



**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**REPORT ON MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY, 2016**

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## **FOREWORD**

The National Youth Policy (NYP) and the National Youth Action Plan (NYAP) were approved in 2016. The two documents were to be used concurrently to guide stakeholders in provision of quality services to the youths to enable them enhance their skills for improved participation in the national development.

Youth in Uganda are the youngest population in the world, with 77% of Uganda's population being under 25 years of age. They face many challenges like high unemployment, drug and substance abuse, inadequate access to services like health, and high HIV infection rates. It is against this background that the National Youth Policy, 2016 was selected for monitoring and evaluation to determine what has worked or not worked in its implementation. The findings would subsequently inform improvements in implementation of the policy and better service delivery to the youths.

The monitoring exercise revealed gaps in the policy design like lack of a problem statement and inadequacies in the implementation plan and monitoring and evaluation framework that led to challenges in policy implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

The objectives National Youth Policy (NYP) were supposed to be achieved through implementation of 21 strategic objectives and 96

strategic actions. 95% of the strategic actions indicated in the policy document were relevant in achieving the objectives and addressing the problem. However, only 2% of the strategic actions were fully implemented; 43% were partially implemented; while 55% were not implemented at all. The inadequate implementation was due mainly attributed to insufficient funds for the activities in the implementation plan and inadequate coordination among the stakeholders.

The report recommends that Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development together with key stakeholders carries out a comprehensive Regulatory Impact Assessment which will highlight the key challenges affecting the youths and the best options to address them. This, in addition to the findings of this report and other monitoring reports will inform revision of the policy to improve its design and to make it more relevant to the current challenges affecting the youths in Uganda. The improved policy document should have a better implementation plan, with enhanced monitoring and evaluation, enhanced coordination and improved funding for the interventions for more effectiveness.



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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report is on monitoring the implementation of the National Youth Policy, 2016 (NYP). The policy is being implemented by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, together with other relevant stakeholders. The exercise was aimed at identifying what is working and what is not in a bid to identify gaps for improvement in the implementation of the public policy. The monitoring exercise was conducted between 12<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2022. This report documents the findings of the monitoring.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

Government has put in place a number of public policies, as means of addressing public issues towards improving the lives of the citizens and transforming the country. Monitoring public policies involves systematic and objective assessment of the design, management, and performance of these policies. Monitoring of public policies helps to determine whether the public policies have worked or not in serving the citizens for better impact.

The National Youth Policy (NYP) and the National Youth Action Plan (NYAP) were approved in 2016 after revision of the National Youth Policy, 2001. The two documents are to be used concurrently to guide stakeholders in provision of quality services to the youths to enable them enhance their skills for improved participation in the national development.

Youth in Uganda are the youngest population in the world, with 77% of its population being under 25 years of age. This group faces many challenges like high unemployment, drug and substance abuse, inadequate access to services like health, and high HIV infection rates. It is against this background that the National Youth Policy,

2016 was selected for monitoring and evaluation to determine what has worked or not worked in its implementation. The findings would subsequently inform improvements in implementation of the policy and better service delivery to the youths.

### **3.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Effective policy management requires that monitoring of policy is conducted regularly and progress documented on their performance. However, since the approval of the National Youth Policy (NYP) in 2016, there was inadequate evidence on the extent to which the policy had achieved its objectives and the extent to which the policy interventions had addressed the identified problems. Failure to monitor progress of implementation of public policies creates gaps on whether the policy is on the right course as planned. Monitoring of the policies would generate important evidence-based information not only for meaningful guidance but also for better informed decision making in order to create better impact to the citizens.

### **4.0 PURPOSE**

The purpose of the exercise was to monitor the overall status of implementation of the National Youth Policy, 2016, to inform decision making.

### **5.0 OBJECTIVES**

- i. To assess the status of implementation of the National Youth Policy, 2016.
- ii. To document and share the findings from the M&E to further inform implementation of the Policy.

## **6.0 SCOPE**

The monitoring exercise was conducted in April, 2022; and covered the districts of Luwero, Nakasongola, Wakiso, Mukono, Masaka in Central Region; Gulu, Lira, and Omoro in Northern Region; Dokolo, Soroti, Kumi, and Pallisa in Eastern Region; and Kiryandongo, Hoima, Masindi, and Bulisa in the Western Region. All the districts were randomly selected.

The thematic areas of study were implementation, effects and cross cutting issues. Under implementation, the focus was on processes, costs, feasibility and acceptability. Under effects, the focus was on effectiveness; while under cross-cutting issues, the focus was on sustainability, partnerships and synergies.

## **7.0 METHODOLOGY**

The following approaches were employed: Preparatory meetings, involving literature review on the existing performance reports and collection of primary data on implementation of the NYP from the selected District Local Governments. The field activities were conducted jointly with officials from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), which is the main implementing Ministry.

### **7.1 Sampling Method**

The Ministries, Departments and Agencies were purposively selected from the Policy document (National Youth Policy, 2016) and the Policy Implementation Action Plan (National Youth Action Plan, 2016). The regions, districts and the respondents were randomly selected. The respondents included Officials from MoGLSD, who are directly involved in implementation of the Policy, Community Development Officers and Senior Probation Officers at the District

Local Governments, and leaders from Youth Councils and Youth Groups in the selected Districts.

## **7.2 Data Type**

Both Primary data and Secondary data were used in the exercise. Primary data was collected on respondents' views on implementation of the Public Policy while Secondary data was collected from Household Surveys, research reports and other monitoring reports between 2017 and 2021.

## **7.3 Data Collection Methods**

Data was collected through: self-administered questionnaires; consultation with experts such as the District Officials using the guiding questions; and Focus Group Discussions with the District Leadership and other stakeholders such as District Youth Council leaders, and District Youth Associations.

## **7.4 Data Analysis**

Qualitative data was analysed using Content Analysis, Narrative Analysis and Discourse Analysis techniques. Quantitative data was analysed using STATA and Microsoft Excel. Presentation of findings was through tables, pictures and narrative for better outlay and understanding.

## **8.0 FINDINGS**



The section highlights the summary and detailed findings of the analysis of monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the National Youth Policy.

## **8.1 Summary of the Findings**

Summary of the findings highlights the key discoveries of the assessment of policy problem, objectives and activities.

### **8.1.1 Problem**

The National Youth Policy did not have a section on the problem statement. However, from review of the policy document, the following were challenges to be addressed by the policy: High poverty and unemployment; inadequate entrepreneurship; inadequate quantity and quality of the human resources; inadequate sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and high HIV infections; inadequate youth participation in decision making; inadequate access to Information, Communication and Technology; inadequate sports and recreation; inadequate use of Culture and negative cultural influences; Gender challenges; inadequate participation of Youth with disabilities in youth programmes; inadequate youth involvement in agriculture; unsustainable utilization of environmental resources; and inadequate mainstreaming youth programmes into sector plans.

### **8.1.2 Objectives and Activities**

The objectives of the National Youth Policy (NYP) are: To improve youth accessibility to quality services; to enhance the productivity and employability of youth for sustainable livelihood; to promote equitable participation in decision-making processes that impact on youth and community at all levels; and to promote effective coordination and programming of youth interventions at all levels.

The objectives were supposed to be achieved through implementation of 21 strategic objectives and 96 strategic actions. 95% of the

strategic actions indicated in the policy document were relevant in achieving the objectives and addressing the problem. 2% of the strategic actions were fully implemented; 43% were partially carried out; while 55% were not implemented at all. The inadequate implementation was due mainly due to insufficient funds for the activities in the implementation plan and inadequate coordination among the stakeholders.

## **8.2 Detailed Findings**

This section presents details of the assessment of the effectiveness and relevance of the National Youth Policy.

### **8.2.1 Effectiveness of Implementation of the National Youth Policy**

This section presents the assessment of effectiveness of the National Youth Policy. This involved assessment of extent of changes in the problem; achievement of the objectives; and implementation of activities. The results of the assessment are as follows:

#### **a. Changes in the Problem**

In terms of changes in the problem, the monitoring involved establishing whether the challenges of: High poverty and unemployment; inadequate entrepreneurship; inadequate quantity and quality of the human resources; inadequate sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and high HIV infections; inadequate youth participation in decision making; inadequate access to Information, Communication and Technology; inadequate sports and recreation; inadequate support for culture and negative cultural influences; inadequate artistic and cultural expressions for socio-economic development; Gender challenges; inadequate participation of Youth with disabilities in youth programmes; inadequate youth involvement in agriculture; inadequate youth representation and participation in

key positions of decision-making at all levels unsustainable utilization of environmental resources; and inadequate mainstreaming youth programmes into sector plans had been resolved. The assessment revealed the following;

At the time the NYP was approved, youth unemployment had risen from 12.7 percent in 2012/13 to 13.3 in 2016/17, according to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) report of 2017. This was one of the highest rates of youth unemployment in the world. Currently, official statistics show a stagnation in the youth unemployment rate which was reported at 13% in the UNHS 2019/20, which was released in 2021. There are no official statistics to paint the current picture of youth unemployment in Uganda in 2022.

In terms of entrepreneurship, a 2016 report by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), 28% of Ugandan adults own or co-own a new business. However, the same report shows that while almost 10% of Ugandans started a business in 2015, a fifth of individuals aged 18-64 had discontinued a business over the same period. There have not been any recent reports on entrepreneurship in Uganda.

In terms of sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and high HIV infections, the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2016 (UDHS) conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics showed Uganda's teenage pregnancy rate to be 24%. The teenage pregnancy rate seems to have stagnated at 25% according to a 2021 UNFPA report and there are no other recent official studies on the same. According to the 2016 Uganda population HIV impact assessment, the HIV national prevalence was 6%. Statistics from the Uganda Aids Commission (2021) indicate that the National HIV prevalence rate stood at 5.2%, with 37% of the 38,000 new HIV infections registered in the country annually being among youth. Thus the challenge of

HIV prevalence is still affecting the youth despite the decline in national statistics.

In terms of access to Information, Communication and Technology (ICT), according to Uganda Communications Commission (2021) ownership of ICT equipment stood at 2.0% for computers; 73.8% for mobile phones; 31.7% for radios, and 19.2% TVs. The national internet penetration rate was 14%, while access to electricity stood at 22.1%. All these show that there is still inadequate access to ICT for all Ugandans majority of who are youths.

There were no official statistics on youth participation in decision making; quantity and quality of the human resources; sports and recreation; support for culture and negative cultural influences; artistic and cultural expressions for socio-economic development; Gender challenges; participation of Youth with disabilities in youth programmes; youth involvement in agriculture; youth utilization of environmental resources; and mainstreaming youth programmes into sector plans.

The NYAP had no baseline indicators for the various key performance indicators in the policy. This, coupled with inadequate monitoring and evaluation of the policy led to a huge challenge of inadequate information for monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the policy. Thus for most of the issues in the problem statement, there was inadequate evidence to show changes therein over the policy implementation period, while for those where statistics were available, the issues still persist, meaning that the problems affecting the youth are still at large.

## **b. Achievement of the Policy Objectives**

Assessment of achievement of policy objectives involved identifying the extent to which the objectives were realised as a result of implementation of the policy. The National Youth Policy (NYP) and

the National Youth Action Plan (NYAP) were to be used concurrently to guide stakeholders in provision of quality services to the youths to enable them enhance their skills for improved participation in the national development.

The strategic objectives of the National Youth Policy were:

- i. To improve youth accessibility to quality services;
- ii. To enhance the productivity and employability of youth for sustainable livelihood;
- iii. To promote equitable participation in decision-making processes that impact on youth and community at all levels; and
- iv. To promote effective coordination and programming of youth interventions at all levels.

Further to that, the National Youth Action Plan had the following strategic objectives:

- i. To strengthen the capacity of youth for gainful employment.
- ii. To promote decent gainful employment and investment opportunities for the youth.
- iii. To implement programmes that strengthen entrepreneurship skills of youth with the view of making them job creators through the development of viable and sustainable enterprises.
- iv. To promote provision of financial support for youth enterprise programmes.
- v. To promote vocational training, internship and apprenticeship among the youth.
- vi. To support establishment or strengthening of Regional Youth Skills Training and Accreditation Centres.
- vii. To enhance competences of the youth for utilization of ICT for development.

- viii. To provide youth friendly services to enhance their good health.
- ix. To promote interventions on drug and substance abuse.
- x. To enhance increased and effective youth representation and participation in key positions of decision-making at all levels.
- xi. To advocate for the rights of youth with disabilities to actively participate in youth programmes.
- xii. To promote political and community support to enhance positive cultural practices in society.
- xiii. To promote Youth artistic and cultural expressions, for utilisation of talents for socio-economic development.
- xiv. To promote protection of youth from all forms of violence including sexual and gender based violence.
- xv. Promote sports, recreation and leisure activities among the youth.
- xvi. To enhance optimal utilization of natural resources for sustainable development.
- xvii. To strengthen coordination and networking between different stakeholders for effective delivery of services to the youth.
- xviii. To lobby and advocate for increased resource allocation and support for youth programmes and activities.
- xix. To strengthen institutional capacity of stakeholders to effectively implement youth programmes.
- xx. To promote youth effective participation in gainful agriculture.
- xxi. To promote conflict sensitive youth participation in peace and security.

The assessment revealed that there were inadequacies in the policy design which weakened the policy from inception. The four (4) strategic objectives in the NYP were not clearly aligned to the twenty one (21) in the NYAP in addition to the policy having no clear problem statement. Thus there was no clear theory of change from the problem to the objectives and actions which would lead to clear outputs and outcomes in resolving of the challenges affecting the

youths in Uganda. It also made it harder to monitor and evaluate the policy since there is no clear problem statement. The policy objectives were hanging in view of the fact that the problem was not clearly identified as a result of poor policy design.

The detailed analysis of achievement of the strategic objectives and actions in the National Youth Action Plan is **Annex 1** of the Report.

### **c. Achievement of Activities**

This involved establishing the activities carried out during implementation of the Policy and the extent of their implementation. Analysis of the National Youth Action Plan revealed that of the 96 planned activities in the National Youth Policy, 2 were fully implemented, 41 were partially implemented, whereas 53 were not implemented. The inadequate implementation was due to inadequate resource allocation and inadequate coordination between stakeholders for implementation of the activities in the National Youth Action Plan. The National Coordination Mechanism for Youth Programmes was prepared by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development with Partners. However, this was done late (in May 2021) and thus has not yet made any significant contribution towards achievement of the aspirations of the NYP.

### **Activities carried out as a result of the National Youth Policy**

The following are the priority action areas stated in the National Youth Policy (NYP) and the National Youth Policy Action Plan (NYAP) 2016:

- i. Sustainable livelihoods, employment promotion and enterprise development;

- ii. Information, Communication and Technology (ICT);
- iii. Education, training and capacity building;
- iv. Youth and health
- v. Youth involvement, participation and governance
- vi. Youth, culture and gender
- vii. Recreation, sports and leisure
- viii. Environmental management
- ix. Management, coordination and partnerships

The respondents mentioned the following activities being carried out under the National Youth Policy:

- i. In 2013, Government of Uganda introduced the Youth livelihood programme (YLP), targeting poor and unemployed youth to harness their social-economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels. The project was meant to support the youth in form of a revolving fund for skills development and income generating projects. According to MoGLSD (2021), since inception of the YLP, Government had disbursed **Ushs 169.512 Billion** to finance a total **21,308** youth projects. This had benefited **251,940** youth (46% female, 54% male). So far, a total of **Ushs40.227 Billion** had been recovered out of the Ushs 78.100 Billion that was due (51%). A total of 335 projects had paid back to the revolving fund and were ready to transition into Small and Medium Sized (SMS) enterprises. The Funds recovered were being revolved within the respective Districts and Municipalities to finance new projects.
- ii. Policy dissemination meetings for Youth leaders at Sub-county and District level were held.
- iii. Establishment of structures of the Youth Councils/ Youth Council meetings. Youth Council meetings are held quarterly at the District Local Government level.



- iv. Youth advocacy for governance and accountability in partnership with key stakeholders like Action Aid and MOGLSD
- v. Monitoring of Youth projects in the District Local Governments by the Youth Council leaders, District Officials and other key stakeholders like CSOs.
- vi. International Youth Day celebrations held annually on the 12<sup>th</sup> of August.
- vii. Sensitization of youth on health by the Departments of Health and Youth e.g Sexual reproductive health, and, HIV/AIDS.
- viii. Skilling programs with Development Partners like PACE, Child Fund, Future Nets e.g tailoring. Save the Children, saving skilling, Sight savers International supporting youth with disability with training
- ix. The Youth Venture Capital Fund started in 2012 with resources contributed by Government of Uganda in partnership with German Development Agency (KFW) and three commercial banks; Development Finance of Uganda (DFCU) Bank, Stanbic Bank and Centenary Bank who also contributed to create a Shs 25 Billion fund. Youth with existing enterprises are referred to the banks for loans of up to Shs 30 Million at a lower rate of 12% p.a, which is way lower the market average.
- x. Distribution of heifers through National Agricultural Advisory Services/ Operation Wealth Creation (NAADS/OWC) to National Youth Councils. The beneficiaries first receive training on cattle keeping before receiving the heifers.
- xi. Emyooga program for on youth leaders and other groups like bodaboda, Emyooga with specialised areas eg welding, tailoring, boda boda
- xii. Youth affirmative action programs like the Agriculture Cluster Development Program (ACDP) and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP), Presidential Initiative on Skilling, and Project for Restoration of Northern Uganda

PRENU Project in Gulu. These have enhanced youth access to financial services and equipped them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services.

- xiii. Youth interests are mainstreamed in government programs like WEP, YLP and Parish Development Model (PDM) where there are specific interventions for the youth.
- xiv. Youth participation in elective political activities where they elect their representatives from village to National level and selection in other elective positions to participate in governance of the country.
- xv. Linkage of youth to other stakeholders like NGOs and CSOs to support their development programs like sensitization and skilling.

An in-depth analysis of the planned activities in the National Youth Policy and the actual activities carried out during implementation of the policy is presented in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Achievement of Actions under the National Youth Policy, 2016**

<b>PRIORITY AREA</b>	<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIC ACTIONS</b>	<b>ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED</b>
Sustainable livelihoods, employment promotion and enterprise development;	To strengthen the capacity of youth for gainful employment	i. Organise non formal vocational skills for youth. ii. Lobby and advocate for provision of	Development of National Action Plan of Youth Employment.  Skilling youth through

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		<p>iii. toolkits for trained youth.</p> <p>iv. Construct and equip sheltered workshops for youth in urban areas.</p> <p>v. Mobilise youth to utilize sheltered workshops</p> <p>vi. Establish and implement National Youth Service Scheme.</p> <p>vii. Conduct national surveys on the situation of youth in the labour market.</p> <p>viii. Lobby for integration of youth in income generating activities as a priority issue into the poverty reduction interventions.</p> <p>ix. Mobilize and</p>	<p>regional development centres – Ntawo and Kobulin.</p>

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		link youth to foreign labour markets.	
	To promote decent gainful employment and investment opportunities for the youth	i. Conduct national surveys on the situation of youth in the labour market ii. Lobby for integration of youth in income generating activities as a priority issue into the poverty reduction interventions iii. Mobilize and link youth to foreign labour markets	Externalization of labour through formal labour agencies. There are 216 labour export companies registered under Uganda Association of External Recruitment Agencies, supervised by MoGLSD
	To implement programmes that strengthen entrepreneurship skills of youth with the view of making them	i. Create awareness on the need to promote youth entrepreneurship as a career path of choice ii. Lobby and advocate for resources for	Linkage of youth to other stakeholders like NGOs and CSOs to support their development programs like sensitization and skilling.

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
	job creators through the development of viable and sustainable enterprises	<p>youth entrepreneurial development</p> <p>iii. Annual review and print of training manual and trainers' guide for effective training of youth in entrepreneurship</p> <p>iv. Build capacity of staff to train youth in entrepreneurship</p> <p>v. Select and train youth in Business entrepreneurship skills to enable them strengthen their enterprises</p> <p>vi. Provide technical support and supervision to youth enterprises</p>	<p>Training manual for skills development centres developed</p> <p>Training of youth in entrepreneurship ongoing</p> <p>Regular monitoring of YLP and Youth Venture Capital fund beneficiaries</p>

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
	To promote provision of financial support for youth enterprise programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Promote financial and microcredit organisations to specifically target the youth</li> <li>ii. Advocate for the establishment of a Youth trust bank</li> <li>iii. Establish loan schemes for youth to provide financial support to youth enterprises</li> </ul>	<p>Youth livelihood programme (YLP), targeting poor and unemployed youth to harness their social-economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels.</p> <p>The Youth Venture Capital Fund started in 2012 continues to provide youth friendly loans through Centenary Bank since 2017. The fund has reached 51,884 youth enterprises with accumulated amount of</p>

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
			<p>UGX 184.4bn from 12.5bn.</p> <p>Emyooga program for on youth leaders and other groups like bodaboda, Emyooga with specilised areas eg welding, tailoring, boda boda.</p> <p>Youth affirmative action programs like the Agriculture Cluster Development Program (ACDP) and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP), Presidential Initiative on Skilling, and</p>

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
			<p>Project for Restoration of Northern Uganda PRENU Project in Gulu. These have enhanced youth access to financial services and equipped them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services.</p> <p>Youth interests are mainstreamed in government programs like UWEP, YLP and Parish Development Model (PDM) where there are specific interventions for the youth.</p>



<b>PRIORITY AREA</b>	<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIC ACTIONS</b>	<b>ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED</b>
Skill training and entrepreneurship development Education, training and capacity building;	To promote vocational training, internship and apprenticeship among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Conduct research to establish factors that influence the success of vocational training programmes</li> <li>ii. Undertake a market survey to determine willingness of both formal and informal sector, trade, commerce and industry to implement an internship and apprenticeship scheme</li> <li>iii. Design and implement an apprenticeship and internship scheme</li> <li>iv. Plan and implement an apprenticeship and internship scheme suitable for implementation with the informal</li> </ul>	<p>Youth trained through skilling programs implemented with Development Partners like PACE, Child Fund, Future Nets e.g tailoring. Save the Children, and Sight savers International.</p> <p>Skilling youth through the Youth Centers under MGLSD</p> <p>The Uganda Graduate Volunteer Scheme was established in addition to internship and apprenticeship programs being implemented by the MoGLSD with support of</p>

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		sector in Uganda v. Advocate for the operationalisation of BTVET into the mainstream formal education vi. Provide technical support and supervision for youth internship	UNDP and ILO
	To support establishment or strengthening of Regional Youth Skills Training and Accreditation Centres	i. Establish/renovate Youth training centres ii. Youth training needs assessment iii. Develop youth training manual to guide youth training iv. Recruit and train youth trainers/instructors v. Conduct youth tailored trainings to equip the youth with market oriented skills vi. Equip the centres with the minimum facilities required in order	Renovated Kobulin Youth skills centre and Mobuku Youth Skills Centre is under renovation.  Training manual developed for skills development centres. Instructors recruited and are providing tailor-made skilling to youth. Two regional centres at Kobulin and Ntawo are

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		to operationalise them vii. Monitor the youth trainings being offered at the youth centres	operational.
Information, Communication and Technology (ICT);	To enhance competences of the youth for utilization of ICT for development	i. Provide TOTs (teachers, CDOs and others) with ICT skills to enhance learning and full utilization of ICT for development ii. Provide regulations and guidelines for responsible use of ICT iii. Establish school and community based ICT hubs to enhance ICT learning and utilization	No activities were reported to have been carried out under this objective.
Youth and health	To provide youth friendly services to enhance their good health	i. Advocate for the establishment of youth friendly corners at health facilities and community centres ii. Raise awareness	Youth friendly corners established at all Health Centre IV.  Sensitization of youth on health

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		<p>about SRHR, HIV and AIDS, Hepatitis B, UTIs, STIs and cancer prevention, care and treatment among the youth</p> <p>ii. Undertake research with age and sex disaggregated component on youth related health concerns</p> <p>v. Advocate for teaching of sexual and reproductive health in schools and communities</p>	<p>by the Departments of Health and Youth e.g. Sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Scale-up Safe Pal interactive tool for communicating issues on SRH, HIV/AIDS TB etc. with support of UNFPA</p>
	To promote interventions on drug and substance abuse	<p>i. Sensitise youth and the entire community on matters related to drug abuse</p> <p>ii. Advocate and promote psychosocial and treatment services to youth victims of drug abuse</p>	MOGLSD and stakeholders are drafting a strategy on addressing drug and substance abuse among the young people.

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		iii. Trace and reintegrate reformed drug abusers/victims into society iv. Develop and operationalise a functional referral system of drug management v. Setup regional based drug abuse rehabilitation centres	
Youth involvement, participation and governance	To enhance increased and effective youth representation and participation in key positions of decision-making at all levels	i. Develop and disseminate IEC materials on youth participation and decision making. ii. Sensitise the youth on their rights, responsibilities and obligations in participation and decision making. iii. Advocate for the involvement of youth in designing and	Youth participation in elective political activities where they elect their representatives from village to National level and selection in other elective positions to participate in governance of the country.  Youth Council meetings held

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		<p>implementing national policies and plans that impact on their lives.</p> <p>iv. Strengthen existing youth groups, and encourage formation of formidable youth organisations to address their concerns.</p> <p>v. Train Youth in governance, management and decision making.</p>	<p>quarterly at the District Local Government level.</p> <p>International Youth Day celebrations held annually on the 12<sup>th</sup> of August.</p> <p>Establishment of structures of the Youth Councils at National and Local Government levels</p> <p>Policy dissemination meetings for Youth leaders at Sub-county and District level were held.</p> <p>Youth Council leaders, District Officials and other key</p>

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
			<p>stakeholders like CSOs are involved in Monitoring of Youth projects in the District Local Governments.</p> <p>Youth involvement in advocacy for governance and accountability in partnership with key stakeholders like Action Aid and MoGLSD.</p>
	To advocate for the rights of youth with disabilities to actively participate in youth programmes	<p>i. Train and sensitise youth leaders and youth groups in approaches for integrating youth with disabilities to effectively participate in development programmes</p> <p>ii. Build capacity of youth organisations to</p>	<p>Consideration of Youth with Disabilities in all socio economic and political activities.</p> <p>Skilling of Youth with Disabilities at regional vocational rehabilitation</p>

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		<p>streamline youth with disability issues in their programming and implementation</p> <p>iii. Advocate for provision of youth with disability friendly services in public and private sectors facilities</p>	centres under the MGLSD.
Youth, culture and gender	To promote political and community support to enhance positive cultural practices in society	<p>i. Conduct assessment on the present cultural best practices for replication in youth programming and implementation</p> <p>ii. Develop materials on locally adapted cultural practices and their impact on development</p> <p>iii. Create awareness among youth, political</p>	Developed communication guidelines on promotion of positive norms and mind-set among young people.



PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		<p>and community leaders on the need for promoting positive cultural practices and discouraging negative ones</p> <p>iv. Promote dialogue between youth, different cultural, religious and ethnic groups</p> <p>v. Support youth to participate in decision-making positions in cultural and religious institutions</p> <p>vi. Orient youth, cultural practitioners, religious leaders and cultural institutions on youth sensitive concepts</p>	
	To promote Youth artistic and cultural	i. Organise and conduct theatres to	No activities were reported to have been

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
	expressions, for utilisation of talents for socio-economic development	<p>promote youth talents in different institutions</p> <p>ii. Support youth focused cultural activities and national days that promote positive cultural practices</p> <p>iii. Promote youth in arts, painting, music, dance, and drama</p>	carried out under this objective.
	To promote protection of youth from all forms of violence including sexual and gender based violence	<p>i. Conduct capacity needs assessment for youth workers to protect youth against all forms of violence.</p> <p>ii. Design appropriate capacity building interventions for youth workers against all forms of violence</p> <p>iii. Conduct sensitisation to communities on</p>	No activities were reported to have been carried out under this objective.

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		<p>how to protect the youth from sexual and gender based violence</p> <p>iv. Advocate for effective enforcement of appropriate legal actions on perpetrators of sexual and gender based violence against the youth</p> <p>v. Provide psychosocial support to youth victims of violence and sexual abuse</p>	
Recreation, sports and leisure	Promote sports, recreation and leisure activities among the youth	<p>i. Advocate for and create awareness about the role of sports in national development at all levels</p> <p>ii. Establish talent identification schemes</p> <p>iii. Construct sport facilities in</p>	No activities were reported to have been carried out under this objective.

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		<p>schools and communities.</p> <p>iv. Provide equipment for sport and recreational activities</p> <p>v. Establish a sport and recreational fund.</p> <p>vi. Train community trainers and coaches of different sports disciplines at national, district and sub county level.</p> <p>vii. Promote establishment of sports clubs and academies</p>	
Environmental management/ Conservation	To enhance optimal utilization of natural resources for sustainable development	<p>i. Integrate environmental education and training into educational and training programmes</p> <p>ii. Facilitate sensitisation of youth on environmental</p>	No activities were reported to have been carried out under this objective.

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		<p>issues and promote the usage of environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>iii. Increase participation of youth in protection &amp; preservation of environment</p> <p>iv. Sensitise the communities and the youth on the needs of effective environmental management</p> <p>v. Promote the use of media as a tool for wide spread dissemination of environmental issues</p> <p>vi. Conduct voluntary community services involving youth in programmes such as youth</p>	

<b>PRIORITY AREA</b>	<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIC ACTIONS</b>	<b>ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED</b>
		<p>camps, community services projects and environmental protections</p>	
Management, coordination and partnerships	To strengthen coordination and networking between different stakeholders for effective delivery of services to the youth.	<p>i. Develop and disseminate I.E.C materials on important youth issues, policies and laws</p> <p>ii. Conduct regular technical support supervisions and quarterly meetings to ensure effective provision of services to the youth</p> <p>iii. Map out youth related organisations to enhance effective referral system for quality provision of services to the youth</p> <p>iv. Organise regular meetings for sharing best</p>	<p>Development of the National Youth Action Plan</p> <p>Carried out Dissemination workshops in the four regions of Uganda Northern, Eastern Western and Central</p> <p>Development of the National Youth Coordination Mechanism to harmonise implementation of youth interventions.</p> <p>Mainstreaming</p>

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		practices and progress on the implementation of youth programmes	issues of Youth in other MDAs plans, programmes and budgets
	To lobby and advocate for increased resource allocation and support for youth programmes and activities.	i. Advocate for increased budget allocations of all relevant ministries for youth related activities ii. Develop programmes for improved service delivery to youth groups and organisations iii. Provide regular training and information on budgetary procedures, budgeting and the basics of resource administration to youth groups and district youth officers iv. Train youth	No activities were reported to have been carried out under this objective.

<b>PRIORITY AREA</b>	<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIC ACTIONS</b>	<b>ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED</b>
		groups and district youth organisations in techniques for lobbying and advocating for resource allocation	
	To strengthen institutional capacity of stakeholders to effectively implement youth programmes.	i. Conduct regular technical and managerial meetings to share experiences, review progress and ensure adherence to standards ii. Provide logistical support to youth organisations to enhance quality service delivery	Development of the National Youth Coordination Mechanism to harmonise implementation of youth interventions.
Youth and agriculture	To promote youth effective participation in gainful agriculture	i. Mobilise and sensitise youth to engage in Agriculture as a viable source of income ii. Support youth to access and utilize agriculture appropriate tools	Distribution of heifers through National Agricultural Advisory Services/ Operation Wealth Creation (NAADS/OWC



PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		<p>and inputs for improved agricultural production</p> <p>iii. Support provision of agricultural extensional services to young farmers</p> <p>iv. Provide financial support for youth agricultural projects</p>	<p>) to National Youth Councils. The beneficiaries first receive training on cattle keeping before receiving the heifers.</p>
Youth peace and security	To promote conflict sensitive youth participation in peace and security	<p>i. Conduct awareness campaigns among the political and community leaders to promote peaceful conflict resolution and security.</p> <p>ii. Carry out research to establish baselines data and progressive changes in peace and security situation in the</p>	<p>No activities were reported to have been carried out under this objective.</p>

PRIORITY AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED
		<p>country</p> <p>iii. Lobby and advocate for sound correlation between the implementation of NYAP with other legal frameworks on peace building</p> <p>iv. Carryout training activities to train different stakeholders on peaceful conflict resolution and security</p> <p>v. Provide logistical support and equipment to enhance institutional capacities to promote peaceful conflict resolution and security</p>	

#### **d. Achievement of the Policy Goal**

The goal of the National Youth Policy, 2016 is to provide a framework for harnessing the full potential of the youth for improved productivity and equitable socio-economic and political development. Majority of the respondents reported that the Policy goal had been

achieved to a larger extent. However, analysis of the effectiveness of the policy towards achievement of the policy objectives and actions revealed that most of the strategic actions were either partially achieved, or not achieved. Thus it logically follows that the policy goal was not achieved to a larger extent.

### **8.2.2 Assessment of Relevance of the National Youth Policy**

This section presents the analysis of relevance of the National Youth Policy, 2016. This involved analysis of the extent to which the achievement of policy activities contributed to realisation of the objectives and ultimately, addressing of the problem. The results of the analysis are presented in **Table 2**.

**Table 2: Assessment of Relevance of the National Youth Policy**

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIC ACTIONS</b>	<b>ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE</b>
To strengthen the capacity of youth for gainful employment	1. Organise non formal vocational skills for youth. 2. Lobby and advocate for provision of toolkits for trained youth. 3. Construct and equip sheltered workshops for youth in urban areas	Skilling youth through regional development centres – Ntawo and Kobulin  Development of National Action Plan of Youth Employment	The actions in the NYAP were relevant to the strategic objective, and ultimately could contribute to solving the challenge of youth unemployment and under employment

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>4. Mobilise youth to utilize sheltered workshops</p> <p>5. Establish and implement National Youth Service Scheme</p>		<p>affecting the youths. However, the inadequacies in implementation of the strategic actions meant that realization of the objective was minimal</p>
<p>To promote decent gainful employment and investment opportunities for the youth</p>	<p>6. Conduct national surveys on the situation of youth in the labour market</p> <p>7. Lobby for integration of youth in income generating activities as a priority issue into the poverty reduction interventions</p> <p>8. Mobilize and link youth to foreign labour markets</p>	<p>Externalization of labour through formal labour agencies</p>	<p>The strategic actions in the NYAP were relevant to the strategic objective, and ultimately could contribute to solving the challenge of youth unemployment and under employment. However, only linkage of youth to foreign labour markets was</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
			fully implemented, while the rest were either partially implemented or not implemented at all, which meant that realization of the objective was very minimal.
To implement programmes that strengthen entrepreneurship skills of youth with the view of making them job creators through the development of viable and sustainable enterprises	<p>9. Create awareness on the need to promote youth entrepreneurship as a career path of choice</p> <p>10. Lobby and advocate for resources for youth entrepreneurial development</p> <p>11. Annual review and print of training manual and trainers' guide for effective training of youth in entrepreneurship</p>	<p>Linkage of youth to other stakeholders like NGOs and CSOs to support their development programs like sensitization and skilling.</p> <p>Training manual for skills development centres developed</p> <p>Training of youth in</p>	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective, and ultimately could contribute to solving the challenges of inadequate entrepreneurship; and youth unemployment. However, 83% of the actions were partially implemented,</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>12. Build capacity of staff to train youth in entrepreneurship</p> <p>13. Select and train youth in business entrepreneurship skills to enable them strengthen their enterprises</p> <p>14. Provide technical support and supervision to youth enterprises</p>	<p>entrepreneurship ongoing Regular monitoring of YLP and Youth Venture Capital fund beneficiaries</p>	<p>while 17% were not implemented which meant that the objective was not fully realised.</p>
To promote provision of financial support for youth enterprise programmes	<p>15. Promote financial and microcredit organisations to specifically target the youth</p> <p>16. Advocate for the establishment of a Youth trust bank</p> <p>17. Establish loan schemes for youth to provide financial support to youth enterprises</p>	<p>Youth livelihood programme (YLP), targeting poor and unemployed youth to harness their social-economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels.</p>	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective, and ultimately could contribute to solving the challenges of high poverty, unemployment and inadequate entrepreneurship. However, the monitoring exercise</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
		<p>The Youth Venture Capital Fund started in 2012 continues to provide youth friendly loans through Centenary Bank since 2017. The fund has reached 51,884 youth enterprises with accumulated amount of UGX 184.4bn from 12.5bn.</p> <p>Emyooga program for on youth leaders and other groups like bodaboda, Emyooga with specilised areas e.g. welding, tailoring, and boda boda.</p> <p>Youth affirmative</p>	<p>revealed that 67% of the actions were not implemented, and 33% were partially implemented. There is still a huge gap in financial inclusion for the youth where most cannot meet the criteria to access microcredit in the Ugandan banking system, and the Youth Trust Bank was never established. These implementation gaps meant that realization of the objective was very minimal.</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
		<p>action programs like the Agriculture Cluster Development Program (ACDP) and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP), Presidential Initiative on Skilling, and Project for Restoration of Northern Uganda PRENU Project in Gulu. These have enhanced youth access to financial services and equipped them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services.</p>	



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
		Youth interests are mainstreamed in government programs like UWEP, YLP and Parish Development Model (PDM) where there are specific interventions for the youth.	
To promote vocational training, internship and apprenticeship among the youth	<p>18. Conduct research to establish factors that influence the success of vocational training programmes</p> <p>19. Undertake a market survey to determine willingness of both formal and informal sector, trade, commerce and industry to implement an internship and apprenticeship scheme</p> <p>20. Design and</p>	<p>Skilling programs with Development Partners like PACE, Child Fund, Future Nets e.g tailoring. Save the Children, saving skilling, Sight savers International supporting youth with disability with training.</p> <p>Skilling youth through the Youth Centers</p>	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could directly contribute to solving the challenges of inadequate entrepreneurship and inadequate quantity and quality of the human resources.</p> <p>Uganda is implementing interventions</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>implement an apprenticeship and internship scheme</p> <p>21. Plan and implement an apprenticeship and internship scheme suitable for implementation with the informal sector in Uganda</p> <p>22. Advocate for the operationalisation of BTVET into the mainstream formal education</p> <p>23. Provide technical support and supervision for youth internship</p>	<p>under MGLSD</p> <p>Internship and apprenticeship programs implemented by the MGLSD with support of UNDP and ILO</p>	<p>to promote vocational training under the BTVET Act, 2008 and the TVET Policy, 2019. However, the interventions are still inadequate and a huge skills gap still exists in the country. 67% of the strategic actions were not implemented, while 33% were partially implemented. Interventions for TVET are being undertaken by Ministry of Education and Sports, the Private Sector and Development</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
			Partners. This meant that the achievement of the objective was minimal.
To support establishment or strengthening of Regional Youth Skills Training and Accreditation Centres	<p>24. Establish/renovate Youth training centres</p> <p>25. Youth training needs assessment</p> <p>26. Develop youth training manual to guide youth training</p> <p>27. Recruit and train youth trainers/instructors</p> <p>28. Conduct youth tailored trainings to equip the youth with market oriented skills</p> <p>29. Equip the centres with the minimum facilities required in order to operationalise them</p> <p>30. Monitor the youth trainings being offered at the youth centres</p>	<p>Renovated Kobulin Youth skills centre and Mobuku Youth Skills Centre is under renovation.</p> <p>Training manual developed for skills development centres. Instructors recruited and are providing tailor-made skilling to youth. Two regional centres are operational; Kobulin and Ntawo.</p>	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could directly contribute to solving the challenges of inadequate entrepreneurship and inadequate quantity and quality of the human resources. However, the policy was silent on how many youth training centres were to be established and only two were</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
			renovated. The strategic objective was thus not fully achieved because 71% of the strategic actions were partially implemented, 14% were not implemented, while 14% were implemented. Thus there was huge demand for the interventions, which the private sector, CSOs and NGOs were struggling to fill.
To enhance competences of the youth for utilization of ICT for development	31. Provide TOTs (teachers, CDOs and others) with ICT skills to enhance learning and full utilization of ICT for	None.	The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could directly contribute to

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>development</p> <p>32. Provide regulations and guidelines for responsible use of ICT</p> <p>33. Establish school and community based ICT hubs to enhance ICT learning and utilization</p>		<p>solving the challenges of inadequate access to ICT among the youths.</p> <p>However, since none of the actions were implemented, the objective was not achieved and the problem still persists.</p>
To provide youth friendly services to enhance their good health	<p>34. Advocate for the establishment of youth friendly corners at health facilities and community centres</p> <p>35. Raise awareness about SRHR, HIV and AIDS, Hepatitis B, UTIs, STIs and cancer prevention, care and treatment among the youth</p> <p>36. Undertake research with age and sex</p>	<p>Youth friendly corners established at all Health Centre IV.</p> <p>Sensitization of youth on health by the Departments of Health and Youth e.g. Sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could directly contribute to solving the challenges of inadequate sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and high HIV infections.</p> <p>75% of the</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>disaggregated component on youth related health concerns</p> <p>37. Advocate for teaching of sexual and reproductive health in schools and communities</p>	<p>Scale-up Safe Pal interactive tool for communicating issues on SRH, HIV/AIDS TB etc. with support of UNFPA</p>	<p>actions were partially implemented, while 25% were not implemented. As a result, the policy objective was partially achieved.</p>
<p>To promote interventions on drug and substance abuse</p>	<p>38. Sensitise youth and the entire community on matters related to drug abuse</p> <p>39. Advocate and promote psychosocial and treatment services to youth victims of drug abuse</p> <p>40. Trace and reintegrate reformed drug abusers/victims into society</p> <p>41. Develop and operationalise a functional referral system of drug management</p> <p>42. Setup regional</p>	<p>MoGLSD and stakeholders are drafting a strategy on addressing drug and substance abuse among the young people.</p>	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could directly contribute to solving the challenges of drug and substance abuse among the youths. However, all the strategic actions were not implemented, thus the strategic objective was not achieved</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	based drug abuse rehabilitation centres		and the problem still persists.
To enhance increased and effective youth representation and participation in key positions of decision-making at all levels	<p>43. Develop and disseminate IEC materials on youth participation and decision making</p> <p>44. Sensitise the youth on their rights, responsibilities and obligations in participation and decision making</p> <p>45. Advocate for the involvement of youth in designing and implementing national policies and plans that impact on their lives</p> <p>46. Strengthen existing youth groups, and encourage formation of formidable youth organisations to address their concerns</p> <p>47. Train Youth in</p>	<p>Youth participation in elective political activities where they elect their representatives from village to National level and selection in other elective positions to participate in governance of the country.</p> <p>Youth Council meetings held quarterly at the District Local Government level.</p> <p>International Youth Day celebrations held annually on the 12<sup>th</sup> of August.</p>	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could directly contribute to solving the challenge of inadequate youth representation and participation in key positions of decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>All the strategic actions were partially implemented and the problem has significantly reduced as a result.</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	governance, management and decision making	<p>Establishment of structures of the Youth Councils/ Youth Council meetings.</p> <p>Policy dissemination meetings for Youth leaders at Sub-county and District level were held.</p> <p>Monitoring of Youth projects in the District Local Governments by the Youth Council leaders, District Officials and other key stakeholders like CSOs.</p> <p>Youth advocacy for governance and accountability</p>	



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
		in partnership with key stakeholders like Action Aid and MoGLSD.	
To advocate for the rights of youth with disabilities to actively participate in youth programmes	<p>48. Train and sensitise youth leaders and youth groups in approaches for integrating youth with disabilities to effectively participate in development programmes</p> <p>49. Build capacity of youth organisations to streamline youth with disability issues in their programming and implementation</p> <p>50. Advocate for provision of youth with disability friendly services in public and private sectors facilities</p>	<p>Consideration of Youth with Disabilities in all socio economic and political activities.</p> <p>Skilling of Youth with Disabilities at regional vocational rehabilitation centres under the MoGLSD.</p>	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could contribute to solving the challenge of inadequate youth representation and participation in key positions of decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>67% of the strategic actions were not implemented, while 33% were partially implemented. As a result,</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
			realisation of the objective was equally dismal and the problem still persists.
To promote political and community support to enhance positive cultural practices in society	<p>51. Conduct assessment on the present cultural best practices for replication in youth programming and implementation</p> <p>52. Develop materials on locally adapted cultural practices and their impact on development</p> <p>53. Create awareness among youth, political and community leaders on the need for promoting positive cultural practices and discouraging negative ones</p> <p>54. Promote dialogue between youth, different cultural, religious</p>	Developed communication guidelines on promotion of positive norms and mind-set among young people.	The strategic action were relevant to the objective and could directly mitigate the challenge of inadequate support for culture and negative cultural influences among the youths. However, 67% of the strategic actions were not implemented, and 33% were partially implemented, which hindered realization of

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>and ethnic groups</p> <p>55. Support youth to participate in decision-making positions in cultural and religious institutions</p> <p>56. Orient youth, cultural practitioners, religious leaders and cultural institutions on youth sensitive concepts</p>		<p>the objective and thus the challenge still exists.</p>
<p>To promote Youth artistic and cultural expressions, for utilization of talents for socio-economic development</p>	<p>57. Organise and conduct theatres to promote youth talents in different institutions</p> <p>58. Support youth focused cultural activities and national days that promote positive cultural practices</p> <p>59. Promote youth in arts, painting, music, dance, and drama</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could directly contribute to solving the challenge of inadequate artistic and cultural expressions for socio-economic development among the</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
			youths. However, none of the actions was implemented and the objective was not realized.
To promote protection of youth from all forms of violence including sexual and gender based violence	<p>60. Conduct capacity needs assessment for youth workers to protect youth against all forms of violence.</p> <p>61. Design appropriate capacity building interventions for youth workers against all forms of violence</p> <p>62. Conduct sensitisation to communities on how to protect the youth from sexual and gender based violence</p> <p>63. Advocate for effective enforcement of appropriate legal</p>	None.	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could directly contribute to solving the challenge of inadequate protection of youth from all forms of violence including sexual and gender based violence. However, none of the actions was implemented and the objective was not realized,</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>actions on perpetrators of sexual and gender based violence against the youth</p> <p>64. Provide psychosocial support to youth victims of violence and sexual abuse</p>		<p>thus the problem still persists.</p>
Promote sports, recreation and leisure activities among the youth	<p>65. Advocate for and create awareness about the role of sports in national development at all levels</p> <p>66. Establish talent identification schemes</p> <p>67. Construct sport facilities in schools and communities.</p> <p>68. Provide equipment for sport and recreational activities</p> <p>69. Establish a sport and recreational fund.</p> <p>70. Train community trainers</p>	None	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could directly contribute to solving the challenge of inadequate investment in sports, recreation and leisure activities among the youth. However, none of the strategic actions was implemented and the</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>and coaches of different sports disciplines at national, district and sub county level.</p> <p>71. Promote establishment of sports clubs and academies</p>		<p>objective was not realized, thus the problem still persists.</p>
<p>To enhance optimal utilization of natural resources for sustainable development</p>	<p>72. Integrate environmental education and training into educational and training programmes</p> <p>73. Facilitate sensitisation of youth on environmental issues and promote the usage of environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>74. Increase participation of youth in protection &amp; preservation of environment</p> <p>75. Sensitise the communities and the youth on the</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could contribute to solving the challenge of poor utilization of natural resources for sustainable development among the youths. However, none of the strategic actions was implemented, thus the</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>needs of effective environmental management</p> <p>76. Promote the use of media as a tool for wide spread dissemination of environmental issues</p> <p>77. Conduct voluntary community services involving youth in programmes such as youth camps, community services projects and environmental protections</p>		objective was not realized.
To strengthen coordination and networking between different stakeholders for effective delivery of services to the youth.	<p>78. Develop and disseminate I.E.C materials on important youth issues, policies and laws</p> <p>79. Conduct regular technical support supervisions and quarterly meetings to ensure effective</p>	<p>Development of the National Youth Action Plan</p> <p>Carried out Dissemination workshops in the four regions of Uganda Northern,</p>	The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could contribute to solving the challenge of inadequate coordination and

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>provision of services to the youth</p> <p>80. Map out youth related organisations to enhance effective referral system for quality provision of services to the youth</p> <p>81. Organise regular meetings for sharing best practices and progress on the implementation of youth programmes</p>	<p>Eastern Western and Central</p> <p>Development of the National Youth Coordination Mechanism to harmonise implementation of youth interventions.</p> <p>Mainstreaming issues of Youth in other MDAs plans, programmes and budgets</p>	<p>networking between different stakeholders for effective delivery of services to the youth.</p> <p>All the strategic actions were partially implemented. Coupled with inadequate dissemination of the policy documents, this meant that the objective was only partially realized.</p>
To lobby and advocate for increased resource allocation and support for youth programmes and activities.	<p>82. Advocate for increased budget allocations of all relevant ministries for youth related activities</p> <p>83. Develop programmes for improved service delivery to youth</p>	None	The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could contribute to solving the challenge of inadequate



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	<p>groups and organisations</p> <p>84. Provide regular training and information on budgetary procedures, budgeting and the basics of resource administration to youth groups and district youth officers</p> <p>85. Train youth groups and district youth organisations in techniques for lobbying and advocating for resource allocation</p>		<p>resource allocation and support for youth programmes and activities. However, none of the strategic actions was implemented, thus the objective was not realized and the challenge persists.</p>
To strengthen institutional capacity of stakeholders to effectively implement youth programmes.	<p>86. Conduct regular technical and managerial meetings to share experiences, review progress and ensure adherence to standards</p> <p>87. Provide logistical support to youth organisations to</p>	Development of the National Youth Coordination Mechanism to harmonise implementation of youth interventions.	The strategic actions were relevant to the strategic objective and could contribute to solving the challenge of inadequate institutional capacity of stakeholders

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	enhance quality service delivery		to effectively implement youth programmes. However, all the strategic actions were partially implemented and the objective was not realized.
To promote youth effective participation in gainful agriculture	<p>88. Mobilise and sensitise youth to engage in Agriculture as a viable source of income</p> <p>89. Support youth to access and utilize agriculture appropriate tools and inputs for improved agricultural production</p> <p>90. Support provision of agricultural extensional services to young farmers</p> <p>91. Provide</p>	Distribution of heifers through National Agricultural Advisory Services/ Operation Wealth Creation (NAADS/OWC ) to National Youth Councils. The beneficiaries first receive training on cattle keeping before receiving the heifers.	The strategic objective and actions were partially relevant to the challenges of high poverty, unemployment and inadequate entrepreneurship. These were partially implemented to realise some slight improvement in youth entrepreneurship. However, the strategic

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	financial support for youth agricultural projects		objective and actions were a duplication and should have been considered within the strategic objectives on: strengthening the capacity of youth for gainful employment; and promotion of decent gainful employment and investment opportunities for the youth through the development of viable and sustainable enterprises.
To promote conflict sensitive youth participation	92. Conduct awareness campaigns among the political and community leaders	None	None of the strategic actions was implemented. The strategic

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
in peace and security	<p>to promote peaceful conflict resolution and security.</p> <p>93. Carry out research to establish baselines data and progressive changes in peace and security situation in the country</p> <p>94. Lobby and advocate for sound correlation between the implementation of NYAP with other legal frameworks on peace building</p> <p>95. Carryout training activities to train different stakeholders on peaceful conflict resolution and security</p> <p>96. Provide logistical support and equipment to enhance institutional</p>		<p>objective and activities were not relevant to the problems facing the youth according to the policy. This is because none of the challenges affecting the youth as articulated in the policy is attributed to conflict or insecurity. Ironically, the peace and security in most parts of the country is considered a positive factor which promotes production and productivity in the economy. The conflicts</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF RELEVANCE
	capacities to promote peaceful conflict resolution and security		or insecurity that could exist in any part of the country are outside the scope of the policy and are covered by provisions in the National defence policy frameworks.

The National Youth Action Plan had 21 objectives and 96 strategic actions. 95% of the objectives and 95% activities indicated in the policy document were relevant in addressing the problem and achievement of the objectives. Only one objective on promotion of conflict sensitive youth participation in peace and security was not relevant. However, despite the high relevance of the strategic objectives and actions, realisation of the objectives was minimal because most of the strategic actions were either partially implemented or not implemented at all.

### 8.2.3 Acceptability of the Policy

All respondents indicated that there are no stakeholders against implementation of the policy, which indicated very high acceptability of the National Youth Policy. The respondents also indicated that

most key stakeholders like the private sector, NGOs, CSOs, and Development Partners support the interventions in the National Youth Policy and National Youth Action Plan. **Annex 3** presents the key stakeholders and their roles in supporting implementation of the NYP, 2016.

### **8.3 Benefits of implementation of the National Youth Policy**

Respondents reported the following benefits from implementation of the NYP, 2016:

- i. Youth economic empowerment for income through interventions like the YLP, UWEP, and YVCF which have enabled enterprises like boda-boda, agriculture, hairdressing, carpentry and welding. Mindset change of the youth to participate in income generating activities and investment as opposed to just recreation and laziness to a small extent. There was increased engagement of youth in businesses, especially in agriculture, transport, services and trade as a result of sensitization and motivation through interventions under the policy.
- ii. Enhanced knowledge and awareness among the youths on key areas like sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. This was due to sensitization of youth on health by the Departments of Health and Youth at District level and other key stakeholders on areas like sexual reproductive health, HIV/AIDS.
- iii. Establishment of youth friendly services in health centres as affirmative action after sensitisation of communities on youth needs. For example establishment of adolescent girls spaces in schools (safe rooms for menstrual attention).
- iv. Youth have acquired knowledge and skills through training, peer learning and capacity building for production, financial

literacy, and marketing which has enhanced their capacity for income generation and self-sustenance.

- v. Youth were empowered to engage in governance and leadership from the grass roots to National level through designation of positions for the youth at all leadership levels.
- vi. Youth have started several lucrative business ventures after capacity building and Vocational training by CSOs and NGOs like BRAC, Sight Savers, and World Vision in partnership with the District Local Governments.
- vii. Youth dialogues were organized at the grass-root level to discuss emerging issues in partnership with NGOs like Plan International and Global Forum for Development in Districts like Lira and Gulu. These enabled knowledge and experience sharing with fellow Youth from other countries on policy and advocacy for their needs to reach government.

#### **8.4 Supportive Factors for achievement of the Objectives**

- i. The Policy is in tandem with other Public Policies and laws right from the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, to the NDP III and other Regional, Continental and International commitments. This has enabled wide support for the Policy to achieve its purpose and outcomes.
- ii. Good leadership from top to bottom that is supportive of youth as a key vulnerable category that should be targeted under affirmative action. The political will of the leadership has enabled development of policies, programs and projects targeting the youth for empowerment and development.
- iii. Existence of Youth Council Structures from the grass root to the National level helps to articulate issues affecting the youth at all levels to be addressed by the relevant stakeholders.
- iv. Involvement of other non-Government stakeholders like Private sector, Development partners, NGOs CSOs has greatly boosted youth interventions at all levels to supplement efforts of

Government in areas like capacity building, advocacy and economic empowerment. NGOs like ActionAid, World Vision International, RHU; Development partners like USAID, DANIDA, UKAID; and private companies like CNOOC, Total and Banks have played a big role in boosting youth interventions countrywide.

- v. Increment in basic literacy through interventions like Universal Primary Education and Universal Secondary Education which have enabled basic education for most of the youth across the country. This has empowered them to take part in developmental activities, governance and advocacy.
- vi. Existence of a largely favourable and peaceful environment for economic activity across the country has enabled most youth to engage in developmental activities.
- vii. Development of the internet, social media, and other mobile phone and computer applications has enabled quick and easy communication and inspiration from fellow youth locally and internationally to engage in developmental projects.
- viii. Deliberate affirmative action for youths in Government programs and projects. For example, programs like UWEP, Emyooga and Parish Development Model have a deliberate component tailored for the youths.

### **8.5 Factors hindering achievement of the Policy Objectives**

- i. Some programs, especially those launched during political campaigns are marred with misinformation and interference from politicians, which limits their impact. For example Emyooga program was being used as bait by politicians to solicit support from the citizens.
- ii. Inadequate sensitization and capacity building for the beneficiaries, coupled with inadequate appraisal for project viability before disbursement of funds led to failure of



interventions. For example YLP, MoLG Youth and Children PCY Project, and Youth Venture Capital Fund (YVCF).

- iii. High youth unemployment and under employment due to several factors like inadequate skills and high job entry requirements makes it hard to mobilise the youth for self-development because they are highly dependent.
- iv. Inadequate leadership and organisational skills among the youth led to failure to mobilise themselves for self-development and to come up with viable project proposals which could be supported. Most youth are not organised and they prefer to work alone other than in groups.
- v. Low access to land by the youth hampered youth employment in the agricultural sector, yet agriculture has the most potential to employ them due to relatively easier entry requirements.
- vi. Inadequate capital among the youth for investment led to inability for the youth to set up enterprises for self-employment or job creation for other.
- vii. Inadequate literacy among the youth hindered their access to programs. The illiterate youth, especially those in the rural areas and youth with disabilities have not been able to benefit from the policy interventions because they are not able to fill the necessary documentation to benefit from the same. For example some youth travelled back from Kampala to access Youth Venture Capital Fund, yet it was accessible everywhere.
- viii. Youth with disabilities lack access to assistive devices like wheelchairs, braille for self-empowerment and thus have been left vulnerable to a large extent.
- ix. Inadequate skills for self-employment or job creation among the youth due to the highly theoretical education system where the literate youth get out with hardly any practical skills to start their own businesses, leave alone employable skills.
- x. Inadequate linkage to markets, poor post-harvest handling and price fluctuations have severely affected the youth in the

agricultural sector, leading to huge losses, which some have failed to recover from, and discouragement of others from joining the sector.

- xi. Inadequate funding for youth interventions at Local and Central Government level, leaving them at the mercy of NGOs and development partners to support their activities. The implementation of the NYAP required Three hundred ninety billions, six hundred twenty two million, eight hundred thousand shillings only (390,622,800,000/=) over a period of five years. A vast proportion of this budget was earmarked to be an allocation to the direct services for the youth. However, according to the NYAP, implementation of the strategic interventions required approximately 390 Billion shillings over five years. Estimates from the Ministry of Finance budget website indicate that over 1.3 Trillion shillings have been approved for MoGLSD over the last seven Financial Years. However, this amount includes funding for the YLP and only 7 Billion shillings is allocated for youth activities, and 1 Billion for Youth Councils. There is huge funding gap of over 3 Trillion according to MoGLSD Officials. All districts sampled reported an average of UGX 500,000 as the total funding for Youth Council Meetings, which can barely cater for sitting allowances.
- xii. Inadequate capacity in policy implementation at both Local Government and Central Government level has led to ineffectiveness of the interventions and various disruptions in policy implementation. For example there are several initiatives, but which are not comprehensive like YVF, YLP and Emyooga, with different approaches which are not complementary.
- xiii. Inadequate monitoring and supervision from the parent ministry MOGLSD has led to many implementation challenges not being addressed and various deviations from the initial program implementation plan, negatively affecting the policy's effectiveness. The National Youth Action Plan (NYAP) did not

have a well-designed monitoring and evaluation framework to show the baseline indicators for each strategic intervention. Lack of baseline indicators makes it hard for the different stakeholders to monitor progress in implementation of the strategic interventions. The monitoring and evaluation of the NYP was also supposed to involve development and operationalization of a web-based Youth Management Information System (YMIS) by the second year of implementation. However, the YMIS has never been developed, which has hampered information sharing by different stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation of the NYP.

- xiv. The ‘get rich quick’ mindset among the youth has hindered their participation in government programs like agriculture and sensitization in preference for activities like boda-boda motorcycle riding and sports betting that are perceived to bring daily income. Most youth do not value knowledge and deliberately miss sensitization meetings, and requiring payment for such engagements.
- xv. Female youth are still marginalized in some projects like the YLP where most of them only came in to fill the mandatory gender requirement mostly due to negative cultural influence. There were accounts of some male youth using their wives or girlfriends to fill the gender criteria in the youth groups.
- xvi. The policy has not been widely disseminated and there are no popular copies to share out for the various stakeholders. There was inadequate awareness about the policy especially among the new youth leaders. New Youth Councils were not yet oriented thus unaware of the policy and their roles in its implementation.
- xvii. Government stopped releasing YLP operational funds in financial year 2018/19. This has significantly affected recovery efforts and efforts to sensitise and appraise potential beneficiaries. The YLP should be a revolving fund, but the

recovery has been so slow that most youth have not been able to benefit from the funding.

- xviii. Teenage pregnancy and sexual reproductive health issues have led to high school dropout rates and are a serious threat against the female youth, which has significantly hindered their prosperity and ability to benefit from the policy interventions. This escalated during the lockdown which was implemented as a measure against Covid 19. For example, in 2021, the District of Kiryandongo registered 300-400 girls that attended antenatal care in one month.
- xix. Girls who have already given birth still find challenges in returning to school. A 'Go back to school' campaign was conducted to encourage the girls who had given birth to return to school, but it faced several constraints and public rejection, thus most affected girls were still at home. Some were forced into marriage to the boys or men that impregnated them. The education policy is also unclear on allowing pregnant or breast feeding girls back into schools.
- xx. Restrictions on movement and gatherings as a measure against COVID 19 made it difficult for the District Youth Councils implement activities involving mobilisation of the youth through community meetings.
- xxi. Youth have been misinformed about some interventions and misled to expect free handouts from politicians. This has also affected implementation of government programs like YLP, YVC and Emyooga, which some youth consider as free handouts or rewards for political support, thus deliberately refusing to pay back the funds.
- xxii. Some technical officers and political leaders took advantage of the illiterate and vulnerable Youth through misinformation about government interventions, extortion, and in some cases formation of ghost groups and SACCOS to benefit from the YLP and Emyooga programmes.

- xxiii. Inadequate financial inclusion for the youth with strict conditions which limit access to credit. The Micro Finance Support Center and other financial institutions have a lot conditions to access their financial services, like 3 years' financial statement, books of accounts, audit reports, and recommendation letters.
- xxiv. Limited access to electricity especially in rural areas has hindered implementation of youth projects. For example District Youth Council Group in Lira Town was given a Cassava chips machine which required a three-phase power line but they got no support from the District for the electricity, thus the machine is still lying idle.
- xxv. The planning for the policy did not include refugees, but some areas like Kiryandongo do host refugees, who need to be included in interventions since they interact with the host community. Refugees were only included in the current financial year under the DRDIP Project targeting refugees and host communities.

## **8.6 Suggestions for overcoming the challenges**

- i. The policy implementation needs to target other areas of service delivery, not only entrepreneurship and skills. Sexual Reproductive Health, sports, leisure and entertainment and mentorship stood out as critical areas which were captured in the policy, but with no or minimal interventions at the grass root.
- ii. There is need to improve coordination and information sharing for government projects and programs. This will minimise the current scenario of concentration of interventions in youth entrepreneurship and skilling at the expense of other interventions.
- iii. There is also need to improve funding for youth activities at the National and Local Government level. The implementation of

the policy interventions was generally minimal with the most cited cause being inadequate funding. This calls for more efforts in budgetary appropriation towards interventions in the NYP in addition to mobilization of other funding from other stakeholders like Development partners, the private sector and the youth themselves. According to the NYAP, implementation of the strategic interventions required approximately 390 Billion shillings over five years. However, only 7 Billion shillings is allocated for youth activities, and 1 Billion for Youth Councils annually. There is huge funding gap of over 3 Trillion according to MoGLSD Officials which can be covered through more budgetary allocation and resource mobilization from Development Partners.

- iv. There is need for awareness creation and sensitization of the youth to understand the policy and the strategic direction it had provided for them. This will also entail efforts towards mindset change for the youth to focus on empowerment, entrepreneurship and innovation towards national development.
- v. There is need to improve on monitoring and evaluation of the policy. Lack of baseline indicators in the National Youth Action Plan (NYAP) makes it hard for the different stakeholders to monitor progress in implementation of the strategic interventions. The policy document thus needs to be improved with a better monitoring and evaluation framework. The Youth Management Information System (YMIS) should also be developed to ease information sharing by different stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation of the NYP.
- vi. The strategic actions in the NYP should not only focus on production but also on marketing. One of the most prevalent challenges cited during the monitoring exercise was inadequate markets for the products sold by the youth. Thus there is need for deliberate efforts towards obtaining market for those products and services by the youth.

- vii. There is need to reduce or remove barriers which are preventing youth from starting businesses or maintaining them such as inadequate startup capital and lengthy registration procedures. This should be in tandem with provision of incentives for youth entrepreneurship. Tools like tax holidays, seed funding, business/ industrial parks can be used in that direction.
- viii. Affirmative actions for the youth like the Youth Livelihood Program, Youth Venture Capital Fund should not be stopped, but should be scaled up to have a wider impact on the youth across the country. More affirmative action programs should also be implemented for youth empowerment and development.
- ix. There is need for establishment of youth centres per region for mobilization of the youth, skilling and entrepreneurship. These centres can also help in coordination of stakeholders for implementation of the policy.
- x. There is need for deliberate efforts by MGLSD to ensure mainstreaming of the policy actions in the programs of other relevant MDAs and stakeholders like NGOs. CSOs and Development Partners. This is in light of the budget constraints and the fact that some interventions in the policy are under the mandate of other MDAs.
- xi. There is need to review the school curriculum at both primary and secondary level to reduce the number of years spent there and to make it more practical to impart vocational and soft skills which can spur entrepreneurship towards employment after school.
- xii. There is need to implement children and youth programmes to be in sync with each other to prepare the beneficiaries for successful adulthood. Currently the interventions seem to be focusing on unrelated strategic interventions, yet there should be continuity in the policies and programs to prepare the ideal adult for the country. The interventions for children focus on theoretical literacy, which does not build a solid foundation for

the entrepreneurship and vocational skills being implemented for the youth.

## **9.0 LESSONS LEARNED**

The following were the lessons learned from monitoring the implementation of the National Youth Policy (NYP):

- i. Regular policy dissemination is key for effectiveness of public policies since in most cases stakeholders can change due to several factors like political or demographic changes and migration. The level of awareness of the stakeholders determines how much support they will have for the policy interventions and empowers them to demand for interventions where there are gaps. It can also ease mainstreaming of interventions within the plans of other stakeholders and development of self-help interventions at the grass root.
- ii. Implementation of deliberate efforts for mobilisation of the youths towards formation of associations, unions or cooperatives can be a strong vehicle for empowerment and development. Currently, there is minimal organisation among the youths countrywide. All the Districts sampled had very few or no registered youth groups and even where there are groups, the membership is very low, while others were formed to target government interventions like YLP and Emyooga.
- iii. Policy implementation plans must have responsibility centres, baseline indicators, mid-line and end-line indicators for all strategic actions in the policy. This will ease implementation efforts and monitoring and evaluation of the policy by all relevant stakeholders. There would be no activities left out since each activity would have a responsibility centre. The NYP has an implementation plan with objectively verifiable indicators



with no baseline, midline or end-line indicators, which makes it harder to track progress despite the fact that the timeline is indicated.

- iv. Setting of the strategic objectives and actions of a policy must follow a logical and evidence based process to inform setting of SMART targets. The strategic objectives and actions in the NYP and NYAP were not SMART enough because they were too many, with several of them being duplicated, while a few others were irrelevant. This meant that the policy design was flawed from the beginning and could not easily deliver the envisaged results.
- v. Regular monitoring and evaluation of implementation is very important for effectiveness of the public policy. Since its approval in 2016, the National Youth Policy has not had adequate monitoring and evaluation exercises, as evidenced from the lack of reports on the same, leaving the implementing institutions with inadequate feedback for improvement.

## **10.0 CONCLUSION**

The monitoring and evaluation exercise revealed that the strategic objectives and actions in the National Youth Policy are relevant to the challenges affecting the youth. However, the policy implementation is largely ineffective because most of the planned interventions have either been partially implemented or not implemented at all. 55% of the strategic actions were not implemented, 43% were partially implemented, and 2% were fully implemented. This was attributed to: Weaknesses in the policy design stage where the strategic objectives and actions were not SMART enough and too many; inadequate dissemination of the policy documents; inadequate implementation of the strategic actions; and inadequate monitoring and evaluation of

implementation of the policy. There is thus need to: Review the policy in a bid to improve its design; enhance dissemination of the policy documents and awareness among stakeholders; enhance implementation of the policy interventions; and enhance monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the policy. This will enhance effectiveness of the policy towards achievement of the desired impact.

## **11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations should be implemented for improvement in the effectiveness of implementation of the policies.

- i. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development together with other key stakeholders should carry out a comprehensive Regulatory Impact Assessment which will highlight the key challenges affecting the youths and the best interventions to address them. This, in addition to the findings of this report and other monitoring reports will inform revision of the policy to be more relevant to the current challenges affecting the youths in Uganda.
- ii. There is need to enhance implementation of the interventions in the National Youth Policy through better planning and resource allocation. Most of the interventions in the policy document were not implemented or were partially implemented due to inadequate funding and inadequate capacity for implementation. Better planning and resource allocation can remedy this situation and lead to better policy impact for the National Youth Policy.
- iii. There is need to enhance awareness among key stakeholders on supporting interventions targeting the youths. This should be in tandem with enhanced dissemination of the policy among the stakeholders like the youths, the community members,

- education institutions and development partners which will enhance sustainability of the interventions.
- iv. The Government of Uganda should consider revamping of the Youth Livelihood Program and other affirmative programs targeting the youth for sustainability of the interventions in the National Youth Policy. There is also need for development of additional affirmative action interventions for the youth in line with the challenges affecting the youth for example more efforts in financial literacy and financial inclusion.
  - v. There is need to implement mindset change activities under the Community Mobilisation and Mindset Change program in the NDP III and the mindset component in the Parish Development Model. This will help to change the mindset of the youths to shift from consumptive behaviour to more productive activities. Promotion of role models in all spheres of life can also be an intervention therein to nurture positive influence on the youths.
  - vi. Government should also scale up literacy and skills interventions under the Human Capital Development Program of the NDP III. This will bridge the gap in implementation between the illiterate and the literate youths to ease policy impact. Implementation of the TVET Policy, 2016 should also be enhanced to promote youth skills and employment.
  - vii. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development should step up efforts towards coordination with other relevant stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the policy. There were no monitoring and evaluation reports on the NYP, yet it was over 5 years since its implementation started, in addition to failure to implement most of the strategic actions. Enhancing coordination in implementation and monitoring and evaluation will directly lead to improvement in the effectiveness of the policy towards solving the challenges of the youths in Uganda.

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## ANNEX 1: ACHIEVEMENT OF THE STRATEGIC ACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL YOUTH ACTION PLAN

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
To strengthen the capacity of youth for gainful employment	1. Organise non formal vocational skills for youth.	Skilling youth through regional development centres – Ntawo and Kobulin. Development of National Action Plan of Youth Employment	Partially implemented
	2. Lobby and advocate for provision of toolkits for trained youth.		Not implemented
	3. Construct and equip sheltered workshops for youth in urban areas		Not implemented
	4. Mobilise youth to utilize sheltered workshops		Not implemented
	5. Establish and implement National Youth Service Scheme		Not implemented
To promote decent gainful employment and investment opportunities for the youth	6. Conduct national surveys on the situation of youth in the labour market		Not implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	7. Lobby for integration of youth in income generating activities as a priority issue into the poverty reduction interventions		Partially implemented
	8. Mobilize and link youth to foreign labour markets	Externalization of labour through formal labour agencies	Fully implemented
To implement programmes that strengthen entrepreneurship skills of youth with the view of making them job creators through the development of viable and sustainable enterprises	9. Create awareness on the need to promote youth entrepreneurship as a career path of choice		Not implemented
	10. Lobby and advocate for resources for youth entrepreneurial development	Linkage of youth to other stakeholders like NGOs and CSOs to support their development programs like sensitization and skilling.	Partially implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	11. Annual review and print of training manual and trainers' guide for effective training of youth in entrepreneurship	Training manual for skills development centres developed	Partially implemented
	12. Build capacity of staff to train youth in entrepreneurship	Training of youth in entrepreneurship ongoing	Partially implemented
	13. Select and train youth in business entrepreneurship skills to enable them strengthen their enterprises		Partially implemented
	14. Provide technical support and supervision to youth enterprises	Regular monitoring of YLP and Youth Venture Capital fund beneficiaries	Partially implemented
To promote provision of financial support for youth enterprise programmes	15. Promote financial and microcredit organisations to specifically target the youth	Youth livelihood programme (YLP), targeting poor and unemployed youth to harness their social-economic potential and increase self-	Partially implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
		employment opportunities and income levels.	
	16. Advocate for the establishment of a Youth trust bank		Not implemented
	17. Establish loan schemes for youth to provide financial support to youth enterprises	The Youth Venture Capital Fund started in 2012 continues to provide youth friendly loans through Centenary Bank since 2017. The fund has reached 51,884 youth enterprises with accumulated amount of UGX 184.4bn from 12.5bn.	Partially implemented
		Emyooga program for on youth leaders and other groups like bodaboda, Emyooga with specilised areas eg welding, tailoring, boda boda.	



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>Youth affirmative action programs like the Agriculture Cluster Development Program (ACDP) and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP), Presidential Initiative on Skilling, and Project for Restoration of Northern Uganda PRENU Project in Gulu. These have enhanced youth access to financial services and equipped them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services.</p>	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
		Youth interests are mainstreamed in government programs like UWEP, YLP and Parish Development Model (PDM) where there are specific interventions for the youth.	
To promote vocational training, internship and apprenticeship among the youth	18. Conduct research to establish factors that influence the success of vocational training programmes		Not implemented
	19. Undertake a market survey to determine willingness of both formal and informal sector, trade, commerce and industry to implement an internship and apprenticeship scheme		Not implemented
	20. Design and implement an apprenticeship and		Not implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	internship scheme		
	21. Plan and implement an apprenticeship and internship scheme suitable for implementation with the informal sector in Uganda	Internship and apprenticeship programs implemented by the MGLSD with support of UNDP and ILO	Partially implemented
	22. Advocate for the operationalisation of BTVET into the mainstream formal education	Skilling programs with Development Partners like PACE, Child Fund, Future Nets e.g tailoring. Save the Children, saving skilling, Sight savers International supporting youth with disability with training.	Partially implemented
	23. Provide technical support and supervision for youth internship		Not implemented
To support establishment or strengthening of Regional Youth	24. Establish/renovate Youth training centres	Renovated Kobulin Youth skills centre and Mobuku Youth Skills Centre is	Partially implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
		under renovation.	
Skills Training and Accreditation Centres	25. Youth training needs assessment		Not implemented
	26. Develop youth training manual to guide youth training	Training manual developed for skills development centres. Instructors recruited and are providing tailor-made skilling to youth. Two regional centres are operational; Kobulin and Ntawo.	Fully implemented
	27. Recruit and train youth trainers/ instructors		Partially implemented
	28. Conduct youth tailored trainings to equip the youth with market oriented skills	Skilling youth through the Youth Centers under MGLSD	Partially implemented
	29. Equip the centres with the minimum facilities required in order to operationalise them		Partially implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	30. Monitor the youth trainings being offered at the youth centres		Partially implemented
To enhance competences of the youth for utilization of ICT for development	31. Provide TOTs (teachers, CDOs and others) with ICT skills to enhance learning and full utilization of ICT for development		Not implemented
	32. Provide regulations and guidelines for responsible use of ICT		Not implemented
	33. Establish school and community based ICT hubs to enhance ICT learning and utilization		Not implemented
To provide youth friendly services to enhance their good health	34. Advocate for the establishment of youth friendly corners at health facilities and community centres	Youth friendly corners established at all Health Centre IV.	Partially implemented
	35. Raise awareness about SRHR, HIV and AIDS, Hepatitis B, UTIs, STIs and cancer prevention, care and treatment among the youth	Sensitization of youth on health by the Departments of Health and Youth e.g. Sexual reproductive	Partially implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
		health and HIV/AIDS.	
	36. Undertake research with age and sex disaggregated component on youth related health concerns		Not implemented
	37. Advocate for teaching of sexual and reproductive health in schools and communities	Scale-up Safe Pal interactive tool for communicating issues on SRH, HIV/AIDS TB etc. with support of UNFPA	Partially implemented
To promote interventions on drug and substance abuse	38. Sensitise youth and the entire community on matters related to drug abuse	MOGLSD and stakeholders are drafting a strategy on addressing drug and substance abuse among the young people.	Partially implemented
	39. Advocate and promote psychosocial and treatment services to youth victims of drug abuse		Not implemented
	40. Trace and reintegrate reformed		Not implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	drug abusers/victims into society		d
	41. Develop and operationalise a functional referral system of drug management		Not implemented
	42. Setup regional based drug abuse rehabilitation centres		Not implemented
To enhance increased and effective youth representation	43. Develop and disseminate IEC materials on youth participation and decision making	Policy dissemination meetings for Youth leaders at Sub-county and District level were held.	Partially implemented
and participation in key positions of decision-making at all	44. Sensitise the youth on their rights, responsibilities and obligations in participation and decision making	Youth advocacy for governance and accountability in partnership with key stakeholders like Action Aid and MoGLSD.	Partially implemented
levels	45. Advocate for the involvement of youth in designing and implementing national policies and plans that impact on their lives	Monitoring of Youth projects in the District Local Governments by the Youth Council leaders, District Officials	Partially implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
		and other key stakeholders like CSOs.	
	46. Strengthen existing youth groups, and encourage formation of formidable youth organisations to address their concerns	Establishment of structures of the Youth Councils/ Youth Council meetings.	Partially implemented
	47. Train Youth in governance, management and decision making	Youth Council meetings held quarterly at the District Local Government level.	Partially implemented
		International Youth Day celebrations held annually on the 12th of August.	
		Youth participation in elective political activities where they elect their representatives from village to National level and selection in other elective	



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
		positions to participate in governance of the country.	
To advocate for the rights of youth with disabilities to actively participate in youth programmes	48. Train and sensitise youth leaders and youth groups in approaches for integrating youth with disabilities to effectively participate in development programmes	Consideration of Youth with Disabilities in all socio economic and political activities.	Partially implemented
	49. Build capacity of youth organisations to streamline youth with disability issues in their programming and implementation		Not implemented
	50. Advocate for provision of youth with disability friendly services in public and private sectors facilities	Skilling of Youth with Disabilities at regional vocational rehabilitation centres under the MGLSD.	Partially implemented
To promote political and community support to	51. Conduct assessment on the present cultural best practices for	Developed communication guidelines on promotion of	Partially implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
enhance positive cultural practices in society	replication in youth programming and	positive norms and mind-set among young people.	
	52. Develop materials on locally adapted cultural practices and their impact on development		Not implemented
	53. Create awareness among youth, political and community leaders on the need for promoting positive cultural practices and discouraging negative ones		Not implemented
	54. Promote dialogue between youth, different cultural, religious and ethnic groups		Not implemented
	55. Support youth to participate in decision-making positions in cultural and religious institutions		Partially implemented
	56. Orient youth, cultural practitioners, religious leaders and cultural institutions on youth sensitive		Not implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	concepts		
To promote Youth artistic and cultural expressions, for utilisation of talents for socio-economic development	57. Organise and conduct theatres to promote youth talents in different institutions		Not implemented
	58. Support youth focused cultural activities and national days that promote positive cultural practices		Not implemented
	59. Promote youth in arts, painting, music, dance, and drama		Not implemented
To promote protection of youth from all forms of violence including sexual and gender based violence	60. Conduct capacity needs assessment for youth workers to protect youth against all forms of violence.		Not implemented
	61. Design appropriate capacity building interventions for youth workers against all forms of		Not implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	violence		
	62. Conduct sensitisation to communities on how to protect the youth from sexual and gender based violence		Partially implemented
	63. Advocate for effective enforcement of appropriate legal actions on perpetrators of sexual and gender based violence against the youth		Partially implemented
	64. Provide psychosocial support to youth victims of violence and sexual abuse		Not implemented
Promote sports, recreation and leisure activities among the	65. Advocate for and create awareness about the role of sports in national development at all levels		Not implemented
youth	66. Establish talent identification schemes		Not implemented
	67. Construct sport facilities in schools		Not implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	and communities.		d
	68. Provide equipment for sport and recreational activities		Not implemented
	69. Establish a sport and recreational fund.		Not implemented
	70. Train community trainers and coaches of different sports disciplines at national, district and sub county level.		Not implemented
	71. Promote establishment of sports clubs and academies		Not implemented
To enhance optimal utilization of natural resources for	72. Integrate environmental education and training into educational and training programmes		Not implemented
sustainable development	73. Facilitate sensitisation of youth on environmental issues and promote the usage of environmentally sound technologies		Not implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	74. Increase participation of youth in protection & preservation of environment		Not implemented
	75. Sensitise the communities and the youth on the needs of effective environmental management		Not implemented
	76. Promote the use of media as a tool for wide spread dissemination of environmental issues		Not implemented
	77. Conduct voluntary community services involving youth in programmes such as youth camps, community services projects and environmental protections		Not implemented
To strengthen coordination and networking between different stakeholders for effective delivery	78. Develop and disseminate I.E.C materials on important youth issues, policies and laws	Development of the National Youth Action Plan. Carried out Dissemination workshops in the four regions	Partially implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
of services to the youth.		of Uganda Northern, Eastern Western and Central	
	79. Conduct regular technical support supervisions and quarterly meetings to ensure effective provision of services to the youth	Development of the National Youth Coordination Mechanism to harmonise implementation of youth interventions.	Partially implemented
	80. Map out youth related organisations to enhance effective referral system for quality provision of services to the youth		Partially implemented
	81. Organise regular meetings for sharing best practices and progress on the implementation of youth programmes	Mainstreaming issues of Youth in other MDAs plans, programmes and budgets	Partially implemented
To lobby and advocate for increased resource allocation and support for youth	82. Advocate for increased budget allocations of all relevant ministries for youth related activities		Not implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
programmes and activities.			
	83. Develop programmes for improved service delivery to youth groups and organisations		Not implemented
	84. Provide regular training and information on budgetary procedures, budgeting and the basics of resource administration to youth groups and district youth officers		Not implemented
	85. Train youth groups and district youth organisations in techniques for lobbying and advocating for resource allocation		Not implemented
To strengthen institutional capacity of stakeholders to effectively implement youth	86. Conduct regular technical and managerial meetings to share experiences, review progress and ensure adherence to	Development of the National Youth Coordination Mechanism to harmonise	Partially implemented



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
programmes.	standards	implementation of youth interventions.	
	87. Provide logistical support to youth organisations to enhance quality service delivery		Partially implemented
To promote youth effective participation in gainful agriculture	88. Mobilise and sensitise youth to engage in Agriculture as a viable source of income	Distribution of heifers through National Agricultural Advisory Services/ Operation Wealth Creation (NAADS/OWC) to National Youth Councils. The beneficiaries first receive training on cattle keeping before receiving the heifers.	Partially implemented
	89. Support youth to access and utilize agriculture appropriate tools and inputs for improved agricultural production		Partially implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	90. Support provision of agricultural extensional services to young farmers		Partially implemented
	91. Provide financial support for youth agricultural projects		Partially implemented
To promote conflict sensitive youth participation in peace and security	92. Conduct awareness campaigns among the political and community leaders to promote peaceful conflict resolution and security.		Not implemented
	93. Carry out research to establish baselines data and progressive changes in peace and security situation in the country		Not implemented
	94. Lobby and advocate for sound correlation between the implementation of NYAP with other legal frameworks on peace building		Not implemented
	95. Carryout training activities to train different stakeholders on peaceful conflict		Not implemented

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED	ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION
	resolution and security		
	96. Provide logistical support and equipment to enhance institutional capacities to promote peaceful conflict resolution and security		Not implemented

#### KEY

Level of Implementation	No. of Actions	Percentage
Fully implemented	2	2%
Partially implemented	41	43%
Not implemented	53	55%
Total	96	

## ANNEX 2: RESOURCE GAPS

Resource Type	Resources Approved	Resources Available	Resource Gaps
Human Resources	Used the existing departmental staff who are	Used existing Departmental Staff , CDOs, Senior	CDOs and Probation Welfare officers are loaded with the Community
	about 40(Check in Ministries MPS) and by then had about 40 Youth Officers at LGs level	Probation , Youth Officers, Officers and Labour Officers at the Local Government level	<p>Development Function and Children affairs.</p> <p>The CDOs should monitor the unemployment and poverty issues affected the Youth in district built often don't have time to do it</p> <p>There is generally lack of focal youth officers in the districts for such a volatile group. The response from the district is often reactionary but no programmes youth interventions and staff overseeing at the LG level.</p>
Financial Resources (Non-Wage)	390,622,800,000 was approved at the launch of the policy	<p>269 billion per year and that is with YLP inclusive</p> <p>Reading financial resources, the Ministry had envisaged to have a Youth Trust Bank but that wasn't done.</p> <p>The current 7</p>	The Resource Gap is huge (still above 3 Trillions)

## ANNEX 2: RESOURCE GAPS

		<p>billion provided is limited for youth Programmes</p> <p>I billion is provided for Youth Councils from National to lower government level.</p>	
<p>Note : The Ministry doesn't have what to quantify what donors . LGs and CSOs contribute to the Youth Development Programmes.</p>			
Technological Resources	Access to computers	<p>Youth have access to Phones, to agro-processing machinery like mills and computers and start up kits under vocational programmes.</p>	<p>Rural youth still need to have access to affordable phones, Vocational machinery for carpentry, brick, wielding, catering sector, tailoring making , affordable agro-processing machinery and computers for technology uptake</p> <p>The Ministry had envisaged technological tools to be used to communicate to youth on Sexual Reproductive Health services, encourages them do online, marketing and discuss progress of government</p>

## ANNEX 2: RESOURCE GAPS

			<p>programmes using telephones and other social media challenges.</p> <p>Majority of the Youth in Rural areas have no phones, the internet connectivity is low and for those in urban areas data is expensive for the youth.</p>
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### ANNEX 3: OTHER STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR ROLES IN POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Stakeholder	Role
UNFPA	Provide youth Sexual Health Reproductive friendly services at the main referral; hospitals country wide providing youth friendly corner services
Youth Led Organisations like Uganda Youth Networks and Uganda Youth Development Link	They provide entrepreneurial skills , create jobs , Sexual Health Reproductive Services and provide
	start-Ups and support rescue fellow youth from prostitution
UNICEF	Advocate for youth services and issues in their programming
UNDP	Songhai Model invested 5 Million USD to support Youth Innovative Projects
CSOs and LGs	Supporting Youth Led enterprises in the community
MDAS-MAAIF, MOEs	Have supported Youth in Agriculture Programmes and BVET Skilling Programmes
Enterprise Uganda, PSFU	Business Skilling Programmes
Enabel	Capacity Building focusing on hospitality in Rwenzori Mountain Moon Training Youth In Uganda