

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND  
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND  
DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

**Action Document for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window  
T05 – EUTF – HoA – UG - 07**

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

Title/Number	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 10 million Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 10 million		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project modality <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Direct management – direct grant award to a consortium of non-governmental organisations</li><li>• Indirect Management – Delegation Agreements (PAGODA) with the Belgian Technical Cooperation and the Austrian Development Agency</li></ul>		
DAC-code	15220	Sector	Civilian Peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution

**2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT**

**2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives**

**The action is based on objectives one** (create greater economic and employment opportunities, especially for young people and women, with a focus on vocational trainings and the creation of micro and small enterprises), **two** (strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as the refugees and displaced people) **and four** (improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration) **within the EU Trust Fund** for Africa.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the Valletta Action Plan, and in particular its priority domains (1) "Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement" and (3) "Protection and asylum".

**The geographical coverage** of the action will focus on 3 settlements located in Adjumani, Arua and in Kiryandongo. These settlements hosts the majority of South Sudanese refugees who have been received in Uganda since the conflict broke out in South Sudan in December 2013 (a total of 162 845). In those settlements, the number and intensity of conflicts increased with this last influx of refugees<sup>1</sup>. The conflict causes largely derive from two main issues: unmet needs and identity/tribalism, especially, in both Adjumani and Arua. Action is required to prevent the escalation of violence between host communities and refugees in an already fragile and insecure context. Youth are particularly vulnerable to abduction or recruitment into

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<sup>1</sup> Conflict assessment Adjumani and Arua refugee settlements, Danish Demining Group, April 2015

sex slavery and child soldiering because of their youth, energy, vulnerability, and their easy manipulation. Promoting social development and human rights in refugee-hosting areas as a durable solution could mitigate these risks.

**The intervention logic** of this action is to reduce the risks of violence between host communities and refugees in the districts of Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo. The overall theory of change therefore assumes that if host communities and refugees benefit from shared livelihoods assets, improved service delivery and conflict management mechanisms, inter-communal relations and development outcomes will improve.

All these specific objectives are also aligned to the objectives of the **Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)**, namely protection and development, addressing the situation of people in need of protection, supporting capacity building, socio-economic development in host countries to benefit both host populations and refugees, and support to the local communities hosting refugees.

## **2.2. Context**

### **2.2.1. Country context**

Uganda has a hybrid political system, democratic in form but heavily centralized, offering real but limited space for dissenting voices. At the same time, the judiciary and legislature remain too weak to hold the executive to account and to offer effective redress against the misuse of public office. Despite the inherently rising cost of patronage, the incumbent regime has over the last three decades been able to accommodate diverging interests of a society that is still predominantly rural. In view of the persisting demographic trends, this is very likely to change in the coming years.

With a growth rate of 3.24% per annum (p.a.), the population size has been projected to increase from currently 39 million to 130 million by 2050. If present trends continue, Uganda would become the tenth most populous country in the world by the end of the 21st century with 205 million people. Without a matching increase in rural employment opportunities, the onset of rapid and unplanned urbanization is inevitable.

Uganda has a long history of migration and refugee flows, particularly along its border with Sudan. In 2006, Uganda passed new domestic legislations relating to refugees, replacing the antiquated Control of Alien Refugees Act of 1964. The Refugees Act 2006, which represents a significant improvement on its predecessor, entered into force in 2008 and regulations to operationalize it were passed in 2010. Uganda has signed the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. The various ways of accessing the statute of political refugee in Uganda are well defined and in line with international practices. Because of its progressive refugee policy, Uganda is a refuge of choice for refugees and asylum seekers in East and Central Africa. Uganda currently hosts the third largest refugee population

in Africa<sup>2</sup> at over 485 000 registered in the Refugee Information Management system (RIMS)<sup>3</sup>.

### **2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges**

The Government of Uganda has several policies to promote standards of living and livelihood security of refugees. The refugee response is led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Department of Refugees. The Office of the Prime Minister's Strategy, "Settlement Transformation Agenda", which is framed within the Government's second National Development Plan 2016-2020 (NDP2) aims to achieve self-reliance for refugees and to promote social development in refugee-hosting areas through supporting land management, sustainable livelihoods, governance and rule of law, environmental protection and community infrastructure. Moreover, the Ugandan Government in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is in the process of developing a self-reliance strategy "Refugee and Host Population Empowerment" (ReHOPE) programme, which endeavours to enhance the socio-economic integration of refugees in their districts as part of a sustainable solution.

However, despite the progressive policies of the Government of Uganda and the support from the international community to improve welfare of the refugees and the host populations, many obstacles remain to prevent self-reliance. In terms of securing income, even skilled refugees face widespread unemployment, non-skilled ones have limited access to education and training, and there is a general context of discrimination, exploitation, and competition over limited resources. In addition to challenges preventing income security, further obstacles restricting access to food security also prevent self-reliance among refugees. The increasing number of displaced people and the significant increase in average length of stay over the past several decades becomes a growing problem.

### **2.3. Lessons learnt**

Uganda's history with refugees dates far back in the 1960s. To date, the refugee problem is not only growing but has become protracted. In Uganda, refugees represent 1% of the country's population. In Adjumani district, one in three persons is a refugee. Women and children represent over 80% of the refugee population with 47% male and 53% female, suggesting very high levels of dependency. Although Uganda has experienced sustained economic growth of 7% per annum and poverty has reduced from 56% in 1992 to 19.5% in 2012 (World Bank), this growth has not been inclusive, especially in Northern Uganda.

Furthermore, women remain economically marginalized: among Ugandans 90% of all rural women work in agriculture, as opposed to 53% of rural men (International Fund for Agricultural Development). As a result, women in refugee and host communities are disproportionately affected by changing livelihood patterns, conflict, natural disasters and climate change. It is known that low education levels among girls are a factor contributing to early marriage, with ensuing complications for maternal health.

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 2015. Refugee and Host Population empowerment. Strategic Framework. Figures as mid-2015

<sup>3</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) update, 4 September 2015.

Global Acute Malnutrition among established refugee populations is below 10%, but stunting is high at about 24% mainly due to poor food diversity, and the incidence of anaemia is excessively high at about 48% for infants and 23% for non-pregnant women. This context justifies why this action must aim inter alia to improve nutrition and livelihoods for the refugees and host communities.

Within refugee hosting districts, refugees and nationals face similar development and basic service delivery challenges. However, refugee-impacted sub-counties are more vulnerable to shocks than non-impacted areas due to refugees' underlying poverty in relation to nationals, the demands on already-stressed resources, and refugees' limited resilience.

Taking into account these constraints, identified in several reports from the Office of the Prime Minister, this programme will focus on community resilience, in particular economic self-reliance and food security to build robust communities and households that can better weather the impact of conflict (e.g. new influx, community tensions), economic shocks (e.g. market price volatility, food production reductions) and environmental stress (e.g. drought, climate change). Based on the results of ongoing projects in the targeted areas, this programme will promote best practices that have been proven.

#### **2.4. Complementary actions**

Various interventions supported by the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and others donors including some EU Member States already exist and are implemented by Non-Governmental Organisations. For example the Danish Refugee Council is currently implementing a multi-year program in West Nile/Northern Uganda under funding and partnership with Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). In the same way, Zuidoost Afrika (ZOA-NL) is implementing a livelihoods recovery and agribusiness program in West Nile funded by the Netherlands.

The Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) is also present in the West Nile, providing support to skills development, as well as the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), which is very active in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector.

This programme will promote a scaling-up of good practices that have demonstrated their economic, social and environmental benefits for the intended beneficiaries. It will provide an appropriate response to the refugees, host communities, local authorities and others stakeholders.

The EU Delegation and the ECHO Office in Nairobi will build on already existing coordination systems and synergies in order to best deliver both humanitarian and developmental types of responses, as needed.

The complementarity with an upcoming EU-funded intervention in Northern Uganda and Karamoja from the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund is particularly relevant to this action. The three following objectives of that programme are in line with the EU Trust Fund as follows: (1) to strengthen capacity, good governance and rule of law at the level of local government authorities and empower communities to participate in improved local service delivery, (2) to increase food security, nutrition and household income through support to subsistence and commercial agriculture and through improving resilience at household level, ensuring the inclusion and benefits to women, adolescent girls and children, and (3) to improve income generation through diversification of the economic activities, through the

creation of an enabling environment for private sector development, the improvement market-oriented skills and promotion of new employment opportunities for both men and women.

The action is conceived in full complementarity with other donor and Government funded projects under the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHope) framework and Settlement Transformation Agenda.

## **2.5. Donor co-ordination**

The coordination will be ensured through (1) the Office of the Prime Minister, responsible of coordination of the refugee-related issues and member of steering committee involved in designing this the programme; (2) the formal donor coordination mechanism with the Northern Uganda Group (NUG), presently co-chaired by USAID and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## **3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

### **3.1. Objectives**

The **overall objective** of the action and the **specific objectives** are as follows:

In line with the objectives of the Trust Fund, the **overall objective** of the action is **to reduce the risk of violent conflict between host communities and refugees** in the districts of Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo. The overarching theory of change assumes that if host communities and refugees benefit from shared livelihoods assets, improved service delivery and conflict management mechanisms, inter-communal relations and development outcomes will improve.

The **specific objectives** aim to improve livelihoods, food and nutrition security, to mitigate risks of further escalation of conflicts and to increase access to education:

1. Improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods of the refugee population and host communities in a sustainable manner, through increasing production locally and through intensification of exchanges between refugees and the neighbouring communities.
2. Improve intercommunity dialogue at local level and put in place conflict prevention mechanisms to avoid clashes between the host and the refugee communities or within the communities themselves.
3. Improve the level of education and increase, through skills development, medium and long-term economic opportunities for refugees and host communities – especially for youth and women, in order to contribute to a better integration of refugees.

### **3.2. Expected results and main activities**

In pursuit of these objectives, all results and activities foreseen are designed in order to boost the socio-economic development of refugees and host communities and to generate a measurable impact on their livelihoods. The **expected results** are:

**For specific objective 1:**

***R1.1: Food and nutrition security in both the settlements and the host communities are improved through the following activities:***

1. Increasing reliable access to sufficient and nutritious food through improving food consumption, increasing dietary diversity and ability to cope with food shortages, for both refugees and host communities. Promoting innovative, climate-smart practices aiming to

reduce food and nutrition insecurity through diversification of food produced in the settlements and within the hosting communities. Production will include vegetables, fruits and livestock to reinforce the resilience to shocks, particularly to climate, conflict and animal epidemics related shocks;

2. Supporting all relevant activities to addressing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies for mother and child and moderate acute malnutrition in refugees' settlements-hosting areas;
3. Improving WASH systems in both the refugee settlements and the neighbouring communities;
4. Improving management and agricultural practices in support of small-holder farmers and livestock herders among refugees and host-communities, thus helping communities focus on increasing productivity and quality of produce, improving nutrition, or improving storage;
5. Addressing production constraints for refugees and host communities in order to increase food availability in both the settlements and in the neighbouring communities, through providing agricultural inputs and improving agricultural practices;
6. Providing training on specific topics to enhance capacities of refugees and host communities, e.g. in good agricultural practices and postharvest handling skills;
7. Providing access to Village Savings and Loans (VSL) schemes to support various activities and to diversify sources of income, and increasing sustainability through involving the beneficiaries in savings/microcredit activities.

***R1.2: Business environment, including access to finance, is strengthened at local level and commercial flows between the refugees and the neighbouring communities are increased through the following activities:***

1. Vocational training on relevant economic activities (e.g. in the sector of craft, manufacture of wood and wood products) to enhance abilities of refugees and host communities to create their own jobs and small scale business;
2. Identifying sectors with high potential for economic growth (e.g. cash crops) both in the settlements and within the host communities and provide access to microcredit through existing local microfinance providers to support small business start-up and enable existing businesses to better perform and grow;
3. Liaise refugee's community with local private sector and facilitate to jointly develop business activities and promote entrepreneurial skills and attitudes, especially among young people and women;
4. Foster business oriented refugee and host community interactions and facilitate the access to outside market and support the development of relevant form of business integration;
5. Promote fair access to productive assets such as livestock, farm implements, land, access to pasture and irrigated perimeters, or support the development of producers associations.

**For the specific objective 2:**

***R2.1: Communities and local authorities are sensitised against all types of violence and trained on dispute resolution and dialogue between refugees and host communities is strengthened, through the understanding of intercommunity differences. To reach this result, the following activities will be carried out:***

1. Carrying out a comprehensive study which will analyse the tendencies towards violence of the refugees and members of the host communities in the settlements and areas targeted, as well as the impact of the Ugandan progressive refugee policies on the mitigation of the risks of violent conflict in the Northern Uganda settlements. The study will offer recommendations for improvement of the policies at national level and will draw lessons that can be studied and considered in other national contexts.
2. Facilitate access to land and to tackle other agricultural-related constraints to food availability in both the settlements and in the surrounding host areas and providing agricultural inputs and practice;
3. Supporting local skills development and capacity-building in the areas of youth empowerment, psycho-social support, promotion of dialogue, conflict mediation, media for social participation, and other topics considered useful for the promotion of social cohesion;
4. Empowerment of local authorities to sensitise host communities on Uganda refugees policies, legal standards and systems to foster peaceful co-existence with refugees, including empowerment and training of leaders in and outside the settlements, such as elders, in conflict sensitivity, conflict management and peace building; instil a spirit of tolerance and conflict-prevention to facilitate peaceful co-existence among refugee ethnic communities upon their eventual return to their country of origin.
5. Sensitisation against gender-based, ethnic and various types of violence and enabling protection for refugees to live in safety, harmony and dignity in settlements and with host communities;
6. Establish linkages between youth groups in camps and reputable youth groups in host communities and urban settings;
7. Sensitisation and information on the host country values, customs, laws to facilitate a mutual understanding of each other's customs.

**For the specific objective 3:**

***R3.1: School attendance is increased and new skills are developed for youth and women through following activities:***

1. Improving learning conditions by providing additional services (e.g. school feeding) and supporting pedagogy for the teaching of English to older pupils with the aim of creating intensive language training programmes for children when they are from an education system with a different language of instruction;
2. Improving learning facilities by providing functional water, sanitation and hygiene systems, climate-smart practices for energy provision, and environmentally friendly waste management systems;
3. Supporting strategies to promote the recognition of cultural difference and respect for diversity that lead to social integration of pupils and the creation of stability for refugee children;
4. Promoting non-formal basic education for youth, to integrate life skills including sexual health Education, which are critically needed by youth with no literacy and numeracy skills;
5. Acquiring the ability to stand on their own and build their self-esteem through gaining skills and knowledge to both take back to their home countries when they return, and to leave behind sustainable structures;

6. Supporting capacity strengthening of nearby Technical and Vocational Education and Training Institutions – TVET, and promoting apprenticeship and coaching for youth, among the enterprises and industries in the surrounding area.

### **3.3. Risks and assumptions**

The main risks related to the implementation of this programme concern the willingness of Ugandan authorities and communities to continue the refugee support under the same conditions as presently, the increased pressure on resources at settlement level, caused by continuous refugee influx, the deterioration of the security situation in the targeted areas, with new conflicts caused by the scarcity of resources or by the extension of the conflicts in the countries and areas of origin of the refugees. The degree of risk, the possible impact on the project implementation and the mitigation measures are described in the Annex – Risks and Assumptions Matrix.

The programme will also operate under the major assumptions that the Government of Uganda is maintaining the policies towards the refugees and asylum seekers, the political situation remains stable and that no major conflict, extreme weather event, or epidemics will occur during its lifespan.

### **3.4. Cross-cutting issues**

In line with best practice recommendations for conflict-sensitive development, the project will include members of different religious and ethnic communities, both as final beneficiaries and members of implementing partner organisations. Project resources will be allocated in such a way that they encourage co-operation between different communities, and do not visibly exclude adjacent areas. This principle also applies to the procurement of goods and services. The project will use a rights-based approach and promote the entitlement to non-discriminatory access to public services, the rights of women, children and disabled persons in line with the corresponding United Nations Conventions. All result indicators and technical reports will be gender-disaggregated. The project will promote HIV/AIDS awareness, support the rights of women in reproductive health, promote family planning and aim at preventing female genital mutilation (FGM).

The programme will also mainstream climate change and biodiversity into all activities to mitigate damage to the natural environment caused by the deforestation, land quality degradation, or water source depletion.

The effective taking into account of cross-cutting issues into the programme design will be verified via field visits and by analysis of reporting on the programme.

### **3.5. Stakeholders**

The main stakeholders of the programme are the Office of the Prime Minister at national level and local host and refugee communities as such, their leaders, local authorities and civil society as well as other forms of local community or business/economic associations.

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **4.1. Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.



#### 4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be 36 months, whilst the overall execution period (including a closure phase of no more than 24 months) will not exceed 60 months from the date of approval of this Action Document by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund.

#### 4.3. Implementation components and modules

The contracting modalities will be based on flexible procedures with a direct award applicable in crisis situations as defined by the Financial Regulation. Implementing partners will be:

1. A grant to a consortium of specialised non-governmental organisations (NGOs), with which the contracting authority will conclude a direct agreement for the implementation of all activities, except for WASH and formal education activities. The selection criteria of a coordinator and co-applicants as members of the consortium will be: presence in the prioritised geographical and thematic areas, relevant experience with refugees and host communities, experience in the implementation of sustainable approaches, as well as coordination with local authorities, and capacity to co-finance the action, and based on an agreement of the methodology used for the implementation of activities.
2. Member State Agencies: two Delegation Agreements will be concluded with the Belgian Technical Cooperation (for the implementation of result 3) and the Austrian Development Agency (for the implementation of the WASH activities). Both Agencies are leaders in the delivery of the relevant services in the areas concerned. Both the BTC and ADA have successfully passed the EU's pillar assessment to be entrusted with the implementation of part of this action.

#### 4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount in EUR thousands
Direct Grant to a consortium of NGOs - under direct management to implement all activities foreseen, except: WASH and formal education/ skills development component	5 000 000
2 Pillar-Assessed Delegation Agreements with : <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Belgian Development Agency: Improve the level of education and develop skills (OS 3)</li><li>• ADA: all activities related to the WASH component.</li></ul>	2 400 000 2 400 000
Monitoring, audit and evaluation	100 000
Communications and visibility <sup>4</sup>	100 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>

The progress of the action will be monitored as follows by the implementing partners and a full-time programme manager in the EU Delegation. The project may be included in the annual ROM monitoring plan.

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<sup>4</sup> Communication and visibility funds will be included in the various components Performance monitoring

Furthermore a Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Office of the Prime Minister and the EU Delegation, gathering the main stakeholders, will meet regularly (quarterly and ad-hoc meetings) to monitor the programme and ensure that activities are in line with government's guidelines and national plans.

#### **4.5. Evaluation and audit**

Mid-term and final evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through the grant/delegation agreement contracts. If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission. Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission.

#### **4.6. Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in the procurement contracts. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan and the appropriate contractual obligations.

A **logical framework** showing targets and indicators is herewith attached.

## LOGFRAME MATRIX – COUNTERING RADICALIZATION AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN UGANDA

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Overall objective: Impact</b>	To reduce the risks of radicalisation of vulnerable populations in and around the refugee settlement in the targeted areas.	% change in poverty rate in targeted settlements and host districts. % increase in number of refugees engaged in sustainable employment	To be drawn from the strategy of the Department for Refugees within the Office of the Prime Minister	To be defined during the inception period.	To be defined during the inception period together with the implementing partners and the Office of the Prime Minister	Project reporting, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reporting, Office of the Prime Minister reporting	Government of Uganda maintains its commitment to refugee assistance and International community maintains its support to protection of vulnerable refugees.
<b>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</b>	1. Sustainably improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods of the refugee population.	e.g.: % of youth refugees who acquire new skills and a sustainable job	Baseline to be drawn from the figures of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and local governments	To be defined during the inception meeting	Income from farm and off farm sources increased from current levels by X% (to be defined during inception) overall, by 2018.	Annual Report from implementing partners and from Office of the Prime Minister	No major external shocks occur in the settlements: crop disease, drought, substantial refugee influx. Agriculture inputs are available and the market are accessible
<b>Outputs</b>	R.1.1: Food and nutrition security in both the settlements and the host communities are improved  R.1.2: Business environment at local level, including access to finance is strengthened and commercial flows between	Number of farmers trained on good agronomic practices and post handling skills disaggregated by gender.  Number of beneficiaries received micro credits	Baseline to be done by the partners  Baseline during the inception by the partners.	Baseline to be done by the partners  Baseline during the inception by the partners	to be set by the partners  To be set by the partners	Project reporting  Project reporting	No major conflict or extreme weather event prevent agricultural production  No major conflict or extreme weather event prevent agricultural production and private sector development

	the refugees and the neighbouring communities are increased						
Activities	<p>A.1.1.1 Ensuring that all refugees and host communities are able to have reliable access to sufficient and nutritious food through improving food consumption, increasing dietary diversity and ability to cope against shortages of food;</p> <p>A.1.1.2. Promoting appropriate climate-smart and environmentally-sustainable agricultural technologies/practices and diversified crops that provide significant nutritional advantages and help to ensure that the local authorities have a strategic reserve of grain or other staples foods.</p> <p>A.1.1.3. Promoting innovative, climate-smart practices related to reducing food and nutrition insecurity through diversification of food produced in the settlements-hosting area, including vegetables, fruits, and livestock to increase diet diversity and to reinforce the resilience to</p>	<p><b>Means:</b> Staff, equipment, training, operational facilities, supplies</p> <p><b>Costs:</b> Refer to the Budget of each intervention</p>					Respondents are willing to participate and to provide information.

	shocks, particularly those linked to epidemic crop and livestock diseases or pest infestations.						
	<b>Intervention logic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b> (incl. reference year)	<b>Current value</b> Reference date	<b>Targets</b> (incl. reference year)	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</b>	2. Promote intercommunity dialogue at local level and put in place conflict prevention mechanisms	e.g.: Number of conflicts resolved by local authorities who were trained on conflicts management and peace building.	Baseline to be done by the partners during inception	The value of the indicator at the indicated date	To be set by the partners	Annual Report from implementing partners and from Office of the Prime Minister	Refugees and host communities fully participate and collaborate with projects activities to diversify their sources of incomes.

Output	R.2.1: Communities and local authorities are trained on dispute resolution and dialogue between refugees and host communities is strengthened, through the understanding of intercommunity differences.	e.g.: Number of conflicts resolved by empowered/trained local authorities, leaders, elders on conflicts management and peace building [disaggregated by gender]	Baseline to be done by the partners				Qualified partners are available to increase the quality of skills provision
Activities	<p>A2.1.1 Supporting local skills development and capacity-building in the areas of youth empowerment, psycho-social support, promotion of dialogue, conflict mediation, media for social participation, and other topics considered useful for the promotion of social cohesion.</p> <p>A2.1.2 Empowerment and training of leaders into and outside of the settlements such as elders, religious etc. in conflict sensitivity, conflict management and peace building</p> <p>A2.1.3 Peace sensitisation including radio campaigns for peace, events with youth on peace messages, sensitization on human rights</p> <p>A2.1.4 Empowerment of local authorities and support to PMO at local level to sensitise host communities on Uganda refugees policies, and legal standards and</p>	<p><b>Means:</b> Staff, equipment, training, operational facilities, supplies, facilitation</p> <p><b>Costs:</b> Refer to the Budget of each intervention</p>					Target groups are willing to participate.

	<p>systems, to foster peaceful co-existence with refugees</p> <p>A2.1.5 Sensitisation against gender-based, ethnic and various types of violence and enabling protection for refugees to live in safety, harmony and dignity in settlements and with host communities.</p> <p>A1.6 Establish linkages between youth groups in camps and reputable youth groups in host communities and urban settings. Youth groups shall play key roles in offering training services to fellow youth in settlement camps</p>						
	<b>Intervention logic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (incl. reference year)</b>	<b>Current value Reference date</b>	<b>Targets (incl. reference year)</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</b>	3. School attendance is increased and new skills are developed for youth and women to enable them to join the job market or create their own enterprises and also enable it to undertake Business	e.g:% change in school attendance and number of schools supported and teachers trained [disaggregated by gender]. Number of new entrepreneurs and jobs created [disaggregated by gender].	Baseline to be done by the partners	To be set by the partners	By 2018. 70% of youth and women have found job/self-employment generating sufficient income	Annual Report from implementing partners and from Office of the Prime Minister	<p>Refugees and host communities fully participate and collaborate with projects activities to diversify their sources of incomes.</p> <p>Qualified partners are available to increase the quality of skills provision</p>
<b>Outputs</b>	R.3.1 School attendance is increased and new skills are developed for youth and women to enable them to join the job market or create	e.g. % change in school attendance and number of schools supported and teachers trained [disaggregated by				Annual Report from implementing partners and from Office of the	The political will of hosting refugees continues, no major conflict or extreme weather event

	their own enterprises and also enable it to undertake Business	gender]. Number of new entrepreneurs and jobs created [disaggregated by gender].				Prime Minister	exacerbate the scarcity of resources
Activities	<p>A3.1.1 Supporting pedagogy for the teaching of English to older pupils with the aim of creating intensive language training programmes for children when they are from an education system with a different language of instruction;</p> <p>A3.1.2 Supporting strategies to promote the recognition of cultural difference and respect for diversity that lead to social integration of pupils and the creation of stability for refugee children;</p> <p>A3.1.3 Promoting non-formal basic education for youth, to integrate Life skills including Sexual Health Education, which are critically needed by youth with no literacy and numeracy skills in settlements and host communities.</p> <p>A3.2.1 Promoting self-reliance strategies through marketable vocational trades for youth in settlement camps and host communities;</p> <p>A3.2.2 Support youth refugees to acquire the ability to stand on their own and build their self-esteem through gaining skills and knowledge in order to take them</p>	<p><b>Means:</b> Staff, equipment, training, supplies, operational facilities.</p> <p><b>Costs:</b> Refer to the Budget of each intervention</p>					Relevant stakeholders are willing and actively participate.



	<p>back to their home countries in the future while leaving behind sustainable structures;</p> <p>A3.2.3 Supporting capacity strengthening of nearby (Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTJET) institutions and some local artisans;</p> <p>A3.2.4 Promoting mentorship and coaching through private entrepreneurs and reputable businessmen.</p>		
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