

## 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. Nonetheless, significant challenges remain. Free primary education is available to all Ugandan children and enrollments have surged to nearly 90%. Only 66% of the children, however, complete primary school. As a result of economic reforms, Uganda achieved relatively high economic growth during the 1990s, but growth slowed to 4.9% in 2003 and per capita income is only \$330. While the population living in poverty declined from 56% in 1992 to 38% in 2002, high population growth, now at 3.4%, is eroding economic growth, deepening poverty, and countering other achievements in social sectors. The number of people living on less than a dollar a day remains at 9.5 million in 2003, the same as in 1992. Conflict continues to affect the poverty level, which remains at 70% in the North, and 1.4 million people are displaced due to insecurity in the North and East. The agricultural sector is central to Uganda's economy and food security. It provides employment to 83% of the population, accounts for 40% of GDP, and generates 85% of export earnings. However economic growth is largely dependent on rain-fed agriculture, making it vulnerable to adverse weather conditions and declining international commodity prices. Consequently, Uganda must step up efforts to diversify the economy and provide an enabling environment to attract private domestic and foreign investment to achieve and sustain the 7% annual GDP growth needed to meet the poverty reduction goal.

Uganda has one of the highest total fertility rates in sub-Saharan Africa, nearly unchanged for 40 years at seven births per woman. Increased availability and better quality reproductive health services are urgently needed to reduce population growth, decrease high infant and maternal mortality rates, and sustain achievements in the fight against HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. HIV/AIDS is a major challenge in Uganda's conflict areas where prevalence rates are thought to be much higher than other areas of the country. Despite an overall declining sero-prevalence rate among adults, the HIV/AIDS pandemic could resurge among Uganda's largely young population. Malaria incidence is also high and not improving.

Uganda's democracy lacks viable political opposition and has an overly strong executive branch. Uganda's progress toward a vigorous and representative multi-party democracy requires permitting political parties to operate freely and constructively, as well as building institutions and systems which can check and correct abuse of authority and corruption. On another front, armed conflict in northern Uganda and the spread of attacks on civilians in eastern Uganda by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) have displaced more than 1.4 million persons, creating Uganda's worst humanitarian crisis in 17 years. Continued conflict and insecurity causes more than \$100 million per year in lost production.

The United States has security and humanitarian interests in helping Uganda tackle its economic and social problems. Stable political and improved economic conditions in Uganda and the East African region will prevent terrorism from flourishing. Uganda has been a model in the fight against HIV/AIDS, poverty reduction and economic reform, and is a strong ally in the war against terrorism. Promoting democracy and good governance, resolving conflict, developing human capacity, and expanding economic opportunity and growth in Uganda are consistent with U.S. national interests.

**The USAID Program:** The goal of the USAID program is to assist Uganda in reducing mass poverty. Three strategic objectives address: economic growth, improved human capacity, and effective governance. The rural sector growth objective addresses food security and sustainable agriculture, as well as 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 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 education and health status. The program will help to reduce Uganda's high population growth and fertility rate and mitigate infant and child mortality due to preventable infectious diseases. Improving both the quality of basic education, and primary school completion rates are 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 living with HIV/AIDS, including orphans. Uganda is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). All proposed HIV/AIDS activities are being integrated into PEPFAR and are subject to the approval of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. Additional funding from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account is anticipated for both FY 2004 and FY 2005. USAID's human capacity program also works in conjunction with PEPFAR; the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria; and the Africa Education Initiative. The third objective, effective governance, addresses problems of accountability and improved legislative oversight, increased political pluralism, district-level 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 dialogues, 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. Victims of Torture Funds are used to rehabilitate and reintegrate adults and children who have been physically or psychologically abused by rebel forces. Other USAID/W resources will assist in capacity building for those involved in conflict resolution. As part of its overall \$80 million food aid program in 2003, USAID provided 102,160 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food aid, valued at \$58 million, which represents 70% of the food aid distributed by the World Food Program to nearly 2.5 million people in the conflict and drought affected areas of northern and eastern Uganda. Other USAID/W resources promote community-based management of childhood illness and increased child survival in southwestern Uganda. Leland Initiative funds have been used to make the Internet accessible to hundreds of teacher trainees and tutors at nine training institutions and to provide girls' scholarships. Regional funding of Ugandan conflict mitigation and resolution activities is complemented by substantial resources from the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and Food for Peace to finance humanitarian relief activities and provide commodities for distribution, mainly in northern Uganda. In addition, Uganda benefits from USAID central funds for grants to the International Gorilla Conservation Program.

**Other Donors:** Uganda is highly dependent on donor assistance, estimated at \$800 million for the fiscal year, which ended June 2003. Donor flows are expected to finance nearly half of the national budget this year. The World Bank is the largest donor, providing budget and project support for private sector development, infrastructure, civil service reform, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, and rehabilitation of northern Uganda. Other multilateral donors include the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UNAIDS, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the European Union (EU), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The leading bilateral donor to Uganda, the United Kingdom, focuses on justice, rule of law, agriculture and environment, education, health, and public administration. The United States is the third ranking donor to Uganda and the second largest bilateral donor after the United Kingdom. Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Japan provide substantial bilateral assistance covering a wide variety of activities and sectors. The United States plays a key role in donor coordination as chair of sector working groups for conflict, health, environment, and democratic processes.

## 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>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$19,222,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$15,183,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2002
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** USAID assistance to expand rural economic growth seeks to build and diversify Uganda's export base, increase commercial agricultural production, strengthen 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 and the expansion of sustainable commercial production, where feasible, in conflict and post-conflict areas.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Agricultural Production and Productivity (\$13,661,240 DA). USAID will seek to commercialize and expand the agricultural sector by increasing the productivity and marketing of food and cash crops in order to raise rural incomes. The activities will focus on key commodity and farming systems and address the transfer of technology, including the use of biotechnology, the establishment and strengthening of producer organizations, improvements in input distribution, and the development of competitive agricultural and rural enterprises. This will be accomplished by working at all levels of the value chain, from production through exports. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Development Alternatives, Inc., and Land O' Lakes (all prime).

Increased Competitiveness (\$1,939,800 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to help Uganda develop a strong trade policy and investment strategy and to strengthen private sector competitiveness in order to increase the volume and value of Ugandan exports. Activities will increase competitiveness, diversify exports, and expand Uganda's market share in key export sectors. Activities will also introduce appropriate technologies, including information and communication technology, and increase access to financial services for both 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 (prime) Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime), and a new implementing partner to be determined.

Improved Natural Resource Management (\$3,620,960 DA). Working with community-based and producer organizations, USAID will seek to commercialize targeted natural resource opportunities using a combination of conservation, environment management and enterprise development approaches. Focus will be on 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 a number of areas, such as soil conservation, land management, agro-forestry technologies and value added processing. Assistance will be provided to initiate and sustain income-generating activities, such as sustainable timber harvesting, specialty coffee production, dairy, cocoa, vanilla, and other non-traditional agricultural exports. Efforts in the southwestern region 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. This will be accomplished by working at all levels of the commodity chain, from production through exports. Principal contractors and

grantees: Development Alternatives Inc.(prime), ECOTRUST (prime), African Wildlife Fund (prime), the International Center for Research on Agro-forestry (prime), and Africare (sub).

P.L. 480 assistance. Food aid, both directly distributed and monetized, 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 production of targeted food and cash crops for domestic consumption and sale on local and international markets. Additionally, over 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, ACDI/VOCA, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children, and World Vision.

**FY 2005 Program:**

Agricultural Production and Productivity (\$9,776,000 DA). USAID will intensify efforts to strengthen existing agricultural enterprises and identify new enterprises in order to increase household income. An emphasis will be placed on producing high-value agricultural commodities and services that are competitive and have significant export potential. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International, Development Alternatives, Inc., Land O' Lakes (all prime), and new partner to be determined.

Increased Competitiveness (\$1,800,000 DA). USAID will expand its efforts to develop agricultural export competitiveness in sectors such as coffee, vanilla, fisheries, and cut flowers, in order to help address Uganda's need for job creation and income growth. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International (prime), Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime), and other partners yet to be determined.

Improved Natural Resource Management (\$3,607,000 DA). Efforts will be expanded to identify new income-generating opportunities and enterprises to increase household income and foster resource conservation. Technical assistance will be provided to reduce production costs and improve marketing techniques of producer organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives Inc. (prime), and the International Center for Research on Agro-forestry (prime).

Working with the same Cooperating Sponsors as in FY 2004, the P.L. 480 Title II program will continue to focus on the rural poor and northern Uganda.

**Performance and Results:** Key results in FY 2003, attributable in part to USAID funding, include: a 39% increase over the past year in the volume and a 58% increase in the value of non-traditional agricultural exports, such as cut flowers, oils and spices, horticultural produce, vanilla and cocoa; an increase of 5.6 million liters in domestic sales of processed milk and other dairy products; and the provision of food aid to 61,400 food insecure people affected by HIV/AIDS. Significant progress has been made in expanding the financial resources available to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) through strengthening nine microfinance institutions, expanding guaranteed loan funds through seven commercial banks. Over the past year, loans to SMEs increased by 154% to \$21.5 million and the number of USAID-supported rural microfinance and bank clients increased from 402,899 to 477,034 clients. Microenterprise savings increased by 112%, from \$5.2 million to a total of \$11 million. Over 430 on-farm trials and nurseries were established as research and extension sites. Some 1,500 farmers have been trained in the use of improved agroforestry technology. In addition, model integrated watersheds are being implemented, and approximately 97,000 tree seedlings were distributed. P.L. 480 Title II assistance helped to produce 266,279 metric tons of basic food crops.

Over the life of the rural sector growth program, USAID will facilitate the creation of nearly 500,000 jobs in 200,000 micro-enterprises and 2,500 small-to-medium enterprises, and the generation of a 25% increase in beneficiary household income. USAID's activities will assist an estimated one million farmers in making their small farms commercial and profitable, as well as make measurable contributions to the conservation of natural resource assets.

## 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>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$34,460,000 CSH; \$6,900,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$750,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$34,294,000 CSH; \$4,446,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2002
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** The program aims to improve capacity for sustainable delivery of quality social services and commodities; improve quality of social services through development and support of standards and norms; increase availability of quality services through grants to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including faith-based organizations; strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support services, as well as improve the quality and coordination of HIV/AIDS services in conflict areas; enhance private sector service delivery; and, improve policy dialogue and advocacy for key health and education interventions.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Effective use of services (\$19,988,832 CSH; \$3,157,760 DA; \$350,000 prior year ESF). USAID will fund activities to assure effective use of and demand for quality health, education and HIV/AIDS services. USAID will provide training, commodities and equipment; upgrade facilities as a component of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); and will fund information/education campaigns to improve the quality of selected health and education services. Health activities will build capacity for service delivery in both public and private sectors, including strengthening the logistics and supply system for essential drugs and commodities. HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis activities will focus on delivering integrated HIV/AIDS services, including expanded counseling and testing, care for people living with HIV/AIDS, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, community-based directly observed therapy short course for tuberculosis, and building capacity for public and private delivery of anti retroviral therapy. USAID will fund instruction materials, grants to upgrade classrooms and training of teachers to improve the quality of basic education for children. The health of children will be improved through immunization campaigns, grants to improve school sanitation and availability of insecticide-treated bednets, and development of guidance and counseling services. Alternative education and integrated social services will continue to be offered in under-served areas and areas with armed conflict where children are not regularly in school. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Incorporated, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Joint Clinical Research Center and International Rescue Committee (primes).

Sustainability (\$9,425,863 CSH; \$2,166,120 DA; \$400,000 prior year ESF). USAID will fund technical assistance and training for districts to improve decentralized planning, budgeting and monitoring. At the national level, USAID will provide technical assistance, training and software to the Ministries of Health and Education as well as the private sector to improve social service management and financing. To improve social service delivery, USAID will provide technical assistance to encourage public-private partnerships. USAID assistance will improve grant administration by NGOs and faith based organizations (FBOs); build incentive programs that encourage private, for-profit health providers to offer services such as HIV/AIDS treatment, immunization, and reproductive health services; and establish an effective disbursement mechanism for Global Fund monies. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Incorporated, Abt Associates; and Management Science for Health (all prime).

Policy-making (\$5,045,305 CSH; \$1,576,120 DA). Technical support to the GOU will improve national level policy dialogue; consensus building; data driven decision-making and budgeting; transparency; and

accountability. USAID will engage members of the Parliamentary Social Service Committee in policy dialogue as well as work to increase the capacity of districts and communities to advocate for delivery and support of social services, particularly in conflict areas. USAID will continue to promote health units that deliver health care within predetermined quality standards, and will fund quality assurance programs for basic education. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Incorporated, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Development Associates and Abt Associates (all prime).

#### **FY 2005 Program:**

Uganda is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Additional funding from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account is anticipated for both FY 2004 and FY 2005.

Effective use of services (\$19,950,014 CSH; \$2,117,960 DA). Support will go to national multimedia campaigns on HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, malaria and tuberculosis. USAID will support an in-school HIV prevention campaign with materials and training of teachers and community leaders. USAID will increase the number of sites providing services in counseling and testing, care for people living with HIV/AIDS, prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission; integrated management of childhood illnesses; and assistance to orphans and vulnerable children. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Incorporated, Joint Clinical Research Centre, International Rescue Committee, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (all prime).

Sustainability (\$9,158,139 CSH; \$1,102,320 DA). USAID will continue to focus on more effective delivery of social services, and to improve social sector financing. 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 will be further expanded. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Incorporated, Abt Associates, and Management Science for Health (all prime).

Policy making (\$5,185,847 CSH; \$1,225,720 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and tools to improve policy development and decision-making at national and district levels. USAID will support NGO and faith-based organization advocacy networks that promote citizens' involvement in health sector decision-making. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow Incorporated, Development Associates, International Rescue Committee, Abt Associates, and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (all prime).

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID contributed to the decline of Uganda's pupil-teacher ratio from 65 pupils per teacher in 2001 to 56 pupils per teacher in 2003. Improvements in teacher performance and the quality of education led primary school completion rates to increase to 66% from approximately 45%, before universal primary education was introduced in 1997. Moreover, there is little wealth bias in enrollment, with the poorest 20% and wealthiest 20% of Ugandan households having similar enrollment rates. Vitamin A supplementation given to children under the age of five years increased to 75%, from 60% in November 2002 and 54% in May 2002; and fortifying vegetable oil and maize with micronutrients and minerals ensured sustainable gains in nutrition. Social marketing and promotion of insecticide-treated mosquito nets resulted in a significant increase in their use, generating half a million person years of malaria protection in 2003. USAID activities in HIV/AIDS testing led to an increase in people counseled and tested from 89,735 in 2002 to 111,411 in 2003, of whom 54% were women. In 2003, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS who received basic care, community and home-based social support through USAID-assisted activities was 31,336, of whom 60% were women. The number of orphans and vulnerable children supported through USAID activities in 2003 was 72,120, up from 1,367 the previous year and well over the target of 10,000.

By the end of the current USAID program, there will be decreased school drop-out rates and improved usage for health prevention services such as immunization, family planning, and universal primary education; increased births attended by trained 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; and increased participation of communities, NGOs, faith-based organizations and the private sector in the delivery and co-management of social services

## 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>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$1,060,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$821,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2002
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2007

**Summary:** USAID aims to consolidate democracy, improve governance, and reduce conflict in Uganda through this program. Core activities are designed to strengthen the Parliament in legislative, budgeting, and oversight functions; support decentralization and local governments' service delivery; build political pluralism and improve electoral processes; promote peace dialogue in an effort to widen an opening for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in northern Uganda; and, reintegrate children and victims of torture into their communities. USAID also provides humanitarian assistance to people displaced and otherwise affected by conflict.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen Parliament and Political Pluralism (\$680,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide training to 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 other key areas. USAID will train approximately 40 civil society organizations to strengthen their advocacy skills and to engage parliamentary committees on topics such as trade and economic growth, HIV/AIDS and social services, anti-corruption, and the environment. A new initiative will strengthen political parties and civil society organizations to engage in issues-oriented debate and platform-building, and to strengthen planning and organization for the 2006 national elections. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Associates; International Foundation for Electoral Systems; and the International Republican Institute (all prime).

Decentralization (\$320,000 DA). USAID funding will target capacity building, strengthening the management of central fund transfers to local governments (LGs), and assuring procurement integrity. Reforms related to fiscal transfers and procurement processes will be complemented by new activities to improve local revenue generation and management. Continued training of local governments will aim to improve delivery of public services and implementation of targeted reforms. Assistance in establishing LG-private sector partnerships for economic development will be extended to a third district. USAID will continue to train elected officials and staff in eight districts on: planning, budgeting, and funds accounting; improving health, education, environmental, and agricultural services; and coordinating HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs. Principal contractors: Management Systems International (prime) and others to be determined.

Conflict Mitigated and Reduced. (\$60,000 DA). USAID supports counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, income-generating activities, and job training for the victims of the insurgency and counseling services to the communities that welcome them back. USAID will continue efforts to defuse and prevent conflicts by training communities in conflict transformation 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. In conjunction with emergency food aid and Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance funding, USAID will promote peace initiatives aimed at increasing access to humanitarian assistance and a negotiated settlement of the conflict. Principal contractors and grantees: International



Rescue Committee (prime); Save the Children Denmark, Save the Children UK, International Service Volunteer Association, CARE, and Catholic Relief Services (all subs); International Organization for Migration (prime). A partner will be selected for the new peace initiatives.

**FY 2005 Program:**

Strengthen Parliament and Political Pluralism (\$540,000 DA). Training for MPs and parliamentary staff will continue as Uganda prepares for the 2006 elections. Work with the Public Accounts Committee and other Parliamentary groups will link to broader chamber-wide anti-corruption efforts. Linkages will be expanded between both the incumbent party and opposition MPs to constituencies and civil society organizations in support of increased multiparty competition. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Associates (prime); International Foundation for Electoral Systems; and the International Republican Institute (all prime).

Decentralization (\$260,000 DA). Decentralization training will shift from more generic capacity building to technical skills for multi-sector investment planning, increased local revenue generation, and procurement integrity. District-level planning will target more effective delivery of services in the areas of health and education, economic growth, and HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Conflict Mitigated and Reduced (\$21,000 DA). Support for counseling, treatment, reintegration, conflict transformation, the amnesty process and a negotiated settlement between the government of Uganda and the LRA will continue, as needed, to address the impacts of conflict. Additional funding from Victims of Torture and Displaced Children and Orphans Fund is expected. Principal grantee: International Rescue Committee (prime).

**Performance and Results:** Work with Parliament lays the basis for firmer separation of powers. A core Parliamentary group now has the skills to engage on policy issues, refine draft laws originating in the Executive Branch, and to initiate bills within the Chamber. USAID support to the Social Services and HIV-AIDS Standing Committees has assisted in analysis of key sector policy issues and the institution of public hearings outside of Kampala. Assistance to the Public Accounts Committee has strengthened members' ability to review the Auditor General's Report, linking also to the Inspector General's Office and anti-corruption NGOs. USAID's decentralization program strengthened LGs in local revenue generation, fiscal management and accountability, local procurement, and planning for investment promotion. Two Local Governments implementing the improved graduated tax system showed significant increases in local revenue collections to 71% and 75%, considerably above national average, which is between 35% and 48%. Officials trained in tendering and procurement in three districts are now using skills obtained during that training, and six private sector participants partially attribute winning tenders due to new skills, promotion of public-private business partnerships, and economic revitalization of the districts.

USAID has continued to mitigate the impact of conflict on communities in the North and has focused on peace building and community dialogue activities in three other conflict and post-conflict regions. USAID assistance has reintegrated and repatriated 393 (100 from Sudan and 293 from Kenya) ex-combatants; supported screening and rehabilitation of 3,585 formerly abducted children; reunified 2,383 children with their families; trained and equipped 1,796 war-affected children with vocational skills and apprenticeship programs for self-reliance; provided 3,541 loans and grants to trainees; and rehabilitated 13 facilities for primary schools and vocational training. Thirty-five initiatives were undertaken by civil society organizations to increase peace dialogues at the national and local levels and 20 peace clubs established in schools .

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 local governments will responsibly plan and spend centrally allocated funds, with an increased capacity for local service delivery. Uganda will have been supported in developing a more pluralistic and competitive political system. Human suffering from conflict in northern Uganda will be reduced through humanitarian assistance, the impact of conflict will be mitigated, and a concerted effort to secure a solution to the conflict will be made.



## Uganda PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	35,000	41,114	34,460	34,294
Development Assistance	24,724	27,183	27,182	20,450
Economic Support Fund	0	1,600	0	0
PL 480 Title II	27,458	75,896	22,580	17,591
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>87,182</b>	<b>145,793</b>	<b>84,222</b>	<b>72,335</b>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
617-007 Economic Development				
DA	15,510	16,390	19,222	15,183
ESF	0	1,100	0	0
617-008 Human Capacity				
CSH	35,000	40,259	34,460	34,294
DA	8,154	8,460	6,900	4,446
617-009 Governance and Conflict				
CSH	0	855	0	0
DA	1,060	2,333	1,060	821
ESF	0	500	0	0

Mission Director,  
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