervention.

i. Social and behaviour change through MDD

The MoES, in conjunction with the Communication for Development Foundation Uganda, through the SI 2.0 JP, have designed the theme for the 2025 Primary School MDD festival, highlighting the focus areas of these different institutions. The MoES focuses on good learning outcomes, which can occur if learners are physically, mentally and socially healthy and



have a responsive and supportive environment. This resulted in the initiative of advocacy messages that inspire and motivate the society to act, work together for a common goal of a violence-free environment that also promotes the SRHR of young people for better learning outcomes. The overarching messages that teachers, children, parents and all stakeholders can focus on include:

Ending GBV: Encouraging schools, homes, and communities to provide safe environments that increase learner enrolment, retention, and transition.

Promoting SRHR: Providing critical information to parents, teachers, and leaders to ensure learners' health and wellbeing.

Referral pathways: Publicizing mechanisms to address GBV and ensure accountability of perpetrators.

This will contribute to Outcome 3.2, more specifically:

b) Interagency coordination:

Under the section on best practices, the report referenced the measures taken to enhance interagency coordination. These have included joint training sessions for IPs, centralised processes of engaging the DLGs and a unified approach to working with DLGs to develop AWP for SI activities. All district inception meetings were jointly conducted, as were monitoring field missions. The SI 2.0 JP shall build on these foundations to enhance the joint implementation of selected activity sets, which will be identified and adopted through the monthly CMT meetings. The functionality of outcome group chairs shall be enhanced through the allocation of responsibility to report to the local DPs during scheduled programme management meetings. This

will not just motivate the participating UN agencies to invest more in maintaining the pace of delivery and of joint implementation but also will also build the capacities of focal persons regarding implementation tracking and accountability to DP expectations in a context of mutual accountability of process and delivery.

c) Advancing the donor(S)-UN Partnership

Considerable investment has been made in raising the profile of the SI 2.0 JP within the landscape of local interested DPs. The Programme Coordinator has utilized the seat at the Gender Development Partners Group to stay abreast of local priorities and ensure that the programme remains relevant through appropriate responsiveness. Through its seat at the Justice Sector Development Partners Group which is part of the Justice Law and Order Sector Sub Programme, which in turn is a component of the Governance and Security Programme within the NDP of the Government of Uganda, the SI 2.0 Programme in Uganda was able to engage the Austrian Development Cooperation in the exploration of a potential partnership. The programme shall follow up on the short proposal submitted in December 2024 and hopefully proceed to a full programme proposal, which, if successful, would augment the resources available for access to justice interventions. As part of advancing partnerships with local donors, the SI 2.0 JP shall continue to engage the EUD and the Netherlands Embassy through scheduled meetings and joint field missions, including those planned under the TEI. The programme shall be part of the planned back-to-back decentralised G4DU and SOC meetings planned for June 2025.

ANNEXES

Annexe A:

Results Framework

Annexe B:

Risk Matrix

Annexe C:

CSO Engagement Report

Annexe D:

Innovative, Promising or Good Practices Report

Annexe E:

Annual Work Plan

Annexe F:

Communications and Visibility Annual Plan

ANNEXE A: Results Frame work

Uganda 2024 Annex A: Results Framework

Outcome A: Laws & Policies, Institutions, and Data

Outcome Indicator Statement	Donor	Baseline	Milestone 2024	2024 Results	Target	Reporting Notes
IO3.1.1: Number of target Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), including district local government and non-state actors (NSA) that have implemented or funded policies and plans that integrate GBV /VAC prevention and response and SRHR service provision (Adopted NSIF - UBOS, NED, S.I. Global Output Indicator A.4.1)	EU	Overall				In 2024, five district local governments allocated funds for GBV financing. These are: Amudat DLG – 2,000,000 Ugx, Tororo DLG- 6,200,000 Ugx, Kasese DLG-15,000,000 Ugx (Operationalization of GBV shelter), Omoro DLG- 6,200,000 Ugx, and Gulu DLG- 1,600,000 Ugx amounting to 31,000,000Ugx (Approx. \$ 8,431); three districts developed action plans for GBV - Otuke, Omoro and Yumbe. These are still in draft forms pending finalization and implementation in 2025. Four MDAs : MGLSD - disseminated national child policy, national policy on elimination of GBV, Supported training programme on GBV response, Disseminated male engagement strategy (by department of Gender and Women Affairs) targeting Local government staff, CSOs, Cultural and Religious leaders from Tororo 43 (27M:16 F) ; Amudat 41(21M: 20F), Kampala 41(12M: 29F, Kasese 42 (25M: 17F), and Kyegegwa 42 (22M: 20F); MGLSD also disseminated Disability guidelines (by the department disability and older persons targeting DLG planners and DCDOs, MDAs and CSOs); Ministry of Public Service rolled out training programme on planning and budgeting for GBV response; Ministry of Local Government rolled out programme on GBV case Management targeting Local Council Courts; Ministry of Internal Affairs developed and rolled out programmes on Trafficking in Persons (TIPs) prevention and response. CSOs include: TPO -MHPSS Pyramid Model developed by the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) ; BRAC- Sexuality Education Framework; DRC- Life Skills & Sexuality Education Framework; Action Aid Uganda - Male
		37	7	13	57	
		Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)				
		11	3	4	13	
		District Local Governments (DLGs)				
		6	2	5	12	
		Private Sector				
		6	0	0	6	
		Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVETs)				
		0	0	0	12	
IO3.1.2: Percentage of national and sub-national budgets allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of GBV VAC and promotion of SRHR, within the last year (S.I. Global Outcome Indicator B.2, UG- SI 2.0 JP indicator, NED IO 3.1.2)	EU	National				In 2024, no assessment was done due to late onboarding of the CSOs to carry out the assessment. However, in FY 2024/25 five DLGs allocated 31,000, 0000 Ugx (Approx. \$ 8,431) towards GBV financing and Operationalization of GBV shelter. These are: Amudat DLG – 2,000,000 Ugx, Tororo DLG- 6,200,000 Ugx, Kasese DLG-15,000,000 Ugx (Operationalization of GBV shelter), Omoro DLG- 6,200,000 Ugx, and Gulu DLG- 1,600,000 Ugx. With onboarding of two IPs with expertise in budget assessment for GBV financing: 1) Forum for Women and Development (FOWODE) and Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG), a more systematic assessment will be conducted in 2025.
		3.5%	3.6%	Assessment yet to be done.	3.8%	
		Sub-national				
		2.7%	2.8%	Assessment yet to be done.	3%	
IO3.1.3: Number of national and sub-national Government policies and ordinances/by-laws on GBV /SRHR monitored for implementation with Civil Society Organisations (CSO) participation through EU support (Adopted EU -GERF, NED IO 3.1.3, S.I. Global Output Indicators A.1.1 & A.1.3)	EU	National				In progress. By the end of 2024, 9 ordinances were fast tracked from 6 DLGs (Kitgum, Kampala, Kasese, Yumbe, Gulu, Kyegegwa) however full implementation and monitoring have not yet commenced as most of them are still at approval level. Kitgum (3)- Ordinance to reduce violence against children and GBV; Alcoholism Ordinance (this await feedback from the Solicitor General), Prohibition and Prevention of Gender Based Violence ordinance 2021 (yet to be submitted to the Solicitor General); Kampala (2)- Child Protection and Labour Recruitments, Ordinance (Follow up is being made from the Solicitor General) and Ordinance on prohibition and Prevention of Gender Based Violence; Kasese (1) - Gender based Violence Ordinance (re-submitted the ordinance to the Solicitor General); Yumbe (1) - Ordinance on Forced and Early Child Marriages; Gulu (1)- Ordinance on Gender Based Violence (ordinance is before the Solicitor General); and Kyegegwa (1) - Ordinance on the protection of the girl child (ordinance is before the Solicitor General).
		0	0	0	4	
		Sub-national				
		0	0	0	9	

IO3.1.4: Percentage of population in target districts who know a law, policy or ordinance on GBV/SRHR or a national/sub-national institution that handles GBV/SRHR issues (SASA! - UN Women & NED IO 3.1.4)	EU	69.3% (2024)	69.30%	69.30%	74.30%	The programme conducted tailored baseline survey in 2024 carried out by Makerere University School of Statistics and Planning (MUSSP). The study established that 69.3% of the respondents know at least one national law, policy or sub-national ordinance and bye law on GBV/VAC/SRHR or a national or sub-national institution that handle GBV/VAC/SRHR issues. The study was conducted in intervention and non-intervention sub-counties to facilitate future evaluation of programme impact. Due to short programme duration, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) advised the programme conducts two points study - Baseline and endline.
Output Indicator Statement	Donor	Baseline	Milestone 2024	2024 Results	Target	Reporting Notes
OP3.1.1.1: Number of individuals with competences held in Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting at national and subnational levels, disaggregated by sex and sector (UG-SI 2.0 JP, S.I. Global Output Indicator A.6.3)	EU	Total				Overall in the reporting period, 270 (123F: 147M) individuals gained increased knowledge in Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in 2024 against the programme target of 310 individuals (134F: 176M). At DLG level these include district planners, Chief Administrative Officers, DCOs, Community Development Officers, DEOs, DHOs, District Water Officers and at national level, the participants capacitated include;
		956 (2022)	310	270	1550	Ministry of Finance – 21 (10F: 11M);Ministry of Gender – 2 (1F:1M) ;Equal Opportunities Commission – 4 (1F:3M);Ministry of Agriculture - 3 (3F:0M);Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group – 2 (2F:0M);Ministry of Education – 2 (2F:0M), Ministry of Health – 1 (0F:1M);Ministry of Local Government -1 (1F: 0M);OPM - 1 (1F: 0M);Makerere University - 1 (1F: 0M);National Planning Authority- 2(2F:0M);UBOS – 2 (2F:0M);Parliament of Uganda – 1 (1F:0M); and Private sector – 3 (1F:2M). The training covered topics on : GBV and NDP IV Planning; Understanding Gender and Women's
		Female				Rights including GBV/VAC/SRHR Integrating SRHR; Response in District Plans and Budgets related interventions therein; The National Legal, Policy Framework and Institutional Mechanisms to address GBV including duty bearers in Uganda; GBV Responsive Planning and Budgeting including integration within existing Government Programmes; Multisectoral Coordination in the prevention of and response to GBV; and Gender Based Violence Responsive Monitoring and Evaluation
		359 (2022)	134	123	670	
OP 3.1.1.3 Existence of annual budget assessment of allocations to prevent and eliminate SGBV, VAC, HP and promote SRHR (G4DU Output Indicator 3.1.2)	EU	Male				
		597 (2022)	176	147	880	
OP 3.1.2.1: Status of operation of a multisectoral national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms for addressing GBV/VAC/HP and SRHR that include representation from marginalized groups (S.I. Global Output Indicator A.5.1)	EU	No (2022)	No	No	Yes	No systematic assessment was done in 2024. However, two CSOs IPs with relevant expertise have been onboarded and are expected to support the assessments effective 2025.
	EU	National				In 2024, child well being committee meetings were held in 11 districts (Yumbe, Kitgum, Amudat, Kasese, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Tororo, Kyegegwa, Kasese, Otuke and Omoro) at both district and sub-county levels. This was attended by at least 1,416 (598F: 818M) district staff comprising of; para social worker executive committee members, school head teachers, Police CFPU, Health in charges, Community, remand home in - charges, J4C Coordinators and Child protection, cultural and religious leaders , and GBV partners.
		In-progress (2022)	In-progress	In-progress	Fully functional	Key Child Protection and GBV issues are discussed in these meetings, follow-up mechanisms devised, referral pathways harmonised and action plans for multi-sectoral case management support for survivors of violence made. For both mechanisms, there is still need for further strengthening in areas of adherence to quarterly schedules, documentation, tracking and implementation of action points.
		Sub-national				
		In-progress (2022)	In-progress	In-progress	Fully functional	



OP 3.1.3.1: Number of Government and non-state actors (NSA) personnel with capacities on collection, analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on GBV/HP/VAC and SRHR, disaggregated by sex (UG-SI 2.0 JP project indicator, S.I. Global Output Indicator A.7.4)	EU	Total				Overall, capacity of 263 (100F:163M) Government and non-state actors (NSA) personnel were enhanced collection, analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on GBV/HP/VAC and SRHR against programme year 1 target of 182 (77F: 105M). Specifically, 216 (71F: 145M) staff from social sectors were trained on trained on National GBV Database (NGBVD) from the districts of Kasese – 14 (6F:8M); Kyegegwa – 12(7F:5M); Arua – 12 (8F:4M); Terego – 12 (5F:7M); Yumbe – 14 (4F:10M); Gulu -12 (4F:8M); Kitgum – 14 (10F:4M); Otuke -12 (5F:7M); Amudat – 13(4F:9M); Tororo – 12 (5F:7M); Omoro -12 (4F:8M); Kampala – 14 (9F:5M). Results Based Management Training reached 26 (13F:13M) Implementing Partners' M&E focal points. Additional 21 staff from CSOs (16F: 5M) capacitated on the collection, analysis and use of Citizen Generated Data (CGD) for reporting on SDG 5, GBV and SRHR.This was supported by the Civil Society Budget Advisory Group (CSBAG) in partnership with the Advisory Gender Data Hub Initiative (AGDHI) where UN Women coordinated and brought together CSOs including itself to harness Citizen Generated Data (CGD). The CSOs were oriented on how to collect and enter data into the Gender Research Data Hub (GERDH), a web-based platform for analysing and disseminating/sharing gender (including GBV and SRHR) research and data. The session aimed to contribute to the operationalisation of the Gender Research Data Hub (GERDH). The GERDH is expected to provide a platform for sharing and consuming citizen generated data.
		897 (2022)	182	263	910	
		Female				
		392(2022)	77	100	385	
		Male				
505(2022)	105	163	525			
OP 3.1.4.1: Number of action plans to disseminate study/survey results, implement policies and monitor the use of rights- based approaches	EU	0(2022)	0	3	3	None developed in 2024.
OP 3.1.4.5: # of research / evidence outputs produced, which are disseminated within MoES and to broader sector stakeholders with support of the EU-funded intervention (S.I. Global Output Indicator A.7.6)	EU	0(2022)	1	2	5	In 2024, the programme conducted two of the targeted studies, that is; (1) The SI 2.0 JP tailored baseline survey conducted by Makerere University School of Statistics; and (ii) Mapping of disability inclusion institutions conducted by MGLSD to inform integration of SRHR. Both studies / assessments covered all the 12 Spotlight 2.0 Joint Programme districts.
Outcome B: Prevention						
Outcome Indicator Statement	Donor	Baseline	Milestone 2024	2024 Results	Target	Reporting Notes
IO 3.2.1: Number of adolescent girls and young women (aged 10-24) who have benefited from institution or workplace-based VET/skills development interventions (EU-GERF 2.14, S.I. Global Output Indicator C.2.2)	EU	Total				Overall, the programme reached 1,078 AGYW (501: 10 -19 yrs and 577: 20-24 yrs). Of these 25 were AGYW with disability and 594 are refugees. This surpassed the annual target of 683 by 395 (approximately 57%). The AGYW benefited from skilling programmes that include; Solar PV technology – installation; Driving; Motor vehicle mechanics; Woodwork -Carpentry and joinery); Bore hole maintenance; Plumbing; Welding; Electrical installation; Basic electronics and appliance repairs; Tailoring, fashion and design; Hairdressing; and Catering.
		0(2022)	683	1,078	3,416	
		Girls (10-19 yrs)				
		0(2022)	273	501	1,366	
		Young Women (20-24yrs)				
0(2022)	410	577	2,050			



IO3.2.2 Percentage of adolescent girls (aged 10-19) that have actively participated in life skills training to address child marriage in Project areas (Action Document: Core Strategic Prevention Indicator 3.3.3)	EU	0% (2022)	20.0%	97.9%	50%	In 2024, overall, 15,030 girls 10-19 years were targeted from 835 life skills school clubs in six districts. 97.9% (n= 14,718) of girls were active and reached with life skills training contents and others dropped. High interest of adolescent girls in co-curricular activities through which life skills training is delivered contributed to the good results. Also only small group of girls (18 per group) are targeted at school level making it easy to track their participation. Further, the results exclude out of schools life skills clubs which the programme will start reporting effective 2025. As indirect beneficiaries, 10,020 boys (10-19 yrs) were also targeted and 10,303 were reached by the end of year accounting for 103%. The districts covered are; Amudat – 513/522 (98.3%); Arua – 6,679/6,822(97.9%); Kasese – 1,812/1,854(97.7%); Kitgum – 915/936(97.8%); Kyegewa – 2147/2,196(97.8%); Yumbe – 2,652/2,700(98.2%).
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IO3.2.3: Percentage of individuals, disaggregated by sex and, age group, who disagree with at least 3 harmful norms and attitudes that violate the rights of adolescent girls and young women (USAID DREAMS programme indicator, S.I. Global Output Indicators B1, B2a, B2b)	EU	Total				The programme conducted tailored baseline survey in 2024 carried out by Makerere University School of Statistics and Planning (MUSSP). Majority, 96.4% (97.6% F: 95.1%M) of individuals interviewed 2,571 (1,485F: 1,086M), disagreed with at least 3 harmful norms and attitudes that violate the rights of adolescent girls and young women. The norms investigated are; i.Its justifiable to subject a girl/woman to child marriage – 92% disagreed. ii.Male and female should not have equal access to social, economic and political resources and opportunities-87.3% disagreed. iii.A husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife -90.8% disagreed. iv.It is justifiable to subject a girl/ woman to FGM-89.9% disagreed. v.A man and woman should not decide together what type of contraception to use- 86.3% disagreed. vi.Pregnant and child mothers should be denied re-entry into school-85.5% disagreed. vii.Male and female should not be equally represented in Local Government and National Parliament-86.8% disagreed. The study was conducted in intervention and non-intervention sub-counties to facilitate future evaluation of programme impact. Due to short programme duration, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) advised the programme conducts two points study - Baseline and endline.
		96.4% (2024)	96.4%%	96.4% (2024)	97.4%	
		Women				
		97.6% (2024)	97.60%	97.6% (2024)	98.6%	
		Men				
		95.1%(2024)	95.10%	95.10%	96.1%	
IO 3.2.4: Percentage of adolescent girls and young women (aged 10-24) self-reporting a gender- equality- conducive environment in their community, school and/or family.	EU	41.2% (2024)	41.20%	41.20%	46.20%	The programme conducted tailored baseline survey in 2024 carried out by Makerere University School of Statistics and Planning (MUSSP). The study revealed that only 4 in 10 adolescent girls and young women (aged 10-24) interviewed believe that in the community, family or school where they live, they have equal rights, freedom, conditions, and opportunities as males to realize their full potential. Majority, about 6 in 10 of AGYW feel there still exist inequality in these spaces.
IO3.2.5: Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG (S.I. Global Outcome Indicator D.3)	EU	0% (2022)	0%	0%	80.0%	In progress. The programme enrolled 24 CSOs IPs in 2024. However, by the end of 2024, all were not due for inquiry on this indicator as they all had less than 12 months of implementation. That is, the indicator interrogates if in the past one year the CSOs feels their influence on EVAWG has increased, remained the same or worsened. The indicator will thus be measured with effect from 2025



Output Indicator Statement	Donor	Baseline	Milestone 2024	2024 Results	Target	Reporting Notes
OP 3.2.1.1: Number of Project beneficiaries (aged 10-24), disaggregated by sex who participate in in- and out-of-school actions that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors and the exercise of rights, including reproductive rights (in Spotlight supported sub-counties) (S.I. Global Output Indicator B.1.2).	EU	Total				Against the 2024 annual target of 26, 494 (23,270 F: 3,224 M), a total of 77,599 (F:43,389, M: 34,210) boys, girls, young women and men were reached with both in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights. Of these, 31,273 (F:18,087, M:13,186) were reached with in- school actions/programmes and 46,326 (F:25,302, M: 21,024) out- of school actions/ programmes. 85 of the individuals (55F: 30M) were PWDs. The programmes included;
		70,456 (2022)	26,494	77,599	132,470	•GBV/VAC awareness through Child Rights Advocacy Clubs and/or anti-GBV clubs and in settlement -1,142 (769F: 373M)
		In school programmes				
		10,382 (2022)	12,850	31,273	64,249	•WGSS and YFS sessions- 3,794 (1,182F: 2,612M)
		In school Girls				
		7,868(2022)	11,282	18,087	56,409	•Girl shine curriculum sessions-175 (130F: 45M)
		In school Boys				
		4,360(2022)	1,568	13,186	7,840	•Life Skills Toolkit Training-25,978 (15,271F: 10,707M)
		Out of School Programmes				
		60,074 (2022)	13,644	46,326	68,221	•Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) Plus programme (In school) - 5,110 (2,600F:2,510M)
	EU	Out of schools Girls				
		26,496(2022)	11,988	25,302	59,940	•Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) Plus programme (out of school)- 3,399(2,614F:785M)
		Out of school Boys				
		14,042(2022)	1,656	21,024	8,281	•Positive parenting- 37,557(20,496F: 17,061M)
OP 3.2.1.3: # of organizations that have delivered interventions engaging adolescent girls and young women aimed at changing social norms and eliminating SGBV and promoting SRHR in target districts. (G4DU Output Indicator 3.2.1)	EU	0 (2022)	5	11	19	1.Uganda Law Society (ULS) - Community awareness outreaches to schools and health facilities on human rights, GBV, SRHR, HPs and available services 2.Justice Center Uganda - Awareness raising outreaches on EAVW, SRHR and Harmful practices and monthly mobile legal aid clinics to communities targeting; women and girls at risk of violence, persons with disabilities, youth, and female suspects at police stations and female inmates in prisons. 3.Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation Communication for Development Foundation Uganda - 4.Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS (UGANET) - SASA 5.ALIGHT – SASA and male engagement approaches for GBV / VAC prevention and promotion of SRHR; child rights advocacy clubs and anti-GBV clubs to bring awareness on child rights, teenage pregnancies and GBV/VAC using MDD 6.Danish Refugee Council (DRC) - MDD, sports activities, radio spot messages on GBV, VAC and Gender Equality 7.International Refugee Committee (IRC) - SASA and male engagement approaches for GBV / VAC prevention and promotion of SRHR; child rights advocacy clubs and anti-GBV clubs to bring awareness on child rights, teenage pregnancies and GBV/VAC using MDD 8.Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) - child rights advocacy clubs and anti-GBV clubs to bring awareness on child rights, teenage pregnancies and GBV/VAC using MDD 9.BRAC Uganda – Sexuality education in schools & ELA+ clubs out of schools. 10.ACORD Uganda – Integrated GBV/VAC /SRHR outreaches. Action Aid Uganda– Male engagement Approaches



OP 3.2.2.1: Number of approaches and public interventions (for social norms change), including sports, drama and dance and multimedia, promoted with Project support.	EU	0(2022)	2	15	9	Below are the public approaches implemented in 2024, that contributed to approximately 440,000 people reached: 1.Marathon – Elgon (Amudat, Tororo & Mbale) reaching approximately 10,000 people. 2.500 estimated to be from Spotlight districts of Amudat and Tororo. 2.Media Campaigns (Radio talk show, Spot messages) – Yumbe 3.Boda Boda Talk Talk – Yumbe/Kyegegwa 4.Focus group discussions – Kyegegwa 5.Community dialogues – Kyegegwa, Gulu & Omoro reaching 260 (113F:147M) people; PWDs 12 (4F: 8M) 6.Male Action groups/ Engaging men through accountable practice (EMAP) - Male engagement interventions and community mobilization - Kyegegwa 7.Child Protection / Wellbeing Committee meetings at Sub-county level – reaching at least 1,416 (598F: 818M) district duty bearers. 8.Music Dance and Drama – reached 150(150F:0M) individuals; including 3PWDs 9.Civic Engagement- Community youth parliament/ dialogue that reached an 210 (150F:60M) youths 10.Voices of change youth camp conducted in Arua, Terego and Yumbe Reaching – 92(79M:13F); 5 (3F:2M) PWDs; 9 Refugees (5F:4M) 11.Community youth parliament -reached 347 (235F: 112M) ; PWDs 10 (7F:3M) in Gulu & Omoro. 12.SASA methodology – reaching 9,543 individuals (5,447F: 4,096 M) 13.Life skills school clubs (drama, debates) 14.Anti – GBV clubs (MDD) 15.Sexuality Education / ELA plus clubs (Drama / Debates)
OP 3.2.2.4 # of evidence-based life skills education, psycho-socio support, social behaviours and male engagement programmes in schools, communities and refugee settlements that promote and implement gender equitable social norms and behaviours relating to SRHR and SGBV (G4DU Output Indicator 3.2.2)	EU	0(2022)	1	6	7	The programme targeted 7 key evidence based interventions; 1) EMAP; 2) ELA Plus; 3) Life skills Tool Kits; 4) Parenting programme; 5) SASA; 6) MHPSS programme in Terego & Kyegegwa; 7) MDD programme in schools as a social behaviours change initiative Life skills initiatives in settlements. By end of 2024, 5 interventions (EMAP, ELA Plus, LSTK, Parenting Programme, MHPSS, SASA) had been implemented against life of programme target of 7. Plan for national rollout of MDD in schools in collaboration with MOES is underway in 2025. These contributed to the total programme reach of over 442,000 AGYW and ABYM with information on Gender equitable social norms.
OP 3.2.2.5 # of adolescent girls, boys and young women (aged 10-24) in target districts reached with information on gender equitable social norms to prevent SGBV and promote SRHR. (G4DU Output Indicator 3.2.3)	EU	Total				Overall, the programme achieved 72.7% of the planned target for reporting year, that is 435,989(236,124F: 199, 865M) versus 600,000 (303,259F: 296, 741M). Information on gender equitable social norms were disseminated to AGYW (10-24 years) and ABYM (10-24 years) during community dialogues, parenting sessions, schools based activities (life skills and Sexuality education clubs), livelihood enhancement programmes for out of schools adolescents (ELA+, EMAP, Life Skills clubs), community sensitization by religious and community leaders, integrated outreaches for GBV/VAC and SRHR, Women and Girls safe spaces, Youth Friendly Services sessions, Gender Transformative and
		0(2022)	600,000	435,989	3,000,000	
		Female				
		0(2022)	303,259	236,124	1,516,295	
		Male				
		0(2022)	296,741	199,865	1,483,705	
OP 3.2.3.1: Number of actors, disaggregated by sex, with capacity to advocate and mobilize community (for gender transformation and elimination of discriminatory gender and social norms and practices that cause SGBV and inhibit SHRH) in schools, communities, and refugee settlements (Linked to: UG -SI 3.2.5, S.I. Global Output Indicator B.2.2)	EU	Total				Overall, the programme capacitated 4,446 actors (2,426 F: 2,020 M) to advocate and mobilize community (for gender transformation and elimination of discriminatory gender and social norms and practices that cause SGBV and inhibit SHRH) in schools, communities, and refugee settlements. This doubled the annual target of 2,016 (961F: 1,055M). These include: GBV/ VAC case workers -39 (26F:13M); Police – 192 (120F:72M); CSOs workers – 504 (285F: 219M); Cultural leaders – 1,139 (643F: 496M); Local Councillors – 230 (175F:55M); Parents – 525(234F: 291M); PSWs – 215 (107F: 108M); Religious leaders – 330 (183F: 147M); SASA community activists – 683 (390F: 293M); Teachers / School Administrators – 425 (185F: 240M); Educators – TOTs for life Skills Tool Kits – 164 (78F: 86M). Data for 387 actors were not sex disaggregated (LOC182 – 255, Refugees PSWs – 75 and District Officials - 57) giving absolute total of 4,833.
		0(2022)	2,016	4,446	10,080	
		Female				
		0(2022)	961	2,426	4,805	
		Male				
		0(2022)	1,055	2,020	5,275	



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OP3.2.4.1: Number of community-based structures with demonstrable capacity to prevent and respond to SGBV/VAC and SRHR through the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their own programmes within the last year (S.I. Global Output Indicator D 3.1).	EU	0(2022)	0	0	7(2027)	In progress as all the targeted structures implemented for less than a year. The structures targeted include; Parish Development Model (PDM); Local Council Courts (LCC); Parasocial workers structure;SASA activists (CAs & CLs), Community legal volunteers; Male champion; Teachers/ SMC / COTLA
OP3.2.4.2: Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG within last year (S.I. Global Output Indicator D 3.2).	EU	0(2022)	1	1	8 (2027)	The Danish Refugee Council under UNHCR utilized MoES Life Skills Toolkit (Supported by UNICEF) and Sexuality Education Framework (UNFPA) to train out of schools adolescents.

Outcome C: Response

Outcome Indicator Statement	Donor	Baseline	Milestone 2024	2024 Results	Target	Reporting Notes
OI 3.3.1: Number of adolescent girls and young people, disaggregated by sex, that received multi-sectoral integrated GBV and SRHR services in communities, schools and target refugee settlements (S.I. Global Output Indicator C.2.2).	EU	Total				Overall, 148,329 individuals (79,317F: 69,012M) received multi-sectoral integrated GBV and SRHR services in communities, schools and target refugee settlements. These comprise of 49,705 girls (10-19 years), 29, 612 young women (20-24 years), 44, 675 Boys (10-19 years) and 24,337 young men (20-24 years). Due to short implementation period in 2024, the overall number reached is below the programme target of 346, 852 (181,959F: 164,893M). The distribution by different types of services are as follows: GBV/VAC/SRHR Information- 99,184(53,112F: 46,072M); SRHR Services (Contraceptives, HCG Testing, HIV Testing, Syphilis Testing, STI Screening) – 16,063 (8,095F: 7,968M); Legal Services / Access to Justice- 733 (357F: 376M); Social Services (MHPSS, General Counselling, Livelihood, Referrals and Linkages) - 25,656 (13,685F: 11,971); GBV/VAC services including case management and counselling – 6,693 (3,780F: 2,913 M). 58 (45F:13M) of individuals reached in 2024 were PWDs and Refugees were 16,577 (7,392F: 9,185M).
		0(2022)	346,852	148,329	1,734,262	
		Female				
		0(2022)	181,959	79,317	909,797	
		Male				
		0(2022)	164,893	69,012	824,465	
Output Indicator Statement	Donor	Baseline	Milestone 2024	2024 Results	Target	Reporting Notes
OP 3.3.1.1: Number of trained individual service providers with capacity to deliver SRHR and SGBV services for in and out of school adolescent girls and young people. at national and sub-national level disaggregated by sex (SI-Global Output indicator 4.1.4)	EU	Total				Overall, 2, 369 (1,182F: 1,187M) were reached against the annual target of 1,514 (663F: 851M). The main training areas included; GBV/VAC response - 39 (26F:13M); Case Management / VAC response targeting police, social workers and health workers – 217 (117F:100M); GBV / VAC, Screening and identification , collection of evidence, communicating with adolescents and youth, making referral and linkages , forensic evidence collection and management, quality improvement, and documentation for 793 health workers (476F:317M); and Sexuality education framework targeting Teachers/School Personnel, Peer Educators, SWT and SMT- 1,320 (563F: 757M), 2of whom were refugees and 1 PWD. The training covered all Spotlight districts.
		7,053(2022)	1,514	2,369	7,569	
		Female				
		2,974(2022)	663	1,182	3,314	
		Male				
		4,079(2022)	851	1,187	4,255	
OP 3.3.1.2: Percentage of targeted service delivery points providing multi sectoral integrated GBV and SRHR disaggregated services by type (school and health facility)	EU	0% (2022)	10%	6.2%	50%	Six health facilities conducted integrated GBV /SRHR services in six Spotlight Initiative 2.0 JP districts as follows: Kyegegwa- Bujubuli HC (The outreach site targeted both community and catchment areas near Schools of Kyamagabo and Bwiriza primary); Kitgum - Kitgum Matidi HC III; Yumbe – Yumbe HC IV ;Yumbe - Yoyo HCIII ;Omoro - Ongako H/C III; Gulu - Punena H/C III. This translates to 6.2% against year one target of 10% (10 HFs). The main constraint leading low performance was late on boarding of the IPs supporting this activity (ACORD, Marie Stopes Uganda and Ministry of Health).

OP 3.3.1.3: Percentage of adolescent girls and young women (aged 10- 24) survivors of GBV that received sectoral GBV services disaggregated by type of service, and age, and are satisfied with their last engagement with service provider		Total				At baseline conducted in 2024, 28.1% of AGYW (aged 10-19 years) and 58.3% of AGYW (20-24 years) that experienced violence and sought services indicated that they were satisfied with the services received. The highest rated service was legal (73.9%), followed by medical (65.8%), child protection (65.2%), while the least rated service was mediation at 40%
		33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	38.3%	
		10 -19 Years old				
		28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	33.1%	
		20 - 24 Years old				
		58.3%	58.3%	58.3%	63.3%	
OP 3.3.3.1: % of in- school adolescent girls and young women (aged 10-24) in target schools that have received Sexuality Education (SE) to advance SRHR and reduce GBV (SI2.03P 2.0 Indicator, S.I. Global Output Indicator B.1.1)	EU	0% (2022)	0%	1.71%	50%	In progress. The programme implemented Sexuality Education (SE) activities for less than 2 school terms as opposed to 3 terms in 2024 and focussed mainly on formation of school clubs. Overall, clubs were formed in 99 schools (52 primary schools and 47 secondary schools) with a total of 2,959 girls aged 10-24 years as direct beneficiaries and 2,935 boys as indirect beneficiaries. 14 of the students reached (10 girls; 4 boys) were persons with disability. The districts and number of schools covered are; Amudat 10 (8PS,2SS); Arua – 10(3PS, 7SS); Gulu -9 (7PS,2SS); Kasese -10(7 SS,3PS), Kitgum - 10 (0PS, 10SS); Kyegegwa -10 (8PS, 2SS); Omoro -10(4PS,6SS),Terego -10 (3PS,7SS); Tororo – 10 (8PS,2SS), and Yumbe -10 (4PS, 6SS). Interm of schools coverage/reach, 1.71% of the estimated school girls in age bracket 10-24 years (1,020/59,723), from 34 secondary schools (SS) across 9 districts received Sexuality Education. These are schools with available school population's statistics obtained from the DLG information mapping data (Gulu - 2SS; Kitgum - 7SS; Tororo - 2 SS; Amudat - 1SS; Arua - 5SS; Terego -7SS; Yumbe -5SS; Kasese - 3SS and Kyegegwa - 2SS). The indicator will be monitored adequately starting 2025 when club members have gained adequate knowledge on SE to sensitize their peers. In addition, more efforts will be placed on documentation and reporting of out reach activities by trained teachers and peer educators to the target girls 10-24 years in schools as direct beneficiaries and boys as

ANNEXE B: Risk management matrix

Country Programme:		UGANDA	The Spotlight Initiative of the Gender for Development Programme in Uganda (To eliminate violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender based violence and harmful practices)				
Reporting Period: 01 MAY 2023 - 31 APRIL 2026							
Risk Assessment			Risk Monitoring:		Addressing the Risk:	Responsible Person/Unit	
Risk Please include all risks planned for (or faced) over your programme's entire duration	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Frequency	Source for monitoring	Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned for		2024 UPDATES
Contextual risks							
1. Sensitivities around the articulation and protection of human and women's rights: (a) The Anti-Homosexuality Act (AHA) was passed into law in May 2023. The provisions targeting the 'promotion and normalization' of homosexuality could be misinterpreted by some and negatively affect the UN's work towards the full recognition and protection of the human rights of all as per the UN Charter.	3	3	Quarterly	Core management meetings, UNCT and RCO meetings	The Spotlight Initiative will engage more robustly with the Human Rights and Gender Action Group as a vehicle for collective engagement. The Spotlight Initiative shall be guided by the UNCT position and statement on the respect for host government laws within the framework of the United Nation's core mandate of protecting and promoting the human rights of all without discrimination.	All PUNOs	The Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator attends HRGAG meetings that occur monthly. It was noted that regarding the AHA, there was a general decline in cases of harassment. The position of the programme within the broader UNCT stance has not altered. The UNCT issued a statement that was presented to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and continues to engage around the implications for the provision of Universal Health Coverage within government policy. The Government of Uganda (GoU) insists that concerns are unfounded, as no one has been arrested under the AHA since its promulgation.
1(b) The specifying of sexual violence was explicitly excluded from the phrasing of GBV within the Action Document narration, where in a definitions sections became necessary to remedy this.	3	3	Quarterly	Core management meetings, UNCT and RCO meetings	Engagement with the target groups and the GoU shall be based on the approved sexuality education (SE) curriculum and guidelines, as well as the Parenting Guidelines.	All PUNOs	Risk to lose gains on inputs into SE due to the MoES review of the framework. The programme has initiated outreach to GoU to better manage the risks and the opinions on the suboptimal impact of the teenage pregnancy campaign. Formal evaluation of the SE framework and impact for evidence-based review.

5. The likelihood of an increasingly hostile environment in which human rights defenders, civil society actors and journalists are operating during the period leading up to the 2026 general elections in Uganda has generated considerable anxiety among women human rights defenders (WHRD) and civil society organizations (CSOs). There are fears of censorship of advocacy messages, which may extend to the closure of operations in a context where development partners are doubling down on their intolerance of the discrimination against sexual minorities, and the government is doing the same in enforcing the AHA.	5	4	Weekly basis	Core management meetings, UNCT and RCO meetings	Elections can present opportunities for gender-based violence (GBV)/violence against children (VAC)/sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) advocacy messaging as part of campaigns. The Spotlight Initiative shall map out a low-risk strategic engagement, especially at district local governments (DLG), recognizing the risk of message subversion. This could include standardized message packaging, targeted distribution, and embedding messages in media campaigns targeting the general electorate and local council leaders.	All RUNOs	<p>Workplan for joint implementation adopted by PUNOs facilitated the internalization and adoption of joint implementation at sub-national levels.</p> <p>Leverage on upcoming elections and the free airtime obtained through the Ministry of Education and Sport's (MoES) music, dance and drama(MDD) interventions that shall benefit from free airtime on the national broadcaster (UBC) airwaves. Standardized message packaging was adopted for the in-school MDD intervention as part of the TOT curriculum. The MoES stance will be a bold move towards influencing the campaigning agenda towards the Spotlight Initiative issues.</p> <p>2025 is a pre-election year and the plan was to develop an acceleration plan for enhanced joint implementation. This would address potential upcoming delays, given that Nov 2025 - February 2026 will not be conducive to operations, the basis for negotiating a no-cost extension. The late disbursement of funds affected the strategy for accelerated delivery. It shall become necessary to consider a request engaging the development partners in a no-cost extension conversation in Quarter 3 of 2025.</p>
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6. Limited sustainability and qualified national ownership due to the alienation of key GoU institutions in GBV/eliminating violence against women and girls (EVAWG) and perceptions of the low availability of resources.	2	2	Monthly	Core management meetings, mid-year review	The Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme Action Document was designed with the full involvement, participation and contribution of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD). The National Joint Steering Committee was retained as the Spotlight Oversight Committee under the 2.0 and meetings continue to be co-chaired by the MoGLSD and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO). District Local Government (DLG) and district partners have been engaged and district-level coordination mechanisms have been identified for more active involvement in collaborative implementation with an emphasis on innovative ways to implement the programme with reduced resources and taking advantage of other joint programmes. Increased relevance will be through adopting the GOU programme-based approach (not sector-based) to intervention design.	RCO, All agencies, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development and Commissioner, Gender and Family Affairs	Strategies are on course and the European Union Delegation (EUD), through the Team Europe Initiative (TEI), is supporting with DaO oversight. The district level coordination platform was confirmed and adopted as the Community-Based Services Department (CBSD), which coordinates implementation partners (IPs)/ CSOs/ Development Partners working on GBV/VAC/SRHR through monthly departmental meetings, technical working group (TWGs) meetings, review meetings, and planning meetings. This unit is housed in the MoGLSD in the Quarterly District Coordination Committee Meeting – GBV/VAC. The RCO led with clear and consistent messaging that has been provided to DLGs on their centrality in convening local level IPs, and ensuring collaboration in the implementation of the costed DLG AWP. A standardized coordination approach was adopted for refugee and non-refugee hosting districts as outlined by the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG).
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7. Increased refugee influx: As of December 2023, Uganda was hosting 1,615,162 refugees, of whom 80 per cent are women and children. With five out of the 14 refugee settlements located in Spotlight Initiative districts, this places the programme on the frontlines of responding to SGBV vulnerabilities arising from access to resources and personal safety needs. The number of registered Sudanese has increased since the start of the Sudan conflict in April 2023. As of December 2023, 57.2% of refugees and asylum seekers were from South Sudan, and 31.3 per cent from DR Congo. Upcoming elections in the East African Community countries (South Sudan, Tanzania and Rwanda) have the potential to create internal displacements, which could create a humanitarian crisis.	1	1	Monthly basis	UNCT and RCO meetings	UNHCR Uganda has been participating in the Global Compact on Refugees and the implementation processes that focus on the humanitarian-development nexus in the provision of services. This approach eases pressure on the refugee-hosting districts and benefits both refugees and host communities. The enhanced coordination of implementation shall be used to increase the potency of synergized implementation of the GBV-responsive SOPs in responses to any surges in inflows of people as a result of escalating tensions.	RCO, UNCHR	The inclusion of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) into the District Coordination structures as Settlement Commandants, who in turn link up with the larger District Local Government (DLG), has provided the foundation for better synergies and implementation coordination. These commandants now attend all DLG consultative and capacity-building events. Increased requests from the GoU on emergency support re: refugee influx from the Great Lakes regional security issues (GOMA). Other emerging issues (Ebola, Mpox) are adding to the demands on resources. The USAID funds freeze can lead to a stockout of SRHR/HIV commodities supply chain, including capacity gaps from the negative impact on staff profiles. UNHCR has been directed to focus on life-saving activities only where there is a demand for more services due to the Goma influx. This has affected the Spotlight Initiative activities, where there was joint funding with other USAID-supported programmes (including contributing to the salary of jointly supported staff). Awareness raising and creating demand in an environment where health facilities have wound down. HOC's field mission to be an advocacy space to highlight issues. Ebola response has been escalated to level 2 and this can impact field missions, implementation and monitoring in the near future. UNICEF to have a risk profile of districts
Programmatic risks	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Frequency	Source for monitoring	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned for	Responsible Person/Unit	
Engagement of CSOs and activity implementation failing to adequately identify, invest in and directly work with organised and identifiable groups/networks of adolescent girls and young women who are the programme primary beneficiaries.	5	5	Quarterly	CMT Quarterly Review meetings	The joint implementation shall be used as the modality to track indicator responsiveness in terms of the quantitative and qualitative aspects. IPs shall be monitored for relevance of activities through adherence to the theories of change of both the Spotlight Initiative and the G4DU.	RCO, G18	The joint implementation modality has been used to ensure that IP implementation aligns with programme outcomes through the relevance of outputs.

Misunderstanding of indicators, leading to activity-based reporting instead of results-based reporting.	5	5	Quarterly	CMT Quarterly Review meetings	Programme inception meetings have been conducted to clarify what is being tracked. The M and E tools design will reflect results tracking and exclude the enumeration of activities. The Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme intervention design is strongly biased towards the implementation of strategies and application of skills. Activities targeting specific social groups of beneficiaries are designed with a pre-test and a post-test to check shifts in awareness/information/ attitudes.	RCO, PUNOs	Outcome-based result tracking by agency leads and the collective process of capturing activities and results have contributed to improved results tracking.
2. Competing delivery expectations and activity timelines between the G4DU IPs for Outcomes 1 and 2, and those for the Spotlight PUNOs	5	5	Quarterly	CMT Quarterly Review meetings	Robust coordination and collective ownership of activities earmarked for joint implementation. Participation of Outcome Co-chairs at G4DU monthly meetings to enhance cross-fertilization in planning and delivery of activities that overlap with G4DU Outcome 2. Mixed modalities in delivery will be used to ensure sequential logic where activity clusters require implementation in a chronological timeline, but are implemented by different PUNOs.	RCO, PUNOs	While there was also uptake of the strategy, the G4DU meetings and field missions helped to clarify the level of expectation of joint implementation. This was achieved by the joint SBC in-school intervention through MDD.
3. Cash flow management across the years and alignment of activities and District Local Government Annual Work Plans with the G4DU disbursements schedule	4	3	Quarterly	CMT Quarterly Review meetings	DLG annual work plans (AWP) will be referenced to annual quarters for monitoring purposes. The Spotlight Initiative will disburse funds as per the programme financial year, with DLG allocation adjusted to the GoU's financial year. The Spotlight Initiative will work with an approach of expedited delivery with the aim of attaining 70 per cent delivery by September, which will activate the request for the next disbursement.	RCO, PUNOs	The requirement for PUNOs to adhere to the grassroots mobilization strategy caused delays in the onboarding of IPs. This had a knock-on effect on disbursements, which will affect Year 2.

4. The access to justice activities targeting justice delivery in the primary courts will require engaging Local Council Courts, comprising of chiefs. This body is constituted of large numbers of personnel, and training all of them may be a challenge because of the limited budget.	5	4	Annual	Core management meetings, UNCT and RCO meetings	The use of mixed modalities will be explored wherever possible to reach a critical mass of the lower courts judicial officials. These will include clustering groups at the sub county level, and adding modules to other meetings/workshops arranged by different IPs and MDAs.	All PUNOs	This activity was scheduled for Year 2.
Implementing partners do not carry out their activities based on the Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) or equivalent, leading to poor project implementation.	2	4	Quarterly	CMT Quarterly Review meetings	Joint coordination and monitoring field missions involving wide range of stakeholders (programme beneficiaries, UN, EU, MDAs, UNACs, DLGs, religious and cultural institutions) and inter-district learning events have been instituted as part of mutual performance tracking. Close monitoring of planned activities, including requiring partners to submit quarterly reports before the next instalment of the funding is released to them. Some agencies designated a focal programme, finance and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) staff from each implementing partner to closely follow up on implementation and to provide technical support. Carrying out spot checks, means of verification (MOV) exercise and reviewing quarterly progress and financial reports.	All agencies, RCO, UNACs	There has been closer and better sequenced collective monitoring through the joint activities (capacity building, mapping, results-based management (RBM) and field monitoring)

Institutional risks	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Frequency	Source for monitoring	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned for	Responsible Person/Unit	
Continued silo approaches to implementation, with PUNO specific coordination bodies failing to synchronise with other joint programmes, resultantly compromising sustainability.	3	4	Monthly, Bi annual	Mid-year review, Core Management team	From 2021 going into 2022, a major milestone was the adoption of the National GBV Reference Group as the national institutional mechanism for GBV coordination, enabling the sharing of plans and delivery timelines for cohesion, and facilitating resource efficiencies. The Spotlight Initiative also strengthened the capacity of the MoGLSD and the District Local Governments to coordinate partners (the Ugandan Government and CSOs) implementing the programme. The Ministry will be supported in convening regular partner coordination meetings. The use of a single coordination platform like the District Social Protection Committee will be pursued to enhance cohesion and delivery efficiencies at the district level.	RCO, UNDP, Other agencies	The Spotlight Initiative built on the foundational work to rationalise and standardise DLG annual work plans (AWP) for all 12 districts. A mapping exercise provided ready access to critical district data, including enabling the capture of UN contributions to district-level activities.

<p>Weakened institutional service providers and civil society actors in the provision of quality services to a sensitive demographic of hard-to-reach communities and among the vulnerable populations of in-and out-of school adolescent girls and young women.</p>	3	4	Monthly basis	Core management team, CSNRG	<p>The decentralization of implementation through community-based groups/ networks/women's coalitions proved to be effective in accessing hard-to-reach areas and engagement with local and grassroots women's organizations. The identification of national and international CSO IPs will be heavily influenced by the level of established expertise in SRHR programming for young people, (such as Reproductive Health Uganda, ACCORD and IRC) to provide SRHR/SGBV services that reach women and girls in a legal, ethical and culturally sensitive manner. The Spotlight Initiative programme will reach remote locations through the use of combined monitoring exercises and decentralizing Spotlight Oversight Committee meetings. Other mitigation actions will include the increased use of integrated mobile legal aid clinics to reach remote communities and enabling beneficiary groups to have first-hand awareness raising on the applicable rights and laws that protect women of all ages.</p>	UNW, UNDP, Other Agencies	<p>CSO IPs were oriented in the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme more weighted emphasis on reaching the furthest first. The mapping of sub counties is a tool that will assist with tracking decentralization from the district centres and localities closest to the towns.</p>
<p>The provision of Euro 8m as support from the Netherlands Embassy in Uganda requires a process of national and global level consultations, clearance and contracting under the MPTFO. It would be ideal for the additional funds to be incorporated into the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 during the early stages of implementation for synergised delivery. However, the country-level and global clearance processes could cause delays that could negatively impact the sequencing of proposed activities supported by the additional resources.</p>	5	4	Once off	Spotlight Oversight Committee minutes	<p>The Spotlight Initiative apprised the Resident Coordinator of the implications of a delayed contract. parties have been fully engaged in accelerated mode, and lessons from the previous engagement will be applied to manage turnaround times.</p>	RCO, Secretariat, MPTFO, PUNOS	<p>Progress was on track for attaining the 70 per cent delivery threshold by the end of Quarter 3. Some agencies had internal staff turnover, and new staff were not fully apprised of the Spotlight operations. This led to some delays with HQ approval and the release of Management Declarations to facilitate the FTR for Year 2 by the EUD. It can be reasonably assumed that the delivery threshold requirement could have impacted the disbursement of the Netherlands funds as well. Both development partners and the UNRCO agreed to strengthen the active partnership approach for more proactive troubleshooting and high-level engagement to ensure a better transition between the financial years.</p>

Fiduciary risks	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Frequency	Source for monitoring	Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaptation measures planned for	Responsible Person/Unit	
The use of retained CSOs for the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme carries a risk of these IPs proceeding to implement with a 'business as usual' approach and miss the programming targets as specified in the output and outcome indicators. This can result in disallowed expenditures and, at worst, may lead to a grant suspension.	4	4	Quarterly	Core management team, CSNRG	The CSO IPs' activities largely fall under intermediate outcome 3.2 of the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme on Social Norms and Behavioural Change, and the few under 3.1 clearly articulate the tracking of the implementation of laws and policies and not advocacy on the enactment of these. Joint delivery meetings shall be used to clarify and monitor progress towards output and outcomes indicators, with emphasis on tracking qualitative changes. A reconstituted Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) shall be given clear Terms of Reference to monitor the relevance of interventions in line with the Theory of Change.	All agencies	The use of the 'Workplan within the Workplan' approach to facilitate joint implementation proved to be effective in not just addressing potential UN agency siloed approaches, but also in fostering joint planning and execution of activities. A case in point was the music, dance and drama interventions that expanded from nine schools in three districts to 238 schools and TVETs in 17 districts. UNWOMEN and UNRCO supported the CSNRG through onboarding, orientation and the development of an AWP that includes a qualitative indicator for assessing their oversight of CSO IPs.
Assumptions: i. No major change in the political situation in the country will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative. ii. The Spotlight Initiative continues to enjoy political and administrative support, and will be facilitated regardless of the turnover of officials at national and sub- national levels. iii. That there will be continued national commitment including and through the dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability of the programme and overall efforts. iv. That the ability of the Spotlight to interest and bring on board additional Development Partners and funds to build on the successor programme shall facilitate more streamlined processes of onboarding new DPs, and not become a source of escalated tensions.							



ANNEX C: CSO FINANCIAL ENGAGEMENT REPORT

Country/Regional Programme:UGANDA

Reporting Period: CUMULATIVE REPORT SINCE THE START OF IMPLEMENTATION UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2024

Total budget for Civil Society Reference Group's (CSRG) workplan since programme start: 30,000 USD



Related Outcome	Donor	RUNO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Total Award Amount (USD)	CSO Geographic Level	Type of CSO	Modality of Engagement	New or Existing CSO?	% of Award to CSO Core/ Institutional Support	Vulnerable/marginalized Populations Supported	Sub-granted/contracted?
C: Response Services	European Union	UNFPA	Marie Stopes Uganda (MSU)	42,769	National	Other	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	12	Adolescent girls, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
A: Laws & Policies, Data, and Institutions	European Union	UNWOMEN	Cross-Cultural Foundation Uganda (CCFU)	13,835	Local/grassroots	Other	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Elderly Women, Indigenous women and girls, Women and girls from racial, ethnic and/or religious minorities, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
B: Prevention	European Union	UNWOMEN	Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS (UGANET)	133,062	National	Woman-led	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Elderly Women, Indigenous women and girls, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
B: Prevention	European Union	UNWOMEN	Communication for Development Foundation Uganda (CDFU)	198,957	National	Woman-led	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Elderly Women, Indigenous women and girls, Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker women and girls; Women and girls from racial, ethnic and/or religious minorities, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
B: Prevention	European Union	UNWOMEN	Cross-Cultural Foundation Uganda (CCFU)	50,000	Local/grassroots	Other	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Elderly Women, Indigenous women and girls, Women and girls from racial, ethnic and/or religious minorities, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No



Related Outcome	Donor	RUNO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Total Award Amount (USD)	CSO Geographic Level	Type of CSO	Modality of Engagement	New or Existing CSO?	% of Award to CSO Core/ Institutional Support	Vulnerable/marginalized Populations Supported	Sub-granted/ contracted?
B: Prevention	European Union	UNHCR	INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE (IRC)	138,072	International	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker women and girls; Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
B: Prevention	European Union	UNHCR	NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)	94,139	International	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker women and girls; Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
B: Prevention	European Union	UNHCR	ALIGHT	121,644	International	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker women and girls; Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
B: Prevention	European Union	UNFPA	Agency for Cooperation in Research and Development (ACORD) Uganda	29,999	National	No information available	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
B: Prevention	European Union	UNHCR	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)	237,125	International	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker women and girls; Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
C: Response Services	European Union	UNWOMEN	Uganda Law Society (ULS)	93,981	National	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Elderly Women, Indigenous women and girls, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
C: Response Services	European Union	UNWOMEN	Justice Center Uganda (JCU)	128,937	National	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Elderly Women, Indigenous women and girls, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
C: Response Services	European Union	UNHCR	ALIGHT	41,062	International	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker women and girls; Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No



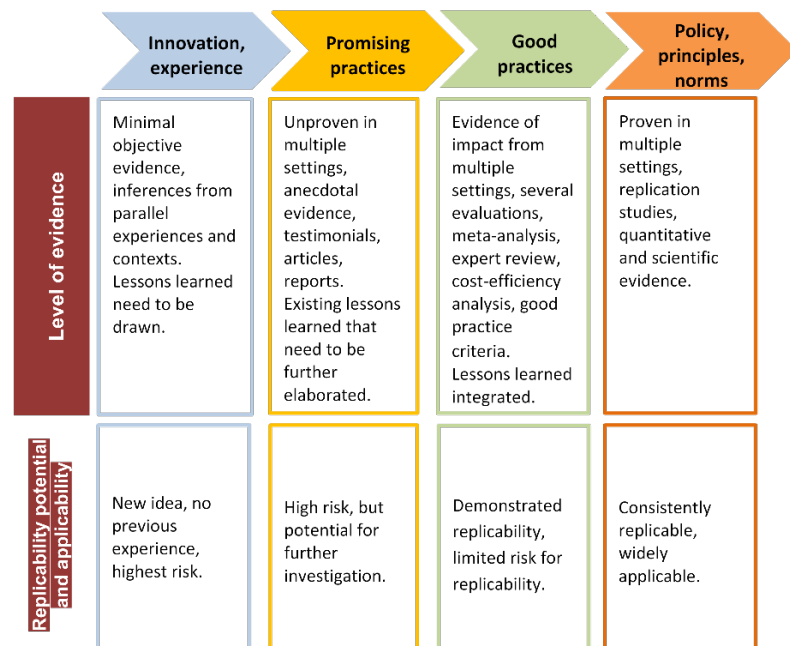
Related Outcome	Donor	RUNO	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Total Award Amount (USD)	CSO Geographic Level	Type of CSO	Modality of Engagement	New or Existing CSO?	% of Award to CSO Core/ Institutional Support	Vulnerable/marginalized Populations Supported	Sub-granted/ contracted?
C: Response Services	European Union	UNHCR	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)	74,891	International	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker women and girls; Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
C: Response Services	European Union	UNHCR	INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE (IRC)	50,177	International	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker women and girls; Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
B: Prevention	European Union	UNFPA	Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC) Uganda	155,224	National	No information available	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	10	Adolescent girls, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
C: Response Services	European Union	UNHCR	Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO)	214,712	National	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	51	Adolescent girls, Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker women and girls; Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
C: Response Services	European Union	UNFPA	Action Aid Uganda (AAU)	33,224	National	No information available	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	9	Adolescent girls, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
C: Response Services	European Union	UNFPA	Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC) Uganda	26,793	National	No information available	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	8	Adolescent girls, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
B: Prevention	European Union	UNFPA	Action Aid Uganda (AAU)	59,498	National	No information available	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	No
C: Response Services	European Union	UNFPA	Agency for Cooperation in Research and Development (ACORD) Uganda	17,385	National	No information available	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	5	Adolescent girls, Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS, Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	Yes
C: Response Services	European Union	UNHCR	NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)	74,387	International	Women's rights organisations	Implementing Partner (IP)	Existing	7	Adolescent girls, Migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker women and girls; Women and girls with disabilities, Rural and remote women and girls;	Yes

ANNEXE D: SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE INNOVATIVE, PROMISING OR GOOD PRACTICES REPORTING TEMPLATE

Section A: Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

The following set of criteria will help you to determine whether a practice is a good practice:



Adapted from Hancock, J. (2003): *Scaling-up for increased impact of development practice: Issues and options in support of the implementation of the World Bank's Rural Strategy. Rural Strategy Working Paper, World Bank, Washington D.C.*

Definition of an Innovative Practice

An innovative practice is a new solution (method/idea/product) with the transformative ability to accelerate impact. Innovation can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners; can be fuelled by science and technology; or can involve new social and business models, behavioural insights, or path-breaking improvements in delivering essential services and products, among other solutions. It does not have to involve technology; most important is that innovation is a break from previous practice with the potential to produce a significant positive impact.¹

Definition of a Promising Practice

A promising practice has demonstrated a high degree of success in its single setting, and the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed. It has generated some quantitative data showing positive outcomes over a period of time. A promising practice has the potential to become a good practice, but it doesn't yet have enough research or replication to support wider adoption or upscaling. As such, a promising practice incorporates a process of continuous learning and improvement.

Definition of a Good Practice

A good practice is not only a practice that is good, but one that has been proven to work well and produce good results and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience that has been tested and validated, in the broad sense, has been repeated and deserves to be shared, so that a greater number of people can adopt it.

¹ Please refer to the '[Spotlight Initiative Guidance on Innovation](#)' for more information.

Template 1

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Cascaded Coordination for Strengthened District Local Government Leadership in Programme Implementation
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?</p>	<p>UNRCO implemented the good practice of standardising engagement of all the participating UN agencies (PUNOs) with District Local Governments in the programme design, planning and implementation which, in turn, enhanced the local level coordination of the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme in Uganda.</p> <p>It addresses the principle of Delivering as One and started with the implementation of the relevant activity under Outcome 3.1 in the Programme inception. The centralized process of engagement with the district officials entailed all UN implementing agencies presenting their activities with the DLGs, who selected those taking place in their districts for the annual work plan (AWP) design, incorporating the relevant outputs.</p> <p>The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) facilitated and oversaw the endorsement and adoption of the Spotlight Initiative district AWP by stakeholders in an extended field mission to the districts.</p> <p>This coordinated approach was further strengthened by a DLG mapping of the Programme's presence and institutional saturation within the target districts, covering sub counties listing and populations, location of schools, population of participating schools, presence of civil society organizations (CSO) implementing partners (IPs), traditional institutions, health centres, and the budget available for each district. This exercise greatly enhanced national ownership while enhancing the potential for programme sustainability within operational districts beyond the funded phase.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice:</p>	<p>The main objective of the standardized engagement, the coordinated DLG inception, and the mapping exercise was to establish a structural and conceptual foundation for synergies in intervention design. This would go a long way towards curbing the long-standing approach of agency profiling and siloed approaches while contributing to enhanced coordination for Delivering as One.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved:</p>	<p>For all the meetings, the UN National Field Coordination Officers and PUNOs Focal Points at Field Offices (UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNWOMEN) in West Nile, Acholi and Lango regions played a facilitating role in the mobilisation of the DLGs officials.</p> <p>There was high level of government involvement and participation in the planning and conduct of the exercise. The government national team reflected the configuration of the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 in terms of the sector focus and service points as follows: MoGLSD, Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA), Police directorate/head of SGBV Unit. In all the districts, there was representation from the following district officials: chief administrative officer (CAO), community development officer (CDO), probation and social welfare officer (PSWO), district health officer (DHO), district planner, Police, local council V, and the resident district commissioner.</p>

What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?

This is a good practice because it provides the DLG staff with a structure and guidelines for facilitating downstream participatory community-based programme design, monitoring and evaluation. This, in turn, increases the potential for enhanced sustainability and a strengthened social capital base that respects and promotes human rights.

Facilitating the joint development of district workplans that integrate interventions on SGBV/VAC prevention and promotion of SRHR and making it mandatory for all participating United Nations organizations, was a long overdue but high returns process which exponentially increased DLG ownership of the Programme and their proactivity in tracking the implementation of joint programming. A total of 70 Technical staff and M&E Focal points attended two working sessions, with representation from UN implementing agencies, MDAs, DCDOs, District Planners, DEOs from District Local Government, CSO IPs. Representation was from the DLGs as well as the Office of the Prime Minister in the case of refugee hosting districts. The sessions were facilitated by UNRCO, participating UN organizations and MGLSD. The outputs from the sessions captured the following:

- i. Information on the Programme presence in sub-counties, schools and health facilities indicating operations responsibility by UN agency, CSO IP and other actors;
- ii. Clarity on the use and adoption of Spotlight Initiative 2.0 JP 2024 M&E Plan and associated data collection and reporting tools for use by IPs (CSOs, MDAs and DLGs); and
- iii. The Compilation of district level data and information from social services, education and health sectors necessary for implementation tracking and results measurement.

District Local Government and district partners were engaged and district level coordination mechanisms identified for more active involvement in collaborative implementation with an emphasis on innovative ways to implement the Programme with reduced resources and creating greater synergies with other Joint Programmes. Increased relevance will be through adopting the GOU Programme based approach (not sector based) to intervention design. This approach proved to be invaluable in the onboarding of the additional districts that will benefit from the additional resource support of the Netherlands Embassy. The participating UN organisations teamed up with Enabel, an IP under the broader G4DU, to provide a preliminary introduction of the programme to district principals. This was followed by another round of district planning and inception meetings. Despite the delay in the detailed annual work plan design process for the five districts, the introductory meetings were useful in that the programme was still able to facilitate district level stakeholder engagement by sharing information about the Netherlands Embassy's component of the Programme and its alignment with G4DU, gathering the views and recommendations of the district officials on the proposed Netherlands Embassy intervention package, and conducting a preliminary scoping of the interventions on GBV/VAC/SRHR within the districts, as well as other actors targeting in and out of school AGYW.

<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>One of the key challenges faced was the low coordination cohesion at the DLG level. As part of the DLG mapping exercise, the rationalisation of the coordination mechanism and processes for the programme to work with was done to mitigate this challenge. A Two-Tier Approach to Coordination was adopted to ensure beneficiary focused structures and processes guided the implementation of the Programme.</p> <p>Level 1 – UNRCO led District Local Government coordination located in and emanating from the Community Services Department, and linking up with a range of coordination forums (Sector Committees, Programme Cluster TWG, Technical Planning Committee, District Quarterly Coordination Committees, Social Protection Working Groups, and Child Protection Committees). The Programme's liaison officer is the DCDO/SWO, in consultation with District Planning Officers for AWP tracking purposes. Where one is in situ, the participating UN organisation representative liaises with the DLG to convene and/or input into meetings agendas and monthly plans.</p> <p>Level 2 – UNHCR led coordination within refugee settlements – refugee welfare committees. Settlement-based coordination is conducted through inter-agency GBV coordination forum (Yumbe – International Rescue Committee; Rhino Camp – Danish Refugee Council; Kampala – Norwegian Refugee Council; Kyegegwa, Yumbe, Rhino Camp – Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation; Kyegegwa – ALIGHT.</p> <p>The two-tier coordination enables thematic coherence at the two levels given that the settlements coordination structures are very specific, convened by refugees and supervised by the Office of the Prime Minister. The Spotlight Initiative 2.0 JP developed and used district-and programme-level tracking tools designed to capture cashless forms of maximizing locally-available resources, especially for outreach and other collective events. This established a new ethos of programme ownership and responsibility of implementation among participating DLGs. More specifically, DLGs supported the operations of GBV shelters in Amudat, Kasese and Kampala (Bwaise).</p> <p>In addition to repeated communication to clarify the changes, a major mitigation measure has been the training in RBM for participating UN organisations and their IPs, which include MDAs and CSOs. Two sessions were conducted during the reporting period. The second session included monitoring of local level coordination of programme implementation, and DLGs provided updates on Coordination of AWP implementation. The joint field missions on DLG AWP design cascaded this shift and clarified the implementation targets against which reporting was expected.</p>
<p>Outputs and Impact:</p>	<p>The Programme took advantage of the presence of a UNRCO supported UNAC for the Northern Region stationed in Gulu and benefitted from her support in mobilising DLG participation at national and district level events. Spotlight Initiative 2.0 enhanced its local level coordination through linkages with field officers of UN implementing agencies (UNHCR, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNICEF) who play a vital role as the programme interface with the DLGs.</p>
<p>Sustainable:</p>	<p>To further enhance district level coordination, DLGs adopted the uniform Annual Work Plans and a standard structure which was shared by the Ministry of Local Government, endorsed by the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, and adopted by the Programme at its second Oversight Committee meeting held on the 5th of December 2025. The Programme has demonstrated its catalytic nature in this regard, which soon shall expand to transparency on resource availability and the reduction of duplication of interventions. By countering the engagement fatigue among the DLGs, it can be reasonably expected that the levels of enthusiasm in implementing UN supported interventions will exponentially increase due to the reduced demand of DLG staff time.</p>

Validated (for a good practice only):	The District Local Government participating in the Programme voiced their appreciation of the collaborative efforts made under the programme and have adopted their DLG Annual Work Plans with enthusiasm to foster greater collaboration, joint planning and implementing of interventions. The DLGs underscored that they found the joint monitoring visits particularly effective and recommended that the Programme prioritize the joint coordination in geographical areas where the Programme focus areas are shared with other programmes in the district and strengthen the monitoring of collaborative implementation.
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Template 2

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Establishment of Child Well Being Committees for Local Level Prevention of Violence Against Children
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	Through joint planning with the MGLSD, MoLG, and MoES to harmonize and streamline multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms at national and district levels, the support of the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme in Uganda enabled the establishment of district level Child Wellbeing Committee coordination meetings in seven out of the twelve Programme's Districts.
Objective of the practice:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To promote nurturing, care, stimulation and holistic development and learning for all children ii. To prevent, respond to, and protect children from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation iii. To promote the right of all children to be heard and express their opinions in all matters involving and affecting them, according to their developing capacities iv. To strengthen systems for planning, programming and delivery of quality childcare and protection services
Stakeholders involved:	<p>At national level: Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee for Child Wellbeing comprised of MDAs, development partners, non-governmental organisations, Inter Religious Council of Uganda and Forum of Kings.</p> <p>At the district level: District Child Wellbeing Committee chaired by the CAO and comprised by all heads of department, CSOs and cultural and religious leaders' representatives. The committee feeds into the Technical Planning Committee (TPC).</p>
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Preparation of district or sub county costed annual work-plans on child wellbeing in reference to priority actions in the national child policy implementation plan. ii. Mobilising funding for district or sub county annual plans on child wellbeing through the LG budgeting framework, and with development partners and the private sector for off-budget support. iii. Provide guidance to civil society organizations and other stakeholders on integration of child wellbeing priorities into their institutional work plans. iv. Monitor the application of policy principles across stakeholder programs on child wellbeing. v. Review and document progress in the implementation of the National Child Policy 2024/2025.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Adherence to quarterly meeting schedules in some districts depends on availability of funds. Districts have been encouraged to integrate the activity into their district development plans.

Outputs and Impact:	<p>These Committees were established in the community-based services units in the districts of Otuke, Omoro, Gulu, Arua, Kitgum, Yumbe, and Terego, and held four quarterly meetings at both district and sub county levels. These meetings have been attended by 1,416 (598 F: 818 M) district and sub county staff, in addition to other community structures comprising of cultural and religious leaders, para social worker executive committee members, school head teachers, police child and family protection unit (CFPU), and health in-charges, community, remand home in-charges, Justice for Children (J4C) coordinators, as well as child protection and GBV partners. These quarterly meetings have provided local platforms for tracking the implementation of child-focused interventions on SGBV, SRHR and harmful practices (HPs), and supporting the coordinated implementation of related workplans at sub county and district levels.</p> <p>In Tororo District, the 516 (195 F: 321 M) participants were able to use their training to better coordinate prevention and response interventions to VAC/GBV/PSEA/HP and other child rights violations among the various MDA and CSO IPs in their district. The same was the case for Amudat District, where 265 (104 F: 161 M) participants who attended coordination meetings gained new insights into the issues affecting their districts and developed local solutions to infuse into the implementation of activities.</p>
Sustainable	Ongoing networking and information sharing among the various MDA and CSO IPs in the target districts.
Validated (for a good practice only):	Child Wellbeing Committees are a globally accepted structure for addressing children's issues at the local level. Their sustainability is based on the commitment of communities and stakeholders to safeguard children's rights. By fostering collaboration and dialogue, there is improved assistance service and effective implementation of child protection measures. As communities continue to mobilize and advocate for children's rights, the impact of Child Wellbeing Committees in ending violence against children becomes increasingly evident.
Additional details and contact information:	Irene Oluka, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF, ioluka@unicef.org .

Template 3

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	'Workplan within the Workplan' Approach to Enhance Delivering as One through UN Outcome Group Chairs
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	<p>The coordination office of the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme in Uganda positioned itself to double down on the joint implementation of its annual work plan through the "Workplan within the Workplan" approach. It addresses the principle of enhanced coordination through joint implementation and was achieved through an innovative approach to the design of activity implementation based on the identification of specific activities that had to be implemented through synergised and collaborative approaches.</p> <p>Outcome Group Chair led quarterly results tracking sessions focused on joint implementation monitoring as a way of encouraging PUNOs to foster greater synergies to truly "Deliver as One."</p>

Objective of the practice:	The "Workplan within the Workplan" approach clustered related activities to promote joint planning and collaborative implementation by participating UN organisations. The persistent emphasis on improved coordination for collaborative implementation resulted in the cross fertilisation of processes among three ministries. Spotlight Initiative 2.0 built on its relationship with the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development to extend co-planning with the Ministries of Local Government and Education and Sports. While there was slow uptake of the strategy of the 'workplan within the workplan' by some participating UN organisations, the G4DU meetings and field missions helped to clarify and consolidate the expectation and level of required joint implementation by all participating UN organisations.
Stakeholders involved:	The Programme stepped up on its influence and relevance in joint planning and monitoring among national level participating Government MDAs through structural arrangements on common priorities to reduce fragmentation and achieve optimum use of resources available to programmes. The Programme contributed to the reduction of internal fragmentation among the MDAs implementing the programme through the process of jointly developing standardised AWP, adopting implementation and results tracking tools and adopting a coherent coordination structure among all participating districts.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	<p>The innovation is driven by outcome group chairs, who are self-selected co-chairs from the UN participating agencies, based on the number of interventions in an outcome area, level of resources investment in an outcome (including from other sources), extent and level of existing engagement with MDA IPs including inroads into governmental coordination spaces at national and sub national levels, and previous performance with pillar leadership under Spotlight Initiative 1.0. The outcome lead co-chair is supported by the co-chair, who is from a different agency, and plays the same role in the absence of the outcome lead co-chair.</p> <p>The key tasks of the Outcome Group Co-Chairs revolve around providing coordination and thought leadership in the outcome focus area(s) in terms of intervention and thematic focus, and activities sequencing and roll out; Providing strategic direction to the respective outcome members in joint implementation and oversight of activities implementation schedule; Leading the outcome reporting process by convening meetings for outcome members to discuss their achievements, constraints and way forward; Supporting RCO at national and donor events, dialogues and meetings both at national and sub-national levels where the subject of discussion is related to the outcomes being headed (Institutions, laws and policies and coordination; social norms change for prevention and AGYW movement building; service delivery and response); Supporting in the identification of field sites at national and sub-national levels during field monitoring visits, donor visits, and special studies or assessments to ensure that the outcome area is adequately covered, and ensuring the participation and profiling of participating UN organisations and implementing partners of the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme in Uganda at events in liaison with other outcome leads and the RCO.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	An observation that was made during the reporting period that even though the principle of Delivering as Onewas gaining traction as a guiding modality for programme implementation, there was still a lot of investment required to make this approach internalised by all participating UN organisations. Even though the UNCT had continuously clarified that joint programming is the future of doing business under the UN Reforms, it was observed that most UN agencies were still resistant to the actual implementation of the comprehensive whole of society, whole of Government and whole of UN model as envisaged in the design of the Spotlight Initiative programme.
Outputs and Impact:	<p>The leadership of the Outcome Group Co-Chairs extended to the interface with the Development Partners (DPs). On the occasions when the DPs went on field missions that included interface with the Programme, there were processes of collectively selecting the sites to be visited, and these would be shared for consolidation with the Government of Uganda counterparts at national and district level.</p> <p>This approach resulted in the stronger partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister within refugee settlements. The camp coordination structure is now formally recognised and incorporated into the district level coordination structures that the Programme works through in subnational programme implementation. These coordination synergies mean that DPs can now interface with the Office of Prime Minister as district and camp level and engage with beneficiaries through a cohesive multi-sectoral interface where refugee hosting districts are treated as single units of refugees and host communities with integrated services that address both humanitarian and development concerns.</p> <p>The Programme has demonstrated its catalytic nature in this regard, which soon shall expand to transparency on resource availability and the reduction of duplication of interventions. By countering the engagement fatigue among the DLGs, it can be reasonably expected that the levels of enthusiasm in implementing UN supported interventions will exponentially increase due to the reduced demand of DLG staff time.</p>
Adaptable (Optional)	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	This innovation demonstrated the high potential for synergies and clarified optimum approaches in the management of increasingly reducing resources available for EVAWG. This, and the Programme demonstration of identifying catalytic methodologies as part of the advisory role of the UN, led to a strong positioning of the Programme with regards the NDP IV PIAPs and the next iteration of the UNSDCF in a virtuous cycle of inputs, internal alignment and better results tracking.

Sustainable:	The new inroads created for stronger engagement with the Ministry of Education and Sport at the coordination level that have been built through the Gender for Development in Uganda and its National Steering Committee should be strengthened for enhanced implementation synergies with relevant government departments and among participating UN organisations.
Validated (for a good practice only):	The Programme maintained good relations with the Government of Uganda through the focal Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development. The Ministry confirmed that the synergised implementation had facilitated the joint training sessions for IPs, centralised processes of engaging the DLGs and a unified approach to working with DLGs to develop AWP for Spotlight Initiative activities. All district inception meetings were jointly conducted, as were monitoring field missions.
Additional details and contact information:	<p>The functionality of Outcome Group Chairs shall be enhanced through the allocation of responsibility to report to the local development partners during scheduled programme management meetings. This will not just motivate participating UN organisations to invest more in maintaining the pace of delivery and of joint implementation. It will also build the capacities of focal persons regarding implementation tracking and accountability to Development Partner expectations in a context of mutual accountability of process and delivery.</p> <p>Tonny Odong, Spotlight Initiative Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist: tonny.odong@undp.org Luta Shaba, Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator: luta.shaba@undp.org</p>

Template 4

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Partnership with Local Olympic Athlete Celebrity for Programme Visibility and Community Mobilisation - Running for Health, Not from Violence
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	<p>The promising practice of the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme in Uganda was to take full advantage of Uganda's successes at the 2024 Paris Olympics to consolidate the standing partnership with the Joshua Cheptegei Foundation to raise awareness on Gender and the Environment and GBV through the Elgon Half Marathon.</p> <p>Joshua Cheptegei is the World Record Holder for the 10,000m and 5,000m races. The Elgon Half Marathon is traditionally conducted in Mbale, the 'capital' of the region that is home to the world-renowned athlete. With leadership from UNDP, and through the partnership with the Spotlight Initiative 2.0, the marathon was extended to cover the programme districts of Amudat and Tororo, where communities were mobilised for 5km walks that were infused with community dialogues on the negative impacts of SGBV.</p> <p>The Programme worked with the Joshua Cheptegei Foundation to transform the Elgon Half Marathon into a powerful tool for raising awareness on both GBV and environmental issues. The Team Europe Initiative (TEI) supported the Gender for Development in Uganda (G4DU) programme, focusing on integrating environmental conservation with GBV prevention.</p>
Objective of the practice:	Joshua Cheptegei provided an influential platform for promoting these important causes, while his foundation advocated for SDG 15 (life on land) and SDG 5 (gender equality). The Marathon aimed to integrate community action for preventing violence against women and girls while promoting environmental conservation in the Elgon region.
Stakeholders involved:	The event was supported organised in collaboration with local religious groups, civil society, and private sector partners. The marathon was infused with mass campaigns that included mobile access to SRHR services like HIV screening, antenatal services, the distribution of reusable sanitary pads to 500 schoolgirls, as well as free legal aid counselling by Justice Centres and FIDA.

What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	<p>Through a strong partnership with the Joshua Cheptegei Development Foundation, the 2024 Elgon Half Marathon became an event with a broader purpose beyond just running. The marathon, along with 5km community walks and dialogues in Amudat and Tororo, served as a vehicle for addressing issues of tourism, GBV, and environmental conservation. The tragic loss of Rebecca Cheptegei, a well-known Ugandan athlete and victim of GBV, spurred the initiative to stand in solidarity against violence.</p> <p>The event integrated campaigns on GBV prevention, menstrual hygiene, and sexual and reproductive health and rights. As part of the initiative, 500 schoolgirls from Tororo, Mbale, and Amudat received reusable sanitary pads, ensuring better menstrual health management.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	
Outputs and Impact:	<p>These advocacy efforts increased community action on gender-based violence prevention and environmental conservation for 10,000 (5,100 F: 4,900 M) community members. Through these innovative partnerships with the Joshua Cheptegei Foundation, the Programme amplified community based GBV responses and the retention of girls in school, while ensuring that environmental conservation campaigns became an integral part of sports related events like the annual Elgon Marathon and the Children's Marathon in Kapchorwa. This has established a precedent for the integration of SGBV messaging in sports-related events.</p> <p>In the lead-up to the marathon, pre-events such as community walks, tree planting, and awareness campaigns were organized in Amudat and Tororo. These activities provided an opportunity to engage communities in dialogues about the prevalence of GBV and to educate them about sexual, reproductive, and menstrual health rights. The inclusion of male allies in these dialogues created a more inclusive environment, fostering shared responsibility for ending GBV.</p> <p>The walks, led by Cheptegei and local leaders, culminated in community dialogues where local duty bearers, including school authorities, community elders, police, and local government officials, shared their experiences and strategies for combating GBV. Participants signed commitment cards, forming social contracts to take concrete actions to prevent violence and promote SRHR.</p> <p>The partnership extended beyond Uganda's borders, with Kaila Radio in Kenya helping mobilize over 1,500 participants from Amudat and surrounding areas. The walks also linked the Programme to the Ecosystem-Based Adaptation programme, focusing on reducing vulnerability to climate change, particularly in the Mount Elgon region.</p>
Adaptable (Optional)	The partnership with the Joshua Cheptegei Foundation will be pursued in future years, and measures will be taken to make it a permanent fixture in the UN events calendar in Uganda. This was a low-risk strategic engagement best suited for community mobilisation at the DLG level, avoiding potential message dilution by using the opportunity for direct message transmission to the participating audiences.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	Looking ahead, the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme in Uganda will continue to leverage annual events such as the Kapchorwa Children's Run, where UNDP uses the power of sports to promote awareness on GBV prevention and SRHR. With support from the Embassy of the Netherlands, the expanded Programme will extend its reach to five additional districts, engaging more young people—particularly out-of-school adolescents. Through these collaborative efforts, the Programme aims to improve the well-being of vulnerable girls and boys, creating lasting impact in their communities and broader social environments.

Sustainable	<p>The Joshua Cheptegei Development Foundation plans to support selected boys and girls from Amudat and Tororo by enrolling them in its athlete training school, offering them a safe space to hone their talents. Cheptegei also urged the youth to stay focused, respect one another, and contribute to ending GBV.</p> <p>In addition, the partnership with the Joshua Cheptegei Foundation shall be pursued in future years and measures shall be pursued to make it a permanent fixture in the UN events calendar in Uganda. This was a low-risk strategic engagement best suited for community mobilisation at the DLG level, avoiding potential message dilution using the opportunity availed for direct message transmission to the participating audiences.</p>
Validated (for a good practice only):	
Additional details and contact information:	<p>Beatrice Mugambe, Gender Advisor, UNDP, Beatrice.mugambe@undp.org</p> <p>Harriet Karusigarira, Programme Associate, UNDP, Harriet.karusigarira@undp.org</p>

Template 5

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Collection and Dissemination of Citizen-Generated Data for improved and inclusive policy, planning, programming and decision making.
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/ principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Linking GEWE citizen-generated data to the Gender and Research Data Hub (GERDH) is a new initiative, advancing work that started under Spotlight 1.0 - The CGD toolkit was developed and launched under Spotlight 1.0. Under the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 JP, UN Women is collaborating with the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) to link gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) CGD to the Gender and Research Data Hub in partnership with the Gender and Research Data Hub Initiative. The GERDH will serve as a readily available and usable data hub in line with national, regional, and global frameworks and ongoing quality frameworks and standards of UBOS. This is an ongoing initiative, and it falls under G4DU Output 3.1: Strengthened capacity of institutions to implement and monitor laws, policies and plans addressing SGBV and improving SRHR at national and sub-national levels.
Objective of the practice:	To advance citizen data for improved and inclusive policy, planning, programming and decision making.
Stakeholders involved:	<p>UN Women: Provided funds and technical support in capacity-building activities and coordination meetings in pursuit of this initiative.</p> <p>UBOS: Provided quality assurance, secured government buy-in and strengthened credibility</p> <p>CSBAG: Coordinated capacity building for CSOs and the development of the gender data and research hub</p> <p>CSOs: Participated in the design of data collection tools and are expected to generate data using the CGD toolkit and submit it to the gender and research data hub</p>

What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	This is the first time that data generated outside of government surveys and government administrative data is being considered for collection, analysis, and use in a nationally coordinated way and with government support. If fully operationalized, the CGD will go a long way in supplementing data from already existing surveys, which in many cases are insufficient for adequate decision-making at policy and programme implementation levels.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	It has not been easy to mobilize CSOs to rally around this initiative, as the initial processes require them to dedicate time off their normal business. However, we expect more CSOs to come in once the first CGD data is published. The assumption is that CSOs will increasingly appreciate the critical role of CGD in decision-making and voluntarily contribute CGD data.
Outputs and Impact:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 15 national CSOs have been trained and have the capacity to collect CGD and report it into the gender and research data hub (GERDH). These are expected to contribute to the initial CGD that will be published via the GERDH. The Gender and Research Data Hub is envisaged to serve as a one-stop Centre for gender-related CGD, produced by CSOs. ii. Government buy-in has been secured through close collaboration with and support from UBOS in the process. The CGD tools have been mapped to GERDH by the CSOs with support from the Advisory Gender Data Hub Initiative.
Adaptable (Optional)	The CGD Tool Kit produced under Spotlight 1.0 provides a guide on how CGD can be actualized in Uganda. The same toolkit can be applied, with minimal adjustments to other settings beyond Uganda. Even within Uganda, the toolkit can be adjusted to fit in any changing context. What would be important is for CSOs to sustain their interest in collection of CGD through integrating usage of the toolkit in to their normal business operation.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	This initiative is expected to self-scale, in terms of the number of CSOs that will voluntarily collect and submit CGD across the country. However, this is dependent on the extent to which citizen-generated data will be embraced and used by both state and non-state actors for decision-making.
Sustainable	CSOs already have this data in place, generated as part of their normal business. The CGD initiative is helping them to organize this data and channel it for the public good. Two key things will be required for this to be sustained: 1) Key public stakeholders will need to show that they are actually using the data, hence incentivising the data producers (CSOs) to keep reporting and 2) CSOs will need to subscribe to the gender and research data hub periodically so as to finance its hosting.
Validated (for a good practice only):	
Additional details and contact information:	<p>Lakal Job, Monitoring & Reporting Analyst, EVAWG UN Women; Tel: +256 772 289 236 ; Email: job.lakal@unwomen.org</p> <p>Beatrice Ngonzi Mulindwa; Access to Justice Specialist, EVAW (Spotlight Focal Point) beatrice.mulindwa@unwomen.org</p>
Knowledge Product on the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice:	No new product has been developed yet under the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 JP. The CGD toolkit was developed under Spotlight Initiative 1.0

Template 6

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	GBV One-Stop Centres
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	In Kyegegwa, Mvepi, Rhino and Bidi bidi refugee settlements, four health facilities have been upgraded to offer comprehensive support to survivors of gender-based violence. These centres ensure faster referrals and coordinate services including health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and safety planning. Staff training and standardized referral pathways enhance efficiency, while the documentation and publication of successful interventions foster knowledge sharing and continuous improvement
Objective of the practice:	To enhance comprehensive support for GBV survivors.
Stakeholders involved:	Beneficiaries: Refugees, women and girls and survivors of GBV Stakeholders: Para social workers, health facility workers, Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs) - providing integrated GBV/VAC/SRHR services at the centre.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Comprehensive and integrated services: These centres streamline multi-sectoral GBV response by offering health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and safety planning under one roof. ii. Standardized referral pathways: Enhances coordination and efficiency, reducing delays in survivor support. iii. Evidence-based learning: Documentation and sharing of best practices contribute to continuous improvement and policy influence. iv. Cross-cutting innovation and alignment with United Nations Development Systems (UNDS) reform: This practice aligns with UNDS reform principles of efficiency, coherence, and impact-driven programming by strengthening coordination among service providers. <p>Overall, this initiative not only address immediate needs but also create sustainable pathways for protection, empowerment, and resilience-building among refugee women and girls.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Short implementation period
Outputs and Impact:	<p>Outputs:</p> <p>Expected Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improved survivor outcomes through timely, holistic care. ii. Increased reporting and trust in services due to better accessibility and efficiency. iii. Long-term knowledge sharing fosters replication and policy influence.
Adaptable (Optional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mobile GBV response teams – Deploy trained professionals to remote or hard-to-reach areas for survivor support. ii. Digital case management – Use mobile apps or online platforms to enhance reporting, tracking, and referrals.

Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	i. Expansion to more locations – Establish similar centres in urban refugee settings or host communities.
Sustainable:	i. Multi-sectoral partnerships: Work with governments, NGOs, UN agencies, private sector, and local organizations for long-term investment.
Validated (for a good practice only):	Beneficiary/User Feedback: i. Survivors of GBV in refugee settlements have reported improved access to comprehensive, coordinated services such as healthcare, legal aid, and psychosocial support.
Additional details and contact information:	Godfrey Ayebale, Snr. Programme Monitoring Associate, ayebale@unhcr.org Washington Kote, Project Manager (Spotlight), kote@unhcr.org
Knowledge Product on the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice:	Still in the process of developing knowledge and information products

Template 7

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Women & Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS)
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	Eleven safe spaces in refugee settlements serve as hubs for support, empowerment, and mentorship for women and girls. These spaces provide secure environments for socialization and skill-building, equipped with necessary resources for empowerment activities. Success stories and mentorship outcomes are shared through reports and community sessions, and participant feedback is regularly incorporated to refine and improve services.
Objective of the practice:	To Create Safe and Empowering Spaces for Women and Girls
Stakeholders involved:	Beneficiaries: Women and Girls / Survivors of GBV Stakeholders: RWCs, parasocial workers, health facility workers - provide integrated GBV/VAC/SRHR services at the centre. and skills enhancement.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	Women & Girls Safe Spaces <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Holistic support and empowerment: Provide a secure environment for women and girls to access psychosocial support, mentorship, and skill-building activities. Community-led and adaptive approach: Regular participant feedback informs service improvements, ensuring context-specific interventions. Knowledge sharing and sustainability: Success stories and mentorship outcomes contribute to scaling up best practices across refugee settings.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Short implementation period
Outputs and Impact:	Outputs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Eleven safe spaces established for empowerment, socialization, and mentorship. Resources provided for skill-building and psychosocial support. Regular feedback mechanisms ensure service improvements. Expected Impact: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased resilience and self-confidence among women and girls. Stronger community networks supporting GBV prevention and response. Sustained impact through mentorship and skill development, enabling economic independence.
Adaptable (Optional):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of economic empowerment programmes – Link safe spaces with livelihood projects to increase sustainability. Community-based models – Train local women leaders to establish and run smaller safe spaces within their communities.

Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional):	i. Integration with digital platforms – Offer online mentorship and skills training for women unable to attend in person.
Sustainable:	i. Community engagement: Shift from externally driven initiatives to community-led models for ownership and continuity.
Validated	Beneficiary/User Feedback: i. Community members and local leaders have acknowledged the positive impact of integrated services in improving timeliness and efficiency for GBV survivors. ii. Survivor testimonies shared through community outreach initiatives provide qualitative evidence of increased trust in the centres.
Additional details and contact information:	Godfrey Ayebale, Senior Programme Monitoring Associate, ayebale@unhcr.org Washington Kote, Project Manager (Spotlight), kote@unhcr.org
Knowledge Product on the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice:	Still in the process of developing knowledge and information products

Template 8

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Education and Awareness on Teenage Pregnancy
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	Teachers and school leaders in refugee settlements receive training on teenage pregnancy prevention and support, enabling more young mothers to stay in school. Programmes offer flexible schedules and daycare services each provided by the Danish Refugee Council in Imvepi, with outcomes documented and shared through community outreaches. Regular feedback from teachers and adolescent girls helps refine these initiatives, ensuring they remain effective and responsive to challenges faced by teenage mothers.
Objective of the practice:	To Increase Awareness and Education on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention & Support
Stakeholders involved:	Beneficiaries: Adolescent girls, survivors of GBV/ HPs Stakeholders: Community leaders (religious and cultural leaders), Police, RWCs, teachers, and school administrators – community sensitization, awareness raising, and community dialogues on the importance of girl child education, GBV/ VAC and SRHR.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	i. Targeted capacity building: Training for teachers and school leaders mainstreams gender-responsive education and supports young mothers. ii. Inclusive learning models: The flexible schedules and daycare services enable teenage mothers to stay in school. iii. Participatory and data-driven refinement: Regular feedback mechanisms ensure continuous adaptation to evolving challenges.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Short implementation period

Outputs and Impact:	<p>Education & Awareness on Teenage Pregnancy</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Teachers and school leaders trained on teenage pregnancy prevention and support. ii. Flexible learning schedules and daycare services implemented for young mothers. iii. Community outreach programmes raise awareness and reduce stigma. <p>Expected Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Higher retention rates for teenage mothers in school. ii. Greater community support for adolescent girls' education. iii. Long-term reduction in school dropout rates due to pregnancy
Adaptable (Optional):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Expansion to boys and families – Engage male champions and caregivers in preventing teenage pregnancy and supporting young mothers. ii. Stronger school-community partnerships – Involve community leaders, religious groups, and parents to reinforce awareness and acceptance.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Flexible, remote learning models – Utilize radio, WhatsApp, and online platforms to reach out-of-school girls.
Sustainable:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Technology and innovation: Use digital platforms, mobile services, and e-learning to expand access and reduce costs.
Validated:	
Additional details and contact information:	<p>Godfrey Ayebale, Senior Programme Monitoring Associate, ayebale@unhcr.org</p> <p>Washington Kote, Project Manager (Spotlight), kote@unhcr.org</p>

Template 9

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Skills Training for Out-of-School Girls
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/ principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	Vocational training programmes provide young refugee women with a second chance at education and economic independence. Facilitators are trained to deliver tailored vocational education, and partnerships with local businesses offer practical training and job placements. Programme accessibility and continuous feedback from participants ensure alignment with their goals, while documented reports highlight economic impacts and success stories, fostering knowledge production and dissemination.
Objective of the practice:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To promote economic empowerment for out-of-school girls ii. To strengthen knowledge sharing and best practices
Stakeholders involved:	<p>Beneficiaries: Out-of-school girls</p> <p>Stakeholders: Vocational training centres provide training and private sector offers opportunity for job placements to the girls that underwent skilling.</p>
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Economic empowerment and self-sufficiency: Vocational training bridges the education-employment gap for young refugee women. ii. Private sector partnerships: Collaborations with local businesses enhance practical training and job placements. iii. Sustainability and replicability: Continuous feedback and documentation help refine strategies and promote scalability across refugee settings.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	-
Outputs and Impact:	<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Vocational training programmes tailored to young refugee women. ii. Business partnerships facilitate practical training and job placements. iii. Ongoing monitoring and feedback ensure alignment with participants' goals. <p>Expected Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increased economic independence among refugee women. ii. Higher employability and access to sustainable livelihoods. iii. Knowledge production and best practices drive programme improvements and scalability
Adaptable (Optional):	<p>This innovation can be scaled, replicated, or adapted to different contexts, populations, and humanitarian settings with the following modifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mobile vocational training units – Offer on-the-go skills training in underserved areas using mobile units or pop-up learning hubs. ii. Microfinance & business incubation support – Offer seed funding, mentorship, and networking to help young women launch businesses
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Partnerships with online learning platforms – Provide access to digital vocational courses for those in remote locations
Sustainable:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Policy integration: Advocate for national policies that embed this practice into the existing framework.

Validated:	
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Knowledge Product on the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice:	Still in the process of developing knowledge and information products

Template 10

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	SGBV Special Court Session
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/ principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	Supporting implementation of the SGBV Special Court Session to reduce the backlog of the registered pending SGBV cases and improve overall efficiency and effectiveness of investigation, prosecution and adjudication of SGBV cases. This Initiative was tested in the Spotlight Initiative 1.0 Programme in Uganda and has been scaled up in the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme as a promising practice. In 2024, it was implemented in Arua High Court Circuit and will be expanded to other districts.
Objective of the practice:	<p>The objectives of the special court sessions were;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduction in backlog of registered pending cases and the cycle time for the disposal of SGBV cases, ii. Reduction and ultimately elimination of secondary victimisation within the justice system, and iii. Overall improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness of investigation, prosecution and adjudication of SGBV cases.
Stakeholders involved:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Courthouse staff – preside over the cases and determine the penalty for the perpetrators. ii. Informal justice actors (local councillors, parasocial workers, community activists) – Supports linking survivors with appropriate services, using a continuum of treatment and care services; supports survivors' behavioural changes beyond case completion; and participates in case management meetings.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice?	<p>This is an innovation because it creates an opportunity for SGBV cases to be prioritized above other cases that judicial officers have to deal with.</p> <p>Specialized court sessions provide for a gender-sensitive approach to GBV, enabling the judicial officers to experience the unique characteristics of violence against women cases, compelling them to process cases more quickly, hence reducing the burden on victims. Moreover, judicial officers who consistently deal with cases of violence against women are able to see repeat offenders and take appropriate action.</p>
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	<p>Some of the challenges encountered includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited child-friendly spaces: The judicial officers improvised spaces that were convenient to ensure a survivor-centred approach- this was made a priority. i. Difficulty in tracing victims and offenders who might have changed locations and contacts- Announcements were made on the radio and information was sent through leaders to trace them i. Very strong negative cultural norms that condone violence lead to the reluctance of victims and witnesses to participate in judicial processes. Awareness sessions were created within communities, and cultural leaders were engaged .

Outputs and Impact:	<p>In 2024, a total of 42 SGBV cases were disposed of through the Special Court sessions conducted in the Arua High Court circuits. The special sessions followed a survivor-centred approach, with probation officers readily available, which enhanced the survivor's confidence to provide evidence, enabling successful court processes. Relatedly, community impact assessments were conducted, which informed the judicial officers of the impact of the case before making the verdict. As a result, there were 16 convictions.</p> <p>Collaboration between partners resulted in the added benefit of enhancing court efficiency by managing shared clients in an integrated fashion. Justice, health, and social service agencies were able to provide services to shared clients. Collaboration and coordination of services also allowed for a better use of programmes, while improving the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use.</p>
Adaptable (Optional):	This practice can be extended to other High Courts to ensure reduction of backlog in SGBV cases.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional):	
Sustainable:	Collaboration between partners and engagement of the government and lobbying the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to own this initiative as part of the usual court processes would make the practice sustainable
Validated (for a good practice only):	This practice has reduced SGBV case backlog over the years and is greatly appreciated by stakeholders.
Additional details and contact information:	<p>Annet Nakaliti, Programme Associate - M&E, UNFPA, anakaliti@unfpa.org</p> <p>Laura Lafuente, Programme Specialist Gender and Youth, UNFPA, lafuente@unfpa.org</p>
Knowledge Product on the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice:	Yet to be developed.

Section B: Knowledge Production

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (please do not list the product if its not linked to a specific agency website or on the virtual library)	Target Audience	Uptake of the knowledge product (Use this guide here)
Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Joint Programme Tailored Baseline Survey.	Assessment	The baseline survey was conducted in all 12 Spotlight Initiative-supported districts (Arua, Terego, Yumbe, Gulu, Omoro, Kitgum, Otuke, Amudat, Tororo, Kampala, Kyegegwa and Kasese) targeting AGYW (10-24 years) and ABYM (10-24 years) who are in and out of school and duty bearers. The study covered both intervention and non-intervention sub-counties of the target districts. In total, 3,640 respondents (58.7 percent F: 41.3 per cent M) were interviewed. The purpose of the survey was to gather qualitative and quantitative baseline information and data on key output and outcome indicators to support measurement of programme impact in the future.	December 2024	Click here	Programme stakeholders – MDAs, development partners, UN agencies, DLGs, CSOs, beneficiaries, religious and cultural institutions, and media	Preliminary findings were shared with stakeholders for validation in 2024, that informed finalization of the report. Dissemination of the report to stakeholders is planned for 2025.

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (please do not list the product if its not linked to a specific agency website or on the virtual library)	Target Audience	Uptake of the knowledge product (Use this guide here)
Fact sheets	Fact sheet	Provides Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Joint programme overview. It also highlights key data, statistics and information obtained from the mapping workshop with DLG officials from the 12 Spotlight supported districts (Arua, Terego, Yumbe, Gulu, Omoro, Kitgum, Otuke, Amudat, Tororo, Kampala, Kyegegwa and Kasese). The fact sheet will be updated annually as new information emerges.	December 2024	Click here	Programme stakeholders – MDAs, development partners, UN agencies, DLGs, CSOs	Disseminated to stakeholders
Parasocial Workers supporting girls to say no to FGM and child marriage	Other (Field Story on FGM)	Highlights the efforts of parasocial workers supported by Spotlight through UNICEF in the prevention and response to harmful practices such as FGM and child marriage	Feb 3, 2025	Click here	General public	Disseminated on the Spotlight Website
Good practices for the management and disposal of SGBV cases for justice service delivery in Uganda.	Reports and results document	The judiciary, together with the Governance and Security Programme (formerly JLOS) Secretariat with support from the UNFPA, implemented a project to fast track the management and disposal of SGBV-related cases in a number of courts. Good practices were identified and documented by a consultant, presented before the actors and validated to be used in the management and disposal of SGBV cases.	December 2024	Click here	Judicial and legal officers, and organizations working on legal aid for SGBV survivors.	This has been shared with relevant stakeholders.
Mapping of disability inclusion institutions.	Assessments	Disability inclusion institutions and networks were mapped to strengthen collaboration and inclusion of people with disabilities.	December 2024	Click here	District local government officials, CSOs, development partners.	The mapping has been shared at district level.

ANNEXE 1E: Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme Annual Work Plan and Budget Template 2025

	Programme:	Spotlight Initiative Programme in Country Uganda											
	Duration:	One year											
										Annual Work Plan			
					2025			Delivery Modality		2025			
Outcome/Output/Activity	Outcome/Output/Activity	Description	RUNO	Donor A funds (EUD)	Donor B funds (NEL)	Total Donor funds	Agency contributions	Delivery via CSOs	Delivery via Government	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1	Output 3.1	Strengthened capacity of institutions to implement and monitor laws, policies and plans addressing SGBV and improving SRHR at national and sub-national levels				W							
Output 1.1	Output 3.1.1	Strengthen and sustain the established capacities of national and sub national institutions (Parliament, the judiciary, ministries, departments and agencies (MDA) and District Local Governments (DLG), and non-state actors (civil society organizations (CSOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), media, etc.) and Parish Development Committees (PDMs)) in gender and equity planning and reporting, and increased financing for effective delivery of services for prevention of and response to sexual gender-based violence (SGBV), violence against children (VAC), harmful practices (HP) and the promotion of sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in the education sector. (Support in the development of district development plans using rolling work plans will be implemented jointly with all the implementing partners (IPs) under the gender four development (G4DU) programme, and expand to include district education officers (DEOs), district community development officers (DCDOs), social welfare officers (SWOs), and Child Wellbeing Committees. This will entail a joint district-local government inception meeting to kick off the programme and develop an over-arching district planning framework.)											
	Activity 3.1.1.1	Engage school and community-based duty bearers and families of adolescent girls to facilitate the implementation of the positive parenting programme through evidence-based methodologies to prevent and respond to girls dropping out of school.											
Activity 1.1.1	Sub Activity 1	Engage HRC, the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and Parliament to support capacity building of DLGs to review on the finalization of pending ordinances and dissemination of existing ordinances, including those developed in the first Phase of Spotlight Phase I (Terego, Kyegegwa, Kampala, Gulu, and Yumbe).	UNFPA	\$ 65,000	\$ -	\$65,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,000			x	x
Activity 1.1.2	2	Engage HRC, MoLG and Parliament to support capacity building of DLGs to review the finalization of pending ordinances and dissemination of existing ordinances, including those developed in the first Phase of Spotlight Phase I (Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo and Kasese).	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ 14,675	\$14,675.00	\$ 1,468	\$ -	\$ 1,468	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.3	3	Support training of select parliamentary committees, relevant MDAs, DLGs and village budget clubs on gender responsive planning and budgeting.	UN WOMEN	\$ 48,336	\$ -	\$48,336.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,336			x	
Activity 1.1.4	4	Train and mentor government officials (select MDAs and DLGs) to plan, review and integrate VAC/GBV/ SRHR , TIP prevention and response interventions in existing government programmes, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Service, Civil Service College.	UNDP	\$ 40,000	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,000	x	x		
Activity 1.1.5	5	Roll out the gender and equity guidelines for local governments and strengthen the capacity of MDAs and DLGs on the use of the gender and equity compliance tools for budget framework papers in 11 districts to inform gender-responsive budgets and plans.	UN WOMEN	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$25,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000			x	x

Activity 1.1.6	6	Support the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), selected MDAs, DLGs and private sector institutions to lobby for increased financing of SGBV/VAWG/VAC SRHR in national and sub-national BFPs.	UNDP	\$ 33,333	\$ -	\$33,333.00		\$ 32,000	\$ -	x	x		
Activity 1.1.7	7	Support the national and district level policy engagement on the implementation of TIP strategy framework, including the roll out of the TIP National Action Plan for inclusive operationalisation of the National Referral Guidelines on TIP for the management of victims of trafficking across project sites - (consultative meetings, district planning committees, technical working groups, harmonization of workplans, coordination meetings and trainings) (IOM).	UNDP	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$50,000.00		\$ -	\$ 50,000	x	x		
Activity 1.1.8	8	Support DLGs capacity building in gender responsive planning and budgeting and integrating GBV/VAC and harmful practices in their District Development Plans through the use of rolling work plans, which will be implemented jointly with all the IPs under the G4DU Programme, and expand to include DEOs, DCDO, SWOs, and Child Wellbeing Committees.	UNICEF	\$ 48,000	\$ -	\$48,000.00		\$ -	\$ 48,000	x	x	x	
Activity 1.1.9	9	Support to operationalising of Terego GBV Reception Centre and Amudat GBV Shelter, and construction of Kasere GBV Shelter; including advocacy for a Government response, including financing of GBV shelters, reception centres and safe spaces.	UNDP	\$ 110,000	\$ -	\$110,000.00		\$ -	\$ 110,000	x	x		
Activity 1.1.10	Activity 3.1.1.2	Support specialised institutions to facilitate access to education for adolescent girls with disabilities and those with mental health challenges to protect them from the risk of SGBV and provide SRHR information and services.	UNFPA			\$-							
Activity 1.1.11	Sub Activity 1	Support the dissemination of the national disability planning guidelines and orientation of national and district leaders on disability planning to support mainstreaming of disability within the districts' budgets and plans.	UNFPA	\$ -		\$-							
Activity 1.1.12	NED 3.1.1.2	Strengthening of community institutions to prevent and respond to violence and increase access to SRHR.				\$-							
Activity 1.1.13		Strengthening social systems to support young mothers that dropped out of school and their babies through empowerment interventions to broaden their choices and employability opportunities.	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$200,000.00		\$ -	\$ 140,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.14	NED 3.1.1.3	Support local government's planning process on Human Capital Development and Demographic Dividend.				\$-							
Activity 1.1.15		Strengthening Human Capital Development mainstreaming across national and subnational planning processes: i. Strengthening the Human Capital Programme life cycle approach during the National Development Plan (NDP) IV development and link the investments to DD indicators (includes research and position papers, DD profiling) ii. Monitoring the implementation of the National Disability Policy iii. Strengthening the District Planning Departments, statistical committees, District Technical Planning committees, and build capacity to generate, analyse SRHR/GBV and DD indicators and use the information for advocacy, planning and decision making	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 140,000	\$140,000.00		\$ -	\$ 140,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.16		Support CSOs and MGLSD to lobby and track GBV financing at local government level - including developing or using existing tracking tool.	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$60,000.00		\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.17	NED 3.1.1.4	Support to the functionality of Child Wellbeing Committees and the justice coordination committees in five districts.				\$-							

Activity 1.1.18		Support to the functionality of Child Wellbeing Committees and the justice coordination committees in five districts.	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ 80,723	\$80,722.89	\$ 8,072	\$ -	\$ 8,072	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.19	NED 3.1.1.5	Capacity strengthening of national and sub national actors in gender responsive budgeting.				\$-							
Activity 1.1.20		Tracking expenditure for SRH, gender and equity at MDA and LGs to establish the extent to which opportunities in service delivery have been equalized.	UN WOMEN		\$ 86,932	\$86,932.34		\$ 86,932	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.21		Support public finance analysis and generation of evidence to make a case for increased public finance to promote and protect SRHR and children rights.	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ 35,000	\$35,000.00	\$ 3,500	\$ -	\$ 3,500	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.22	NED 3.1.1.6	Increased capacity of justice institutions to provide legal aid and justice responses.				\$-							
Activity 1.1.23		Provide quality legal aid and advisory support services to 2,000 women and girls in (indigent, marginalised and vulnerable persons) through legal aid, including working with community structures like paralegals, cultural leaders /religious leaders and conducting mobile clinics in far-to-reach areas. - Support towards court processes, referrals to GBV and available services among the populations, legal literacy, resettlement and transport facilitation for survivors - Enhance the capacity of informal actors and increase community engagement through the training of 500 informal justice actors.	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 195,939	\$195,938.67		\$ 195,939	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.24		Critical emergency/witness protection shelter and psychosocial services for the GBV survivors (salaries and consumables for the shelter).	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$50,000.00		\$ 50,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.25		Consultancy services: baseline survey in the Nebbi High Court Circuit, simplify (including pictorials) and translate the GBV Service Delivery Standards in one local languages (Alur); simplify (including pictorials) and translate the Survivors' Guide to the Criminal Justice System in Alur; and train 15 advocates on mediation and trial advocacy for SGBV cases.	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 25,996	\$25,996.00		\$ -	\$ 25,996	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.26		Equipment (laptops, chairs, printer/photocopier, SOCO kits and cameras, forensic kit).	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$30,000.00		\$ -	\$ 30,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.27		Logistics and operational costs for legal aid service provision.	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$60,000.00		\$ 60,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.28		Field monitoring and supervision.	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 1,550	\$1,550.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.29		Technical support registry staff in Nebbi High Court Circuit to identify and cause list trial ready cases: Registry (compile cases, purchase of laptops and printers, support to Criminal Registry, support to systems administrator, supplies and stationery).	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$10,000.00		\$ -	\$ 10,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.30		Set up and provide capacity building for in the Nebbi High Court Circuit case management sub-committees for GBV cases: (weeding out process, purchase of laptops and printers, stationery, schedule case hearings as per action plan, constitute and train case management sub-committees, three specialized trainings (one per annum) for enhanced SGBV capacity for judicial officers (magistrates, prosecutors, police officers, clerks, registrars, IT personnel), mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) support, information, communication and technology (ICT) equipment at Nebbi Court Circuit (virtual link video conferencing, anatomical dolls), operational costs of victim support services, awareness programmes for victim support services (e-boards, IEC materials, etc), information packs for victims, train two cohorts of court interpreters, project launch and dissemination cost).	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$100,000.00		\$ -	\$ 100,000	x	x	x	x

Activity 1.1.31		Provision of legal aid services -two legal aid service providers.	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 120,000	\$120,000.00		\$ 120,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.32		Procurement and operationalization (including capacity development for judicial officers) of the video conferencing system in Lamwo Magisterial Court and Lamwo Prison; to link to Kitgum High Court Circuit (NE Prefers investment in mainstream judicial services/directly targeting beneficiaries)	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$200,000.00		\$ -	\$ 200,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.35	NED 3.1.1.7					\$-							
Activity 1.1.36		Support DLGs to integrate VAC/GBV/SRHR service delivery within ongoing programmes. The activity includes to conduct a joint assessment and linkage to existing programmes for integration of SRHR/ GBV/ VAC/TIP.	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$40,000.00		\$ -	\$ 40,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.37		Train and mentor government officials, including accounting officers, heads of departments, district chairpersons and district speakers, to plan, review and integrate SRHR/VAC/GBV interventions in existing government programmes (activity to be implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Public Service/ Civil Service College; MoGLSD and selected training institutions).	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$50,000.00		\$ 10,000	\$ 40,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.38		Programme coordination activities in relation to policy development and strategy.	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$100,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Sub-Total Output 1.1	Sub-Total Activities 3.1.1			\$ 419,669	\$ 1,600,815	\$2,020,483.91	\$ 13,040	\$ 584,871	\$ 1,155,372				
Output 1.2	Output 3.1.2	Sub output 3.1.2 Strengthen and sustain the multi-sectoral coordination and referral mechanisms at national and sub-national levels for sustained SGBV/VAC prevention and response and access to SRHR. (Cross-outcome synergies will be coordinated through scheduled inter-outcome implementation tracking reviews between outcomes 1, 2 and 3 IPs.)				\$-							
	Activity 3.1.2.1	Support the coordinating role and function of the GoU and relevant MDAs at national and sub-national Levels in convening scheduled multi-sectoral coordination platforms and implementation tracking meetings.				\$-							
Activity 1.2.1	Sub Activity 1	Support government (MoGLSD, MoLG and OPM in collaboration with other relevant MDAs) to review, harmonize and strengthen multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms (Child Wellbeing Committees) at national and district levels in both development and humanitarian contexts.	UNICEF	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$10,000.00		0	\$ 10,000		x	x	x
Activity 1.2.2	2	Strengthen quarterly district and regional Spotlight Initiative in G4DU programme coordination meetings, comprised of DLG personnel, women's rights community-based organizations (CBOs), traditional and religious leadership, multi-sectoral committees and PDM committees, for SGBV and SRHR service delivery tracking and review of results. (These will be done through four clusters: West Nile (Arua, Terego, and Yumbe); South West (Kasese and Kyegega), North (Kitgum, Omoro, Otuke and Gulu), and Karamoja (Amudat and Tororo) (UNDP/RCO).	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$20,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.2.3	3	Conduct combined bi-annual (preceding Spotlight Oversight Committee (SOC) meetings) coordination, planning and learning meetings to develop and monitor Joint Activity Implementation Plans at the national and district levels (UNDP/RCO).	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$5,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.2.4	4	Conduct monthly CMT and bi-annual SOC meetings, one of which will be decentralized to the district level (UNDP/RCO).	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$5,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x

Activity 1.2.5	5	Conduct annual results-based joint monitoring and IP supervision of GBV/VAC/SRHR programme implementation, including research and documentation (knowledge management). (UNDP/RCO)	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$10,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.2.6	6	Stakeholder and National Reference Group (NRG) led civil society engagement (UNDP/RCO).	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$40,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.2.7	7	Facilitate DLGS through MoGLSD to conduct bi-annual multisectoral coordination platforms for GBV/SRHR 9*3, support to nine districts to enhance GBV prevention and response and improve SRHR for women and girls.	UNFPA	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$35,000.00		\$ -	\$ 35,000		x	x	x
Activity 1.2.8	8	Support the Civil Society National Reference Group (CS-NRG) to oversee engagement of non-state actors in programme delivery through engagement with UN entities and CSO stakeholders.	UN WOMEN	\$ 30,669	\$ -	\$30,669.00	\$ -	\$ 30,669	\$ -		x	x	x
Activity 1.2.9	NED 3.1.2.3	Strengthen SRHR coordination structures at the district level				\$-							
Activity 1.2.10		Support the GBV Reference Group at the district and national levels (including HPs), and facilitate DLGs to sustain services at GBV shelters.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 108,801	\$108,801.00		\$ -	\$ 108,801	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.2.11	NED 3.1.2.4	Strengthening of referral systems capacities, structures and efficiencies.				\$-							
Activity 1.2.12		Facilitate the establishment of functional linkages and referral systems to alternative education, skilling and social protection services.	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ 248,378	\$248,378.13	\$ 12,419	\$ -	\$ 12,419	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.2.13		Scale up peer-driven differentiated services delivery (DSD) for pregnant and breastfeeding adolescent girls and young women (AGYW).	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ 155,236	\$155,236.33	\$ 7,762	\$ -	\$ 7,762	x	x	x	x
Sub-Total Output 1.2	Sub-Total Activities 3.1.2			\$ 75,669	\$ 592,415	\$668,084.46	\$ 20,181	\$ 30,669	\$ 173,982				
Output 1.3	Output 3.1.3	Sub output 3.1.3 : Strengthen the capacity of Government institutions to establish a harmonised national/centralised data system (including non-traditional data system), use innovative digital solutions and produce quality administrative data on SRHR and SGBV/VAC to inform policy, planning, and decision-making.				\$-							
	Activity 3.1.3.1	Activity 3.1.3.1: Strengthen GBV administrative data collection, linkages, analysis, and packaging (user-friendly outputs) for targeted Harmful Practices, (FGM, Child Marriage) VAWG, and Special Interest Groups (Disability, Refugees) and information sharing to inform plans, policies and decision making at national and sub national levels.				\$-							
Activity 1.3.1	Sub Activity 1	Support MoGLSD in coordination with other relevant MDAs (justice, law and order sector (JLOS), the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the Ministry of Health (MoH), MoES, UBOS, and DLGs) to review, harmonize and standardize existing GBV/VAC/HP/ TIP data collection tools and conduct a comprehensive multi-sectoral data needs assessment leading to the design, development and testing of the integrated system to be used in development and humanitarian contexts.	UNICEF	\$ 39,891	0	\$39,891.00	0	0	\$ 39,891		x	x	x
Activity 1.3.2	2	Finalise the data harmonization process started in Spotlight Phase 1 with UBOS (MoGLSD, police, MoH, judiciary, office of department of public prosecutions (ODPP)) and scale up the web-based real time data system.	UNFPA	\$ 30,000	0	\$30,000.00		\$ -	\$ 30,000		x	x	x
Activity 1.3.3	3	Rollout administrative data systems including technical and financial support to UBOS to work with ODPP, the Uganda police force (UPF), the judiciary, and the MoGLSD to harmonize data systems (incl TIPS).	UN WOMEN	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$35,000.00	\$ -				x	x	x
Activity 1.3.4	4	Capacity building and training of selected CSOs on the collection, analysis and use of citizen generated data (CGD) for reporting on SDG 5 & Gender, GBV and SRH related indicators in other SDGs.	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ -						

Activity 1.3.5	5	Contribute to the second VAWG/VAC survey by UBOS.	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ -						
Activity 1.3.6	6	Strengthen GBV data collection and analysis while sharing them as GBV dashboards and activity info for settlements through GBV information management system (IMS) and proGres V4 training for 20 UNHCR and partner staff.	UNHCR	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$5,000.00		\$ -	\$ -		x		
Activity 1.3.7	7	Support displacement tracking movement of TIP in the border community of Amudat and Tororo Districts (IOM).	UNDP	\$ 18,000	\$ -	\$18,000.00		\$ -	\$ 18,000		x	x	
Activity 1.3.8	8	Conduct annual M&E/results-based management (RBM) capacity building for IPs/CSOs - data collection, analysis and reporting (M&E) - (UNDP/RCO).	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$5,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.3.9	9	Conduct annual joint indicator data verification (M&E) - (UNDP/RCO).	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$5,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.3.10	Activity 3.1.3.2	Activity 3.1.3.2: Review and develop harmonized national GBV/VAC/SRHR/TIP data management system, that is inter-operable with other Government/CSOs data management systems to generate timely administrative data.				\$-							
Activity 1.3.11	Sub Activity 1	Provide personnel support for reviewing and developing a harmonized data management system that is inter-operable	UNHCR	\$ 41,303	\$ -	\$41,303.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.3.12	Activity 3.1.3.3	Activity 3.1.3.3: Enhance use of innovative digital solutions for GBV/VAC/SRHR/TIP data collection, reporting and use to increase in and out-of-school AGYW respondent participation				\$-							
Activity 1.3.13	Sub Activity 1	Conduct interventions, baseline and follow-up survey/ outcome harvesting covering specific interventions under outcomes 1-3. (UNDP/RCO)	UNDP	\$ -		\$-		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 1.3.14	2	Coordination, advocacy costs, and knowledge management in support of policy development. (UNDP/RCO)	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 32,000	\$32,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.3.15	3	Equipment for communications and advocacy for policy development efforts. (UNDP/RCO)	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 6,000	\$6,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.3.16	4	Travel and related visits for coordination, monitoring, and tracking of activities to ensure implementation across the outcomes. (UNDP/RCO)	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$75,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.3.17	5	Build capacity of LGs and CSOs (structural) to collect and analyze administrative and citizen-generated data to increase evidence to inform policy and programming for inclusive delivery. (LGs, sub counties and exiting CSOs) DCDOs, gender focal persons, disability committees)	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$150,000.00	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.3.18	6	Support NGBVD data analysis, case management and support MDAs, including DLG on data generation, analysis and use regarding SRHR, GBV, VAC, and HIV.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 320,000	\$320,000.00		\$ -	\$ 320,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.3.19	7	Strengthen existing state and non-state accountability mechanisms to monitor the implementation of selected policies and laws that promote access to SRHR, and prevent and respond to SGBV/VAC, at the national and district levels.				\$-							
Activity 1.3.20	Activity 3.1.4.3	Scale up youth-led, community-led and persons with disabilities (PWD)-led social accountability processes.				\$-							

Activity 1.3.21		Scale up youth-led, community-led and PWD-led social accountability processes.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 230,000	\$230,000.00		\$ 150,000	\$ 80,000	x	x	x	x
Sub-Total Activities Output 1.3	Sub-Total Activities 3.1.3			\$ 169,194	\$ 823,000	\$992,194.00	\$ -	\$ 300,000	\$ 487,891				
Output 1.4	Output 3.1.4	Sub output 3.1.4: Strengthen existing State and non-state accountability mechanisms to monitor implementation of selected policies and laws that promote access to SRHR, prevent and respond to SGBV/VAC, at national and district levels				\$-							
	Activity 3.1.4.1	Activity 3.1.4.1: Support the review, finalization, implementation and enforcement of SGBV/VAC and SRHR laws and policies through action plans to disseminate study/survey results, implement policies and monitor the use of rights-based approaches in the enforcement of laws and regulations at national and sub-national levels.				\$-							
Activity 1.4.1	Sub Activity 1	Support LASPNET and other CSOs in the finalization and implementation of the Legal Aid Bill	UNDP	\$ -		\$-		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 1.4.2	2	Provide technical and financial support to DVA Coalition, networks and other CSOs, coalitions, to lobby and advocate for the passage of the pending GBV/SRHR laws and policies (sexual offences and the employment amendment)	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$-							
Activity 1.4.3	Activity 3.1.4.2	Strengthen the capacity of policy makers, cultural institutions, religious leaders, and opinion leaders to effectively carry out monitoring and inspection of government policy, regulation and compliance to the set commitment. Strengthen the capacity of policy makers, religious leaders, cultural leaders and opinion leaders to effectively inspect and monitor the implementation of government policies, regulations, ordinances and other compliance measures on GBV and SRHR.				\$-							
Activity 1.4.4	Sub Activity 1	Support CSOs and policy think tanks to convene annual multi-sectoral accountability forums (UN-joint parliamentary advocacy, SDG Committee, OPM SDG Committee) to track implementation of SGBV prevention and response and promotion of SRHR.	UNDP	\$ 43,050	\$ -	\$43,050.00		\$ 34,815	\$ -	x	x		
Activity 1.4.5	2	Finalize and disseminate the three-year COTLA strategy for engaging cultural institutions to address GBV, promote SRHR and end harmful traditional practices.	UN WOMEN	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$40,000.00	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$ -	x	x	x	
Activity 1.4.6	3	Capacity building for advocates and womens rights networks and Institutions on GRB, shadow reporting and promotion of accountability to citizens in regard to commitments on GBV, SRHR and girls' education.	UN WOMEN	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$30,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000			x	x
Sub-Total Output 1.4	Sub-Total Activities 3.1.4			\$ 113,050	\$ -	\$113,050.00	\$ -	\$ 74,815	\$ 30,000				
		M&E , KM and Comms/Advocacy costs for Outcome 1				\$-							
Sub-Total Outcome 1	Sub-Total Output 3.1			\$ 777,582	\$ 3,016,230	\$3,793,812.37	\$ 33,221	\$ 990,355	\$ 1,847,245				
Outcome 2	Output 3.2	Enhanced awareness of gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours that prevent SGBV and advance SRHR in schools, and greater AGYW groups influence and agency to work on ending VAWG in communities, institutions and refugee settlements				\$-							

Output 2.1	Output 3.2.1	Institutions and CSOs capacity strengthened to implement evidence-based and promising practices (from the current Spotlight programme) for the elimination of discriminatory gender social norms and practices that cause GBV and impede SRHR in schools, communities and refugee settlements. (This will include the implementation of the Operational Framework for Social Care and Support - minimum package and framework for strengthening the social service workforce on VAC/GBV/SRHR targeting activities under Outcome 2 and 3).				\$-							
Activity 2.1.1	Activity 3.2.1.1	Support CSOs to scale up of male engagement approaches that nurture positive masculinities in families, schools and communities and in refugee settlements for increased SRHR, GBV prevention and response services and girl's enrolment and retention in schools				\$-							
Activity 2.1.2	Sub Activity 1	Support Karamoja Women's Umbrella Organization (KAWOU) to scale up Elders of Our Time/Male Champions to spearhead community mobilization, sensitization and reporting on GBV/VAC and promotion of SRHR in selected districts (Amudat, Gulu and Kitgum).	UNDP	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$11,000.00		\$ 11,000	\$ -		x	x	
Activity 2.1.3	2	Support selected CSOs and community structures in implementing evidence-based SASA! approach and male engagement in GBV prevention in refugee settlements and urban Kampala.	UNHCR	\$ 26,300	\$ -	\$26,300.00		\$ 26,300	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.1.4	3	Roll out the He for She campaign and MEN AT WORK to promote positive masculinities through a series of engagements with men to support behaviour change and promote positive masculinities in five districts.	UN WOMEN	\$ 70,000	\$ -	\$70,000.00	\$ -	\$ 70,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.1.5	4	Support CSOs to scale up MoGLSD and MoH male engagement approaches that nurture positive masculinities in families, schools and communities and in refugee settlements for increased SRHR, GBV prevention and response services and girls' enrolment and retention in schools.	UNFPA	\$ 140,000	\$ -	\$140,000.00		\$ 100,000	\$ 40,000		x	x	x
Activity 2.1.6	NED 3.2.1.2	Provide SRHR education and sensitization at the health facilities in refugee settlements and hosting communities.				\$-							
Activity 2.1.7		Provide SRHR education and sensitisation at the health facilities in refugee settlements and hosting communities (for 100,000 refugees/150k community members).	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 54,009.00	\$54,009.00		\$ 54,009.00	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.1.8		Facilitation of village health teams (VHTs) to implement pregnancy mapping and community-based family planning (FP) service delivery.	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 161,083.15	\$161,083.15		\$161,083.15	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.1.9		Provide SRHR services at maternal health clinics and during integrated outreaches (ante-natal care, maternity, post-natal care).	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 292,150.85	\$292,150.85		\$292,150.85	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.1.10		Provide family planning services in refugee settlements.	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 57,266.49	\$57,266.49		\$ 57,266.49	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Sub-Total Output 2.1	Sub-Total Output 3.2.1			\$ 247,300	\$ 564,509	\$811,809.49	\$ -	\$ 771,809	\$ 40,000				
Output 2.2	Output 3.2.2	Community advocacy platforms established/strengthened to implement strategies and interventions, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girl's reproduction health, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities				\$-							
	Activity 3.2.2.1	Conduct social mobilization for parents in communities and refugee settlements for the conscientisation of women and girls, boys and men on positive masculinities, positive parenting and life skills literacy to enhance the promotion of positive social and cultural knowledge, attitudes and practices and the protection of SRHR, and prevention of GBV.				\$-							

Activity 2.2.1	Sub-Activity 1	Provide training on positive parenting and life skills to 2,250 refugees and host community (child parents and pregnant teenage girls) in five locations (Rhino, Imvepi, Kyaka, Bidibidi & Kampala).	UNHCR	\$ 43,050	\$ -	\$43,050.00		\$ 43,050	\$ -		x	x	x
Activity 2.2.2	2	Provide emergency menstrual hygiene kits to at risk adolescent girls in schools in refugee and host communities to promote school retention.	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 2.2.3	3	Conduct a baseline and end line study on inclusive and gender transformative parenting as a key strategy for addressing GBV/VAC including SGBV and issues around SRHR.	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 2.2.4	4	Support MoGLSD and DLGs to roll out structured inclusive and gender transformative parenting programme using the national parenting manual.	UNICEF	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$100,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000		x	x	x
Activity 2.2.5	5	Establish and build the capacity of community-based structures (para social workers (PSW), VHT, community leaders, community youth leaders and parish chiefs, school structures) on community mobilization, engagement, community dialogues on GBV/VAC/SGBV/SRHR, including linkages and referral to services.	UNICEF	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$100,000.00		\$ -	\$ 100,000		x	x	x
Activity 2.2.6	6	Develop and support the use of relevant tool kits, information, education and communication (IEC) materials and job aids on inclusive and gender transformative parenting programme by community and school structures.	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 2.2.7	7	Finalise the support phase and implement the Action of SASA together in three Spotlight districts of Tororo (19 sub counties), Kasese (21 sub counties) and AMUDAT (6 sub counties) with technical support from Raising Voices for social and behaviour change in four districts.	UN WOMEN	\$ 455,000	\$ -	\$455,000.00	\$ -	\$ 455,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.2.8	Activity 3.2.2.2	Establish and support in- and out-of-school innovative safe platforms and spaces to build girls' skills and capacities to lead, influence change, voice their opinions and be empowered on issues related to SRHR and GBV prevention and response services, and link up with UPSHIFT (in non-formal/community centres in districts) for supporting outstanding candidates to VTIs and ELA AGYW social innovation and social entrepreneurship skills programme.				\$-							
Activity 2.2.9	Sub Activity 1	Support participation of 1,000 children in child rights advocacy clubs and anti-GBV clubs to bring awareness on child rights, teenage pregnancies and GBV/VAC through IEC materials and MDD in five locations.	UNHCR	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$25,000.00		\$ 25,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.2.10	2	Support 600 out-of-school girls in five refugee-hosting districts(without prospects of returning to schools) with non-formal skills and empower them with startup kits.	UNHCR	\$ 60,000	\$ -	\$60,000.00		\$ 60,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.2.11	3	Conduct 45 awareness on Go Back to School campaigns thrice a year in each location. Community sensitization (parents, leaders, teachers, pregnant girls, and child mothers) to encourage school retention. Support dissemination of the revised guidelines for the prevention and management of teenage pregnancies in schools.	UNHCR	\$ 4,041	\$ -	\$4,041.00		\$ 4,041	\$ -	x			
Activity 2.2.12	4	Conduct structured, inclusive life skills training for out-of-school adolescents (teenage girls and boys, pregnant, child mothers, married, divorced, widowed) in selected districts using the MoES innovative adolescent life skills toolkit, including sexuality education. (To be linked to UPSHIFT under G4DU Outcome 2).	UNICEF	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$100,000.00		\$ -	\$ 100,000		x	x	x
Activity 2.2.13	5	Support the National Population Council (NPC) to build the capacity of district and subcounty leaders to be mentors/trainers of adolescents and young people to develop networks of change agents for SRHR/GBV and the country's aspirations to reap the demographic dividend more focused on preventing teenage pregnancy, child marriages and other harmful practices (Demographic Dividend Clubs).	UNFPA	\$ -		\$-							

Activity 2.2.14	6	Support development of digital/online platforms for sharing SRHR and GBV information with adolescents and young people.	UNFPA	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$20,000.00		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 2.2.15	7	Integrate Live your Dreams Campaign into existing Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) clubs for empowerment of adolescent girls and young women on SRH/GBV and harmful practices and establish new clubs in new districts (Otuke and Omoro). (To be linked to UPSHIFT under G4DU Outcome 2.	UNFPA	\$ 220,000	\$ -	\$220,000.00		\$ 220,000	\$ -	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.16	Activity 3.2.2.3	Mobilize schools, communities and refugee settlements to promote gender equitable norms through sports, drama and dance and multimedia approaches (such as theatre Live your Dream campaign, radio drama and make happiness not violence campaign, two4one etc.)				\$-							
Activity 2.2.17	Sub Activity 1	Develop radio drama series and multimedia (social media, community drama, TV talk shows, radio spots) on GBV, SRH, and child marriage for in and out of school audiences. This will also include recording of these to support discussions in listenership groups in and out of school.	UN WOMEN	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$100,000.00	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.2.18	2	Work with the MoES to influence school drama themes on GBV, VAC, SRHR and girls' education to engage students nationwide in MDD competitions and debates to build their knowledge and skills on GBV, SRH and child marriage for awareness raising to in and out of schools.	UN WOMEN	\$ 52,622	\$ -	\$52,622.00	\$ -	\$ 52,622	\$ -	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.19	3	Conduct MDD, sports activities, radio spot messages on GBV, VAC and gender equality targeting refugee settlements and host communities, including IEC materials/	UNHCR	\$ 52,622	\$ -	\$52,622.00		\$ 52,622	\$ -	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.20	4	Mobilize communities for AGYW retention in schools, and private sector investment/support for girl child education, through district and national marathons on selected SGBV/GBV themes.	UNDP	\$ 45,000	\$ -	\$45,000.00		\$ 45,000	\$ -	x	x		
Activity 2.2.21	Activity 3.2.2.4	Strengthen knowledge, skills and attitude of the main-stream media; journalists, reporters and editors in the print media, radio and television in gender sensitive and human rights-based reporting, positive masculinity, women's human rights/child rights/refugee rights-based reporting on GBV against women and girls and on girls' enrolment and retention in schools.				\$-							
Activity 2.2.22	Sub Activity 1	Conduct trainings at national and regional levels (Eastern and Northern regions) for media practitioners, journalists, reporters and editors on print media, radio and television in Gender responsive reporting specifically focusing on content development an attitude change on GBV and SRH.	UN WOMEN	\$ 36,252	\$ -	\$36,252.00	\$ -	\$ 36,252	\$ -			x	x
Activity 2.2.23	2	Conduct monitoring of gender-sensitive reporting and facilitate recognition awards for media practitioners, journalists, reporters and editors on print media, radio and television in gender-responsive reporting, specifically focusing on content development and attitude change on GBV and SRH.	UNDP	\$ 12,115	\$ -	\$12,115.00		\$ 12,115	\$ -	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.24	3	Support positive masculinity in reporting through the Annual Media Awards Ceremony to recognize and promote effective engagement of media in national SRH and GBV response.	UNFPA	\$ 17,605	\$ -	\$17,605.00		\$ 17,605	\$ -	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.25	NED 3.2.2.5	Community mobilization for positive parenting to mitigate VAC and IPV.				\$-							
Activity 2.2.26		Support government and partners to develop and implement structured, comprehensive parenting programmes for parents and caregivers at the community level to enhance knowledge skills and competencies to address VAC/GBV and HPs, and child protection in emergency situations (3.2).	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 56,397	\$56,397.26		\$ 56,397	\$ -	x	x	x	x

Activity 2.2.27		Enhance responsiveness to occurrences and effects of negative coping mechanisms arising out of post-traumatic stress disorders among refugee populations, manifesting in suicidal tendencies, SGBV, IPV, VAC, and transactional sex.	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 108,027	\$108,026.60		\$ 108,027	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.2.28	NED 3.2.2.6	Strengthening community-based skilling centres (TVETs) to provide educational alternative pathways as SRHR information, service provision and response.		\$ -									
Sub-Total Output 2.2	Sub-Total Output 3.2.2			\$ 1,443,307	\$ 164,424	\$1,607,730.86	\$ -	\$ 1,287,731	\$ 300,000				
Output 2.3	Output 3.2.3	State and non-state actors, (District Local Governments, Police, Cultural Institutions, Religious Leaders) capacities strengthened to undertake advocacy and community mobilization for gender transformation and the elimination of discriminatory gender and social norms and practices that cause SGBV and inhibit SRHR in schools, communities, and refugee settlements.				\$-							
	Activity 3.2.3.1	Mobilize and strengthen the capacity of AGYW and ABYM's rights and other marginalized groups for social movement building for advocacy to demand accountability for SRHR and GBV prevention and response services.				\$-							
Activity 2.3.1	Sub Activity 1	Support collective organizing and joint platforms that bring together women's organisations, young women's and adolescent girls' networks, including marginalized and vulnerable groups, for accountability forums, advocacy and awareness raising on GBV, SRH and child marriage in and out of schools	UN WOMEN	\$ 90,631	\$ -	\$90,631.00	\$ -	\$ 90,631	\$ -		x	x	x
Activity 2.3.2	2	Build leadership skills of young women and adolescent girls for collective organizing through training and intergenerational mentoring on critical subjects like self-esteem, effective communication, GBV laws and policies and GBV reporting mechanisms	UN WOMEN	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$50,000.00	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -		x	x	x
Activity 2.3.3	3	Undertake one week of skills training for girls and boys in three primary and two secondary schools to enhance knowledge on GBV and SRH and create GBV boys and girls clubs in identified schools and engage with school administration and parent-teacher associations (PTAs) on how to prevent and respond to GBV/VAC in schools.	UN WOMEN	\$ 60,420	\$ -	\$60,420.00	\$ -	\$ 60,420	\$ -			x	x
Activity 2.3.4	4	Support two national-level networks (CSOs) of marginalized populations (youth, young women and girls and people living with disability) to advocate for inclusive services, hold duty bearers and government accountable for the provision of services that meet human rights standards (support includes a capacity-building grant)/	UNFPA	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$20,000.00		\$ -	\$ -		x	x	x
Activity 2.3.5	Activity 3.2.3.2	Mobilize and strengthen the capacity of religious organisations, COTLA and other religious and cultural institutions to undertake advocacy and community mobilization against discriminatory social norms that cause GBV and inhibit the uptake of SRHR.				\$-							
Activity 2.3.6	Sub Activity 1	Support COTLA and other religious and cultural institutions in conducting training on inclusive and gender transformative parenting as a strategy for addressing GBV/VAC/SGBV/SRHR related issues including sexuality education.	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -				

Activity 2.3.7	2	Engage and train religious and cultural leaders within refugee settlements on GBV (core concepts, guiding principles, key approaches, referral pathways) to support GBV prevention and response.	UNHCR	\$ 4,783	\$ -	\$4,783.00		\$ 4,783	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.3.8	3	Conduct training for 11 cultural institutions using the cultural leader's toolkit and support cultural institutions to develop clear practice guidelines for GBV/ VAC prevention and response, including addressing harmful traditional practices.	UN WOMEN	\$ 120,841	\$ -	\$120,841.00	\$ -	\$ 120,841	\$ -			x	x
Activity 2.3.9	4	Convene COTLA to advocate and make joint statements and action plans on GBV, SRH and harmful practices at the national level and in regional levels: western, northern and eastern regions.	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 2.3.10	5	Engage the five cultural institutions, kings' forums and seven religious institutions under the umbrella of IRCU in the targeted programme districts on social mobilisation for social norms change and increased uptake of SRHR services using their structures.	UNFPA	\$ 106,000	\$ -	\$106,000.00		\$ -	\$ 106,000		x	x	x
Activity 2.3.11	Activity 3.2.3.3	Strengthen the capacity of political and technical leadership, young people, including refugee welfare committees, to mobilize communities against discriminatory social norms that cause GBV and inhibit uptake of SRHR.				\$-							
Activity 2.3.12	Sub Activity 1	Engage and train 1,050 refugee welfare committee members on GBV (core concepts, guiding principles, key approaches, referral pathways) to support GBV prevention and response.	UNHCR	\$ 10,150	\$ -	\$10,150.00		\$ 10,150	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.3.13	2	Orientation of political and technical leaders on SRH/ GBV, and importance of girl education and hold targeted dialogues with key district stakeholders and leaders on SRH/GBV and emerging issues in their districts.	UNFPA	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$35,000.00		\$ -	\$ 35,000		x	x	x
Activity 2.3.14	Activity 3.2.3.4	Strengthen the capacity of community-based structures, including women council structures, local council courts, Uganda Police Service, para social workers, VHTS, community activists, and male champions to mobilize communities for SRHR and GBV prevention and response services and promote girls' enrolment and retention in schools.				\$-							
Activity 2.3.15	Sub Activity 1	Support strengthening of LCCs to conduct community-wide mobilization and sensitization/awareness on promoting access to SRHR and GBV prevention and response services and monitor girls' enrolment and retention in respective village schools.	UNDP	\$ 85,000	\$ -	\$85,000.00		\$ 70,000	\$ 15,000		x	x	x
Activity 2.3.16	2	Support PDM committees in selected districts to ensure meaningful inclusion of socially vulnerable groups in development initiatives, provision of tangible technical support and mentorship for survivors and other project beneficiaries to access and engage PDM community processes.	UNDP	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$30,000.00		\$ -	\$ 9,259		x		
Activity 2.3.17	3	Strengthen community policing to enhance safety and security of women and girls in refugee settlements, including in refugee schools to enlighten students and teachers on GBV.	UNHCR	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$15,000.00		\$ 15,000	\$ -		x	x	x
Activity 2.3.18	4	Capacity building training of 780 school administrators and senior men/senior women teachers. To include the rollout of the Revised Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in School Settings in Uganda, roles and responsibilities of senior men and women teachers as well as GBV/VAC/ TiP awareness to enhance support to the students in schools.	UNHCR	\$ 15,081	\$ -	\$15,081.00		\$ 15,081		x	x		
Sub-Total Output 2.3	Sub-Total Output 3.2.3			\$ 642,906	\$ -	\$642,906.00	\$ -	\$ 436,906	\$ 165,259				

Sub-Total Outcome 2	Sub-Total Output 3.2			\$ 2,333,513	\$ 728,933	\$3,062,446.35	\$ -	\$ 2,496,446	\$ 505,259				
Outcome 3	Output 3.3	Adolescent girls and young women have improved access to quality multi-sectoral integrated SRHR and SGBV information and immediate response services				\$-							
Output 3.1	Output 3.3.1	Capacity of national and sub-national service providers and institutions strengthened and enhanced to coordinate, plan, finance, and deliver quality and multi-sectoral integrated gender responsive SRHR and SGBV services. (This will include synergies with Outcome 2.1 on alternative learning and skilling pathways)				\$-							
	Activity 3.3.1.1	Conduct capacity building for duty bearers (health workers, judicial officials, probation and social welfare, police, prisons, education) in the provision of multi sectoral GBV/SRHR/VAC information and services and handling of SGBV cases among in and out of school AGYW in the target districts.				\$-							
Activity 3.1.1	Sub Activity 1	Provide technical and financial support to the MpGLSD, MoLG and MoLA in coordination with other key MDAs and DLGs to review existing case management systems, harmonize and deliver an integrated case management framework to address VAC/GBV response in the community and school environment.	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ 60,930	\$60,929.89	\$ 6,093	\$ -	\$ 6,093	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.2	2	Build the capacity of the social service workforce and justice actors to implement the integrated case management framework in the four regions (Eastern, Western, Northern and Central).	UNICEF	\$ 29,430	\$ -	\$29,430.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,430		x	x	x
Activity 3.1.3	3	Support integrated case management and continuum of services on GBV/SGBV/VAC, including capacity building of SAUTI 116 case workers at national and district action centres.	UNICEF	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$50,000.00		\$ -	\$ 50,000		x	x	x
Activity 3.1.4	4	Support TIP cascaded training using TIP model and packages for actors at the sub-national levels actors (Uganda police, specialized units/desk office, religious and cultural leaders, local councils, youth and women groups), focusing on TIP protection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication (IOM).	UNDP	\$ 45,000	\$ -	\$45,000.00		\$ -	\$ 45,000		x	x	x
Activity 3.1.5	5	Develop the TIP policy briefs, translation into local languages, production of TIP material and dissemination through multifaceted context information sharing (IOM).	UNDP	\$ 11,803	\$ -	\$11,803.00		\$ -	\$ -		x		
Activity 3.1.6	6	Train 750 duty bearers/service providers (police, case-workers) on GBV (core concepts, guiding principles, key approaches, referral pathways) and GBV case management in five locations (Rhino, Imvepi, Bidibidi, Kyaka & Kampala).	UNHCR	\$ 14,350	\$ -	\$14,350.00		\$ 14,350	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.7	7	Support a mentorship approach to train health workers on GBV reporting, integrated SRHR service delivery and youth-friendly service delivery on integrated SRHE/GBV services delivery and mentorship,	UNFPA	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$50,000.00			\$ 50,000		x	x	x
Activity 3.1.8	8	Strengthen the MoGLSD and the national GBV mechanism on disability inclusion and the mapping of disability inclusion institutions to inform integration of SRHR and GBV in selected key curricula of the institutions.	UNFPA	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$20,000.00		\$ -	\$ 20,000		x	x	x
Activity 3.1.9	9	Strengthen the functionality of the national GBV dashboard.	UNFPA	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$35,000.00		\$ -	\$ 35,000		x	x	x
Activity 3.1.10	Activity 3.3.1.2	Strengthen the use of forensic evidence in the SGBV response continuum through the capacity building of health and police personnel, the provision of relevant equipment, identification, and establishment of partnerships with institutions with biomedical facilities/analytical laboratories for evidence collection and storage.				\$-							

Activity 3.1.11	Sub Activity 1	Purchase evidence response vans, School of Clinical Officers (SOCO) kits, consumables, SOCO cameras and containers for the forensics department.	UN WOMEN	\$ 73,170	\$ -	\$73,170.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			x	x
Activity 3.1.12	Activity 3.3.1.3	Support MoH and CSOs to conduct community out-reach for SRHR and SGBV service delivery targeting remote and underserved communities, young women with disabilities and out-of-school girls in refugee settlements.				\$-							
Activity 3.1.13	Sub Activity 1	Support four DLGs to integrate GBV and SRHR service delivery within ongoing programmes and conduct outreaches in border communities (Amudat, Arua, Tororo and Kasese), focusing on GBV, SRHR, TIP for in- and out-of-school girls and boys.	UNDP	\$ 24,000	\$ -	\$24,000.00		\$ -	\$ 24,000			x	x
Activity 3.1.14	2	Support CSOs to conduct community outreaches on available GBV and SRHR services and how to access them and demand accountability from duty bearers, as well as developing information, education and communication materials on survivor rights, legal implications and available services and how to access them (in seven districts).	UN WOMEN	\$ 27,100	\$ -	\$27,100.00	\$ -	\$ 27,100	\$ -			x	x
Activity 3.1.15	3	Support CSOs to conduct community outreaches on available GBV and SRHR services and how to access them and demand accountability from duty bearers, as well as developing information, education and communication materials on survivor rights, legal implications and available services and how to access them (in seven districts).	UNDP	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$30,000.00		\$ 30,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.16	4	Facilitate MoH and CSO quarterly integrated SRH/ HIV/GBV outreaches (three outreaches per year in districts with the poorest SRHR indicators).	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 3.1.17	5	Provide financial and technical guidance to legal aid service providers for the provision of legal aid and referral for comprehensive quality services, including SRH services to survivors of GBV, and those affected in humanitarian settings, Yumbe.	UN WOMEN	\$ 32,521	\$ -	\$32,521.00	\$ -	\$ 32,521	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.18	Activity 3.3.1.4	Support the judiciary and justice sub-programme actors (under Governance and Security Programme) and CSOs to facilitate access to justice through open court days, SGBV special sessions, mobile courts and legal aid in remote rural locations, and establish victim-friendly procedures (including the digitalization of SGBV services and e-courts) to facilitate access to justice in hard-to-reach areas.											
Activity 3.1.19	Sub Activity 1	Use multi-sectoral GBV training manual, prosecutor plea bargaining guidelines to strengthen the knowledge, skills and attitudes of prosecutors, police officers and medical workers on EVAW and SRHR laws and improve their skills in gender responsive and survivor-centred and trauma-informed approaches in investigation and prosecution of GBV cases.	UN WOMEN	\$ 43,196	\$ -	\$43,196.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,196			x	x
Activity 3.1.20	2	Conduct joint training of CIDs, CFPOs, OC OC Stations/Posts, Front Desk Officers, SOCOs, CLOs, Health Workers and PSWOs) on prevention and investigation of GBV cases.	UN WOMEN	\$ 121,179	\$ -	\$121,179.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 121,179			x	x
Activity 3.1.21	3	Provide legal aid service providers and community-based organizations are supported to provide vulnerable women and girls with free legal aid services and other quality essential support services (non-humanitarian) - (Kasese, Tororo and Kitgum).	UN WOMEN	\$ 140,017	\$ -	\$140,017.00	\$ -	\$ 140,017	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.22	4	Expand and popularize online apps for accessing legal aid services - the Interactive Voice Messaging - and the mobile computing app that link marginalized and excluded women to legal aid service providers for real time services including conducting legal literacy on GBV and SRHR laws, policies and mobilize communities to demand accountability for utilization and realization of EVAWG and SRHR.	UN WOMEN	\$ 16,374	\$ -	\$16,374.00	\$ -	\$ 16,374	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.23	5	Support CSOs and legal aid schemes in delivering increased and equitable access to legal aid services, including legal aid open days to communities in six districts (three new, three current).	UNDP	\$ 43,000	\$ -	\$43,000.00		\$ 43,000	\$ -		x	x	x

Activity 3.1.24	6	Build the capacity of Local Council Courts 1 and 2 (six districts) in GBV and SRHR case management and referral to facilitate community access to justice.	UNDP	\$ 140,000	\$ -	\$140,000.00		\$ 60,000	\$ -	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.25	7	Build the capacity of the Police Cyber Unit to conduct cyber and digital forensics using advanced electronic investigation techniques for VAC/GBV cases, including certification.	UNICEF	\$ 24,430		\$24,430.00		\$ -	\$ 24,430	X	X	X
Activity 3.1.26	8	Support the judiciary and access to justice actors to conduct SGBV sessions (six sessions per year @) in court circuits covering the districts of Tororo, Kampala, Gulu, Arua and Kasese.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -			
Activity 3.1.27	Activity 3.3.1.5	Support the re-integration of SGBV child offenders diverted from the justice systems/discharged from rehabilitation centres through referrals to social services workforce, other social protection programmes, and the Second Chance in Education programme.										
Activity 3.1.28	Sub Activity 1	Support the MoGLSD to identify and map a minimum package of community reintegration services for children experiencing VAC /GBV (children in conflict with the law diverted from the justice system, children discharged from the rehabilitation centres, children leaving alternative care arrangements and child mothers, and girls fleeing from FGM.)	UNICEF	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$50,000.00		\$ -	\$ 50,000	X	X	X
Activity 3.1.29	2	Review and harmonize referral pathways for re-integration services for in- and out-of-school adolescents and young people.	UNICEF	\$ 24,452	\$ -	\$24,452.00		\$ -	\$ 24,452	X	X	X
Activity 3.1.30	3	Support the MoGLSD, police (TIP desk training on National Reference Group [NRG] tool) to review the training module for training of the social service workforce, (police on re-integration services for reintegration (IOM).	UNDP	\$ 11,772	\$ -	\$11,772.00		\$ -	\$ 11,772	x	x	
Activity 3.1.31	4	Support the MoGLSD to strengthen the social service workforce to deliver the minimum package of re-integration services for a minimum package of community reintegration services for children experiencing VAC/GBV (children in conflict with the law diverted from the justice system, children discharged from the rehabilitation centres, children leaving alternative care arrangements, child mothers and girls fleeing from FGM).	UNICEF	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$100,000.00		\$ -	\$ 100,000	X	X	X
Activity 3.1.32	5	Facilitate up to 200 child victims of trafficking to receive case specific support (IOM).	UNDP	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$50,000.00		\$ 50,000		x	x	x
Activity 3.1.33	Activity 3.3.1.6	Strengthen the quality of care for SRH and SGBV through the roll out of the quality of care assessments and strengthen the integration of quality of care standards, including the human-rights-based principles and adolescent-friendly service delivery elements, into SRHR and SGBV service provision										
Activity 3.1.34	Sub Activity 1	Conduct district ToTs on quality of care initiatives (QCI) and equipping facilities with relevant guidelines, standards and job aids, and support district ToTs to conduct mentorship and oversight in the form of quarterly facility-based sessions for facility health workers in QCI for FP, maternal health, PAC, HIV testing and GBV and oversight.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -			
Activity 3.1.35	2	Conduct training of 60 medicines management supervisors (five in each of the 12 targeted districts) and facilitate district medicines supervisors to mentor and supervise 180 health facilities on reproductive health medicines management on a bi-monthly basis to reduce stockouts of essential SRHR commodities in target districts.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -			
Activity 3.1.36	Activity 3.3.1.7	Support the functionality of the existing GBV shelters in Kampala (Bwaise and Kawempe) and four refugee settlements, and mobilize districts to sustain existing shelters.				\$-						

Activity 3.1.37	Sub Activity 1	Support the continued operationalization of the GBV shelter in Kampala (UGANET shelter), including the provision of psychosocial services (PSS) and legal services).	UN WOMEN	\$ 54,200	\$ -	\$54,200.00	\$ -	\$ 54,200	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.38	2	Support the functioning of four one-stop centres in the refugee settlements (Kyaka, Rhino, IMVEPI, Bidibidi) for comprehensive case management.	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 3.1.39	3	Facilitate co-creation workshops with DLGs on the establishment of community owned GBV shelters and sustaining existing GBV shelters.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ -						
Activity 3.1.40	Activity 3.3.1.8	Support vocational and other non-formal skilling programmes to facilitate work skills development and support accreditation for out-of-school adolescent girls and boys for livelihood enhancement.											
Activity 3.1.41	Sub Activity 1	Engage 12 (at least one per district) technical and vocational schools (focus on DIT-registered schools) to support adolescent out-of-school girls and boys with life skills enhancement.	UNDP	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$150,000.00		\$ -	\$ 110,000		x	x	x
Activity 3.1.42	2	Strengthening community-based skilling centres (TVETs) to provide SRHR-integrated vocational and non-formal skills and services to out-of-school girls and young females as an alternative pathway to education completion, health, sexual choices and mitigation against GBV/VAC and TIPs, including in refugee-hosting districts.	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 370,000	\$370,000.00		\$ 150,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.43	3	Support the development and operationalisation of digital skills enhancement initiatives that include social media application on GBV/SRHR issues, in selected secondary schools.	UNDP	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$40,000.00		\$ -	\$ -			x	x
Activity 3.1.43	NED 3.3.1.9	Strengthening case management capacity for SGBV against children and VAC.				\$-							
Activity 3.1.44		Provision of multi-sectoral access to justice services to children SGBV and VAC, approximately 162 cases per district (litigation, legal service).	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ 113,900	\$113,900.00	\$ 11,390	\$ -	\$ 11,390	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.45	NED 3.3.1.10	Provide clinical response to SGBV survivors using multi-sectoral approaches.				\$-							
Activity 3.1.46		Provide clinical response to SGBV survivors using multi-sectoral approaches.	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 60,853	\$60,852.64		\$ 60,853	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.47	NED 3.3.1.11	Service provision on SRHR for persons living with disabilities (PWD).				\$-							
Activity 3.1.48		Mapping of PWD needs, capacity building programme for service providers on SRHR guidelines for PWD information and service provision of ISRHR to PWD in the new five districts.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$40,000.00		\$ -	\$ 40,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.49	NED 3.3.1.12	Comprehensive quality of care service through provision the integration of quality of care standards including the human-rights based principles.				\$-							
Activity 3.1.50		Support a mentorship approach to train health workers on GBV reporting and integrated SRHR/GBV/HIV service delivery and youth-friendly health services.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$150,000.00		\$ -	\$ 150,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.51	NED 3.3.1.13	Strengthening health services centres for youth-friendly services (YFS) provision.				\$-							
Activity 3.1.52		Assess and monitor facility readiness to provide YFS based on MoH ADH service standards aligned to Global WHO quality standards for YFS.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 55,608	\$55,608.00		\$ -	\$ 55,608	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.53		Strengthen health service provider capacity to provide YFS through training, mentorship, and VCAT sessions to address provider bias.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 35,000	\$35,000.00		\$ -	\$ 35,000	x	x	x	x

Activity 3.1.54		Conduct district TOTs on quality of care initiatives and support the TOTs to conduct mentorship and oversight on a quarterly basis for FP, Maternal PAC, HIV testing and GBV.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$100,000.00		\$ -	\$ 100,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.55		Capacity building of 60 medicines management supervisors on reproductive health medicines management to reduce stockouts (referencing the printing of guidelines for YFS delivery models conducted with agency support).	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 45,000	\$45,000.00		\$ -	\$ 45,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.56		Dashboard for target districts on YFS (TP surveillance response).	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 140,000	\$140,000.00		\$ -	\$ 140,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.57		Promote key family care practices at all entry points (facility and community through VHTs and family/mother care groups) in support of pregnant teenage girls and young mothers (preventative practices reducing maternal and child mortality).	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ 62,095	\$62,094.53	\$ 3,105	\$ -	\$ 3,105	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.58	NED 3.3.1.14	SRHR, GBV, HIV service delivery in schools.				\$-							
Activity 3.1.59		Scaling up school health surveillance and supporting integrated SBC/SRHR/HIV/GBV services in selected schools (adolescent health register, learners' assessment form; on-site training, continuous QA/QC).	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ 74,513	\$74,513.44	\$ 7,451	\$ -	\$ 7,451	x	x	x	x
Sub-Total Output 3.1	Sub-Total Output 3.3.1			\$ 1,450,994	\$ 1,307,899	\$2,758,892.50	\$ 28,039	\$ 678,415	\$ 1,332,106				
Output 3.2	Output 3.3.2	Community-based structures (Parish Development Committees, Village Health Teams, Women councils, Youth Councils, LC courts, Border Management Committees, religious and cultural leaders etc.) capacitated as duty bearers for addressing SGBV and SRHR, actively participated in the provision of SGBV and SRHR service, and empowered women and in and out of school adolescent girls to demand and utilize SRHR and SGBV services through accountability platforms and processes.				\$-							
	Activity 3.3.2.1	Support the functionality of state and CSO community structures to strengthen delivery of and access to adolescent and youth responsive SRHR and SGBV services including the referral system to support SGBV victims/survivors and out of school adolescents and girls.				\$-							
Activity 3.2.1	Sub Activity 1	Update and print inter-agency GBV referral pathways and popularize them so that the GBV survivors and at-risk girls are aware of the existing services and can access them.	UNHCR	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$10,000.00		\$ 10,000	\$ -	x	x	x	xx
Activity 3.2.2	2	Strengthen the capacity of informal justice actors for comprehensive quality services through the provision of services and referrals for GBV in non-settlement humanitarian settings in Kitgum, Kasese and Tororo.	UN WOMEN	\$ 63,575	\$ -	\$63,575.00	\$ -	\$ 63,575	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.3	Activity 3.3.2.2	Create awareness and build capacity of the community structures, including local councillors (LCs), cultural and traditional institutions, VHTs, FBOs, para-legals, perpetrators and para-social workers, to identify, refer and use integrated SGBV/SRHR/VAC referral pathways.											
Activity 3.2.4	Sub Activity 1	Support capacity building of 900 community structures (CAs, MAGs, CPCs, etc.) at settlement level through training them on GBV/SRHR and VAC (core concepts, guiding principles, referral pathways).	UNHCR	\$ 51,660	\$ -	\$51,660.00		\$ 51,660	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.5	2	Provide financial and technical guidance to strengthen community level mechanisms (paralegals and traditional justice actors) on referral for comprehensive quality services including SRH services to survivors of VAW including those affected in humanitarian settings.	UN WOMEN	\$ 32,520	\$ -	\$32,520.00	\$ -	\$ 32,520	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.6	3	Conduct regular multi-partner (including CSO, private sector, religious, cultural institutions, district, creatives/artists, media) campaigns on existing referral pathways.	UNDP	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$20,000.00		\$ 20,000	\$ -		x	x	x

Activity 3.2.7	Activity 3.3.2.3	Support CSOs to empower community level structures to deliver SRHR and SGBV including self-care approaches and facilitate access to accountability platform for monitoring SRHR and SGBV service delivery .				\$-							
Activity 3.2.8	Sub Activity 1	Facilitate VHTs to conduct integrated SRH/HIV/GB services, including community contraceptives and condom distribution targeting adolescent girls and young women.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 3.2.9	Activity 3.3.2.4	Support the provision of mental health and psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV and service providers.				\$-							
Activity 3.2.10	Sub Activity 1	Provide and build capacity for specialized MHPSS and psychosocial support for women and girls, including referrals for medical treatment for SGBV survivors in humanitarian settings (Terego and Kyegegwa).	UN WOMEN	\$ 61,402	\$ -	\$61,402.00	\$ -	\$ 61,402	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.11	2	Support IP/CSOs to provide specialized MHPSS support to the GBV survivors through the recruitment and equipping of 10 MPSS councillors.	UNHCR	\$ 26,300	\$ -	\$26,300.00		\$ 26,300	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.12	3	Support Butabika National Referral Mental Hospital and MoGLSD to build capacity of the social service workforce (Medico-social workers, PSWO, SWO, CDO, SAUTI social workers) on mental health and psychosocial support to improve prevention and response to VAC / GBV issues for in- and out-of-school adolescents and young people	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 3.2.13	4	Integrate artificial intelligence (AI) and standardize the training package in mental health and psychosocial support.	UNICEF	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 3.2.14	5	Support the development of online, self-paced training modules for teachers and other service providers on mental health and psychosocial support.	UNFPA	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$25,000.00		\$ -	\$ 25,000		x	x	x
Activity 3.2.15	NED 3.3.2.5	Set up special sessions for SGBV cases to address case backlog.				\$-							
Activity 3.2.16		Conduct special sessions for SGBV cases increase access to justice for women and girl survivors of violence in the four districts.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 345,000	\$345,000.00			\$ 345,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.17	NED 3.3.2.6	Strengthen capacity of justice actors on case investigation and prosecution				\$-							
Activity 3.2.18		Build capacity of Local Council Courts 1 and 2 in GBV and SRHR case management and referral to facilitate community access to justice. Mandate and extension implications in the short to medium term - RISK capture and mitigation.	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$100,000.00		\$ 60,000	\$ 40,000	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.19		Support legal aid provision (including providing legal advice, mediation-ADR, referrals to legal systems, court representation and follow up).	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$60,000.00		\$ 60,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.20		Operationalize the legal aid call centre in selected districts.	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$20,000.00		\$ 20,000	\$ -	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.21	NED 3.3.2.7	Provision of SRHR supplies and services, including HIV awareness and support, in communities.				\$-							
Activity 3.2.22		Scale-up community-based distribution of contraceptives for young people, including Sayana Press, condoms, and oral contraceptives (peer educators)/ integrate distribution of contraceptives through HIV community drug distribution points, ICCM, and drug shops. (facilitating VHTs to conduct SRHR/SGBV services).	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$200,000.00		\$ 200,000		x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.22		Support district-led integrated SRH/HIV/GBV outreaches.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$150,000.00		\$ 150,000		x	x	x	x

Activity 3.2.23		Strengthen capacity of forecasting quantification, procurement, storage and distribution to the last mile (including medicines management supervisors).	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$50,000.00			\$ 50,000	x	x	x	x
Sub-Total Output 3.2	Sub-Total Output 3.3.2			\$ 290,457	\$ 925,000	\$1,215,457.00	\$ -	\$ 755,457	\$ 460,000				
Output 3.3	Output 3.3.3	In- and out-of-school adolescent boys and girls and those in refugee settlements are equipped and empowered with sexuality education in line with relevant national and international standards for in and out-of-school settings.				\$-							
	Activity 3.3.3.1	Finalize and publish the sexuality education framework and guidelines for in-and out-of-school adolescents and strengthen the capacity of teachers and other key social service workers to implement the guidelines.				\$-							
Activity 3.3.1	Sub Activity 1	Disseminate and orient key stakeholders on in-school SE frameworks and guidelines, targeting 120 stakeholders in each district per year.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 3.3.2	2	Translation and printing of in- and out-of-school key Sexuality Education Frameworks/guidelines into disability friendly versions.	UNFPA	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$40,000.00		\$ 40,000	\$ -		x	x	x
Activity 3.3.3	Activity 3.3.3.2	Strengthen the capacity of the teachers and other key social service workers to provide sexuality education and related services for in- and out-of-school adolescent boys and girls.				\$-							
Activity 3.3.4	Sub Activity 1	Train 750 teachers to provide sexuality education and related services for in-school adolescents and young people, using approved SE guidelines in 11 target districts.	UNFPA	\$ 114,000	\$ -	\$114,000.00		\$ -	\$ 114,000		x	x	x
Activity 3.3.5	2	Train 500 students/peer/student leaders in sexuality education and life skills, club management in-school adolescents and young people in 12 target districts (including support to school clubs).	UNFPA	\$ 47,294	\$ -	\$47,294.00		\$ 47,294	\$ -		x	x	x
Activity 3.3.6	3	Provide materials to support trained teachers and senior men/women teachers to provide sexuality education in schools for adolescents and young people in 11 target districts.	UNFPA	\$ 72,449	\$ -	\$72,449.00		\$ 72,449	\$ -		x	x	x
Activity 3.3.7	4	Support the MoES to assess the capacity of senior men/women teachers to provide sexuality education and orient them on in-school guidelines for adolescents and young people in 11 target districts.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ -	\$-		\$ -	\$ -				
Activity 3.3.8	5	Strengthen the capacity of key social service/ community workers (CDOs, probation officers, local council leaders) to provide sexuality education and related services for out-of-school adolescents and young people in 12 districts.	UNFPA	\$ 36,252	\$ -	\$36,252.00		\$ 36,252	\$ -		x	x	x
Activity 3.3.9	Activity 3.3.3.3	Strengthen the coordination structures including monitoring, inspections and reporting for in-school sexuality education.				\$-							
Activity 3.3.10	Sub Activity 1	Support the operations of the national-level coordination structures of key sexuality education (SE) technical working groups (TWGs): the Interministerial Committee on ESA, HIV TWG, national MHM steering committee and Adolescent and School Health TWG).	UNFPA	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$30,000.00		\$ -	\$ 30,000			x	x
Activity 3.3.11	NED 3.3.3.4	Support the provision of age and culturally-appropriate sexuality education.				\$-							
Activity 3.3.12		Support the provision of age and culturally-appropriate sexuality education for in- and out-of-school adolescents and those in refugee settlements, in line with international standards for in and out-of-school settings.	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 116,280	\$116,280.00		\$ -	\$ 116,280	x	x	x	x
Sub Total Output 3.3	Sub-Total Output 3.3.3			\$ 339,995	\$ 116,280	\$456,275.00	\$ -	\$ 195,995	\$ 260,280				

Sub-Total Outcome 3	Sub-Total Output 3.3			\$ 2,081,446	\$ 2,349,179	\$4,430,624.50	\$ 28,039	\$ 1,629,867	\$ 2,052,386				
	TOTAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME COSTS			\$ 5,192,541	\$ 6,094,342	\$11,286,883.22	\$ 61,260	\$ 5,116,668	\$ 4,404,890				
	Direct Coordination Costs (DCC)												
DCC	DCC	Gender Advisor NPSA 50% 1 year.	UNDP	\$ 20,253	\$ 50,050	\$70,302.94	\$36,683.33			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Programme Assistant (G5) to support IOM on counter FGM and counter trafficking related activities	UNDP	\$ 17,034	\$ -	\$-	\$ -						
DCC	DCC	Programme/Finance Associate. G6 100% 1 year	UNDP	\$ 21,937	\$ 30,000	\$51,936.85	\$ -			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Project Driver. G2 50% 1 year	UNDP	\$ 4,462	\$ 15,000	\$19,462.27	\$ 8,082			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Project Monitoring and Travel. 1 year	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 20,510	\$20,510.00	\$ 20,000			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Operational costs including vehicle operations and other running costs, advocacy (29%). 1 year	UNDP	\$ 45,958	\$ 20,000	\$65,958.00	\$ 15,279			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Team Leader, Governance and Peace Strengthening. NOC 25% 1 year	UNDP	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ 10,719			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Programme Officer, Coordination. NOB 32% 1 year	UNDP	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ 9,236			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	RCO SPOTLIGHT TEAM: Spotlight Programme Coordinator. P3 100% - 1 year (UNDP/RCO)	UNDP	\$ 104,899	\$ 210,000	\$314,899.00	\$ -			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	RCO SPOTLIGHT TEAM: Monitoring Specialist. NOB 100% - 1 year (UNDP/RCO)	UNDP	\$ 48,378	\$ 50,000	\$98,377.76	\$ -			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	RCO SPOTLIGHT TEAM: Programme Analyst. NOB 100% - 1 year (UNDP/RCO)	UNDP	\$ 48,378	\$ 50,000	\$98,377.76	\$ -			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	General and other Direct Operating Costs (UNDP/RCO)	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 32,600	\$32,600.00	\$ -			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Programme Officer NOB Outcome 3.2. NOB 100% - 2 years	UNICEF	\$ 38,958	\$ -	\$38,958.15							
DCC	DCC	Child Protection Specialist. P3 100% - 2 years	UNICEF	\$ 61,758	\$ -	\$61,758.48							
DCC	DCC	Programme Officer NOB Outcome 3.3. NOB 100% - 2 years	UNICEF	\$ 12,986	\$ -	\$12,986.17	\$ 11,562						
DCC	DCC	Child Protection Specialist NOD Outcome 3.1. NOD 100% - 1 year	UNICEF	\$ 15,665	\$ 173,448	\$189,112.69	\$ 14,568			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	General and other Direct Operational Costs	UNICEF	\$ 13,706	\$ 34,000	\$47,706.00	\$ -			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Project Manager UNOPS. P3 100% - 1 year	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 116,561	\$116,560.70	\$ 40,000						
DCC	DCC	Travel. 1 year	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 34,000	\$34,000.00							

DCC	DCC	Vehicles, Fuel & Maintenance. 1 year	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ 30,000			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	IT & Communications. 1 year	UNHCR	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ 3,467			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Team Leader - Ending Violence Against Women. NOC 100% - 1 year	UN WOMEN	\$ 63,632	\$ -	\$63,632.50	\$ -						
DCC	DCC	Programme Finance. NOA 100% - 1 year	UN WOMEN	\$ 40,090	\$ -	\$40,089.96	\$ -						
DCC	DCC	General Operating costs	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ -						
DCC	DCC	Access to Justice Specialist. NOC 50% - 1 year	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ 173,249						
DCC	DCC	Deputy Country Rep-Head of Programmes. P4 25% - 1 year	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ 143,241						
DCC	DCC	M& E Analyst. NOA 50% - 1 year	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ 108,566						
DCC	DCC	Programme Specialist Humanitarian Action. NOC 25% - 1 year	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ 86,441						
DCC	DCC	Two EAVW specialists Head of Sub national Offices Gulu and Moroto. NOC 25% - 1 year	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 196,242	\$196,242.00	\$ 172,883			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	WPPL Programme Specialist. NOC 25% - 1 year	UN WOMEN	\$ -	\$ 34,000	\$34,000.00	\$ 86,441			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Program Coordinator Gender and Youth. P4 40% - 1 year	UNFPA	\$ 48,625	\$ 121,558	\$170,183.00	\$ -			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Finance Analyst. NOB 45% - 1 year	UNFPA	\$ 23,232	\$ 23,232	\$46,464.00	\$ -			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Driver. G2-100% - 1 year	UNFPA	\$ 14,391	\$ 14,391	\$28,782.00	\$ -			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Programme Analyst Gender and Human Rights - alternate programme manager. 50% - 12 Months	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ 48,000	\$48,000.00	\$ 48,000			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Travel.	UNFPA	\$ 12,514	\$ 21,511	\$34,025.31	\$ -			x	x	x	x
DCC	DCC	Other Direct Costs and Operational Costs	UNFPA	\$ 12,422	\$ 12,424	\$24,846.00	\$ -			x	x	x	x
	Total Direct Coordination Costs			\$ 669,279	\$ 1,307,527	\$1,976,805.35	\$1,018,418	\$ -	\$ -				
	Total Direct Programme Costs			\$ 5,861,820	\$ 7,401,869	\$13,263,688.57	\$1,079,678	\$ 5,116,668	\$ 4,404,890				
	Indirect Costs (7%)			\$ 410,327	\$ 518,131	\$928,458.20							
	Grand Total Costs			\$ 6,272,147	\$ 7,920,000	\$14,192,146.77	\$1,079,678	\$ 5,116,668	\$ 4,404,890				
					\$80,000		Administrative Agent fee 1% of MPTFO						

ANNEXE 2E : Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme Annual Work Plan and Budget Template 2024

Guidance for the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 Programme Annual Work Plan and Budget Template

“Please adapt the template (Detailed Budget Tab) to your needs by adding lines and columns that are required to reflect the number of RUNOs and years of implementation of the programme. However, keep the overall formatting and structure. Please be mindful to keep verifying that formulas are always correct, and adding up and referencing all relevant costs.

Outcome/Output/Activity Column: Ensure all four outcomes are retained while structuring the result tree as needed. Add outputs/activities as necessary.

RUNO Column: Include the number and names of agencies under each activity, aligning them properly. All implementing agencies of the programme should always be listed under each activity for standardisation, even if they do not have any funding or implementation of the activity.

Years Column: Add yearly splits reflecting the programme's duration. Maintain the distribution of donor(s) and UN contributions, adding columns for additional donors if necessary.

Grand Total: Ensure accurate addition of grant totals, adjusting formulas as required when adding lines or columns.

Delivery Modality: Indicate how much funding of the total activity cost will be channeled through CSOs and Government, respectively, for each agency's activities. There is no need to split these costs by years. For example, activity 1.1.1. costs of Agency X is 100,000 USD. Out of this, 50,000 USD is to be delivered by CSOs as implementing partners, vendors or grantees. Indicate 50,000 USD in the column “delivery via CSOs”. Similarly for the column “delivered via government” for government contractual engagements. Good practice is 30-50% of outcome costs to be delivered via CSOs.

Spotlight Initiative Requirements: Adequate budgets for M&E, Communications/Advocacy - if allowed by the EU -, knowledge management, and CSNRG budget are key elements of Spotlight Initiative budgets. Budget lines for these costs are allocated under each outcome as a whole. Indicate

the funding for these elements per agency & outcome. Note that budget line for CSNRG is under Outcome 4 as it is the most relevant.

Annual Work Plan: Indicate the implementation duration of each activity. Add or adjust additional years/quarters as needed to reflect the duration of the programme. In general, align the duration with yearly funding split, unless the activity is also implemented in quarters/years when there is no cost associated, i.e. planning or follow up.

Direct Coordination Costs: Direct Coordination Costs and Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordination Team: Clearly indicate the key functions of the programme coordination team; Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator, M&E officer, Communication Officer - if allowed by the EU -, and Finance/Admin/Programme Associate are generally considered as core functions of the coordination unit. Moreover, it is highly recommended that there are dedicated persons who are responsible for CSO-related work as well as for knowledge management, but these functions can be merged with another function, depending on the availability of funding. The coordination team, as well as other coordination, management and operational costs, should be included under DCC, incl. any RUNO-specific project management costs. Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordination Team members should be clearly tagged in the budget. More detailed guidance on the composition of DCC and what costs could be charged under DCC can be found in further guidance issued by the SI Secretariat.

All details included in the Detailed Budget tab in this template are included only as a sample.

Summary Tab: Accurately populate the summary tab details of the budget. “

	Programme:	Spotlight Initiative Programme in Country Uganda											
	Project ID/ Number	TBC											
	Duration:	One year											
					2024								
Outcome/Output/ Activity	Outcome/Output/ Activity	Description	Target	RUNO	Donor A funds -EUD	Agency contributions	Delivery via CSOs	Delivery via Gov- ernment	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Human Rights and Gender Equality Marker
Outcome 1	Output 3.1	Strengthened capacity of institutions to implement and monitor laws, policies and plans addressing SGBV and improving SRHR at national and sub-national levels											
Output 1.1	Output 3.1.1	Strengthen and sustain the established capacities of national and sub national institutions (Parliament, Judiciary, Ministries, Departments & Agencies and District Local Governments, Non-State Actors (CSOs, FBOs, Media, etc) and Parish Development Committees) in gender and equity planning and reporting, and increased financing for effective delivery of services for prevention of and response to of SGBV, violence against children, harmful practices and the promotion of SRHR in the education sector. (Support in the development of District Development Plans using Rolling Work Plans will be implemented jointly with all the IPs under the G4DU Programme, and expand to include Education Officers, DCDO, SWOs, and Child Wellbeing Committees. This will entail a joint District Local Government inception meeting to kick off the programme and develop an over- arching district planning framework.)											
	Activity 3.1.1.1	Engage school and community- based duty bearers and families of adolescent girls to facilitate the implementation of the positive parenting programme through evidence- based methodologies to prevent and respond to girls' dropping out of school.											
Activitiy 1.1.1	Sub Activity 1	Engage HRC, MoLG and Parliament to support capacity building of DLGs to review on finalization of pending ordinances and dissemination of existing ordinances including those developed in the first Phase of Spotlight Phase I (Terego, Kyegegwa, Kampala, Gulu, Yumbe)	Terego, Kyegegwa, Kampala, Gulu, Yumbe	UNFPA	\$ 26,560			26,560	x	x	x		3
Activitiy 1.1.2	2	Engage HRC, MoLG and Parliament to support capacity building of DLGs to review the finalization of pending ordinances and dissemination of existing ordinances including those developed in the first Phase of Spotlight Phase I (Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo and Kasese)	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo and Kasese	UNICEF	\$ 25,780	\$ 10,000		25,780	x	x	x		
Activitiy 1.1.3	3	Support training of select parliamentary committees, relevant MDAs, DLGs and village Budget clubs on gender responsive planning and budgeting	National	UN WOMEN	\$ -				x	x	x	x	
Activitiy 1.1.4	4	Train and mentor Government officials (select MDAs and DLGs) to plan, review and integrate VAC/GBV/SRHR , TIP prevention and response interventions in existing government programmes, in partnership with Ministry of Public Service, Civil Service College.	National	UNDP	52,742			52,742	x	x	x	x	
Activitiy 1.1.5	5	Roll out the gender and equity guidelines for Local Governments and strengthen capacity of MDAs and DLGs on the use of the Gender and Equity Compliance tools for budget framework papers in 11 Districts to inform gender responsive budgets and plans	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Anua, , Omoro, Otuke	UN WOMEN	20,702			20,702	x	x	x	x	
Activitiy 1.1.6	6	Support MGLSD, selected MDAs, DLGs and private sector institutions to lobby for increased financing of SGBV/VAWG/ VAC SRHR in national and sub-national BFPs.		UNDP	51,560			51,560	x	x	x	x	
Activitiy 1.1.7	7	Support the National and District level policy engagement on the implementation of TIP strategy framework, including the roll out of the TIP National Action Plan for inclusive operationalisation of the National Referral Guidelines on TIP for the management of victims of trafficking across project sites (consultative meetings, district planning committees, technical working groups, harmonization of workplans, coordination meetings, trainings) (IOM)	National, Tororo, Amudat	UNDP	30,420			30,420	x	x	x	x	

Activity 1.1.8	8	Support DLGs capacity building in gender responsive planning and budgeting and integrating GBV/VAC and harmful practices in their District Development Plans through the use of Rolling Work Plans, which will be implemented jointly with all the IPs under the G4DU Programe, and expand to include Education Officers, DCDO, SWOs, and Child Wellbeing Committees.	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNICEF	50,386	\$ 13,607		50,386	x	x	x	x	
Activity 1.1.9	9	Support to operationalising of Terego GBV Reception Centre and Amudat GBV Shelter, and construction of Kasese GBV Shelter; including advocacy for Government response including financing of GBV shelters, reception centres and safe spaces.	Terego, Amudat, Kasese	UNDP	63,121		63,121	x	x	x	x		
Activity 1.1.10	Activity 3.1.1.2	Support specialised institutions to facilitate access to education for adolescent girls with disabilities and those with mental health challenges to protect them from the risk of SGBV and provide SRHR information and servcies.		UNFPA									
Activity 1.1.11	Sub Activity 1	Support dissemination of the National disability planning guidelines and orientation of national and district leaders on disability planning to support mainstreaming of disability within the districts budgets and plans	National	UNFPA	\$ 16,601		16,601	x	x	x			
Activity 1.1.12	NED 3.1.1.2	Strengthening of community institutions to prevent and respond to violence and increase access to SRHR											
Activity 1.1.13		Strengthening social systems to support young mothers that dropped out of school and their babies through empowerment interventions to broaden their choices and employability opportunities.	Oyam, Adjuma-ni, Nebbi	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
Activity 1.1.14	NED 3.1.1.3	Support local government's planning process on Human Capital Development and Demographic Dividend											
Activity 1.1.15		Strenghtenning Human Capital Development mainstreaming across national and subnational planning processes: i. Strengthening the Human Capital Programme life cycle approach during NDP/IV development and link the investments to DD indicators (includes research and position papers, DD profiling) ii. Monitoring the implementation of the National Disability Policy iii. Strengthening the District Planning Departments, statistical committees, District Technical Planning committees, and build capacity to generate, analyse SRHR/GBV and DD indicators and use the information for advocacy, planning and decision making	All districts	UNFPA	\$ -								
Activity 1.1.16		Support CSOs and MGLSD to lobby and track GBV financing at local government level - including developing or using existing tracking tool.	All districts	UNDP	\$ -								
Activity 1.1.17	NED 3.1.1.4	Support to the functionality of Child Wellbeing Committees and the justice coordination committees in five districts											
Activity 1.1.18		Support to the functionality of Child Wellbeing Committees and the justice coordination committees in five districts	All districts	UNICEF	\$ -								
Activity 1.1.19	NED 3.1.1.5	Capacity strengthening of national and sub national actors in gender responsive budgeting											
Activity 1.1.20		Tracking expenditure for SRH, gender and Equity at MDA and LGs to establish the extent to which opportunities in service delivery have been equalized.	Oyam, Adjuma-ni, Nebbi	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
Activity 1.1.21		Support public finance analysis and generation of evidence to make a case for increased public finance to promote and protect SRHR and children rights.	All districts	UNICEF	\$ -								
Activity 1.1.22	NED 3.1.1.6	Increased capacity of justice institutions to provide legal aid and justice response											

Activitiy 1.1.23		Provide quality legal aid and advisory support services to 2000 women and girls in (indigent, marginalised and vulnerable persons) through legal aid including working with community structures like paralegals, cultural leaders /religious leaders and conducting mobile clinics in far to reach areas. - Support towards court processes, referrals to GBV and available services among the populations , legal literacy resettlement and transport facilitation for survivors - Enhance capacity of informal actors and increase community engagement through training of 500 informal justice actors.	All districts	UN WOMEN	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.24		Critical Emergency/witness protection shelter and psychosocial services for the GBV survivors (salaries and consumables for the shelter)	All districts	UN WOMEN	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.25		Consultancy services (baseline survey in the Nebbi High Court Circuit, Simplify (including pictorials) and translate the GBV Service Delivery Standards in 1 local languages(Alur); Simplify (including pictorials) and translation of the Survivors' Guide to the Criminal Justice System in Alur; Train 15 advocates on mediation and trial advocacy fro SGBV cases)	Nebbi	UN WOMEN	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.26		Equipment (Laptops, chairs, printer/photocopier, SOCO kits and cameras, Forensic kit)	Nebbi	UN WOMEN	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.27		Logistics and operational costs for legal Aid Service Provision	Nebbi	UN WOMEN	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.28		Field Monitoring and Supervision	Nebbi	UN WOMEN	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.29		Technical support registry staff in Nebbi high Court Circuit to identify and cause list trial ready cases-Registry (Compile cases, Purchase of laptops and printers, Support to Criminal Registry, Support to Systems Administrator, Supplies and Stationery)	Nebbi	UN WOMEN	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.30		Set up and provide capacity building for in the Nebbi high court circuit case management sub-committees for GBV cases (weeding out process, purchase of laptops and printers, stationery, schedule case hearings as per action plan, constitute and train case management sub-committees, three (3) specialised trainings (1 per annum) for enhanced SGBV capacity for judicial officers (magistrates, prosecutors, police officers, clerks, registrars, IT personnel), MHPSS support, ICT equipment at Nebbi court circuit (Virtual link video conferencing, anatomical dolls), operational costs of victim support services, awareness programmes for victim support services (e-boards, IEC materials, etc), information packs for victims , train 2 cohorts of Court interpreters, project launch and dissemination cost)	Nebbi	UN WOMEN	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.31		Provision of legal aid services -Two Legal Aid Service Providers	All districts	UN WOMEN	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.32		Procurement and operationalization (including capacity development for judicial officers) of the Video conferencing system in Lamwo Magisterial court and Lamwo Prison; to link to Kitgum High Court Circuit (NE Prefers investment in mainstream judicial services/directly targeting beneficiaries	Lamwo	UNDP	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.35	NED 3.1.1.7													
Activitiy 1.1.36		Support DLGs to integrate VAC/GBV/SRHR service delivery within ongoing programmes. The activity includes to conduct a joint assessment and linkage to existing programmes for integration of SRHR/ GBV/ VAC/TIP.	All districts	UNDP	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.37		Train and mentor Government officials including Accounting Officers, Heads of Departments, District Chairpersons and District Speakers, to plan, review and integrate SRHR/VAC/ GBV interventions in existing government programmes, (Activity to be implemented in partnership with Ministry of Public Service/Civil Service College; MGLSD & selected training institutions.	All districts	UNDP	\$ -									
Activitiy 1.1.38		Programme technical coordination activities by the RCO	All districts	UNDP	\$ -									
Sub-Total Output 1.1	Sub-Total Activities 3.1.1				\$ 337,872	\$ 23,607	\$ -	\$ 337,872						

Output 1.2	Output 3.1.2	Sub output 3.1.2 Strengthen and sustain the multi-sectoral coordination and referral mechanisms at national and sub national levels for sustained SGBV/VAC prevention and response and access to SRHR. (Cross-outcome synergies will be coordinated through scheduled inter-outcome implementation tracking reviews between outcomes 1, 2 and 3 IPs.)											
	Activity 3.1.2.1	Support the coordinating role and function of the GoU and relevant MDAs at National and Sub-National Levels in convening scheduled multi-sectoral coordination platforms and implementation tracking meetings.											
Activity 1.2.1	Sub Activity 1	Support Government (MGLSD, MoLG and OPM in collaboration with other relevant MDAs) to review, harmonize and strengthen multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms (Child Wellbeing Committees) at national and district levels in both development and humanitarian contexts	National	UNICEF	30,780	20000		30,780		x	x	x	3
Activity 1.2.2	2	Strengthen Quarterly District and regional Spotlight Initiative in G4DU programme Coordination Meetings, comprised of DLG personnel, women's rights CBOs, traditional and religious leadership, Multi Sectoral Committees and PDM Committees, for SGBV and SRHR service delivery tracking and review of results. (These will be done through four clusters; West Nile (Arua, Terego, and Yumbe); South West (Kasese and Kyegegwa), North (Kitgum, Omoro, Otuke and Gulu), and Karamoja (Amudat and Tororo) (UNDP/RCO)	West Nile (Arua, Terego, and Yumbe); South West (Kasese and Kyegegwa), North (Kitgum, Omoro, Otuke and Gulu), and Karamoja (Amudat and Tororo)	UNDP	20,936			x	x	x			
Activity 1.2.3	3	Conduct combined bi-annual (preceding SOC meetings) coordination, planning and learning meetings to develop and monitor Joint Activity Implementation Plans at National and District level (UNDP/RCO)	National	UNDP	39,378			x	x	x			
Activity 1.2.4	4	Conduct monthly CMT and bi- annual Spotlight Oversight Committee meetings, one of which will be decentralised to district level (UNDP/RCO)	National	UNDP	17,710			x	x	x	X		
Activity 1.2.5	5	Conduct annual Results Based joint monitoring and IP supervision of GBV/VAC/SRHR programme implementation, including research and documentation (Knowledge Management). (UNDP/RCO)	National	UNDP	21,013					x			
Activity 1.2.6	6	Stakeholder and NRG led Civil Society Engagemnt (UNDP/RCO)		UNDP	\$ -								
Activity 1.2.7	7	Facilitate DLGS through MGLD to conduct bi-annual multi-sectoral coordination platforms for GBV/SRHR 9*3, support to 9 districts to enhance GBV prevetion andreponse and improve SRHR for women and girls	National	UNFPA	22,815			22,815		x	x		
Activity 1.2.8	8	Support the Civil Society National Reference Group (CS -NRG) to oversee engagement of non- state actors in programme delivery through engagement with UN entities and CSO stakeholders	National	UN WOMEN	\$ -				x	x		X	
Activity 1.2.9	NED 3.1.2.3	Strengthen SRHR coordination structures at the district level											
Activity 1.2.10		Strengthen SRHR coordination structures at the district level	All districts	UNFPA	\$ -								
Activity 1.2.11	NED 3.1.2.4	Strengthening of referral systems capacities, structures and efficiencies											
Activity 1.2.12		Facilitate the establishment of functional linkages and referral systems to alternative education, skilling and social protection services	All districts	UNICEF	\$ -								
Activity 1.2.13		Scale up peer driven diffrentiated services delivery (DSD) for pregnant and breast feeding AGYW.	All districts	UNICEF	\$ -								
Sub-Total Output 1.2	Sub-Total Activities 3.1.2				\$ 152,632	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 53,595					

Output 1.3	Output 3.1.3	Sub output 3.1.3 : Strengthen the capacity of Government institutions to establish a harmonised national/centralised data system (including non-traditional data system), use innovative digital solutions and produce quality administrative data on SRHR and SGBV/VAC to inform policy, planning, and decision-making.											
	Activity 3.1.3.1	Activity 3.1.3.1: Strengthen GBV administrative data collection, linkages, analysis, and packaging (user-friendly outputs) for targeted Harmful Practices, (FGM, Child Marriage) VAWG, and Special Interest Groups (Disability, Refugees) and information sharing to inform plans, policies and decision making at national and sub national levels.											
Activity 1.3.1	Sub Activity 1	Support MGLSD in coordination with other relevant MDAs (JLOS, MoA, MOH, MOE, UBOS, DLGS) to review, harmonize and standardize existing GBV/VAC/HP/TIP data collection tools and conduct a comprehensive multi-sectoral data needs assessment leading to the design, development and testing of the integrated system to be used in development and humanitarian contexts	National	UNICEF	51,403	20000		51,403	x				3
Activity 1.3.2	2	Finalise the data harmonisation process started in Spotlight Phase 1 with UBOS (MGLSD,Police,MoH,Judiciary,ODPP) and scale up the web based real time data system	National	UNFPA	27,294			27,294	x	x	x	x	
Activity 1.3.3	3	Rollout administrative data systems including technical and financial support to UBOS to work with ODPP, UPF and Judiciary . MGLSD to harmonise data systems (incl TIPs)	National	UN WOMEN	6,773				x	x	x	x	
Activity 1.3.4	4	Capacity building and training of selected CSOs on the collection, analysis and use of citizen generated data (CGD) fr reporting on SDG 5 & Gender, GBV and SRH related indicators in other SDGs	National	UN WOMEN	36,252		30,000		x	x	x	x	
Activity 1.3.5	5	Contribute to second VAWG/VAC survey By UBOS	National	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
Activity 1.3.6	6	Strengthen GBV data collection and analysis while sharing them as GBV dashboards and Activity Info for settlements through GBVIMS and proGres V4 training for 20 UNHCR and partner staff.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kya-ka) & Kampala	UNHCR	6,563				x	x	x	X	
Activity 1.3.7	7	Support Displacement tracking movement of TIP in the Border community of Amudat and Tororo Districts (IOM)	Amudat, Tororo	UNDP	22,210				x	x	x	X	
Activity 1.3.8	8	Conduct annual M&E / RBM Capacity building for IPs/CSOs - Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting (M&E) (UNDP/RCO)	National	UNDP	12,918					x	x	X	
Activity 1.3.9	9	Conduct annual joint indicator data verification (M&E) (UNDP/RCO)	National	UNDP	6,563			\$ -				x	
Activity 1.3.10	Activity 3.1.3.2	Activity 3.1.3.2: Review and develop harmonized national GBV/VAC/SRHR/TIP data management system, that is inter-operable with other Government/CSOs data management systems to generate timely administrative data.											
Activity 1.3.11	Sub Activity 1	Provide personnel support for reviewing and developing a harmonized data management system that is inter-operable	National (Kampala)	UNHCR	\$ 31,411				x	x	x	X	
Activity 1.3.12	Activity 3.1.3.3	Activity 3.1.3.3: Enhance use of innovative digital solutions for GBV/VAC/SRHR/TIP data collection, reporting and use to increase in and out-of-school Adolescent Girls and Young Women respondent participation											
Activity 1.3.13	Sub Activity 1	Conduct interventions baseline and follow up survey / Outcome Harvesting covering specific interventions under outcomes 1-3 (UNDP/RCO)	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNDP	\$ 36,252				x	x			
Activity 1.3.14	2	Coordinate Development of advocacy (knowledge) products 15,000 + 22,000 (1, 834 X 12 months) for Comms Officer (UNDP/RCO)	National	UNDP	\$ 16,563				x	x	x	X	
Activity 1.3.15	3	Procure camera and accessories for communications (UNDP/RCO)		UNDP	\$ -								

Activity 1.3.16	4	Travel and general coordination support (UNDP/RCO)		UNDP	\$ -								
Activity 1.3.17	5	Build capacity of LGs and CSOs (structural) to collect analyze administrative and citizen generated data to increase evidence to inform policy and programming for inclusive delivery. (LGs, Sub counties and exiting CSOs) CDOs, Gender Focal Persons, disability committees)	Oyam, Adjuma-ni, Nebbi	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
Activity 1.3.18	6	Support MDAs, including DLG on data generation, analysis and use regarding SRHR,GBV,VAC,HIV	All Districts (17)	UNFPA	\$ -								
Activity 1.3.19	7	Strengthen existing State and non-state accountability mechanisms to monitor implementation of selected policies and laws that promote access to SRHR, prevent and respond to SGBV/VAC, at national and district levels.			\$ -								
Activity 1.3.20	Activity 3.1.4.3	Scale up youth led, community led and PWD led social accountability processes.											
Activity 1.3.21		Scale up youth led, community led and PWD led social accountability processes.	All Districts (17)	UNFPA	\$ -								
Sub-Total Activities Output 1.3	Sub-Total Activities 3.1.3				\$ 254,202	\$ 20,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 78,697					
Output 1.4	Output 3.1.4	Sub output 3.1.4: Strengthen existing State and non-state accountability mechanisms to monitor implementation of selected policies and laws that promote access to SRHR, prevent and respond to SGBV/VAC, at national and district levels											
	Activity 3.1.4.1	Activity 3.1.4.1: Support the review, finalization, implementation and enforcement of SGBV/VAC and SRHR laws and policies through action plans to disseminate study/survey results , implement policies and monitor the use of rights-based approaches in the enforcement of laws and regulations at national and sub-national levels.											
Activity 1.4.1	Sub Activity 1	Support LASPNET and other CSOs in the finalisation and implementation of the Legal Aid Bill	National	UNDP	\$ 16,252					x	x		3
Activity 1.4.2	2	Provide technical and financial support DVA Coalition, networks and other CSOs, Coalitions, to lobby and advocate for the passage of the pending GBV/SRHR laws ad policies (sexual offences and the employment amendment)	National	UN WOMEN	\$ -				x	x	x	x	
Activity 1.4.3	Activity 3.1.4.2	Strengthen the capacity of policy makers, cultural institutions, religious leaders, and opinion leaders to effectively carry out monitoring and inspection of Government policy, regulation and compliance to the set commitment. Strengthen the capacity of policy makers, religious leaders, cultural leaders and opinion leaders to effectively inspect and monitor the implementation of Government policies, regulations, ordinances and other compliance measures on GBV and SRHR.											
Activity 1.4.4	Sub Activity 1	Support CSOs and Policy Think Tanks to convene annual multi-sectoral accountability forums (UN-joint parliamentary advocacy (SDG Committee, OPM SDG Committee) to track implementation of SGBV prevention and response and promotion of SRHR.	National	UNDP	\$ 18,126						x	x	
Activity 1.4.5	2	Finalise and disseminate the three year COTLA strategy for engaging cultural insitutions to address GBV, promote SRHR and end harmful traditional practices	National	UN WOMEN	\$ -		13,727						
Activity 1.4.6	3	Capacity building for advocates and Womens Rights Networks and Institutions on GRB, shadow reporting and promotion of accountability to citizens in regard to commitments on GBV, SRHR and Girls Education	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua , Omoro, Otuke	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
Sub-Total Output 1.4	Sub-Total Activities 3.1.4				\$ 34,378	\$ -	\$ 13,727	\$ -					
Sub-Total Outcome 1	Sub-Total Output 3.1				\$ 779,084	\$ 63,607	\$ 43,727	\$ 470,164					

Outcome 2	Output 3.2	Enhanced awareness of gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours that prevent SGBV and advance SRHR in schools, and greater AGYW groups influence and agency to work on ending VAWG in communities, institutions and refugee settlements											
Output 2.1	Output 3.2.1	Institutions and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) capacity strengthened to implement evidence-based and promising practises (from current Spotlight programme) for the elimination of discriminatory gender social norms and practices that cause GBV and impede SRHR in schools, communities and refugee. (This will include the implementation of the Operational Framework for Social Care and Support- minimum package and framework for strengthening the social service workforce on VAC/GBV/SRHR targeting activities under Outcome 2 and 3). settlements											
Activity 2.1.1	Activity 3.2.1.1	Support CSOs to scale up of male engagement approaches that nurture positive masculinities in families, schools and communities and in refugee settlements for increased SRHR, GBV prevention and reponse services and girl's enrolment and retention in schools											
Activity 2.1.2	Sub Activity 1	Support Karamoja Women's Umbrella Organisation (KAWOU) to scale up Elders of Our Time/Male Champions to spearhead community mobilisation, sensitisation and reporting on GBV/VAC and promotion of SRHR in selected districts (Amudat, Gulu and Kitgum)	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kya-ka) & Kampala	UNDP	10,126				x	x	x	x	3
Activity 2.1.3	2	Support selected CSOs and community structures in implementing evidence-based SASA! approach and Male Engagement in GBV prevention in refugee settlements and urban Kampala.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kya-ka) & Kampala	UNHCR	181,261		181,261		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.1.4	3	Roll out the He for She campaign and MEN AT WORK to promote positive masculinities through a series of engagement with men to support behavior change and promote positive masculinities in 5 districts	National and in selected districts	UN WOMEN	120,841		120,841		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.1.5	4	Support CSOs to scale up MGLSD and MOH male engagement approaches that nurture positive masculinities in families, schools and communities and in refugee settlements for increased SRHR, GBV prevention and reponse services and girl's enrolment and retention in schools	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNFPA	91,261		77,266	\$ 13,995	x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.1.6	NED 3.2.1.2	Provide SRHR education and sensitization at the health facilities in refugee settlements and hosting communities											
Activity 2.1.7		Provide SRHR education and sensitization at the health facilities in refugee settlements and hosting communities (for 100,000 refugees/150k community members)	Madi Okolo, Yumbe, Nebbi	UNHCR	\$ -								
Activity 2.1.8		Facilitation of VHTs to implement pregnancy mapping and community based FP service delivery	Madi Okolo, Yumbe, Nebbi	UNHCR	\$ -								
Activity 2.1.9		Provide SRHR services at Maternal Health Clinics and during integrated outreaches (ANC, Maternity, Post Natal)	Madi Okolo, Yumbe, Nebbi	UNHCR	\$ -								
Activity 2.1.10		Provide family planning services in refugee settlements	Madi Okolo, Yumbe, Nebbi	UNHCR	\$ -								
Sub-Total Output 2.1	Sub-Total Output 3.2.1				\$ 403,489	\$ -	\$ 379,368	\$ 13,995					
Output 2.2	Output 3.2.2	Community advocacy platforms established/strengthened to implement strategies and interventions, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girl's reproduction health, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities											
	Activity 3.2.2.1	Conduct social mobilisation for parents in communities and refugee settlements for conscientisation of women and girls, boys and men on positive masculinities, positive parenting and life skills literacy to enhance the promotion of positive social and cultural knowledge, attitudes and practices and the protection of SRHR, and prevention of GBV											

Activity 2.2.1	Sub-Activity 1	Provide training on positive parenting and life skills to 2,250 refugees and host community (child parents and teenage pregnant) five locations (Rhino, Imvepi, Kyaka, Bidibidi & Kampala)	Refugee settlements and host communities in Rhino, Imvepi, Kyaka, Bidibidi & Kampala	UNHCR	56,508	56,508		x	x	x	x	3
Activity 2.2.2	2	Provide emergency Menstrual Hygiene Kits to at risk adolescent girls in schools in refugee and host communities to promote school retention.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kyaka) & Kampala	UNHCR	92,828	92,828		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.3	3	Conduct a baseline and end line study on inclusive and gender transformative parenting as a key strategy for addressing GBV/VAC including SGBV and issues around SRHR	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UNICEF	30,780		30,780	x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.4	4	Support MGLSD and DLGs to roll out structured inclusive and gender transformative parenting programme using the national Parenting manual		UNICEF	120,841		120,841	x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.5	5	Establish and build the capacity of community based structures (PSW, VHT, community leaders, community youth leaders and Parish chiefs, school structures) on community mobilization, engagement, community dialogues on GBV/VAC/SGBV/SRHR including linkages and referral to services	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UNICEF	120,841		120,841	x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.6	6	Develop and support the use of relevant tool kits, Information, Education and Communication materials and job aids on inclusive and gender transformative parenting programme by community and school structures	National	UNICEF	44,168		44,168	x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.7	7	Finalise the support phase and implement the Action of SASA together in 3 Spotlight Districts of Tororo (19 sub counties), Kasese (21 sub counties) and AMUDAT (6 sub counties) with Technical support from Raising Voices for social and behaviour change in 4 districts	Tororo, Kasese, Amudat	UN WOMEN	323,464	\$ 323,464	\$ -	x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.8	Activity 3.2.2.2	Establish and support in and out- of- school innovative safe platforms and spaces to build girls' skills and capacities to lead, influence change, voice their opinions and be empowered on issues related to SRHR and GBV prevention and response services, and link up with UPSHIFT (in non-formal/ community centers in districts) for supporting outstanding candidates to VTIs and ELA AGYW Social innovation and social entrepreneurship skills programme										
Activity 2.2.9	Sub Activity 1	Support participation of 1000 children in child rights advocacy clubs and anti-GBV clubs to bring awareness on child rights, teenage pregnancies and GBV/VAC through IEC materials and MDDs in five locations.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kyaka) & Kampala	UNHCR	32,815	32,815		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.10	2	Support 600 out-of-school girls in 5 refugee hosting districts (without prospects of returning to schools) with non formal skills and empower them with startup kits.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kyaka) & Kampala	UNHCR	78,757	78,757		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.11	3	Conduct 45 awareness on Go Back to School campaigns thrice a year in each location. Community sensitization (parents, leaders, teachers, pregnant girls, and child mothers) to encourage school retention. Support dissemination of the revised guidelines for the prevention and management of teenage pregnancies in schools.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kyaka) & Kampala	UNHCR	19,689	19,689		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.12	4	Conduct structured inclusive life skills training for out of school adolescents (teenage girls and boys, pregnant, child mothers, married, divorced, widowed) in selected districts using the MoES innovative adolescent life skills tool kit including sexuality education. (To be linked to UPSHIFT under G4DU Outcome 2)	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UNICEF	120,841	\$ 30,000	120,841	x	x	x	x	

Activity 2.2.13	5	Support Nnational Population Council (NPC) to build capacity of district and subcounty leaders to be mentors/trainers of adolescents and young people to develop networks of change agents for SRHR /GBV and the country's aspirations to reap the demographic dividend more focused on prevention teenage pregnancy, child marriagesand other harmful practices(Demographic Dividend Clubs)	National	UNFPA	\$ -				x	x	x	X	
Activity 2.2.14	6	Support development of digital/online platforms for sharing SRHR and GBV information with adolescents and young people	National	UNFPA	20,210	20,210			x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.15	7	Integrate Live your Dreams Campaign into existing Em-powerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) clubs for empowerment of adolecent girls and young women on SRH/ GBV and harmful practises and establish new clubs in new districts (Otuke and Omoro). (To be linked to UPSHIFT under G4DU Outocme 2	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNFPA	105,329	55,273	50,056		x	x	x	X	
Activity 2.2.16	Activity 3.2.2.3	Mobilise schools, communities and refugee settlements to promote gender equitable norms through sports, drama and dance and multimedia approaches (Such as theatre Live your Dream campaign, radio drama and make happiness not violence campaign, two4one e.tc)											
Activity 2.2.17	Sub Activity 1	Develop radio drama series and multi media (social media, community drama, TV talk shows, radio spots) on GBV, SRH, and child marriage for in and out of school audiences. This will also include recordings of these to support discussions in listenership groups in and out of school	National	UN WOMEN	131,261	131,261			x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.18	2	Work with the MoE to influence school drama themes on GBV, VAC, SRHR and girls Education to engage students in nationwide in Music Dance and Drama competitions and debates to build their knowledge and skills on GBV, SRH and child marriage for awarenes raising to in and out of schools	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UN WOMEN	115,597		115,597		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.19	3	Conduct MDD, sports activities, radio spot messages on GBV, VAC and Gender Equality targetting refugee settlements and host communities, including IEC materials	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kya-ka) & Kampala	UNHCR	69,073	69,073			x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.20	4	Mobilise communities for AGYW retention in schools, and private sector investment/support for girl child education, through district and national marathons on selected SGBV/ GBV themes.	National	UNDP	25,420		\$ -		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.2.21	Activity 3.2.2.4	Strengthen knowledge, skills and attitude of the mainstream media; journalists, reporters and editors in the Print Media, Radio and Television in gender sensitive and human rights based reporting, positive masculinity, women's human rights/ child rights/refugee rights based reporting on GBV against women and girls and on girls' enrolment and retention in schools											
Activity 2.2.22	Sub Activity 1	Conduct trainings at national and regional levels (Eastern and Northern regions) for media practitioners, journalists, reporters and editors on print media, radio and television in Gender responsive reporting specifically focusing on content development an attitude change on GBV and SRH	National, Eastern and Northern regions	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
Activity 2.2.23	2	Conduct monitoring of gender sensitive reporting and facilitate recognition awards for media practitioners, journalists, reporters and editors on print media, radio and television in Gender responsive reporting specifically focusing on content development an attitude change on GBV and SRH	National	UNDP	12,053						x	X	
Activity 2.2.24	3	Support positive masculinity in reporting through he Annual Media Awards Ceremony to recognise and promote effective engagement of media in national SRH and GBV response	National	UNFPA	\$ -	\$ -							
Activity 2.2.25	NED 3.2.2.5	Community mobilization for positive parenting to mitigate VAC and IPV											

Activity 2.2.26		Support government and partners to develop and implement structured comprehensive parenting programmes for parents and care givers at the community level to enhance knowledge skills and competencies to address Violence Against Children/GBV and HPS, and child protection in emergency situation (3.2)	Madi Okolo, Yumbe, Nebbi	UNHCR	\$ -								
Activity 2.2.27		Enhance responsiveness to occurrences and effects of negative coping mechanisms arising out post traumatic stress disorders among refugee populations manifesting in suicidal tendencies, SGBV, IPV, VAC, and transactional sex.	Adjumani, Madi Okollo , Lamwo	UNHCR	\$ -								
Activity 2.2.28	NED 3.2.2.6	Strengthening community-based skilling centres (TVETs) to provide educational alternative pathways as SRHR information, service provision and response											
Sub-Total Output 2.2	Sub-Total Output 3.2.2				\$ 1,520,475	\$ 110,000	\$ 879,878	\$ 603,124					
Output 2.3	Output 3.2.3	State and non-state actors, (District Local Governments, Police, Cultural Institutions, Religious Leaders) capacities strengthened to undertake advocacy and community mobilization for gender transformation and the elimination of discriminatory gender and social norms and practices that cause SGBV and inhibit SRHR in schools, communities, and refugee settlements.											
	Activity 3.2.3.1	Mobilise and strengthen the capacity of AGYW and ABYM's rights and other marginalised groups for social movement building for advocacy to demand accountability for SRHR and GBV prevention and response services											
Activity 2.3.1	Sub Activity 1	Support collective organizing and joint platforms that bring together women's organisations, young women's and adolescent girls' networks including marginalised and vulnerable groups for accountability forum, advocacy and awareness raising round GBV, SRH and Child marriage in and out of schools	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UN WOMEN	\$ -								3
Activity 2.3.2	2	Build leadership skills of young women and adolescent girls for collective organizing through training and inter generation mentoring on critical subjects like self esteem, effective communication, GBV laws and policies and GBV reporting mechanisms	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UN WOMEN	\$ 65,631				x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.3.3	3	Undertake one week skills training for girls and boys in 3 primary and 2 secondary schools to enhance knowledge on GBV and SRH, create GBV boys and girls clubs in identified schools and engage with school administration and PTAs on how to prevent and respond to GBV/VAC in schools.	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
Activity 2.3.4	4	Support 2 national level networks (CSOs) of marginalised populations (youth,young women and girls and people living with disability) to advocate for inclusive services hold duty bearers and government accountable for provision of services that meet human rights standards (support includes capacity building grant)	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNFPA	\$ 50,420				x	x	x	x	
							50,420						
Activity 2.3.5	Activity 3.2.3.2	Mobilise and strengthen capacity of religious organisations, COTLA and other religious and cultural institutions to undertake advocacy and community mobilisation against discriminatory social norms that cause GBV and inhibit uptake of SRHR											

Activity 2.3.6	Sub Activity 1	Support COTLA and other religious and cultural institutions in conducting training on inclusive and gender transformative parenting as a strategy for addressing GBV/VAC/SGBV/SRHR related issues including sexuality education.	National	UNICEF	55,210	20,000	55,210	x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.3.7	2	Engage and train religious and cultural leaders within refugee settlements on GBV (core concepts, guiding principles, key approaches, referral pathways) to support GBV prevention and response.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kyaka) & Kampala	UNHCR	6,279	6,279		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.3.8	3	Conduct training for 11 Cultural institutions using the Cultural Leader's tool kit and support cultural institutions to develop clear practice guidelines for GBV/VAC prevention and response including addressing harmful traditional practices	National	UN WOMEN	\$ -			x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.3.9	4	Convene COTLA to advocate and make joint statements and action plans on GBV ,SRH and harmful practices at the national level and in regional level ie western, northern and eastern regions	National	UN WOMEN	60,420	60,420		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.3.10	5	Engage the 5 Cultural Institutions, Kings Forums and 7 religious institutions under the umbrella of IRCU in the targeted programme districts on social mobilisation for social norms change and increased uptake of SRHR services using their structures.	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNFPA	67,446	67,446		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.3.11	Activity 3.2.3.3	Strengthen capacity of political and technical leadership, young people, including refugee welfare committees to mobilise communities against discriminatory social norms that cause GBV and inhibit uptake of SRHR										
Activity 2.3.12	Sub Activity 1	Engage and train 1,050 refugee welfare committee members on GBV (core concepts, guiding principles, key approaches, referral pathways) to support GBV prevention and response.	Refugee settlements and host communities in Rhino, Imvepi, Kyaka, Bidibidi & Kampala	UNHCR	13,323	13,323		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.3.13	2	Orientation of political and technical leaders on SRH/GBV, and importance of girl education , Hold targeted dialogues with key district stakeholders and leaders on SHR/GBV and emerging issue in their districts	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNFPA	16,461	16,461		x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.3.14	Activity 3.2.3.4	Strengthen capacity of community based structures including women council structures, local council courts, Uganda Police Service, para social workers, VHTs, community activists, male champions to mobilise communities for SRHR and GBV prevention and response services and promote girl's enrolment and retention in schools.										
Activity 2.3.15	Sub Activity 1	Support strengthening of LCCs to conduct community-wide mobilisation and sensitisation/awareness on promoting access to SRHR and GBV prevention and response services and monitor girl's enrolment and retention in respective village schools.	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNDP	50,845	50,845			x	x		
Activity 2.3.16	2	Support PDM Committees in selected districts to ensure meaningful inclusion of socially vulnerable groups in development initiatives, provision of tangible technical support and mentorship for survivors and other project beneficiaries to access and engage PDM community processes.	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNDP	27,087					x	x	
Activity 2.3.17	3	Strengthen community policing to enhance safety and security of women and girls in refugee settlements, including in refugee schools to enlighten students and teachers on GBV.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kyaka) & Kampala	UNHCR	19,689	19,689		x	x	x	x	

Activity 2.3.18	4	Capacity building training of 780 school administrators and senior men/senior women teachers. To include the rollout of the Revised Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in School Settings in Uganda, roles and responsibilities of senior men and women teachers as well as GBV/VAC/ TIP awareness to enhance support to the students in schools.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kya-ka) & Kampala	UNHCR	19,793		19,793		x	x	x	x	
Sub-Total Output 2.3	Sub-Total Output 3.2.3				\$ 452,604	\$ 20,000	\$ 253,831	\$ 106,055					
Sub-Total Outcome 2	Sub-Total Output 3.2				\$ 2,376,568	\$ 130,000	\$ 1,513,077	\$ 723,174					
Outcome 3	Output 3.3	Adolescent girls and young women have improved access to quality multi-sectoral integrated SRHR and SGBV information and immediate response services											
Output 3.1	Output 3.3.1	Capacity of national and sub-national service providers and institutions strengthened and enhanced to coordinate, plan, finance, and deliver quality and multi-sectoral integrated gender responsive SRHR and SGBV services. (This will include synergies with Outcome 2.1 on alternative learning and skilling pathways)											
	Activity 3.3.1.1	Conduct capacity building for duty bearers (health workers, judicial officials, probation and social welfare, police, prisons, education) in the provision of multi sectoral GBV/SRHR/VAC information and services and handling of SGBV cases among in and out of school AGYW in the target districts.											
Activity 3.1.1	Sub Activity 1	Provide technical and financial support to the MGLSD, MoLG and MoIA in coordination with other key MDAs and DLGs to review existing case management systems, harmonize and deliver an integrated case management framework to address VAC / GBV response in the community and schools environment	National	UNICEF	178,618	\$ 20,000	178,618		x	x	x	x	3
Activity 3.1.2	2	Build the capacity of the social service workforce and justice actors to implement the integrated case management framework in the 4 regions (Eastern, Western, Northern and Central)	National and in 4 regions (Eastern, Western, Northern and Central)	UNICEF	25,780	\$ 20,000	25,780		x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.3	3	Support integrated case management and continuum of services on GBV/SGBV/VAC, including capacity building of SAUTI 116 case workers at national and district action centers.	National	UNICEF	156,051	\$ 20,000	156,051		x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.4	4	Support TIP cascaded training using TIP model and packages for actors at sub national levels actors (Uganda Police, specialise units/desk office, Religious and cultural leaders, Local councils, youth and women groups) focusing on on TIP protection, investigation, prosecute and adjudication(IOM)	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNICEF	25,420		25,420		x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.5	5	Develop the TIP policy briefs, Translation into local languages, production of TIP material and dissemination through multi-faceted context information sharing (IOM)	National	UNDP	10,312				x	x	x	X	
Activity 3.1.6	6	Train 750 duty bearers/service providers (police, caseworkers) on Train 750 duty bearers/service providers (police, caseworkers) on GBV (core concepts, guiding principles, key approaches, referral pathways) and GBV case management in five locations (Rhino, Imvepi, Bidibidi, Kyaka & Kampala).	Refugee settlements and host communities in Rhino, Imvepi, Kyaka, Bidibidi & Kampala	UNDP	18,835				x	x	x	X	
Activity 3.1.7	7	Support mentorship approach to train health workers on GBV reporting , integrated SRHR service delivery and youth-friendly service delivery on integrated SRHE/GBV services delivery and mentorship	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNFPA	40,841		31,594	9,247	x	x	x	X	

Activity 3.1.8	8	Strengthen the Ministry of Gender and the National GBV mechanism on disability inclusion and the mapping of disability inclusion institutions to inform integration of SRHR and GBV in selected key curriculum of the institutions	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke + Adjumani, Lamwo	UNFPA	20,210			20,210	x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.9	9	Strengthen the functionality of NGBV Dashboard	National	UNFPA	45,420		22,710	22,710	x	x	x	X	
Activity 3.1.10	Activity 3.3.1.2	Strengthen the use of forensic evidence in the SGBV response continuum through the capacity building of health and police personnel, the provision of relevant equipment, identification, and establishment of partnership with institutions that have biomedical facilities/ analytical laboratory for evidence collection and storage											
Activity 3.1.11	Sub Activity 1	Purchase evidence response vans, School of Clinical Officers (SOCO) kits, consumables, SOCO cameras and containers for forensics department	National	UN WOMEN	\$ 15,249			\$ 15,249	x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.12	Activity 3.3.1.3	Support MOH and CSOs to conduct community outreach for SRHR and SGBV service delivery targeting remote and under-served communities, young women with disabilities and out of school girls in refugee settlements											
Activity 3.1.13	Sub Activity 1	Support 4 DLGs to integrate GBV and SRHR service delivery within ongoing programmes and conduct outreaches in border communities (Amudat, Arua, Tororo and Kasese), focusing on GBV, SRHR, TIP for in out of school girls and boys		UNDP	14,649			14,649	x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.14	2	Support CSOs Conduct community outreaches on available GBV and SRHR services and how to access them and demand accountability from duty bearers as well as developing information, education and communication materials on survivor rights, legal implications and available services and how to access them (in 7 Districts)		UN WOMEN	35,572		35,572		x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.15	3	Support CSOs Conduct community outreaches on available GBV and SRHR services and how to access them and demand accountability from duty bearers as well as developing information, education and communication materials on survivor rights, legal implications and available services and how to access them (in 7 Districts)		UNDP	15,210				x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.16	4	Facilitate MoH and CSO quarterly integrated SRH, HIV/ GBV outreaches (3 outreaches per year in districts with the poorest SRHR indicators)		UNFPA	59,173		59,173		x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.17	5	Provide financial and technical guidance to Legal Aid service providers for the provision of legal aid and referral for comprehensive quality services including SRH services to survivors of GBV including those affected in humanitarian settings-Yumbe	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UN WOMEN	42,686			\$ -	x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.18	Activity 3.3.1.4	Support Judiciary, Access to Justice sub- programme actors (under Governance and Security Programme) and CSOs to facilitate access to justice through open court days, SGBV Special Sessions, mobile courts and legal aid in remote rural location, and establish victim-friendly procedures (including digitalization of SGBV services and e-courts) to facilitate access to justice in hard-to-reach areas.											
Activity 3.1.19	Sub Activity 1	Use Multi Sectoral GBV training manual, prosecutor plea bargaining guidelines to strengthen the knowledge, skills and attitudes of prosecutors, police officers and medical workers on EAW and SRHR laws and improve their skills in gender responsive and survivor centred and trauma informed approaches in investigation and prosecution of GBV cases.	National	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
Activity 3.1.20	2	Conduct Joint training of CIDs, CFPOs, OC OC Stations/ Posts, Front Desk Officers, SOCOs, CLOs, Health Workers and PSWOs on prevention and investigation of GBV cases	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UN WOMEN	\$ -								

Activity 3.1.21	3	Provide legal aid service providers and community-based organizations are supported to provide vulnerable women and girls with free legal aid services and other quality essential support services (non humanitarian)- (Kasese, Tororo, Kitgum)	National and in Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UN WOMEN	\$ 183,787		183,787			x	x	
Activity 3.1.22	4	Expand and popularize the online apps for accessing legal aid services – the Interactive Voice Messaging – and the mobile computing app that link marginalized and excluded women to legal aid service providers for real time services including conducting legal literacy on GBV and SRHR laws, policies and mobilize communities to demand accountability for utilization and realization of EVAWG and SRHR	National	UN WOMEN	\$ -							
Activity 3.1.23	5	Support CSOs and legal aid schemes in delivering increased and equitable access to legal aid services including legal aid open days to communities in 6 districts (3 new, 3 current) districts	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UNDP	33,420					x	x	
Activity 3.1.24	6	Build capacity of Local Council Courts 1&2 (6 districts) in GBV and SRHR case management and referral to facilitate community access to justice.	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UNDP	67,093		67,093		x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.25	7	Build the capacity of the Police Cyber Unit to conduct cyber and digital forensics using electronic advanced investigation techniques for VAC/GBV cases. Including certification	National	UNICEF	30,779	20,000	30,779		x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.26	8	Support the Judiciary and access to justice actors to conduct SGBV sessions (6 sessions per year @ in court circuits covering the districts of (Tororo, Kampala, Gulu and Arua, Kasese)	National	UNFPA	\$ -		\$ -					
Activity 3.1.27	Activity 3.3.1.5	Support the re-integration of SGBV child offenders diverted from the justice systems/discharged from rehabilitation centers through referrals to Social Services Workforce, other social protection programmes, and the Second Chance in Education programme										
Activity 3.1.28	Sub Activity 1	Support the MGLSD to identify and map a minimum package of community reintegration services for children experiencing VAC /GBV (children in conflict with the law diverted from the justice system, discharged from the rehabilitation centres, children leaving alternative care arrangements and child mothers, girls fleeing from FGM)	National	UNICEF	39,677	\$ 20,000	39,677		x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.29	2	Review and Harmonize a referral pathways for re-integration services for in and out- of- school adolescents and young people	National	UNICEF	30,780	\$ 20,000	30,780		x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.30	3	Support the MGLSD, Police (TIP Desk training on National Reference Group [NRG] tool) to review the training module for training of the social service workforce, Police on re-integration services for reintegration (IOM)	National	UNDP	10,312		10,312		x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.31	4	Support the MGLSD to strengthen the social service workforce to deliver the minium package of re-integration services for a minimum package of community reintegration services for children experiencing VAC /GBV (children in conflict with the law diverted from the justice system, discharged from the rehabilitation centres, children leaving alternative care arrangements and child mothers and girls fleeing from FGM)	National	UNICEF	149,488	\$ 10,000	149,488		x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.32	5	Facilitate up to 200 child victims of trafficking to receive case specific support (IOM)	National	UNDP	30,420		\$ -		x	x	x	x
Activity 3.1.33	Activity 3.3.1.6	Strengthen quality of care for SRH and SGBV through roll out of the quality of care assessments and strengthen the integration of quality of care standards including the human-rights based principles and adolescent-friendly service delivery elements into SRHR and SGBV service provision										

Activity 3.1.34	Sub Activity 1	Conduct District ToTs on (Quality of Care Initiatives (QCI) and equipping facilities with relevant guidelines, standards and job aids, and Support District ToTs to conduct mentorship and oversight in form of quarterly facility based sessions for facility Health workers in QCI for FP, maternal health, PAC, HIV testing and GBV and oversight	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UNFPA	33,640		33,640		x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.35	2	Conduct training of 60 Medicines Management supervisors (5 in each of the 12 targeted districts) and facilitate district medicines supervisors to mentor and supervise 180 Health facilities on Reproductive Health medicines management on a bi-monthly basis to reduce stock outs of essential SRHR commodities in target districts	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UNFPA	37,815		\$ -	37,815	x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.36	Activity 3.3.1.7	Support the functionality of the existing GBV shelters in Kampala (Bwaise and Kawempe) and four refugee settlements, and mobilise districts on sustaining existing shelters											
Activity 3.1.37	Sub Activity 1	Support the continued operationalisation including provision of PSS, legal services) of GBV shelter in Kampala (UGANET shelter)	Kampala	UN WOMEN	71,144		71,144		x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.38	2	Support the functioning of 4 one-stop centres in the refugee settlements (Kyaka, Rhino, IMVEPI, Bidibidi) for comprehensive case management.	Kyaka, Rhino, Imvepi, Bidibidi	UNHCR	87,072		87,072		x	x	x	X	
Activity 3.1.39	3	Facilitate co-creation workshops with DLGs on the establishment of community owned GBV shelters and sustaining existing GBV shelters	Gulu, Amudat	UNFPA	\$ -		-						
Activity 3.1.40	Activity 3.3.1.8	Support vocational and other non-formal skilling programmes to facilitate work skills development and supporting accreditation for out of school adolescent girls and boys for livelihood enhancement,											
Activity 3.1.41	Sub Activity 1	Engage 12 (at least 1 per district) Technical and Vocational schools (focus on DIT registered schools) to support adolescent out of school girls and boys with life skills enhancement.	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UNDP	\$ 61,475		61,475		x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.42	2	Strengthening community-based skilling centres (TVETS) to provide SRHR intergerated vocational and on formal skills and services to out- of- school girls and young females as laternative pathways to education completion, health sexual choices and mitigation against GBV/VAC and TIPs, including in refugee hosting districts.	All Districts	UNDP	\$ -								
Activity 3.1.43	3	Support the development and operationalisation of digital skills enhancement initiatives, that include Social Medai Appli- cation on GBV/SRHR issues, in selected secondary schools.	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke	UNDP	\$ 22,420				x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.1.43	NED 3.3.1.9	Strengthening case management capacity for SGBV against children and VAC											
Activity 3.1.44		Provision of multi- sectoral access to justice services to children SGBV and VAC, approximately 162 cases per district (litigation, legal service)	All Districts	UNICEF	\$ -								
Activity 3.1.45	NED 3.3.1.10	Provide clinical response to SGBV survivors using multi sectoral approaches											
Activity 3.1.46		Provide clinical response to SGBV survivors - multi sectoral approaches	All Districts	UNHCR	\$ -								
Activity 3.1.47	NED 3.3.1.11	Service provision on SRHR for persons living with disabilities											

Activity 3.1.48		Mapping of PWD needs, capacity building programme for service providers on SRHR guidelines for PWD information and service provision of ISHR to PWD in the new 5 district	All Districts	UNFPA	\$ -									
Activity 3.1.49	NED 3.3.1.12	Comprehensive quality of care service through provision the integration of quality of care standards including the human-rights based principles												
Activity 3.1.50		Strengthen quality of care for SRH and SGBV through roll out of the quality of care assessments and strengthen the integration of quality of care standards including the human-rights based principles and adolescent-friendly service delivery elements into SRHR and SGBV service provision	All Districts	UNFPA	\$ -									
Activity 3.1.51	NED 3.3.1.13	Strengthening health services centers for youth friendly services provision												
Activity 3.1.52		Assess and monitor facility readiness to provide YFS based on MoH ADH Service standards aligned to Global WHO quality standards for YFS	All Districts	UNFPA	\$ -									
Activity 3.1.53		Strengthen health service provider capacity to provide YFS through training, mentorship, and VCAT sessions to address provider bias.	Kitgum, Yumbe, Adjumani and Lamwo	UNFPA	\$ -									
Activity 3.1.54		Mentorship on Improving the quality of youth-friendly FP/ MH/PAC/GBV/HIV services using a continuous quality improvement (CQI) approach (to be implemented in liaison with UNICEF)	All Districts	UNFPA	\$ -									
Activity 3.1.55		Review/develop/print guidelines and IEC materials tailored for YFS delivery models- Co-created with A&Y and health providers	All Districts	UNFPA	\$ -									
Activity 3.1.56		Dashboard for target districts on YFS (TP surveillance response)	All Districts	UNFPA	\$ -									
Activity 3.1.57		Promote Key Family Care practices at all entry points (facility and community through VHTs and family/mother care groups) is support of pregnant teenage girls and young mothers (preventative practices reducing maternal and child mortality)	Kitgum, Yumbe + Lamwo	UNICEF	\$ -									
Activity 3.1.58	NED 3.3.1.14	SRHR, GBV, HIV service delivery in schools												
Activity 3.1.59		Scaling up school health surveillance and supporting integrated SBC/SRHR/HIV/GBV services in selected schools (adolescent health register, learners' assessment form; on-site training, continuous QA/QC)	All Districts	UNICEF	\$ -									
Sub-Total Output 3.1	Sub-Total Output 3.3.1				\$ 1,593,348	\$ 130,000	\$ 524,692	\$ 895,353						
Output 3.2	Output 3.3.2	Community-based structures (Parish Development Committees, Village Health Teams, Women councils, Youth Councils, LC courts, Border Management Committees, religious and cultural leaders etc.) capacitated as duty bearers for addressing SGBV and SRHR, actively participated in the provision of SGBV and SRHR service, and empowered women and in and out of school adolescent girls to demand and utilize SRHR and SGBV services through accountability platforms and processes.												
	Activity 3.3.2.1	Support the functionality of state and CSO community structures to strengthen delivery of and access to adolescent and youth responsive SRHR and SGBV services including the referral system to support SGBV victims/survivors and out of school adolescents and girls.												
Activity 3.2.1	Sub Activity 1	Update and print inter-agency GBV referral pathways and popularize them so that the GBV survivors and at risk girls are aware of the existing services and access them.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kya-ka) & Kampala	UNHCR	\$ 13,126		13,126		x	x	x	x	3	
Activity 3.2.2	2	Strengthen the capacity of informal justice actors for comprehensive quality services through the provision of services and referrals for GBV in non - settlement humanitarian settings Kitgum, Kasese and Tororo.	Kitgum, Kasese, Tororo	UN WOMEN	\$ -									

Activity 3.2.3	Activity 3.3.2.2	Create awareness and build capacity of the community structures, including local councilors (LCs), cultural and traditional institutions, VHTs, FBOs, para-legals, perpetrators and para-social workers, to identify, refer and use of integrated SGBV/SRHR/VAC referral pathways.											
Activity 3.2.4	Sub Activity 1	Support capacity building of 900 community structures (CAs, MAGs, CPCs, etc.) at settlement level through training them on GBV/SRHR and VAC (core concepts, guiding principles, referral pathways)	Refugee settlements and host communities in Rhino, Imvepi, Kyaka, Bidibidi & Kampala	UNHCR	67,809		67,809			x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.5	2	Provide financial and technical guidance to strengthen community level mechanisms (paralegals and traditional justice actors) on referral for comprehensive quality services including SRH services to survivors of VAW including those affected in humanitarian settings.	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Aua, Omoro, Otuke	UN WOMEN	42,686		\$ 42,686			x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.6	3	Conduct regular multi partner (including CSO, Private Sector Religious, Cultural institutions, district, creatives/artists, media) campaigns on existing referral pathways.	National	UNDP	15,210					x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.7	Activity 3.3.2.3	Support CSOs to empower community level structures to deliver SRHR and SGBV including self-care approaches and facilitate access to accountability platform for monitoring SRHR and SGBV service delivery.											
Activity 3.2.8	Sub Activity 1	Facilitate VHTs to conduct integrated SRH/HIV/GB Services including community contraceptives and condom distribution targeting adolescent girls and young women	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Aua, Omoro, Otuke	UNFPA	\$ 63,342		63,342			x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.9	Activity 3.3.2.4	Support provision of mental health and psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV and service providers.											
Activity 3.2.10	Sub Activity 1	Provide and build capacity for specialized MHPSS and psychosocial for women and girls including referrals for medical treatment for SGBV survivors in humanitarian settings (Terego and Kyegegwa)	Terego, Kyegegwa	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
Activity 3.2.11	2	Support IP /CSO to provide specialized MHPSS support to the GBV survivors through recruitment and equipping of 10 MPSS councillors.	Terego (Rhino & Imvepi), Yumbe (Bidibidi), Kyegegwa (Kyaka) & Kampala	UNHCR	214,712		214,712			x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.12	3	Support Butabika National Referral Mental Hospital and MGLSD to build capacity of the social service workforce (Medico -Social workers, PSWO, SWO, CDO, SAUTI social workers) on mental health and Psychosocial support to improve prevention and response to VAC / GBV issues for in and out of school adolescents and young people	National	UNICEF	22,084			22,084		x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.13	4	Integrate Artificial Intelligence (AI) and standardize the training package in Mental Health and Psychosocial support training	National	UNICEF	22,084	10,000		22,084		x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.14	5	Support the development of online self paced training modules for teachers and other service providers on mental health and psychosocial support	National	UNFPA	21,252					x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.15	NED 3.3.2.5	Set up special sessions for SGBV Cases to address case backlog											
Activity 3.2.16		Conduct special sessions for SGBV cases increase access to justice for women and girl's survivors of violence in the 4 districts	Select Districts	UNFPA	\$ -								
Activity 3.2.17	NED 3.3.2.6	Strengthen capacity of justice actors on case investigation and prosecution											
Activity 3.2.18		Build capacity of Local Council Courts 1&2 in GBV and SRHR case management and referral to facilitate community access to justice. Mandate and extension implications in the short to medium term - RISK Capture and mitigation	All Districts	UNDP	\$ -								

Activity 3.2.19	NED 3.3.2.7	Provision of SRHR supplies and services including HIV in communities											
Activity 3.2.20		Scale-up community based distribution of contraceptives for young people incl. Sayana Press, condoms, and oral contraceptives (peer educators)/ Integrate distribution of contraceptives through HIV community drug distribution points, ICCM, and drug shops.	All Districts	UNFPA	\$ -								
Activity 3.2.21		Support district led integrated SRH/HIV/GBV outreaches	All Districts	UNFPA	\$ -								
Activity 3.2.22		Strengthen capacity of forecasting quantification, procurement, storage and distribution to the last mile(including Medicines management supervisors	All Districts	UNFPA	\$ -								
Sub-Total Output 3.2	Sub-Total Output 3.3.2				\$ 482,305	\$ 10,000	\$ 401,675	\$ 44,168					
Output 3.3	Output 3.3.3	In and out of school adolescent boys and girls and those in refugee settlements are equipped and empowered with sexuality education in line with relevant national and international standards for in and out of school settings.											
	Activity 3.3.3.1	Finalize and publish the sexuality education framework and guidelines for in-and out -of school adolescents and strengthen the capacity of teachers and other key social service workers to implement the guidelines.											
Activity 3.3.1	Sub Activity 1	Disseminate and orient key stakeholders on in- school SE frameworksand guidelines targeting 120 stakeholders in each district per year	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, , Omoro, Otuke	UNFPA	17,294		17,294		x	x	x	x	3
Activity 3.3.2	2	Transaltion and printing of in and out of school key Sexuality Education Frameworks/guidelines into disability friendly versions.	National	UNFPA	15,210		\$ -	15,210	x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.3.3	Activity 3.3.3.2	Strengthen the capacity of the teachers and other key social service workers to provide sexuality education and related services for in and out-of-school adolescent boys and girls.											
Activity 3.3.4	Sub Activity 1	Train 750 teachers to provide sexuality education and related services for in school adolescents and young people, using approved SE guidelines in 11 target districts .	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke, Kampala	UNFPA	132,772			132,772	x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.3.5	2	Train 500 students/ peer/student leaders in sexuality education and lifeskills, club management in school adolescents and young people in 12 target districts (including support to school clubs) .	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke, Kampala	UNFPA	\$ -								
Activity 3.3.6	3	Provide materials to support trained teachers and senior men/women teachers to provide sexuality education in schools for adolescents and young people in 11 target districts.	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke, Kampala	UNFPA	40,676			40,676	x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.3.7	4	Support MoES to assess capacity of senior men/women teachers to provide sexuality education and orient them on in - schools guidelinesefor adolescents and young people in 11 target districts.	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese,Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke, Kampala	UNFPA	55,210			55,210	x	x	x	x	

Activity 3.3.8	5	Strengthen the capacity key social service/community workers (CDOs, Probation officers, local council leaders) t1 provide sexuality education and related services for out-of-school adolescents and young people in 12 districts.	Kitgum, Amudat, Tororo, Kasese, Terego, Kyegegwa, Gulu, Yumbe, Arua, Omoro, Otuke, Kampala	UNFPA	\$ -								
Activity 3.3.9	Activity 3.3.3.3	Strengthen the coordination structures including monitoring, inspections and reporting for in-school sexuality education.											
Activity 3.3.10	Sub Activity 1	Support the operations of the national level coordination structures of key SE technical working groups (the Inter-ministerial Committee on ESA ,HIV TWG, National MHM steering committee and Adolescent and School Health TWG)	National	UNFPA	\$ 11,773					x	x	X	
Activity 3.3.11	NED 3.3.3.4	Support the provision of age and culturally-appropriate sexuality education											
Activity 3.3.12		Support the provision of age and culturally-appropriate sexuality education for in and out of school adolescents and those in refugee settlements, in line with international standards for in and out of school settings.	All Districts	UNFPA	\$ -								
Sub Total Output 3.3	Sub-Total Output 3.3.3				\$ 272,935	\$ -	\$ 17,294	\$ 243,868					
Sub-Total Outcome 3	Sub-Total Output 3.3				\$ 2,348,588	\$ 140,000	\$ 943,661	\$ 1,183,389					
	TOTAL PRO-GRAMME OUT-COME COSTS				\$ 5,504,240	\$ 333,607	\$ 2,500,465	\$ 2,376,727					
	Direct Coordination Costs (DCC)												
DCC	DCC	Gender Advisor 50% 3 years	NPSA 50% - 3 years	UNDP	\$ 40,506	\$ 50,000.00				x	x	x	X
DCC	DCC	Programme Assistant (G5) to support IOM on counter FGM and counter trafficking related activities	G5 100% - 3 years	UNDP	\$ 34,068					x	x	x	X
DCC	DCC	Programme/Finance Associate	G6 100% 3 Years	UNDP	\$ 43,874					x	x	x	X
DCC	DCC	Project Driver	G2 50% 3 Years	UNDP	\$ 8,925					x	x	x	X
DCC	DCC	Project Monitoring and Travel	3 years	UNDP	\$ -	\$ 20,000							
DCC	DCC	Operational costs including vehicle operations and other running costs, advocacy (29%)	3 years	UNDP	\$ 6,980	\$ 15,280				x	x	x	X
DCC	DCC	Team Leader, Governance and Peace Strengthening	NOC 25% 3 Years	UNDP									
DCC	DCC	Programme Officer, Coordination	NOB 32% 3 Years	UNDP									
					\$ 134,352								
DCC	DCC	RCO SPOTLIGHT TEAM: Spotlight Programme Coordinator	P3 100% - 3 years	UNDP	\$ 209,799					x	x	x	X
DCC	DCC	RCO SPOTLIGHT TEAM: Monitoring Specialist	NOB 100% - 3 years	UNDP	\$ 96,755					x	x	x	X
DCC	DCC	RCO SPOTLIGHT TEAM: Programme Analyst	NOB 100% - 3 years	UNDP	\$ 96,755					x	x	x	X
DCC	DCC	General Operating Costs		UNDP	\$ 3,990					x	x	x	x
					\$ 407,300								
DCC	DCC	Programme Officer NOB Outcome 3.2	NOB 100% - 2 Years	UNICEF	\$ 58,437					x	x	x	X

DCC	DCC	Child Protection Specialist	P3 100% - 2 Years	UNICEF	\$ 92,638				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	Programme Officer NOB Outcome 3.3	NOB 100% - 2 Years	UNICEF	\$ 19,479				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	Child Protection Specialist NOD Outcome 3.1	NOD 100% - 3 Years	UNICEF	\$ 15,665				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	General and other Direct Operational Costs		UNICEF	\$ -								
					\$ 186,219								
DCC	DCC	Project Manager UNOPS	P3 100% - 3 years	UNHCR	117,253				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	Travel	3 years	UNHCR	5,521				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	Vehicles, Fuel & maintenance	3 years	UNHCR	0								
DCC	DCC	IT & Communications	3 years	UNHCR	2,369				x	x	x	x	
					125,143								
DCC	DCC	Team Leader - Ending Violence Against Women	NOC 100% - 3 years	UN WOMEN	\$ 127,265				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	Programme Finance	NOA 100% - 3 years	UN WOMEN	\$ 80,180				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	General Operating costs		UN WOMEN	\$ -								
DCC	DCC	Access to Justice Specialist	NOC 50% - 3 Years	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
DCC	DCC	Deputy Country Rep-Head of Programmes	P4 25% - 3years	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
DCC	DCC	M& E Analyst	NOA 50% - 3 years	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
DCC	DCC	Programme Specialist Humanitarian Action	NOC 25% - 3 Years	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
DCC	DCC	Two EVAW specialists Head of Sub national Offices Gulu and Moroto	NOC 25% - 3 Years	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
DCC	DCC	WPPL Programme Specialist	NOC 25% - 3 Years	UN WOMEN	\$ -								
					\$ 207,445								
DCC	DCC	Program Coordinator Gender and Youth	P4 40% - 3years	UNFPA	\$ 97,249				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	Programme Coordinator SRHR	NOD 30% - 3 Years	UNFPA	\$ -								
DCC	DCC	Programme Specialist M and E	NOC 25% - 3 Years	UNFPA	\$ -								
DCC	DCC	Finance Analyst	NOB 45% - 3 years	UNFPA	\$ 46,463				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	Driver	G2-100% - 3 years	UNFPA	\$ 28,783				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	TRAVEL		UNFPA	\$ 25,029				x	x	x	X	
DCC	DCC	OTHER DIRECT COSTS AND OPERATIONAL COSTS		UNFPA	\$ 24,845				x	x	x	x	
					\$ 222,369								


	Total Direct Coordination Costs				\$ 1,282,827	\$ 85,280	\$ -	\$ -					
	Total Direct Programme Costs				\$ 6,787,067	\$ 418,887	\$ 2,500,465	\$ 2,376,727					
	Indirect Costs (7%)				\$ 475,095								
	Grand Total Costs				\$ 7,262,162	\$ 418,887	\$ 2,500,465	\$ 2,376,727					



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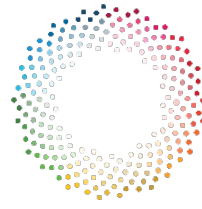
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01 JANUARY -DECEMBER 2024



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*To eliminate Violence
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