

USAID/Uganda
Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 2, 2006

Please Note:

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Program Performance Summary FY 2005: A. Program Narrative

Background: Uganda's last twenty-five years have been characterized by tragedy and upheaval followed by a remarkable period of political stability, social progress and economic growth. Although improvements in health, HIV/AIDS, and education have had positive impacts on Uganda's population, other dimensions in the political sphere, including the country's inability to settle the conflict in the North, widespread corruption, and constitutional amendments leading to the removal of Presidential term limits, have the ability to put the nation on a downward spiral. Uganda is at risk of backsliding as the country prepares for the first multi-party election in 26 years.

Since 1988, Uganda has sustained a high economic growth rate because of prudently maintained macro economic policies, the rehabilitation of major infrastructure and overall market liberalization, including the opening up of the economy to external trade. From 1988 to 1995, the growth rate was an impressive 7.3%, which slowed to 6.3% between 1996 and 2000 and currently stands at 5.8%. While this remains a respectable figure, the decline is part of a worrying trend. Slowing growth rates have coincided with rising inequality in incomes, with the poorest part of the population in northern Uganda. The GDP per capita rate of \$245 masks a north-south economic divide with income disparity largely benefiting Kampala and its surrounding areas. It is estimated that in FY 2004/05 total export earnings increased by 9.3%, and Uganda's traditional exports (i.e. coffee, cotton, tea and tobacco) increased by 1%. Exports of cut flowers, fish and fish products to international markets increased in volume and value, while export volumes of tea, sesame, maize and beans fell due to drought conditions experienced during the past year.

Current indicators demonstrate that the proportion of the population living in poverty has risen from 34% in 2000 to 38% in 2003. Inequality has also been rising among Uganda's population of 27 million, with 38% living below the poverty line, and 26% mired in chronic poverty and therefore not benefiting from current development. Other indicators show further deterioration in the welfare of Uganda's citizenry. Life expectancy is 47 years, and the country's ranking on the human development index (HDI) is 144th out of 177 countries. Although Uganda has succeeded in getting 90% of the school-age youth into primary school, quality is low, with the 2005 National Assessment of Primary Education indicating that just 30% of children in grade six reached defined levels of literacy. Furthermore, the secondary gross enrollment rate is just 21%, significantly lower than the African average of 27%. High population growth (3.4%) impedes economic growth, and threatens to undo many of Uganda's gains in the social services sector. Political will to address this challenge is lacking at the highest level, and the impact of population growth is felt at the community level where schools are overcrowded, and the ratios of pupils to teacher, and population to health personnel are most inadequate.

Among the most severe challenges facing the country is the conflict in northern Uganda with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Deadly civil strife has exacted an enormous toll on the country's socio-economic fabric, costing thousands of civilians their lives and forcing more than 1.5 million people into atrocious living conditions in internally displaced people's (IDP) camps. More than 90% of the population living in the worst conflict-affected districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader are in extreme poverty. The LRA has abducted more than 20,000 children and forced them to become fighters, porters, and sex slaves. Fear of abduction and sexual and gender-based violence in the camps and against the child "night commuters" (who retreat to urban centers in northern Uganda for safety every night) is of serious concern. The conflict has forced millions of Ugandans to remain uprooted for years, separating IDPs of all ages from their homes, lands, livelihoods, schools, and traditional social structures.

There has been belated - and somewhat mixed - progress in the democratization process in Uganda. At the end of July 2005, 92.5% of voters supported a return to multipartyism. While the referendum was largely peaceful -- despite opposition boycotts -- serious concerns surround the illegal state funding for political campaigning, and the lack of sufficient and timely civic/voter education. Inadequate voter education contributes to the lack of civic understanding by the majority of the population, and also contributed to the disappointingly low turnout in many districts (overall turnout as reported by the Electoral Commission was 47%, while other observers say it was far less). The turnout notwithstanding, the referendum has paved the way for the re-introduction of multi-party democracy. Between June and September 2005, Uganda added 13 new districts to its map (from 56 to 69). Nine additional new districts

will be added on July 1, 2006. The creation of a noticeably large number of new districts is disruptive to the operations of local governments and compromises the effectiveness of donor assistance. Furthermore, the abolition of the district graduated tax has constrained local government service delivery.

Recent actions to challenge the consolidation of democracy, to undermine the decentralization of power by eroding local authorities' fiscal independence, and the inadequate response to addressing corruption will present strains on the Mission's overall development efforts, and will need to be closely monitored. Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index showed improvements between 2001 and 2004, going from 1.9 to 2.6. However, 2005 has shown a slight set-back to 2.5. A temporary suspension of Global Fund monies to Uganda for mismanagement of the funds by the Project Management Unit in the Ministry of Health is an indication of the level of corruption, especially grand corruption, in Uganda. While the government has taken positive steps to enforce fiscal discipline, and has established a Commission of Inquiry, the previous history of poor follow-up by similar commissions is not encouraging. The Mission is working closely with the Millennium Challenge Corporation to address corruption in the Uganda Threshold Country Plan.

P.L. 480 Title II resources are critical to USAID's program in Uganda. These resources are linked to the Mission's economic growth objective and are central to emergency and humanitarian assistance programs in northern and eastern Uganda. Title II non-Emergency Food Aid, valued at approximately \$19 million in 2005, supported food security activities that benefited 86,704 households in rural Uganda. That translates into 520,000 individual beneficiaries at an estimated average of six people per household. Another 81,421 people are receiving non-emergency food rations, the majority (some 65,000 people) being people living with HIV/AIDS and their dependants. Emergency food aid distributed by the World Food Program for IDPs and refugees in Uganda was valued at \$47.5 million.

U.S. Interests and Goals: The United States has security and humanitarian interests in helping Uganda tackle its economic and social challenges. U.S. interest in Uganda is focused on regional stability, global health, democratic systems and practices, economic growth and development, and humanitarian assistance. Stable political and economic conditions in Uganda and East Africa are vital to growth in the region and to discourage terrorist activity. Uganda has been a model in the fight against HIV/AIDS, educational development, and economic reform. A prosperous and stable Uganda will enhance the potential for Uganda to increase trade with the U.S. and reduce aid requirements.

Donor Coordination and Public-Private Partnerships: Although Uganda has improved its earnings from exports and taxation, donors still contribute approximately 46% to Uganda's annual budget. The bulk of donor funds support development expenditure in the sectors of agriculture, health, infrastructure, education, water and sanitation. Of the estimated \$979 million in donor funds to Uganda, 47% goes to budget support. Although USAID does not contribute through budget support, USAID's coordination with the Government of Uganda is strong, especially in the education and health sectors, which have well-defined and operational sector plans, as well as coordinating and monitoring structures. Currently USAID participates in 30 of the 36 donor working groups, chairing both the Education Funding Agency Group and the AIDS Development Partner Group. The largest multi-lateral donors are the World Bank and the EU Commission, with the largest bi-lateral donors being the UK/DFID and USAID. In the private sector, USAID continues to encourage public-private partnerships and invested \$2 million during 2005 to leverage \$3.8 million for activities in dairy, health insurance, cotton demonstration, floriculture, aquaculture and biodiversity, among others. USAID will continue to work with local financial institutions to leverage Development Credit Authority (DCA) resources, which will provide \$59.3 million in micro, small and agricultural sector loans by 2010.

Key Achievements:

The Mission's key challenges are the continued high rates of population growth, the low quality of education within the context of universal primary education, reversals in progress toward effective decentralization, the continued effects of the HIV/AIDS, malaria and other preventable and infectious diseases, the transition from a one-party government system to multi-party democracy, continued conflict in northern Uganda, corruption, extensive food insecurity, and the need for greater economic growth and

competitiveness. Through USAID's three Strategic Objective Teams, the Mission addresses these challenges and contributes to Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan, contributing to the overall aim of reducing mass poverty.

1. Economic Growth: USAID's economic growth program met or exceeded most of the targets set for 2005. Overall, the number of households supported by USAID's core activities increased from 165,000 to over 209,000 (exceeding the FY 05 target by 13%). The average household income among these households increased by 20%, which more than doubled the 2005 target. In addition, USAID's programs have contributed to the formation of approximately 750 new on- and off-farm enterprises and led to the creation of 32,000 new jobs. Approximately 50,429 hectares of biologically important habitats were maintained in the Albertine Rift eco-region. These included breeding areas, lake shorelines, wetlands, mountain gorilla parks, and collaborative forest management of multiple use zones. As a result of community, private sector, and government partnerships, Uganda's mountain gorilla population and its afro-montane forest habitat were better protected. Uganda's value of aggregate production of cotton and vanilla was stagnant or declined due to falling world market prices. Coffee production was stagnant (due to the impact of coffee wilt) despite increasing coffee prices. However, the production of other crops supported by USAID increased dramatically. For example, USAID's agriculture program has been instrumental in increasing upland rice production in Uganda over the past two years, from zero to over 15,000 metric tons, thereby helping to offset Uganda's rice import needs (currently at 40,000 MT) and assisting farmers in diversifying their agriculture practices. The consumption of processed milk and other dairy products in Uganda, another USAID focus, increased by 8%, from 25 million liters in 2004 to 27 million liters this year. In terms of support to the financial sector, USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan portfolio guarantee, involving seven commercial banks, added \$1.9 million in loans during 2005, bringing the total loans to date under this DCA to \$22.1 million with some 34% of the loans provided for the agricultural sector.

2. Human Capacity: USAID's human capacity program achieved most of the targets set for 2005 through investments in health, HIV/AIDS and education, including the provision of essential commodities, training, and technical assistance. HIV/AIDS programming in 2005 led to an expansion of key HIV services; sites providing ARV treatment increased from 6 in 2003 to 38 in 2005, servicing a total of 35,114 patients (19,422 women and 15,692 men). Voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services expanded through stand-alone and outreach sites, reaching a total of 618,503 persons and exceeding the 2005 target by 18%. Condom sales to high risk groups (prostitutes, their clients, and military personnel) registered an increase from 10 million in 2004 to 15.9 million in 2005. Couple Year Protection (CYP) exceeded the 2005 target by 17% to reach 637,053 (without condoms). Subsidization of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) has increased access to malaria protection in northern conflict districts while the commercial market for ITNs has been strengthened with overall distribution tripling to 1.2 million. USAID trained 22,400 new village-based drug distributors to detect malaria, which resulted in 249,369 children treated through trained volunteers. Key education indicators are showing improvement over the 2001 to 2005 period, with a decrease in the pupil-to-classroom ratio from 90 in 2001 to 79 in 2005, and a decrease in the pupil-to-teacher ratio from 58 in 2001 to 51 in 2005. Nine hundred needy secondary girls from rural and conflict-affected areas benefited from the Ambassador's Scholarship Program in 2005, and a flexible school program targeting 'hard to reach' children gained 26 new centers in 3 districts, which reached 4,114 children (more than 50% girls).

3. Democracy, Governance and Conflict: USAID programs in democracy and governance have supported members of Parliament (MPs) and parliamentary committees to improve their capacity for executive oversight; formalized relationships and linkages between Parliament and civil society organizations (CSOs), which contributed to a three-fold increase in the number of CSO legislative agenda items reflected in Parliamentary bills (in large part due to the constitutional review debate); assisted the national Electoral Commission in preparing for the referendum on multipartyism and 2006 elections, which has resulted in increasing public confidence in that institution; built the capacity of women, IDPs and civil society groups to engage in political discourse and the electoral process; and assisted local governments to complete vital planning and budget documents on time to ensure receipt of funds from the central government. In 2005, USAID assisted 82% of targeted local governments (up from 62.5% in 2004) to expend 100% of central government funds, thus avoiding having to return the money. In the

area of conflict mitigation, more than 2,403 children formerly abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in northern Uganda have been enrolled in school or vocational training. Over 13,126 "night commuters" and formerly abducted children have received services with USAID assistance, including shelter, sanitation, and training on protection and human rights issues. Over 127 savings and loan associations have been formed in conflict-affected areas, with a membership of 2,763 (2,098 female and 665 male). As a result of community sensitization activities, there has been an increase in the demand for VCT for HIV/AIDS and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services in the conflict-affected districts. Over 800 trafficking survivors (formerly abducted children) have gone through USAID-supported reception centers and have been reintegrated with their families and communities. Through USAID's efforts, half a million people were reached by peace and reconciliation media programs in 2005. Peace and reconciliation teams have been revitalized and are bringing messages of harmony and compromise to a wider audience, with one result being the communication of these messages to the LRA, some of whom have returned from the bush to accept amnesty.

Global Issues, Presidential and USAID Initiatives:

A number of key global concerns are addressed in USAID's program in Uganda. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief addresses HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment. Key areas of support include Uganda's roll out of anti-retroviral treatment, new and innovative prevention programs, expanded counseling and testing, increased access to palliative care, support for orphans and vulnerable children and increased services for northern Uganda. The President's Malaria Initiative will expand malaria prevention, treatment and control programs in countries where the incidence is highest. Interventions include home-based management of fever by community resource persons; the promotion, sale and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets through the commercial sector, selected indoor residual spraying to epidemic-prone areas; and environmental management. The Presidential Africa Education Initiative supports the training of teachers and school managers in child-centered approaches of teaching and learning. Nearly 20,000 teachers in more than 3,200 primary schools will benefit from the Africa Education Initiative. Secondary school scholarships will enable 900 girls to attend school. The Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa aims to expand the use of modern technology to increase agricultural productivity and income for small-scale farmers, thereby increasing food availability.

Gender: Uganda is considered to have one of the most gender-friendly Constitutions and has made concrete steps towards promoting more gender equity through a National Gender Policy, the Poverty Eradication Action Plan, and affirmative action policies for girls and women. There is a thriving women's movement that has encouraged the development of women's civil society organizations that effectively lobby for economic and political reform. USAID's programs in Uganda respond to some of the most pressing development realities resulting from current gender relations and pursue opportunities for advancing gender-equitable development. Programs in the education and health sectors address specific gender-differentiated gaps affecting the advancement of girls and women. There are also specific campaigns designed to engage youth and men as partners through interventions aimed at decreasing transactional sex. The development of a new "Be a Man" campaign challenges current male gender norms, which sanction multiple sexual partners as well as violence against women. Economic growth programs include attention to gender equity in economic opportunities and access to productive resources, while programs focused on governance, democracy and conflict mitigation include women and address gender concerns in decisions about public resources and services as well as peace and political processes.

HIV/AIDS: In 1990, HIV prevalence was around 18% in the adult population. This percentage has declined significantly since then, leveling off at 7% in the sero-survey results released in 2005. Despite this success, UNAIDS estimates that there are more than 70,000 new infections every year in Uganda, including nearly 16,000 children. Of all Ugandans infected, an estimated 85% are between the ages of 15 and 49; more than 50% are women and over 15% are children. Uganda now has a mature, generalized HIV epidemic with more women than men infected. There is a well-established multi-sectoral response to achieve higher quality of life, equitable access to services, and stronger systems. Programs support the Ministry of Health system, but are also implemented through the Ministries of Education and Gender, the private sector and civil society organizations. USAID has supported over 35,000 people on ARVs so far

and will continue to reach thousands of people who need palliative care, and expand programs for orphans and vulnerable children. Innovative prevention programs targeted to reach youth have been carried out in Ugandan schools and through peer groups. Other key areas include expanding laboratory services, and strengthening commodity supply, logistics and information systems.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 617-007 Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural Sector Growth****Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity**

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$3,933,000 DA; \$150,000 prior year ESF). USAID reduces the threats to fragile forest, woodland and aquatic ecosystems, and the biodiversity therein, through a combination of conservation, environmental management, and enterprise development approaches. Specifically, the program supports explicit efforts to reduce the threats to biodiversity in the Ugandan portion of the Albertine Rift Valley of southwestern and western Uganda. USAID is accomplishing this by improving land management and the sustainable use of natural resources, by resolving resource-based conflict within local communities bordering protected areas, and by stimulating economic opportunities in these poverty-stricken and overpopulated districts. USAID funds training for farmers and resource users in soil conservation, land management, agro-forestry technologies and value-added processing. Assistance is being provided to initiate and sustain income-generating activities, including ecotourism and sustainable timber harvesting, the environmentally sustainable production of arabica coffee, aquaculture and other agricultural crops. Support is also given to improve enforcement and compliance of national and local environment and biodiversity conservation laws. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI) (prime), Wildlife Conservation Society, African Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (subs).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$6,971,000 DA). USAID seeks to raise the incomes of 220,000 rural households by increasing the productivity and marketing of key food and cash crops such as coffee, cotton, grains (maize, rice, and barley), oilseeds (sunflower and sesame), flowers, spices (vanilla and cardamom), cooking bananas (matooke) and fish. Activities involve the development and transfer of improved agricultural technology and practices (including biotechnology and aquaculture), the establishment and strengthening of producer organizations, improvements in input delivery, an expansion of rural financial services and the development of competitive agricultural and rural enterprises. This will be accomplished by utilizing an integrated value chain approach and combining interventions from production through exports to achieve a significant multiplier impact. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, DAI, Auburn University and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (primes).

Increase Trade and Investment

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,107,000 DA). USAID continues to provide technical assistance and training to help Uganda develop a strong trade policy and investment strategy as well as 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 should increase sales volumes and exports. Activities promote an understanding of international trade agreements, position Ugandan products to attain differentiation within specific markets, and make strategic information on trade positioning accessible to the private sector. USAID supports the expansion of rural financial services, which can result in savings for education and health and provide funds to invest in new enterprises. This program increases access to financial services for both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics and DAI (primes).

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID's P.L. 480 food aid, both directly distributed and monetized (U.S. food commodities sold on the local market to generate funds for development activities), makes food available at the household and community levels. Partners work with

120,000 rural households to increase the production of specific food and cash crops for domestic consumption and for sale on local and regional markets. Additionally, over 60,000 people living in families where at least one member has HIV/AIDS will continue to receive a monthly distribution package of corn-soy blend and vegetable oil. Principal contractors and grantees: Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Alliance (ACDI/VOCA), Africare, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), World Vision and Save the Children Federation (primes).

FY 2007 Program

SO: 617-007 Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural Sector Growth

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$4,500,000 DA). USAID will continue its efforts to protect the fragile natural resources of southwestern Uganda by promoting resource conservation and environmentally sustainable income-generating opportunities for local populations. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$8,000,000 DA). USAID will continue efforts to increase the productivity and marketing of key food and cash crops (including coffee, cotton, basic grains and oilseeds, vanilla, and bananas). Improved aquaculture production systems will be demonstrated to Ugandan producers and support will be provided to develop a local fish-feed industry to support the fisheries industry. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, DAI, and Auburn University (primes).

Increase Trade and Investment

Increase Trade and Investment (\$1,626,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide support for the expansion of rural financial services and savings mobilization in rural Uganda. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics (prime).

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations

Protect and Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID's P.L. 480 program will continue to focus on increasing food availability for the rural poor and northern Uganda. Principal contractors and grantees: World Vision, Save the Children Federation, and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 617-008 Improved Human Capacity

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$5,925,000 DA). As part of the African Education Initiative, USAID provides funding for teacher training and related supplies and equipment, and technical assistance for curriculum and materials development, with a new focus on local languages for early primary school. School management is strengthened through support to school management committees, assistance in monitoring the quality of services, and provision of management training for head teachers. In addition, USAID supports special programs in early childhood education through the Ministry of Education and through the madrasa network of Muslim schools. HIV/AIDS and responsible sexual behavior, as well as issues related to girls' safety, are being addressed through age appropriate curriculum at the primary and secondary levels and by engaging parents and the community in activities to reduce vulnerability. Significant resources are being directed to conflict affected districts to support guidance and counseling, peace curriculum and girls' scholarships. Principal contractors and grantees:

Creative Associates, John Snow, Inc., and Research Triangle Institute (primes).

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,560,000 CSH): USAID's support to the Ministry of Health assists in implementing critical child survival interventions including immunizations, early treatment of childhood diseases, the implementation of community-based nutrition interventions, the provision of vitamins to children through food fortification and supplements, access to safe water and oral re-hydration salts. Support is being provided to district-level health departments and non-governmental organizations for training, supervision and commodity support to carry out "Child Health Days" and to implement the critical interventions through community outreach and health clinics. Social marketing of basic child survival products, such as insecticide treated bed nets and multi-vitamins, is reaching children in northern Uganda. Support for policy reforms is ensuring improved efficiency in the delivery of a number of child health services. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow, Inc., Africare, Abt Associates and the International Science and Technology Institute (primes).

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$10,953,000 CSH). The President's Malaria Initiative builds on current programs for home-based treatment of malaria by community outreach workers, intermittent preventive treatment of malaria for pregnant women, and the promotion, sale and distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets. USAID provides technical support, training and funding for supervision to support the tuberculosis (TB) and leprosy programs for district-level activities. Technical support to integrate TB and HIV/AIDS at the point of service delivery is being expanded. In addition, USAID provides training, technical assistance and refurbishment of district-level laboratory facilities. These services are being expanded and strengthened in northern Uganda. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow, Inc., Johns Hopkins University, and Academy for Educational Development (primes); malaria implementers to be determined.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of HIV/AIDS programs.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$5,635,000 CSH; \$2,000,000 prior year CSH). USAID provides contraceptives and supports their distribution to both government health clinics and by social marketing through commercial outlets. USAID supports training and the development and distribution of job aids for health workers for improved service delivery, as well as mass communication through radio and print media to educate the public about family planning and reproductive health. Principal contractors and grantees: Johns Hopkins University, Engender Health, and the Futures Group (primes).

FY 2007 Program

SO: 617-008 Improved Human Capacity

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$6,000,000 DA). Through the Africa Education Initiative, USAID will continue support for teacher training. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,640,000 CSH). If peace is achieved in northern Uganda, activities will be expanded to provide access to immunization services and treatment of childhood illnesses for post-conflict districts. In other parts of the country, activities will continue from FY 2006. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$11,020,000 CSH). USAID will support the scale-up of TB services in Uganda with a focus on integrating TB and HIV/AIDS service delivery and improving case detection and treatment in northern Uganda. Scaled-up TB activities will complement activities implemented through the Presidential Malaria Initiative. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006 and to be determined.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of HIV/AIDS programs.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$4,852,000 CSH). USAID will increase access to long-term methods through social marketing, the private sector, community outreach, and advocacy focusing on the role of men and boys. Improved service delivery will emphasize dual protection, improved linkages between antenatal care and prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs, and strengthening the secondary school curriculum. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 617-010 Increased Accountability and Broadened Democratic Participation

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 DA). USAID activities will seek to strengthen the institutional capacity of civil society organizations to promote anti-corruption through improving citizen awareness of the effects of corruption, advocacy for greater transparency, and procedural reform to limit opportunities for corruption. USAID will also support the development of civil society advocacy skills around issues of accountability and democratic participation. A focus on advocacy related to the conflict in northern Uganda will be another aspect of USAID's work. All assistance to strengthen civil society will be broadly coordinated with USAID programs and partners in health, education and economic growth. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,218,000 DA). Leading to 2006 elections, USAID is providing non-partisan support for building the capacity of Uganda's major political parties, including development of strategic management and advocacy skills, coalition building, community outreach and mobilization, policy formation and interpretation of public opinion polling. USAID will also support public dialogues, candidate debates and regular interaction with the parties and civil society. After the 2006 elections,

USAID assistance will focus on the longer term objectives of opening the political space and transitioning to multipartyism. This will include support to party caucuses in Parliament, including aiding them to be more responsive to constituency priorities, and developing constituent linkages and communication strategies. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$660,000 DA). USAID's decentralization program continues to provide assistance to 33 local governments in order to implement a new Government of Uganda fiscal decentralization strategy and a new and reformed local government procurement system. USAID's support to local governments improves service delivery and curbs corruption at the local level. A current component is assisting with the Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Authority in conducting an ethics and integrity survey that will be used in defining the areas where further support for anti-corruption activities and activities targeting implementation of the new local government reforms will be concentrated. Principal contractors and grantees: Associates in Rural Development (prime).

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 617-010 Increased Accountability and Broadened Democratic Participation

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms. The Government of Uganda is currently negotiating a threshold agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). If signed, USAID will be responsible for managing and implementing this program. Uganda has proposed to MCC that funding be provided to reduce corruption at the national level and strengthen the anti-corruption environment. The program would target the incidence of corruption in procurement; endeavor to increase the rate of successful prosecution of corrupt public officials; and increase the active participation by civil society in checking and controlling both administrative and grand corruption. The program would also seek to build capacity for the effective implementation of the public procurement system and for detecting, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating corruption cases within key government institutions. USAID assistance would help equip key investigative and prosecutorial agencies with technology and other appropriate tools, and support public awareness campaigns on the role of citizens in confronting corruption in the delivery of public services. These activities will be complemented by Development Assistance funding to support demand-side anti-corruption activities under the civil society strengthening program. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,419,000 DA). USAID activities will seek to strengthen the institutional capacity of civil society organizations to promote anti-corruption and support the development of civil society advocacy skills around issues of accountability and democratic participation. A focus on advocacy related to the conflict in northern Uganda will continue. USAID will also work with the media to improve its capacity for effective investigatory reporting and coverage. All assistance to strengthen civil society will be broadly coordinated with USAID programs and partners in health, education and economic growth. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,000,000). USAID assistance will focus on developing political parties to work within a multiparty system. USAID will also support the development of party caucuses in Parliament, constituent linkages, and responsible governance in elected positions on the local and national level. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 617-011 Mitigate Causes and Consequences of Conflict

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID supports community resilience and dialogue in conflict-affected areas. The program seeks to diffuse and prevent conflicts by promoting reconciliation both nationally and among communities through conflict transformation strategies, such as participatory dialogue, peace clubs, media tolerance programming, ceremonial exchanges and solidarity events. USAID strives to advance peace and reconciliation processes in order to achieve a cessation of violent conflict in northern Uganda. USAID is positioned to provide technical assistance to the Government of Uganda (GOU) negotiating team, including conflict resolution and negotiation skills, promoting reconciliation between the GOU and the Acholi people as part of a larger national reconciliation process, and support to the Office of the Prime Minister to prepare a national policy and institutional framework for peace building and conflict resolution. USAID will seek to do more to protect internally displaced people and other vulnerable populations from violence, abuse, exploitation and harassment, including enhancing the monitoring, reporting and responding to protection issues such as attacks, provision of security, and gender-based violence. USAID will also seek to address the consequences when protection fails through psychosocial and rehabilitation programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Planning and Development Collaborative International (AECOM/PADCO); International Rescue Committee (primes), Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU) (subs).

Support Populations at Risk

Support Populations at Risk (\$300,000 DA; \$800,000 CSH). USAID supports HIV/AIDS counseling and treatment, psychosocial support, rehabilitation, reintegration, income generating activities and skills training for conflict-affected populations, especially internally displaced people. USAID will expand access to basic social services in conflict-affected areas. In particular, USAID will increase access to health services: HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment, malaria control interventions and programs for orphans and vulnerable children. USAID activities also continue to support the prevention of trafficking of vulnerable persons for sexual exploitation, forced labor and participation in armed conflict. Principal contractors and grantees: International Rescue Committee (prime), Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU) (subs); others to be determined.

Activities notified under this strategic objective are part of a new strategy statement that is pending approval. Should funding levels or activities included in this data sheet change substantially once the strategy statement is approved, a new notification will be submitted prior to the obligation of any funds.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 617-011 Mitigate Causes and Consequences of Conflict

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace

Mitigate Conflict and Support Peace (\$600,000 DA). USAID will continue efforts to prevent conflicts through community reconciliation and conflict transformation strategies. Principal contractors and grantees: International Rescue Committee (prime); Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU) (subs), plus others to be determined.

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$700,000 DA). USAID will increase opportunities for self reliance through food security and livelihood programs. This will include support to income generation and savings and loan activities for conflict-affected populations. Given the importance of access to land and related issues to achieve this goal, USAID plans to also support activities for the documentation of land ownership, land rights and the effective management of natural resources, specifically in northern Uganda. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Results Framework

617-007 Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural Sector Growth

Program Title: Economic Growth

- 7.1: Maintain/Restore Basic Economic Activity and Livelihood
- 7.2: Increased Agricultural Productivity
- 7.3: Improved Private Sector Competitiveness
- 7.4: Environmental Degradation Reduced and Critical Ecosystems Conserved

617-008 Improved Human Capacity

Program Title: Human Capacity

- 8.1: Effective Use of Social Sector Services
- 8.2: Increased Capacity to Sustain Social Sector Services
- 8.3: Strengthened Enabling Environment for Social Sector Services

Discussion: ANC = ante-natal clinic

617-009 More Effective and Participatory Governance

Program Title: Democracy, Governance and Conflict

- 9.1: Separation and Devolution of Powers Effectuated
- 9.2: Participation in the Democratic Processes Increased
- 9.3: Conflict Reduced and New Conflict Prevented

Discussion: The I.R.s and indicators have been refined as a result of new pluralism activities in the SO.

LDGP II = Phase II of the Local Government Development Program

617-010 Increased Accountability and Broadened Democratic Participation

Program Title: Democracy and Governance

617-011 Mitigate Causes and Consequences of Conflict

Program Title: Conflict Mitigation