

United Nations HUMAN RIGHTS



Support to the UN Human Rights Office in Uganda

Global funding proposal

Period covered 2021-2023

Total budget needs for 3 years (estimate): USD 14,078,315

March 2021

WHY CONTRIBUTE TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS' COUNTRY OFFICE IN UGANDA

The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN Human Rights) in Uganda was established in 2005. In February 2020, a new Host Country Agreement for the Uganda Country Office was signed by UN Human Rights and the Government of Uganda for a three-year renewable period.

Funding this proposal will allow UN Human Rights to promote and protect human rights in Uganda and build its role as a trusted partner on human rights issues with the Government of Uganda and other stakeholders. In particular, contributions will help to:

Promote sustainable and inclusive development in Uganda, with a commitment to leave no one behind, through support for national policies and joint UN actions based on international human rights standards; and address inequalities and discrimination in Uganda affecting women, minorities and other specific groups.

Support human rights-based reforms in Uganda, focused on legislative and policy reforms in the areas of civic and democratic space, the security and rule of law sectors, and women's participation in decision-making with a view to **strengthening the rule of law and accountability for human rights violations in Uganda**.

Support the inclusion of human rights-based approaches to conflict prevention and early warning through human rights and protection monitoring, participation in UN joint responses, and capacity building of governmental and civil society partners.

Protect and support civic space in Uganda including by promoting meaningful participation of women and youth, as well as other civil society members, furthering respect of the rights to free assembly and expression, and enhancing the role of independent national human rights institutions.

Increase implementation of the outcomes of human rights mechanisms, including the recommendations of UN and regional treaty bodies, Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review addressed to Uganda.

Enhance equality and counter discrimination against women and girls, people with disabilities, those living with HIV/AIDS, people with albinism, indigenous people and LGBTI people, in particular.

INTRODUCTION

This proposal outlines the **mid- to long-term vision** for the work of the UN Human Rights Office in Uganda. The new Host Country Agreement mandates the Country Office to **advise and assist** the Government of Uganda on the formulation and implementation of policies, programmes and measures for the promotion and protection of human rights; **strengthen** the capacity of human rights institutions and civil society organisations to promote and protect human rights; **support** the implementation of international human rights norms and standards and outcomes of the human rights mechanisms/bodies and to **monitor** the human rights situation in Uganda, in partnership with the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC).

UN HUMAN RIGHTS' ADDED VALUE

UN Human Rights is the **lead UN entity on human rights**, with a unique mandate to promote and protect all human rights for all people. Since our founding in 1993, and with the investment and support of Member States, UN Human Rights has developed extensive experience and capacities to protect and advance human rights.

UN Human Rights provides **technical human rights expertise** to support the implementation of international human rights standards on the ground, with staff members based in the countries they assist, in regional offices and at headquarters in Geneva. We assist governments, which bear primary responsibility for the protection of human

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rights, to fulfil their obligations. UN Human Rights supports individuals and civil society groups to claim their rights and speak out objectively on human rights violations.

Over the years, UN Human Rights Uganda has been instrumental in providing human rights expertise within the UN Country Team. This has resulted in the integration of human rights standards and principles into the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (SDCF), advocacy engagement with the Government through the Resident Coordinator on emerging human rights concerns, including calls for adherence to the law during the electoral process. Through its convening power, UN Human Rights has strengthened the Governments' compliance with obligations on engaging and reporting to international mechanisms; enhanced the ability of the UHRC to carry out its mandate effectively, which has seen the UHRC follow up on human rights issues in remote areas and monitor and report on human rights during the electoral period. UN Human Rights has brought together CSOs and human rights defenders to engage with international mechanisms, strengthened their capacity in human rights documentation and monitoring and strengthened women human rights defenders in establishing a network and implementing related human rights work.



FACTS & FIGURES

- Uganda remains among the poorest nations in the world. In 2016/17, 21.4 percent of the population, or 8 million people, lived below the national poverty line of \$1 per day.¹ It is likely that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will push more people below the poverty line.
- Uganda's population is young – 78% of the population of 31.2 million people are aged 30 years and below. While about 700,000 young people reach working age every year in Uganda, only 75,000 jobs are created over the same time span. This leaves more than 70% of Ugandans employed in informal jobs that lack social

¹ The World Bank, 2016. The Uganda poverty assessment report 2016. Available at: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/381951474255092375/pdf/Uganda-Poverty-Assessment-Report-2016.pdf>

protection. According to the IMF, social spending as a share of total Government expenditure has declined in recent years.²

- Climate change and environmental challenges, such as erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells and flooding, pose a threat to crop and livestock productivity. Since 2020, the desert locust infestation in Eastern Uganda threatens to destroy crops and livelihoods and intensify hunger.
- Uganda continues to face very high maternal mortality, with the current rate standing at 336 deaths per 100,000 live births. In 2019, Uganda was ranked 131 out of 160 countries on the Gender Inequality Index (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>).

UN HUMAN RIGHTS' ENGAGEMENT IN UGANDA

The UN Human Rights Office in Uganda was established in July 2005. The mandate initially focused on the human rights situation in the conflict-affected areas of northern and north-eastern Uganda (Karamoja). In October 2009, the mandate was renewed and broadened to cover the whole country. After a protracted period of uncertainty over the future of the Office, a new Host Country Agreement was signed in February 2020 for a three-year renewable period. UN Human Rights Uganda has offices in Kampala, Gulu and Moroto. It has 38 staff, (seven international and 31 Ugandan staff) and is currently funded by Sweden, Norway and unearmarked funds.

In recent years, with donors' support, including Sweden, UN Human Rights has achieved a number of key results including:

- **Strengthened human rights oversight by national institutions:** UN Human Rights' support to national institutions with human rights mandates has strengthened their ability to monitor, report and address critical human rights issues. Jointly with UN Human Rights, the UHRC has monitored national and local elections in 2021 across the country, detention conditions, civilian and military trials, the consequences of the forceful disarmament operations by the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF), the impact of mining activities on human rights and human rights violations in the context of land conflicts.
- **Integrating human rights into sustainable development:** UN Human Rights successfully ensured the integration of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) as a programming principle into Uganda's National Development Plan (NDPIII) and the SDCF and ensured that human rights and gender were integrated into the Common Country Analysis. UN Human Rights has successfully advocated for a Human Rights Based Approach to data to underpin Uganda's SDG framework.³ This has resulted in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Human Rights to Data being signed in 2019 between the Office of the Prime Minister, the UHRC, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), and the National Planning Authority (NPA) to advance the principle of "Leaving No One Behind" in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Uganda.
- **Support to civil society organisations and journalists:** UN Human Rights supported the establishment of the first national Network of Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) which engages with regional and international mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women of the African

² IMF, Uganda's Economic Outlook in Six Charts, May 2019, available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2019/05/08/na-0508-ugandas-economic-outlook-in-six-charts>

³ For more information on the human rights-based approach to data, see Guidance Note: <https://hrbportal.undg.org/wpcontent/files/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf>

Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. UN Human Rights' support to the National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders in Uganda (NCHRDs-U), has resulted in an increase in civil society organisations engaging with UN Special Procedures, Treaty Bodies and the Universal Periodic Review.

- **Accountability:** Over the years, UN Human Rights has contributed to legislative reform and advocacy regarding the Public Order Management bill, the National Transitional Justice Policy, the Torture Act, domestic legislation on international crimes, the Sexual Offences Bill, the Human Rights Defenders Bill, the Witness Protection Bill and the Witness Protection Guidelines. The Office has built a good working relationship with law enforcement agencies. This has enabled UN Human Rights, in partnership with the Resident Coordinator's Office, to advocate for compliance with international use of force norms and standards.
- **Enhancing Equality and Countering discrimination:** In partnership with government institutions and civil society organisations, UN Human Rights held the first national meeting of persons with albinism, leading to the development of a draft National Action Plan (NAP) on Albinism; developed a National Affirmative Action Plan on Indigenous Peoples, and assisted the Ministry of Health to develop a draft multi-sectoral strategy to address maternal mortality.
- **Human rights mechanisms:** UN Human Rights has strengthened the capacity of the Government to report to Treaty Bodies, including the preparation of long overdue reports under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention Against Torture and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.

Progress on implementation of the 2018 Evaluation recommendations

An external evaluation was undertaken in 2018 under a previous a funding agreement between UN Human Rights Uganda and Sweden, to identify areas of strength and weakness in the planning and achievement of results. The Office continues to use the evaluation as a guide to its work, with some notable achievements:

- Strengthened engagement with the UNCT on human right issues. UN Human Rights has positioned itself as central to the UNDAF process, enhancing staff capacity on HRBA and strengthening engagement with Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies.
- Support to national actors to establish accountability practice. In addition to its work with national justice institutions, UN Human Rights supported the EOC to conduct investigations and a hearing regarding allegations of sex and workplace discrimination in Mayuge. The Office continues to explore opportunities with the EOC and the UHRC to increase accountability for economic and social rights, including those violated in the context of business operations.
- Better use of data and online platforms to make information available to stakeholders. UN Human Rights has since successfully advocated for data to underpin the efforts of the Government and the UNCT in seeking to achieve the SDGs in Uganda. At headquarters, the recently established Information and Analysis Unit has developed a number of data driven tools to support human rights analysis.⁴ UN Human Rights Uganda used the Rights Open Source Information (ROSI) tool, the European Media Monitoring tool FirstAlert CrowdTangle to monitor and analyse a variety of open source indices, including during the electoral period. UN Human Rights Uganda has increased its social media presence, in particular on Twitter and Facebook, which has helped to better communicate its aims and achievements both within Uganda and abroad.

⁴ Sweden signed an agreement with UN Human Rights in December 2020 to provide funding for portions of this work in 2021 and 2022.

HUMAN RIGHTS CONTEXT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Uganda has not had a peaceful transition of power since independence in 1962, and President Museveni has ruled since 1986. The 2020-21 elections, in which the President claimed a sixth Presidential term, were carried out in a climate of fear and intimidation and characterised by serious human rights violations. Opposition supporters were killed and seriously injured and opposition candidates, human rights defenders and journalists were harassed, arrested, detained, and subjected to torture and ill treatment. In the post-electoral period, cases of enforced disappearances by security forces have recently come to light. UN Human Rights anticipates that serious human rights violations will continue to be committed, particularly against human rights defenders, journalists, members of political opposition parties and those that the Government perceives to be in opposition.

COVID-19 has severely compromised Uganda's attainment of SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16. The pandemic (so far 40,767 confirmed cases and 335 deaths)⁵ and response measures have also brought into stark view the high levels of structural, economic and gender inequalities, unequal distribution of resources, and access to social and economic rights in Uganda. COVID-19 response measures, such as the curfew, food distribution measures, restrictions on public transport and closure of schools, have exposed and deepened inequalities with regard to access to food, healthcare, education, decent employment and livelihoods.

Under the new Host Country Agreement, UN Human Rights' monitoring is to be conducted in partnership with the UHRC. While it is important that the UHRC is the pre-eminent human rights institution in the country, it is severely under-funded and under-resourced. In addition, since its Chairperson passed away in November 2019, the UHRC has been acting without a substantive Chairperson, which significantly limits its operational capacity. The UHRC has the potential to do much more and requires consistent and sustained support to do so. UN Human Rights believes that over the next three years it can support the UHRC to fulfil its mandate under the Paris Principles and build its reputation as an independent institution that will stand up and advocate for the human rights of Ugandans. The Resident Coordinator and UN Human Rights are currently advocating at the highest levels of Government for a new Chairperson to be appointed as soon as possible.

Despite these challenges, there are significant opportunities to protect and promote the human rights of Ugandan people. UN Human Rights is a trusted Government partner providing assistance on economic, social and cultural rights and the SDGs. Its membership of the National SDG Task Team presents an opportunity to further advance SDGs implementation in Uganda. The new SDCF, endorsed by the Government in September 2020 and in which UN Human Rights provided significant inputs, also provides a noteworthy opportunity to mainstream human rights and gender into government policies and practices. UN Human Rights' strong working relationships with the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights, the EOC, the NCD, the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) and law enforcement agencies among others present significant opportunities for UN Human Rights to support national institutions to promote and protect human rights in Uganda.

UN Human Rights engages proactively with the UN Resident Coordinator and UN agencies in seeking to advance human rights and participates in joint programs and initiatives. The recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic offers an opportunity for the UN Country Team to support the Government to "build back better", by increased investment in inclusive, equitable and sustainable development, including health and social protection, with a view to reducing inequalities and discrimination, and supporting strong collaboration with an effective civil society and media.

⁵ World Health Organisation, data as of 28 March 2021, available at: <https://covid19.who.int/region/afro/country/ug>

UN HUMAN RIGHTS' ROADMAP IN UGANDA: 2021-2023

Over the next three years, the UN Human Rights office in Uganda will focus on supporting the Government of Uganda, national institutions and civil society to improve the realisation of the human rights of Ugandan people. In 2021-2023, the Office will concentrate on the following areas:

Goal 1: Strengthening Rule of Law and Accountability for Human Rights Violations

UN Human Rights will specifically work to support the Government's efforts to ensure that the Uganda Human Rights Commission is recognised as the main human rights institution in the country and to develop its effectiveness and independence in the post-electoral period. UN Human Rights will assist in building the institutional capacity of the UHRC and its members. UN Human Rights will also strengthen the capacity of justice and human rights actors, particularly JLOS institutions, to monitor, investigate, adjudicate and provide redress to victims of human rights violations, including economic and social rights and business and human rights. UN Human Rights will engage with security forces through advocacy, policy, technical support and capacity building to integrate human rights in the context of national law enforcement. UN Human Rights will also follow up on its engagement related to transitional justice activities related to mob action, and supporting the informal justice system to deliver human-rights compliant justice.

Overall, **UN Human Rights will support the authorities in Uganda to achieve the following results:**

- Laws, policies and practices are in line with international human rights obligations and increasingly address, prevent and reduce human rights violations in the context of law enforcement and justice systems;
- Strengthened national mechanisms provide redress to victims and accountability for human rights violations, including economic and social rights.

Goal 2: Enhancing Equality and Countering Discrimination

Uganda has ratified key international and regional human rights instruments⁶ and has strong legal protections against discrimination in the 1995 Constitution and domestic laws. It has also put in place national institutions with mandates to prevent and counter discrimination. However, inequalities and discrimination persist, impacting in particular women and girls, people with disabilities, those living with HIV/AIDS, people with albinism, indigenous people and LGBTI people. UN Human Rights will support Government institutions including the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, the NCD, the EOC, local government and civil society organisations in their efforts to protect and promote the equal rights of all, and to monitor compliance with international obligations as the country emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Overall, **UN Human Rights will support the authorities in Uganda to achieve the following results:**

- Laws, policies and practices more effectively combat discrimination in all its forms.
- Women and girls, people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with albinism, indigenous people and LGBTI people are better able to attain equal human rights.

⁶ Including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) ratified in 1985, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) ratified in 2008, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) ratified in 1980, the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW), ratified in 1995, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), ratified in 1986 and the Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, ratified in 2010.

Goal 3: Enhancing and Protecting Civic Space and People's Participation

UN Human Rights will:

- 1) Support the UHRC to implement its mandate according to the Paris Principles. UN Human Rights will support the UHRC to organize internal activities to build the human rights capacity of UHRC staff members. UN Human Rights will support the UHRC initiatives aimed at engaging with other national stakeholders, including state institutions, in the integration of human rights in policies and practices. UN Human Rights will support the human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy efforts of the UHRC with state authorities.
- 2) Engage with a wide range of civil society organisations to bolster and support their role and work, including in view of increasing restrictions of public freedoms, arbitrary detention and harassment of political activists and human rights defenders, including journalists. Particular support will be provided to women human rights defenders and defenders working on environmental issues. UN Human Rights will monitor online attacks against defenders and their impact on civil society's ability to operate. UN Human Rights will play a role in convening civil society with a view to developing strategies regarding space for human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy.
- 3) Continue monitoring the compliance of security and law enforcement agencies with international human rights standards applicable in their operations related to public freedoms. UN Human Rights will continue to build the capacity of the security and law enforcement sector and advocate for their compliance with international norms and standards on the use of force.

By implementing this strategy, [UN Human Rights will support efforts aimed at ensuring that:](#)

- International, regional and national protection mechanisms are responsive to the protection needs of CSOs and individuals, particularly but not only in the context of political participation
- Civil society monitors systematically and raises threats to civic space
- Enhanced capacity of law enforcement and security agencies to adhere to human rights standards in policies, procedures and operations

Through its own monitoring, advocacy and capacity building efforts, [UN Human Rights will also seek to ensure that:](#)

- More systematic monitoring of the environment for civic space, including threats to it, takes place.

Goal 4: Integrating Human Rights into Sustainable Development

UN Human Rights will engage relevant stakeholders to ensure that human rights are integrated in the implementation of the SDGs in Uganda. UN Human Rights will support the Government's SDG Secretariat in efforts to sensitise wider segments of the population on linkages between the SDGs and human rights. Efforts will continue to implement the Memorandum of Understanding on HRBA to Data (signed between UHRC, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and National Planning Authority) and to use disaggregated data, in line with the SDG vision of leaving no one behind. UN Human Rights will support the Ministry of Health and line ministries to apply a HRBA to maternal health, including through the adoption of the multi-sectoral strategy on maternal health, and ensuring its implementation at local level.

In view of the Government's prioritisation of industrialisation in efforts to attain middle-income status, UN Human Rights will focus its work on business and human rights to address emerging concerns, such as forced evictions, lack of compensation, gender-based violence, labour exploitation and environmental impact on local communities. The

existing policy, legislative and institutional framework is weak, thus exposing rights-holders to violations and abuses.

UN Human Rights will support the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) in finalising and launching the draft National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, and will engage with the private sector, UN partners and CSOs in advancing its effective implementation.

UN Human Rights will work with the authorities in Uganda and civil society to achieve the following results:

- National mechanisms and programmes are increasingly compliant with the international human rights norms and standards on business and human rights, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- Government Actors increasingly apply a Human Rights-based approach to Maternal Health in policy formulation, implementation and programmatic response.
- Increased compliance of SDCF and UN Agencies programmes and funds with international human rights norms, standards and principles.
- Increased compliance of State statistical framework including; National Standards Indicator Framework (NSI) and Results and Resources Framework (RRF) with international human rights norms, standards and principles related to data for national development.

Goal 5: Strengthened Engagement with the Human Rights Mechanisms

Uganda's consideration under the third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review will take place in early 2022. This will provide an important opportunity to take stock of the human rights situation in the country, including as impacted by COVID-19. UN Human Rights will advocate for the adoption of the draft National Action Plan on Human Rights, which represents a strategic opportunity to ensure the integration and implementation of various recommendations.

UN Human Rights will work to achieve the following results:

- Increased engagement by Uganda with international and regional human rights mechanisms.
- Government, Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and Civil Society increasingly engage with international human rights mechanisms.

GENDER DIVERSITY AND MAINSTREAMING

UN Human Rights is mandated to contribute to the realization of all human rights for all people. This includes non-discrimination on the basis of sex as a fundamental principle of human rights law. In its four-year planning framework (OHCHR Management Plan 2018-21), UN Human Rights identified women as one of the three target populations deserving particular attention ("Spotlight populations"). UN Human Rights particularly promotes the integration of gender perspectives throughout policy formulation, programme development and activity implementation, including project monitoring and evaluation. OHCHR undertakes advocacy on the rights of LGBTI people and violence against women at different levels and with multiple actors, including States, civil society organizations, international and regional organizations and other UN entities. UN Human Rights devotes specific attention to equality and the gendered impacts of violations of human rights by focussing on cases of discrimination or intolerance against women and marginalized populations and individuals, including indigenous peoples and LGBTI persons.

COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

UN Human Rights has strong working relationships with the Resident Coordinator and other members of the UN Country Team in Uganda. With a view to extending its reach and expertise, UN Human Rights will ensure that support for human rights in Uganda is leveraged through collaboration and partnerships, including with the UNCT and relevant UN entities operating in the country. UN Human Rights will play a leading role in ensuring that UN efforts in Uganda are grounded in a solid human rights-based approach. UN Human Rights is currently finalising a booklet on implementing HRBA in programming, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for UN Agencies and implementing partners.

To support the UN's efforts, UN Human Rights will work with the UNCT to:

- Increase the UN's capacity to develop an HRBA to development programming that "leaves no one behind".
- Ensure that human rights are at the core of UN efforts to promote rule of law, justice and accountability.
- Ensure that the UN's support to national security forces, law enforcement agencies and non-State actors integrates human rights and complies with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT

UN Human Rights signed a renewable Host Country Agreement with the Government of Uganda in February 2020 for three years. Reluctance on the part of the authorities towards a continued presence beyond that cannot be fully excluded, although major political actors, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have expressed appreciation for the UN Human Rights Office presence, work and contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights. As a result, UN Human Rights is confident that the agreement will be renewed beyond 2023.

The overall changes in the country require commitment from the Government of Uganda, civil society, and the UN Country Team to ensure the respect, protection and integration of human rights into Government policies and programmes. UN Human Rights is a key partner to build capacity, share institutional knowledge and contribute to effective policies to ensure that this happens but it cannot happen without genuine commitment by the Government to collaborate and engage effectively with the Office in achieving the expected results outlined above.

BUDGET NEEDS

UN Human Rights seeks voluntary contributions totalling **USD 4,133,647 million in 2021** and **USD 9,944,668 million in 2022 and 2023** in support of all of its activities through the country office in Uganda and headquarters support, as outlined below:

2021-2023 XB OVERALL FUNDING NEEDS

	BUDGET NEEDS 2021 (USD)	ESTIMATED BUDGET NEEDS 2022 (USD)	ESTIMATED BUDGET NEEDS 2023 (USD)
Total Uganda budget	4,133,647	5,121,819	4,822,849

2021 Detailed Country Office Budget

	BUDGET NEEDS 2021 (USD)
Staff costs	2,501,667
Other personnel costs & consultant	17,544
Total staff and other personnel costs	2,519,211
Contractual services	45,390
Operating and other costs	776,831
Supplies and materials	44,520
Equipment, vehicles and furniture	21,075
Travel of staff and meeting participants	251,067
Total activities and operating costs	1,138,883
Total Grants	
TOTAL	3,658,094
Programme Support Costs @ 13%	475,552
GRAND TOTAL	4,133,647

2021 XB Budget breakdown by goals

GOALS	ACTIVITIES AND STAFF COSTS BY GOALS
GOAL 1: Strengthening Rule of Law and Accountability for Human Rights Violations	US \$ 542,373
GOAL 2: Enhancing Equality and Countering Discrimination	US \$ 885,279
GOAL 3: Enhancing and Protecting Civic Space and People's Participation	US \$ 351,247
GOAL 4: Integrating Human Rights into Sustainable Development	US \$ 341,965
GOAL 5: Strengthened Engagement with the Human Rights Mechanisms	US \$ 108,469
SUB-TOTAL	US \$2,229,333
Staff costs working across all pillars (management and administrative support)	767,305
Operating costs (rental of premises, supplies, furniture and equipment)	661,457
TOTAL	3,658,094
Programme Support Costs @ 13%	475,552
GRAND TOTAL	4,133,647

REPORTING

UN Human Rights will submit a narrative annual report as well as an annual financial report, presenting expenditures of the UN Human Rights Office in Uganda according to the different categories mentioned in the budget table above. The financial report will be prepared in accordance with UN reporting standards.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Type of Risk Factor	Specify the risk	Likelihood	Possible impact	Risk response
Institutional	There is a risk that the Government of Uganda may challenge UN Human Rights' work, particularly with respect to civic space and accountability	Moderate	High	<p>Mitigation measures identified will consist of increased engagement with the Government of Uganda, as well as engagement with the Resident Coordinator, the UN Country Team and the international community. UN Human Rights will work closely with these partners to advance the human rights agenda in Uganda. The experience of COVID-19 has demonstrated that where necessary, UN Human Rights is able to adapt to effective remote ways of working.</p> <p>The measure also include packaging interventions to support the Government's commitment towards SDGs as well as the NDP III. Interventions will also be packaged within the structure of the Cooperation Framework</p>

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<p>COVID- 19</p>	<p>The risk that the Government will put in place COVID-19 response measures that have not integrated human rights standards and principles thereby deepening inequalities and leaving groups behind.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>UN Human Rights, through the UN COVID coordination team, will continue to advocate for integration of human rights principles and standards in the response measures. The UN Human Rights office will continue to work with other UN Agencies to advocate for the integration of the principles, including in the social-economic response plan.</p>
<p>Programmatic</p>	<p>The political and socio-economic context deteriorates, resulting in further tensions and violence.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>UN Human Rights' presence and engagement continues, but may require reprogramming towards more increased focus on monitoring, together with the Uganda Human Rights Commission, as well as concerted advocacy on human rights to the Government, through the UN system and UN human rights mechanisms</p>

EVALUATION

UN Human Rights regularly evaluates the work of its different field presences and programmes following the United Nations Evaluation Group norms and standards. The financial resources for evaluations are usually costed as a percentage of the programme budget. For synergy purposes, a cluster evaluation may be conducted to cover several projects with similar geographical or thematic scope.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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