



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

National Coordination Mechanism for Youth Programmes



May, 2021



The Republic of Uganda

National Coordination Mechanism for Youth Programmes

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Foreword

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in collaboration with UNFPA has developed a Coordination frame work for youth programming and engagement in Uganda to streamline coordination both at the district and national level.

The main thrust of this framework is to establish a functional coordination mechanism for youth actors in Uganda and other stake holders to enhance collaboration, coordination, partnership and networking. This coordination mechanism will also help to reduce duplication of services, resources and programmes for the youth and harmonize the implementation of the youth interventions in Uganda.

As one goes through the coordination frame work, he/she will be able to appreciate the relevance of coordination, networking, and partnership in the provision of services to the youth in this Country. The development of the coordination framework is a clear manifestation of Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) commitment in fulfilling its mandate of coordination of all interventions focusing on youth in this Country and for the youth. As Government, we are indeed convinced that one of the surest ways of providing effective and comprehensive service delivery for the youth in Uganda is through the public private partnership.

To achieve the above goal, efforts will be directed towards stimulating collective and concerted action from other stakeholders in both public and private sectors to complement the intervention by Government for the youth in Uganda. This is clearly consistent with government cherished principles of pursuing holistic and meaningful development through the private public partnership.

As you are aware the growing population for the youth in Uganda goes beyond the capacity of a single Ministry. I therefore call upon the line Ministries, Local Governments, Employers, Civil Society, Non-Government Organizations, Traditional/ Cultural Institutions, Religious Institutions and other Development Partners to join hands in dealing with these critical issues affecting our youth.

I would like to extend my appreciation to the Technical Working Group (TWG) in the Youth and Children Department for the support rendered throughout the different stages of formulation of this framework including the regional consultative meetings and national level stakeholder workshops.

On behalf of the MGLSD, I would like to thank the youth bodies at national, regional and district levels who made invaluable input into the framework. Special thanks go to the lead Consultant; Dr. Hizaamu Ramadhan; who facilitated the entire process.



A.D Kibenge

PERMANENT SECRETARY

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

MGLSD	Ministry of gender, Labour and Social development
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
OVC	Orphans and other Vulnerable Children
SDIP	Social Development Sector Strategic Investment Plan
NYC	National Youth Council
UNSA	Uganda National Students Association
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services

“It takes both rain and sunshine to make a rainbow,”
Anonymous

CHAPTER ONE:

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The National Coordination Mechanism is designed to harmonize planning, implementation and monitoring of youth programmes. It is premised on the current rise in the youthful population (Representing 78% of Uganda's population) and the multiplicity of interventions targeting the youth with minimal coordination resulting into duplication of efforts. The youth are regarded as the future leaders of this country and are the foundation for national development. Their participation in planning and implementation management of programmes intended to address their concerns cannot be realized without clear coordination mechanism. With the growing unemployment among the youth and the Government's efforts in addressing this challenge, the need for coordination of youth programmes cannot be overemphasized. A strong coordination mechanism will provide a basis for knowledge sharing and empowerment of the youth to ensure leveraging of resources to address their plight. This coordination plan addresses concerns of the youth in strengthening their meaningful participation in programmes and interventions meant for them and outline linkages in these efforts from the national, district and community levels.

1.1 Defining the Youth

Whereas the African Youth Charter considers youth or young people as people between the ages of 15 and 35 years, the Uganda National Youth Policy lower age is 15 and the highest is to 30 years old. Within this age range, there are a number of sub categories with varying social roles and needs which are addressed by different interventions hence influencing the nature of coordination requirements. The shifts in age categories do provide a challenge in conceptual clarity of what constitutes the youth. It is important to note that the youthfulness is a transitional phase. This calls for the need to

conceptually transform them to change their mindset by focusing them on productivity to prepare them for the next adulthood phase.

1.2 Contextual Analysis of the Youth Coordination Structures and Mechanisms

The government of Uganda is cognisant of the global commitment as outlined in the 2030 Agenda and as such, it has integrated the SDGs into its 2020/21- 2024/25 National Development Plan (NDPIII). The Government of Uganda (GOU) further recognises coordination as a key delivery mechanism in the integration of its 2020/21-2024/25 National Development Plan (NDPIII) activities, responsibilities, and command and control structures to ensure that the resources of an establishment are used most efficiently in pursuit of the specified objectives. Along with organizing, monitoring, and controlling, coordination is one of the key functions of management. A good coordination mechanism will ensure that the youth have the space and recognition to participate in translation of the 2020/21-2024/25 National Development Plan (NDPIII) agenda into local and national policy, in implementation, in monitoring, review, and holding government accountable.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development (MGLSD) is responsible for spearheading planning, coordination, and development of guidelines; and provision of overall policy guidance on youth affairs. This responsibility extends to ensuring collaborative efforts with the relevant government sectors and other stakeholders involved in youth programmes. However, the Ministry has not been able to effectively play its roles due to weaknesses in the coordination mechanisms even within the existing structures. This has been a result of lack of a well structured coordination plan as a guiding foundation. This has resulted in emergence of

multiplicity of youth structures which has made coordination at national and district level challenging.

1.2.1 Existing coordination structures and mechanism

The current youth coordination structures include the Department for Youth at the MGLSD, which is the national level coordination structure. The districts are expected to have District Youth Officers whose function is to coordinate the youth at that level and Assistant Community Development Officer at Sub County level. This provision has not been effected in all districts save for the model districts which have been mandated to recruit these officers but are yet to implement this provision. Youth activities at the district level are mainly implemented by the Probation and Social Welfare Officer and Community Development Officers who have other designated roles and responsibilities thus making youth issues as added duties with minimal resources to support their implementation. This has further created more challenges in the functionality of the District Youth coordination structures for lack of office space, effective leadership and insufficient resources. There is a youth desk in the Office of the President and the Ministry of East African Affairs which serve to coordinate youth programmes within these sectors/ministries

The National Youth Council (NYC) is the other high level structure which is replicated at the District and Lower Level Local Governments as District Youth Councils and Sub County Youth Councils and Parish Youth Councils. Alongside this, there are youth structures in local governments (local councils) that coordinate youth activities. The Uganda Youth Forum and the Uganda Youth Network which bring together some NGOs involved in youth programmes do exist and are responsible for complimenting the national level coordination mechanisms.

Other structures include the Youth Parliamentary Forum for Youth Affairs which is further expanded to bring together all

youthful Members of Parliament as the highest level coordination structure. The Uganda National Students Association (UNSA) coordinates students' bodies at national and district level, and youth clubs in schools. Furthermore, other structures include the youth groups formed to address particular needs e.g. under the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS). These multiple structures have contributed to the weaknesses observed in the coordination mechanisms for the youth programmes.

While these formal structures represent a national and lower level local government character, the functionality of the coordination mechanisms within the establishment have been constrained by differences due to the nature of appointment into these elective positions (NYC and LG Councils) which are influenced by political party inclinations. This undermines the effective participation of youth subscribing to other political affiliations. The councils have further been made ineffective by internal conflicts occasioned by political differences, underfunding or total lack of it at lower level local governments and the continuous transformation of existing youth leaders into the age bracket beyond the youth definition. The different roles played by the Local Councils and Youth Councils have not been very clear since in some cases, the same individuals sit on both structures executing similar functions.

The informal CSO coordination structures are created with the purpose of avoiding the inherent problems which affect effective programme implementation given the impartial nature of CSO operations.

1.2.2 Current youth programmes

A number of youth focused programmes are currently being implemented in the country under Government sectors, international Non Governmental Organizations and other Civil Society Organizations at national and Local Government Levels. The programmes address poverty, unemployment and productivity; education and training; access to information, culture and environment; sexual and reproductive health and rights; and child labour among others.

However, there have been limited efforts to coordinate different actors implementing youth programmes at national and local government levels. The institutional frameworks to guide the coordination structures and mechanisms have hitherto been weak and ineffective. To this extent, there have been duplication of efforts and ineffective deployment of resources resulting into limited programme outcomes among the youth. This has also contributed to the lack of mainstreaming of youth issues in the sectoral development process.

1.2.3 Youth participation

The African Youth Charter 2008 underpins the importance of youth participation in all spheres of society including Parliament and other decision-making bodies. It further emphasizes facilitation and creation of platforms for youth participation in decision making at local and national levels. This is expected to provide for equal access and meaningful participation in fulfilling civic duties. To this end, the youth are represented on some of the policy making bodies including the Equal Opportunities Commission (One representative), the National Council for Higher Education (One male and one female youth), the African Peer Review Mechanism has one youth representative and those directly elected in the Parliament and District Local Councils. Other fora where the youth are represented include the Girl Education Movement,

District and Sub County Child Well-being committees. This representation has not resulted into meaningful participation of the youth in design, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes that affect them. Meaningful participation entails empowering the youth about their roles and responsibilities, giving them an environment where they can consult their peers and make contributions without fear; ensure that their contributions are integrated into programmes and they are provided with resources to monitor them. This in most cases does not happen.

However, absence of a functional coordination mechanism to guide the existing coordination structures has made youth participation in programming and implementation management very challenging. This is reflected in the many layers of youth coordination structures which have been counterproductive. For example, the youth in areas like Karamoja region have perpetually been hard to reach and therefore have very limited participation and get minimal benefits from programmes intended to address their needs despite the many coordination structures. The youth must not only be recipients of programmes but be part of the design, planning and implementation process. This will enhance their advocacy efforts in demanding for political accountability and creating a sense of relevance of the youth as a developmental force.

1.2.4 Access to information

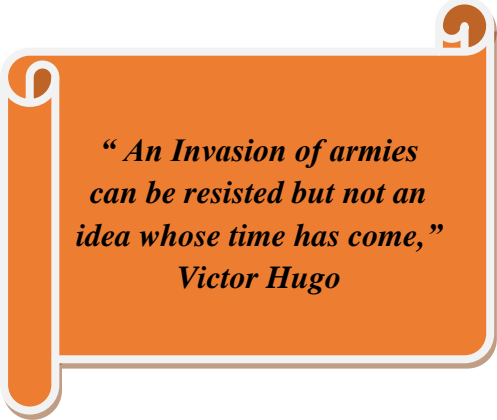
The lack of an effective coordination mechanism within the existing youth coordination structures has made information flow very challenging. As a result, the youth are unable to adequately access information on policies which affect them, the available interventions and opportunities; which have contributed to the current high levels of unemployment and poverty in their age bracket. Access to information will enable the youth identify service providers and establish service delivery gaps, avoid duplication of services, strengthen the referral networks, facilitate information sharing and acquisition

of skills and maximize resources. It also enables harmonizing of planning and accountability.

1.3 Legal and Policy Context

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda in Chapter four (4) guarantees rights of workers, children, youth, women, Persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups. It outlaws discrimination and obliges the State to take affirmative action under article 32 in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, “for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them”. The National Youth Council (Amendment) Act 2003 establishes the different structures under which youth leadership is streamlined. The Equal Opportunities Commission Act 2007, functions to monitor, evaluate and ensure that policies, laws, plans, programmes, activities, practices, traditions, cultures, usages and customs of organs of the state and other actors are compliant with equal opportunities and affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized on the basis of sex, age, race, colour, ethnicity among others. Other legal provisions which address youth issues include the Local Governments Act (Cap 243), Employment Act No 6, 2006; Persons with Disabilities Act, 2006 and the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2010, Domestic Violence Act, 2010

The Uganda National Youth Policy (2016) provides for establishment of a comprehensive committee for planning and coordination of youth programmes. It further recognises the roles of various stakeholders in youth and need to develop functional coordination and collaboration mechanism.. Other policies developed by the MGLSD that address youth issues include the Uganda National Employment Policy (2011), National Policy on Disability (2006), Uganda Gender Policy (2007), Uganda National Child Policy 2020, and the National Equal Opportunities Policy (2006) among others.

An orange scroll graphic with a white border and decorative scrollwork at the corners. The text is centered within the scroll.

***“An Invasion of armies
can be resisted but not an
idea whose time has come,”
Victor Hugo***

CHAPTER TWO: THE COORDINATION MECHANISM

This Coordination Mechanism will support efforts by the MGLSD and other stakeholders in ensuring the provisions of the National Development Plan 2020, the Social Development Sector Strategic Investment Plan II (SDIP 2) and revised Uganda National Youth Policy 2016 and its subsequent action plan which address youth interventions are implemented in a coordinated manner.

2.1 Rationale for the Coordination Mechanism

Government must lead coordination of youth programmes from the highest political office at all levels in the country. The African Youth Charter (2008) provides for a national youth coordination mechanism. It is supposed to be set as a platform as well as a linking agent for youth organizations to participate in youth policy development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of related programmes. The Uganda National Youth Policy (2016) requires that deliberate efforts be made to strengthen the lead government agency, MGLSD to fulfil its role to effectively coordinate the implementation of the policy. The policy also provides for the establishment of structures necessary to assist in the coordination functions. As a lead agency, the MGLSD is expected to provide coordination guidelines and standards to districts and other youth programme implementing partners. Existing legal structures should be operationalized by strengthening them where they are weak and creating new ones where they are absent.

Operationalisation of this Coordination Mechanism will minimize duplication of efforts; create referral pathways, networks and mapping of youth programme service providers in addition to leveraging resources to address service delivery gaps. It will further leverage skills among the youth and promote information sharing which will expose youth to opportunities for skills development and employment. Effective coordination will enhance consensus building and

harmonization in planning and accountability for resource use. It will enhance a strong unified coordination leadership thorough efficient technical management and political supervision. It will also ensure the different youth categories (in school, out of school and graduates from the various training institutions) equitably benefit from programmes meant for them.

2.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Youth Coordination plan is to provide a harmonised response to programming, planning, implementation and management at all levels both in the public and private institutions. This is to be effected through pooled efforts by government and non-government sectors.

Vision

“Empowered Youth for National Development”

Mission

To empower Youth through mainstreaming their development interventions in private and public sectors

Objective of the plan is to build a Youth coordination mechanism that;

- i. Has a functional database of all actors as a foundation for strengthening youth programming in the country;
- ii. Enhances and sustains advocacy for appropriate youth laws, policies and access to resources;
- iii. Guides development of integrated and comprehensive youth intervention and monitor their implementation; and
- iv. Promotes broad partner participation and wider information sharing.

The Coordination Mechanism not only fits within the existing political and administrative framework of the Government but explores other coordination structures and mechanisms outside

these formal establishments. The mechanism supports, facilitates and highlights a harmonized response to youth interventions at national and district levels. It also promotes participation, greater representation and fuller participation of the youth at all levels. Through this Coordination mechanism, youth related service providers at district and lower levels will be better linked and have their activities harmonized. The mechanism will also facilitate closer linkages between the district and the national level.

2.3 The Coordination Structures and Functions

In order to operationalize this plan, the youth programmes coordination structures and mechanisms will be reviewed. The existing structures will be strengthened and new ones that provide complementary support created. The informal structures will address the political disparities which have resulted into minimal participation of the youth with various political inclinations. To this end, the coordination functions will be categorised into two areas namely; 1) coordination of technical support and 2) coordination of political accountability, governance and advocacy. The coordination functions will be implemented through the national, regional and district youth structures as illustrated in Figure 1.

2.4 National Coordination Structures

The national level coordination structures will include the MGLSD (Youth Department and other relevant departments with youth functions), relevant MDAs, the NYC, Representatives from Youth Coalition of Development Partners, Uganda Parliamentary National Youth Coalition of CSOs as a representative structure of CSO within the coordination mechanism and Uganda National Students Association (UNSA) will stand alongside the National Youth Council (NYC) and Youth department of MGLSD. Each of these constituencies will have Thematic Committees on specific interest areas including but not limited to HIV/AIDS

and SRH, Education, Youth employment, Governance and Human Rights, Environment, among others. All these will constitute the National Youth Forum. This forum will be supported by the National Technical support team comprised of development partners; Sectoral Youth Desks in different Ministries, departments and agencies Development partners; and CSOs which are not part of National Youth Coalition of youth civil society organisations.

2.5 National Coordination Functions

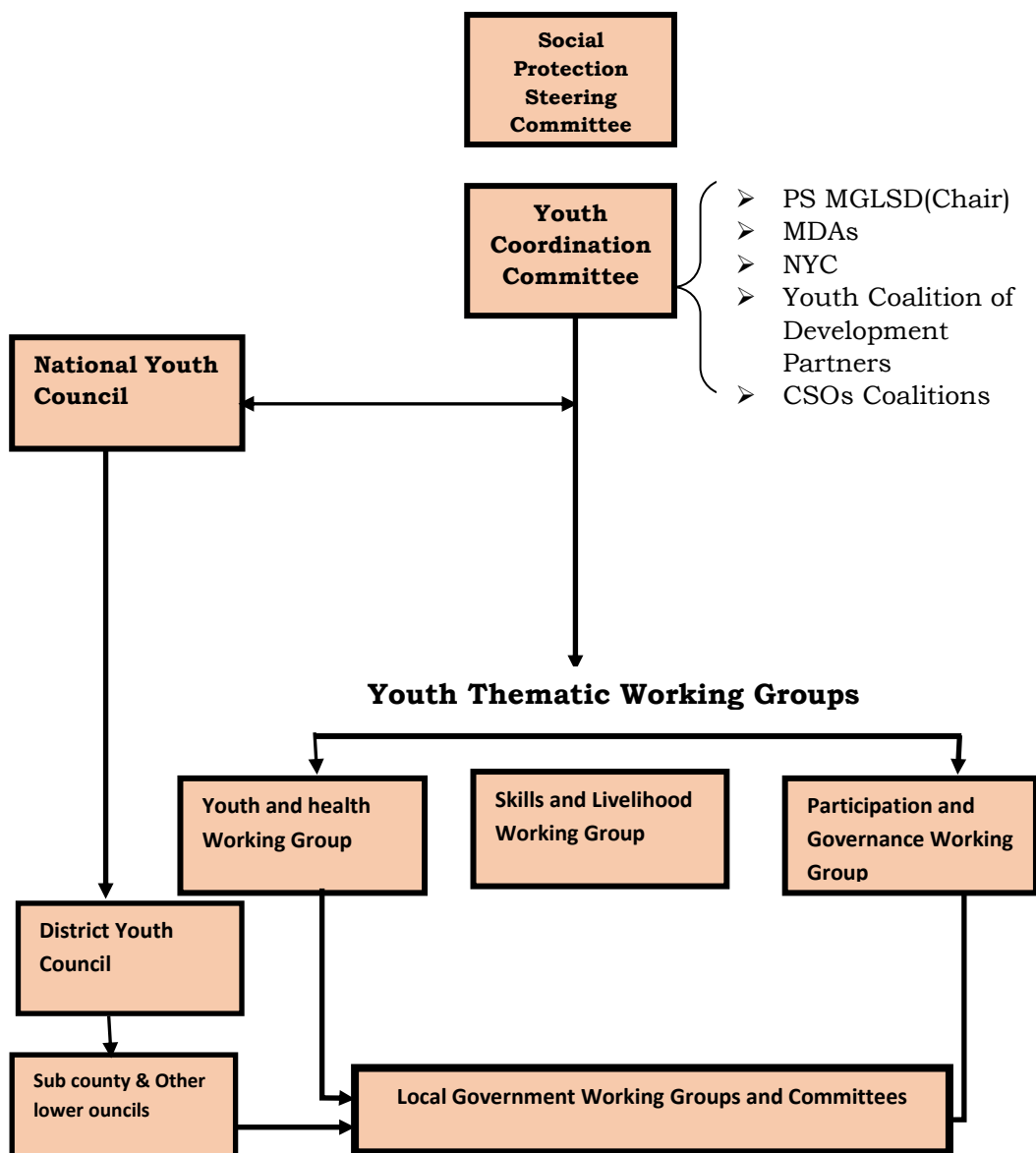
At national level, the Ministry responsible for youth (Specifically the Department for Youth and Children Affairs in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and social Development) shall provide overall policy and technical guidance, planning, supervision and monitoring of programme implementation, mobilise resources and coordinate national programmes. The Youth Department will further coordinate

all Sectoral Youth Desks in different Ministries, departments and agencies. The Youth Department will work with the technical support team to provide technical guidance to the youth structures. The youth Parliamentary representatives shall play the role of advocacy for appropriate legislation and resource allocation for youth programmes. The Youth Parliamentarians through their Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Youth Affairs (UPFYA) shall work closely with the National Youth Council (NYC) to mobilise and empower youth.

The NYC shall provide political oversight, monitor and evaluate programmes and spearhead the youth advocacy function. It will also provide leadership and guidance to the lower level councils; carry out resource mobilization in conjunction with the Youth Department at MGLSD and development partners. The Uganda National Students Association (UNSA) shall take care of the peculiar interests of youth in school through advocacy and information sharing. The civil society youth networks/coalitions will also be

coordinated by the NYC at national level and through its structures at regional and district levels.

Figure 1: National Youth Coordination Mechanism Structure



2.6 Regional Coordination Structures

Regional Youth Coordination Advocacy Networks on CSOs which bring together a number of districts will be conducted. This will address the area specific advocacy issues taking into account current cleavages in the existing districts which share similar youth development issues. The Regional Technical support team comprised of Development partners; and CSOs which are not part of Regional Youth Coalition of youth civil society organisations will support the coordination mechanism at this level.

2.7 District and Lower Level Local Governments' Coordination Functions

At the district level, the Department for Community Development shall spearhead the overall coordination of youth programmes including those in the Sub Counties. The District Youth Council shall replicate the national level functions tailored to address the local needs. The council shall advocate for financial support to the councils at all levels of the district administrative structures. These functions shall be replicated at the Sub County, parish and village levels. Working with the District Department for Community Development, the district coordination functions shall thrust on the political co-ordination focus on advocacy for attention to youth issues, policy guidance, strategic direction, partnership development and social mobilisation.

The role of the District Youth Council coordination, advocacy, planning, monitoring and evaluation, information sharing and tracking of resource utilization will be supported by a technical support team comprised of development partners and civil society organisations. In general, there is inter-linkage between the technical and political functions in the district. The informal youth structures focusing on cultural and developmental programmes shall provide a uniting platform

for the different political inclination to enhance meaningful participation. These functions have been clarified and elaborated in annex 1. The District Technical support team will be responsible for provision of technical support the coordination structures in the district.

2.8 District and Lower Level Local Governments' Coordination Structures

These shall be in line with the decentralized governance systems taking into account the technical aspects at each level. The Community Development Department shall be strengthened to revive the component for Youth under which all programmes and issues of youth shall be coordinated. The existing Youth Councils shall be reinvigorated and work with the established technical system. In order to avoid duplication of structures, the District Youth Forum comprised of District youth councils, District Youth Coalition of CSOs and District Students Associations will be used to advance the youth advocacy agenda. Thematic area committees to mirror those at national level will be formed to provide in-depth input to the district forum. The informal structures which shall include youth cultural clubs or association, youth groups formed for specified purposes like NAADS programme among others will form part of the district forum. The District Technical support team will comprise of development partners; and CSOs which are not part of District Youth Coalition of youth civil society organisations.

At Sub County level, the district structures will be replicated with schools representing the students associations to form the Sub County Youth forum. The informal structures comprising of youth cultural clubs, youth associations and youth groups will be part of the forum.

2.8.1 Representation to district coordination structures

For effective representation to the various structures, the youth councils and groups at respective levels shall jointly identify representatives on all bodies.

2.9 Linkages with the Central Level

These linkages can be structure related i.e. CSOs at district level link to CSOs and development partners at national level through their functional role as technical support. This also applies to youth councils at district to NYC through their functional role on political accountability, governance and advocacy issues and youth departments from sub county to district and then to MGLSD youth department at national level through their functional role on coordination. Existing reporting lines shall flow from the village, parish, Sub County, town councils, municipalities through the district to the national level. Indirect links, direct communication with the national level is expected through the District Youth Officers and District Youth Council Chairpersons.

2.10 Sources of Support for District Coordination

Reliable sources of support are required for the establishment, development and sustained functioning of the new coordination mechanism. The necessary resources will be determined on the basis of workplans and budgets for the districts, councils and students' associations and related components of the coordination mechanism. The following are some of the envisaged sources of support:

- a. Central Government through MGLSD;
- b. Local Governments Authorities;
- c. Other Central government funding to districts;
- d. Agencies that have youth programmes at national and district levels.

2.11 Institutional Arrangements

In order to implement this Coordination Mechanism, the Youth Department will adopt the following strategies:

Promote broad partner participation: This will involve wide information sharing on youth perspectives among implementing partners. Annual planning meetings will be conducted to streamline programming and share past experiences and achievements at national and district levels.

Mainstream youth issues in all government and private sector programmes: In order to improve visibility, youth interventions will be mainstreamed in all development programmes of public and private actors. This will be in the areas of employment, job creation, and meaningful youth participation, SRHR among others. Development of mainstreaming guidelines by the Youth Department will help in addressing this issue.

Advocacy for political accountability on youth issues: Different fora at national, regional and district levels will be used as advocacy fora to foster the youth agenda. Contextual issues relevant to the different geographical settings will be identified and used for advocacy purposes. This will address political accountability at the various levels to foster youth participation in the development process.

Capacity development: The youth leaders will be supported to develop their capacities in leadership especially focusing on good governance. The NYC secretariat will be strengthened to provide a central coordination office through provision of more resources and training its leadership. This will ensure effective performance of the coordination structures at all levels. Focus will also be placed on supporting design and implementation of programmes aimed at re-skilling and re-tooling the youth for meaningful participation in the development process.. Efforts will be made to have substantive District Youth Officers

recruited in order to coordinate youth programmes at the district level. The capacity of recruited youth officers will be developed to help them better function especially in the areas of planning, management, coordination, networking, youth participation, resource mobilisation and advocacy.

Support supervision: The Youth Department working in conjunction with the national level coordination structures will carry out regular support supervision at all levels and provide technical guidance and backstopping of the coordination structures. It will also provide policy guidance and ensure clarity of roles and responsibilities by all actors. The technical support structures at all levels shall also be engaged in support supervision, monitoring and evaluation and programme reviews.

Monitoring and evaluation: A monitoring and evaluation framework outlined in annex 2 will be used to assess performance on implementation of this Coordination Mechanism. This will be based on indicators and performance targets under each objective.

Regular review of the plan: This will provide for the changes in context over time. The Youth Department and other stakeholders will carry out regular review on an annual basis to address any new issues relevant to operationalization and sustainability of this mechanism.



*“ Our partnerships is our
networth,” Zig Ziggler*

Annex 1: Coordination roles and responsibilities

National level	MGLSD Youth Department on coordination	National Youth Council, UPFYA and National Youth Coalition for CSOs on political accountability, governance and advocacy	National Youth coalition for CSOs and development partners on technical support
Key roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall coordination of youth programmes • Coordination of Sectoral Youth Desks in different Ministries, departments and agencies 	<p>Political accountability, governance and advocacy including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support enactment of youth friendly laws, political supervision, overseeing and advocacy for meaningful youth participation • Play a political complementary roles to the youth councils 	<p>Technical Support function to the coordination mechanism</p>
Responsibilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resource Mobilisation - ensuring timely and sustainable flow of funds 2. Policy – development of policies and guidelines 3. Planning – coordinate planning and mainstreaming youth issues into development plans 4. Support supervision – Provide backstopping and ensure adherence to laws and policies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy – Enhancing and sustaining cross-sectoral leadership, mobilisation, commitment for attention to youth issues 2. Partnership Development - ensuring youth are represented, have a voice and participate through appropriate fora 3. Knowledge Management - ensuring that accurate data on youth issues is received, documented, disseminated and utilised at district and national levels 4. Policy - interpretation of national policies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify policy gaps b. Monitor policy implementation c. Formulate bye-laws to aid implementation 5. Planning - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participate in national and district planning, monitoring and evaluation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resource mobilization – support funding for youth programmes 2. Advocacy – support national and international level advocacy efforts on youth issues 3. Technical support 4. Standard maintenance and quality assurance.

National level	MGLSD Youth Department on coordination	National Youth Council, UPFYA and National Youth Coalition for CSOs on political accountability, governance and advocacy	National Youth coalition for CSOs and development partners on technical support
		b. Review and approve action plans from youth structures c. Submit reports from Sub County, district to national level d. Ensure timely accountability	

Regional level	Regional Youth Coordination Advocacy Networks of CSOs
Key roles	Coordination of youth programmes
Responsibilities	1. Policy – advocacy 2. Planning – coordinate planning and mainstreaming youth issues into development plans 3. Support supervision – Provide backstopping and ensure adherence to laws and policies

District level	District Youth Councils	Department for Community Development	District Youth Coalition for CSOs on political accountability, governance and advocacy	Other youth structures (School, cultural, groups/associations e.t.c)
Key roles	Political accountability, governance and advocacy including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support youth bodies and CSOs in programme monitoring Advocate for youth supportive ordinances and programmes 	Coordination of youth programmes	Political accountability, governance and advocacy including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support enactment of youth friendly laws, political supervision, overseeing and advocacy for meaningful youth participation Play a political 	Play apolitical complementary roles to the youth councils

District level	District Youth Councils	Department for Community Development	District Youth Coalition for CSOs on political accountability, governance and advocacy	Other youth structures (School, cultural, groups/associations e.t.c)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play a political complementary roles to the youth councils • Support implementation of youth friendly programmes 		complementary roles to the youth councils	
Responsibilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy – For access to services and programmes for the youth 2. Partnership Development - ensuring youth are represented, have a voice and participate through appropriate district fora 3. Knowledge Management - ensuring that accurate data on youth issues is received, documented, disseminated and utilised at district and regional levels 4. Policy - interpretation of national policies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify policy gaps b. Ensure policy implementation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning – coordinate planning and mainstreaming youth issues into development plans 2. Support supervision – Provide technical backstopping 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy – Enhancing and sustaining cross-sectoral leadership, mobilisation, commitment for attention to youth issues 2. Partnership Development - ensuring youth are represented, have a voice and participate through appropriate fora 3. Knowledge Management - ensuring that accurate data on youth issues is received, documented, disseminated and utilised at district and national levels 4. Policy - interpretation of national policies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identify policy gaps b. Monitor policy implementation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy – For access to services and programmes for the youth 2. Planning - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Participate in district planning, monitoring and evaluation b. Review and approve action plans from district youth structures c. Submit reports from Sub County, district to national level d. Ensure timely accountability

District level	District Youth Councils	Department for Community Development	District Youth Coalition for CSOs on political accountability, governance and advocacy	Other youth structures (School, cultural, groups/associations e.t.c)
	<p>5. Planning - Participate in district planning, monitoring and evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Review and approve action plans from youth structures b. Submit reports from Sub County, district to national level <p>6. Ensure timely accountability</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Formulate bye-laws to aid implementation <p>5. Planning -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Participate in national and district planning, monitoring and evaluation e. Review and approve action plans from youth structures f. Submit reports from Sub County, district to national level g. Ensure timely accountability 	

Annex 2: Schedule of Youth Coordination Meetings

District and National level Stakeholders will meet once a quarter to discuss progress of youth activities. National levels meeting will take place in the second week of the first month of the quarter while the district level meetings will take place in the last week of the last month of the quarter. The district meetings are planned to feed into the national meeting. There shall be an annual review meeting to discuss the state of youth development in the country. This meeting is scheduled to take place in the last week of August or second week of September every year but before the Annual Social Development Sector review joint meeting.

SN	Type of Meeting	Weeks for meeting in a quarter			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.	District Youth Coordination	23 – 27 June	23 – 27 Sept.	16 -21 Dec	23 – 27 Mar.
2	National Youth Coordination	18 -22 July	17 - 21 Oct.	16 – 21 Jan	17- 21 Apr.
3.	Annual Youth Development Review	Last week of August or second week of September			

***“ If you want to move very fast, move alone but
if you want to go far, move together,”***

Anonymous

FOOD FOR THE SOUL

“ A man who neglects his duty as a citizen is not entitled to his rights as a citizen,” Tioro

“ Every morning you have two choices-continue your sleep with dreaming or wake up and chase your dreams. The choice is yours,” Anon

“ The Constitution does not provide for first and second class citizens,” Wendel Wilkie

“ Civilisation begins with order, grows with liberty and dies in chaos,” Will Durand

“ When you know you are doing your very best within the circumstances of your existence, applaud yourself,” Rusty Berkus

“When you have to make a choice, and don’t make it, that is in itself a choice,” William James

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