

Report

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Uganda: End-Term Outcome Measurement Report

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Executive Summary

The main purpose of outcome measurements is to assess the effectiveness of the Power of Dialogue Program over the implementation period through evaluating the changes or results it produces. This helps evaluate whether the program achieved the goal, what level of impact made by the power of dialogue program what can be done to improve including the best practices and challenges. Furthermore, this is focused on actual outcomes or effects, rather than just outputs (e.g., number of people served) or inputs.

The outcome measurements were collected frequently through activities through activity reports, pre-test and post test tools which helped gather knowledge levels and participants by category. This impact has been measured through the outcome harvesting tool tracked at every level of progress. This is done by the project staff who submit this information to the MEAL advisor for review and feedback on a periodic basis.

Under LTO1, POD successfully strengthened the capacity and influence of the consortium members, partner networks, and local CSOs as effective drivers of democratic change. It surpassed several targets by supporting the adoption of nine major advocacy resolutions that promoted youth and women's inclusion in political processes, strengthening 42 youth-led CSOs, training 52 consortium and partner staff, and disseminating nine evidence-based studies. Through enhanced collaboration, capacity building, and joint advocacy, CSOs were better positioned to engage state and non-state actors, influence policy reforms, and advance inclusive governance agendas. Key achievements included influencing electoral and governance reforms, promoting anti-gender-based violence policies within political parties, increasing youth representation in national programmes, and strengthening the legitimacy, sustainability, and collective voice of civil society actors in Uganda.

Under LTO 2 The project significantly strengthened the participation and influence of women and youth in political processes. The number of women and youth who felt able to participate in decision-making increased from 18 at baseline to 460 at endline, far exceeding the target of 80, driven by increased training opportunities, targeted inclusion efforts, and growing interest ahead of the election cycle. Youth-led civil society organizations engaged in the programme grew from none to 30, surpassing the target of 20 and enabling stronger collective advocacy on issues such as the National Youth Manifesto and legislative reforms. The programme also trained 1,460 youth and women leaders against a target of 623, expanded lobby and advocacy activities from 0 to 22, and created 31 platforms and 11 regional campaigns that amplified youth and women's voices. Overall, the results demonstrate substantial progress in building the capacity, organization, and influence of women and youth movements, leading to greater participation in political decision-making and policy advocacy at both national and regional levels.

Under LTO3, POD facilitated processes of fostering peaceful collaboration, trust, and dialogue among civic and political actors in Uganda. Furthermore, young people were more attracted into policy-making processes hence the increment from 2 at baseline to 33 at endline, meeting the target and demonstrating stronger engagement between civil society, political parties, youth, women's groups, and government institutions. Multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings similarly grew from 2 to 33, contributing to improved grievance management, political tolerance, and peaceful engagement among diverse actors. Although national interparty dialogue meetings reached 32 against a target of 46 due to challenges following the withdrawal of key actors from the IPOD platform in 2022, the programme contributed to the eventual institutionalization and broader acceptance of interparty dialogue. Capacity-building efforts also exceeded expectations, with 162 civic and political representatives trained in dialogue and mediation against a target of 90, and 360 representatives



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participating in democratic values-oriented training activities compared to a target of 210. Additionally, 17 lobby and advocacy initiatives promoting inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized groups were implemented at the subnational level, surpassing the target of 15. Overall, the programme strengthened trust, enhanced dialogue mechanisms, improved conflict management, and created more inclusive spaces for political participation and cooperation.

Under Outcome 4, the project immensely strengthened democratic space in Uganda through enhanced collaboration between political and civic actors and expanding opportunities for meaningful participation by women and youth. Joint advocacy efforts resulted into 13 policy proposals being developed and submitted surpassing the target of 10 with 45% of the recommendations put to use such as influencing the electoral reforms, youth inclusion in governance programs, public procurement opportunities for young people, and broader democratic reforms. Six of these proposals were successfully adopted, demonstrating growing capacity among political and civic actors to influence policy processes. Furthermore, 14 national platforms were created for women and youth participation, exceeding the target of 10. These platforms, led by initiatives such as the Multi-Party Youth Forum (MYF) and the Inter-Party Women's Platform (IWOP), helped transform previously exclusive political spaces into more inclusive forums for dialogue, advocacy, and engagement. Overall, the outcome reflects strengthened democratic participation, increased inclusivity, and improved avenues for influencing national policy and governance processes.

Overall, amidst the changes in the program design after NIMD withdrawing from IPOD in 2022, the new direction focused on inclusive politics and dialogue attracted more young people and women into the political space. The Multiparty youth forum was one of the platforms that spearheaded reforms in many of the areas including policy and democratic reforms.



1. Methodology

The baseline was conducted in 2021 and since then, the indicator tracking and reporting was a continuous process throughout the project timelines through activities, bi- annually and annually through quantitative (Activity based data like attendance lists, activity reports participants attendance lists) and qualitative data through the outcome harvesting.

The data collection was done at two levels whereby the baseline was jointly conducted by NIMD and AMWA but the continuous project activity data was collected by the NIMD project staff at the Uganda country office during and after every activity. Outcome harvesting was conducted bi- annually.

NIMD Uganda used surveys for the baseline at the beginning of the project, key informant interviews for the outcome harvesting and quantitative data through attendance lists to gather individual participants data.

NIMD didn't face major challenges because the trainings on outcome harvesting continued including the community of practice sessions that made sharing of lessons easier.

The baseline survey, applied multiple approaches including both qualitative and quantitative methods including Key informant interviews (KIIs) focused group Discussions (FGDs) and consultative meetings with actors. On the other hand, the midterm measurement was based on the actual implementation where data was collected on a continuous process.

2. Outcome Measurements

2.1 LTO1

2.1.1 Outcome Indicator 1

<i>The Consortium, partner networks and local CSOs are effective enablers of change</i>	Baseline value	Mid-Term value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# international L&A resolutions on democratic space adopted	0	0	3	2

During the project lifetime, two L&A resolutions are targeted by 2025. These include a resolution on the protection of the rights of citizens to associate by 2023 and another resolution on the right to belong to a political grouping in 2024. During the reporting period, 3 resolutions were achieved i.e. the ability of the youth leaders to be engaged co-opted to the leadership of the political parties; Political parties adopting resolution against Sexual and gender-based violence and lastly the inclusion of 30% youth vote in the Parish development model program and electoral commission reviewing the roadmap to incorporate to add more days for the youth elections.

This indicator was measured progressively after 2023 using the outcome harvesting tool during the periodic reflection meetings between the youth under the multiparty youth forum



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and the inter-party women platform. The youth and women leaders were included in the sample.

At the baseline, it was zero (zero) meaning that the reviewed documents showed no agreements so far in place from CSOs and at midterm, the indicator was in the process and actual results were achieved in the final year of the project where major resolutions were influenced by the actors.

Based on the Ugandan context, women and youth are among the most excluded groups in the political space. Their participation is influenced by patronage and clientelist system that is merely bringing them on table and no meaningful participation.

At baseline, the outcome indicator was measured through document review that indicated that there were no resolutions at all influenced by the local actors on participation. However, by the end of the project, 3 resolutions were influenced and successfully implemented on inclusion.

The original target was 2 resolutions but by the end of the project, 3 resolutions were made which indicates the strengthened capacity of CSOs to influence inclusive politics in Uganda through different institutions.

[To what extent does the actual value differ from the end-term target value?]

The final target was over and above the original target by 50%

2.1.2 Intermediate Outcome Indicators LTO 1

Strengthen the capacity and legitimacy of CSOs to influence state and non-state actors	Baseline value	Mid-Term value	End-Term value	End-Term target
1.1 # of agreements reached (reform agendas / policies / legal amendments)	1	5	9	14

The power of Dialogue targeted additional agreements between CSOs and Government targeting amendments in the NGO Act (2015). These agreements include the removal of provisions that permit the NGO bureau to deny registration to an NGO whose objectives, in the view of the bureau are regarded to be in contravention of the laws of Uganda such as organizations dealing with the sexual rights of people and others. The other agreement that is targeted by the program is Government and CSOs reaching an agreement on the role of NGOs in civic education. Currently, this role is limited to public entities and any NGO that engages in the same without express permission commits a crime that may among others be punishable by de-registering such an entity. Furthermore, this aimed to reach polices that influence state and non-state actors towards delivering inclusive polices.

The indicator was measured qualitatively through the outcome harvesting tool on a periodic basis through the quarterly meetings between the different CSOs and actors.

The data collection at baseline was through the political economy analysis and survey conducted while at midterm and end term was through the different activities but mostly



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using the outcome harvesting tool. This data is purely qualitative tracking the level of attribution by the program.

The operating environment through the program was characterized by a shrinking civic space by the different actors including the suspension of the democratic governance facility (DGF) the largest democracy and Governance fund. This was accompanied by the stringent laws for NGO registration and after the passing of the anti-homosexuality law, NGOs directly working on the sexual minorities faced harassment including closure. Under this project, NIMD together with the Uganda National NGO forum engaged the NGO bureau a state agency mandated for registration to review some of the laws in the new act. These further targeted the youth and women to engage on the electoral laws with the ministry of justice and constitutional affairs and the Gender ministry.

At baseline, the result was zero (zero) and due to the different interventions, by 2022, a minimum agenda for the Civil society organizations was reached and the youth and women were brought on board as allies to advance some of the priority changes. By end term, 9 resolutions had been reached which included the revision of the 2025/206 electoral roadmap for the special interest groups, 7 resolutions on peaceful elections, 1 national youth manifesto defining the youth agenda, 1 memorandum of understanding between the multiparty youth forum (MYF) and the Center for policy and analysis, 30% youth vote on the parish development model, 10% of the procurements at the local Government under the public procurement and public disposal of assets act, 3 resolutions adopting the SGBV policy as a mitigation measure by political parties.

As a result of the context, working with the youth and other politically active groups made it easy for the result to be achieved at 127%. Overall, the changes show the strengthen capacity and legitimacy of civil society actors to influence the policy framework.

The actual value is higher than the target because of change in the approach where NIMD decided to work with actual actors to pursue their own agenda at the fore front. This approach insulates NIMD from being seen as the advocates but rather the actual beneficiaries demanding own change which is a guarantor of sustainability of the program.

The PoD Consortium builds each other's, partner networks' and local CSOs' capacity	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
<i>1.2 # of consortium partners/partners/country office staff trained</i>	8	29	39	35

The number of partners in totality of NIMD and AMwA staff who were trained in different aspects over the project duration.

This indicator was measured using the Activity reports, attendance lists and KIs on a periodic basis

The baselines was measured using the survey which the periodic data was collected through activity reports and the review meetings

39 partner staff included the project and administrative staff whose capacity was built in areas of fundraising, inclusion, dialogue, feminist strategies.



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At baseline, data collection for this indicator was not easy as a number of organizations did not have any information. Therefore, at midterm and the endterm, data was continuously collected through the review meetings.

The differences was as a result of the increment in recruitment of staff and the inclusion of youth partner organizations caused the difference in values.

The target was adjusted to include the youth organizations.

The PoD Consortium builds each other's, partner networks' and local CSOs' capacity	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
1.2 #of CSOs with increased organizational capacities (youth led)	0	30	34	40

At baseline level, the culture of CSOs working towards building each other's capacity was minimally low in Uganda because of the spirit of competition among the CSOs. Therefore, NIMD and AMWA targeted to continue building each other's capacity on an on-going basis through both structured and non-structured capacity building sessions in areas of dialogue facilitation and women empowerment. NIMD planned to conduct 2 dialogue sessions to AMWA while AMWA planned to conduct 2 sessions on Women empowerment to NIMD.

The indicator was measured using attendance lists against the baseline that was conducted through the survey. The baseline data was collected based on existing data and KIs while midterm and end term were cumulatively gathered overtime during activities using attendance lists, workplans and activity reports.

34 different organizations who include; AMWA, Uganda Youth network, Uganda Parliamentary forum on youth affairs, Multiparty Youth forum, National Youth Council, Interparty women platform, Women Democracy Network, She Lead, Africa Youth Development Link, Youth coalition for electoral democracy, Open space Society, Sensitize Uganda, Farajah Africa foundation, Westminster Foundation for democracy, Development Eye Initiative, Centre for Policy Analysis, Vision Actors International, raising voices, Youth advocacy foundation Uganda, Christian International Centre (KIC), Media challenge initiative, National initiative for civic education.

The baseline Value was 0 and by mid-term, the value had risen to 30 and by end term the value was 34.

By engaging the different actors NIMD Uganda and AMWA are gaining traction in influencing state and non-state actors. NIMD for example has influenced a number of political actors such as Electoral Commission, the Office of the leader of Government business in Parliament and the other state political actors. AMWA on the other hand has focused more on influencing non-state actors especially the rights based civil society organizations. The other actors have also been key at national level advocacy where key issues were presented as a consortium than individual organizations.

Engage in lobby and advocacy based on a joint L&A strategy for shared policy objectives	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
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1.3: # of studies for evidence-based L&A disseminated	1	8	9	05
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One study had been conducted by the time of the baseline report. The study presented insights which helped to understand the operating context of the PoD and also shed light into the programmatic aspects of NIMD Uganda.

One study was planned per year making it 5 studies for 5 years but 9 were conducted because NIMD developed a number of policy briefs, legislative agenda and national youth manifesto which were produced in partnership with other partners

The studies are measured based on the themes.

9 studies were conducted which include the Baseline study, the study on political inclusion, the national legislative agenda, state of the youth report and the National youth Manifesto

2.2 LTO2

2.2.1 Outcome Indicator 2

Women & Youth leaders are influential actors of change	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-term value	Endterm target
# of women and youth involved in politics who feel they are able to participate in decision-making processes	165	318	484	80

The program targeted a numerical value of 40 of the respondents representing 50% of women and youth feeling they are able to participate in the decision-making processes.

This indicator was measured through pre-and post-test tools; attendance lists and self-assessment forms administered by the staff during the review meetings. Furthermore, the outcome harvesting tool was also used to qualitatively measure the level of involvement of the young men and women in the decision-making process

The baseline data was collected at the beginning of the program through KIIs and document review while the midterm and end-term data was collected cumulatively through activities and KIIs during activities.

484 participants represents (184 females and 276 Males) a representation of 40% female participation from 23% at baseline.

As at the baseline reporting, a total of 165 youth leaders has been trained with a 23% women participation. However, a purposive approach to include women leaders in the trainings was pursued which increased women participation.

The difference in the value was as a result of the desire and demand for training of the young men and women involved in politics. The program started in 2021 when the country had just concluded the election cycle and was closing after 5 years when the new election cycle was approaching hence the increased participation.

As a result of NIMD pulling out of IPOD interventions, much effort was dedicated to include young people and women in politics. This changed the target from 40 to 80.



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The difference of 404 is a significant difference which signifies an over by 500% of the end term target.

2.2.2 Intermediate Outcome Indicators LTO2

Strengthen the women and youth movements and organizations with increased capacity to act, organize and mobilize collective voice and action in political processes.	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
<i>2.1 # of CSOs included in the PoD programme (youth led)</i>	0	20	34	20

The number of youth led CSOs or movements included in the PoD programme.

The indicator was measured using the attendance lists.

No women and youth led CSO is involved in the PoD program at the baseline. The target was changed in 2022 after withdrawing from IPOD and the gaps of youth inclusion were real.

20 CSOs were targeted by the end of the project but 34 were reached especially through the joint activities for lobby and advocacy most especially the national youth symposium.

Many of the CSOs were as a result of the joint planning and joint implementation of lobby and advocacy activities. These organisations and movements included; National youth council, Uganda Parliamentary forum on youth affairs, Farajah Africa, Uganda Youth link, Youth coalition on electoral democracy, Africa youth Leaders federation, Africa Youth leaders initiative, youth line forum, Open space Society, Sensitize Uganda, Westminster Foundation for democracy, Development Eye Initiative, Centre for Policy Analysis, Vision Actors International, raising voices, Youth advocacy foundation Uganda, Christian International Centre (KIC), Media challenge initiative, National initiative for civic education, the interparty youth platforms, 7 political party youth wings. The number of CSOs is the reason why the youth movements were able to jointly influence changes in the policy framework for instance the national legislative agenda, the national youth manifesto and the state of the youth national report.

The youth led organizations were included in the target to substitute the women led organizations which were mostly supported by AMWA.

The actual value is more by over 100% due to joint initiatives that attracted more partners to work together under the power of dialogue program

<i>Strengthen the women and youth movements and organizations with increased capacity to act, organize and mobilize collective voice and action in political processes.</i>	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target



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Number of women/youth leaders trained	165	318	505	623
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The number of male and female youth trained was collected through attendance lists and activity reports (Males:876 Females; 586).

As at the baseline reporting, a total of 165 youth leaders have been trained. These leaders from the National Youth Council structures from four sub-regions of the Country and 39 districts had been trained in lobbying and advocating as well as influencing political decision-making processes with no women leaders.

The lack of women participants was as a result of the patriarchal nature of the society that excludes women participation.

The national youth elections were scheduled for the period 2025/26 a reason many young people were trained and accessed trainings compared to the original target.

At the start of the project, the youth were excluded in the decision-making process and their participation was not meaningful but rather having them on the table.

The difference in the value is as a result of the increase in youth participation in the political space.

<i>Strengthen the women and youth movements and organizations with increased capacity to act, organize and mobilize collective voice and action in political processes.</i>	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
2.2 # of L&A activities for making the political system more inclusive (in relation to women / youth / minority groups) at national level	0	19	215	15

At the start of the program, there were no initiatives due to covid-19 and other restrictions. This indicator intended to build a critical mass of both young and women leaders' lobbyists and advocates that have a clear understanding of the influencing policy and decision-making processes through formal trainings. Workshops and seminars will also be used to ensure that the young and women leaders understand the policy influence process with a view to enabling their engagement.

This was measured through activity reports, document review, meeting minutes and attendance lists.

The data was continuously collected through activity reports and measured against the targets in the baseline.

A number of platforms were initiated and these were influenced by the formation of the Multiparty youth forum. These activities rallied other actors through a number of interventions including 6 regional sports meetings and 6 fire place conversations, 3 national youth symposiums and 2 national youth dialogues.

The target was over achieved by a positive 2 because of the MYF program-based interventions of coordinating other actors.

This outcome was highly achieved because the inclusion of young people in the political processes was more of attendance than meaningful participation. Therefore, the organized



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groups steered the agency among the young people to mobilize all actors for a collective action.

This target was adjusted in the last two years of the project as the country was headed to the general elections and youth movements were having a number of issues to amplify to the national leadership.

A positive variance of 7 was as a result of synergies built with other partners over time.

<i>Young and women leaders amplify diverse young and women voices</i>	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
2.3 # of created/opened spaces for women/youth (at subnational level)	0	9	16	11

The youth in diversity of political affiliation and gender being at the centre of the process.

This was majorly through the MYF. The indicator was measured through quarterly work plans, activity reports and attendance lists.

At baseline level, the program team targeted the opening of two new spaces i.e. the Coalition for Women in Politics and Civil Society Organizations (CWPCSO) and a Coalition for young people in Political and civic leadership (CYPPCL). However, during the program implementation, the Ugandan context was different and new coalitions were looser and more had a question of sustainability. Therefore, the team resolved to leverage on the youth leagues of political parties with representation in parliament and the nationally institutionalized structures to form the multiparty youth forum. It should also be noted that having AMWA as part of the consortium, NIMD resolved to leverage on the formed platform of IWOP other than starting a new platform.

31 platforms were targeted at the baseline and 31 were achieved through the MYF and IWOP together with the ministry of gender labor and social development. These included 7 regional sports for peace dialogues, 12 reflections between MYF and IWOP, 8 press statements, 4 lobby and advocacy engagements with ministries, Electoral commission and embassies.

The difference increased the participation of women and youth through the existing and formed spaces to influence policy shift and have the youth voice advocated for at the national and regional level.

The target was not adjusted but rather the approach was adjusted to increase the reach.

<i>Young and women leaders amplify diverse young and women voices</i>	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
2.3 # of regional L&A campaigns	1	5	10	10

These are lobby and advocacy campaign platforms for women at subnational level involving stakeholders.

Through the outcome harvesting tool and attendance lists and activity reports
The data has been continuously collected through processes.



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At baseline, there were no created spaces for either woman and youth at sub national levels. However, there are some spaces that were re-activated after many years of redundancy. These included women regional and national parliaments including the press statements. The value was achieved as planned and the extra platform was as a result of the press conferences made by the MYF and the IWOP.

The youth and women were able to influence policies at national and regional level.

2.3 LTO 3

2.3.1 Outcome Indicator 3

Civic and political actors collaborate peacefully on the basis of trust	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of inclusive policy-making processes (at national level)	02	16	33	33

For a long time, the civic and political actors have had a sour relationship characterized by accusations of corruption, turning the public against politicians and taking over the funding space from donors among others. The constant efforts of civil society to hold political leaders accountable has exacerbated the matter.

This indicator was measured through attendance lists, activity reports and outcome harvesting.

At baseline, a survey was conducted including FGDs and desk review, however, for midterm and end term, it was a collective collection of data through outcome harvesting.

The POD program worked with other actors to establish 33 platforms through which civic actors' network, young people and women's associations, engaged with Parliament and influenced the implementation of the public order management act through an inclusively consultative process and ensured that the rights of all actors were not upended.

At baseline, the indicator stood at 2 platforms. By the midterm review, it had increased to 16 platforms. At the end of the project, the indicator reached 33 platforms, demonstrating substantial progress over the project period.

The increase from 2 platforms at baseline to 16 platforms at midterm and 33 platforms at the end of the project indicates significant progress toward trust building between the actors. It is as a result of these dialogue platforms that the relationships between the political and civic leadership was enhanced.

Intermediate Outcome Indicators LTO3

3.1 Political and civic actors address grievances through dialogue and mediation	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
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<i>3.1 # of multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings (at sub-national level)</i>	02	9	12	33
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The indicator was measured by the number of multi stakeholder dialogues held at the sub national level in Uganda to resolve grievance between a number of political actors.

This was measured through attendance lists, activity reports and outcome harvesting stories documented during the activities.

At baseline, the document review indicated that only 2 stakeholder dialogues were conducted at sub national level with a purpose of grievance management while at midterm and end term, the annual work plan and activity reports were the major tools used.

The values indicate an increase in the number of dialogue platforms from 2 to **12** by the end of the project due to the number of issues that existed post the 2021 elections and also the continued engagement of the youth and women in the sub regions.

An increment from 02 multistakeholder platforms to **12** at the end of the program means increased responsiveness of leaders.

The increment in dialogue platforms, resulted into increased tolerance among the different actors in political parties. For instance, the multiparty youth platform a platform of youth leaders from different political parties were able to travel and rally fellow political actors for peace. Therefore, this outcome contributed to the reduced grievance and increased appreciation of dialogue between the different actors in the regions.

<i>Political and civic actors address grievances through dialogue and mediation</i>	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
<i>3.1 # of interparty dialogue meetings (at national level)</i>	6	22	26	46

Interparty dialogue meetings at national level refer to meetings targeting secretaries General from the various political parties, the IPOD summit as well as IPOD council meetings and National consultative council meetings.

This data has been collected through attendance lists, photos, activity reports.

The baseline data was indicative of the activities of the program that had already started, and midterm the meetings increased to 22 and 26 dialogue meetings were conducted by the end of the projects. This indicator wasn't achieved because political party dialogue faced challenges after NIMD pulled out of IPOD.

There has been little effort towards addressing grievances between political and civic actors through mediation and dialogue. Instead, political actors have used methods such as direct force, threat to use force, restrictive and punitive legislation, office break-ins, account freezes, as well as directly targeting civic actors by slapping charges against them in a bid to contain them following disagreements over contentious matters.



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Previously, there was little effort towards addressing grievances between political actors through mediation and dialogue. Instead, direct force, threat to use force, restrictive and punitive legislation, office break-ins, account freezes, as well as directly targeting opponents by slapping charges against them in a bid to contain them following disagreements over contentious matters. However, POD is the reason why the IPOD platform has been appreciated by Government and now institutionalized as a government institution.

With the various efforts invested in this program, NIMD didn't achieve the planned 46 dialogue meetings because in 2022, the main opposition party pulled out of the dialogue platform which resulted into a focus on youth and women for inclusive democracy. *The targets were* adjusted to initiate the multiparty youth platform as a major dialogue platform between youth in political parties.

<i>Political and civic actors build trust to enable cross party/political actors and civil movements cooperation</i>	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
<i>3.2 # representatives of civic/political actors trained in dialogue/mediation</i>	00	53	80	90

This indicator captured the number of people from political parties including males and females. This indicator was measured using attendance lists and activity reports. At baseline, survey was conducted while the midterm and end term, continuous tracking of data through attendance lists and periodic reports were used.

The participation of these actors was majorly the representatives of the 6 political parties which included National Resistance Movement (NRM), Justice Forum (JEEMA), People's Progressive Party (PPP), Democratic Party (DP), Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) and Uganda People's Congress (UPC). National Unity Platform (NUP) didn't attend many of these meetings a reason NIMD interested Alliance for National Transformation (ANT) to participate since it had local Government representation.

At baseline level no data was captured but instead 53 participants at midterm and 80 at endline (Males;113; Females: 49) The difference in numbers is because the secretary generals and presidents of political parties are male dominated. This number included double counting of the party leaders.

At baseline the there has never been a training of political party leaders on the aspects of tolerance which led to mistrust and internal party democracy backdropping due to failure of manage internal party grievances. The differences in value were as a result of the need to deepen the culture of tolerance where party leaders formed conflict management teams and these were also provided with refresher trainings. These trainings also comprised of double counting. The end term value was less than the target because interventions between parties were reduced post 2022.



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<i>Political and civic actors participate in meaningful dialogue</i>	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
<i>3.3 # of representatives (male/female) of political actors have participated in democratic values-oriented training activities (e.g. democracy schools)</i>	0	81	177	210

This indicator is measured by the number of actors participating fully in trainings, fellowships and processes of democracy. This indicator was measured through activity reports, attendance lists and outcome harvesting tools. At baseline, data was collected through a comprehensive survey, while the midterm and end term was collected periodically through activity reports and outcome harvesting

At baseline, animosity between political and civic actors and subsequently deterred any potential opportunities of engaging peacefully on a basis of trust. On a number of occasions, political actors especially the state accused political parties of being agents of neo-colonialism and therefore dismissed as enemies of the state. In spaces of engaging constructively, tendencies of mistrust especially from the political actors to the civic have been portrayed through such tactics as absconding from appointments, non-attendance in policy dialogues, little or no commitment to resolutions to engagements made and many other. This later positively changed a reason all parties have embraced the institutionalization of IPOD.

At baseline, there was zero meaningful participation, however, the participation increased at midterm to 81 and 177 at the end of the project. Whereas there was animosity at the beginning, IPOD was later institutionalized in 2025 and parties that rejected IPOD later subscribed to IPOD. The high number of people trained is as a result of the fellowship and working with the multi-party youth platform that mobilized more young people for the youth engagements.

<i>Political and civic actors attend to root causes of exclusion and conflict</i>	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
<i>3.4 # of L&A activities for making the political system more inclusive (in relation to women / youth / minority groups) at subnational level</i>	0	7	34	15

The lobby and advocacy activities include; young people and women influencing the national and sub national agenda through planned meetings with key actors like the Prime Minister, leader of Government business in Parliament, meeting with the leader of opposition on how the PoD partners can support the opposition legislative agenda, public messaging, meeting with some committee chairpersons such the Legal and Parliamentary affairs committee to address issues of marginalization. *This indicator was measured through the attendance lists and activity reports, work plans and budgets against the baseline values.*



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At baseline, there were no known L&A activities towards making the political system more inclusive in relations to women, youth or minority groups that have taken place at the sub national level.

By the end of the project, 34 activities were conducted that attracted the participation of the women and youth especially at the sub national level led by the interparty women platform and the multi-party youth forum. These activities included activities like regional dialogues, fire place conversations, inter-generational dialogues conducted by the multiparty youth forum and the inter-party women for dialogue.

At baseline, there were no such platforms and by midterm, NIMD had facilitated 7 platforms and by the end of the project, 34 platforms were facilitated. These platforms were more than the planned targets because NIMD leveraged on other partners to jointly implement these activities

There have not been adequate efforts to address exclusion of women and youth in the political, economic and social set ups of the Country both national and sub national level. This has left no platform where both political and civic actors can adequately attend to the root causes of exclusion and conflict collectively. Therefore, facilitating the inclusion in these platforms guaranteed the voices of women and youth to reach the tables.

The planned value was 15 but by the end of the project, 34 platforms had been facilitated. The extra two platforms included the international youth day celebrations which used to be single party dominant but as a result of the MYF, other political parties were introduced to the national platform to have their voice heard. The other platform is the national women's convention that is organized in conjunction with the ministry of gender labor and social development where voices of women from the vulnerable communities are amplified.

2.4 LTO 4

2.4.1 Outcome Indicator 4

Political and civic actors strengthen democratic space	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of proposals aimed at strengthening democratic space (jointly) formulated and used for L&A (at national level)	01	11	11	10

This indicator targets the number of policy reforms, resolutions and recommendations submitted to influence the democratic process at the national level. This was measured through activity reports and policy recommendations tabled and adopted. The baseline was



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through the survey and KIIs whereas the midterm and end term data was collected cumulatively through reports and outcome harvesting.

Uganda's civic space had shrunk over the past five years with limited capacity of political actors to meaningfully influence the democratic process. Therefore, having 11 policy recommendations developed and tabled by the different political actors and with a success rate of 6 recommendations being passed is a great step towards strengthening the democratic space.

At baseline, there was no policy recommendation submitted and by midterm **11** had been developed through the IPOD platform and by the end of the project, **11** policy recommendations had been developed and submitted to the relevant stakeholders through different avenues.

Initially, POD target was 10 proposals but **11** were achieved as a result of the increased platforms. It should be noted that while 11 were formed, only 6 made it through the regulation process which calls for further capacity building in areas of accountability and policy advocacy for political parties. IPOD umbrella submitted two (2) proposal to Government through the office of the Prime Minister on making the electoral system more auditable and a true reflection of the peoples' choice. The reforms centred on the Introduction of Technology in elections as well as the tallying centre for Presidential elections. These electoral reform proposals targeted the Presidential Elections Act, Parliamentary Elections Act, and Local Government Act which were all implemented in the 2026 elections. Furthermore, the MYF submitted 2 policy recommendations on the involvement of youth in the Parish development model and 30% of the project was allocated to youth; the allocation of 30% local procurements under the public procurement and Disposal of assets law to be allocated to young people; the revision of the special interest group elections to the electoral commission; in puts to the National sovereignty law; UPDF act; political parties organisation act among others.

The final value differed by a positive variance of 3 laws and this was a result of the 2026 general elections where the majority of the laws focused on the electoral reforms.

Report	Title	End Term Outcome Measurement Report Uganda
	Version	FINAL
	Date	2025
	Author	NIMD UGANDA

3 (Intermediate) outcome cumulative value table

LTO	Indicator	Unit (Baseline)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Cumulative
<i>Consortium, partner networks and local civil society organisations are effective enablers of change</i>	# of agreements reached (reform agendas / policies / legal amendments)	1	0	1	4	2	2	9
	# of consortium partners/partners/country office members trained	8	10	13	6	8	2	39
	# of CSOs with increased organizational capacities (youth led)	0	1	21	8	3	1	34
	# of studies for evidence-based L&A disseminated	1	1	5	2	0	1	9
<i>Women & Youth leaders are influential actors of change</i>	# of CSOs included in the PoD programme (youth led)	0	1	11	8	3	11	34
	# of women/youth	165	0	212	106	96	91	505



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	h leaders trained							
	# of L&A activities for making the political system more inclusive (in relation to women / youth / minority groups) at national level	0	2	7	10	3	193	215
	# of created/open ed spaces for women/yout h (at sub-national level)	0	2	5	2	6	1	16
	# of regional L&A campaigns	1	0	4	1	3	2	10
<i>Political and civic actors collaborate peacefully on a basis of trust to</i>	# of multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings (at sub-national level)	2	2	5	2	2	1	12
	# of interparty dialogue meetings (at national level)	6	8	5	9	3	1	26
	# of civic/political actors trained in dialogue/med iation	0	0	28	25	27	0	80



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	# of representatives (male/female) of political actors have participated in democratic values oriented training activities (e.g., democracy schools)	0	0	0	81	96	0	177
	# of L&A activities for making the political system more inclusive (in relation to women / youth / minority groups) at sub-national level	0	0	5	2	0	27	34
<i>Political and civic actors strengthen democratic space</i>	# of created/opened spaces for women/youth (at national level)	0	3	0	8	0	0	11