

Annual Report 2013

THE SUSTAINABLE FUTURE WE WANT



*Empowered lives
Resilient nations.*



ABOUT UNDP

We are committed to supporting the Government of Uganda to achieve sustainable development, create opportunities for empowerment, protect the environment, minimise natural and man-made disasters, build strategic partnerships, and improve the quality of life for all citizens, as set out in the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for the years 2010 to 2015, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Uganda.

UNDP UGANDA ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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COVER PHOTO: Giraffes in Kidepo Valley National Park, North eastern Uganda, one of the country's major tourist attractions. The park is part of the critical landscape project which aims to protect the biodiversity of the Kidepo area, and focuses on effective conservation and tourism management including community involvement. Launched in December 2013, the five year project is implemented by the Government of Uganda (National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and funded to a tune of USD 13M by GEF/UNDP.

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FOREWORD



In 2013, we marked the second full year of implementing the new Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2010-2015 following a lengthy transformation process that brought several new staff on board as well as a programme shift to ensure we delivered more effectively, responsively and with greater cost efficiency.

As one of the few multilateral agencies working holistically across sectors, and the host of the United Nations Resident Coordinator System, we have demonstrated our commitment to support the Government of Uganda realize the

goals of its National Development Plan by providing financial and technical assistance for innovative pilot projects, and connecting Uganda to global best practices to empower citizens and build resilience.

Over the last 50 years of our operations, we have strengthened the devolution and separation of powers, and fostered effective and participatory community engagement to find solutions to the development challenges of: Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Energy and Environment, HIV/AIDS, Women's Empowerment and Inclusion, and Human Development.

During the course of the year, our partnership with the Ministry of Local Government yielded a number of strategic benefits, notably, the presidential moratorium that halted the creation of new districts following a UNDP-funded review of the Local Government model structure and administrative set up which set forth new criteria. Working with the

National Planning Authority, several policy reviews were undertaken to align local governance planning with the national budgeting and planning processes which should all contribute to greater utilisation of resources, and improve service delivery.

In the area of environment, we remain the leading implementer of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) programmes in Uganda, and have invested heavily in promoting carbon financing and renewable energy technologies such as biogas and solar to increase access while minimising degradation to the country's rich biodiversity. We have also facilitated the development of several policies and strategies, including the National biomass energy strategy, a rangelands policy, electronic waste management strategy, and an Integrated Territorial Climate Change Plan for Mbale Region. The UN system as a whole is prioritizing energy access to households, schools and health centers in rural areas as part of support to the UN Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative in Uganda and the Great Lakes.

A review of the National Environment Management Policy was also undertaken and environmental impact assessment guidelines for energy, mining, agriculture and fisheries developed. The Community Conservation Area Model has been adopted and integrated in the national protected area system of Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA).

On the political front, UNDP supported the institutionalization of the National Consultative Forum (NCF) as a platform for mediation and dialogue ahead of the 2016 national elections. A National Elders Forum was also constituted to complement the work of the NCF and bring more national actors on board to develop long-term mechanisms that can enhance and deepen the country's democracy.

At the UN Country Team level, UNDP remains committed to delivering as One United Nations system in accordance to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to leverage synergies and focus resources and attention where we have demonstrated our capacity to deliver effectively. Currently, we

provide critical leadership on several thematic working groups including the Youth, Engagement and Employment (YEE) Convergence area, the Disaster Risk Management Group, Governance and Accountability, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

As co -chair of the Northern Uganda Group (NUG), the largest and most active donor group, we have directed support to priority sectors of Agriculture focusing on training in agronomy, education support in secondary schools and vocational skills training.

Together with other UN sister agencies, we facilitated Government and other civil society actors to undertake consultations on the Post-2015 development agenda, which outcomes fed in to the country's MDG progress report for 2013 launched late in the year by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

The Post 2015 discussions are critical in shaping Government's next development plan, which will be informed by its Vision 2040, and the

experience and knowledge acquired during the implementation of the MDGs, the Rio+20 process and other international development frameworks aligned to Uganda's development interests.

In 2014, focus will be on supporting development of the second National Development Plan (NDP-II), on which dialogue has already been initiated with the National Planning Authority to ensure that Post 2015 consultation outcomes are reflected and that human capital development (especially Youth) is taken in to account.

We remain committed to working closely with the Government, our partners, and all other actors, and to provide the people of Uganda with the means and space to contribute meaningfully to their development.



Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie (Mrs)
UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE/
UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR



Democratic Governance

UNDP's Accountable Democratic Governance programme in Uganda aims to support Government to put in place policies and institutions that are participatory and inclusive of both women and men, improve rule of law, and deliver high-quality services.

In 2013, interventions focused on strengthening the structures for political engagement including mediation and dialogue; improving local governance; promoting civil society engagement; and nurturing accountability and transparency.

Working closely with selected government ministries, Parliament, local administrative entities, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, our interventions also addressed cross-cutting issues of HIV/AIDS, gender equality and post-conflict management.

LAYING A FOUNDATION FOR CREDIBLE ELECTIONS

During the course of the year, UNDP initiated efforts to support the National Consultative Forum (NCF), a constitutional entity that brings together all registered political parties to mutually discuss issues associated with political and electoral reforms.

Although in existence since the adoption of the Uganda constitution in 1995, the NCF effectively started its work in 2013. In partnership with UNDP, the NCF initiated a comprehensive process of facilitating dialogue amongst all registered political parties and lay foundations for deepening of multiparty political dispensation. Technical support and expertise was provided to develop a strategic action plan that has helped to effectively position the Forum within the governance context of the country. Proposals on electoral reforms have been completed, as well as a Political Parties Code of Conduct.

These three products are expected to pave way for the next stage of political dialogue and forge a more democratic pathway for Uganda.



UNDP Administrator Helen Clark (centre) meeting members of the National Consultative Forum.

NCF leadership is taking lead in conceptualizing interventions that facilitate development of NCF as a space for open political dialogue. Strengthening such spaces of dialogue will contribute to deepening of resilience in political space which is critical for democracy.

The Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU)- a multi-faith organisation that complements the work of the NCF- also benefitted from similar support and was able to conceptualize structures to position itself in a sustainable manner through launch of a new Directorate that focuses on Peace, Justice and Governance issues.

Several stakeholder meetings were convened, and experts hired to help

the IRCU to develop a new 5-year strategic plan for the Directorate to strengthen the role of religious leaders in diffusing conflict and tensions (including political) as part of the roadmap to ensuring conflict mediation and peaceful co-existence.

In addition, UNDP facilitated a retreat of IRCU's Council of Presidents comprising various religious leaders to provide expertise development in dialogue on issues of peace and governance.

In 2014, effort will be made to build on the achievements of these two institutions, and bring more national actors on board to deepen political engagement, dialogue and expand the democratic space in Uganda.

DELIVERING ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SERVICES



UNDP is collaborating with the Parliament of Uganda to undertake gender responsive budgeting and increase resources for girls' education.



UNDP works with local governments to deliver inclusive social and economic services.

Since 1992 when Uganda adopted decentralization, the number of districts has been steadily rising from 39 in the early 1990s to 111 in 2013. This has been a major challenge which has curtailed service delivery, reducing available resources per district and increasing operation costs. Following recommendations of a UNDP-funded review of local government administrative structure and set up, government, in 2013, halted the creation of 27 new districts, which had initially been approved by Parliament. This was followed by a Presidential moratorium on the creation of new districts. The study advised on new criteria for the creation of new districts.

Technical support was provided to conduct an analytical review and update of the Decentralisation Policy Strategic Framework (DPSF). This resulted in the alignment of the decentralisation policy to the NDP, PRDP, and other revised policies, and laws.

Further technical contribution was made to the development of the Local Government Sector Strategic Plan (LGSSP) 2013 - 2023, to cater to the emerging challenges and

alignment with new policy reforms, particularly the NDP and Vision 2040. The successful review of the DPSF and LGSSP is expected to direct coordination and coherence in the implementation of the decentralization policy.

Another study to inform coherence in relation with the Local Government Act, National Planning Authority (NPA) Act and Budget Act was also funded by UNDP, and helped in guiding the NPA in developing the harmonized decentralized development planning guidelines.

Many local governments have faced difficulties in attracting and retaining skilled staff. In response, UNDP supported several capacity development initiatives including: Preparation of 10 generic training modules by the Civil Service College to guide training for Local Government personnel; 15 District Chief Administrative Officers, 57 Deputy Chief Administrative Officers and 4 municipal Town Clerks were facilitated to obtain specialised orientation and training in governance and other specialised areas of public administration.

STRENGTHENING OVERSIGHT FOR IMPROVED MONITORING OF SERVICE DELIVERY

Customization of the Local Government Structures was completed in 22 municipalities, and took into account ranking, costing of jobs, re-alignment with the functions in the Local Governments Act and mainstreaming of Public Private Partnership – to enhance the cost effective delivery of services. The mapping of socio-economic statistics for systemic planning was informed by the capacity development for e-planning initiatives in which 9 Municipalities were provided computers and other hardware.

Through the Strengthening Monitoring Capacities in Uganda Public Sector project, UNDP supported the Office of Prime Minister in disseminating the Government Annual Performance Report (GAPR) 2011-2012. In May 2013, 321 district leaders and technical staff, 59 of them female, were trained on the use of monitoring tools in reporting their performance to OPM and to other line ministries resulting in improved accountability for service delivery.

To address the financial resource gap at the Local Government levels, advocacy for the Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) arrangements was undertaken, including establishment and training of a resource pool team constituting

of 30 officers drawn from both Central Government and the Local Governments. These will undertake to sensitize the Local Councils on how to apply the guideline.

In a bid to strengthen oversight, UNDP continued to fund the Parliamentary outreach programme. This has enabled greater interface between parliament and the people. Two major outreach undertakings were conducted in Arua and Karamoja covering representation from 25 districts. The outreach has resulted into a better understanding of the function of parliament by the public and also facilitated closer monitoring of government programme by the members of Parliament and the district leadership. Issues emanating in the outreach programme have been tabled for consideration in parliament, thereby informed decision during the budget process.

To strengthen civil society engagement, UNDP provided support to Uganda National NGO Forum to assess the progress of the National Development Plan in 51 districts covering 20,000 households. The monitoring focused on seven sectors: Agriculture development; Markets and Cooperatives; Transport Sector; Labour and Skills development; Health and Nutrition;

Water and Sanitation; and Justice Law Order Sector.

The findings of the survey partly informed the analysis of the NDP Mid-term Review that was completed in 2013, and will determine the direction of the sub-national development sector. Furthermore, a capacity development strategy for CSOs to contribute to the oversight function was prepared. The strategy is being applied for targeted capacity development for CSOs to strengthen their ability to monitor and report on various aspects of service delivery

To amplify citizen voices on service delivery, decision-making and demand for accountable governance, Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda was supported to train 40 community monitors to improve on reporting and raising awareness on corruption and accountability issues in their districts. This increased public vigilance increased demand for accountability and proper utilisation of resources, across the service delivery chain, but mostly in education services. A June 2013 report of a monitoring visit to 16 selected Universal Primary Education Schools in Iganga District by Anti Corruption Coalition Uganda showed for instance, that works in selected schools had greatly improved and had been certified as satisfactory.

OUR STORY

Improving monitoring of Universal Primary Education funds

Despite walking a distance of 10 kilometers every day, sometimes without a proper meal, the teachers at Nakalama Primary school are always at their desks at 8.00am and teach till 4.00pm.

This is a drastic change from what the situation was in 2012 when a teacher would on average report to school once in a fortnight. Nakalama Primary school is one of the sixteen schools in Iganga district that were selected to participate in the project entitled “Strengthening oversight functions for accountable service delivery” (Oversight project).

Under this project, forty monitors from eight sub-countries were trained to make impromptu visits to the schools and ascertain

that the resources allocated to Universal Primary Education are properly utilized and help increase transparency and accountability.

The project is being implemented by the Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda (ACCU) with support from UNDP and with collaboration from other key players such as the Ministry of Education, Education Service Commission, and the District Education Officer, the Resident District Commissioner, Chief Administrative Officers, School Management Committees, parents and pupils.

The project, “Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in the Utilisation of UPE Resources” is being implemented in partnership

with the Anti-corruption coalition of Uganda. About 40,000 USD has been spent on the project so far.

In all, over 19,200 children have benefited from the reduction of teacher absenteeism as the number of teachers in attendance daily has increased from four to ten teachers.

The integrity clubs formed as a result of the project have helped sensitise teachers, pupils and the entire community that transparency and accountability is a must.

As Mr. Owera Wilson, the deputy head teacher at Nakalama Primary School puts it, “Before ACCU came in to explain to us the benefits of being more accountable, we were totally lost.”



THE NUMBERS:

27 new districts halted following UNDP study on local government structures and administrative set up.

10 generic training modules developed for the Civil Service College to improve skills of Local Government personnel.

57 Deputy Chief Administrative Officers and 4 municipal Town Clerks trained in service delivery.

110 districts budget and development plans aligned to budget framework paper.

Resource pool team of **30** established on Public Private Partnerships and trained.

51 districts and **20,000** households reached to assess the progress of the National Development Plan.

40 anticorruption monitors trained.



Energy and Environment: Promoting Climate Resilience Development

Environmental sustainability is today one of the key development concerns in Uganda as it strongly bears on efforts to promote growth, create wealth and reduce poverty. Uganda's National Development Plan 2010/2015 recognises the importance of adopting sustainable patterns of living that meet the needs of the present without compromising those of future generations.

UNDP's Energy and Environment Programme aims to support government to strengthen the policy and legal framework as well as develop the much-needed expertise to improve the management of environment and natural resources, increase energy access and water conservation, and reduce the severity of climate change.

Most of the interventions under the energy and environment programme focus area are designed to ensure sustainability and durability through provision of small grants and establishment of community conservation funds to community based organisations to improve their capacity to plan and implement projects that protect environment long after the project ends.

Over the course of 2013, UNDP continued to partner with government, local governments, civil society, and the public to support initiatives that reduce land degradation, conserve biodiversity, minimise disaster, adapt to climate change, and, promote safe use of chemicals and chemical waste.

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A diagnostic study to identify gaps in the National Environment Management Policy (NEMP) was completed pending completion of review of the NEMP by end of 2014 with technical and financial support from UNDP's project on Improving Policies and Strategies for Environment and Climate Risk Management. The review aimed at updating the policy to ensure it takes account of the critical linkages between poverty and environment.

Equally important was the completion of a rangelands and pastoralism policy as a guiding framework to stem land degradation,



▲ Solar panels in West Nile Yumbe

promote investment and advance sustainable and equitable use of the resource to improve socio-economic conditions of the agro-pastoral communities. In addition, an Electronic Waste Management Strategy was developed to ensure proper e-waste disposal and emphasises reuse, leverages existing disposal mechanisms and recognizes industry initiatives in order to provide for the environmentally sound and secure recycling of all electronic and electrical equipment.

In line with the National Development Plan objective on promoting green growth, the Cabinet Policy Committee on Environment approved the National Climate Change Policy.

In 2013 Government also adopted an Integrated Territorial Climate Plan (ITCP) for Mbale Region developed with technical and financial support from UNDP-UNEP Down to Earth initiative on Territorial Approach to Climate Change Adaptation. The ITCP provides a framework for strengthening collaboration between local authorities in addressing climate risk challenges, integrating climate change concerns in multi-sectoral development planning, mobilizing resources and political commitment towards climate change management. The development of the climate change policy and the ITCP was informed by UNDP-funded community-level pilots and studies that had been completed in 2012¹.

¹ Project Terminal Evaluation Report 2014

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT



⚡ Connecting electricity in rural areas
- Bugoye power dam in Kasese.



⚡ Agriculture is one of the priority sectors for which a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action plan has been developed.

In the area of disaster risk management, UNDP has provided technical support to establish national systems and processes for the delivery of disaster and climate risk management plans and programmes. These include standardized and harmonized national hazards and vulnerability mapping methodologies, establishment of a comprehensive early warning system, establishment of a damage and loss database, standardization and application of recovery planning, and strengthening of DRM coordination mechanisms within the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC).

As a result of these processes, a hazard, risk and vulnerability mapping has been developed and implemented with 12 districts each producing a comprehensive district hazard, risk, and vulnerability profile. The methodology for pre-disaster assessment and comprehensive disaster assessment has been applied in at least 5 sub-regions in the country. In addition, a methodology to understand and measure community resilience was

successfully piloted in Karamoja sub-region and is able to inform the Government and partners of the impact of policies and programmes on the ability of communities and households to withstand and bounce back from shocks. The Community-based Resilience Assessment (CoBRA) methodology specifically analyzed resilience responses according to gender and the youth.

The programme also increased the convening of the National Platform on DRR, as well as strengthened the operationalization of the UNCT DRR Task Force resulting in improved and comprehensive UN action on DRR and disaster response, as evidence by the coordinated approach to the flooding in Kasese and Amuru districts in May 2013.

Another key development of the programme has been the initiation of the national Resilience and DRM Strategic Framework and Investment Programme (SFIP) to operationalize the National Policy on Disaster Preparedness and Management and to better harmonize and coordinate interventions on resilience and DRM in Uganda.

IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Communities have proven to be an effective force of change. As the lead implementer of Global Environment Facility funded programmes in Uganda, UNDP works with local people mainly through groups, to help them manage their natural resources and trains them to become more effective stewards of their environment.

For instance, communities around Lake Nakivale have increased their banana yields after undertaking soil and water conservation techniques under the UNDP-GEF financially supported project on Extending Wetland Protected Areas Through Community Conservation Initiatives (COBWEB). Before the interventions, farmers used to harvest about 10 bunch of banana worth UGX 10,000 per acre per month. They now collect up to 40 bunches from each acre per month, worth UGX 40,000. At the Kacheera community conservation area, fishermen are catching and selling more mature fish and at higher prices which has increased their incomes, and quality of life.

The Community Conservation Area model piloted by the COBWEB

Project has been adopted by Government, and preparation of guidelines for scaling up completed. So far, 37 district governments have adopted these approaches in their development plans and budgets². Uganda Wildlife Authority has also integrated the community based wetland management areas model piloted in Lake Nakivale and Lake Opeta-Bisina ecosystems into the management plans of Pian-Upe Wildlife Reserve and Lake Mburo National Park.

Another key milestone was the integration of sustainable land management in several district development plans following successful pilots implemented by the UNDP-funded project on Sustainable Land Management (SLM)³. Implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, the project contributed to reducing land degradation, rehabilitate degraded areas and ensured optimal use of land resources in the districts of Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Kamuli, Kaliro, Sembabule and Lyantonde. Adoption of conservation agricultural practices

among 400 farmers in these districts has resulted in increased yield by 200-300% for maize and beans among pilot communities. These practices are now being adopted by local authorities and farmer groups and replicated by other farmers in the region .

Notable progress was made towards developing a low emission development strategy for Uganda through the project on Low Emission Capacity Building jointly funded by UNDP, BMU, Government of Australia and the European Union. Greenhouse gas institutional assessments were completed as part of the project, and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) developed in priority sectors of energy, agriculture, transport and waste.

UNDP has also strengthened the Uganda Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) programme by providing technical assistance through an international resident Senior Technical Advisor and development of a National Biomass Energy Strategy to provide a coherent framework for investment in the biomass energy sector.

² COBWEB Project Terminal Evaluation Report, 2013

³ Implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, the project covered 6 districts namely Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Kamuli, Kaliro, Sembabule and Lyantonde.

OUR STORY

Bio-gas: Using cleaner renewable energy

It is scorching hot in Kabarongo village, deep in the green valleys of Lyantonde district. Grace Kyomugasho, a widow aged 67 years, sits on the veranda of her house. She is a local farmer here. She looks after cattle and owns banana, fruit and vegetable plantations. She has two grown children and several dependants. She lost her husband in 1970 and has since been the sole bread winner for her family.

But life has not been easy for her. "I used to walk for several kilometres to collect water from a hand-dug well," she says.

Two years ago, Kyomugasho benefitted from the Sustainable Land Management project in which UNDP partnered with the Norwegian Government and the Government of Uganda to support Obumwe Community Based Organisation where she is a member.

The organisation, which currently comprises 30 members, received Ug Shs 47.5 million. This money was used to buy 10 bio-gas digesters of six cubic metres, 10 rain water harvesting tanks and a 1200 litre milk cooler. The bio gas digesters and water tanks were distributed to different members of the group, including Kyomugasho.

To generate the bio gas, she mixes dung collected from her animals with water and lets it ferment for days at high temperatures. The gas is then piped in to the kitchen where it is used for cooking and to provide light.

The residue from the mixture (Bio-slurry) is then channelled into the gardens where it is employed as a fertiliser. Kyomugasho also received a rain water tank. She uses the water tanks to trap rain water with which to mix the cow dung, to cook and water her animals. "It comes in handy especially during the dry seasons," says Kyomugasho.

Since 2010 when Kyomugasho started benefiting from this project, her yields have improved. "Bio gas has also delivered me from walking long distances to fetch firewood and the dangerous smoke that comes from burning firewood." Kyomugasho's food and fruit gardens also look healthy as a result of using manure from the bio-slurry.

The milk yield from her cattle has equally increased. From a little over 5 litres before the project, she collects an average of 50 litres of milk every day and several kilos of ghee, which she sells to earn an income.

The project, which was implemented in six cattle corridor districts of Uganda, aims at mainstreaming good land management practices into district development plans to address land degradation at community level through pilots. So far the project, worth USD 1,667,364 has benefitted about 245 families in Lyantonde district alone.



THE NUMBERS:

Community conservation approaches adopted by central and district entities **37**

Over **400** farmers benefitted from conservation agriculture practices resulting in 200% to 300% increase in crop yield among pilot communities

11,000 households supported to access clean energy technologies

200 ha of trees have been planted under the Plan Vivo Mbale scheme by

262 farmers have already received their 1st payment of the carbon credits

More than **80**% of the population depends on biomass for their energy needs

UNDP AT WORK

UNDP Administrator Ms. Helen Clark paying a courtesy call on the Prime Minister Hon. Amama Mbabazi during her official visit to Uganda in May.



Minister of Finance, Ms. Maria Kiwanuka (centre) launching the MDG Progress Report for Uganda.



The then UNDP Country Director, Lebogang Motlana opening the Acimi - Ajaga Road in Karamoja.



United Nations Volunteers together with other Volunteering organisations planting trees with the Deputy Mayor of Mbarara Town during celebrations to mark the International Volunteer Day 2013.





Empowered lives
Resilient nations.

UNDP Country Director, Ms Almaz Gebru making remarks at the East African Local Government Forum.



UNDP has been supporting the Parliament of Uganda to conduct regional outreaches to enable citizens interact with their representatives and improve monitoring of service delivery.

UNDP supported the publishing of the Compendium on Business Opportunities for the Diaspora, aimed at increasing investment in the country.



Charles Ocici, Executive Director, Enterprise Uganda, giving a public lecture on Youth entrepreneurship to students at Makerere University.





Northern Uganda: Enabling Recovery and Building Resilience

Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) is an important cross-cutting focus area of UNDP's Country Programme in Uganda. UNDP's work contributes to the National Development Plan (NDP) and Northern Uganda recovery priorities set forth in the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) and is focused on Northern Uganda - a region that was deeply affected by 23 years of conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda.

As co-chair (with USAID) of the Northern Uganda Recovery and Development (NURD), UNDP has since taken lead in mobilising and coordinating other development partners to harmonise and increase their support for the region, as well as providing a platform for re-engaging with government, through the Office of the Prime Minister, following the corruption scandals of 2012. UNDP is also the link between the UN Uganda Country Team and the development partners on Northern Uganda.

Specifically, UNDP Uganda is supporting the Government of Uganda in disaster risk reduction, prevention and recovery support to communities in Northern Uganda, stabilizing communities, supporting short-term employment and livelihoods, re-establishing governance and the rule of law, and promoting gender equality with the goal of ensuring incorporation of necessary elements of crisis prevention and timely recovery support with a focus on building skills and capacities of national institutions and communities – in order that risks of disasters and violent conflict are minimized and a foundation for sustainable development secured.

In 2013, UNDP built on the success of previous programmes and focused on providing short-term employment to improve livelihoods, re-establishing governance and the rule of law, and promoting gender equality. In addition, emphasis was laid on building skills and capacities of national institutions and communities to minimize risks of disasters and violent conflict.



▲ In Karamoja, UNDP is supporting youth to engage in alternative economic activities to help them support their families instead of cattle rustling.

SUPPORTING YOUTH ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

UNDP provided vital support to youths to access both formal and non-formal vocational skills and secondary school education. Some 480 youths graduated in various vocational skills and were provided with the necessary start-up kits to join the job market. In partnership with government, UNDP specifically supported vocational skills training for 842 (209 female and 633 male) and 356 secondary school (187 female and 169 Male) youth across Northern Uganda.

Other interventions ensured that youths were gainfully employed especially in the agricultural sector⁴. Currently, 12780 households are

engaged in viable agricultural practices for marketing and linked to private sector where the farmers are certified and accessing markets for their produce - sesame, sun flower, cotton, chillies and rice - in international markets.

In 2013, 2,130 (844 male and 1286 female) farmers were trained in agronomic practices, and 70 groups supported to engage in Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) to access credit for income generation. This aimed to consolidate past interventions that had benefitted over 12000 farmers and 1400 groups.

⁴ Final Evaluation of the Youth Empowerment Project in Karamoja 2013

PROMOTING MOBILITY AND PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE THROUGH DIALOGUE



▲ Kotido - RDC Napaja addressing elders at a peace meeting 20.06.11



▲ UNDP in Uganda supports peace efforts between the Karamajong communities and their neighbours

UNDP continued to support peace dialogues as a strategy to improve social integration and interaction in communities across the region, including Karamoja, and to ease movement amongst cross border communities in between Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan. During the year, inter district and international cross border peace dialogues were held between the Pokot and Turkana of Kenya, Toposa of South Sudan, Dasanach (Merille) and Nyanagatom of South West Ethiopia and the Karamojong of Uganda.

A number of resolutions were made and implemented, and include: Organisation of quarterly cross border peace dialogues between the communities; joint security patrols and deployment of security personnel across the borders; joint deployment of game rangers to curb destruction caused by wild life from Kidepo National Park.

Agreement was reached on modalities to undertake community policing and to strengthen local peace committees by establishing a grassroots peace watch group.

The communities in South Sudan and Uganda also agreed to establish security councils at all levels from the village to the district to assist in resolving disputes, with the key highlight being the endorsement of the bi-lateral agreement between the two countries supporting efforts of disarmament. As part of the resolutions 48 former warrior youth (22 male, 26 female) acquired skills in alternative livelihoods through a UNDP supported learning visit to Turkana, Kenya.

Furthermore, through UNDP support, a total of 218 police officers (186 male and 32 female) also acquired knowledge and skills in human rights protection, community policing, post conflict resolution in 10 Districts.

In 2014, the focus will be on three sub regions of Acholi, Lango and Karamoja, with support channelled towards strengthening capacities for community security, and promoting rule of law, supporting mining communities and strengthening capacity of local governments.

PROMOTING WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER RIGHTS TO FIGHT POVERTY IN NORTHERN UGANDA

The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women is central to the mandate of the United Nations Development Programme. Similar to other countries in the region, UNDP in Uganda works very closely with UNWOMEN to mainstream gender into national plans, policies and programs.

This is done through working with government to understand the social and economic factors that play a crucial role in promoting specific action on the needs and rights of women and girls.

In order to accelerate achievement of MDG3, UNDP initiated the Gender Budget for Northern Uganda Project to help prioritise the concerns of women and girls in Northern Uganda by advocating for more resource

allocations to address their needs and narrow the socio-economic gap with the rest of the country. Implemented with support from the Japanese Government, the project built on successful previous partnerships in 2003-2004 when UNDP supported the Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) to advocate for gender balanced budgets in parliament.

Support was provided to train members and staff of Parliament, district councillors and technocrats on gender budgeting as well as strengthening the evidence base for gender equality and women's empowerment in Northern Uganda. Further training was provided to women activists to equip them with the skills and knowledge to demand for gender equitable resource allocation; and to provide technical

support to specific committees of Parliament and districts council committees on gender analysis of budgets, policies and gender based oversight of government performance in Northern Uganda. As a result, the national budget of 2012/2013 had an increase of 3% to gender related national programming.

The Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO), the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Makerere University School of Women and Gender Studies (SWGS) and Development Alternatives (DELTA) were the key partners in this project. It was implemented at the national and district level – specifically in Kampala, Amuru, Apac, Lamwo and Nebbi.

OUR STORY

Karamoja: Building peace through supporting alternative livelihoods

Twenty year old Zakaria Odong used to make a living as a cattle rustler. Together with a group of friends and relatives, they would regularly conduct raids against neighbouring communities, and steal cattle and goats.

“We have known one thing all our lives: attacking other tribes, fighting them, taking their animals and selling them off. That is how we survived,” says Odong, a resident of Moroto district, in the far north-eastern Karamoja sub region.

Odong is among the youths that were disarmed by government and now, thanks to the support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Uganda government, he is an active member of Lotirir reformed warrior’s group.

The Lotirir reformed warriors’ project comprises of 30 young men who denounced cattle rustling for a more settled and productive life. The

group is part of over 109 women and youth groups that have benefitted from UNDP support in Karamoja since 2007. So far around 22,050 beneficiaries have been supported under this arrangement.

In 2011, UNDP in partnership with the Government of Uganda through the Moroto District local government provided five bulls, 16 he-goats, five bags of maize and 15 bags of sorghum to the young men of Lotirir reformed warriors group. The animals were provided as start-up capital for the group while the cereals enabled group members to start cereal banking.

“We sold some of the animals and are now able to operate a savings scheme that provides loans to group members,” says Anthony Lokiru, the head of the group.

He adds, “we give loans of Shs 200,000 to 10 of our group members. Some of those that took the loans

invested the money into agriculture and livestock farming and are expecting to reap the benefits. “Now we would like to sell the animals, get more money to boost our own businesses”.

With the money from the savings scheme, Odong is able to buy food to feed his family and to sell off some in the market to earn a decent income legitimately without constantly putting his life at risk from cattle rustling.

I also hope to buy my own animals and start raising them to get additional income,” he says. Odong appreciates settled life “because it has helped us to focus on our future”.

Raphael Alepe, Odong’s colleague says: “In the past we lived by force and we wanted to survive by force, but now we appreciate leading peaceful and productive lives”.



THE NUMBERS:

393 police officers (309 Male, 84 Female) trained in human rights protection, community policing, and post conflict resolution in **10** Districts.

600 households benefiting from partnership established with private sector for women and youth groups to access markets and finance for their agricultural products.

217 (145 Male: 72 Female) local authorities acquired skills in collecting, analyzing and managing data for development planning.

480 youths supported with vocational skills practical training

12,780 households engaged in viable agricultural practices

70 groups supported to engage in Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)



Poverty Reduction: Supporting a conducive environment for development activities

Domestic resource mobilization is one of the key innovative strategies being pursued by the government of Uganda to finance development interventions and facilitate growth and socio-economic transformation in the country.

In 2013, the government of Uganda acknowledged that natural remittances by the Diaspora to Uganda had continued to grow, amounting to nearly US \$ 2 billion in foreign direct investments, surpassing annual revenue from traditional cash crops of US \$ 1.76 billion. However, although increase was observed in the remittances by the Diaspora, this was not necessarily translating into addressing systematic physical, social and economic structural challenges faced by the country.


To address this, UNDP in 2013 continued to work in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) in creating an enabling environment that would be attractive for the Diaspora to contribute to national development. Technical and financial support was provided to address policy and information gaps, and a Diaspora policy completed. The consultative nature of policy formulation raised awareness about the role of the Diaspora in national development, and to integrate it in Uganda's vision 2040, launched later in the year.

Following the adoption of the policy, government has stepped up efforts to mobilise the Diaspora community to invest in Uganda. A combined effort of Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) and MoFA with financial support from UNDP undertook a fact finding mission leading to the development and completion of a compendium that documented investment ideas and business opportunities in Uganda.

The compendium, an easy to follow guide, has given definite direction and focus on a Diaspora investments attraction strategy, thus informing and facilitating latent investment and technology transfer by the Diaspora. The compendium also provides profiles of 17 sectors and summarises information on tax regimes, incentives and regulatory aspects that have a bearing on investment inflows.

UNDP has provided further resources to UIA to disseminate the compendium in six fora internationally and nationally, to sensitise the Diaspora on the investment opportunities in the country. The response from the first Ugandan Diaspora Trade and Investment EXPO in Boston and the North America Association



 Investment in industry and manufacturing is key to creating employment and reducing poverty in Uganda.

Convention in Dallas of June 2013 as well as the conventions of December 2013 in Kampala, Jinja and Rukungiri districts indicate that the sharing of information and knowledge resources in these conventions increased awareness of the current lucrative business opportunities in Uganda. Today, the country is a preferred investment destination by the Uganda Diaspora.

Another area that UNDP is focusing is Tourism. Recognised as a priority under the National Development Plan, tourism is a major driver of employment, investment, foreign exchange, incomes and improving livelihoods. The sector, which grew by 4.8% in 2013⁴, is also regarded as a key driver in the transformation of the country through fostering

inclusive participation of the rural and low income communities.

In an effort to develop the sector, UNDP continued to partner with the Uganda Tourism Board to enhance their capacity to promote tourism, resulting in the development of a Strategic and Business Plan, and a Resource Mobilization Strategy. Tourism support associations and Farmers' organization benefitted from training in governance, collective marketing, and record keeping.

In 2013, the final draft National Tourism Policy was formulated and a draft Tourism Master Plan prepared with UNDP technical support. The policy sets the broad framework for the development of the sector. A number of studies

⁴ Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)




⚡ Above: Tourists on the River Nile at Murchison Falls. Gorilla tracking contributes about US\$3million in annual revenues.

to inform the development of the policy were prepared, and policy was endorsed by the stakeholders and the Government. Furthermore technical support was provided to prepare the tourism master plan and a draft is currently under review. To operationalise the policy, technical support was provided that established a tourism sector coordination mechanism that offers a platform for coordinated consultative processes among different stakeholders at various levels to implement the Masterplan and operationalising the policy.

The coordination mechanism is currently under review by top management in the Ministry of Tourism. UNDP also supported a Tourism Value Chain Mapping and Analysis study which informed key state actors, the private sector and development partners in making

critical investment decisions for increased productivity and competitiveness of the sector. 15 business linkages were identified in three tourism development regions, namely: East, West and South-west. These linkages continue to facilitate better integration among small enterprises and actors along value chains and have raised the level of competitiveness and participation of small businesses in the tourism sector.

Capacity building for tourism policy implementation, sector planning and coordination will continue in 2014 and is expected to enhance dialogue among stakeholders at various levels on issues of investment, resource mobilisation, and advocacy for enabling environment, synergies and coordination to avoid duplication in the sector.



PROVIDING GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT TO YOUTHS AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO SOCIO ECONOMIC SERVICES

The 2012 World Bank report describes Uganda's youth unemployment as a social bomb - an indication of stagnation since 2008, as over 400,000 youth enter the labour market annually but only few find meaningful employment.

Northern Uganda in particular continues to register the highest unemployment rates as a result of many factors, but most notably missed opportunities in formal education. UNDP's project on Local Development and Social Cohesion in Northern Uganda provided vital support to youths to access both formal and non-formal vocational skills and secondary school education. Some 480 youths graduated in various vocational skills and provided with the necessary start-up kits to join the job market. In partnership with government, UNDP specifically supported vocational skills training for 842 (209 female and 633 male) and 356 secondary school (187 female and 169 Male) youth across Northern Uganda.

Other interventions ensured that youths were gainfully employed especially in the agricultural sector⁵. Currently, 12,780 households are engaged in viable agricultural practices for marketing and linked to private sector where the farmers are certified and accessing markets for their produce - sesame, sun flower, cotton, chillies and rice - in international markets.

With funding from the Government of Japan, 2,130 (844 male and 1286 female) farmers were trained in agronomic practices, and 70 groups supported to engage in Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) to access credit for income generation. This built on similar past interventions that had benefitted over 12,000 farmers and 1400 groups. Furthermore, farmers groups were supported with various farm equipments (including tractors and pick-ups) to start mechanised farming and adopt sustainable agricultural practices that benefitted 3240 households in Pader, Agago, Amuru, Nwoya and Gulu districts.

In all, 32 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed between small holder farmer groups and agro-processors facilitated by UNDP's project, Development of Inclusive Markets in Agriculture and Trade (DIMAT). As a result of the business linkages created, small farmers are accessing higher prices for their produce, as well as accessing credit to increase their yields.

Furthermore, UNDP supported five studies to provide analytical information to upgrade beans, cassava, rice, honey and coffee commodity value chains. These studies have addressed the knowledge gap in these commodity value chains and informed the development and implementation of appropriate interventions for upgrade and improvements. The studies reviewed and documented the current production processes; analyzed and characterized the product marketing systems; captured data related to the livelihoods of the communities involved in the respective value chains.

⁵ Final Evaluation of the Youth Empowerment Project in Karamoja 2013

OUR STORY

DIMAT: Increasing smallholder farmers' incomes through value addition

Bosco Oryem is a rice farmer in Kitgum district. He is a member of Awere Farmers Marketing Association, one of the leading rice farmers' associations in the district. He is ploughing and clearing his field in preparation for the rice planting season. Many people here call it "opening up the land". Oryem only recently graduated from using a hoe and a panga.

We used to go through a hard time finding market for our produce after harvesting. Very often we sold our rice at give-away prices. We simply did not know the right buyers; so we would sell to anyone who wanted to buy." Sometimes traders from Kitgum town used to buy from them. "But they exploited us badly," he says. His earnings were small and could not help him to cater for his family. Then, things changed.

In 2011, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

offered to support the members of Awere Farmers' Marketing Association through the Development of Inclusive Markets in Agriculture and Trade (DIMAT). The 2.6 million USD project is funded by UNDP and implemented by Enterprise Uganda, in conjunction with Kilimo Trust, Eastern Private Sector Development Centre (EPSEDEC), Acholi Private Sector Development Centre (APSEDEC) and Private Sector Development and Consultancy Centre (PRICON).

For the last two years DIMAT has facilitated the training of farmers from Gulu, Kitgum, Amuru, Pader and Lira in management and farming methods. The project has also helped to link the farmers to buyers and processors for their products as well as acquire modern tools for their farming and funds to support them.

"We have been linked to Payero Millers Association- the best

marketing and processing company in Northern Uganda and now we are able to get the latest market information and links to buyers for our produce," says Oryem.

"Once we are assured about the market for our produce, it is easy for us to concentrate on our farming," says Olabongo Ceaser the chairman Awere Farmers Marketing Association. Farmers have also received training in financial management, savings and marketing.

Comprising 39 small producer farmer groups and nearly 800 members, Awere Farmers Association has had a turn around since the intervention of UNDP through the DIMAT project. "From 300 bags of rice per season before the UNDP-DIMAT intervention, today we produce 600 bags. And with the better farming practices and improved inputs, we are hoping to open 1500 acres of rice next season," he says.



THE NUMBERS:

32 MoUs signed between small holder farmer groups and agro-processors

Ugandan Diaspora remits nearly US \$ **2** billion in foreign direct investments

Tourism sector grew by **4.8%** in 2013

15 business linkages in tourism development identified

480 youths graduated in various vocational skills and provided with

842 trained in vocations skills

356 secondary school students supported to access education

HIV/AIDS: BUILDING RESILIENCE



▲ Quality Chemical Industries in Uganda, is the only pharmaceutical company in Sub-Saharan Africa that manufactures Anti-Retroviral drugs.

Uganda has seen a recent surge in HIV infections. According to the AIDS Indicator Survey (UAIS) of 2011, prevalence of HIV among adults in the country has increased from 6.4% in 2004/5 to 7.3% in 2011. The study also shows that more women than men are infected, with the prevalence of 7.7% compared to men of 5.6 % (National HIV Action Plan 2011-2014).

UNDP's work with HIV/Aids is on two fronts. We support measures to reduce the incidence of HIV, and, help people living and affected with HIV/AIDS to live positively and achieve their full potential. This has largely been through building the national capacity to respond to HIV and improving the laws, policies and practices to support an effective HIV response.

In order to address the high prevalence and new infections among women and men, UNDP re-engaged the top political leadership (the President and the First Lady), parliamentarians, religious leaders, cultural and women leaders to advocate for HIV prevention through the roll-out of Option B+, HIV

Counselling and Testing and change of negative sexual behaviours. This high level engagement together with other interventions contributed to the slight reduction of new HIV infections by 20,000 in 2013¹.

A series of UNDP-supported studies helped to inform policy development and government higher level decision making during the year. Notable among these is one examining the bottlenecks to mainstreaming gender and HIV at the Local Government level which contributed to identifying and integrating gender issues in 24 district plans and budgets for 2013/2014².

UNDP in collaboration with other UN agencies also funded and provided technical input to guide the set-up and launch of the African Queens and Cultural Leaders Network which now continues to address the livelihoods of women and girls in the African region. As a result of this launch, chapters were formed at the country level for proper coordination of women, girls' and boys' social – economic development aspects.

¹ Global AIDS response report 2013.

² National Gender mainstreaming report for ministry of gender labour and social development 2013.



▲ Barbara Apire, 13, an orphan from Boroboro village in Lira district successfully regained land and property that belonged to her mother who died from AIDS-related illnesses with the help of a paralegal from the Uganda Network on Law, Ethics, and HIV/AIDS (UGANET). UNDP has been working in partnership with UGANET to promote human rights based approaches in the response to HIV/AIDS.

A National Action Plan for Women and Girls Gender Equality and HIV and AIDS (2011-2016) developed earlier in 2012 was operationalised with technical support from UNDP. A number of capacity building programs, advocacy meetings, televisions and radios programs were conducted to sensitize and train the judicial authorities, parliamentarians, civil society organizations, lawyers

and women living with HIV and AIDS on the Law and its impact on HIV. As a result of this advocacy a national HIV and the law reference group has been formed to provide oversight on HIV punitive laws and policies. UNDP supported re engagements on Uganda's Industrial Property Bill (2009) which was passed with inclusion of pro-access to medicine provisions clauses that

enabled Ugandans to access generic medicines at a cheaper cost.

UNDP also funded a Mapping and Size Estimation Study among the Key Populations around Kampala City Authority which led to the development of the first HIV Prevention Action Plan for Kampala City Authority.

POST 2015: THE 'WORLD WE WANT'



Members of the civil society discussing the future they want in a Post 2015 Uganda.

What next after 2015? That is the biggest question now as we edge closer to the end date for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In 2011, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon began an online global conversation to engage ordinary global citizens and support national, regional and thematic consultation on the theme 'The World We Want' at <http://www.worldwewant2015.org>

In Uganda, UNDP led efforts on the Post 2015 International Development Agenda consultations, which built on outcomes of other consultative processes, notably Vision 2040 and the Rio+20 discussions on sustainable development. These efforts have served to raise awareness and initiate a policy debate in Uganda on the development challenges that remain to be addressed in Uganda and the new issues the country will have to contend with in future in promoting inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction. This debate has started to feed into policy development efforts by government, with both the Uganda National MDG Progress Report (2013) and the upcoming National Development

Plan, 2015-2020, explicitly addressing Post-2015 issues.

The MDG Progress report, launched on October 17th, by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, broadly lays out Uganda's Post-2015 development strategy, and was one of the main background documents for the high level delegation travelling to the UN September General Assembly meetings on the Post 2015 International Development Agenda, UNGA, led by President Yoweri Museveni.

The Post 2015 consultation process in Uganda has enabled the direct participation of around 11000 people in numerous events, as well as in the SMS based U-report outreach tool developed by UNICEF in Uganda. Meetings, in the form of workshops, consultations and seminars were held with parliamentarians, local and national NGOs, people with disabilities, Permanent Secretaries



▲ Fatuma Namukose, a U-report delegate, made a presentation on behalf of the youth at the Post 2015 National Consultation at Hotel Africana.

and other senior government officials, local governments, researchers and academic institutions, UN staff, business associations and trade unions, among others. Local authorities under the auspices of the Ministry of Local Government also carried out consultations to input the Commonwealth Local Government Forum Conference, which Uganda hosted in May 2013, featuring a keynote address by UNDP Global Administrator, Helen Clark.

The key emerging issues that were put forward for the Post 2015 Development Framework include, youth unemployment, improvement in sustainable environmental management, promotion of good governance elimination of corruption, promotion of peace, improvement in the quality of education and improvement in the quality of health services.

These issues have been articulated further in the revised United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Uganda as well as UNDP's Country Programme Action Plan, and will be carried forward as part of the consultations for the formulation of the second National Development Plan (NDPII) for which UNDP/UN is providing financial and technical input.

RESOURCES MOBILISED 2010 - 2013

SUMMARY OF DELIVERY AGAINST BUDGET FOR 2013

| THEMATIC AREA | OUTCOME AREA | BUDGET | EXPENDITURE |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE | Accountable service Delivery | 5,398,366 | 4,836,705 |
| CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY | Access to Justice & Community Security | 3,167,823 | 2,755,152 |
| GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION | Sustained productivity & competitiveness | 2,610,478 | 2,636,671 |
| ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT | Sustainable environment and natural resources management (ENRM) | 4,084,297 | 3,417,557 |
| TOTAL | | 15,260,964 | 13,646,085 |

DONORS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO 2013 CO RESOURCES:

Government of Japan
 Government of Denmark
 Government of Norway
 Government of Sweden
 European Union
 Millenium Promise Fund
 Department of International Development - United Kingdom
 Ireland
 UNDP Core (TRAC & TRAC 3)
 UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund
 UNDP Global Environment Fund (GEF)
 Bureau for Crisis Prevention & Recovery (BCPR) - Crisis Prevention & Recovery (CPR) Thematic Trust Fund
 UN Trust Fund for Human Security
 Democratic Governance Trust Fund
 UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Enhanced Integrated Framework Thematic Trust Fund
 UN Peace Building Fund
 UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF)
 UN Environmental Programme (UNEP)
 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF)

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS (UNV) PROGRAMME IN UGANDA

United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme in Uganda has continued to contribute to peace and development by advocating for recognition of volunteers within the country and globally and integrating volunteerism into development programming within the framework of Delivering as One UN System.

Currently, over 40 qualified and experienced men (22) and women (18) are serving in Uganda as UN Volunteers. 53% are nationals and the rest are internationals. 24 Ugandans are serving at international level - in Somalia (2), South Sudan (10), Iran (1), Malawi (2), Liberia (3), Ethiopia (1), Tanzania (1), Mali (1), Jordan (1), Afghanistan (1) and Côte d'Ivoire (1).

They work in agriculture, health and nutrition, education, vocational training, ICT, poverty reduction, energy and environment conservation, governance, crisis prevention and recovery, reproductive health and population, HIV/AIDS, protection affairs, human rights, gender-mainstreaming, youth affairs, and community services.

INTERNATIONAL UN VOLUNTEERS

| Name | Sex | Nationality | Areas of Specialization | Host Agency | Duty Station |
|------------------------|-----|-------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| James Onyango | M | Kenya | Education Advisor | UNHCR | Kampala |
| Stephen Njoroge Mwaura | M | Kenya | Health & Nutrition Coordinator | UNHCR | Mbarara |
| Nuwani Silva | F | Srilanka | Associate Logistics and Supply Officer | UNHCR | Mbarara |
| John Wahome | M | Kenya | Associate Supply Officer | UNHCR | Kampala |
| Min Thein Soe | M | Myanmar | Engineer | UNHCR | Mbarara |
| Alebachew Kassie | M | Netherlands | Programme Officer | UNHCR | Kampala |
| Anne-Marie Oyuga-Ngure | F | Kenya | Programme Finance Specialist | UNDP | Kampala |
| Lucy Claire Beck | F | UK | External Relations Officer | UNHCR | Mbarara |
| Els Dehantschutter | F | Belgium | Communications & Advocacy Specialist | UNFPA | Kampala |
| Sakura Kunimura | F | Japan | Gender Mainstreaming Specialist | OHCHR | Kampala |
| Johansen Kasenene | M | Tanzania | Associate Community Services Officer | UNHCR | Kyangwali |
| Md. Ehsanul Hoque | M | Bangladesh | Environment/Livelihoods Officer | UNHCR | Kampala |
| John Gibson Karuma | M | Kenya | Associate Resettlement Officer | UNHCR | Nakivaale |
| Luis Chaves | M | Canada | Tourism Sector Coordination Officer | UNDP/MTWA | Kampala |
| Sidney Tupper | M | Canada | Climate Risk Management Officer | UNDP/OPM | Kampala |
| Christian Mwachanga | M | Tanzania | UNV Programme Officer | UNDP | Kampala |
| Heleen Annemans | F | Belgium | Gender Economy and Statistics | UNWOMEN | Kampala |
| Sophie Tentrop | F | Germany | Volunteering & Post-2015 Officer | UN RCO | Kampala |

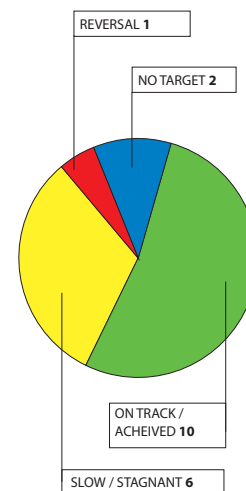
NATIONAL UN VOLUNTEERS

| Name | Sex | Nationality | Title of Post | Host Agency | Duty Station |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Erasto Muwanga Kivumbi | M | Uganda | Livelihoods/Agriculture Specialist | UNHCR | Mbarara |
| Agnes Naggayi | F | Uganda | Health/Nutrition HIV/AIDS Officer | UNHCR | Kyaka II |
| Joyce Acan | F | Uganda | Assistant Protection Officer | UNHCR | Kyaka II |
| Josephine Nakabuubi Ssenyunja | F | Uganda | Programme & Logistics Assistant | UNHCR | Nakivaale |
| Sarah Precious Nyadoi | F | Uganda | Programme & Logistics Assistant | UNHCR | Mbarara |
| Alice Alaso | F | Uganda | Health Nutrition HIV/AIDS Officer | UNHCR | Oruchinga |
| Arnold Kifufu Kasoba | M | Uganda | Assistant Water & Sanitation Officer | UNHCR | Kyaka II |
| Thaddeus Sserukeera | M | Uganda | Monitoring & Evaluation Officer | UN Women | Kampala |
| Edna Akullo | F | Uganda | Gender & Economic Programme Officer | UN Women | Kampala |
| Samuel Matovu | M | Uganda | Project Officer | UNICEF | Kampala |
| Geoffrey Kiiza Muntukwonka | M | Uganda | Project Officer | UNICEF | Kampala |
| Samalie Mirembe Walusimbi | F | Uganda | Project Officer | UNICEF | Kampala |
| Joseph Jumba | M | Uganda | Project Officer | UN Habitat/MWT | Kampala |
| Abel Nuwamanya | M | Uganda | Field Coordination Officer | UN RCO | Mbarara |
| Charles Aba Owilli | M | Uganda | Field Coordination Officer | UN RCO | Moroto |
| Moses Ojota | M | Uganda | Field Coordination Officer | UN RCO | Gulu |
| Goodman Kazoora | M | Uganda | Project Officer | UN Habitat | Kampala |
| Joy Nayiga | F | Uganda | Programme Coordinator | UNODC/MoH | Kampala |
| Nasiib Kaleebu | M | Uganda | Project Officer | UNDP/NPA | Kampala |
| Patrick Elubu Osekeny | M | Uganda | Joint Coordination Officer | RCO | Kampala |

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme is the volunteer arm of the United Nations. It supports sustainable human development globally through the promotion of volunteerism, including the mobilization of volunteers. It serves the causes of peace and development through enhancing opportunities for participation by all peoples. The UNV programme is administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Uganda.

UGANDA'S MDG PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

| Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | |
|--|-----------|
| Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day | ACHIEVED |
| Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people | NO TARGET |
| Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | ON TRACK |
| Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education | |
| Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling | SLOW |
| Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women | |
| Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 | ON TRACK |
| Goal 4: Reduce child mortality | |
| Target 4.A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate | ON TRACK |
| Goal 5: Improve maternal health | |
| Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | STAGNANT |
| Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health | SLOW |
| Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases | |
| Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | REVERSAL |
| Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it | ON TRACK |
| Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases | ON TRACK |
| Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability | |
| Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | SLOW |
| Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss | SLOW |
| Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation | ON TRACK |
| Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers | NO TARGET |
| Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development | |
| Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries | SLOW |
| Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term | ACHIEVED |
| Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries | ON TRACK |
| Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications | ON TRACK |





*Empowered lives
Resilient nations.*

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