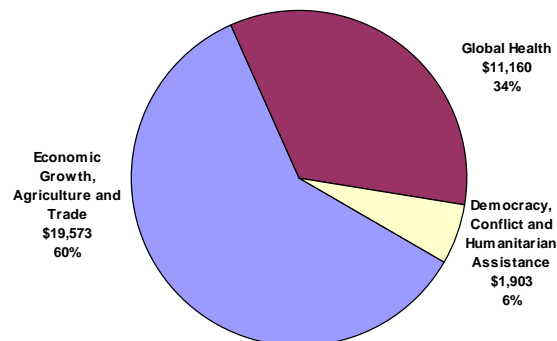
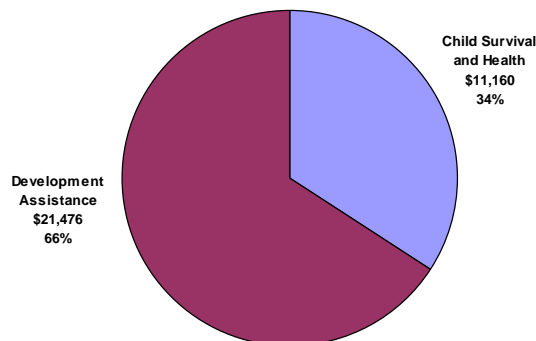


# Uganda

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



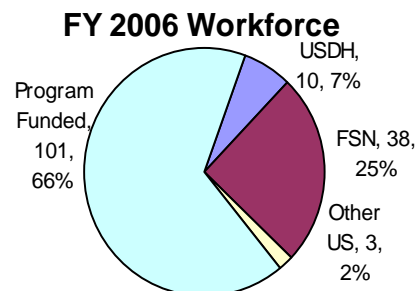
## Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Economic Development	617-007	19,216	16,051	13,976
Human Capacity	617-008	42,703	18,145	16,757
Governance and Conflict	617-009	2,277	5,746	1,903
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>		<b>64,196</b>	<b>39,942</b>	<b>32,636</b>

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

## Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	5,456	4,027	4,412
USDH Salaries & Benefits	1,273	1,467	1,498
Program Funds	3,183	3,721	3,773
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>	<b>9,912</b>	<b>9,215</b>	<b>9,683</b>



**Mission Director:** Vicki Lynn Moore

## Uganda

**The Development Challenge:** It has been 15 years since Uganda began the long road to economic recovery following two decades of economic chaos and civil unrest. The Ugandan economy achieved an impressive 7.2% annual growth during the 1990s. This was the result of the re-establishment of law and order and macroeconomic stability, the rehabilitation of major infrastructure, market liberalization, including opening up the economy to external trade, the liberalization of input markets, and the liberalization of export markets in coffee, cotton, and tea. The annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate dropped from an average of 6.3% in 1998-2003 to 5.8% in 2003-2004. This slowdown has been reflected in poverty indicators. According to the latest figures from the 2002-3 National Household Survey, the population in poverty increased from 34% in 2000 to 38% in 2003, or nine million people today living on less than \$1 a day, compared to 7.8 million in 2000. Households that depend on agriculture are among the largest group of impoverished Ugandans. The escalation of armed conflict in northern Uganda has resulted in a sharp increase in the spread of poverty in the North, as well as in the neighboring districts of eastern Uganda. While strong GDP growth caused poverty to decline steadily from 56% in 1992 to 34% in 2000, the benefits of that growth were not equitably distributed across the population, with troubling regional and ethnic disparities. The disturbing rise in inequality over the past six years indicates there are serious underlying structural problems, with the benefits of economic growth going disproportionately to the wealthiest 20% of the population. Uganda's 3.4% population growth rate continues to erode economic gains, deepen poverty, and negatively affect other achievements in the social sectors. Population growth cut deeply into per capita GDP, which was estimated at \$250 by the World Bank in its 2004 World Development Report. Although Uganda is considered a success story in terms of HIV/AIDS, with national prevalence rates estimated at 4.1%, it still faces many challenges on this issue, particularly in the north where prevalence rates are estimated to be 11.9%.

Although Uganda was selected as a Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Country, it faces real challenges in addressing low marks for corruption and ruling justly. Uganda is still ranked in the "rampant" range in the Corruption Perception Index with a score of 2.6 (out of 10), which is only slightly better than scores of 2.1 in 2002, and 2.2 in 2003. President Museveni's apparent intended run for a third presidential term in 2006 does not encourage a platform for pluralism, and increased corruption related to election activities is a concern shared by many Ugandans and the international community. Despite continued security threats posed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), recent military successes by the Ugandan People's Defense Force and expressions of willingness by both the GOU and the LRA to talk have prompted USAID and other donors to begin planning for a post-conflict period. U.S. interests in Uganda are twofold. Uganda is a critical player in the region in leading efforts to address regional conflicts peacefully; development and political stability in Uganda is key to East Africa's integration into the global marketplace.

**The USAID Program:** The overall goal of the USAID program is to assist Uganda to reduce mass poverty. The three strategic objectives address economic growth, improved human capacity, and effective governance. The economic growth objective addresses food security and sustainable agriculture, environmental degradation, trade and investment. It is designed to boost economic growth, restructure and revitalize Ugandan exports, curb environmental degradation, and enhance food security for vulnerable populations, including those affected by HIV/AIDS. This program supports Presidential Initiatives to End Hunger in Africa and Global Climate Change. The second objective, improved human capacity, will reduce vulnerability to poverty by improving the health and education status. The program will help to ensure the delivery of prevention, treatment, care and support services for those living with HIV/AIDS; reduce Uganda's high population growth and fertility rate; and mitigate infant and child mortality due to preventable infectious diseases. Improving the quality of basic education and primary school completion rates are critical objectives of the program. USAID's human capacity program also supports the Africa Education Initiative and focuses on providing education to marginalized communities. The third objective, effective governance, addresses problems of accountability and improved legislative oversight, increased political pluralism, district-level management, and the informed participation of civil society in processes of governance at both the national and local levels. The program also seeks to reduce the impact of conflict in selected areas of Uganda by promoting reconciliation and reintegration, peace dialogues, and support for vulnerable children and victims of torture.

**Other Program Elements:** Displaced Children and Orphans Funds provide war-affected children in northern and western Uganda, formerly abducted children, child mothers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) with counseling and vocational training. Victims of Torture Funds are used to rehabilitate and reintegrate adults and children who have been abducted, and physically and/or psychologically abused by rebel forces. Funds from USAID's Bureau for Africa's Conflict Fund and USAID's Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation are used to mitigate and manage the causes and consequences of conflict and promote reconciliation at the local and national levels.

In 2004, the P.L. 480 Title II emergency food aid provided by the United States was 60% of the total food aid distributed by the World Food Program to 1.6 million IDPs in conflict-affected areas of Uganda. P.L. 480 Title II non-emergency food aid is distributed to nearly 90,000 food insecure people affected by HIV/AIDS and malnourished children, as well as participants in Food-for-Work activities. Food aid proceeds funded food security activities, directly benefiting 110,000 poor rural families (about 660,000 people). USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides for the humanitarian needs of 1.52 million IDPs throughout northern Uganda. In FY 2004, USAID granted \$9 million to 12 humanitarian aid agencies that bring significant additional matching resources.

Through the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), the Farmer-to-Farmer Program in Uganda focuses on increasing the productivity of farmer organizations; improving technical and management capacity of producer associations and cooperatives; increasing agricultural trade at the domestic, regional and international levels; and long-term food security, by promoting on-farm natural resource management practices. EGAT also supports gorilla conservation activities, including trans-boundary programs in the Virunga Volcanoes.

In Uganda, USAID is funding a number of information and communication technology Global Development Alliances (GDAs). Through the Leland Initiative, USAID is partnering with Cisco Systems to train Ugandans to install and maintain modern computer networks. USAID also partners with Unigraphics Corporation to train engineering students to use leading edge technology in computerized manufacturing and, with U.S. and African universities, African and U.S. regulatory experts, the British Department for International Development and others, to provide Masters Degree training to a large number of telecommunications policy makers and regulators. An alliance with Hewlett Packard has piloted remote transaction systems with three microfinance institutions (MFIs) in Uganda, two of which registered 562 and 350 new savings clients respectively in the first four months. USAID is supporting a partnership with the Grameen Foundation, MTN Phone Company, and seven local MFIs to launch the MTN Village Phone initiative, which brings the benefits of telecommunications to the rural areas of Uganda.

Uganda is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. FY 2005 funding will be provided from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative under the policy direction of the U.S. Global AIDS coordinator. The FY 2006 HIV/AIDS request for this country is contained in the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account justification. For further details please see the Department of State FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification.

**Other Donors:** Uganda's budget is highly dependent on donor assistance, with donor contributions expected to finance over half of the national budget this year. The World Bank is the largest donor to Uganda. Other multilateral donors include the United Nations Development Program, UNAIDS, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, and the European Union. The United Kingdom is the leading bilateral donor to Uganda and focuses on justice, agriculture, environment, education, health, and public administration. The United States is the third ranking donor to Uganda, playing a key role in donor coordination as chair of sector working groups addressing conflict in northern Uganda, the Parliament, democratic processes, the ART Financing Committee, the Microfinance Forum, and the Private Sector International Donor Group.

## Uganda PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	41,114	36,020	12,760	11,160
Development Assistance	27,183	26,676	27,182	21,476
Development Credit Authority	0	1,500	0	0
Economic Support Fund	1,600	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	75,354	69,880	28,560	16,947
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>145,251</b>	<b>134,076</b>	<b>68,502</b>	<b>49,583</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

617-007 Economic Development				
DA	16,390	17,716	16,051	13,976
DCA	0	1,500	0	0
ESF	1,100	0	0	0
617-008 Human Capacity				
CSH	40,259	35,220	11,960	11,160
DA	8,460	7,483	6,185	5,597
617-009 Governance and Conflict				
CSH	855	800	800	0
DA	2,333	1,477	4,946	1,903
ESF	500	0	0	0

Mission Director,  
Vicki Lynn Moore

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Uganda
<b>Program Title:</b>	Economic Development
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	617-007
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$16,051,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,500,000 DCA
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$13,976,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2002
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID assistance to expand rural economic growth seeks to increase commercial agricultural production, strengthen capacity in the private sector and expand and diversify Uganda's export base. It will also increase access to rural financial services, enhance the sustainable use of natural resources, and improve food security. USAID/Uganda is a major implementer of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA).

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$9,188,000 DA). USAID will seek to raise the rural incomes of 180,000 households by increasing the productivity and marketing of food and cash crops (e.g., cotton, coffee, vanilla, oilseeds, basic grains, bananas, and dairy products). The activities will involve the development and transfer of improved agricultural technology and practices (including biotechnology), the establishment and strengthening of producer organizations, improvements in input delivery, and the development of competitive agricultural and rural enterprises. This will be accomplished by working at all levels of the commodity value chain, from production through exports. USAID's competitiveness and rural financial services activities also have a strong agriculture focus. USAID is in the process of awarding a contract to implement a commercial aquaculture activity, and will extend its dairy development program. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), Land O' Lakes, and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (prime).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$950,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to help Uganda develop a strong trade policy and investment strategy and strengthen the ability of stakeholders in key sectors (e.g., coffee, cotton, fisheries, grains, oilseeds, cut flowers, dairy, and tourism) to organize and collaborate as "competitive clusters." By working together to identify and overcome barriers to competition in target markets, the stakeholders in these markets will increase sales volumes and exports. Activities will also promote an understanding of international trade agreements, enhance Uganda's negotiation skills through training workshops, position Ugandan products to attain differentiation within specific markets, and make strategic information on trade positioning accessible to the private sector. Principal contractor: Chemonics (prime).

Strengthen the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$1,700,000 DA; \$1,500,000 DCA). USAID will support the expansion of rural financial services and savings mobilization in rural areas, and will expand commercial credit through a Development Credit Authority program with approximately five commercial banks and one microfinance deposit taking institution (MDI). Activities will promote an increase in access to financial services for both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. Principal contractors: Chemonics and DAI (prime).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$4,213,000 DA). USAID will seek to reduce the threat to fragile ecosystems and biodiversity in Uganda through a combination of conservation, environment management, and enterprise development. The focus will be on improving land management and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources in Uganda's fragile and overpopulated districts of southwestern and western Uganda. USAID will fund training for farmers and resource users in topics such as soil conservation, land management, agro-

forestry, and value added processing. Assistance will be provided to initiate and sustain income-generating activities, including sustainable timber harvesting, and the environmentally sustainable agricultural production in the communities bordering threatened ecosystems. Direct efforts will also be undertaken to protect biodiversity, including protection of the tropical highland habitat of Uganda's rare mountain gorilla population. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI (prime), and African Wildlife Fund and IFPRI (subs).

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (P.L. 480). USAID's food aid will address the need for greater availability, access, and utilization of food at the household and community levels. Partners will work directly with 120,000 rural households to increase the production of targeted food and cash crops for domestic consumption and for sale to local and regional markets. Additionally, over 60,000 people affected by HIV/AIDS will receive a monthly direct distribution package of corn-soy blend and vegetable oil. Prime grantees: ACDI/VOCA, Africare, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Vision, and Save the Children (SAVE).

**FY 2006 Program:** Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$8,114,000 DA). USAID will expand efforts to increase the production of key food and cash crops (including coffee, cotton, basic grains and oilseeds, vanilla, and bananas). USAID will continue its dairy development and biosafety/biotechnology development programs. Improved aquaculture production systems will be tested under local conditions and demonstrated to Ugandan producers. Principal contractors: Chemonics, DAI, and TBD.

Increase Private Sector Growth. Although no FY 06 funding will be committed to this component, USAID will continue using FY 05 funds to provide technical assistance and training to help Uganda to improve its trade competitiveness in selected subsectors. Same as above.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$1,900,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide support for the expansion of rural financial services and savings mobilization in rural Uganda. Principal contractors: Chemonics and DAI.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$3,962,000 DA). USAID will expand its efforts to protect the biodiversity and fragile natural resources of southwestern Uganda by promoting resource conservation and environmentally sustainable income-generating opportunities for local populations. Principal contractor: DAI.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations (P.L. 480). USAID's PL 480 Title II program will continue to focus food security activities for the rural poor. Principal grantees: same as above.

**Performance and Results:** USAID interventions to improve agricultural productivity have benefited over 165,000 households through the establishment of over 10,000 technology demonstration sites. The consumption of processed milk and other dairy products has increased by 1.5 million liters above what was consumed in 2003 (23.8 million liters); and cluster working groups to foster export competitiveness have been formed for the cotton, coffee, cut flowers, grains, and dairy sectors. In terms of biodiversity conservation, a recent census found that the mountain gorilla population is at its highest level since in the 1960s, with 380 gorillas registered. Over 2,400 farmers were trained in the use of improved agro-forestry technology; and 81,000 tree seedlings were distributed for timber, medicinal, and pole production. The number of borrowers in USAID-assisted institutions increased from 202,979 in 2003 to 212,657 in 2004. The number of savers also increased from 302,210 in 2003 to 335,103 in 2004; and the volume of savings increased from \$13.7 million to \$16 million over the same period. The number of new farm enterprises created as a result of USAID-funded activities in 2004 is 15,760. The P.L. 480 Title II program currently assists 68,762 HIV/AIDS-affected beneficiaries of whom 69% are children, 21% are women, and 10% are men. The incomes of this program's beneficiaries are expected to increase by 40% by 2008 as a result of USAID's efforts to increase agricultural productivity; strengthen the private sector and increase trade and investment; expand rural financial services; promote natural resource management and biodiversity conservation; and enhance food security.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

	DA	DCA
617-007 Economic Development		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	31,899	975
Expenditures	5,554	405
Unliquidated	26,345	570
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	17,716	0
Expenditures	16,912	234
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	49,615	975
Expenditures	22,466	639
Unliquidated	27,149	336
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	1,500
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	16,051	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	16,051	1,500
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	13,976	0
Future Obligations	15,183	0
Est. Total Cost	94,825	2,475

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Uganda
<b>Program Title:</b>	Human Capacity
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	617-008
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$11,960,000 CSH; \$6,185,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$11,160,000 CSH; \$5,597,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2002
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID supports Uganda's goal to reduce mass poverty through investments in health, HIV/AIDS and primary education including the provision of essential commodities, training, human resources, and technical assistance. The program objectives are to facilitate the effective use of quality health, HIV/AIDS and primary education services among low income Ugandans; to increase Uganda's capacity to sustain the delivery of quality health, HIV/AIDS and education services; and to strengthen the policy environment and social support for the delivery and use of effective services.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$6,185,000 DA). USAID is improving the quality of basic education through funding for in-service and pre-service teacher training (through support from the Africa Education Initiative), supportive supervision, technical assistance for curriculum and materials development, and the provision of supplies and equipment to support teacher training. USAID will also strengthen school management in order to improve the quality of education through training and funding to school management committees, support for monitoring the quality of education services and management training for head teachers. USAID will support special programs in early childhood education through the Ministry of Education and through the Madrasa network of Muslim schools. USAID will also provide scholarships to support secondary education for girls in war-affected northern Uganda. Principal contractors/grantees: Creative Associates; Academy for Educational Development; Aga Khan Foundation; Save the Children; the Education Development Centre; and John Snow, Inc. (all prime).

Prevent and control infectious diseases of major importance (\$4,900,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical support, training and funding for supervision to extend access to tuberculosis (TB) treatment through community outreach workers linked to health clinics. In addition, USAID will provide training and technical assistance to strengthen the national TB reference laboratory and district-level laboratory facilities. USAID also will support the Ministry of Health to implement its national malaria program including home-based treatment of malaria by community outreach workers; intermittent preventive treatment of malaria for pregnant women in antenatal care service sites; and the promotion, sale and distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs) through the commercial sector. Principal contractors: John Snow, Inc.; Management Sciences for Health; Population Services International; Johns Hopkins University; and Academy for Educational Development (all prime).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,260,000 CSH). USAID will support the Ministry of Health both at the national and district level to implement critical child survival interventions including immunizations, early treatment of childhood diseases, the implementation of community-based nutrition interventions and the provision of vitamins to children through food fortification and supplements. Support will go to district-level health departments and non-governmental organizations for training, supervision and commodity support to carry out child health days in the community and also to implement the critical child health interventions mentioned above through community outreach and health clinics. In addition, support will be provided for health insurance schemes, cost studies and policy development to improve the efficiency of the delivery of these child health services. Principal contractors include John Snow, Inc.; Africare; Abt Associates; and the International Science and Technology Institute (all prime).



Reduce transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS. See State Department Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), Global AIDS Initiative section, for an HIV/AIDS program discussion.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$4,800,000 CSH). USAID will support programs that focus on the policy environment and social support for family planning. In addition, USAID programs will improve the quality of and access to family planning services through the provision of contraceptives and support for their distribution to both government health clinics and by social marketing through commercial outlets. USAID will also support training and the development and distribution of job aids for health workers, as well as mass communication through radio and print media to educate the public about family planning and reproductive health. Principal contractors: Population Services International; Engender Health; and the Futures Group (all prime).

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$5,597,000 DA). If there is peace in northern Uganda, USAID would expand this program to support teacher training, recruitment and placement of additional teachers, and classroom construction in the post conflict districts. Otherwise activities will be the same as above. Implementers to be determined.

Prevent and control infectious diseases of major importance (\$3,800,000 CSH). See the State Department CBJ, Global AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of HIV/AIDS programs. USAID will continue to support the scale-up of malaria and TB services in Uganda to increase coverage and use of ITNs and home-based treatment of malaria and TB. Same implementers as above.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,560,000 CSH). If there is a peace settlement in Northern Uganda, this program would seek additional resources to expand access to immunization services and treatment of childhood illnesses to the post-conflict districts in Northern Uganda. Otherwise activities remain the same as above, as do the implementers.

Reduce transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS. See State Department Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), Global AIDS Initiative section, for an HIV/AIDS program discussion.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behaviors (\$4,800,000 CSH). The activities and implementing partners may be reduced. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID reached 22,613 people with anti-retroviral (ARV) therapy, and supported 268,607 people who received voluntary counseling and testing services. The number of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs) sold or distributed in Uganda in 2004 more than doubled to over 400,000, greatly increasing the proportion of rural households utilizing at least one net. Treatment of young children with malaria within 24 hours greatly increased in targeted districts implementing the home-based malaria treatment program, resulting in a reduction by over 50% of severe anemia in children caused by malaria. Through USAID support, 18,000 primary school teachers were trained in FY 2004, and there was a drop in the student to teacher ratio from 56 in 2003 to 54 in 2004 in government schools assisted by USAID. In addition, the social marketing program reported that condom sales increased 200% from 2003 to 2004, and that sales of hormonal contraceptives have grown by 76%. Despite limited resources for malaria treatment, tremendous progress is being made through leveraging the private sector for the distribution of ITNs and utilizing low-cost, effective approaches to treat rural communities.

By the end of the current USAID program, there will be decreased school drop-out rates, improved quality of education as indicated by lower student to teacher ratios and better test performance. There will be marked improvement in the use of health prevention services such as immunization and family planning; increased births attended by skilled personnel; increased numbers of individuals requesting an HIV test and receiving timely results; increased utilization of services for the prevention of mother to child transmission and ARV therapy; increased numbers of youth adopting practices protective of their sexual and reproductive health; and increased participation of communities, NGOs, faith-based organizations and the private sector in the delivery and management of social services.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

	CSH	DA	ESF
617-008 Human Capacity			
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	69,999	16,611	0
Expenditures	21,785	5,372	0
Unliquidated	48,214	11,239	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	34,855	7,483	750
Expenditures	34,303	5,880	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	104,854	24,094	750
Expenditures	56,088	11,252	0
Unliquidated	48,766	12,842	750
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	11,960	6,185	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	11,960	6,185	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	11,160	5,597	0
Future Obligations	34,294	4,446	0
Est. Total Cost	162,268	40,322	750

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Uganda
<b>Program Title:</b>	Governance and Conflict
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	617-009
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$800,000 CSH; \$4,946,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$1,903,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2002
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2007

**Summary:** USAID works to strengthen democracy, improve governance, and reduce conflict in Uganda. Core activities strengthen the Parliament in legislative and oversight functions and reinforce separation of powers; support decentralization and local governments' service delivery; improve electoral processes and build political pluralism. USAID also promotes dialogue and reconciliation as part of a strategy to achieve a permanent end to the conflict in northern Uganda; reduces the potential for future conflict; and reintegrates children and victims of torture and trafficking into their communities.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$551,000 DA). USAID will build capacity among Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff in budget analysis, oversight of public accounts, health and social services analysis, reform of election laws, anti-corruption initiatives, and peace and reconciliation activities. USAID will continue to train civil society organizations (CSOs) to strengthen advocacy skills and to engage with Parliament on bills being reviewed by Committees, focusing on budget priorities, transparency, economic growth, HIV/AIDS, and peace issues. USAID will also work with Parliament in conducting Parliamentary public education media campaigns on corruption, HIV/AIDS and reconciliation. Principal contractor: Development Associates (prime).

Promote Free and Fair Elections (\$200,000 DA). Training and technical assistance will help the Electoral Commission improve electoral administration and procedures, voter registration and education. USAID will provide funding for capacity building for political parties and politically active CSOs to promote issues-oriented debate and platform-building, and to promote participation of women and key groups in Uganda's transition from a 'no-party' to a multi-party system, and prepare for national elections in 2006. USAID will also make special efforts to support voter registration and education for citizens in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps. Principal contractors: International Foundation for Electoral Systems; International Republican Institute; and National Democratic Institute (all prime)

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$2,570,000 DA). USAID's program will continue to build capacity of local governments (LGs) to assure more effective, accountable performance and improved service delivery. Work will be expanded from eight to 26 target districts, assisting LGs to plan for a new system of central funds transfers, formulate well articulated district development budgets and plans that integrate social sectors and maximize participation of marginalized groups. USAID will also focus this program in support of the conflict-affected districts in northern Uganda to facilitate their effectively planning for and managing resources to address critical needs of those most impacted by the conflict, and to assist rebuilding of lower local governments. Principal contractor: Associates in Rural Development (prime).

Support Peace Processes (\$900,000 DA). USAID will develop the Government of Uganda's (GOU) capacity to engage effectively in talks with the Lord's Resistance Army; prepare for first meetings to build confidence; provide coaching in negotiation skills; and assist the GOU in information management and a media strategy. If and when the conflict ends, further steps in partnership with the GOU, traditional and religious leaders, and civil society will promote long-term national reconciliation. Activities in northern Uganda will complement activities in southern Sudan to promote cross-border peace and economic ties

on both sides of the border. Principal contractor: Planning and Development Collaborative International (PADCO) (prime).

Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$800,000 CSH;\$725,000 DA). USAID will support counseling services, treatment, rehabilitation, income-generating activities, and vocational training for the victims of conflict and torture, and reach affected communities. Continued efforts to prevent conflict and promote reconciliation among communities will work through participatory dialogue, peace fairs, media, and community-level ceremonial and solidarity events. Principal grantee: International Rescue Committee (prime) and Save the Children in Uganda, Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, CARE and Catholic Relief Services (subs).

**FY 2006 Program:** Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$837,000 DA). Training for Members of Parliament (MPs) and staff in Parliament will continue as Uganda prepares for national elections in 2006 and transition into a multi-party form of Government. MPs will be assisted to operate in a multi-party system and promote reconciliation in northern Uganda. Key activities will also reinforce Parliamentary oversight to combat corruption. Same implementers as above.

Promote Free and Fair Elections. USAID will continue to provide the Electoral Commission technical support and training to meet its constitutional mandate to assure free and fair elections in 2006, and to build capacity among major political parties and politically active CSOs as Uganda moves toward a more participatory form of governance. Same implementers as above.

Support Democratic Local Governance and Decentralization (\$1,066,000 DA). Continued support for capacity building will enable LGs to effectively implement the new Fiscal Decentralization Strategy and revise regulations for improved management of central funds transfers and procurement integrity. Continued training of LGs will improve delivery of public services. Same implementers as above.

Support Peace Processes. Even if peace is attained, it is expected that national reconciliation will continue as a long-term process to achieve lasting peace and stability. USAID will support the peace process by encouraging partnerships with the GOU, traditional and religious leaders, and civil society to promote long-term reconciliation and relief to recovery efforts. Implementers to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** Greater separation of powers has been reinforced by Parliament development of a core MP group with skills to engage on policy issues and refine draft laws originating in the Executive Branch. Support for MPs investigating the war in the North led to passage of an unprecedented unanimous vote for a Parliamentary Resolution declaring the North a disaster area. Decentralization activities exceeded targets to enable LGs to deliver improved services, with six of eight partner LGs among those collecting above 50% of local revenue targets-excellent performance given the abolition of the Graduated Tax, accounting for up to 90% of local revenues. USAID activities have mitigated the impact of conflict on communities in the North and promoted peace building and community dialogue in conflict and post-conflict regions. Uganda's Amnesty Commission has greater capacity, and 417 former Ugandan rebels from Kenya and Sudan have been repatriated and reintegrated. USAID provided screening and rehabilitation for 2,846 formerly abducted children and adult returnees; reunified 2,223 children and adults with their families; equipped 1,796 children with education/vocational skills; and provided 3,541 loans and grants to trainees. By the end of the program, Parliament will influence national policy, draft and amend legislation, and through a functioning committee system, will help to reinforce the separation of powers. Assisted LGs will plan and spend centrally allocated funds, and Uganda will have been supported in developing a more pluralistic and competitive political system. Human suffering in northern Uganda will be reduced, and a concerted effort to secure a solution to the conflict will be made.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

617-009 Governance and Conflict	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	2,400	5,047	500
Expenditures	3	489	0
Unliquidated	2,397	4,558	500
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	800	2,670	1,000
Expenditures	1,439	2,837	216
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	3,200	7,717	1,500
Expenditures	1,442	3,326	216
Unliquidated	1,758	4,391	1,284
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	800	4,946	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	800	4,946	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	0	1,903	0
Future Obligations	0	821	0
Est. Total Cost	4,000	15,387	1,500