

THE TECHNICAL NATIONAL YOUTH MANIFESTO

A Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for the National Youth Manifesto (NYM) 2016 – 2021

Foreword

We are pleased to share this Technical National Youth Manifesto (TNYM), which constitutes the M&E framework to be used in tracking performance and the overall impact made in the target population by interventions of government. **The primary purpose of the TNYM is to align the youth demands in the National Youth Manifesto (NYM) 2016 – 2021 with all government commitments contained in relevant policies and plans; while defining the parameters for monitoring and evaluation of the same.** It is a content-driven document through which the youth civil society movement hopes to advance from event-based engagement to process-based engagement with government technocrats in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). Drawing from the experience of the previous National Youth Manifesto (NYM) 2011 – 2016, it was observed that the absence of an M&E framework to guide performance measurement is a gap that needs to be contended with. It is against this backdrop that this TNYM was developed.

Logically, therefore, the TNYM is aligned to the main NYM 2016 – 2021 thematic areas, including:

- Jobs! Jobs! Jobs!;
- Health care for all;
- Education for opportunities;
- Sports and Culture; and
- Youth Participation.

The baseline positions included refer to both current government policies and plans, and to commitments in the 2016 – 2021 Manifesto of the National Resistance Movement (NRM). Reference was also

made to the Comparative Audit of Political Party Manifestos in relation to the National Youth Manifesto Priorities 2016-2021 conducted by the Youth Coalition on Electoral Democracy in Uganda (YCED) in December 2015, which concluded that the NRM Manifesto was more responsive to the youth demands contained in the NYM 2016 – 2021. Where there is no baseline position i.e. the demand does not have a direct link to existing government policies or plans, the advocacy agenda recommendations take on greater significance. In some cases, no indicators nor targets have been included here because there is no baseline.

How is the TNYM different from the NYM 2016 – 2021?

The TNYM is in fact closely aligned to the NYM 2016 – 2021, which is in the form of a 'Social Contract with Young Ugandans.'

The NYM 2016 – 2021, adopted following consultations with thousands of young Ugandans from across the country on the key issues, the problems they are facing and the solutions that can make a difference; presents demands for government to create the policy framework that allows young people to discharge their duties as citizens effectively. The NYM 2016 – 2021 covers five youth priority areas and contains demands for action in each of these areas.

Whereas the NYM 2016 – 2021 focuses on the need for government to create the conditions that enable young Ugandans to flourish and make our best possible contribution to the development of the country, the TNYM's primary focus is on offering a clear framework of targets and outcome indicators for the NYM 2016 – 2021.

The framework, targets and outcome indicators contained within the TNYM will allow the Youth Coalition on Electoral Democracy in Uganda (YCED) and its partners to measure progress under each respective thematic area and demands.

How was the TNYM created?

Following the adoption of the NYM 2016 – 2021, YCED worked with a Monitoring and Evaluation specialist to come up with a clear framework of targets and outcome indicators for the NYM 2016 – 2021. YCED comprises like-minded youth-led and youth-focused organisations whose mandate is to mobilise and organize young people in Uganda to participate in a legitimate and peaceful electoral process that is respected by all.

Who does the National Youth Manifesto target?

The TNYM targets technocrats in the various government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs); as well as those working within the major Political Parties. Parliament (including the various Sessional Committees relevant to youth issues) will also play a key role in the actualisation of the demands held within this TNYM over the next five years.

It also targets the youth of Uganda as their tool by which they can measure progress under each respective thematic area and demands contained within the NYM 2016 – 2021.

Definition of Key M&E Terms

Evaluation is the structured, objective and periodic collection, analysis and acting on information about the interventions/activities

(programs) or policy. Objective means being methodologically unbiased in conducting evaluation studies. Periodic means specific points in time i.e. semi-annual, annual, midterm and end of term. Evaluation involves reflection and taking stock of implementation with the intention of identifying weaknesses that need redress, strengths that should be built on and learning from committed mistakes.

Indicators provide the quantitative and qualitative detail to a set of goals, objectives and targets of a policy or intervention. An indicator is a specific measure of performance or impact that is tracked over time by the M&E system.

Monitoring is the systematic and continuous collection, analysis and acting on information pertaining to activities (interventions) as well as compliance with values, procedures and policies. Systematic means structured collection, analysis and acting on information following prescribed procedures and tools. Continuous means routine collection, analysis and acting on information.

Impact is the long term effects of an intervention; they are the ultimate results attributable to a development intervention over an extended period. They usually reflect a result achieved over a long time period (5-10 + years)

Results are measurable intended or unintended, positive or negative change in target population or individual or institution of a development intervention. They are stated as a change in the state of affairs in the target group, are not only physical outputs but a start to enjoyment of sustainable benefits.

Outcomes are results obtained at the population level due to programme processes and the generation of outputs. Short term outcomes measure changes that come before changes in behaviour (e.g. increase in knowledge), intermediate outcomes measure specific behaviours or practices of the target group and may take 2-5 years.

Outputs are the specific results and tangible products (goods and services) produced by undertaking a series of tasks or activities.

Baseline position and related SDGs	SMART Indicators of progress	Data collection methods + Sources	Frequency and schedule	Expected Progress @ July 2017	Expected Progress @ July 2018	Expected Progress @ July 2019	Expected Progress @ July 2020	Expected Progress @ July 2021	Accountable Institution and Implementing Parties
THEMATIC AREA 1: JOBS, JOBS, JOBS									
<i>NYM Demand 1.1.1: Institute measures to require employers, particularly foreign investors, to: - target at least 40% local youth in recruitment; - take steps to develop the local workforce such as offering internships; and - procure from the area within which they operate. In addition to regulations, incentives such as tax breaks should be considered</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Industrial Development' objective 2: 'Increase the stock of new manufacturing jobs' NDP II will develop a Local Content Policy which will favour local recruitment and procurement PPDA's draft of this Policy includes affirmative action towards youth Under its 'Skills Development' objective 3: 'To enhance efficiency and effectiveness in skills delivery' NDP II will institutionalise internships in private and public organisations Under its 'Social Development' objective: 'Empower youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness' NDP II will develop and adopt a regulatory frameworks policy that gives youth affirmative quotas in all public institutions and business establishments UPFYA has published a Working Paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Content Policy being implemented as intended, with clear affirmative action towards youth Percentage of youth-led business start-ups attributable to the Policy still trading Type and quality of youth employment attributable to the Policy Number and quality of newly developed internship programmes Proportion of public procurement contracts reserved for youth-led businesses or businesses that employ youth Number of employers initiating quality internship programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Analysis of program documents 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Content Policy being implemented as intended A target number of youth-led businesses benefiting At least 10% of public procurement contracts reserved for youth-led businesses or businesses that employ youth Target number of employers initiating quality internship programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the Local Content Policy developed A significant increase in the number of youth-led businesses benefiting A target number of youth jobs created At least 20% of public procurement contracts reserved for youth-led businesses or businesses that employ youth Target number of beneficiaries / interns recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the Local Content Policy discussed and adopted A significant increase in the number of youth-led businesses benefiting A target number of youth jobs created At least 30% of public procurement contracts reserved for youth-led businesses or businesses that employ youth Target number of beneficiaries / interns graduating and securing employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the Local Content Policy disseminated and shared with relevant stakeholders A significant increase in the number of youth-led businesses benefiting A target number of youth jobs created At least 40% of public procurement contracts reserved for youth-led businesses or businesses that employ youth Target number of beneficiaries / interns graduating and securing employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of Guidelines for the Local Content Policy amongst relevant stakeholders is sustained A significant increase in the number of youth-led businesses benefiting A target number of youth jobs created 40% reserved ratio of public procurement contracts for youth-led businesses or businesses that employ youth sustained All youth-led business start-ups attributable to the Local Content Policy should be still trading Target number of beneficiaries / interns graduating and securing employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD The National Employment Council proposed under the NEP involving all key MDAs National Planning Authority Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA) MoFPED

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<i>NMY Demand 1.1.2: Facilitate the formalization of the informal sector in such a way as to generate new job opportunities for young people. However, care must be taken not to stifle innovation or inhibit the development of small scale enterprises.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Employment Policy and the NAPYE contain strategies and measures to increase productivity and employment potential in the informal sector rather than formalising it. Increasing productivity in the informal sector is a priority in the BTVET Strategic Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the NAPYE Impact of the implementation of NAPYE, particularly Strategic Objective 3.2 BTVET Strategic Plan implementation Research into the negative impact of a large informal sector conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Training reports Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Analysis of program documents 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAPYE implementation on track in respect of Strategic Objective 3.2 BTVET implementation on track Research into the role of the informal sector commissioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop tailor-made youth training guide in innovative and efficient business management Community-based youth mindset dialogue campaigns about BTVET designed and implemented Research into the role of informal sector completed with recommendations as to how to effectively formalise it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake training programs in innovative and efficient business management The number of BTVET beneficiaries enrolling is increased Evidence of government action in repose to research recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a public private partnership grant scheme to support youth innovations in informal enterprise The number of BTVET beneficiaries graduating is increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support competitions for promoting youth innovation in enterprise and business management The number of BTVET-related businesses is increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD and the NAPYE ICC Uganda Skills Development Authority Department of Industrial Training
<i>NYM Demand 1.1.3: Strengthen implementation and monitoring of legislation that requires all foreign contractors to develop and implement a technology transfer plan.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an Investment Code Act (ICA) that governs Technology Transfer Plans (TTP) and commits foreign contractors to provide them In its 'Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation' objective: 'Increase transfer and adoption of technologies' NDP II includes numerous measures to transfer technology Excerpt from Vision 2040: 'Specific efforts will be geared towards attracting leading multi-national corporations in key industries that will stimulate faster technology transfer' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear enforcement systems and processes for the ICA in place M&E systems in place to monitor the impact of TTPs on youth-led businesses and youth jobs Implementation of NDP II Youth-led businesses benefitting from TTPs Youth jobs resulting from TTPs Number of manpower surveys undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Training reports Beneficiary register 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of enforcement and M&E systems and procedures being in place disaggregating for youth Plans to undertake annual manpower surveys which will cover all aspects of technical and technological manpower developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of enforcement and M&E systems and procedures being in place disaggregating for youth Implementation of annual manpower surveys covering all aspects of technical and technological manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on improved implementation and monitoring collated Target numbers of youth-led businesses benefiting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on improved implementation and monitoring shared widely Target numbers of youth jobs being created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the relevant NDP II interventions on track The numbers of youth jobs being created increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance (MoF) The Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST) Ministry of Education, Sports, Science and Technology (MoESST) MoW UBOS

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NYM Demand 1.1.4: <i>Institute labour export regulations and policies to eliminate human trafficking and improve the working conditions of youth in the Diaspora.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trafficking in Persons Act 2009 in place There are existing MoGLSD regulations whose enforcement is overseen by the National Human Trafficking Task Force set up in April 2012 but it is under-staffed and lacks capacity There is a published list of companies approved to recruit Ugandan workers for foreign employment There are objectives in the NAPYE on this particularly Strategic Objective 1.2: 'To provide improved institutional capacity for the protection of young workers' which includes measures to strengthen the Task Force and work with Uganda's embassies abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated register of eligible private employment agencies Number of stories / testimonies of human trafficking shared Number of quarterly meetings conducted between the ministry and private firms coordinating externalization of labour Number of young workers seeking employment outside the country trained National Labour Externalization Policy reviewed Number of Bilateral agreements signed with various countries of destination for Ugandan migrant labourers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Labour Externalization Unit reports Study of minutes of the meetings Review of quarterly reports on the program Study of the training records of this program in each district 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 1.2.5 under Strategic Objective 1.2 of the NAPYE is implemented Baseline on reported number of trafficking cases produced Plans to review and strengthen the National Labour Externalization Policy initialized Plans to sign Bilateral agreements with government of the various destination countries for Ugandan migrant labourers initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on implementation of Output 1.2.5 under Strategic Objective 1.2 of the NAPYE is monitored The register of eligible companies to recruit workers for employment abroad is updated and regularly monitored Number of human trafficking cases reduced by 5% Stakeholder consultations on the review of the National Labour Externalization Policy initiated Negotiations for bilateral agreements with government of the various destination countries for Ugandan migrant labourers initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on implementation of Output 1.2.5 under Strategic Objective 1.2 of the NAPYE is monitored The register of eligible companies to recruit workers for employment abroad is regularly updated and monitored Number of human trafficking cases reduced by 10% Stakeholder consultations on the review of the National Labour Externalization Policy ongoing Consensus on the National Labour Externalization Policy is built Negotiations for bilateral agreements with government of the various destination countries for Ugandan migrant labourers ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of implementation of Output 1.2.5 under Strategic Objective 1.2 of the NAPYE is documented and shared The register of eligible companies to recruit workers for employment abroad is regularly updated and monitored Number of human trafficking cases reduced by 15% Stakeholder consultations on the review of the National Labour Externalization Policy ongoing Consensus on the National Labour Externalization Policy is built Bilateral agreements with government of the various destination countries for Ugandan migrant labourers are signed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of implementing Output 1.2.5 under Strategic Objective 1.2 of the NAPYE is evaluated and reported on Number of human trafficking cases reduced by 20% The National Labour Externalization Policy amendments are adopted More bilateral agreements with government of the various destination countries for Ugandan migrant labourers are signed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD The National Human Trafficking Task Force MOES, NCDC, MoGLSD, CSOs, MoLG All partners for advocacy on increasing employment opportunities

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NYM Demand 1.1.5: Instigate measures to support youth business start-ups and to nurture new businesses									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YLP and YVCF exist as government measures • Other measures exist through donors, NGOs and private sector • The 4 Strategic Objectives under Outcome 3 of the NAPYE which aims to: 'Increase the number of sustainable youth-led business enterprises' • Under its 'Social Development' objective: 'Empower youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness', NDP II will a) Provide life skills and livelihood support to the youth and b) support entrepreneurship through tax rebates to create employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of groups supported through YLP • Number of individuals being awarded loans through the YVCF • Number of youth enterprises created through YLP or YVCF still trading • Number of youth jobs created as a result of YLP and YVCF • Number of youth-led businesses created and sustained through NAPYE interventions • Numbers of youth jobs created as a result of NDP II tax rebates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of minutes of the meetings • Review of quarterly program reports • Study of the training records of this program in each district • Study of the register of the associations 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast-track the enactment of the Youth Enterprise Fund law • Monitor groups supported through YLP and YVCF to establish if they are still trading • Disaggregate the number of youth jobs created for YLP, YCVF, NAPYE and NDP II interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast-track the enactment of the Youth Enterprise Fund law • Monitor groups supported through YLP and YVCF to establish if they are still trading • Disaggregate the number of youth jobs created for YLP, YCVF, NAPYE and NDP II interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of the Youth Enterprise Fund law • Monitor groups supported through YLP and YVCF to establish if they are still trading • Disaggregate the number of youth jobs created for YLP, YCVF, NAPYE and NDP II interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of the Youth Enterprise Fund law • Monitor groups supported through YLP and YVCF to establish if they are still trading • Disaggregate the number of youth jobs created for YLP, YCVF, NAPYE and NDP II interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of the Youth Enterprise Fund law • Monitor groups supported through YLP and YVCF to establish if they are still trading • Disaggregate the number of youth jobs created for YLP, YCVF, NAPYE and NDP II interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoGLSD • MoF • UPFYA • All partners for advocacy on increasing employment opportunities from the youth movement and other stakeholders e.g. the women's movement

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<p>NYM Demand 1.1.6: Allied to the Skills Development Centres of Excellence that will be established through NDP II, establish regional Incubation Centres for invention and innovation to create opportunities for business growth thereby increasing the pace of job creation. Steps must be taken to ensure these are accessible to all youth and ensure they are geared to the NDP II growth areas.</p>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Skills Development' objective 2: 'Improve quality and relevance of skills development', NDP II will establish 5 regional skills development centres of excellence in 'priority areas'. It's assumed that 'priority areas' means the priority themes of the Plan Under its 'Industrial Development' objective 4: 'Promote and accelerate the use of research, innovation and applied technology', NDP II will establish national and regional technology incubation centres for nurturing SMEs and start-up enterprises Under its 'Social Development' objective: 'Empower youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness' NDP II will establish centers of technical advisory services Not much in NDP II on affirmative action for PWDs; there is an objective in the NAPYE about protecting YWDs from discrimination and abuse; and there is a strategy in the BTVET Strategic Plan about enhancing access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Technology Incubation Centres established according to the planned schedule Reporting of Centre activities disaggregated by age-group, disability, gender, region, urban/ rural etc The number of youth-led businesses developed by the Centres The number of youth jobs created as a result 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Training reports Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Analysis of program documents 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Technology Incubation Centres in at least one region Tailor reporting systems to demonstrate disaggregation Disaggregate targets for youth-led business development by gender, disability, region etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Technology Incubation Centres in at least one other region Demonstrate youth targeting; promote enrolment in the Centres and development of youth-led businesses Determine youth job creation targets per region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Technology Incubation Centres in at least one other region Demonstrate youth targeting; promote enrolment in the Centres and development of youth-led businesses Keep youth job creation targets on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Technology Incubation Centres in at least one other region Keep youth-led business development targets on track Keep youth job creation targets on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Technology Incubation Centres in at least one other region Keep youth-led business development targets on track Keep youth job creation targets on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT) MoGLSD and the NAPYE ICC <i>MoESST and DIT are in dispute over the lead role</i>

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NYM Demand 1.1.7: <i>Fast-track the establishment of National Youth Service and Internship Schemes by all sectors including Government.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Concept Note has been formulated by MoGLSD with support from UPFYA and AYDL 5b UGX for phase 1 of implementation has been included in the Ministry's Budget Statement for FY 2016/17 (albeit as a non-funded priority) There are a number of references in NDP II to national service in relation to strengthening patriotism and military service but there is also a reference (in the section on 'Skills Development' – objective 3, intervention i) to institutionalising internships in private and public bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An NYS is rolled out The numbers of youth enrolled The numbers of youth completing their placements Legal regime for regulating the NYS implementation in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing ministerial policy statements Analysing the National Budget speeches Study of minutes of the meetings Review of quarterly program reports Study of the training records of this program in each district 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A National Youth Service Scheme Bill is developed A national service scheme operational manual for Uganda is developed Development of National services policy and legal instruments The first cohort has graduated with at least 20 districts and other placement provides involved 1000 youth reflecting the diversity of the population enrolled and completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with various stakeholders to popularize the National Youth Service Scheme Bill are rolled out Mass education programs promoting National services program-Regional radio programs Wide dissemination of national Services policy and legal instruments At least 2 cohorts have graduated with at least 20 districts and other placement provides involved 2000 youth reflecting the diversity of the population completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with various stakeholders to popularize the National Youth Service Scheme Bill are ongoing Consensus on the National Youth Service Scheme Bill is built At least 4 cohorts have graduated with at least 30 districts and other placement provides involved 5000 youth reflecting the diversity of the population enrolled and completed At least 25% of scheme participants demonstrating a positive outcome e.g. gaining employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Youth Service Scheme Bill is passed The National Youth Service Scheme Act is enacted Scheme still running and evidence of year-on-year scale-up 10,000 youth reflecting the diversity of the population enrolled and completed At least 25% of scheme participants demonstrating a positive outcome e.g. gaining employment Legislation to make scheme mandatory drafted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme still running and evidence of year-on-year scale-up 20,000 youth reflecting the diversity of the population enrolled and completed At least 25% of scheme participants demonstrating a positive outcome e.g. gaining employment Legislation for the scheme to become mandatory enacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD All ministries, parastatals and LGs Civil society involvement
NYM Demand 1.1.8: <i>Support the development of clear guidelines for the implementation of the National Disability Policy (NDisP) ensuring enforcement is robust where it applies to youth with disabilities</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reference to employment rights in National Policy on Disability but a section with proposed interventions on livelihood support for PWDs Section on employment rights in the Persons with Disabilities Act, there is no reference to Youth with Disabilities in either NAPYE Strategic Objective 4.2 is to protect Youth with Disabilities from employment-related discrimination and abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fully fledged operational guidelines finalized Guidelines integrated into the NDisP by end of year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media analysis Documents analysis Policy reviews Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop standard advocacy materials and messages for promoting equal opportunities / inclusion of youth with disability Print and electronic media programs promoting equal opportunities / inclusion of youth with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popularize standard advocacy materials and messages for promoting equal opportunities / inclusion of youth with disability Popularize print and electronic media programs promoting equal opportunities / inclusion of youth with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popularize standard advocacy materials and messages for promoting equal opportunities / inclusion of youth with disability Popularize print and electronic media programs promoting equal opportunities / inclusion of youth with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on implementation of equal opportunities / inclusion of youth with disability is monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress on implementation of equal opportunities / inclusion of youth with disability is monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD NUDIPU Youth Equal Opportunities Commission

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Sub-theme 1.2: Youth in Agriculture									
<i>NYM Demand 1.2.1: Institute mechanisms to encourage youth involvement in the agricultural sector across the value chain by promoting the establishment of youth cooperatives and availing public land to youth.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Social Development' objective: 'Empower youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness' NDP II will enhance mindset change campaigns Under its 'Trade, Industry and Cooperatives' a Cooperative Development Policy is cited and there are numerous relevant objectives Under its 'Agriculture' objective: 'Increase agricultural production and productivity' NDP II will strengthen farmer group formation and cohesion – not youth-specific NAPYE Strategic Objective 1.6 is to establish and operationalize strong economically-oriented youth groups with effective and sustainable national networks Agriculture is a priority in the BTVET Strategic Plan One of the strategies under the 'Promotion of Youth Employment' is to encourage the youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment Public land issue still being investigated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed mindset campaigns have an agricultural focus Number of mindset campaigns Number of new and functioning agriculturally focused cooperatives Youth involvement in cooperatives Number of youth graduating from agricultural courses and working in agriculture as a result 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Training reports Beneficiary register Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Analysis of program documents 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of mindset campaigns with an agricultural focus implemented and attended by target numbers of youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of agricultural cooperatives formed and functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target numbers of youth involved in agricultural cooperatives achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased numbers of youth adopting agriculture as an occupation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased numbers of youth initiating agriculture-related businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) MoGLSD MoESST and DIT

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<i>NYM Demand 1.2.2: Stimulate the establishment of special products through the banks to facilitate youth access to finance for agricultural activities.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRM manifesto pledge to establish a Finance Credit Scheme for Agriculture – not specifically targeting youth Currently Rural Agriculture Finance is available through Rabo Development with DfCU Bank; and The following banks offer loans for agriculture: Centenary, Uganda Development Bank An Agricultural Credit Facility was established in 2009 by government and banks but it is not being accessed at the levels expected due to stringent requirements Under its 'Agriculture' objective: 'Increase agricultural production and productivity' NDP II will support access to agricultural finance services (not specifically youth-focused) NAPYE Strategic Objective 3.1 is about the promotion of alternative sources of finance but it does not include products from banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of accessible products i.e. those that take into account barriers for youth such as ownership of land Number of youth accessing the products Number of enterprises started and sustained Evidence of enterprises operating within value chains Number of youth jobs created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Training reports Beneficiary register 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of available products targeting youth Target numbers of new enterprises trading Evidence on enterprises operating within value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to increase numbers of products targeting youth initiated Increased numbers of new enterprises trading Evidence on enterprises operating within value chains Target number of jobs created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to increase numbers of products targeting youth established Increased numbers of new enterprises sustained Evidence on enterprises operating within value chains Target number of jobs created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to increase numbers of products targeting youth monitored Increased numbers of new enterprises sustained Evidence on enterprises operating within value chains Target number of jobs created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access targets achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoA MoGLSD MoF

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NYM Demand 1.2.3: Support access to markets for youth engaged in agriculture at home, within the EAC and beyond to increase the likelihood of business sustainability and maximize the contribution to strengthening the economy.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Social Development' objective: 'Empower youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness' NDP II will establish a national and regional framework for youth participation in economic and social activities within the EAC region Under its 'Trade, Industry and Cooperatives' objective: 'Increase market access for Uganda's goods and services in international markets' NDP II will institute a number of measures – not youth-specific Under its 'Agriculture' objective: 'Increase agricultural production and productivity' NDP II will increase market access and improve physical agricultural infrastructure NAPYE Strategic Objective 3.4 is: 'To increase youth access to gainful markets for their products' but it is general and needs to be customised for each sector e.g. agric NAPYE Strategic Objective 4.1 is to enhance the productivity and profitability of rural and urban based youth agriculture enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This demand is about youth already engaged in agriculture therefore a baseline position of what youth and youth-led businesses are doing needs to be ascertained Number of youth-led businesses in agriculture increasing their access to markets Number of youth-led agricultural businesses still trading Number of jobs created in youth-led agricultural businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media analysis Documents analysis Policy reviews 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive data available on youth involvement in agriculture and youth-led agricultural business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual survey on youth involvement in agriculture and youth-led agricultural business established Production and dissemination of sensitization information on EAC free movement of labour protocol Target numbers of youth-led agricultural businesses increasing their sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual survey on youth involvement in agriculture and youth-led agricultural business implemented Target number of youth-led agricultural businesses still trading Conduct regional forums to sensitize youth on EAC free movement of labour protocol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual survey on youth involvement in agriculture and youth-led agricultural business implemented Target number of youth-led agricultural businesses still trading Target numbers of jobs created Print and electronic media programs providing information and education on regional and International skills requirements for jobs that can be undertaken by Ugandan youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual survey on youth involvement in agriculture and youth-led agricultural business implemented Target number of youth-led agricultural businesses still trading Target numbers of jobs created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoA Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MoTIC) MoGLSD

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NYM Demand 1.2.4: Support infrastructure development, such as storage facilities, that enable small-scale producers to increase their efficiency.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Agriculture' objective: 'Increase agricultural production and productivity' NDP II will increase market access and improve physical agricultural infrastructure Under its 'Agriculture' objective: 'Improve agricultural markets and value addition for the 12 prioritised commodities' NDP II will promote investment in storage infrastructures – not youth-specific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure developments disaggregated by type Usage of infrastructure developments by youth in small-scale production Youth in small scale production accessing infrastructure developments maintaining or increasing their income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Training reports Beneficiary register Observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target infrastructure developments completed and functional Target numbers of youth in small scale production accessing the infrastructure development Target numbers of youth in small scale production maintaining or increasing their income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target infrastructure developments completed and functional Target numbers of youth in small scale production accessing the infrastructure development Target numbers of youth in small scale production maintaining or increasing their income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target infrastructure developments completed and functional Target numbers of youth in small scale production accessing the infrastructure development Target numbers of youth in small scale production maintaining or increasing their income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target infrastructure developments completed and functional Target numbers of youth in small scale production accessing the infrastructure development Target numbers of youth in small scale production maintaining or increasing their income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target infrastructure developments completed and functional Target numbers of youth in small scale production accessing the infrastructure development Target numbers of youth in small scale production maintaining or increasing their income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoA MoTIC MoGLSD
THEMATIC AREA 2: HEALTH CARE FOR ALL									
NYM Demand 2.1: Expedite the passing of the National Health Insurance Bill which will provide universal and affordable health care for all.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Health' section of NDP II states the following: 'The sector will also work towards achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) through establishing a national health insurance scheme The National Health Insurance Bill is at parliament and in its final draft for presentation to parliament but has not yet been passed – waiting for Certificate of Financial Implication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the Bill has been passed The factors to enable implementation are in place The Health Insurance Scheme is operational Numbers of youth benefiting from the scheme The scheme has extended UHC for youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the Health Ministerial Policy Statements Analysis of annual Budget Speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bill is presented and debated on the floor of parliament Implementation plans with clear targets (including numbers of youth) have been formulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bill is passed and adopted into policy and law Implementation plans with clear targets (including numbers of youth) are rolled out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scheme is established and rolled out The necessary budgets have been allocated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massive sensitization on the Scheme is implementation Target numbers of youth are accessing and benefitting from the Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scheme is operational and implementation is on target Evidence that the Scheme has extended UHC for youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH MoF

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<p>NYM Demand 2.2: Provide accurate and comprehensive health information to the youth through the most convenient, affordable, and effective method; including support to ensure language and formal education levels are not barriers to access to information especially for young people with disabilities</p>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following appears in the 'Human Capital Development' section of the 'Strategic Direction' chapter of NDP II: 'To reduce early marriages and teenage pregnancies, emphasis will be placed on providing adolescent reproductive health services right from schools and training institutions, while providing incentives for delayed conception' Under its 'Health/Community Empowerment' objective: 'To contribute to the production of a healthy human capital through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services' NDP II will develop community structures for improved health education, promotion and disease prevention Additional community health and extension workers, replacing VHTs have been included in the NRM manifesto, the provision of health information will be part of their role The provision of health information is part of the National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy (NASRHP) which has been revised recently but this has no action plan and has not been implemented The passing of the School Health Policy would address this issue The revised but yet to be finalised and adopted National Policy on Disability under its Access to Health section includes an intervention in relation to the provision of health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with the NASRHP and the School Health Policy Good quality reproductive health information is available in schools and training institutions, health centres and via community health workers and is designed to cater for all needs Positive feedback from adolescents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Analysis of program documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NASRHP and the School Health Policy are passed, action plans are formulated and approved and budgets allocated The promised additional community health workers are being recruited A plan is in place for the production of high quality targeted health information for adolescents, including YWDs A plan is in place for the adolescent health information to be made available at schools and training institutions, health centres and via community health workers with clear targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that the NASRHP and the School Health Policy are being implemented Health worker, including those newly recruited, training includes modules on adolescents High quality health information has been produced for all adolescents The plan for making health information available is being implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that the NASRHP and the School Health Policy are being implemented Evidence of more adolescent-friendly practice by Health workers Implementation of the plan for making health information available is on track Targets for making adolescent health information available are being achieved Adolescents reporting availability and applicability of health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of more adolescent-friendly practice by Health workers Implementation of the plan for making health information available is on track Targets for making adolescent health information available are being achieved Adolescents reporting availability and applicability of health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH CSOs involved health advocacy, especially adolescent health MoGLSD MoESST 	

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NYM Demand 2.3: Review and streamline the health worker training curriculum to equip them with skills and knowledge on delivering client-friendly health services to all adolescents and young people, including those with disabilities.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Health/Human Resource for Health' objective: 'To contribute to the production of a healthy human capital through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services' NDP II will Scale up pre-service education and in-service training – this is not though youth-specific There is a Code of Practice but is insufficiently robust and largely silent in relation to adolescent clients and services tend not be adolescent friendly Pre-service training is the responsibility of MoH but for in-service, LGs lead and budgeting is planned for district level The revised but yet to be finalised and adopted National Policy on Disability under its Access to Health section includes an intervention in relation to the provision of PWD-friendly health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgets are allocated for pre and in-service health work training The recruitment and training of community health workers effectively addresses adolescent health needs and youth-friendly provision for all categories Plans in place to scale-up pre-service and in-service training for health workers including modules on adolescent provision Youth and adolescent –specific clauses in the health worker Code of Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Training reports Beneficiary register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health worker, including those newly recruited, training includes modules on adolescents Health worker training with adolescent health modules being delivered Youth-friendly clauses for the health worker Code of Practice drafted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health worker training with adolescent health modules being delivered Youth-friendly clauses for the health worker Code of Practice adopted Youth and adolescents reporting more friendly service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health worker training with adolescent health modules being delivered Youth-friendly clauses for the health worker Code of Practice adopted Youth and adolescents reporting more friendly service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health worker training with adolescent health modules being delivered Youth-friendly clauses for the health worker Code of Practice adopted Youth and adolescents reporting more friendly service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health worker training with adolescent health modules being delivered Youth-friendly clauses for the health worker Code of Practice adopted Youth and adolescents reporting more friendly service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH MoESST

Baseline position and related SDGs	SMART Indicators of progress	Data collection methods + Sources	Frequency and schedule	Expected Progress @ July 2017	Expected Progress @ July 2018	Expected Progress @ July 2019	Expected Progress @ July 2020	Expected Progress @ July 2021	Accountable Institution and Implementing Parties
NYM Demand 2.4: <i>Strengthen multi-sectoral partnerships between the health sector and other like-minded sectors to ensure coordinated access to health information and services for youth.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In its 'Health' chapter NDP II includes the following objective: 'To address the key determinants of health through strengthening inter-sectoral collaborations and partnerships' The draft School Health Policy is an example of a policy that requires active involvement of more than one ministry There are non-governmental examples of cross-sector working in health that government should emulate e.g. the Nagguru Teenage Health Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress with the NDP II commitment to strengthen inter-sectoral collaborations and partnerships Progress with the School Health Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports HIMS/ beneficiary register Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Analysis of program documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans in place to strengthen inter-sectoral collaborations and partnerships The School Health Policy is finalised and past with an implementation plan and budget TOR for a multi-sectoral group to oversee implementation of the School Health Policy involving at least the Ministries of Health, Education and Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-sectoral strengthening plan implementation on track At least one new example of a health-based inter-sectoral collaboration involving both government and non-government agencies formed and functioning School Health Policy implementation plan on track School Health Policy Implementation Committee functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-sectoral strengthening plan implementation on track At least one new example of a health-based inter-sectoral collaboration involving both government and non-government agencies formed and functioning School Health Policy implementation plan on track School Health Policy Implementation Committee functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-sectoral strengthening plan implementation on track At least one new example of a health-based inter-sectoral collaboration involving both government and non-government agencies formed and functioning School Health Policy implementation plan on track School Health Policy Implementation Committee functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-sectoral strengthening plan implementation on track At least one new example of a health-based inter-sectoral collaboration involving both government and non-government agencies formed and functioning School Health Policy implementation plan on track School Health Policy Implementation Committee functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH MoESSD MoGLSD
NYM Demand 2.5: <i>Invest 5% of the annual Ministry of Health budget as a stand-alone allocation for the establishment and sustenance of youth corners in all public health facilities at all levels.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NASRHP includes provision for youth corners but there are none that haven't been externally funded There are guidelines and standards for adolescent health services that refer to the creation of youth corners 	<p>At this stage this demand will be on the advocacy agenda but when progress is made, indicators will include:</p> <p>The indicators will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregation of the health budget to include specific allocations for adolescent health (this is done for women and children) Specific allocations for the youth corners as per the 5% Creation and sustenance of the youth corners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Training reports Beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements National budget speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NASRHP action plan is formulated and approved and budget allocated A plan is in place for the review of the health worker training curriculum to include youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health service provision A plan is in place for the roll-out of youth corners in all health units across the country, with clear targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that the NASRHP action plan is being implemented The plan for the review of the health worker training curriculum to include youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health service provision is being implemented The plan for the roll-out of youth corners in all health units across the country is being implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that the NASRHP action plan is being implemented The targets for the review of the health worker training curriculum to include youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health service provision are being achieved The targets for the roll-out of youth corners in all health units across the country are being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that the NASRHP action plan is being implemented The reviewed health worker training curriculum to include youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health service provision is rolled out The targets for the roll-out of youth corners in all health units across the country are being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that the NASRHP action plan is being implemented The reviewed health worker training curriculum to include youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health service provision is rolled out The targets for the roll-out of youth corners in all health units across the country are being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH MoLG MoF

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NMY Demand 2.6: Invest in health research to explore the unique health needs of young people according to different determinants such as age, disability, gender, orphan hood status, and school status; and ensure evidence-based decision making									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Health/Primary Health Care' objective: 'To contribute to the production of a healthy human capital through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services' NDP II will enhance health information, research and evidence generation The need for appropriate, targeted research is implicit rather than explicit in the revised National Policy on Disability The HMIS can now disaggregated for age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for enhanced health research Youth/adolescent specific health research addressing all determinants included in plans Youth/adolescent specific health research undertaken Research findings widely disseminated Evidence based recommendations made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Research reports Beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements National budget speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A resource library of completed health research available with sections on youth/ adolescent issues Plans for enhanced health research in place including youth/ adolescent specific topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth/adolescent specific health research commissioned and undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth/adolescent specific health research commissioned and undertaken Research findings widely disseminated and discussed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth/adolescent specific health research commissioned and undertaken Research findings widely disseminated and discussed Examples of decisions being taken based on research and the disaggregated data from the HMIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth/adolescent specific health research commissioned and undertaken Research findings widely disseminated and discussed Examples of decisions being taken based on research and the disaggregated data from the HMIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH MoGLSD CSOs involved in health advocacy
NYM Demand 2.7: Eliminate harmful traditional practices such as Female Genital Mutilation and child marriages.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a law banning FGM (i.e. the Anti-FGM Act 2010). However, its enforcement is weak There is a recently launched national strategy to reduce child marriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public education campaign on the law banning FGM Level of positive press coverage Numbers of FGM cases Numbers of prosecutions for FGM offences A new National FGM Policy is passed to support implementation of the Anti-FGM Act 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Research reports Beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements National budget speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to develop a National Policy on FGM initiated Plans for public education campaign on the law banning FGM in place Targets for reducing numbers of FGM cases and for FGM related prosecutions set 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder consultations to popularise the new FGM Policy rolled out Public education campaign implementation on track Examples of newspaper articles, radio and TV shows Targets for reduction in cases and prosecutions being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder consultations to popularise the new FGM Policy are ongoing Consensus on the new FGM Policy is built Public education campaign implementation on track Examples of newspaper articles, radio and TV shows Targets for reduction in cases and prosecutions being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder consultations to popularise the new FGM Policy are ongoing Consensus on the new FGM Policy is built Public education campaign implementation on track Examples of newspaper articles, radio and TV shows Targets for reduction in cases and prosecutions being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new National FGM Policy is adopted and passed by Parliament Public education campaign implementation on track Examples of newspaper articles, radio and TV shows Targets for reduction in cases and prosecutions being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD MoH MoJCA CSOs involved in health advocacy

Baseline position and related SDGs	SMART Indicators of progress	Data collection methods + Sources	Frequency and schedule	Expected Progress @ July 2017	Expected Progress @ July 2018	Expected Progress @ July 2019	Expected Progress @ July 2020	Expected Progress @ July 2021	Accountable Institution and Implementing Parties
NYM Demand 2.8: <i>Institute mechanisms to reduce teenage pregnancies</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following appears in the 'Human Capital Development' section of the 'Strategic Direction' chapter of NDP II: 'To reduce early marriages and teenage pregnancies, emphasis will be placed on providing adolescent reproductive health services right from schools and training institutions, while providing incentives for delayed conception' Under its 'Health/Neonatal and maternal health' objective: 'To contribute to the production of a healthy human capital through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services' NDP II will ensure access and availability to adolescent SRH The Children's Statute includes the age of consent There have been UNFPA supported programmes and the Civil Society Health Alliance is planning a campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System of incentives for delayed conceptions Mechanisms to provide incentives with target numbers of beneficiaries Availability of and access to adolescent reproductive health care services Sensitisation campaign on why to delay conception Age appropriate sex education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Research reports Beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements National budget speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-stakeholder consultations on the national age-appropriate sex education standards and guidelines for Uganda are conducted System of incentives for delayed conceptions designed Mechanisms to provide incentives with target numbers of beneficiaries Evidence of increased availability of and access to adolescent reproductive health services Sensitisation campaign on why to delay conception and roll-out plan designed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National age-appropriate sex education standards and guidelines for Uganda are developed and disseminated Target number of beneficiaries receiving incentives to delay conception Mechanisms to provide incentives with target numbers of beneficiaries Evidence of increased availability of and access to adolescent reproductive health services Sensitisation campaign roll-out on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of beneficiaries receiving age-appropriate sex education across the country Target number of beneficiaries receiving incentives to delay conception Mechanisms to provide incentives with target numbers of beneficiaries Evidence of increased availability of and access to adolescent reproductive health services Sensitisation campaign roll-out on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of beneficiaries receiving age-appropriate sex education across the country Target number of beneficiaries receiving incentives to delay conception Mechanisms to provide incentives with target numbers of beneficiaries Evidence of increased availability of and access to adolescent reproductive health services Sensitisation campaign roll-out on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of beneficiaries receiving age-appropriate sex education across the country Target number of beneficiaries receiving incentives to delay conception Mechanisms to provide incentives with target numbers of beneficiaries Evidence of increased availability of and access to adolescent reproductive health services Sensitisation campaign roll-out on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH MoGLSD Health advocacy CSOs

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NYM Demand 2.9: Eliminate laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission)									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HIV Act (2015), which criminalizes HIV exposure and transmission was passed and assented to by the President Health activists led by UGANET have been engaged in efforts aimed at challenging this law, including a court case that was filed with the Constitutional Courts and awaits hearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public education campaign on the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) Level of positive press coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Research reports Beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements National budget speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for public education campaign on the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) in place Targets for reviewing the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) set 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public education campaign on the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) is being implemented Targets for reviewing the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public education campaign on the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) on track Targets for reviewing the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) being achieved Examples of newspaper articles, radio and TV shows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public education campaign on the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) on track Targets for reviewing the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) being achieved Examples of newspaper articles, radio and TV shows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public education campaign on the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) on track Targets for reviewing the HIV Act plus other laws and policies that contribute to gender-based violence and inhibit access to sexual and reproductive health services (such as the criminalization of HIV exposure and transmission) being achieved Examples of newspaper articles, radio and TV shows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH MoGLSD Health advocacy CSOs MoJCA

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NYM Demand 2.10: Support youth involvement in efforts to prevent drug and substance abuse									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anti Drug & Substance Abuse Bill has been developed and is at Cabinet level for consideration before being tabled on the floor of Parliament Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) have been spearheading efforts aimed at getting the Bill finalized and passed into law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System of incentives for positive social behaviour, including restraint from Drug & Substance Abuse Mechanisms to provide youth with platforms to engage in drug and substance abuse prevention Sensitisation campaign on why to delay conception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Research reports Beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements National budget speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System of incentives for positive social behaviour, including restraint from Drug & Substance Abuse designed Mechanisms to provide youth with platforms to engage in drug and substance abuse prevention Sensitisation campaign on positive social behaviour, including restraint from Drug & Substance Abuse designed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of beneficiaries receiving incentives for positive social behaviour. Including restraint from drug and substance abuse Mechanisms to provide platforms with target numbers of beneficiaries Evidence of youth involvement in efforts to prevent drug and substance abuse Sensitisation campaign roll-out on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of beneficiaries receiving incentives for positive social behaviour. Including restraint from drug and substance abuse Mechanisms to provide platforms with target numbers of beneficiaries Evidence of youth involvement in efforts to prevent drug and substance abuse Sensitisation campaign roll-out on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of beneficiaries receiving incentives for positive social behaviour. Including restraint from drug and substance abuse Mechanisms to provide platforms with target numbers of beneficiaries Evidence of youth involvement in efforts to prevent drug and substance abuse Sensitisation campaign roll-out on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of beneficiaries receiving incentives for positive social behaviour. Including restraint from drug and substance abuse Mechanisms to provide platforms with target numbers of beneficiaries Evidence of youth involvement in efforts to prevent drug and substance abuse Sensitisation campaign roll-out on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH MoGLSD Health advocacy CSOs MoJCA

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THEMATIC AREA 3: EDUCATION FOR OPPORTUNITIES									
<i>NYM Demand 3.1: Enhance free skills training opportunities through UPPET and BTVET which provide an opportunity for creating new vocational centres and utilizing the available community polytechnics</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda Post-Primary Education and Training programme (UPPET) 2007 aimed to improve post primary opportunities and make skills training as well as further education more accessible. Seems irrelevant now In its 'Social Development' objective: 'Empower youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness' NDP II will provide life skills and livelihood support 'Skills Development' section has many objectives related to increasing the quantity, quality, accessibility (including to marginalised groups) and applicability of skills training In the section on 'Industrial Development' NDP II will strengthen the existing network of vocational and technical training institutions to cater for the required skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of accessible skills training linked to NDP II priorities Enrolment data for skills training Completion data for skills training Skills training graduates gaining employment Skills training graduates establishing enterprises Enterprises established by skills training graduates still trading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Ministerial Policy Statements National budget speeches Analysis of Monitoring reports Research reports Beneficiary register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coherent government plans in place demonstrating a multi-sectoral approach and with clear targets: skills training availability; enrolment and completion; graduates into jobs; graduates establishing enterprises Evidence of government planning in on NDP II areas e.g. arts, creative industries and sports High quality, accessible skills training linked to NDP II available around the country Enrolment targets achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality, accessible skills training linked to NDP II available around the country Increased availability of high quality skills training in on NDP II priorities e.g. arts, creative industries and sports Enrolment targets achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality, accessible skills training linked to NDP II available around the country Increased availability of high quality skills training in on NDP II priorities e.g. arts, creative industries and sports Enrolment and completion targets achieved Graduates into jobs targets achieved Graduates establishing enterprises achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality, accessible skills training linked to NDP II available around the country Increased availability of high quality skills training in on NDP II priorities e.g. arts, creative industries and sports Enrolment and completion targets achieved Graduates into jobs targets achieved Graduates establishing enterprises achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality, accessible skills training linked to NDP II available around the country Increased availability of high quality skills training in on NDP II priorities e.g. arts, creative industries and sports Enrolment and completion targets achieved Graduates into jobs targets achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT) MoGLSD and the NAPYE ICC MoFPED/Budget Monitoring Unit (BMU)

Baseline position and related SDGs	SMART Indicators of progress	Data collection methods + Sources	Frequency and schedule	Expected Progress @ July 2017	Expected Progress @ July 2018	Expected Progress @ July 2019	Expected Progress @ July 2020	Expected Progress @ July 2021	Accountable Institution and Implementing Parties
NYM Demand 3.2: <i>Incentivize private sector investments in education in hard to reach areas</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently there is no specific policy to incentivise private sector investment in education in any area let alone hard to reach areas There is an incentive operating: VAT does not apply to education services There are examples of organisations working with government to develop schools e.g. British based PEAS (Promoting Equality in African Schools) with DFID support There are lots of PPP examples and NDP II will 'support and strengthen partnerships with the private sector to ensure quality education at pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of a pro-active approach including incentives PPP examples: new schools and/or support to education in hard-to-reach areas Number of schools built and functioning in hard to reach areas using PPP Number of schools with improved facilities in hard to reach areas using PPP Enrolment and completion rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Ministerial plans and Policy Statements Analysing MOU(s) between government and private players within the education sector Analysis of Monitoring reports Independent research reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoE plans demonstrate a pro-active approach Target numbers of new schools built and functioning in hard to reach areas Target numbers of schools with additional and/or improved facilities in hard to reach areas Increased enrolment and completion rates as a result of new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoE plans demonstrate a pro-active approach Target numbers of new schools built and functioning in hard to reach areas Target numbers of schools with additional and/or improved facilities in hard to reach areas Increased enrolment and completion rates as a result of new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoE plans demonstrate a pro-active approach Target numbers of new schools built and functioning in hard to reach areas Target numbers of schools with additional and/or improved facilities in hard to reach areas Increased enrolment and completion rates as a result of new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoE plans demonstrate a pro-active approach Target numbers of new schools built and functioning in hard to reach areas Target numbers of schools with additional and/or improved facilities in hard to reach areas Increased enrolment and completion rates as a result of new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoE plans demonstrate a pro-active approach Target numbers of new schools built and functioning in hard to reach areas Target numbers of schools with additional and/or improved facilities in hard to reach areas Increased enrolment and completion rates as a result of new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST / The Private Schools & Institutions Department MoFPED Uganda National Association of Private Schools and Institutions (UNAPSI) Coalition of Uganda Private School Teachers Association (COUPSTA) UNATU

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NYM Demand 3.3: <i>Create and implement clear policies to regulate the operations of schools both in the private and public sector</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Education Policy includes guidelines which are clearer for primary than secondary, and this is partly due to the fact that the management of primary education is de-centralised whereas secondary is not The guidelines for both sectors need to be clearer and enforcement in both public and private sectors needs strengthening NDP II, in its 'Education' section, promises to rationalise private primary school fees and 'ensure schools' compliance to standards and regulations' Under it's 'Education' objective: 'Ensure delivery of relevant and quality education and training NDP II will enhance inspection, support supervision and enforcement of standards at all levels' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New clearer guidelines to regulate the operations of schools covering both primary and secondary Enhanced systems and procedures for enforcement Examples of the guidelines being applied and progress as a result Reduced numbers of private schools operating outside guidelines particularly in respect of fees charged Increased enrolment and completion rates as a result 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Education Standards Directorate reports Analysis of Monitoring reports Independent research reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved guidelines developed and adopted Enhanced enforcement systems instituted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New guidelines being enforced as intended and planned Target numbers of schools changing their practice as a result Increased enrolment and involvement rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New guidelines being enforced as intended and planned Target numbers of schools changing their practice as a result Increased enrolment and involvement rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New guidelines being enforced as intended and planned Target numbers of schools changing their practice as a result Increased enrolment and involvement rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New guidelines being enforced as intended and planned Target numbers of schools changing their practice as a result Increased enrolment and completion rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST LGs Teachers Unions

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NYM Demand 3.4: Increase funding to the education sector over the next 5 years									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The education sector has done well relative to other sectors e.g. health in recent budget rounds The Teachers Union is currently content with what is being done for teachers' welfare and wants the focus to be on the tools to do the job Under its 'Education' objective: 'Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training ' NDP II will revise the capitation grants pegging them to inflation trends NRM Manifesto commits to continuing to increase teachers' salaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of the capitation grant Teachers' salaries The non-wage aspect of the recurring education budget including training of teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the Education Ministerial Policy Statements Analysis of annual Budget Speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capitation grant has kept pace with inflation An increment has been added to teacher's salaries The non-wage portion of the education budget e.g. for teacher training has been increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capitation grant has kept pace with inflation An increment has been added to teacher's salaries The non-wage portion of the education budget e.g. for teacher training has been increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capitation grant has kept pace with inflation An increment has been added to teacher's salaries The non-wage portion of the education budget e.g. for teacher training has been increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capitation grant has kept pace with inflation An increment has been added to teacher's salaries The non-wage portion of the education budget e.g. for teacher training has been increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capitation grant has kept pace with inflation An increment has been added to teacher's salaries The non-wage portion of the education budget e.g. for teacher training has been increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST MoFPED CSBAG Teachers Unions
NYM Demand 3.5: Improve teachers' welfare (including food, housing and salaries)									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A ceiling for teachers' salaries has been agreed with the Teachers Union and a process of annual increments has been agreed till this is reached There are a variety of support packages in place for teachers NDP II plans to 'professionalize and motivate the teaching force' Government has disbursed 6.8bUGX to establish a teachers' SACCO which will enable teachers amongst other things to access affordable credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers' salaries increased according to the agreement with the Unions Plans for professionalising and motivating the teaching force Teacher recruitment and retention levels Improved teacher (including attendance) and pupil performance Impact of the teachers' SACCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the Education Ministerial Policy Statements Analysis of annual Budget Speeches Independent research reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers awarded agreed increment Plans in place for professionalising and motivating the teaching force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers awarded agreed increment Examples of measures to professionalise and motivate teachers Teacher recruitment and retention levels increased Teacher attendance and performance improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers awarded agreed increment Examples of measures to professionalise and motivate teachers Teacher recruitment and retention levels increased Teacher attendance and performance improved Pupil performance improved as a result of teachers' improved terms and conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers awarded agreed increment Examples of measures to professionalise and motivate teachers Teacher recruitment and retention levels increased Teacher attendance and performance improved Pupil performance improved as a result of teachers' improved terms and conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers awarded agreed increment Examples of measures to professionalise and motivate teachers Teacher recruitment and retention levels increased Teacher attendance and performance improved Pupil performance improved as a result of teachers' improved terms and conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST Teachers Unions LGs

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NYM Demand 3.6: <i>Refresher courses for teachers to keep them relevant to the changing academic demands of the world. Teachers must also be equipped with skills to teach students with special needs at all levels.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers are currently being trained on the new curriculum and there are existing training programmes through the likes of UNICEF 23 (of 56) government PTC's offer in-service programmes The focus is much more on primary than secondary partly due to the commercialisation of secondary education There is continuous professional development available for teachers who want to upgrade but they must pay Special needs teacher training is not done routinely for all NDP II will 'professionalize and motivate the teaching force' Under its 'Education' objective: 'Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of education and sports service delivery at all levels' NDP II will develop and implement a Teacher Development and Management System (STDMS) to provide in-service teacher training and support The Disability Act 2006 led to a Special Needs and Inclusive Education Policy (drafted in 2011) which has a provision for training of teachers with specific skills e.g. in special needs teaching. It's still in draft and probably needs updating 10% of education budget is supposed to be set aside to cater for special needs education (currently less than 0.33%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of in-service training opportunities for teachers at all levels Plans for retooling and equipping the teaching force Improved teacher skills, including capacity to handle students with special needs effectively Number of refresher courses for teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the Education Ministerial Policy Statements Independent research reports Monitoring reports Study of the beneficiary register 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of teachers on the new secondary school curriculum Introduction of the new secondary school curriculum Implementation of in-service training opportunities for teachers at all levels <i>Indicators could be based on the NDP II commitments:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher Development and Management System (STDMS) has been designed with clear indicators The STDMS has been launched and is functional STDMS is operating effectively according to its own indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction and roll-out of the new secondary school curriculum Implementation of in-service training opportunities for teachers at all levels <i>Indicators could be based on the NDP II commitments:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher Development and Management System (STDMS) has been designed with clear indicators The STDMS has been launched and is functional STDMS is operating effectively according to its own indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll-out of the new secondary school curriculum Implementation of in-service training opportunities for teachers at all levels <i>Indicators could be based on the NDP II commitments:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher Development and Management System (STDMS) has been designed with clear indicators The STDMS has been launched and is functional STDMS is operating effectively according to its own indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll-out of the new secondary school curriculum Implementation of in-service training opportunities for teachers at all levels <i>Indicators could be based on the NDP II commitments:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher Development and Management System (STDMS) has been designed with clear indicators The STDMS has been launched and is functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll-out of the new secondary school curriculum Implementation of in-service training opportunities for teachers at all levels <i>Indicators could be based on the NDP II commitments:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher Development and Management System (STDMS) has been designed with clear indicators The STDMS has been launched and is functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST NCDC NCHE Teachers Unions

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<i>NYM Demand 3.7: Improve the learning environment at all levels of education e.g. build classrooms, provide laboratory equipment among others. Ensure appropriate adaptations are made to meet the needs of students with special needs.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Education' objective: 'Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training ' NDP II will 'expand and improve school infrastructure for all levels, including water supply infrastructure, sanitation and hand-washing facilities, school physical education and community facilities' Under its 'Education' objective: 'Ensure delivery of relevant and quality education and training ' NDP II will 'rehabilitate, expand and equip existing facilities at primary, secondary and post-secondary levels' There are examples where teachers are producing and selling text books. This has a positive side but there is no regulation e.g. for quality The only reference to special needs adaptations is indirect: the following intervention: Develop and implement programs targeted to disadvantaged communities, marginalized groups and students with special learning needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for implementing the commitments in NDP II to expand and improve infrastructure in all schools including bench-marking acceptable standards Number of re-habilitated schools Number of schools with improved infrastructure Work to do on special needs aspect Existence of multisectoral working spaces designed to improve the learning environment at all levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Independent research reports Study of beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements Annual budget speeches 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans in place to implement the relevant NDP II interventions Target numbers of schools rehabilitated Target number of schools with improved infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target numbers of schools rehabilitated Target number of schools with improved infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target numbers of schools rehabilitated Target number of schools with improved infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target numbers of schools rehabilitated Target number of schools with improved infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target numbers of schools rehabilitated Target number of schools with improved infrastructure Evidence of improvements to teaching and pupil performance as a result 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST LGs MoGLSD Teachers Unions
<i>NYM Demand 3.8: Provide free daily school meals for all primary school children.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister has said that the free school policy does not include government provision of school meals The importance of the provision is noted in NDP II in which it states that the government will develop a strategy to ensure provision but it does not say that government will provide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study into the benefits of the provision of free school meals and its relative priority for government investment undertaken New government legislation passed for the provision of free school meals New legislation implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Independent research reports Study of beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements Annual budget speeches 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A study commissioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study report launched with recommendations on the way forward New government legislation drafted including the allocation of the necessary funding and proposals on creative solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New legislation passed New policy implemented Evidence of free school meals for al primary school children being provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of free school meals for al primary school children being provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of free school meals for al primary school children being provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST LGs Teachers Unions

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NYM Demand 3.9: Strengthen School Management Committees through capacity building									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All schools have Management Committees but the effectiveness is very variable There are clear guidelines on structure and functions in the Education Act 2008 An allocation in the education budget for 2015/16 has been included Under its 'Education' objective: 'Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of education and sports service delivery at all levels' NDP II will re-orient School Management Committees to be more active in Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building programmes for School Management Committees designed are implementation targets set Budget allocation made year on year School Management Committees re-orientated Evidence of improved school performance as a result 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Independent research reports Study of beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements Study of local government records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building implementation on target and achieving objectives Budget allocation made for the year Evidence of improved school performance e.g. teacher attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building implementation on target and achieving objectives Budget allocation made for the year Evidence of improved school performance e.g. teacher attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building implementation on target and achieving objectives Budget allocation made for the year Evidence of improved school performance e.g. teacher attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building implementation on target and achieving objectives Budget allocation made for the year Evidence of improved school performance e.g. teacher attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building implementation on target and achieving objectives Budget allocation made for the year Evidence of improved school performance e.g. teacher attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST LGs Teachers Unions
NYM Demand 3.10: Establish a secondary school in each sub county to cater for those completing primary education and lower secondary.									
<p>This is an existing policy for there to be a secondary school in each sub-county</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for new school construction to meet the one-in-every-sub-county target formulated Number of schools constructed and functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Independent research reports Study of beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements Annual budget speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for new school construction in place showing when the one-per-sub-county target will be achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the construction plan, new school construction on target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the construction plan, new school construction and functioning on target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the construction plan, new school construction and functioning on target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the construction plan, new school construction and functioning on target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST MoFPED Teachers Unions

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NYM Demand 3.11: <i>Emphasize mandatory vocational education in secondary schools.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new curriculum is more vocationally slanted is due to be introduced in 2017 Teachers are currently being trained on the new curriculum 'Entrepreneurship' is a subject under the new curriculum but it is not compulsory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New curriculum introduced and functioning Take-up of the new entrepreneurship module 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Research reports Study of beneficiary register Ministerial policy statements Annual budget speeches Study of local government records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparations for the introduction of the new curriculum on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New curriculum introduced and functional in all secondary schools Number of students taking the 'entrepreneurship' module 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of students taking the 'entrepreneurship' module Number of students taking the vocational route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of students taking and completing the 'entrepreneurship' module Number of students taking the vocational route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of students taking and completing the 'entrepreneurship' module Progression routes of school leavers who completed the 'entrepreneurship' module Evidence of more secondary school graduates taking the vocational route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST NCDC LGs Teachers Unions
NYM Demand 3.12: <i>Establish six regional centers of excellence in special needs education to address the issues of capacity in infrastructure, access, knowledge and skills etc.</i>									
There is no policy commitment on this demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline position on the existence of centres of excellence in target regions Plans for new centres of excellence development Number of regional centres of excellence constructed and functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Independent research reports Ministerial policy statements Annual budget speeches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for new Centres of Excellence construction in place showing when the one-per-region target will be achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the construction plan, new regional Centres of Excellence construction on target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the construction plan, new regional Centres of Excellence construction and functioning on target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the construction plan, new regional Centres of Excellence construction and functioning on target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the construction plan, new regional Centres of Excellence construction and functioning on target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST MoFPED Teachers Unions
NYM Demand 3.13: <i>Establish library services in places where they are absent and integrate them into the educational system to promote holistic learning.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not only are there few library facilities across the country, those that are there are not integrated into the education system Under its 'Social Development' objective: 'Enhance effective participation of communities in the development process' NDP II will expand Library and Information services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline position on the existence of library services Plans for new library development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Independent research reports Ministerial policy statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline position on the existence of library services established Plans for new library development with clear targets in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target for the establishment of new library services achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target for the establishment of new library services achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target for the establishment of new library services achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target for the establishment of new library services achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD MoESST Teachers Unions

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NYM Demand 3.14: Increase investments in research and development to generate knowledge and stimulate growth									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the overall Education Budget there is a section on skills development which includes provision for research activities There is other research on education done by the likes of UNICEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of budget for this area of work Plans for research Completed research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the Education Ministerial Policy Statements Analysis of annual Budget Speeches Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increased budget for education research but not at the expense of other key education services Plans in place for commissioning of research There is an increase in the commissioning of relevant research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increased budget for education research but not at the expense of other key education services Plans in place for commissioning of research There is an increase in the commissioning of relevant research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increased budget for education research but not at the expense of other key education services Plans in place for commissioning of research Evidence of relevant research reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increased budget for education research but not at the expense of other key education services Plans in place for commissioning of research Evidence of relevant research reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increased budget for education research but not at the expense of other key education services Plans in place for commissioning of research Evidence of relevant research reports Evidence of research leading to improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST MolCT MoFPED Teachers Unions
NYM Demand 3.15: Design and establish school vacation programs to enhance vocational and practical skills, inculcate an enterprising mindset and build citizenship									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This does not appear anywhere in plans and policies Indeed the President has indicated that the government does not see it as a priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No indicators set but for consideration on the advocacy agenda 		Annually						MoESST NCDC Teachers Unions PSFU CSOs

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THEMATIC AREA 4: SPORTS AND CREATIVE ARTS									
Sub-theme 4.1: Sports									
<i>NYM Demand 4.1.1: Establish community sports recreation centres and institute mechanisms towards making sports accessible in schools as part of the study program albeit in very practical terms (including strengthening school sports competitions) as a means of enhancing talent identification, nurturing and development</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Education' objective: 'Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training ' NDP II will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'expand and improve school infrastructure for all levels, including water supply infrastructure, sanitation and hand-washing facilities, school physical education and community facilities'; implement community coach qualification initiatives to ensure talent initiation, identification and development by the qualified competent coaches at all levels; improve the rewarding and recognition scheme for excelling sportsmen and women This demand was not intended to be just about facilities in schools but if these were more widespread it would go a long way to address the demand The NRM Manifesto promises to 'strengthen early talent identification and nurturing'. However, this does not stipulate whether it applies to sport and/or arts The new curriculum is not explicit on this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for the expansion and improvement of school physical education facilities Construction of school physical education facilities Usage of school physical education facilities by schools Usage of school physical education facilities by communities Plans for coaching qualification initiatives with clear indicators e.g. geographical coverage Number of coaching qualification programmes Number of coaches gaining qualifications Number of using qualified coaches Number of schools running sports competitions Children and youth with talent identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent research reports Ministerial policy statements Local government records Media analysis Documents and hand analysis Policy reviews Study of the beneficiary register Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans in place for the expansion and improvement of school physical education facilities Development on track Plans in place for coaching qualification initiatives with clear indicators e.g. geographical coverage, range of sports Development of new coaching qualification programmes on track New programmes initiated with full enrolment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of schools physical education facilities on track Evidence of usage by schools e.g. sports competitions Evidence of usage by communities Number of coaches gaining qualifications on track Number of qualified coaches applying their trade Number of schools using qualified coaches on track Quality schools sports competitions being held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of schools physical education facilities on track Evidence of usage by schools e.g. sports competitions Evidence of usage by communities Number of coaches gaining qualifications on track Number of qualified coaches applying their trade Number of schools using qualified coaches on track Quality schools sports competitions being held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of schools physical education facilities on track Evidence of usage by schools e.g. sports competitions Evidence of usage by communities Number of coaches gaining qualifications on track Number of qualified coaches applying their trade Number of schools using qualified coaches on track Quality schools sports competitions being held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of schools physical education facilities on track Evidence of usage by schools e.g. sports competitions Evidence of usage by communities Number of coaches gaining qualifications on track Number of qualified coaches applying their trade Number of schools using qualified coaches on track Quality schools sports competitions being held Significant numbers of children and youth with talent identified e.g. the number referred the high altitude training camp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST LGs MoGLSD NCS

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NYM Demand 4.1.2: Review the structure of major sports in consultation with key stakeholders to develop a comprehensive plan of action to revitalize the sector									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a 'National Physical Education and Sports Policy' approved in 2004 which had a 5-year life span but there is nothing to show of its implementation since then Under its 'Education' objective: 'Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training' NDP II will establish additional sports facilities and basic Stadia at least one per region as well as establishing sports councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline position on the structure of major sports fields in the country Plans to review the structure of major sports fields Political will for the review and stronger implementation the National Physical Education & Sports Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Independent research reports Ministerial policy statements Media analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to the 'National Physical Education and Sports Policy 2004 developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings to popularise the amendments to the 'National Physical Education and Sports Policy 2004 Consensus among stakeholders on proposed amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings to popularise the amendments to the 'National Physical Education and Sports Policy 2004 Consensus among stakeholders on proposed amendments Comprehensive plan of action to revitalize the sector with clear targets and budget developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debate on amendments to the 'National Physical Education and Sports Policy 2004 in parliament Consensus among stakeholders on proposed amendments Comprehensive plan of action to revitalize the sector with clear targets and budget approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amendments to the 'National Physical Education and Sports Policy 2004 passed by parliament Amendments to the 'National Physical Education and Sports Policy 2004 are adopted by Cabinet Comprehensive plan of action to revitalize the sector with clear targets and budget rolled out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST NCS MoGLSD UOC USPA PSFU OPM NPA MoFPED
NYM Demand 4.1.3: Gazette land for sports facilities and establish sports complexes at regional level and revamp district stadia that have fallen into disuse.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Education' objective: 'Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training' NDP II will establish additional sports facilities and basic Stadia at least one per region as well as establishing sports councils In the 2015/16 budget 5bUGX was allocated to set up a high altitude training centre in Kapchorwa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans in place for the establishment of additional sports facilities and basic stadia, at least one per region Progress with the establishment of additional sports facilities and basic stadia, at least one per region Progress with the Kapchorwa altitude training camp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media analysis Documents analysis Annual budget speeches Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Kapchorwa camp is on target Establishment of sports facilities at regional level on target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Kapchorwa camp is on target Establishment of sports facilities at regional level on target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kapchorwa camp functioning with participation levels on target Establishment of sports facilities at regional level on target New sports facilities demonstrably functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda winning at least one distance running medal at the 202 Olympics Establishment of sports facilities at regional level on target New sports facilities demonstrably functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of sports facilities at regional level on target New sports facilities demonstrably functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST The proposed sports councils? MoGLSD

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NYM Demand 4.1.4: Provide tax incentives to the private sector to encourage investment in sports.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This demand does not appear anywhere in any policies or plans and will therefore be on the advocacy agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of private youth talents development programs by year Existence of districts-based private youth talents development programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy reviews Study of the beneficiary register Review of annual national budget speeches Monitoring reports 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to provide incentives for private sector investment in sports initiated with clear targets District-based private Youth Talents development programs designed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for providing incentives for private sector to invest in sports being achieved District-based private Youth Talents development programs designed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for providing incentives for private sector to invest in sports being achieved District-based private Youth Talents development programs designed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for providing incentives for private sector to invest in sports being achieved District-based private Youth Talents development programs designed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for providing incentives for private sector to invest in sports being achieved District-based private Youth Talents development programs designed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST MoGLSD MoFPED LGs UIA PSFU
NYM Demand 4.1.5: Support the expeditious passing of the Lotteries and Gaming Bill to provide for the re-allocation of revenues realized from lotteries to sports activities.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lotteries and Gaming Bill 2013 has provision for the establishment of a Lottery and Gaming Fund which will be administered and managed by the National Lotteries and Gaming Board established by the Bill The Bill sets out what funds will be paid into the Fund the largest portion of which will be the proceeds from the national lottery The Bill states that one of the purposes of the Fund will be to support, contribute to or participate in good cause in accordance with this Bill but nowhere does it set out what these good causes can be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabling of Private members bill No of consultative meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the legal and policy instruments Analysis of program documents Parliamentary hansard 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private members bill is developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings to popularise the Lotteries and Gaming (Amendment) Bill Consensus among stakeholders on proposed amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings to popularise the Lotteries and Gaming (Amendment) Bill Consensus among stakeholders on proposed amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debate on the Lotteries and Gaming (Amendment) Bill in parliament Consensus among stakeholders on proposed amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lotteries and Gaming (Amendment) private members bill is passed by parliament Enactment of Lotteries and Gaming Act Concerted implementation of the revised Lotteries and Gaming Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD NYC and Parliament MOFPED MoJCA

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Sub-theme 4.2: Arts									
NYM Demand 4.2.1: <i>Provide incentives to the entertainment, arts, and creative industries to fully develop the sector to enable it compete effectively on the world stage.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the planned changes in resource allocation for FY2016/17, the MoGLSD Ministerial Policy Statement for 2016/2017 states that the Sector has allocated additional resources for various areas, including UGX 0.617Bn for wages for the Uganda National Culture Centre of (UNCC); Under the 'Culture' component of the Sector Plans/Outputs for FY2016/17 within the MoGLSD Ministerial Policy Statement for 2016/2017, the Sector plans to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and support the development of the entertainment industry; Promote Uganda's visual and performing arts through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support and establishment of regional cultural centres and museums; and Supporting the development of the local film industry and visual & performing arts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of youth benefiting from youth talents development programs by year Existence of districts-based youth talents development programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy reviews Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Monitoring reports 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to invest a substantive portion of the education and sports sector budget initiated with clear targets District-based Youth Talents development programs designed and implemented Baseline position on the existence of 'regional cultural centres and museums' established Plans for establishment of a series of new 'regional cultural centres and museums' with full infrastructure facilities developed with clear targets in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for investing a substantive portion of the education and sports sector budget being achieved District-based Youth Talents development programs designed and implemented Target for the establishment of a series of new 'regional cultural centres and museums' with full infrastructure facilities achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for investing a substantive portion of the education and sports sector budget being achieved District-based Youth Talents development programs designed and implemented Target for the establishment of a series of new 'regional cultural centres and museums' with full infrastructure facilities achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for investing a substantive portion of the education and sports sector budget being achieved District-based Youth Talents development programs designed and implemented Target for the establishment of a series of new 'regional cultural centres and museums' with full infrastructure facilities achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets for investing a substantive portion of the education and sports sector budget being achieved District-based Youth Talents development programs designed and implemented Target for the establishment of a series of new 'regional cultural centres and museums' with full infrastructure facilities achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST MoGLSD MoFPED LGs Performing Artists Society

Baseline position and related SDGs	SMART Indicators of progress	Data collection methods + Sources	Frequency and schedule	Expected Progress @ July 2017	Expected Progress @ July 2018	Expected Progress @ July 2019	Expected Progress @ July 2020	Expected Progress @ July 2021	Accountable Institution and Implementing Parties
NYM Demand 4.2.2: <i>Strengthen the copyright regime to enhance protection for creative works</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda has copyright laws However, the process specified in law right from the point of registration needs strengthening Under its 'Industrial Development' objective: 'Promote and accelerate the use of research, innovation and applied technology' NDP II will Strengthen the legal framework associated with intellectual property rights Relevant laws and regulations: Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act 2006, and Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Regulations 2010 Under the 'Culture' component of the Sector Plans/Outputs for FY2016/17 within the MoGLSD Ministerial Policy Statement for 2016/2017, the Sector plans to strengthen the enforcement of the Copyright Law and also work with artistes to fight piracy, which is a big threat to the industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of campaigns run and actual outreach Intellectual property rights (IPR) working group in existence Number of IPR youth oriented business forums Number of voluntary youth organizations carrying out advocacy campaigns and actual outreach. Existence of litigation service mechanism. Number of youth benefiting from the litigation service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media analysis Documents analysis Policy reviews Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans in place for public awareness and advocacy activities promoting copyrights and patents rights Mechanisms for delivering litigation services for protecting copyrights and patents rights to youth innovators established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of plans for public awareness and advocacy activities promoting copyrights and patents rights undertaken Targets for delivering litigation services for protecting copyrights and patents rights to youth innovators being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of public awareness and advocacy activities promoting copyrights and patents rights on track Targets for delivering litigation services for protecting copyrights and patents rights to youth innovators being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of public awareness and advocacy activities promoting copyrights and patents rights on track Targets for delivering litigation services for protecting copyrights and patents rights to youth innovators being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of public awareness and advocacy activities promoting copyrights and patents rights on track Targets for delivering litigation services for protecting copyrights and patents rights to youth innovators being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda Registration Service Bureau National Copyright Information Centre (supposedly) Ministry of Justice MoGLSD YCED, FUE, COFTU, NOTU, UMA, PSFU

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NYM Demand 4.2.3: <i>Establish a series of 'creative industry hubs' with full infrastructure facilities such as high-speed internet facilities and design studios as low-cost incubators for new creative industries and artists</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In its 'Information and Communications Technology' section NDP II includes a number of measures that could benefit the arts and creative industries e.g. 'establish ICT parks and model regional incubation centres/ hubs' but there is not mention of arts or creative industries The NRM Manifesto promises to support the redevelopment of the National Theatre to international standards Under the 'Culture' component of the Sector Plans/Outputs for FY2016/17 within the MoGLSD Ministerial Policy Statement for 2016/2017, the Sector plans to promote Uganda's visual and performing arts through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support and establishment of regional cultural centres and museums; Supporting the redevelopment of the National Culture Theatre to international standards; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline position on the existence of 'creative industry hubs' Plans for new 'creative industry hubs' Plans for redeveloping of the National Theatre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Independent research reports Ministerial policy statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline position on the existence of 'creative industry hubs' established Plans for establishment of a series of new 'creative industry hubs' with full infrastructure facilities developed with clear targets in place Plans for the redevelopment of the National Theatre to international standards developed with clear targets in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target for the establishment of a series of new 'creative industry hubs' with full infrastructure facilities achieved Targets for the redevelopment of the National Theatre to international standards being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target for the establishment of a series of new 'creative industry hubs' with full infrastructure facilities achieved Plans for the redevelopment of the National Theatre to international standards being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target for the establishment of a series of new 'creative industry hubs' with full infrastructure facilities achieved Plans for the redevelopment of the National Theatre to international standards being achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target for the establishment of a series of new 'creative industry hubs' with full infrastructure facilities achieved Redevelopment of the National Theatre to international standards accomplished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST MoGLSD MolCT MoFPED National Cultural Centre Performing Artists Society

Baseline position and related SDGs	SMART Indicators of progress	Data collection methods + Sources	Frequency and schedule	Expected Progress @ July 2017	Expected Progress @ July 2018	Expected Progress @ July 2019	Expected Progress @ July 2020	Expected Progress @ July 2021	Accountable Institution and Implementing Parties
NYM Demand 4.2.4: <i>Strengthen Music, Dance and Drama competitions to enhance talent identification, nurturing and development</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the 'Learning Areas' in the new school curriculum is 'Creative Arts' including: dance, drama, music and the visual arts The NRM Manifesto promises to 'strengthen early talent identification and nurturing'. However, this does not stipulate whether it applies to sport and/or arts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The indicators for Education demand (I) in relation to the introduction of the new curriculum are relevant here</i> MoESST plans to promote such competitions Associated with this area of the new curriculum, the number of schools offering competitions Numbers of students progressing from school into this area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Research reports Study of beneficiary register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial policy statements 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST plans in place to promote such competitions Target number of schools offering such competitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of schools offering such competitions Target number of students taking up progression routes in music, dance and drama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of schools offering such competitions Target number of students taking up progression routes in music, dance and drama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of schools offering such competitions Target number of students taking up progression routes in music, dance and drama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of schools offering such competitions Target number of students taking up progression routes in music, dance and drama 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST MoGLSD National Cultural Centre/National Theatre
NYM Demand 4.2.5: <i>Strengthen partnerships with traditional and cultural institutions to promote creative arts and culture as part of our national heritage and individual identity fundamental to improving tourism</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NRM Manifesto proposes to support Regional Cultural Centres NDP II in its tourism section commits to promoting domestic tourism through cultural and regional cluster initiatives, and national events; and To develop the tourism product range including marine, faith and cultural based tourism The tourism section of NDP II also commits to developing and reviewing the relevant policy and regulatory standards, in a manner that encourages meaningful participation of women, youth and other players in the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for the development of Regional Cultural Centres with clear indicators and targets Plans for enhancing culturally based tourism Tourism related policy and regulatory standards that enable youth participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Research reports Study of beneficiary register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial policy statements Partnerships deeds / MOUs 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for the development of Regional Cultural Centres with clear indicators and targets in place Plans for enhancing culturally based tourism in place Tourism related policy and regulatory standards that enable youth participation drafted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of plans for the development of Regional Cultural Centres on track Implementation of plans for enhancing culturally based tourism on track Evidence of youth participation in the delivery of culturally based tourism e.g. jobs created, businesses started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of plans for the development of Regional Cultural Centres on track Implementation of plans for enhancing culturally based tourism on track Evidence of youth participation in the delivery of culturally based tourism e.g. jobs created, businesses started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of plans for the development of Regional Cultural Centres on track Implementation of plans for enhancing culturally based tourism on track Evidence of youth participation in the delivery of culturally based tourism e.g. jobs created, businesses started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of plans for the development of Regional Cultural Centres on track Implementation of plans for enhancing culturally based tourism on track Evidence of youth participation in the delivery of culturally based tourism e.g. jobs created, businesses started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD National Cultural Centre Traditional Councils and Organisations

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Sub-theme 4.3: Sports and Arts Cross Cutting Issues									
<i>NYM Demand 4.3.1: Equip the big traditional schools to serve as centres of excellence in sports and creative arts which can be used by other schools and stakeholders within their respective regions who lack these facilities</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under its 'Education' objective: 'Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training ' NDP II will 'expand and improve school infrastructure for all levels, including water supply infrastructure, sanitation and hand-washing facilities, school physical education and community facilities' The first step will be to focus on the indicators and targets under sports demand (a) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to equip the big traditional schools to serve as centres of excellence in sports and creative arts Number of big traditional schools equipped and functioning as centres of excellence in sports and creative arts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports Research reports Study of beneficiary register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial policy statements 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans in place for the improvement and equipment of the big traditional schools to serve as centres of excellence in sports and creative arts Development on track 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of plans for the improvement and equipment of the big traditional schools to serve as centres of excellence in sports and creative arts on track Evidence of usage by other schools and stakeholders within their respective regions who lack these facilities Evidence of usage by communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of plans for the improvement and equipment of the big traditional schools to serve as centres of excellence in sports and creative arts on track Evidence of usage by other schools and stakeholders within their respective regions who lack these facilities Evidence of usage by communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of plans for the improvement and equipment of the big traditional schools to serve as centres of excellence in sports and creative arts on track Evidence of usage by other schools and stakeholders within their respective regions who lack these facilities Evidence of usage by communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of plans for the improvement and equipment of the big traditional schools to serve as centres of excellence in sports and creative arts on track Evidence of usage by other schools and stakeholders within their respective regions who lack these facilities Evidence of usage by communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoESST MoFPED YCED
THEMATIC AREA 5: YOUTH PARTICIPATION									
<i>NYM Demand 5.1: Revise provisions of the National Youth Council Act to place it at the center of addressing issues of youth.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On two female district chairs were elected in the just concluded NYC elections of 2015 – 2020. There is therefore need for a gender quota to increase women's participation The NYC elections are currently not aligned to the general elections. NYC has limited linkages with parliament with no provisions in the law to formalise its relationship with the youth MPs hence no influence on the legislative agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabling of amendments Adoption of amendments No of consultative meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the legal and policy instruments Analysis of program documents Parliamentary hansard 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to amend the NYC Act are developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings to popularise the NYC Amendment bill Consensus among youth on proposed amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings to popularise the NYC Amendment bill Consensus among youth on proposed amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debate on the NYC Amendment bill in parliament Consensus among youth on proposed amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NYC Amendment bill is passed by parliament Enactment of NYC Act Functional and legally instituted NYC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD NYC and Parliament MOFPED

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NYM Demand 5.2: <i>Recruit Youth Engagement Officers in Ministries, Departments and Agencies.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a Government Standing Order for the Ministry of Public Service to recruit Youth Engagement Officers in all Ministries, Departments and Agencies. However, this has not been fully effected yet. There are supposedly 'youth desks' in some ministries and the office of the President but these are not effective KCCA is the only public authority with active youth officers – could be used as an example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of Youth desks established No of Youth Engagement officers recruited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job descriptions Review of the legal and policy instruments appraisal documents 	Annually	Creation of the Youth Engagement Officer position with a proper role definition within the public service structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Youth Desks in MDAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Youth Desks in MDAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of Youth Engagement Officers in MDAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of Youth Engagement Officers in MDAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD MoLG All ministries, departments and agencies
NYM Demand 5.3: <i>Increase budget allocations to youth activities at a district level i.e. at least 5% of the local revenue and at least 5% of the unconditional grants from the central government should go to youth.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An allocation is made for youth in the unconditional grant for each district – one district contacted receives 600,000 per quarter; another 400,000. The amount of the allocation is set according to the number of sub-counties Little evidence of districts allocating local revenue resources to youth The decisions on the allocation of both budgets are taken at district level but MoLG is likely to be influential in bringing about change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% increase in allocation to youth participation activities in each district No of LGs implementing MoLG circular No of LGs with increased allocation to Youth Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document analysis Ministerial policy statements National and local government budgets 	Annually	Circular from MoLG to local governments on funding of youth activities	Implementation of MoLG circular	Increased allocation to youth participation activities	Increased allocation to youth participation activities	Increased allocation to youth participation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD MoFPED OPM Office of the President MoLG LGs

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<i>NYM Demand 5.4: Establish a Multi-Sectoral Working Group on youth development to represent youth in the various government decision making platforms and act as a link between youth and government bodies.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are references to the importance of multi-sectoral working in relation to youth e.g. in the NAPYE In its 'Governance' objective: 'Increase the tax to GDP ratio' NDP II will strengthen Inter-Agency collaboration among agencies concerned with investment promotion i.e. UIA, KCCA, LGs, URA & URBS to design and implement a mutually beneficial comprehensive investment regime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Youth Coordination Mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for the establishment of National Youth Coordination Mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and supporting implementation of a functional National Youth Coordination Mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and supporting implementation of a functional National Youth Coordination Mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and supporting implementation of a functional National Youth Coordination Mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and supporting implementation of a functional National Youth Coordination Mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD All ministries and parastatals with youth programming LGs YCED and other civil society partners/players
<i>NYM Demand 5.5: Reinvigorate the existing student's movement (UNSA) to enable the student community to meaningfully participate in and influence decision making processes. Strengthen the governance systems of UNSA to ensure that it acts as a training ground for leaders.</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNSA is a democratically elected National Students Council (NSC) formed under Section 30 of the Education Act. District Executive Councils (DEC) who elect the NSC also establish the National Executive Council (NEC) and Board of trustees. UNSA as constituted is the voice and support of students in post primary academic institution under the official Patronage of the President of the Republic of Uganda. In August 2015, the UNSA National Executive Committee resolved to demand for two representatives in Parliament so as to ensure that students' interests are not left out in representations by the different youth members of Parliament. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabling of amendments Adoption of amendments No of consultative meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Ministerial Policy Statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Education Act (Amendment) Bill is tabled on the floor of parliament 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings to popularise the Education Act (Amendment) Bill Consensus among youth on proposed amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings to popularise the Education Act (Amendment) Bill Consensus among youth on proposed amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings to popularise the Education Act (Amendment) Bill Consensus among youth on proposed amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings to popularise the Education Act (Amendment) Bill Enactment of the new Education Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPFYA MoGLSD YCED

Baseline position and related SDGs	SMART Indicators of progress	Data collection methods + Sources	Frequency and schedule	Expected Progress @ July 2017	Expected Progress @ July 2018	Expected Progress @ July 2019	Expected Progress @ July 2020	Expected Progress @ July 2021	Accountable Institution and Implementing Parties
NYM Demand 5.6: Establish an independent Youth & Sports Ministry to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate youth and sports development programs in the country.									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is nothing in current policy and structural proposals that indicates an intention to create such a Ministry NDP II in its 'Governance section talks a lot about strengthening government generally and to deliver the plan's objectives The section on 'Social Development' has an objective to: 'Improve the performance of the SDS institutions' This demand could equally be achieved by: a stronger Youth Department in MoGLSD; the YSWG (Participation demand (d); and the appointment of Youth Engagement Officers in Ministries (Participation demand (b)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to establish an independent Youth & Sports Ministry Number of consultative meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the legal and policy instruments Annual Budget Speeches Ministerial Policy Statements Government of Uganda Gazette 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYP and Action Plan finalised and adopted Coordination Mechanism finalised and adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYP and Action Plan widely disseminated Coordination Mechanism finalised and adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYP and Action Plan widely disseminated and implemented Coordination Mechanism finalised and adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYP and Action Plan implemented with young people at the forefront Coordination Mechanism finalised and adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NYP and Action Plan finalised and adopted Coordination Mechanism finalised and adopted Fully constituted youth ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoGLSD Office of the President and Office of the Prime Minister
NYM Demand 5.7: Lower the age to contest for LCV seats and harmonize with the age for contesting for other political positions like MP.									
Currently the Local Governments Act (1997) states that "a District Chairperson shall be at least thirty years and not more than seventy-five years of age." As result, this bars youth below 30 years from contesting for the position of District Chairpersons even when they have the necessary qualifications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabling of amendments Adoption of amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of the beneficiary register Review of the legal and policy instruments Document analysis Ministerial policy statements National and local government records 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabling of Amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popularisation of Amendments Adoption of Amendments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The necessary legislation needs to be amended in time for the 2021 election so the target will remain the same unless it has been achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The necessary legislation needs to be amended in time for the 2021 election so the target will remain the same unless it has been achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The necessary legislation needs to be amended in time for the 2021 election so the target will remain the same unless it has been achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs MoGLSD Parliament

Summary and Conclusions

Implementing the TNYM will be a major step in the pursuit of the NYM 2016 – 2021 (Social Contract) vision statement: ***A Peaceful and Prosperous Nation harnessing its Youthful Population***. This vision is attainable not only by commitments from all stakeholders, provision of resources but also by initiating and implementing a robust monitoring framework, having clearly defined bench mark indicators that will be used to evaluate the extent to which the demands set out in the Social Contract are reflected in party manifestos and the program of the next government elected in 2016, and the extent to which these are acted upon in practice during the 2016 – 2021 Government.

This TYNM provides the roadmap for measuring achievements of the ideals and aspirations of the Social Contract. It defines data collection, management and dissemination processes. It also documents means

by which the progress made by government on implementation of youth demands will be monitored, reviewed and evaluated. The TNYM includes milestone, progress, outcome and impact indicators. With the full implementation of this Framework, gaps in national youth development strategies and interventions will be identified, improvement in data collection and management will be addressed and prompt interventions will be initiated.

We are grateful to all those who committed their efforts, time and resources to the preparation of this TNYM. We are confident that the implementation of the TYNM, and by extension the Social Contract, is both critical and doable. We encourage all actors and programs to join us in this drive towards the transformation and development of the young generation of Ugandans.