

Uganda

The Development Challenge: Uganda has made substantial progress in social and economic development since the USAID program was revived in 1980, moving from recovery and reconstruction toward sustainable growth and poverty reduction. Significant challenges, nonetheless, remain. Preliminary results of the recent Uganda National Population and Housing Census, conducted in September 2002, indicate a total population of 24.6 million people. About 50% of this population is under the age of 15 years and 85% dwell in rural areas. Life expectancy for Ugandans is 43 years. The annual population growth rate averaged an alarmingly high 3.3% over the past decade, and neither job opportunities nor agricultural productivity has kept pace. The rate of economic growth slowed to approximately 5.6% in FY 2002, below the pace needed to reduce poverty. Gross per capita product is only \$330. The worldwide slump in coffee prices reduced the value of Ugandan coffee exports to \$80 million in 2002, compared to \$457 million in 1995. Although free primary education is available to all Ugandan children, only 60% complete primary school, and 35% of adult Ugandans are illiterate. Despite a declining sero-prevalence rate, the HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to exact its toll on Uganda's population in terms of death, disability, lost productivity and numbers of orphans and vulnerable children. The number of orphans has increased to two million. At least one-quarter of Ugandan households provide for the needs of one or more orphans. Persistent conflict and insurgency over the past 15 years have disrupted the lives of at least 4,000,000 Ugandans. The number of people internally displaced in northern Uganda has risen to an all-time high of 840,000. Continued conflict in northern Uganda costs the economy in excess of \$100 million per year in lost production.

By emphasizing development solutions in the areas of economic growth, health, education and the environment, USAID/Uganda program fully supports the U.S. national interests in the country and East Africa region. The reduction of poverty and conflict will lessen the likelihood of the region serving as breeding ground for terrorism and other destabilizing movements. The USAID/Uganda program addresses the root causes of terrorism - poverty, poor health, a lack of educational and development opportunities. The opening of markets and economic cooperation will also promote growth and increased opportunities for U.S. trade and investment, in addition to lessening dependence on international humanitarian assistance.

The USAID Program: The program goal is to assist Uganda in reducing mass poverty. Three strategic objectives address poverty reduction and support elements of the Government of Uganda's (GOU's) poverty eradication program: rural sector growth, improved human capacity and effective governance. The rural sector growth objective addresses food security, sustainable agriculture, and trade and investment. It is designed to boost economic growth, restructure and revitalize Ugandan exports, curb environmental degradation and enhance food security for the vulnerable elements of the population, including those infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS. This program supports the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa. The second objective, improved human capacity, will reduce vulnerability to poverty by increasing education and health status. Infants and children under five, children in and out of school, and young adults are the principal beneficiaries. The program will help to reduce Uganda's high population growth and fertility rates, and to mitigate infant and child mortality due to preventable infectious diseases. Improving both the quality of basic education, and primary school completion rates are also critical objectives of the program. In collaboration with the GOU and private sector partners, USAID will also implement major new interventions to ensure delivery of prevention, treatment, care and support services to those infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans. The third objective, effective governance, addresses problems of transparency and accountability, management and budgeting skills 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 dialogue, and support for vulnerable children and victims of torture.

Other Program Elements: Displaced Children and Orphans Funds assist war-affected children in northern and western Uganda, including formerly abducted children, former child soldiers, child mothers, and the internally displaced, with counseling and vocational training. Resources from the Victims of Torture Fund will be used to rehabilitate and reintegrate adults and children who have been physically or

psychologically abused by government military forces or rebel soldiers. Uganda is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area. USAID central education funds have been used to install computer hardware and software and make the Internet accessible to hundreds of teacher trainees and tutors at nine training institutions and to provide girls' scholarships. USAID central funds are also provided to increase production of specialty coffee and cocoa, and regional east Africa funds are provided to promote regional trade activities. With USAID/Washington support, 14 Ugandan savings and credit cooperative societies are being strengthened to increase their membership and the quality of their savings and credit products. Other USAID/Washington resources in southwestern Uganda promote community-based management of childhood illness and to increase child survival. Finally, regional funds have supported Ugandan conflict mitigation activities. Resources from the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau support developmental relief activities. In addition, Uganda benefits from USAID central funds earmarked to support gorillas through grants to the International Gorilla Conservation Program.

Other Donors: Uganda receives significant donor support, approximately \$650 million annually. Donors provide approximately 52% of Uganda's annual national budgetary funding. The United States is the second largest bilateral donor, following the United Kingdom, whose portfolio focuses on justice, law and order, agriculture and environment, education, health, and public administration. Other key bilateral donors include Denmark (infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, water, democracy, and private sector), the Netherlands (decentralization, local government capacity building, and gender), Sweden (natural resources, agriculture, health, democratic governance, infrastructure, and trade and industry), and Japan (health and sanitation, human resource development, basic education infrastructure, and agricultural development). The smaller bilateral donor programs include Norway, Italy and Ireland. Multilateral donors include the World Bank, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Children's Fund, the European Union (EU), and the International Monetary Fund. The World Bank's non-lending program covers rural development, capacity building, and private sector development, while its loan portfolio funds infrastructure, civil service reform, and HIV/AIDS prevention and care. The EU supports infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, environment, private sector and sanitation. The United States plays a key role in donor coordination, chairing three sectoral donor working groups (addressing northern Uganda, environment, and Parliament) and participating in 11 others.

Uganda PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	30,680	35,000	38,559	41,795
Development Assistance	19,198	24,724	24,385	20,273
Economic Support Fund	595	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	31,290	22,591	15,880	18,520
Total Program Funds	81,763	82,315	78,824	80,588

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

617-001 Increased Rural Household Income				
DA	7,595	0	0	0
617-002 Natural Resource Management				
DA	4,377	0	0	0
617-003 Primary Education Reform				
CSH	8,799	0	0	0
617-004 Maternal/Child Health and HIV/AIDS				
CSH	21,543	0	0	0
DA	5,000	0	0	0
617-005 Democracy and Governance				
DA	571	0	0	0
ESF	595	0	0	0
617-006 Northern Uganda Reintegration				
CSH	338	0	0	0
617-007 Economic Development				
DA	0	15,510	16,250	12,932
617-008 Human Capacity				
CSH	0	35,000	38,559	41,795
DA	0	8,154	7,000	6,281
617-009 Governance and Conflict				
DA	1,655	1,060	1,135	1,060

Data Sheet

617-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

	DA	DFA	ESF
617-001 Increased Rural Household Income			
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	68,694	61,794	1,000
Expenditures	44,083	59,814	980
Unliquidated	24,611	1,980	20
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	13,838	1,144	18
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	68,694	61,794	1,000
Expenditures	57,921	60,958	998
Unliquidated	10,773	836	2
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	68,694	61,794	1,000

Data Sheet

617-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

	DA	DFA
617-002 Natural Resource Management		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	26,945	27,000
Expenditures	16,221	26,834
Unliquidated	10,724	166
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	6,598	103
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	26,945	27,000
Expenditures	22,819	26,937
Unliquidated	4,126	63
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	26,945	27,000

Data Sheet

617-003: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

	CSH	DA	DFA
617-003 Primary Education Reform			
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	45,034	10,453	9,949
Expenditures	25,262	8,837	9,895
Unliquidated	19,772	1,616	54
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	9,297	814	36
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	45,034	10,453	9,949
Expenditures	34,559	9,651	9,931
Unliquidated	10,475	802	18
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	45,034	10,453	9,949

Data Sheet

617-004: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

617-004 Maternal/Child Health and HIV/AIDS	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	48,191	22,587	18,372
Expenditures	22,164	17,630	17,165
Unliquidated	26,027	4,957	1,207
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	16,596	3,369	475
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	48,191	22,587	18,372
Expenditures	38,760	20,999	17,640
Unliquidated	9,431	1,588	732
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	48,191	22,587	18,372

Data Sheet

617-005: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

617-005 Democracy and Governance	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	700	9,299	10,450	800
Expenditures	500	6,513	9,422	500
Unliquidated	200	2,786	1,028	300
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Expenditures	200	1,489	686	106
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	700	9,299	10,450	800
Expenditures	700	8,002	10,108	606
Unliquidated	0	1,297	342	194
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	700	9,299	10,450	800

Data Sheet

617-006: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

	CSH	DA	ESF
617-006 Northern Uganda Reintegration			
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	2,820	7,360	400
Expenditures	1,648	4,589	0
Unliquidated	1,172	2,771	400
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	1,127	494	66
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	2,820	7,360	400
Expenditures	2,775	5,083	66
Unliquidated	45	2,277	334
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,820	7,360	400

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Uganda
Program Title:	Economic Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	617-007
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$16,250,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$12,932,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID assistance to expand rural economic growth seeks to build and diversify Uganda's export base, increase commercial agricultural and dairy production, build capacity in the private sector, expand access to business development and financial services, enhance the sustainable use of natural resources in order to generate income and protect critical ecosystems, and improve food security for vulnerable populations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Export competitiveness (\$3,725,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will be provided to help Uganda develop a strong trade policy and investment strategy that will result in increased volumes of exports and greater foreign exchange earnings. The activity will increase competitiveness and expand Uganda's market share in key export sectors, introduce appropriate technologies, including information and communication technology, and increase access to financial services for both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. USAID will also work to diversify and expand exports and increase access to financial services for agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. These efforts will help create a more-business-friendly environment which will attract foreign direct investment and encourage local private investment, as has been done with cut flowers, fisheries and vanilla. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International and other implementing partners yet to be determined.

Agricultural production and productivity (\$5,017,801 DA). USAID will seek to reverse declines in agricultural productivity and generate improvements in land management and the use of natural resources in Uganda's fragile and overpopulated southwestern and western districts. Farmers and resource users will be trained in soil conservation, land management, and agro-forestry technologies. Assistance will be provided to initiate and sustain income-generating activities, such as specialty coffee production, eco-tourism, and sustainable timber harvesting. Efforts in the southwestern part of the country will be coordinated with trade development and ongoing agricultural commercialization activities to continue the expansion and diversification of Uganda's export base and to increase competitiveness. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International (prime), Land O'Lakes (prime), International Center for Research on Agro-forestry (prime), Heifer Project International (sub), World Wide Sires (sub), and other implementing partners yet to be determined.

Producer organizations and market access (\$7,507,199 DA). Organizational strengthening and market development efforts will complement agricultural and other export development initiatives by focusing on key commodity and farming systems. The activity will include the transfer of technology, including biotechnology, the establishment and strengthening of producer organizations, and the identification of international and regional markets for small farms. This will be accomplished by working at all levels of the commodity chain, from production through exports. Implementing partners are yet to be determined.

P.L. 480 assistance. Food aid, both directly distributed and monetized, will address availability, access, and utilization of food at the household and community levels. Partners will work directly with 120,000

rural and peri-urban households to increase production of targeted food and cash crops for domestic consumption, and sale on local and international markets. A target of 60,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and their families will enjoy improved quality of life by receiving a monthly direct distribution package of corn-soy blend and vegetable oil. Prime grantees: Africare, Agricultural Cooperative Development International, Catholic Relief Services, Technoserve, and World Vision.

USAID is expecting to receive a limited amount of central funding in FY 2003 through the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA). USAID will use these funds to support activities in biotechnology, commercially-oriented agricultural training, fisheries research, and rural agricultural finance. Activities will be continued and possibly expanded in FY 2004, depending on funding levels received under IEHA.

FY 2004 Program:

Export competitiveness (\$4,566,667 DA). USAID will expand its efforts to develop agricultural export sectors, such as coffee, cotton, fisheries and cut flowers in order to help address Uganda's needs for job creation and income growth. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International (prime) and other implementing partners yet to be determined.

Agricultural production and productivity (\$3,296,666 DA). USAID will intensify efforts to identify innovative income-generating opportunities and new enterprises to increase household income and foster resource conservation. An emphasis will be placed on producing high-value agricultural commodities and services with significant export potential. Principal contractors/grantees: Chemonics International (prime), Land O'Lakes (prime), International Center for Research on Agro-forestry (prime), Heifer Project International (sub), World Wide Sires (sub), and other implementing partners yet to be determined.

Producer organizations and market access (\$5,068,667 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to reduce production costs and improve marketing techniques of producer organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

P.L. 480 program. The focus of the P.L. 480 Title II program will continue to be on the rural poor of northern Uganda. Prime grantees are Africare, Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Catholic Relief Services. Other implementing partners will be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID has achieved significant results under activities that bridge the previous and current country strategies. Key results in 2002 resulting at least in part from USAID funding include: a 58% increase in the volume of non-traditional agricultural exports; a 23% increase in the export value of cut flowers, oils and spices, horticultural produce and cocoa; increased domestic consumption of locally produced milk (3.9 million liters); and the provision of food aid to 46,000 food insecure people living with HIV/AIDS. Significant progress has been made in expanding the financial resources available to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through strengthening 9 microfinance institutions, expanding guaranteed loan funds through 7 commercial banks and introducing leasing product through one leasing company. The volume of loans secured by SMEs increased by 54% to nearly \$50 million. Microfinance clients located in rural areas increased by 24%, from 325,392 to 402,899 clients, and the volume of micro enterprise savings increased by 58% to a total of \$7 million. The Center for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution completed an inventory of backlogged commercial legal disputes, mostly involving commercial debt, and resolved 69, a first in Uganda. Model integrated watersheds are being implemented, and a total of 11,802 tree seedlings were distributed. Two hundred forty-four farmers have been trained in the use of improved agroforestry technology. Over 430 on-farm trials and nurseries were established as research and extension sites. Sites promoted enhancements in wood production, soil fertility, integration of high-value tree crops, increased fodder tree diversity, propagation of indigenous high-value tree species, and increased supply of tree seedlings. P.L. 480 Title II assistance helped produce 268,910 metric tons of basic food security crops (maize, beans, cassava, and vegetable oil); \$544,000 of commodities produced by small farm beneficiaries were marketed (an increase of 62% from FY 2001); and women's groups planted 204,800 trees in woodlots, 160% of the target.

Over the life of the rural sector growth program, USAID expects to create nearly 500,000 jobs in 200,000 micro-enterprises and 2,500 small-to-medium enterprises, and to generate a 25% increase in household

income in beneficiary households. USAID's activities will assist an estimated one million farmers in making their small farms commercial and profitable, and in making measurable contributions to the conservation of natural resource assets.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

	DA	DCA
617-007 Economic Development		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	15,509	975
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	15,509	975
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	15,509	975
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	16,250	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	16,250	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	12,932	0
Future Obligations	2,369	0
Est. Total Cost	47,060	975

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Uganda
Program Title:	Human Capacity
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	617-008
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$38,559,000 CSH; \$7,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$650,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$41,795,000 CSH; \$6,281,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: The program aims to: improve planning and management capacity for sustainable delivery of social services and commodities; improve quality and use of social services through development and dissemination of technical norms and standards and training to meet these standards; provide technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support services; provide financial, administrative, and regulatory incentives to enhance private sector service delivery; and improve policy dialogue and advocacy for key health and education interventions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Effective use of services (\$20,002,340 CSH; \$3,534,310 DA). CSH will fund activities to assure effective use of quality district and community level social sector services in health, HIV/AIDS, and DA-funded primary education in 36 of Uganda's 56 districts. USAID will provide commodities, equipment and grant aid to upgrade facilities, and provide training for information/education campaigns to improve the quality of selected health and education delivery sites. CSH-funded health activities will focus on building capacity for service delivery in both public and private sectors. HIV/AIDS activities, funded with CSH, will expand to six new districts for a total of 16, focusing on capacity building and delivery of integrated HIV/AIDS services. DA funding will provide instruction materials, grants to upgrade classrooms and training of teachers to increase access to quality basic education for the over one million Ugandan children aged 6-12 years who are not in school. Alternative education and integrated social services will continue to be a focus in conflict-stricken areas and in under-served areas where children are not regularly in school. In these areas grants will be provided to NGOs for instructional materials, teacher training and community mobilization particularly to the under-served elements of the population and in areas affected by conflict. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Incorporated (prime), Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (prime), and other implementing partners yet to be determined.

Sustainability (\$12,023,899 CSH, \$1,560,745 DA). Technical assistance, training and studies will focus on increasing the capacity of the public and private health (CSH) and education (DA) sectors to sustain social services. CSH will provide technical assistance and training to districts and communities to improve decentralized planning, budgeting and monitoring. At the national level, USAID will provide technical assistance, training and software to the Ministries of Health (CSH) and Education and Sports (DA) and the private sector (CSH) to improve management and strengthen sustainable financing mechanisms. CSH funding will continue to support and strengthen public-private partnerships for improved delivery of social services through technical support, facilitation and grant aid. Activities will include the development of improved grant administration to NGOs and incentive programs that encourage private, for-profit health providers to provide reproductive and child health services. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Policy making (\$6,532,761 CSH, \$1,904,945 DA). Technical support to the Ministries of Health (CSH) and Education and Sports (DA), including ministry policy makers, will improve national level policy dialogue, consensus, decision-making, transparency, and accountability. CSH funding will support

districts and communities to increase their capacities to advocate for delivery and support of social services. USAID will continue to promote health units that deliver a quality of health care within predetermined standards, with CSH, as well as quality assurance programs for improving the quality of basic education, with DA. Principal contractors/grantees: John Snow Incorporated (prime), Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (prime), and other implementing partners yet to be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Effective use of services (\$21,150,659 CSH; \$2,807,880 DA). USAID will use CSH funding to promote the effective use of and access to quality social sector services through the design and funding of national multimedia information and marketing campaigns on HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, malaria and TB. USAID will support the Ministry of Health (CSH) and Ministry of Education and Sports (DA) by disseminating quality standards for health facilities, schools, health providers and teachers. Training, commodity support and grants will be provided to meet those standards. CSH HIV/AIDS resources will further strengthen and expand activities at the district and community levels. Focus will be given to strengthened referral systems within districts and the provision of quality services including the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, which links closely to reproductive health; integrated management of childhood illnesses; assistance to orphans and vulnerable children; tuberculosis prevention and treatment; and establishment of an effective delivery system for anti-retroviral therapy. Prime contractors/grantees are John Snow Incorporated and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. Other implementing partners are yet to be determined.

Sustainability (\$12,789,262 CSH; \$1,675,660 DA). USAID plans to improve service delivery by continuing to enhance the ability of the Ministries of Health (CSH) and Education (DA) to deliver social services more effectively and efficiently, and to improve funding to the social sector. With CSH, efforts will continue to provide incentives such as tax breaks, loans and grants to expand the provision of affordable reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child health services in the private, for-profit sector. Implementing partners are yet to be determined.

Policy making (\$7,855,079 CSH; \$1,797,460 DA). With CSH, USAID will provide technical assistance and conduct analysis that will improve policy development and decision-making at the national and district levels. To improve the policy environment, CSH funds will provide technical assistance and grants to support NGO advocacy networks that promote the involvement of civil society organizations in health sector decision-making. Consensus building on health and HIV/AIDS (CSH), and education (DA) issues will be initiated with Parliament to increase knowledge of these sectors. Prime contractors/grantees are John Snow Incorporated and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. Other implementing partners are yet to be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: USAID has achieved significant results under activities that bridge the previous and current country strategies. There was a remarkable improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio from 65 pupils per teacher in April 2001 to 54 pupils per teacher in April 2002, at least in part due to USAID contributions. Improvements in pupil-to-classroom and pupil-to-textbook ratios have led parents increasingly to keep their children in school for the full seven-year primary cycle and primary completion rates have increased to 53% from approximately 25% in the mid 1990s. USAID assisted the GOU in addressing micro-nutrient deficiency; revitalizing the national immunization program and raising immunization coverage rates for children; and ensuring essential drugs and commodities are available in health facilities at the district levels. By June 2002, approximately 404,090 (38%) children under 12 months of age were fully immunized against the eight major childhood diseases, which is approximately 10% above 2001 levels; and approximately 2.6 million children aged six months and 59 months received Vitamin A supplements. Socially marketed couple years of protection (CYP) increased 271% from 44,000 in 1996 to 163,115 in 2001, exceeding the 2001 target by 4%. CYP for long-term and permanent family planning methods increased four-fold, from 1,074 in the last quarter of 2000 to 4,351 in the last quarter of 2001. Assisted deliveries increased 44%, from 29,592 in 1996 to 42,550 in 2001, with the 2001 target exceeded by 4%. Additional results include a 55% increase in sales of insecticide treated nets, a

significant reduction in supply gaps of essential drugs, and a 34% increase in Ministry of Health funding of essential drugs. In HIV/AIDS testing, there was an increase from 61,717 in 2001 to 89,735 in 2002, of whom women represented 51% of total tested. In 2002, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS who have received basic care, community and home-based social support through USAID-assisted activities was 27,176, 70% of whom were women.

By the end of the current USAID program, there will be decreased drop-out rates for health prevention services such as immunization, family planning, and universal primary education; improved health and education customer satisfaction; increased births attended by trained personnel; increased numbers of individuals requesting an HIV test and receiving timely results; increased community participation and co-management of social services.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

	CSH	DA
617-008 Human Capacity		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	31,520	8,152
Expenditures	697	50
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	31,520	8,152
Expenditures	697	50
Unliquidated	30,823	8,102
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	650	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	38,559	7,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	39,209	7,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	41,795	6,281
Future Obligations	0	60,780
Est. Total Cost	112,524	82,213

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Uganda
Program Title:	Governance and Conflict
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	617-009
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,135,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,060,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID trains Members of Parliament (MPs) in legislating, budgeting, and overseeing the Executive branch; trains representatives of eight local district governments to seek more effective delivery of health, education, and agricultural improvement services; rehabilitates and reintegrates into their communities children and victims of torture affected by the insurgency in northern Uganda; and promotes peace dialogues to defuse causes of future conflicts. Civil society organizations are being strengthened to better engage with government on developing policies and responding to community needs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Strengthen Parliament (\$90,000 DA). USAID provides training to Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff in budget analysis, the requirements of debt relief, reform of election laws, anti-corruption initiatives, and other key areas. In addition, USAID provides training to help at least 40 civil society organizations to engage parliamentary committees in discussion on topics of public interest, such as trade and economic growth, HIV/AIDS and social services, anti-corruption, and the environment, and to strengthen their advocacy skills to better represent the interests of the public. In FY 2003, USAID will continue to build the capacity of the Parliament and civil society organizations. The Parliamentary Budget Office staff will be trained in effective use of information technology and in effective and timely production of budget reports and budget analysis of proposed legislation. A three-month legislative drafting diploma course will be introduced to increase the number of Ugandans who are knowledgeable, qualified, and skilled in the area of legislative drafting. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Associates (prime) and Development Alternatives, Inc. (sub).

Decentralization (\$565,000 DA). Uganda is an African leader in the area of decentralized government. Most responsibilities for services and the collection of revenues to provide them have been delegated to local governments. Training and mentoring will continue to improve the performance of local government elected officials and staff in providing key public services. Assistance in specialized economic development strategy planning will be provided to at least two districts. USAID also provides extensive training to elected officials and district and sub-county employees in eight districts. Key areas of focus are planning, budgeting, and accounting for funds received; improving health, education, environmental, and agricultural services; and coordinating HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs for maximum effect. USAID provides training for at least 80 civil society organizations to improve their understanding of the local government planning and budgeting cycle and to improve advocacy for citizens. Principal contractors and grantees: Management Systems International (prime) and Research Triangle Institute (sub).

Mitigate the impacts of conflict (\$480,000 DA). The insurgency of the Lord's Resistance Army in northern Uganda and three other conflicts in northern and western Uganda have had a devastating human and economic impact, particularly on children, victims of torture and their families. USAID supports counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, family tracing, income-generating activities, and job training for the victims of these insurgencies and the communities that welcome them back. In addition, USAID supports

efforts to defuse and prevent similar conflicts in the future by training communities in conflict avoidance techniques, such as participatory dialogue, peace fairs, use of radio and media for peace and tolerance programming, and community-level ceremonial exchanges, theater and solidarity events. Finally, USAID provides support for the re-integration of former combatants who wish to take advantage of Uganda's Amnesty Act. Principal grantees: International Rescue Committee (prime); Save the Children Denmark, International Service Volunteer Association, CARE International, and Catholic Relief Services are all sub-grantees.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen the Parliament of Uganda (\$90,000 DA). The legislative strengthening activity will continue as a core activity in the new USAID Integrated Strategic Plan for Uganda. Training for MPs and parliamentary staff will continue. The intensive training of MPs in legislative drafting will end, and will be replaced with intensive training in anti-corruption. DA funding will allow expanded linkages of both government-supported and opposition MPs to constituencies and issue-based civil society organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Associates (prime) and Development Alternatives, Inc. (sub).

Strengthen decentralized governments in Uganda (\$565,000 DA). The current local government services training activity will end in FY 2003 and will likely be replaced by a similar training activity targeting 14 different districts. Training topics will be closely tied to more effective and efficient delivery of services in the areas of health, education, agriculture, the environment, and economic growth, as well as HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention. New implementing partners will be determined when a follow-on activity is designed.

Mitigate the impacts of conflict, particularly the insurgency in northern Uganda (\$405,000 DA). Support for counseling, treatment, reintegration services, conflict prevention, and the amnesty process will continue, as needed, to address the impacts of conflict. Principal grantees: International Rescue Committee (prime), Save the Children Denmark (sub), International Service Volunteer Association (AVSI) (sub), CARE International (sub), Catholic Relief Services (sub).

Performance and Results: USAID has achieved significant results under activities that bridge the previous and current country strategies. USAID has assisted Uganda to strengthen the legislative branch of its central government, as well as key local governments. USAID assisted Parliament in creating a Library and Research Service and a Parliamentary Budget Office to provide Members of Parliament with key decision-making information. A total of 114 Members were trained in effective use of information technology equipment to promote issue-based research, and a key group of parliamentary leaders was trained in drafting private members' bills. As a result of the training, Parliament was able to more effectively engage in debates on key legislation such as the Suppression of Terrorism Bill and the Political Organizations Bill. Two USAID-assisted districts dramatically improved their collection of local revenues, which enabled them to attract more funding in matching grants from the central government for development projects under the local government development program. In northern Uganda, USAID assistance re-integrated 777 children abducted by and freed from rebel groups, treated another 143 who are waiting at reception centers to be reunited with their families, equipped 1,492 war-affected children with vocational skills for self-reliance, and constructed classrooms for 2,500 pupils. USAID-funded rural road rehabilitation activities improved 140 miles of damaged roads, helped to generate short-term jobs and cash wages for local people in the Acholi region, employed over 9,000 people (45% of whom were women), and provided more than \$725,000 in cash and savings to the war-torn economy.

By the end of the program, legislative capacity to analyze and modify executive-proposed budgets will be in place. The ability to influence national policy, amend and advance legislation, operating through a functioning committee system will help to make the separation of powers a reality. More capable local governments, better able to responsibly plan and spend centrally allocated funds, with an increased capacity for local service delivery, will effectively devolve powers from the national government.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

	CSH	DA
617-009 Governance and Conflict		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	1,545	2,714
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	1,545	2,714
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	1,545	2,714
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	1,135
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	1,135
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	1,060
Future Obligations	0	41
Est. Total Cost	1,545	4,950