



UNFPA – Uganda Country Office

A Rapid Assessment Report on Youth and Peacebuilding in Uganda

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DEFINITION OF KEY TERMINOLOGIES

Violence Extremism (VE): VE refers to advocating, engaging in, preparing or otherwise supporting ideologically motivated or justified violence to further social, economic and political objectives (Newmann 2013).

Counter Violence Extremism (CVE): CVE refers to proactive actions to counter efforts by violent extremists to radicalize, recruit and mobilize followers to violence and to address specific factors that facilitate violent extremist recruitment and radicalization to violence.

Conflict: Conflict occurs naturally and involves two or more parties with differing interests and perspectives. It takes place both at personal levels (between family members, friends and within oneself) and at formal levels (between politicians, diplomats and businesses).

Early warning: Early warning denotes the systematic collection and analysis of information coming from areas of crises for the purpose of anticipating the escalation of violent conflict; or the development of strategic responses to these crises; and the presentation of options to critical actors for the purposes of decision-making.

Conflict prevention: Conflict prevention involves addressing the structural sources of conflict in order to build a solid foundation for peace. Where those foundations are crumbling, conflict prevention attempts to reinforce them, usually in the form of a diplomatic initiative. Such preventive action is, by definition, a low-profile activity; when successful, it may even go unnoticed altogether.

Conflict transformation and resolution: Conflict transformational and resolution work in conjunction with conflict prevention. While conflict prevention entails maintaining peace before and after violence by correctly interpreting and acting upon early warning signs, conflict transformation involves shifting existing violence into constructive dialogue.

Democratization: Democratization refers to a processes where a country chooses its leaders through fair and competitive elections, ensures basic civil liberties, and respects the rule of law.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ACORD: | Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development |
| ADF: | Allied Democratic Front |
| CBOs: | Community Based Organizations |
| CDOs: | Community Development Officers |
| CSOs: | Civil Society Organizations |
| CVE: | Counter Violence Extremism |
| DCDOs: | District Development officers |
| DISO: | District Security Officer |
| DPC: | District Police Commandant |
| FGD: | Focus Group Discussions |
| KCCA: | Kampala Capital City Authority |
| KII: | Key Informant Interviews |
| LC: | Local Council |
| NALU: | National Army for the Liberation of Uganda |
| NGOs: | Non-governmental Organisations |
| NYC: | National Youth Council |
| PWDs: | Persons with Disabilities |
| OBR: | Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu |
| RDC: | Resident District Commissioner |
| RPC: | Regional Police Commandant |
| TOTs: | Trainers of Trainees |
| UBOS: | Uganda Bureau of Statistics |
| UNFPA: | United Nations Population Fund |
| UPFYA: | Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Youth Affairs |
| VE: | Violence Extremism |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

This report presents the findings from a rapid assessment on youth and peacebuilding in the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda conducted by UNFPA in partnership with ACORD. The Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda have been hotspots for violence peaking during and after election time with the youth at the centre. Youth involvement in election violence in Uganda has been occasioned with tragic outcomes and continue to pose not only a threat to peace and security of the nation, but also risk undermining the long-term sustainability of the democratization processes. The rapid assessment was therefore conducted to generate evidence on improving youth inclusion in peacebuilding to support interventions in the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project that UNFPA is part of.

Methods

The rapid assessment was participatory, descriptive and cross sectional utilizing both quantitative and qualitative study designs. The quantitative design was used to extract and synthesize information related to the district demographic profiles of the youth, while the qualitative design was used to generate deeper analysis and understanding of the study environments, factors associated with youth involvement in violence at district and national levels as well as soliciting recommendations for reducing youth motivated violence. Quantitative data was collected through review of secondary literature, while qualitative information was generated through in-depth Interviews with youth leaders; Focus Group Discussions with the youth and key informant interviews with the district opinion leaders (District staff, security agencies and Local Council leaders). A sample of 705 respondents was finally interviewed.

Findings

Overall, the quantitative and qualitative findings indicated limited involvement of the youth in the peacebuilding processes at the national, district and community levels. The quantitative findings indicated that 96% of the youth leaders had limited consultations with their constituents, 79% of the district leaders had not organized meetings with the youth to discuss their concerns for the last two years, 95% of the security agencies had not organized meetings with the youth, and 96% of the youth had been involved in violence. The qualitative findings revealed that factors associated with youth engagement in violence included a range of historical, cultural, socio-economic and political factors in the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda. Causal links with election motivated violence were identified as patronage politics where some political actors use the youth as a political weapon to fight their political opponents for partisan political gains but also wider socio-economic dimensions of conflicts over ownership of critical resources including land; district jobs, ethnic political representation and political insurgency involving the youth.

Conclusions

Since election violence in Uganda is linked to historical, cultural, socio-economic and political

factors at different levels of society; various approaches will be needed to address these identified factors beginning with those that enable the youth to participate meaningfully in peacebuilding processes to those that engage levels and strata of society from the grassroots of civil society to government and inter-governmental structures. The UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security (2015) encourages nations to put youth empowerment at the center of peace building and engage non-governmental actors to counter violent extremism and build sustainable peace and security.

Recommendations

Based on the study findings, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. National level:

- Address the structural barriers and dynamics that give rise to long-term violence extremism: government and CSO programs to adopt a long-term process approach that targets the structural dynamics that create a conducive environment for violent extremism to thrive.
- Promote use of the newest technology to target and sensitize the youth on peacebuilding during election times including WhatsApp, Facebook and twitter: CSOs to exploit the best practice such as UNICEF's U-report - a free sms based platform through which youth can express themselves on what is happening in their communities.
- Organize regular dialogue sessions with the security agencies on non-violence against the youth during elections: CSOs to facilitate this process.
- Amend the Local Government Act, which currently only has 4 provisions for youth representatives per district and 2 Persons with Disabilities representatives as a mechanism to increase youth participation in democratic processes. The National Youth Council to utilize youth members of parliament to reach that target.
- Promote inter-ethnic collaboration and peacebuilding synergies in the Rwenzori region: CSOs to invest in fostering inter-ethnic relations, collaboration and inclusivity in all areas of governance, development and peacebuilding to negate legacies of inter-ethnic tensions.
- Lobby parliament to enact a law that requires youth funding running youth council activities to be built into the national budget and to be treated like other priority areas: The Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Youth Affairs (UPFYA) and the National Youth Council (NYC) to utilize youth members of parliament to reach that target.

2. Community and District Levels:

- Organize massive youth community mobilization and sensitisations with sustained momentum before elections: Local Government and CSOs to mobilize using popular media and other enablers like football, netball and popular artists.
- Utilize community gate keepers including religious and cultural leaders to sensitise the youth on peacebuilding and non-violence approaches: CSOs to facilitate these dialogue sessions.

- Introduce the use of incentives and reward systems to the youth peace change agents: Government/CSOs to popularise this approach using popular media.
- Mobilize and sensitize the youth on peacebuilding using popular Artists and role models: CSOs to develop messages to be used by these Artists and Role models.
- Explore use of community enablers like sports events, bicycle rallies, races, music dance and drama to mobilize and sensitize the youth on peacebuilding especially at community level: Local Governments and CSOs to develop messages to be used during sporting events targeting youth on peacebuilding and their role as peace agents.

3. **Future Programming:**

- Integrate Violence extremism reduction agenda in the School and Education Curriculum starting from early primary education levels where the young people are taught and grow up knowing the dangers of such ideologies: CSOs to lobby National Curriculum Development centre to achieve this goal.
- Support programmes for ex-youth combatants through life skills training and income generation to reduce chances of being lured into violence extremism: CSOs to organize regular life skills sessions with ex-youth combatants.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... 2**
- DEFINITION OF KEY TERMINOLOGIES..... 3**
- LIST OF ACRONYMS 4**
- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... 5**
- 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND..... 9**
 - 1.1 Introduction..... 9
 - 1.2 Background to the youth and violence extremism in uganda..... 9
 - 1.3 Purpose of the rapid Assessment study 10
 - 1.3.1 Specific Objectives 10
- 2 STUDY METHODOLOGY11**
 - 2.1 Study design 11
 - 2.2 Study area and population 11
 - 2.3 Sampling and size 11
 - 2.4 Data collection..... 12
 - 2.5 Data analysis and report compilation..... 13
 - 2.6 Quality assurance 14
 - 2.7 Ethical considerations..... 14
 - 2.8 Challenges encountered in the study process..... 14
- 3 FINDINGS16**
 - 3.1 Demographic profiles of the districts and repondents..... 16
 - 3.2 Current youth needs and gaps that affect meaningful participation 16
 - 3.2.1 Youth Participation in election of their leaders at the community level 16
 - 3.2.2 Youth leaders organizing meetings with their constituencies 17
 - 3.2.3 Youth involvement in violence at the community levels 18
 - 3.2.4 Factors that make youth involve in violent activities..... 18
 - 3.3 Factors influencing peacebuilding in the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda 21
 - 3.4 Key Policy issues to be addressed to enhance youth participation 25
 - 3.5 Existing structures in the district and youth in peacebuilding 27
 - 3.5.1 District engagement of the youth in peacebuilding agenda..... 27
 - 3.5.2 Security agencies engagement of the youth in peacebuilding processes..... 28
 - 3.5.3 Leadership structures at the district level where the Youth Report their Concerns .28
 - 3.5.4 Profiles of Organizations that involve in peacebuilding processes 28
 - 3.6 Effective Communication channels for youth to pro-actively engage with leaders 31
- 4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....37**
 - 4.1 Conclusion 37
 - 4.2 Recommendations..... 37
- ANNEXES.....39**
 - A1.1: List of the current district youth structures and current sitting leaders 39
 - A1.2 Profiles of CSOs on Kasese District..... 41
 - A1.3 Some of the Sports Clubs in the Central and Rwenzori Regions 43
 - A1.4 Data Collection Tools..... 44

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

UNFPA Uganda Country Office conducted a Rapid Assessment in the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda to generate evidence on improving youth inclusion in peacebuilding to support interventions in the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project that UNFPA is part of. The process involved scanning the political, economic and social environment as well as identifying new developments and implications for UNFPA advocacy in the youth and peacebuilding agenda in Uganda. The findings will inform peacebuilding programming and efforts to promote youth inclusion and reduction in violence extremism.

1.2 Background to the youth and violence extremism in Uganda

Uganda has a history of societal pressures that peak up during election times and has sometimes resulted in violence such as conflict and criminal activities among other manifestations. In the Rwenzori regions, the youth has historically, either on their own volition and/or upon conscription, been active participants in violent conflicts. In 2014 for example, over 500 youth in the Rwenzori region were mobilized to simultaneously attack security installations in Kasese, Bundibugyo and Ntoroko districts. This pattern of youth involvement in acts of violence resurfaced in the post-2016 election violence in Kasese district where scores of the youth royal guards under the Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu (OBR) cultural institution got arrested and others killed following a military intervention at the palace of the Omusinga. While the Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu (OBR) cultural institution was established in line with the 1995 Ugandan Constitution and its roles well defined in the Cultural Leaders Act 2011, these have been misused to cause violence.

In the Central region of Uganda, youth involvement in election and post-election violence is not a new phenomenon either. In 2006 for example, there was turmoil in Kampala after Dr. Kiiza Besigye, the Forum for Democratic Change presidential aspirant at that time, protested alleging that there were irregularities in the election process. This resulted in a clash between the police and his supporters predominantly youth. Further, differences between the Government of Uganda and the Buganda kingdom led to riots among the Baganda youth in Kampala and Wakiso in September 2009 when Ugandan authorities sought to prevent a cultural leader of the Buganda ethnic group from traveling to Kayunga where the National Youth Day festivities were planned. As a result, between 40 to 50 people were reported dead. Also, after the 2011 presidential elections, the opposition leader Dr. Kiiza Besigye and others in opposition contested the results by the Electoral Commission that declared Museveni as the winner and organized the walk to work campaigns against the escalating fuel and food prices. This ended up with many youth confrontations with security forces and indeed 9 youth lost their lives and at least 269 people were affected. The situation in the 2016 elections was somehow similar with at least 22 supporters (majorly youth) of the rival candidates killed, 10 injured, 149 houses burnt and 80 youth arrested in Western Uganda. Several cases of riot between the boda boda riders and taxi drivers have been rampant in Kampala and Wakiso districts including the recent COVID-19 lockdown period.

1.3 Purpose of the rapid assessment

The purpose of the rapid assessment was to support UNFPA Country Office in generating evidence on improving youth inclusion in peacebuilding to support interventions in the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) project that UNFPA is part of.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives included:

1. To conduct a rapid assessment focusing on out-of-school and in-school youth, boys and girls in rural and urban areas, between ages of 18-30 years in the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda to determine needs and gaps in their life and where peacebuilding efforts can assist.
2. To scan the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda's political, economic and social environment (across humanitarian and development contexts) and identify new developments and implications for UNFPA advocacy and programming in the youth and peacebuilding agenda.
3. To conduct a situation analysis in order to enable appropriate and effective programming for the PBF project, specifically establishing the existing structures, including key stakeholders in the district and how they contribute to peacebuilding as well as what factors currently influence peacebuilding in Wakiso, Kasese and Bundibugyo districts.
4. To support a robust evidence-based advocacy to highlight challenges and opportunities at national level and in the districts to strengthen integration of youth peace and security initiatives across humanitarian and development contexts.

2 STUDY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study design

The rapid assessment was participatory, descriptive and cross sectional utilizing both quantitative and qualitative study designs. The quantitative design was used to extract and synthesize data on the district and respondents' demographic profiles and other quantitative-related findings, while the qualitative design was used to generate deeper analysis and understanding of the study environments, factors associated with youth involvement in violence at district and national levels as well as generating recommendations for reducing youth motivated violence.

2.2 Study area and population

The rapid assessment was conducted in the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda targeting the districts of Wakiso, Kampala, Kasese and Bundibugyo. The primary target populations were youth (male and female) aged between 18-30 years. Other respondents included Districts and Municipal/Town council Leaders; Cultural institutions, Security Agencies, NGOs and CBOs, Heads of institutions, CDOs, Sub-county leadership and other relevant community gate keepers.

2.3 Sampling and size

Youth sample selection: A multi-stage cluster sampling methodology was used to select the youth (male and female) participants aged 18-30 years at risk of radicalization in the targeted districts. The planned districts were clustered into counties, sub-counties, parishes and villages using the district demographic data. The final sample of youth respondents was selected from Villages and Town Council wards and cells respectively using simple random sampling. Simple random sampling technique was used because all respondents had equal chances of participation in the study within the age bracket of 18-30 years.

Key Informant sample selection: Key informants were purposively selected based on their involvement in youth service delivery, perceived knowledge of the study objectives and direct involvement in activities related to peacebuilding from the study districts, municipal and town councils in the targeted regions of Rwenzori and Central Uganda. Key informants included youth leaders, district staff, security agencies and local council leaders. Overall, a total of 705 respondents were finally interviewed and included: 600 youth; 54 youth leaders, 51 other key informants (district staff, security agencies, LCs) (Ref. Table 1 below).

Table 1: Summary of respondents interviewed

| Type of Respondent | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------|------|--------|------------|
| Wakiso District | | | |
| Youth Leaders (councils) | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| Youth | 119 | 102 | 221 |
| District staff | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Security Agencies | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Local council leaders | 8 | 0 | 8 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----|------------|
| Kampala District | | | |
| Youth Leaders (councils) | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Youth | 106 | 72 | 178 |
| District staff | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Security Agencies | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Local council leaders | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Kasese District | | | |
| Youth Leaders (councils) | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Youth | 75 | 22 | 97 |
| District staff | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Security Agencies | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Local council leaders | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Bundibugyo District | | | |
| Youth Leaders (councils) | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Youth | 92 | 18 | 110 |
| District staff | 1 | | 1 |
| Security Agencies | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Local council leaders | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Overall Total | | | 705 |

2.4 Data collection

A number of methods were used to collect data including literature review, key informant interviews, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions.

2.4.1 Literature review

Data was collected through review of secondary literature using the document review guide. This method was used to collect quantitative data related to the district demographic profiles as well as quantitative information related to the political, economic and social environments (across humanitarian and development contexts) of the districts. Some of the documents reviewed included:

- 1) Uganda Bureau of Standards Population Census data (2014) for Kampala, Kasese, Bundibugyo and Wakiso Districts Census data
- 2) Uganda Bureau of Standards Population Projections (2020) for Kampala, Kasese, Bundibugyo and Wakiso Districts
- 3) UNFPA Country Office partnership project targets
- 4) Literature on Conflict Profiles for the central and Rwenzori regions
- 5) Other literature on youth profiles in Uganda and study districts
- 6) Information on actors in the district providing peacebuilding services and targeting the youth.

2.4.2 In-depth interviews

In-depth Interviews were conducted with the youth leaders using the in-depth interview guide (See Tool 1 Annex A1.4 Page 42). They were used to establish qualitative information related to existing youth structures, their functionality and how they contribute to peacebuilding as well as what factors currently influence peacebuilding in Wakiso, Kampala, Kasese and Bundibugyo districts. In addition to in-depth questions for the youth to elaborate on, the youth were also asked simple survey question to get an overall quantifications of youth participation and involvement in peacebuilding processes.

2.4.3 Key informant interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted with the District staff, security agencies and Local Council leaders using the key informant Interview guide (See Tool 2 Annex A1.4 Page 45). Key informant interviews were used to establish the existing youth structures, key stakeholders in the district and how they contribute to peacebuilding as well as what factors currently influence peacebuilding processes in Wakiso, Kasese, Kampala and Bundibugyo districts.

2.4.4 Focus group discussions

Focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted with the Youth aged 18-30 years in the target districts of Wakiso, Kasese and Bundibugyo using a Focus Group Discussions Guide. The FGDs collected information from the youth on the level of their participation in peacebuilding process, current gaps and solicited recommendations where peacebuilding efforts could assist.

2.4.5 Recruitment of the study teams, approvals and field data collection

After approval of the final methodology, tools and timelines by UNFPA Country Office, the study team was recruited and oriented on the study methodology and the tools including three (3) graduate research assistants to work with the principle researcher. These were recruited considering their experience in participatory research approaches, local languages and ability to communicate results effectively both in oral and written expressions. The research assistants were trained for three (3) days to effectively introduce them to the study objectives, management and investigatory issues of the study and questionnaire administering techniques for each individual item of the questionnaire. Field data collection was finally done in Kampala, Wakiso, Bundibugyo and Kasese districts respectively.

2.5 Data analysis and report compilation

Quantitative data: The quantitative data were analyzed using Stata 12 (StataCorp LP) and for better presentation, tables were done in MS Excel 2007. The data were transferred from Epi-Data to Stata. Descriptive analyses of the datasets were performed to provide an insight into the counts, frequencies and percent distribution of key characteristics.

Qualitative data: The qualitative data was thematically analysed. Hand written scripts were assembled and typed into word processing Program-Microsoft word. The notes were read thoroughly and coded manually. Coding closely followed the main themes of the evaluation based on study objectives. For example:

| Category of study objective | Data analysis theme |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 1: Conduct a rapid assessment focusing on out-of-school and in-school youth, boys and girls in rural and urban areas, between ages of 18-30 years in the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda to determine needs and gaps in their life and where peacebuilding efforts can assist. | Current youth needs and gaps that affect meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes. |

The codes were carefully developed to ensure that they were mutually exclusive, exhaustive and representative. Consequently, if an idea resembling or closely related to one previously labelled re-appeared in the text, a similar label was attached. The text segments with similar codes and meaning or referring to related issues were then grouped together and themes developed to build the report presentation.

Compilation of the draft report and feedback: After data analysis, a draft report was developed and submitted to UNFPA Country Office for review. Feedback was provided and was incorporated in the draft report to come up with the final report.

2.6 Quality assurance

After each day of data collection, key findings were discussed among the study team members in a debriefing session. The entire study team was comprehensively oriented on the study methodology and data collection tools before the start of the actual fieldwork. In addition, interviewing techniques, as well as appropriate recording of responses were comprehensively demonstrated to the team to enable gathering of high quality data.

2.7 Ethical considerations

The confidentiality and ethical principles were observed in this entire study exercise. All information collected was kept confidential and the principle of voluntary participation in all interviews was ensured. All respondents were asked consent to participate in the study and those who did not consent freely could withdraw from the study at any time they felt uncomfortable with the topic or issue under discussion. Brief verbal informed consent to participate, as well as consent to take pictures was solicited before. The study objectives were well explained before the interviews and once the respondent consented verbally, interviews were conducted.

2.8 Challenges encountered in the study process

The planned timelines were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and concurrent lockdown measures in Uganda, including the mobilization of planned youth to participate in the study. Equally so were the planned study districts of Kasese and Bundibugyo that fell under the government clarification of cross border districts with travel restriction of car movements. The COVID-19 situation not only affected the study process but also impacted negatively on the lives of the youth in the study regions by reducing their source of livelihoods and survival,

making them prone to any form of social, economic and political vulnerability in the COVID-19 period.

3 FINDINGS

The findings section is sectioned under the demographic profiles of the respondents; current youth needs and gaps in participation in the peacebuilding processes; factors that influence peacebuilding and new developments and implications for youth peacebuilding agenda as well as existing structures in the district and how they contribute to peacebuilding.

3.1 Demographic profiles of the districts and respondents

The Rwenzori and Central regions (districts of Kasese, Bundibugyo, Wakiso and Kampala) are projected to have a population of 5,652,800 people, of which 31% (1,758,620) are aged between 18-30 years. The average youth illiteracy level of the two regions in the same age bracket stands at 15% with Bundibugyo registering the highest rate of 25% (UBOS Projections, 2020). Quantitative data from the rapid assessment indicated that the majority of the respondents (68%) were males compared to the female ones (32%).

3.2 Current youth needs and gaps that affect meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes (Objective 1)

To establish the current youth needs and gaps, the rapid assessment explored their level of participation among youth in electing their own leaders, but also the level of the elected youth leaders' engagement with the youth to discuss their concerns, youth involvement in violence at the community levels and the precipitators of violence.

3.2.1 Youth participation in election of their leaders at the community level

The quantitative findings indicated that the majority of the youth (78%) participated in electing their leaders at the community level (Ref. Table 2 below).

This was being also observed by the qualitative findings too:

“The youth themselves elect their leaders at village level where by each village is supposed to have nine (9) leaders. These nine leaders from each village elect nine leaders amongst themselves to make an executive of nine leaders at each parish level. The nine parish leaders from each parish elect nine leaders at the sub county level for each sub county. At the sub-county level, three leaders, that is the chairperson, youth leader in charge of finance and the youth affairs youth are chosen to select nine leaders to send to the district level”,

Youth Leader - Kasese District

Table 2: Responses on youth participation in election their leaders

| Responses on youth participation in electing their leaders (n=654) | Number |
|--|-----------|
| Yes, we participate | 508 (78%) |
| No, we do not participate | 146 (22%) |

Source: Field Interviews

While most of the youth participate in electing their leaders, a number of challenges and gaps existed in the study regions. Those highlighted included: limited publicity of youth elections at the community levels by electoral commission agents, bribery, poor supervision of the election processes, rigging/distributing money to some youth and consequently many cases of violence associated with candidates buying alcohol to youth for votes.

Some youth respondents indicated that the electoral commission registration exercise by the rapid assessment time had closed out registering many youths who had turned 18 years and this would be a future cause of conflict since they will be demanding to exercise their right to vote for the leaders of their choice in the upcoming 2021. Indeed, some youth suggested boycotting the upcoming 2021 elections if the electoral commission did not open up for youth to register.

“Yes, youth themselves vote for their leaders but publicity has been very low especially to the youth prior to elections. This is something that needs to be worked on by electoral commission this time round”

Youth Leader - Bundibugyo District

“You know youth elections here are poorly supervised and have been associated with stealing of votes and violence where candidates buy a lot of alcohol to the youth to vote. In fact, most of them come to vote when they are drunk and the outcome is fighting. Sensitisation should start with youth leaders”

Youth Leader - Kasese District

“There is a serious concern here and we the youth leaders are concerned. The Electoral Commission closed out registration of many youths that have turned 18 years and the majority we know will not be given a chance to vote in the 2021 elections. This is malicious and we will petition the elections body to allow youth register to exercise their civic rights or else we don't participate at all in their elections”

Youth Leader - Wakiso District

3.2.2 Youth leaders organizing meetings with their constituencies to discuss their concerns

From the quantitative findings, the majority of the respondents (96%) indicated that the majority of the youth leaders have not come back to interface with the youth at the community level to understand what affects them. This issue was highlighted across all districts in the Central and Rwenzori regions (Ref. Table 3 below).

In the qualitative interviews, the youth leaders at the district level also observed the fact that since they elected youth members of parliament, they have never organized meetings with their constituencies to discuss their challenges to be represented at the national level. The National Youth Council has not either organized meetings at the district level with the youth leaders or consulted them on issues affecting them.

“These leaders only appear during campaigns, but after being elected, they never show up again until another election time. We are tired of being used”

Youth Leader - Kasese District

"We have never seen any youth member of parliament consult with the youth here in the district all the time we elected them. They want us to beg them come to the district to consult us and we are ready for them during this election time"

Youth Leader - Kampala District

"In all my office tenure, I have heard of the National Youth Council but what is its role anyway? I don't think if you asked my colleagues here they really understand their purpose and agenda because we have rarely seen them here in the district and to tell the truth we have not seen them ever mobilizing the youth"

Youth Leader -Kasese District

Table 3: Responses on youth Leaders organizing meeting with the youth to discuss their concerns

| Responses on youth leaders organizing meetings with the Youth (n=654) | Number (%) |
|---|------------|
| Yes, have organised meetings with the Youth | 29 (4%) |
| No, have not organised meetings with the Youth | 625 (96%) |

Source: Field Interviews

However, some of the youth leaders cited insufficient funds to mobilize communities as the major reason as to why they had not organized meetings at the community level. The funds received from the central government (1.2 Million Ugandan shillings) were not enough to run daily activities of the district councils and at the same time fund youth activities and mobilisation at the community level. The district local governments neither provided budget support to the youth councils to run their activities.

3.2.3 Youth involvement in violence at the community levels

The qualitative findings indicated that 96% of the youth had been involved in violence while 4% had not (see Table 4 below). The findings further indicated that violence in all regions had been serious to the extent of killing and cutting off heads as in Bundibugyo and Kasese districts. This was sometimes perpetrated by the youth who were paid by some politicians to fight their opponents.

Table 4: Responses on Youth involvement in Violence

| Responses on youth involvement in Violence (n=654) | Number (%) |
|--|------------|
| No, they have not been Involved in Violence | 23 (4%) |
| Yes, they have been Involved in Violence | 631 (96%) |

Source: Field Interviews

3.2.4 Factors that make youth involve in violent activities

Youth involvement in violence especially during election times in Uganda has been occasioned with tragic outcomes and continue to pose not only a threat to peace and security of the nation, but also risk undermining the long-term sustainability of the democratization processes.

The qualitative study explored some of the factors that would facilitate young persons to engage in violence in the Central and Rwenzori regions. The qualitative findings suggested that internal and regional factors such as inability of governments and districts to improve social and economic conditions for the youth; unemployment and economic grievances; socio-cultural impact of decades of fighting and war returnees (ex-combatants); cultural factors and manipulation of the youth by political elite to pursue their political ambitions, all play a role in youth recruitment into violent activities.

The qualitative findings further indicated that youth engagement in violence in the Central and Rwenzori regions was mostly triggered by the interaction of the three principal agents: political parties, elite groups and youth groups (or party youth wings). Young people find themselves embroiled in this undemocratic processes because of the hopeless and disadvantaged status they occupy within the Uganda political landscape.

Most of the youth interviewed admitted the fact that the youth are the least represented in the political arena, yet they are the majority of the populations in the districts and in the country. This leaves most of their issues unattended to and not given priority as evidenced in the high rates of youth unemployment.

“We as youth leaders continue facing challenges with the youth because there are many limitations of how much we can do. First of all, at the district council, youth have limited say in council meetings and in parliament we have few youth MPs who cannot match against the majority MPs in case they table youth related concerns yet we are the majority populations. We are in fact not represented and this is a real fact”

Youth Leader-Kasese District

“I hear there is a full Youth Minister Nakiwala Kiyingi but I am not sure really she understands the issues concerning the youth since most of us have not been consulted at the district level where most of the issues come from. The youth do not have a vote in the national budget and yet we say we are represented when we cannot even move any motion in parliament due to the fact that our MPs are simply few in number. I hear they are increasing MPs for the elderly and how many are they relative to the youth numbers?”

Aspiring Youth Leader Kiira - Wakiso District

Further, most of the respondents pointed to the fact that the youth demographic dominance is used to champion the interests of particular dominant elites with no or little response to youth issues. They are exploited by the older political elites who use them as a climbing ladders to attain their own political ambitions including fighting other political parties and candidates after buying them with money to gain positions.

“Most of the youth have fallen a play of some of the political leaders who use them for political ambitions. This is because they are redundant and have no formal survival mechanism. It is imperative that the civil leaders begin to plan for engaging youth on reducing radical extremisms. Districts for example could come up with an agenda for regular engagement with the youth through known channels like football matches”

Resident District Commissioner - Kasese District

On the other hand, some respondents were of the view that some youth leaders have used electoral violence as a last resort to create their own spaces within the political arena, in which they try to subvert authority, bypass the encumbrances created by the state and fashion new ways of functioning and maneuvering on their own.

“It is a common phenomenon for most politicians in all political parties to use a culture of youth gangs to fight their opponents during election times. This has been a problem during past elections and is likely to happen again if something serious is not done. Yes, the security will be alert but all implementing partners need to come up together including CSOs, government and international agencies”

Resident District Commissioner - Bundibugyo District

Because elections are inherently a competitive process, the youth are therefore recruited to hold together competition in electoral politics and are further used by politicians as a political threat against their opponents in Uganda. Young people were, therefore, used by both incumbents and challengers to manipulate electoral processes to gain advantage over their opponents.

“Our youth will never be safe as long as they are not well informed, not empowered and not engaged in Counter Violence extremists activities in their localities because they are far more susceptible to radicalization than adults. Youth empowerment and engagement is therefore crucial because it will enhance participation and involve one of the most vulnerable groups susceptible to violent extremism”

Chairman LC 5 - Bundibugyo District

With the skyrocketing youth unemployment and biting poverty also comes frustration, which is easily translated into violence during election seasons. The feeling of ‘nothing to lose’ and perhaps ‘something to gain’ tends to incentivize energetic young people to discount the risk of engaging in electoral violence. The qualitative findings indicated that as long as the binding economic constraints that underpin the feeling of a hopeless future remain unaddressed among the youth, political violence and especially that related to elections will never cease as a feature of Ugandan politics.

“The only immediate solution that can engage the youth in the district is through introducing a number of livelihood and skilling programmes. I have seen some programmes that encourage sports all the time. Sporting is a one-day activity and these young people are just idle because of lack of what to do and skills”

Community Development Officer - Bundibugyo District

“You see most of the young people here in Kamwokya are struggling with survival and many don’t have any formal jobs and many are not working. Majority do casual labour and play games all the day in sports betting. This is too much idleness, and lack of what do is another big problem in the Area. It is possible that anyone can use them for any price”

Chairman LC1 - Kamwokya Church Zone, Kampala District

The qualitative findings observed culturally motivated causes of violence both in the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda that existed and peaked up during election time.

“Here in Kasese during elections also cultural sensitive conflicts appear where a leader from Bamba contests in same position with the Bakonzo contestant. In case one loses elections one uses the youth to fight the other to denounce the winning candidate sending messages of hate and encouraging violence where youth actively participate”

Chairman, Central division - Kasese District

Within the Rwenzori regions, there have been land conflicts between the Bakonzo and Basongora cattle keepers who are keen to the neighboring Batoro that continue fueling conflicts peaking seasonally. The qualitative findings established the fact that the Basongora pastoralists occupied land, which the Bakonzo seemingly claimed to belong to them traditionally and because of this, there has been historical conflicts on the ownership of the land where the youth from all sides are entangled in land conflicts.

Conflicts between the Bakonzo cultural leadership and the government also existed where the government accused the Bakonzo cultural leader of training young people to engage in some anti-government activities. The qualitative findings indicated that there were some youth that had actively participated in these cultural conflicts and needed sensitisation to become peace agents.

The recent incidence of COVID-19 brought direct confrontation between the security agencies and some of the youth in the region as they enforced the lockdown measures. The security agencies were accused of beating the youth during the lockdown events and some violence encounters.

3.3 Factors influencing peacebuilding in the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda

In order to establish factors that influence peacebuilding in the two regions, the rapid assessment conducted a scan of the political, economic and social environment across humanitarian and development contexts.

3.3.1 Ethnic backgrounds causing conflicts in the districts

Overall, the qualitative findings observed some of the ethnic and political backgrounds that could trigger modern violence including the election times in the Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda.

The quantitative findings indicated that the Central and Rwenzori regions remain trapped in governance deficits; experience cultural motivated violence, suffer from patronage politics with high levels of youth unemployed and some political actors have tended to mobilise and use the

youth as a political weapon to fight their political opponents for partisan political gain. At the center of conflicts was also ownership of critical resources including land and allocation of district jobs as for the example in Kasese district; ethnic political representation (for Kasese and Bundibugyo), use of excessive force against the public and youth by security agencies, support to opposition parties against government ruling party by some cultural institutions, political insurgency and limited youth involvement in peacebuilding processes at community level.

The Rwenzori region: This region covers the current districts of Kasese, Kabalere, Bundibugyo, Kyenjojo, Kyegerwa, Kamwenge and Ntoroko. The area is occupied by various tribes such as the Basongora and Bakonzo, the Banyabindi and Batooro, the Bamba and Babwisi. A range of historical, socio-economic and political tensions have in the past years resulted in a series of deadly clashes between the different ethnic communities and these are typically awakened during election period with the youth at the center stage. Patronage politics of recognition of cultural kingdoms and district creation critically drive the manifestation of these tensions in ethnic violence, especially in the context of electoral contest.

Violent conflicts in the Rwenzori region can be traced right from the monarchical times when Tooro Kingdom had jurisdiction over the area. Open conflict manifested in the cessation movements, particularly the Rwenzururu rebellion (1962-1982) that saw a combination of Bamba and Bakonzo forces fighting for liberation from Tooro dominance. The first phase of these movements led to the recognition of Bundibugyo and Kasese districts in 1974, and the subsequent recognition of the Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu (OBR) in 2009. The recent phase was characterized by the Bamba/Babwisi, Basongora and Banyabindi also agitating for liberation from Bakonzo dominance under the OBR cultural institution as well as insurgencies by the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU) in the 1980s and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) from the 1990s. The historical and contemporary ethnic differences are premised on the dominance of 'bigger' tribes over 'smaller' ones that exhibited a Master-slave relationship; beginning with Tooro against other tribes of the Bakonzo and Bamba; and now the Bakonzo against the 'smaller' ones of Bamba/ Babwisi, Basongora and Banyabindi.

The region is also yet to recover from the 2016 military intervention at the palace of the Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu (OBR) King that among others, resulted into the death of over 100 civilians and the arrest of both the King and over 200 of his royal guards. The ethnically-plural region in Uganda remains trapped in governance deficits where political actors have tended to instrumentalise its ethnic pluralism for partisan political gain by mobilizing and even serving the public along ethnic lines. Conflicts between the Bakonzo cultural leadership and the government were also reported where the government accused the Bakonzo cultural leadership of training young people to engage in some anti-government activities. The study findings indicated that there were some youth that had actively participated in these cultural conflicts and needed sensitisation to become peace agents.

The rapid assessment also established the fact that the Rwenzori region is being earmarked for oil and gas as exploration is already going on in Ntoroko District and more studies being carried

out in the Queen Elizabeth National Park in Kasese District. The Rwenzururu Kingdom officials suspect that there might be links between the Bamba, Basongora and other minority tribes to take control of the Rwenzori region in quest to take a great benefit of the economic potentials.

The Central region: This is one of the four regions in the country of Uganda. It is also the palace of the Kingdom of Buganda, one of the ancient African monarchies that are constitutionally recognized in Uganda. The Central region being at the epicenter of both political and economic activities of Uganda is of great importance in the roadmap towards peacebuilding, reducing violence extremism tendencies among the youth and mitigating election motivated violence.

A range of historical, cultural, socio-economic and political factors explain the occurrence of conflicts in the Central region peaking during election time with the youth at the center. Take for example in 2006, turmoil in Kampala erupted after Dr. Kiiza Besigye, the Forum for Democratic Change presidential aspirant at that time, protested alleging that there were irregularities in the election process. This resulted in a clash between the police and his supporters predominantly youth. Also, differences between the Government of Uganda and Buganda kingdom led to riots among Buganda youth in Kampala and Wakiso in September 2009 when Ugandan authorities sought to prevent a cultural leader of the Buganda ethnic group from traveling to Kayunga where the National Youth Day festivities were planned. As a result, between 40 to people were reported dead.

After the 2011 presidential elections, the opposition leader Dr. Kiiza Besigye and others in opposition contested the results by the Electoral Commission that declared Museveni as the winner and organized the walk to work campaigns against the escalating fuel and food prices. This also saw many youth confrontations with security forces and indeed nine youth lost their lives and at least 269 people were affected. The situation in the 2016 elections was somehow similar with at least 22 supporters majorly youth of rival candidates killed, 10 injured, 149 houses burnt and 80 youth arrested in Western Uganda. Several cases of riot between boda boda riders and taxi drivers have been rampant in Kampla and Wakiso districts including the recent COVID-19 period lockdown supported by some politicians.

3.3.2 New developments and implications for the youth peacebuilding agenda

Overall, qualitative findings observed new trends in the Central and Rwenzori regions that may be potential source of conflict involving the youth.

3.3.2.1 Brutality of security agencies on the youth in enforcing COVID-19 prevention guidelines

The Government of Uganda gave security agencies a superior role in enforcing COVID-19 prevention guidelines especially the police and the Local Defence Units (LDUs) who were tasked to enforce a nation-wide curfew from 7:00pm to 6:30am. However, these were reported to have used brutality and violence against the population and more especially the youth, manifesting themselves in forms of use of excessive physical force through beating civilians using sticks and/or gun butts.

“I know of some of the boda boda riders who were riding back home after 7:00pm and were picked by security officials on patrol asking them to choose between being caned and being taken to prison for seven years. They opted for beating but these security people beat them until they became unconscious. They were later left to go home in the night and each given 20,000 shillings to buy medicine. They took three weeks nursing wounds”

Youth Leader – Bundibugyo District

The security agencies think that the youth are criminals and most of us have suffered during COVID-19 curfew period where our colleagues have been arrested innocently and when you ask what you have done, they simply beat you and imprison you because they found you walking during lockdown hours. The time is coming when we will all get our chance to pay the current government the costs it has done to the youth”

Youth Respondent - Wakiso District

A notable case was reported in Kasese district - Kambukamabwe-Karambi sub-county - where some of the security personnel slapped a woman while she was taking her two children to Mpondwe town for medical check-up. The security personnel accused the woman of being idle and disorderly. The woman retaliated by beating up the policeman and confiscating a gun from him, causing a scuffle in town. On the intervention of the local leader, the Mpondwe-Town Council police compensated the woman and also offered to pay medical bills for her children.

The qualitative findings further indicated that actions of torture by security agencies created more violence and undermined public trust in the government as a guarantor of rights.

3.3.2.2 Regulation of Taxi drivers and Boda Boda Riders in Kampala

By the rapid assessment time, Taxi drivers in Kampala had been rioting because of the new COVID-19 measures including restrictions to use their old stages and giving them few driving routes by the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). Similarly, regulation of boda boda stages in Kampala central was reported to result into conflicts since most of them were supported and mobilized by local politicians to stage demonstrations.

3.3.2.3 Cross Border Youth from DRC to Uganda from Bundibugyo and Kasese

The border crossing people from Congo to Uganda especially the youth due to fear and panic for COVID-19 in their country disorganized the work of the security agencies at the different border crossing units hence exchanging into fights. In the Rwenzori regions, people along the borders had families and land across the borders in Congo and therefore moved to see their families and worked in their gardens. The COVID-19 guidelines restrictions led to fresh conflicts with the cross border people and the majority being young persons as they tried to cross between the two borders work in their farms and meet their families.

3.3.2.4 Youth loss of survival and resilience during COVID-19

Respondents noted an unprecedented reduction of economic opportunities for the youth during the COVID-19 lockdown. This reduction potentially amplified vulnerabilities among the youth and by extension reduced both their resilience and economic cost to violence. Loss of income was attributed to the nature of the national COVID-19 prevention guidelines that

severely affected businesses dominated by the youth including the boda boda industry. By set guidelines, boda boda operators were only allowed to carry goods, and at the start of the lockdown, not to operate beyond 2:00pm. The qualitative findings established the fact that the loss of economic opportunities pushed some youth into engaging in criminal activities like stealing people's properties, breaking into people's shops and involving themselves in sexual violence against women and girls during the lockdown.

3.4 Key Policy issues to be addressed to enhance youth participation and involvement in peace processes

The qualitative findings explored a number of policy issues that needed to be addressed at the national level to enhance meaningful youth participation and involvement in peacebuilding processes.

Youth leaders indicated the need for the government to increase budgets for running youth councils at the national and district levels and to have a separate vote under the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. Youth councils at national and district levels at the moment failed to mobilise their constituencies due to the limited budget received from the central governments. The rapid assessment indicated that less than 1.2M UGX is remitted to the district youth councils and this cripples both planning and outreaches.

The study participants further showed the need to amend the Local Government Act Cap 243, which currently only has provisions for 4 youth representatives per district and 2 Persons with disability representatives, indicating that this representation was not sufficient.

Youth leaders from the study regions further showed the need to Amend the National Youth Council Act Cap 319; considering the following amendments:

- a) A provision to provide for the youth Council office bearers to be paid emoluments and allowances in accordance with the terms and Conditions of service of the Local Government Service Commission. This will provide for motivation and commitment among youth council leaders. The proposal sought to classify allowances and emoluments payable to include the following categories—(i) *night allowance within Uganda*; (ii) *night allowance outside Uganda*; (iii) *safari day allowance within Uganda*; (iv) *transport allowance*; (v) *sitting allowance*; and (vi) *retainer fees*.
- b) A clause to provide for the academic qualification for the Chairperson of the National and District Youth Councils to be included. It was proposed that the law should be amended to provide for the election of Chairperson of the National and District Youth Council with qualifications of at least level certificate or its equivalent.
- c) Section 9 (2) provided for the composition of the National Executive Committee comprising of eleven members. It was recommended that the composition of the National Executive Committee as provided for in section 9 (2) of the National Youth Council to be expanded to include the Secretary for the Youth with Disability to have interests for People with

disabilities catered for and to guarantee equality of representation of the marginalized groups.

- d) Section 16 of the Principal Enactment of the National Youth Council Act CAP 319 had established the National Youth Consultative Forum. It was therefore proposed that the National Youth Consultative Forum should be re-introduced and expanded so as to perform the initial function in the principal enactment. This would put in place a mechanism for networking, advocacy coordination, resource mobilization and planning for youth programmes in the country.
- e) Amendment of section 8 (5) by inserting in the following sub clauses to provide for the roles of the electoral commission in the election of the youth councils.
- f) Section 2 of the National Youth Council Act creates the Council as a self-accounting body corporate, while section 18 provides for funding of the activities of the Council from the consolidated funds. There was a need for creation of a Vote for the National Youth Council in line with the provision of the National Youth Council Act Cap 319 but to also to increase the budget of the National Youth Council as per the recommendations by the various stakeholders to include the Presidency and Parliament.
- g) Two or more District Youth Councils may, in accordance with article 178 of the Constitution (*cooperation among districts*), (a) cooperate in the areas of culture and development; and (b) form and support Councils, trust funds or Secretariats for the purpose of cooperation. This provision needs to be pursued.
- h) It was observed that the District Youth Councilors were elected by an electoral college comprised of the youth council leaders. This made them direct youth representatives to the Local Governments. The youth observed that it was critical that they are part of the National Youth Council meeting at Ex-officials.
- i) The National Youth Council Act, Chapter 319, in section 1 (g), defines a youth as a person aged between 18 to 30 years. In the same law under section 8 (3), it explicitly defines the lower age as 18 years and implicitly provides the upper age as 29 years. It was recommended that participation should not be limited by age and it is from this basis that the age bracket of the youth is extended from the limit of 30 years to 35 years so as to provide for a leveled playing field.
- j) That Political aspiration to be the district chairperson and appointment in the district executive committee as vice chairperson does not recognize the competence of the youth as it is embedded in the Local Government Act Cap 243 section 12, sub-section 2 (b) that states; “For any person to be the district chairperson, he or she must have at least 30 years. It is therefore thought that this is discriminatory on the side of the youth”.
- k) That in order to address the challenges associated with creation of new districts, the composition of a Youth Council of a newly created DYC shall be as follows until elections of Youth Council members are held;
 - In the case of a district, all members of the original District Youth Council representing the sub-counties and other electoral areas within the new district.
 - In the case of lower local governments, all members of the original Youth Council representing the parishes and other electoral areas within the new lower local government.

- In case a new town is created with no immediate original Youth Council, the district Youth Council shall continue to govern the town until the town is published in the Gazette and elections held.
 - Where the Chairperson or member of a Youth Executive Committee of the original Youth Council is a person who was representing an electoral area within the newly created District, that person shall cease to hold that office.
- l) A person elected a Youth Council Office Bearer shall, before taking office and before the first meeting of a Youth Council;
- Take an oath.
 - Make a written declaration accepting the office of a youth council.
 - In the case of other lower local Youth Councils an oral acceptance recorded in the minutes of the first meeting of that council shall suffice.
- m) That the electoral commission should fully organize and cater for publicity of the youth council elections, the voters register for the youth and the supervision of the elections at all levels. This will include;
- Conduct voter sensitization.
 - Make national public announcements about national youth council elections in a manner that is prescribed in the general elections.
 - Make a National Youth Voters Register that is made known to the people and widely circulated in all villages in Uganda.
 - Facilitate youth voters to participate in youth council elections at all levels.

3.5 Existing structures in the district and how they contribute to youth participation in peacebuilding processes

In order to probe how the district leadership structures contributed to youth participation in peacebuilding processes, the rapid assessment explored whether the district and security agencies had organized meetings with the youth to discuss their concerns and in case the youth had serious concerns, which leadership structure they would report to.

3.5.1 District engagement of the youth in peacebuilding agenda

From the qualitative findings, most of the youth respondents (79%) indicated that the district had not organized meetings in the community to discuss youth concerns. Only 6% indicated some level of district youth engagement (Ref. Table 5 below). Some of the reasons for limited engagement put forward included limited budget line in the districts to run youth based activities and some suggested that the youth fund be directly managed by the youth themselves leaving no room for the district to intervene.

Table 5: Responses on District organizing meetings with the youth at the community level

| Responses on Districts organizing meetings with the Youth in the last 1 year (n=654) | Number (%) |
|--|------------|
| Yes they have organized | 37 (6%) |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| No they have not organized | 519 (79%) |
| Not sure | 98 (15%) |

Source: Field Interviews

3.5.2 Security agencies engagement of the youth in peacebuilding processes

The qualitative findings further indicated that most of the youth respondents (95%) in the Central and Rwenzori regions indicated that the security agencies had not organized meetings with the youth to discuss their concerns. Only 5% suggested some level of engagement in the past 1 year (Ref. Table 6 below).

Table 6: Responses on security agencies organizing meetings with youth to discuss concerns

| Responses on security agencies organizing meetings with Youth in the last 1 year (n=654) | Number (%) |
|--|------------|
| No they have not organized | 621 (95%) |
| Yes they have organized | 33 (5%) |

Source: Field Interviews

3.5.3 Leadership structures at the district level where the Youth Report their Concerns

From the qualitative findings, the majority of the youth (72%) indicated that they would report to LC1 chairpersons, 13% to religious leaders, 9% to Youth Leaders and only 2% would report to Police (Ref. Table 7 below).

Table 7: Responses on where to Report Youth related Concerns

| Responses on where to report youth related Concerns (n=654) | Number (%) |
|---|------------|
| LC I chairperson | 471 (72%) |
| Police | 15 (2%) |
| Youth Leaders | 57(9%) |
| Cultural Leaders | 23 (4%) |
| Religious Leaders | 88 (13%) |

Source: Field Interviews

The fact that the majority youth would not report to the police both in the Central and Rwenzori regions points to the current relations that exist between the youth and security agencies. This is well explained in the fact that the security agencies have been involved in curbing down youth-related violence but at the same time using violent methods. The same thing applied to Youth Leaders; only 9% suggested could report to youth leaders. This implies that district youth structures have not had deeper community youth engagement.

3.5.4 Profiles of Organizations that involve youth participation in peacebuilding processes and their programmes

3.5.4.1 Profiles of organisations in Kasese and Bundibugyo District

These districts are located in Western part of Uganda bordered to the by South by Rubirizi, partly Rukungiri and to the West by the Democratic Republic of Congo. They are multi-ethnic

districts with many people of different ethnic backgrounds including Bakonzo, Batooro; Basongora, Banyabindi, Bamba, Babwisi, Banknkore and Bakiga. The districts have a history of conflicts involving the youth and many organizations have played various roles to respond to the situation.

Table 8: Profiles of organisations in Kasese District

| Organization name | Services provided | Contact Addresses |
|--|--|--|
| ACORD Kasese and Bundibugyo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of district and sub county stakeholders on PeaceBuilding • Mapping of Youth focused organizations, institution like cultural and religious and Boda boda groups. • Training boda bodas and market vendors on peacebuilding and entrepreneurship • Training of Journalists and Facebook bloggers on good journalism • Generation for Generation dialogue • Training of Aspiring Youth leaders On peacebuilding and leadership skills • Capacity building to volunteers on peacebuilding concept | Plot 1272 Block 15 Ggaba Road, Nyambya P.O. Box 280 Kampala Tel. 256414267667 |
| Rwenzori Peace Bridge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizes drama and sports events aimed at changing young people's attitudes and behavior on conflict, demanding their rights using non-violent methods, promoting a spirit reconciliation and using peaceful means of conflict resolution | Program Coordinator Crescent Road, Off Kilembe road at the former Office Premises of the LC 1 Kisanga A, Kasese P.O.BOX 317, Kasese Tel: +256706867665 |
| Youth African Politics Initiative (YAPI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Mobilization and sensitization on peacebuilding • Provision of friendly education rights protection, economic empowerment, family health, guidance and counseling services. | Youth African Politics Initiative (YAPI). Plot.633, Salaama – Munyoyo Rd, Makindye // P.O. Box 89, Kampala – Uganda/East Africa Telephone: +256772479435 |
| Educate Uganda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping youth with entrepreneurial skills to help in household income stabilization after conflict | Educate-Uganda Plot 3671, Mbogo Road, Kibuli, Kampala Uganda +256 (0) 393 266 074 |
| Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice (RFPJ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project addresses ethnic violence and fosters ethnic reconciliation as an aspect of transitional justice in the Rwenzori region. It also promotes the respect for social and cultural rights, and enhances the participation and representation of youth and women in peacebuilding and reconciliation. | Rwenzori Forum for Peace and Justice (RFPJ) Floors 3 - 4, Lotis Towers Plot 16, Mackinnon Road P.O. Box 8772 Kampala Email: info@dgf.ug |
| Save the Children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of peace clubs in schools in Bundibugyo district. | Save the Children Uganda Dadiri close, Kampala Tel: +256 (0)393 26006/0414341714 |
| World Vision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing personal and social relationships amongst youth and community through music dance and drama expressions as well as sports | World Vision –uganda Plot 15B, Nakasero Road P.O Box 5319 Kampala-Uganda |

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------|
| | | Tel: 0417114200 |
|--|--|-----------------|

3.5.4.2 Profiles of organisations in Kampala and Wakiso Districts

The Central region of Uganda is one of the four regions in the country of Uganda with a long history of conflicts peaking during election times. Due to seasonal conflicts, a number of CSOs have responded with Peace programmes in the district to arrest the situation and restore peace and order.

Table 9: Profiles of organisations in Kampala and Wakiso Districts

| Organization name | Services provided | Contact Addresses |
|--|---|---|
| ACORD Wakiso | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping youth focused organizations, institutions like cultural and religious and boda boda groups • Training boda bodas and market vendors on peacebuilding and entrepreneurship • Training of Journalists and Facebook bloggers on good journalism • Generation for Generation dialogue • Training of Aspiring Youth leaders On peacebuilding and leadership skills • Capacity building to volunteers on peacebuilding concept | Plot 1272 Block 15 Ggaba Road, Nyambya P.O. Box 280 Kampala Tel. 256414267667 |
| Reach A Hand Uganda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating youth based organizations under AFriYAN umbrella • Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding | Plot 7502, Block 244, Heritage Village, Kansanga, Gabba Road P. O. Box 21288, Kampala, Uganda info@reachahand.org |
| Public Health Ambassadors Uganda (PHAU) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding • Reach to boda boda riders through “Ludo” a game played on boards by most boda boda stages as a way of entertainment | Makindye, Mobutu Road; P. O Box 28662; Kampala, Uganda +256-701-046959 +256-701 -632676 +256-777-139773 info@phauganda.org www.phauganda.org |
| Peer to Peer Uganda (PEERU) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding • Provides, equips and inspires adolescents and youth with high quality, high impact and gender sensitive programming through strategic communications | Plot 6 Wouter Bypass Road Munyonyo off Salama Road, Kampala Tel: +256 414 695 901 Email: info@peertopeeruganda.org |
| Youth Equality Centre Uganda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding • Reaches to the youth using a range of online and mobile tools | Mosque Road – Off Old Kiira Road, Bukoto, Kampala, Uganda yecuganda@yecuganda.org |
| Haven anti AIDS Foundation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding | Plot 1564 Odur Ln. Ntinda, Kampala, Central Region, Uganda |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Together Alive Health Initiative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding Enable transparency and critical requiring for a fairer society creating a trusted business environment for people to work in. | Busega Rubaga Division (1.10 mi) Kampala, Uganda P.O BOX, 29977, KAMPALA |
| Uganda Youth Alliance for Family Planning and Adolescent Health (UYAFPAH) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding Runs youth livelihood program in which young people make crafts, candles, hair clips and jewelry to sell to local markets | lot 208 Keti Falawo Stage, Kawempe division off Bombo-Gulu Highway, Kampala, Uganda Call Us: Tel: +256 706 278413 / +256 774 278413 Write Us: info@uyafpah.org |
| Uganda Young Positives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding | P.O Box 36621, Kampala Tel:256-414-273639 ,256-779-450721 Email: info@ugyoungpositive.org Website: www.ugyoungpositives.org |
| Centre for Youth Driven Development Initiatives (CFYDDI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding Empowering young people, children and women on matters concerning social economic development and proactive community participation so as to reduce poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy and stigma. Equipping young people with contemporary job skills for self-help and employment. | Gayaza - Ndazabazadde Village P.O. Box 28807, Kampala – Uganda Telephone: {+256} (0)712 570 445 {+256} (0)788 422 365 Email: cfyddi@gmail.com |
| Visionary Lady Foundation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding Positive gender transformation and economic Wellbeing of women in marginalized communities especially in the information sector through equipping them with skills and information. | 16 Tufnell Drive, Kamwokya P. O. Box 6770, Kampala, Uganda (+256) 41 4531186 / 31 2266400 info@preventgbv africa.org |
| Uganda Network of Young People living with HIV/AIDS (UNYPA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding Youth socio-economic empowerment | Plot 711 mirembe close, Kalinabiri road, Ntinda Kampala Uganda Phone No: +256 394 892180 / 704 700740 |
| Transgender Equality Uganda | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Mobilization and Sensitization on peacebuilding | Kireka - Banda, Kampala, Uganda +256 (794) 462818 info@transequganda.org |

3.6 Effective Communication channels for youth to proactively engage with leaders and advocate their own inclusion in peacebuilding processes and new peacebuilding initiatives

The qualitative findings explored the effective communication channels the youth use in the Central and Rwenzori regions to receive information related to political and civic issues. Those

documented included WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Televisions and Radio stations among many.

Communication channels used by the youth varied from the type of the youth (Youth leaders or community youth), gender (female to male), coverage of the media stations and to some degree political inclinations. Youth leaders both in the Central and Rwenzori regions commonly used WhatsApp and about 60% of these youth leaders had smart phones. Therefore, if one is targeting the district youth leaders or council, it would be possible to use WhatsApp messages to reach many youth in all regions.

“We have our whatsapp group where we always update one another and it is quicker for us. At least each of our members has a smart phone and 90% of us use whatsapp regularly”

Youth Leader Kasese District

“It is easier to mobilise us through whatsapp because most of us use it and we can get information form each quickly even beyond lock down times”

Youth Leader Kawempe Kampala

The qualitative findings further indicated that the community youth who were not leaders preferred football programs for TV and radio shows, local news and music drive shows. However, most of the urban youth did not listen to radio programmes while the community ones did. Therefore, if one planned to use radio programs, it would be more appealing to the community youth rather than the urban ones. TV coverage in the villages was said to be low due to the mountaineous nature of the Rwenzori region.

Despite the media being used, some key informants observed the negative use of media to the youth in terms of radicalization and online activism where external forces have tended to use it to channel negative influences and ideologies that casue violence. They therefore called for the CSOs to engage youth on proper use of media.

“Because of its ability to easily mobilise young people, social media makes it easier for electoral violence to be ignited and subsequently spread like wildfire. Of course, while it is good communication, social media is leading to an uncontrolled explosion of information and creating a platform for those who want to push their political agenda taking advtange of the youth”

Resident District Commissioner Kasese District

3.6.1 Popular radio stations listened to by Youth in the Central and Rwenzori regions

The qualitative study established the fact that listenership to the radio station depended on the region, coverage and gender. For example, in the Central region, most of the youth cited CBS, Capital FM and KFM. However, the majority of the youth in Kampala suggested that they did not primarily listen to radio stations but instead watched TV football programs. In the Rwenzori region, youth preferred UBC radio (Kasese and Bundibugyo); Bwera Community Radio (Kasese) and Development FM (Bundibugyo) and Messiah FM (Kasese).

Table 10: Kampala and Wakiso Districts

| Name of the Station | Preferred Program | Coverage |
|---|---|---------------|
| 1. CBS Radio P.O.BOX 12760 Mengo, Kla 0312333100 | CBS Sports at 4pm | International |
| 2. KFM Kampala 0414/0312-337000 | The Rules, are there no rules from 12.000-3pm | National |
| 3. Simba FM Plot 2 corporation rise, Kampala. Tel: 0711543672 | Lunch time sports 1-2pm | National |
| 4. Sanyu FM Kampala 0312261882 | Gossip Show on Monday to Friday 3.00pm -7.00pm | National |
| 5. Capital FM P.O BOX 7638 Kampala. Tel: 0414215100 | Gaetano and Lucky in the Morning 5.00Am to 10.00 Am | East Africa |
| 6. Bukedde FM Kampala 0414/0312-337000 | Sports Updates at 8.00 Am | National |

Table 11: Bundibugyo District

| Name of the Station | Preferred Program | Coverage |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Development FM Bundibugyo 0782344544 | Targets youth with Sports programs | District |
| 2. UBC FM Tel: 0788410855 Assistant manager | Sports program Youth chat (weekend) | Municipality |

Table 12: Kasese District

| Name of the Station | Preferred Program | Coverage |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Guide FM Kasese Tel: 0773597166 | Catholic Radio and limited Youth programs | Kasese District and beyond |
| 2. Messiah FM Kasese | Protestant General Entertainment | District |
| 3. Light FM Kasese | SDA Programs and Limited Youth programs | Kasese and Bundibugyo |
| 4. UBC FM 0788410855 Assistant manager | Sports program Youth chat (weekend) | Municipality |
| 5. Bwera Community Radio Station manager 0772905380 | Targets youth in Bwera | Bukonjo west |

3.6.2 Popular TV station preferred by the Youth

From the rapid assessment, the preferred TV stations by the youth varied from region, coverage but also had a gender element. For example, the male youth preferred watching football and news while the female ones preferred some news and TV movie series. However, most of the youth liked watching NTV, NBS, SPARK TV, mostly the entertainment programs occurring in the evenings and weekends. A few watched news and political programs. However, in Kasese and Bundibugyo districts, most villages in the mountains had no or poor electricity to watch TV.

Table 13: Kampala District TV stations and programs watched by the Youth

| Name of the TV station | Preferred programs | Coverage |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------|
|------------------------|--------------------|----------|

| | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. NTV Uganda P.O Box 35933 Kampala +256 414563400 | The beat program at 5pm Morning at NTV program | National |
| 2. NBS TV P.O Box 37663 +256 312372688 | After 5 program at 5pm News, Frontline, Katchup) | National |
| 3. BUKEDDE TV 101 Jinja road, kampala +256 414337000 | Agataliko nfunfu Lunch time Movies at 2pm | National |
| 4. BBS TV Bulange way road, Kampala 0774178703 | Reality show every Saturday and Sunday | National |
| 5. Magic 1 HD Jinja road, Kampala | Magic 1 HD Movies at 10:oopm | National |
| 6. SPARK TV | Livewire at 7:45pm | National |

Table 14: Wakiso District TV stations and programs watched by the Youth

| Name of the TV Station | Preferred programs | Coverage |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. NTV Uganda P.O Box 35933 kampala +256 414563400 | The beat program at 5pm News live at 9pm | National |
| 2. NBS P.O Box 37663 +256 312372688 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After 5 program at 5pm Uncut program Nbs catch up program | National |
| 3. BUKEDDE101 Jinja road, Kampala. Tel: +256 414337000 | Agataliko nfunfu Lunch time movies at 2pm | National |
| 4. BBS Bulange way road, Kampala Tel: 0774178703 | Reality show every Saturday and Sunday | National |
| 5. CBS Radio P.O.BOX 12760 Mengo, kla 0312333100 | CBS World News Round up | National |

Table 15: Bundibugyo District TV stations and programs watched by the Youth

| Name of the TV Station | Preferred programs | Coverage |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. NBS TV P.O Box 37663 +256 312372688 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After 5 program at 5pm | National |
| 2. NTV Uganda P.O Box 35933 Kampala. Tel: +256 414563400 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The beat program at 5pm | National |
| 3. UBC TV Nile Avenue, Kampala 0772367167 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UBC News Tonight | National |

Table 16: Kasese District TV stations and programs watched by the Youth

| Name of the TV Station | Preferred programs | Coverage |
|--|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. NBS TV P.O Box 37663 +256 312372688 | After 5 program at 5pm | National |
| 2. NTV Uganda. P.O Box 35933 Kampala. Tel: +256 414563400 | The beat program at 5pm | National |
| 3. UBC TV Nile Avenue, Kampala | UBC News Tonight | National |

3.6.3 Local and District Music Artists listened to by the youth

Overall, from the rapid assessment, most of the youth looked up to the artists and famous politicians as their role models. These artists have a big gathering and could be a platform for mobilising the youth to sensitise them on peacebuilding. What is needed is to design proper messages and work with these artists to understand these peace messages to be delivered to the youth. In Bundibugyo, Kasese, Kampala and Wakiso districts, most of them indicated they looked up to Robert Kyagulanyi aka Bobo wine. He is both a musician and a politician and the youth think he understands what the youth goes through.

Table 17: Popular Artists and Musicians

| Name of Local Artiste | Contacts |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Kampala District | |
| a) Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi aka Bobo wine (National) | - |
| 2. Wakiso | |
| b) Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi aka Bobo wine (National) | - |
| 3. Bundibugyo | |
| a) Robert Kyagulanyi (National) | |
| b) Professor X (Local) | |
| c) Black de Echo (Local) | +256772176267 |
| d) Hab Jay (Local) | +256789561732 |
| e) Daddy wise (Local) | +256789938460 |
| f) M-Smart (Local) | +256785330468 |
| g) AB Tokusani | +256781075173 |
| h) Herbert | +256789561732 |
| 4. Kasese District | |
| a) Robert Kyagulanyi (National) | - |
| b) Muz Joe (Local) | +256780254949 |
| c) Seyo (Local) | +256775784926 |
| d) Acha de boy (Local) | |
| e) Black Nyakato | +256774846026 |
| f) Shila K | +256704234997 |
| g) Heli | +256754434811 |
| h) Sarah Secres | +256785205429 |
| i) Good Hope | +256752181350 |
| j) Edrine K | +256783046743 |
| k) Vil Trino | +256705145811 |
| l) Tip Tonny | +256782249223 |

3.6.4 Names of sporting groups per district

The qualitative findings indicated that for Kampala and Wakiso districts, the football clubs were organized under the Buganda region football association. The Buganda region has more than 53 clans, which have football clubs named after these clans. They also have Masaza football tournaments with football clubs that also play under masaza. The Buganda football association

is located in Mengo whose address is P.O.BOX 22518 Kampala, Uganda. Email: bugandaregion@gmail.com and phone contact; +256 705970816.

At the same time, Bundibugyo district has various football clubs that have helped the youth to work together and promote peace in the district despite the fights among their elders. These football clubs are organized well and in charge is Mr. Masereka Alipher Asuman, secretary sports and culture, contact; 0773838776/0701168728.

In Kasese District, there are more than ten football clubs that engage the youth in various sporting events. These could also be used to promote peace among the youth by the CSOs in the region. Contacts: Riverside Kyanzuka 0772010620, Black Spiders 0774595293, Kilembe Mines 0785925203 and Kithoma Minana 0774032984.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

Since election violence in Uganda is linked to historical, cultural, socio-economic and political factors at different levels of society; different approaches will be needed to address these identified factors beginning with those that enable the youth to participate meaningfully in peacebuilding processes to those that engage levels and strata of society from the grassroots of civil society to government and inter-governmental structures. The UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security (2015) encourages nations to put youth empowerment at the centre of peace building and engage non-governmental actors to counter violent extremism and build sustainable peace and security.

4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 National level:

- Address the structural barriers and dynamics that give rise to long-term violence extremism: Government and CSO programs to adopt a long term process approach that targets the structural dynamics that create a conducive environment for violent extremism to thrive.
- Promote use of the newest technology to target and sensitize the youth on peacebuilding during election times including WhatsApp, Facebook and twitter: CSOs to exploit the best practice such as UNICEF's U-report - a free sms based platform through which youth can express themselves on what is happening in their communities.
- Organize regular dialogue sessions with the security agencies on non-violence against the youth during elections: CSOs to facilitate this process.
- Amend the Local Government Act, which currently only has 4 provisions for youth representatives per district and 2 Persons with Disabilities representatives as a mechanism to increase youth participation in democratic processes: The National Youth Council to utilize youth members of parliament to reach that target.
- Promote inter-ethnic collaboration and peacebuilding synergies in the Rwenzori region: CSOs to invest in fostering inter-ethnic relations, collaboration and inclusivity in all areas of governance, development and peacebuilding to negate legacies of inter-ethnic tensions.
- Lobby Parliament to enact a law that requires youth funding running youth council activities to be built into the national budget and to be treated like other priority areas: The Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Youth Affairs (UPFYA) and the National Youth Council (NYC) to utilize youth members of parliament to reach that target.

4.2.2 Community and District Level:

- Local Governments and CSOs to organize massive youth community mobilization and sensitisations with sustained momentum before elections using popular media and other enablers like football, netball and popular artists.

- Utilize community gatekeepers including religious and cultural leaders to sensitise the youth on peacebuilding and non-violence approaches: CSOs to facilitate these dialoge sessions.
- Introduce the use of incentives and reward systems to the youth peace change agents: Government and CSOs to poularise this approach using popular media.
- Mobilize and sensitize the youth on peacebuilding using popular Artists and role models: CSOs to develop messages to be used by these Artists and Role models.
- Explore use of community enablers like sports events, bicycle rallies, races, music dance and drama to mobilize and sensitize the youth on peacebuilding especially at community level: Local governments and CSOs to develop messages to be used during sporting events targeting youth on peacebuilding and their role as peace agents.

4.2.3 Future Programming:

- Integrate Violence extremism reduction agenda in the School and Education Curriculum starting from early primary education levels where the young people are taught and grow up knowing the dangers of such ideologies: CSOs to lobby National Curruclum Development centre to achieve this goal.
- Support programmes for ex-youth combatants through life skills training and income generation to reduce chances of being lured into violence extremism: CSOs to organize regular life skills sssions with ex-youth combatants.

ANNEXES

A1.1: List of the current district youth structures and current sitting leaders

| Name | Title | Village | Sub-county | District | Sex | Age | Educ Level |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------|--------|-----|------------|
| Mutabazi Ann B | Youth Leader | Lugonjo-nakiwogo | Entebbe Mun. | Wakiso | Female | 29 | Tertiary |
| Kasawuli Mohammed | Youth Leader | Lugonjo-nakiwogo | Entebbe Mun. | Wakiso | Male | 21 | Secondary |
| Kimbowa Wyclef Jezz | Youth Leader | Lugonjo-nakiwogo | Entebbe Mun. | Wakiso | Male | 23 | Tertiary |
| Muhumuza Emmanuel | Youth Leader | Lugonjo-nakiwogo | Entebbe Mun. | Wakiso | Male | 23 | Tertiary |
| Mugaga Ronald | Youth Leader | Wakiso | wakiso | wakiso | Male | 25 | Secondary |
| Bagenda Happy John | Youth Leader | Wakiso | wakiso | Wakiso | Male | 27 | Tertiary |
| Nsubuga Akim | Youth Leader | Kira | wakiso | Wakiso | Male | 28 | Tertiary |
| Nalukwago Winnie | Youth Leader | kira | wakiso | Wakiso | Female | 24 | Tertiary |
| Kato Edward | Youth Leader | kira | wakiso | Wakiso | Male | 28 | Tertiary |
| Sempiira Shem | Youth Leader | kira | wakiso | Wakiso | Male | 29 | Tertiary |
| Mayanja Shaban | Youth Leader | Wakiso | wakiso | Wakiso | Male | 26 | Tertiary |
| Serujongi David | Youth Leader | Wakiso | wakiso | Wakiso | Male | 27 | Tertiary |
| Simon Nsubuga | Youth Leader | Wakiso | wakiso | Wakiso | Male | 28 | Tertiary |
| Tibakabaire Isaac | Chairperson | Kihoko 2 | Bughendera | Bundibigyo | Male | 57 | Secondary |
| Bazalirwaki Vanensio | Chairperson | Kihoko 2 | Bughendera | Bundibigyo | Male | 28 | Secondary |
| William Kasujja | Youth Leader | kirumya | Kirumya | Bundibigyo | Male | 27 | Tertiary |
| Basemeliya Oliver | Youth Leader | kirumya | Kirumya | Bundibigyo | Female | 30 | Secondary |
| Friday Chris | Youth Leader | kirumya | Kirumya | Bundibigyo | Male | 30 | Tertiary |
| Sanyu Hajara | Youth Leader | kirumya | Kirumya | Bundibigyo | Female | 29 | Secondary |
| Masereka ALIPHER Asuman | Youth Leader | kirumya | Kirumya | Bundibigyo | Male | 30 | Tertiary |
| Masereka Misaki | Youth Leader | kirumya | Kirumya | Bundibigyo | Female | 29 | Secondary |
| Tibesigwa John | Youth Leader | kirumya | Kirumya | Bundibigyo | Male | 33 | Tertiary |
| Biira Florence | District Staff | kirumya | Kirumya | Bundibigyo | Female | 34 | Tertiary |
| Mutegheki Tomasi | Youth Leader | kirumya | Kirumya | Bundibigyo | Male | 27 | Tertiary |
| Kibirige Musa | Youth Leader | Ssekati-Mpererwe | Kawempa Division | Kampala | Male | 27 | Tertiary |
| Kakembo Nakimbugwe | Chairperson | Ssekati-Mpererwe | Kawempa Division | Kampala | Male | 46 | Secondary |
| Nyanzi John | Youth Leader | Namere Village | Namere Division | Kampala | Male | 23 | Secondary |
| Habanjo Faridah | Youth Leader | Namere Village | Namere Division | Kampala | Female | 31 | Tertiary |
| Nabatanzi Joviah | Youth Leader | Namere Village | Namere Division | Kampala | Female | 24 | Tertiary |
| Bwanika Fred | Youth Leader | Namere Village | Namere Division | Kampala | Male | 28 | Tertiary |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|----|-------------|
| Byaruhanga Fredrck | Youth Leader | Namere Village | Namere Division | Kampala | Male | 25 | Tertiary |
| Ocen Martin | Youth Leader | Namere Village | Namere Division | Kampala | Male | 25 | Tertiary |
| Twesigye Isaiah | Youth Leader | Namere Village | Namere Division | Kampala | Male | 27 | Certificate |
| Bamulanzeki George | Youth Leader | Kayanga Zone | Kasangati T/C | Kampala | Male | 25 | Secondary |
| Wagabaza Noah | Youth Leader | Namungona zone | Namungona | Kampala | Male | 31 | Tertiary |
| Mbusi Musisi | Chairperson | Banda | Nakawa | Kampala | Male | 35 | Tertiary |
| Kikubira | Chairperson | Banda | Nakawa | Kampala | Female | 38 | Secondary |
| Odaggu Elvis | Youth Leader | Market area | Kamwokya | Kampala | Male | 28 | Tertiary |
| Akampurira Ambrose | Youth Leader | Church zone | Kamwokya | Kampala | Male | 27 | Tertiary |
| Kule Pascal | Youth Leader | Kirembe ward | Central division | Kasese | Male | 28 | Tertiary |
| Masereka Isaiah Bongoman | Youth Leader | Kyanjuki cell | Bulembia Division | Kasese | Male | 26 | Tertiary |
| Kabagambe Moris | Youth Leader | Namhuga N.West cell | Bulembia Division | Kasese | Male | 29 | Tertiary |
| Biira Perez | Youth Leader | Kikonjo | Central division | Kasese | Male | 28 | Tertiary |
| Ukasha Swaibu Musenene | Youth Leader | Town centre | Central division | Kasese | Male | 26 | Tertiary |
| Bwambale Chrispus Muvunya | Youth Leader | Kamaiba central upper | Central division | Kasese | Male | 37 | Tertiary |
| Muhindo Muke Zimonia | District Staff | Katooke | Bugoye | Kasese | Male | 32 | Tertiary |
| Mbusa Mataliya | Youth Leader | Kikonjo | Central division | Kasese | Male | 30 | Certificate |
| Lhuhandia Simon | Youth Leader | Nyakasojo lower | Bulembia Division | Kasese | Male | 28 | Tertiary |
| Sunday Salveri | Youth Leader | Katonzi cell | Bulembia Division | Kasese | Male | 33 | Tertiary |
| Mbwetsano Saimon | Youth Leader | Kithema | Buhurira | Kasese | Male | 31 | Tertiary |
| Tusiime Allan | Youth Leader | Kamaiba central upper | Central division | Kasese | Male | 34 | Tertiary |
| Bwambale Herbert | Youth Leader | Kogere | Nyamwamba | Kasese | Male | 29 | Tertiary |
| Osaps Ezakiel | Youth Leader | Kogere | Nyamwamba | Kasese | Male | 34 | Tertiary |
| Birungi Angella | Youth Leader | Kogere | Nyamwamba | Kasese | Female | 36 | Tertiary |

A1.2 Profiles of CSOs on Kasese District Mid July 2020

| | Name of organization | Location of Head Office | Activities | Sub-counties of operations |
|-----------|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | Action for Community Development | Kamaiba Central Division, Kasese Municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child protection - OVC care, support and protection | Maliba s/c Bugoye S/c |
| 2 | Advance Africa Limited | Makindye-Kampala | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowering vulnerable children - Economic Development - Habitation of prison inmates | - |
| 3 | Foundation for Community Development and Empowerment (FCDE) | Kiburara-Kisinga S/county | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to CBOs | Nyamwamba and Central division |
| 4 | Foundation for Urban and Rural Advancement (FURA) | Kamaiba Central Division, Kasese Municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihoods - Disaster preparedness - Advocacy - Human rights - Gender and Disability - Child rights programme | Mahango, Karambi, Lake Katwe |
| 6 | Good Hope Foundation | KIBURA TRAD, KIN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and baseline studies - Community health promotion - Conflict resolution | Maliba, Bwsesumbu, Kyabarungira, Nyamwamba Division |
| 7 | Karambi Action for Life Improvement -KALI | Mpondwe-Lubiriha | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights (Women and children's rights) - Gender and policy advocacy - Social Accountability - | Nyakiyumbu s/county Karambi s/county, Munkunyu s/county Central Division of Kasese Municipality Ihandiro s/county, Bwesumbu s/county, Lake Katwe s/county |
| 8 | Kasese District Youth Focus on AIDS | Kidondo Cell, Central Division Kasese Municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychosocial skills training - Adolescents behavior change | |
| 9 | Reach the youth-Uganda | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building | Central Division |
| 10 | Ripple Foundation (RIFO) | Kyazuki cell, Nyakabingo II Ward Kasese Municipality, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights - Provision of furniture to schools - Agriculture - Environmental | District wide |
| 11 | Rwenzori Consortium of Civic Competence (RWECCO) | Kisanga Cell, Central Division Kasese Municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights - Community health and education - Peacebuilding | District wide |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|---|--|---|
| 12 | Save the Children | Kamaiba-Central Division-Kasese Municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child and maternal health - Vocation skills training - Education promotion | District wide |
| 13 | Watchmen International -Uganda | Kisanga Cell. Central Division | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education infrastructure - Safe water provision | Kasese Municipality |
| 15 | Give a Goat-Africa | Rwesororo Village, Kisinga Sub county | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counseling and guidance - Providing goats for rearing | Kisinga S/C, Munkunyu S/C, Kyondo S/C, Kyarumba S/C, Kyarumba TC, Kinyamaseke TC, Kisinga TC. |
| 16 | Conservation and Demand Agency (CODEA) | Kisanga B Cell, Nyamwamba Division, Kasese Municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable catchment management - Vocational skills training | Maliba s/c Bugoye s/c Kitwamba s/c Ibanda T/c Kasese Municipality |

A1.3 Some of the Sports Clubs in the Central and Rwenzori Regions

| No | Kampala and Wakiso | Bundibugyo | Kasese |
|----|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Mbogo Fc | Mamba Fc | Kasese District League |
| 2 | Ngabi Gabunga Fc | Blackfire Fc | Bwera Boys |
| 3 | Kkobe Fc | Harugagi Fc | Home Land Katadoba |
| 4 | Nyonyi Nyange Fc | Skyline Fc | Unique FC |
| 5 | Ngege Fc | Bundibugyo Academy Fc | Riverside Kyanzuka 0772010620 |
| 6 | Ffumbe Fc | Bumate United Fc | Black Spiders 0774595293 |
| 8 | Bbalangira Fc | Mirembe Fc | Kilembe Mines eam0785925203 |
| 9 | Nkima Fc | Hakitegya Fc | Lions FC |
| 10 | Lugave Fc | Greenlight Fc | Kilembe Young Stars 077704007 |
| 11 | Mpindi Fc | Ntandi United Fc | Kithoma Minana0774032984 |
| 12 | Mpologoma Fc | Nyahuka Hots Spurs Fc | |
| 13 | Nte Fc | Kilera United Fc | |
| 14 | Kyadondo Fc | Derdy Stars Fc | |
| 15 | Bulemezi Fc | Bumadu United Fc | |
| 16 | Busiro Fc | Bundibugyo Youth United Fc | |
| 17 | Singo Fc | Greenstar Fc | |
| 18 | Budu Fc | Kirindi United Fc | |
| 19 | | Kisenyi United Fc | |
| 20 | | Katanga Fc | |
| 21 | | Izahura Fc | |
| 22 | | Izahura Young Talent Fckihoko Fc | |
| 23 | | Busungu Boarderline Fc | |
| 24 | | Bugando United Fc | |
| 25 | | Bumate Netball Club | |
| 26 | | Harugale Netball Club | |
| 27 | | Darby Women Fc | |

A1.4 Data Collection Tools

Tool 1: In-depth Interview/Focus Group Guide

Data will be generated through in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions with Youth (Male and Female) aged 18-30 years and Youth Leaders at District and household levels

Consent Form

Hello Sir/ Madam,
 My name is _____. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is conducting a Rapid Assessment on Youth and PeaceBuilding in Central and Rwenzori Regions of Uganda to generate evidence on improving youth inclusion in peacebuilding processes at community and national level. You’ve been identified as a key stakeholder in community transformation and peacebuilding and we wish, with your permission, to interview you. No personal information about you (such as your name) will be used in the final report to link you with what you said. Your participation in this study is very important and we will rely on you to provide us with accurate information that will aid transformation of our society in promoting peace, youth participation and development. *The findings of the study will be used to develop meaning interventions for greater youth participation and engagement in peace/political processes as well as mainstreaming of youth based concerns at district and national levels.* This interview is planned to last between 30 minutes and 1 hour. We would like to record this discussion so that we can be able to accurately capture what we discuss.

Do I have your permission to proceed with the interview? Yes..... No

1. District Name: _____
2. County/Sub county/Division/ward _____
3. Community/Village Name _____
4. Name (s) of Respondent _____
5. Contact Information (Telephone Number/Numbers) _____

Part 1: Socio-demographics of the Respondents
 [Note for FGDs, Consider Sexes, Ages and Education Levels of respondents in a Group

| Characteristic | ✓ (Tick category) |
|--|-------------------|
| i. Sex (es) | |
| Male | |
| Female | |
| ii. Age (es) | |
| 18-20 | |
| 20-24 | |
| 25-29 | |
| 30+ | |
| iii. Education Level (s) attained | |
| Primary | |
| Secondary | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Higher (A-level | |
| Tertiary (college, University etc | |
| | |
| iv. Any form of physical impairment (s) | |
| Disability (Indicate type) | |
| No Disability (Indicate Type) | |

Part 2: Questions on whether State and Civil Society Sector Decision making processes are more inclusive and allow pro-active youth participation at Community Level

- a) Tell us about your participation in Peacebuilding/political processes at district or national levels (Free Response questions)
- b) Are you aware of any youth leader in this community/District?
- c) Tell us how youth leaders are elected in your community/District
- d) Do you think youth participate in selecting their leaders in this community?
- e) Generally, tell us how youth leaders are elected
- f) Is there any instance where your youth leaders have organized meetings with you to discuss issues affecting you?
- g) Have you been invited to participate in meetings to discuss youth concerns and involvement in peacebuilding in this district/Community?
- h) Please tell us some of the key concerns that affect youth participations in peacebuilding/political process at community/district levels
- i) Are there cases where youth have been involved in violence in this community/District?
- j) What do you think are some of things that make youth involve themselves in violence activities?
- k) If there is any serious concern affecting the youth, where do you think it should be reported for serious attention/remedy? [probe effectiveness of existing district/youth structures]
- l) Has the district organized meetings in this community to discuss Youth involvement in peacebuilding processes?
- m) Apart from the District, are there other organizations (CBOs/CSO) that involve youth in this community/District to discuss their participation in peacebuilding processes?
- n) Could you tell us some of the activities CSOs/NGOs/CBOs have carried out to involve the youth in peacebuilding?
- o) Do you consider District/community security agencies supportive to the youth?
- p) Have they organized meetings with the youth to discuss their involvement in peacebuilding processes?

Part 3: Probing effective Communication channels where youth could pro-actively engage with leaders and advocate their own inclusion in peacebuilding processes and new peacebuilding initiatives

- q) How do you get to know any news that have happened including political issues?
- r) What is the most popular radio station Youth Listen to in the District?
- s) What is the most popular TV station most youth love? (Probe programs)

- t) What is the most used communication channels by the youth in the district/community (e.g.? Internet, WhatsApp, twitter, Facebook) in the district?
- u) What do you think is the effective channel or mechanism of reaching to youth in the district?
- v) Who is the Local/District Music Artiste Liked/listened to by the youth?
- w) Who are celebrities and role models that inspire most of the youth in the District/Nationally?

Part 3: Recommendations on how to improve Youth participation and inclusion in peacebuilding /Political processes and District and national levels

- x) Share with us some of the ways youth can participate in community, district and national peace building/political processes?
- y) What should the district do to ensure meaningful youth participation/involvement in peace building process?
- z) How can security agencies improve working relations with the youth in the district?
- aa) Please share with us your recommendations on how to improve youth participation and inclusion community, district and national peace building and political processes
- bb) Generally, tell us how to prevent/reduce youth violence and engagement in violence activities
- cc) **Any key issue/recommendation on youth participation and inclusion in peace building/political processes?**

Thanks for your time and Participation

Tool 2: A Guide for Key Informants Interviews (KIIs)

Conduct Key Informant interviews at National and Districts/Municipal/Town Council levels with Line Ministries, departments and Institutions including but not limited to: National Youth Council; Parliamentary SDG Forum; National PeaceBuilding Forum responsible for Youth; AfriYAN, National Youth Working Groups; Parliamentary Youth Forum, Youth Members of Parliament, District leaders and departments; National Council of Sports, Youth Leaders at all District levels; NGOs and CBOs, Heads of institutions at District levels, Sub-county leadership and other relevant community gate keepers

Consent Form

Hello Sir/ Madam,

My name is _____. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is conducting a Rapid Assessment on Youth and PeaceBuilding in Central and Rwenzori Regions of Uganda to generate evidence on improving youth inclusion in peacebuilding processes at community and national level. You've been identified as a key stakeholder in community transformation and peacebuilding and we wish, with your permission, to interview you. No personal information about you (such as your name) will be used in the final report to link you with what you said. Your participation in this study is very important and we will rely on you to provide us with accurate information that will aid transformation of our society in promoting peace, youth participation and development. *The findings of the study will be used to develop meaning interventions for greater youth participation and engagement in peace/political processes as well as mainstreaming of youth based concerns at district and national levels.* This interview is planned to last between 30 minutes and 1 hour. We would like to record this discussion so that we can be able to accurately capture what we discuss.

Do I have your permission to proceed with the interview? Yes No

1. Ministry/District/Municipal Department _____
2. Type of Organization (Government, CSO/Private, Others) _____
3. Your Name _____
4. Your Position/Title _____

Part1: Questions on whether State and Civil Society Sector Decision making processes are more inclusive and allow pro-active youth participation at Community Level

5. Tell us about any youth leadership structures in the District and Community levels you know [probe names and types]
6. What do you say about these structures? Are they functional? [Probe from District to Village levels]
7. How many members constitute these youth Leadership Structures? [Probe from District to Village levels]
8. Let us discuss about youth participation and inclusion in peacebuilding processes. Tell us, how do youth participate at parish and district levels [Free response question]
9. What exactly is being done to ensure youth participation in peacebuilding/political processes?
10. Are there some issues/concerns that may affect effective youth participation in peacebuilding processes at district and national levels? [Free response question]

11. Are there instances of Violence the youth in this district have been engaged in the last one year? If yes, what instances?
12. What do you think has been the causes of youth engaging in some cases of violence in the district?
13. Let us also discuss the ways youth have been engaged to participate in peacebuilding processes. Have there been regular dialogue with the youth to discuss issues concerning them? *[Free response question]*
14. How many dialogues/consultative meetings have been organized with the youth in the district on peace building in the past one year? *[Free response question. Probe for any report at District/CSO level]*
15. What has been the key issues of discussion/dialogue with the youth? *[Free response question]*
16. Are you satisfied with the current level of youth engagement to participate in Peace building processes or as agents of peace? *[Free response question]*
17. Tell us about Integration/inclusion of youth issues in the District planning processes/ Development Plan? [Probe to see a copy and list activities in the plan] *[Free response question]*
18. In relation to youth participation in peace building and political processes, what are key issues you think need to be addressed or given serious attention? *[Free response question]*
19. What would be the best and effective ways of ensuring that youth participate in peace building/political processes?

Part 2: Questions on whether State and Civil Society Sector Decision making processes are more inclusive and allow pro-active youth participation at National Level

[Interview with Line Ministries/departments; National Youth Council, Parliamentary SDG Forum, National Peace Building Forum responsible for Youth, AfriYAN, National Youth Working Groups, Parliamentary Youth Forum, Youth Members of Parliament]

20. Tell us about youth representation, involvement and participation in national peace, civic and democratic processes
 21. How many consultative meetings have been organized with the youth Constituencies at national and community levels in the last one year? (probe for any report of undertakings)
 22. In your opinions, why have youth been involved in violence activities?
 23. Which seasons or times do we see youth involvement in anti-peace activities?
 24. What are the key concerns affecting youth meaningful participation and involvement in national peace, civic and democratic processes?
 25. What are policy issues that need to be addressed at national level to enhance youth meaningful participation and involvement in peace and democratic processes
 26. What would be the effective way of involving youth in national peace processes?
 27. Give us some of the recommendations on how to improve youth participation and inclusion in peace building/political processes
- 28. Any other information on youth involvement and participation in peace processes?**

Thank You for participating

Tool 3: Field Checklist and Mapping Activities

| <i>Key activities and Data Extraction</i> | <i>Highlight Key Issues/undertakings in relation to Youth and Involvement in Peace building, participation etc</i> |
|---|---|
| 1. Annual Work plan, Progress Reports/Development Plans and Budgets from Interviewed Institutions for example National Council of Youth, CSOs, District /Local Governments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of any youth undertakings in relation to youth participation in electoral, civic, political, Peace and democratic processes |
| 2. Profiling ethnic/political backgrounds of the youth that may be cause of divide or possible cause of conflict | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify Youth Profiles including ethnic/political backgrounds of the youth in the district that may be cause of divide or possible cause of conflict |
| 3. Map out list of Youth focused CSOs in the district dealing with youth and peace building/participation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service directory of Youth CSOs per district Discuss/review their programs related to youth participation in electoral, civic, political, Peace and democratic processes and Key Issues of Concern |
| 4. Map out in districts lists of popular Media stations listened to by Youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List/catalogue of popular Media stations listened to by Youth and their contacts/address |
| 5. Map out youth Leadership/leaders at district level (current) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of the current district youth structures and current sitting leaders – Directory with daily contacts |
| 6. Mapping out Youth Networks at District Levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of the current district youth Networks e.g Boda boda etc –Directory with daily contacts |
| 7. Map out in districts list of upcoming artiste and popular role models (Potential non-traditional actors) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> list/names of upcoming artiste and popular role models (Potential non-traditional actors)- Directory with daily contacts |
| 8. Map out in districts the list of popular communication channels used by youth e.g. Internet, WhatsApp, twitter, Facebook, SMS, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> list of popular channels used per district |
| 9. Map out regional level sporting groups e.g Bika By Buganda, Rwenzori Zonal leagues and other district sports leagues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List/Names of sporting groups per district |
| 10. Map out aspiring Youth leaders at District level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of out aspiring Youth leaders at District –Directory with daily contacts |
| 11. Others | |

Tool 4: Consultation Framework

Consultations at National and District Levels

| Key Informant | Names/address of contact persons |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Line Ministries and Departments</i> | |
| 2. <i>National Youth Council</i> | |
| 3. <i>Parliamentary SDG Forum</i> | |
| 4. <i>National Peace Building Forum responsible for Youth</i> | |
| 5. <i>AfriYAN</i> | |
| 6. <i>National Youth Working Groups</i> | |
| 7. <i>Preliminary Youth Forum</i> | |
| 8. <i>Youth Members of Parliament</i> | |
| 9. <i>National Celebrities and Champions</i> | |
| 10. <i>District leaders and departments</i> | |
| 11. <i>Youth Leaders at all District levels</i> | |
| 12. <i>Heads of institutions at District levels</i> | |
| 13. <i>District Security agencies</i> | |
| 14. <i>NGOs and CBOs</i> | |
| 15. <i>Sub-county leadership</i> | |
| 16. <i>Religious Leaders</i> | |
| 17. <i>Any other Persons</i> | |