



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



2014 Annual report



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.

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Contents

Foreword	4
Democratic Governance	6
Community Policing promotes peace in Karamoja Region	10
Inclusive and Sustainable Development	12
Value Chains: Supporting inclusive markets in Agriculture and Trade to improve lives of farmers in Uganda	17
Climate and Disaster Resilience	20
Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	25
Equipping girls with vocational skills to increase their chances of employment	27
UN Volunteers Programme in Uganda	29
The Post 2015 Process in Uganda	30
Our 2014 Highlights	34

Foreword

Dear Reader,

I am pleased to present to you this Annual Report, which chronicles our key programme successes and stories of human empowerment and community transformation in Uganda in 2014.

Overall, the country continued to make progress in pursuit of sustainable development, maintaining an average growth rate of 6.4 percent in 2013, and a ranking of 19th out of 52 countries in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

Despite these gains, a number of development challenges remain, particularly political stability, voice, service delivery, and accountability. About US \$250-300million of public resources is lost through corruption annually. The 3 percent population growth rate, coupled with high poverty rates in the north (44 percent) and in the east (24.5 percent) compared to the rest of the national average at 19.7 percent, also threatens to compound inequality and derail the country's Vision2040 of transforming to a middle income status over the next 30 years.



We remain committed to supporting Government of Uganda, to address many of these challenges, and have positioned our programmes to achieve the eradication of poverty, inequality, and exclusion, in line with our global strategy.

In 2014, UNDP was chosen by Government to lead development partners' support for the preparation of the second National Development Plan (NDPII 2016-2020). Technical and financial support was provided in form of evidence-based issues papers, a macroeconomic strategy, M&E framework and spatial maps, to inform the Plan.

UNDP provided support for the establishment of the National Emergency and Coordination Centre (NECOC)

As a result, the NDPII, 2016-2020, has prioritized investments in agriculture, tourism, minerals, infrastructure and human capital development sectors, with governance as its backbone.

The plan is also aligned to the sustainable development goals in conformity of the post 2015 Agenda for which UNDP facilitated a national policy dialogue led by H.E. Sam Kutesa, President of the UN General Assembly.

As part of efforts to build resilience and lower the risk of vulnerability to natural disasters, UNDP provided support for the establishment of the National Emergency and Coordination Centre (NECOC) under the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). In addition, the National Environment Management Policy was successfully revised while preparation of Uganda's Wetland Atlas is on track for completion before the end of 2015.

Value chains in both the tourism and agricultural sectors (beans, cassava and rice) were strengthened, and the Tourism Policy revised and adopted by cabinet in 2014. The Tourism Master Plan (2014-2024), which has potential to increase national foreign earnings by \$1.4 billion annually and create more than 150,000 jobs, was also launched in the course of the year.

Throughout 2015, we will continue to spearhead efforts to accelerate the achievement

of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to strengthen the localisation of the post-2015 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework in Uganda.

Further engagement in strengthening governance by deepening the peace architecture through the National Consultative Forum, will be explored.

Focus will be on advocating for adoption and implementation of electoral and constitutional amendments to pave way for free, fair and credible elections due to take place in 2015.

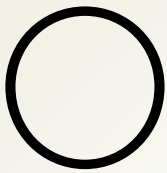
We are grateful for the excellent partnership with Government, and the people of Uganda, as well as the collaboration and support of other stakeholders, including development partners, and the larger UN family.

We remain committed to empowering lives and building resilience.

Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie
United Nations Resident
Coordinator in Uganda

Democratic Governance





Over the last 5 years of UNDP's programming, great effort has been made to support government to improve the rule of law, and put in place policies and institutions that are participatory and inclusive of both women and men and also deliver high-quality services.

Laying a foundation for peace and security

In 2014, focus was on strengthening the capacities to institutionalize platforms that facilitate continuous and sustainable internal dialogue and consensus building - key building blocks for democracy, as well as peace and security at the national level and in Northern Uganda, which remains a key focus of UN and UNDP interventions.

At the national level, UNDP's support was particularly instrumental in enabling the National Consultative Forum, the constitutional body on political dialogue, to develop electoral and constitutional amendments that would pave way for free, fair and credible elections in 2016.

As a result of this support, the NCF, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Dr Ruhakana Rugunda, received financial resources from the Government of Uganda for the first time since 2005. This was also a result of support from key political leadership including the opposition, which shows increasing public confidence in its work as well as its growing relevance to the country's democratic future.

120

Police officers in 5 districts in Northern Uganda trained in community policing and outreach.

Complementary to the work of the NCF, the Elders Forum, comprising of eminent retired Ugandan citizens, has been facilitated to dialogue on the need for electoral reforms, and to also directly engage with local and national leadership in putting out the flaring conflict in Rwenzori region in South Western Uganda.

The engagement of NCF, combined with the Elders Forum has seen the development of a number of constitutional and electoral reforms that have been submitted for consideration by government ahead of the 2016 elections (NCF Report on Constitutional and Electoral Amendments, 2014)

To further augment the prospects for a long term peace architecture, conflict

mapping and analysis of the four traditional regions of the country was undertaken as part of UNDP's support to help pinpoint triggers of conflict and violence, and pave way for a mechanism to facilitate the intervention of religious leaders in mediation.

With regard to Northern Uganda, programming has mostly facilitated community dialogues, and mediation/ conflict resolution processes, in addition to promoting community policing initiatives to prevent and manage crime.

Some 120 police officers (25 of them women) have been trained in community policing in 9 districts of Northern Uganda, as part of UNDP's support to the nationwide roll-out of the National Community Policing Strategy launched by the Uganda Police Force in 2014.

100

Women local leaders in Lamwo, Pader, and Agago districts trained in community peace building initiatives.

150

Land, Sexual and Gender Based Violence related cases resolved in 2014.

Community watch groups are now fully established to carry out day and night patrols which has resulted in prompt reporting and subsequent decline in crime rates in targeted communities by up to 15%. For instance in Moroto district in the Karamoja region, the community security group of Tapac successfully reported and averted the genital mutilation of young girls, a cultural practice that has been banned by the government.

A combined team of police and community constables rescued the 15 girls, and also apprehended the would-be perpetrators.

Following completion of a comprehensive capacity needs assessment of traditional Justice Institutions of Ker Kwaro Acholi and Lango Cultural foundation in Northern Uganda by UNDP, a capacity development plan was developed to improve record keeping, planning, knowledge sharing, monitoring and evaluation of performance of traditional justice institutions.



About 253 (100 of them women) local leaders in Lamwo, Pader, and Agago districts in Northern Uganda were trained in gender responsive conflict prevention and management resulting in peaceful resolution of 150 land and Sexual and Gender Based Violence related cases in 2014.

120

Traditional leaders for Ker Kwaro Acholi and Lango Cultural Foundation trained in mediation, and peace building.

Deepening decentralization for improved service delivery

In collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and National Planning Authority, UNDP has continued to support the operationalization of the decentralization policy. Key technical staff at the national and local government level have been trained to utilise the revised Local Government Development Planning Guidelines and the harmonized guidelines, as well as the indicators on Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and LG progress reporting.

Further capacity development for district leaders was undertaken resulting in significant improvement in their performance, and for the very first time, they were invited to participate and to provide input in to Government's Annual Performance reporting process. This has greatly harmonized the process of planning and budgeting at the national and local level, and helped to ensure greater efficiency and more targeted allocation of resources for the needs of citizens.*

*Source: District and Municipal Councils Development Issues Papers for the Second National Development Plan, August 2014, P.9-11, Government Annual Performance Report, 2014, P. viii- ix).



“National Development Plan II Validation workshops in Western Uganda; National Planning Authority receiving views from local government officials to add to NDP II.” The validation workshops which were conducted various regions in the country, were supported by UNDP in Uganda.

As part of the preparation for the second 5-year National Development Plan (NDPII), UNDP provided support for an Issues Paper on Local Government that outlined key development priorities and how these can be achieved over the next planning cycle.

Further support was extended to the National Planning Authority to strengthen its public sector monitoring and evaluation process. Training was provided to district planners across the country after which they were able to prepare district/municipality scorecards.**

** Source: Annual project progress report Strengthening Oversight Functions for Accountable Service delivery, p.2).

An analysis of Uganda’s 20 years of decentralization was completed with UNDP support and informed strategic repositioning in local governance with greater focus on local economic development and wealth creation.***

A UNDP-supported opinion survey on Uganda’s vision 2040 done by the National Non-Government Organization Forum observed increased public and community conversations on service delivery and accountability.

***Source: Decentralization and Local Development in Uganda, July 2014 p.62)

240

Number of CSOs using open platforms to increase citizen voice in national and local governance decision-making processes.



Community Policing promotes peace in Karamoja Region



Police discuss issues of community security with students of Agago High School in Agago District

KARAMOJA - In Nakapelimoru village, Kotido district, a large herd of cows has gone missing from the Jie, one of the region's native pastoral communities. A new settlement tribe of the Turkana from across Kenya, is suspected of having stolen the cows, and the only course of justice for the Jie, is to retaliate in a counter-raid and recover the stolen loot.

In this community, cows are sacred. Not only are they a source of wealth and livelihood but are also a mark of social standing. When cows are stolen, it is a serious business that inevitably calls for retaliation.

In this particular case however, the conflict is averted before it happens after police officers in the district intervene in the nick of time and encourage the two

communities to sit together and discuss how to resolve the problem of the missing cows without resorting to arms. The police officers are able to successfully intervene due to their expertise in community policing and managing peace dialogues in the communities, skills they acquired from training provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its project on Local Development and Social Cohesion Project for Northern Uganda. As part of their training, police officers are taught how to handle such delicate disputes, and guiding communities in seeking peaceful and legal redress.

For decades, the Karamoja region has been a hub of internal and intra-regional conflict, having previously been an

enclave for small arms and light weapons, cattle rustling and high rates of sexual gender based violence. Whereas a successful government disarmament process in 2012 brought relative peace to the region, this remains fragile as the majority of the community remains redundant with few economic prospects especially for the large numbers of unemployed youth.

In 2014, the Uganda Police Force, adopted community policing, as a strategy to improve community security in the country, particularly so in Northern Uganda which had suffered under the yoke of the Lord's Resistance Army rebellion against the Government of Uganda for over two decades. UNDP's support is designed to strengthen this and other initiatives aimed at maintaining peace, building resilience and preventing the region from falling in to conflict in the future.

So far, about 120 police officers out of 300 have been trained in community policing, from five districts in the region, 25 of them women. This has resulted in the establishment of community watch groups that carry out day and night patrols leading to prompt reporting and a subsequent decline in crime rates in targeted communities by up to 15%.

For instance in Moroto district in the Karamoja region, the community security group of Tapac successfully reported and averted the genital mutilation of young girls, a cultural practice that has been banned by the government. A combined team of police and community constables rescued the 15 girls, and also apprehended the would-be perpetrators. "Without community policing, it is impossible to provide security to millions of community members with a small police force in the region," James Bangira, Assistant Commissioner of Police and Regional Police Commander, Kidepo Region, said while speaking during one of the trainings.

A combined team of police and community constables rescued the 15 girls, and also apprehended the would-be perpetrators.

The perception of the police by the community is changed. Many now see officers as friendly allies and partners in ensuring that their villages are more peaceful. So far, 45 community peace dialogues led by the police in the Baraza style (village town hall meetings) have been conducted reaching over 4600 people in Northern Uganda, particularly in the major crime hotspots such as Kaabong, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Amudat and Moroto districts.

Already six community based security groups, two in Moroto and four in Kabong, have been formed during the sessions to ensure that both the police and the community will continue to be actively involved in maintaining peace even when funding for the training is over.

The training contributes to the larger United Nations' country effort to deliver as one and have benefitted from the input of various sister agencies including International Organisation for Migration (IOM), UN Women, UN office of the High Commissioner for Human rights (OHCHR), UNICEF, UNFPA who shared their technical experience in the areas of peaceful conflict resolution and preventing gender based violence. Police have also received additional support in form of information and education materials for use in their community dialogue sessions.

The Local Development and Social Cohesion Project for Northern Uganda Project is funded by UNDP from its core resources and its Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) to a tune of 2.2M US dollars for two years. The project aims to strengthen the post conflict recovery process in Northern Uganda as it transitions into the development phase.

Inclusive and Sustainable Development



Our work in this area is majorly focused on boosting the capacities of Government of Uganda and other actors to achieve sustainable and inclusive development that is tailored to local needs and takes in to account the aspirations of both the present and future generations.

The objective is to ensure that development benefits all, and that no one is left behind, more especially those at risk of marginalization or exclusion on the basis of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. We believe everyone has a voice and should be given the opportunity to participate in decision-making and contribute to creating shared opportunities for prosperity.

In 2014, our programme interventions were critical in providing technical expertise and financial resources to support the national development planning process, monitor aid effectiveness, mobilise diaspora investment, and equip youth and women with vital entrepreneurship skills to create jobs, and to support the development of the tourism industry to stimulate growth and realise Government's Vision 2040 that aims to transform the country to a middle income status over 30-years.

Preparation of the National Development Plan II

UNDP provided financial and technical support to the preparation of the National Development Plan 2016-2020 (NDPII) and also coordinated support activities on behalf of the UN Country Team.

10

back-ground papers on issues such as democracy and political governance, youth and environment were prepared to inform the NDP II process

This included preparation of 10 background papers that informed the process as well as supporting the regional consultations to ensure inclusiveness and greater participation of all stakeholders.

Support was also in form of preparation of the macroeconomic framework, the M&E framework, spatial plan; and the integration of SDGs. Although the NDPII is not yet launched, the priorities set out in the draft are currently being considered in the formulation of the 2015/16 budget.

The partnership created with government through the NDPII preparation process was instrumental in securing technical support and political commitment from government in the formulation of the next

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2016-2020).

UNDP has also ensured continued visibility, representation and participation of Uganda on the international stage, at such international summits as the Global Climate Change Summit, as well as engagement with the Foreign Affairs ministry to hold consultations on the Post 2015 and SDG development agenda ahead of the General Assembly in September later this year.

Two SDG localization workshops were held in partnership with the Uganda National NGO Forum (UNGOF) that brought together experts at the Local Government level across the country to discuss financing modalities of the agenda.

2

SDG localisation workshops held at the local government level to discuss financing modalities.

Tracking utilization of development aid

Within the UN System, UNDP takes leadership in supporting government to monitor and measure the effectiveness of overseas development assistance (ODA) to Uganda.

In 2014, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) rolled out the computerized donor database Public Investment Management Information System (PIMIS) that tracks sources and utilisation of ODA to Uganda. The PIMIS, includes project details such as location, timeline, scope and resources and allows development partners to access and update this information online directly into the system.

To complement the PIMIS, UNDP funded an evaluation study of ODA received over twelve years (2002 to 2012) that successfully reviewed a sample of aid-funded projects with the lessons learned feeding in to the

\$900

Estimated diaspora remittances to Uganda in 2014 up from 873m in 2013.

national planning and budgetary process. In addition, UNDP provided financial support to the Aid Liaison Department (ALD) of the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) to undertake learning/ exchange visits to other countries in order to observe and learn best practices.

A number of critical advocacy and policy planning research documents were prepared with UNDP support. These include the 2013 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) report, which fed in to the 2014/15 budget and the

2014 Poverty Status Report (PSR) which attracted high-level policy discussions during the ministerial budget consultation, and informed resource allocation to priority areas such as production, value addition, research and innovation in the 2015/16 budget.

The report on Participatory and Qualitative Assessment of the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) scheme, which was integrated in the 2014 PSR was prepared with UNDP support, and is expected to shape policy discussion on social protection in the country.

Within the budget framework, support entailed the production of the Fiscal Strategy Paper and the National Budget Framework Paper for the 2014/15 budget.

Increasing diaspora investment

Diaspora remittances in to Uganda contribute significantly to the country's foreign exchange earnings, and are also one of the major sources of investment capital and consumption. In 2014, remittances were estimated at \$900m, a reduction from \$873m in 2013. With UNDP support, a National Diaspora Policy has been developed and discussed by Cabinet, with the final draft Foreign Policy report awaiting review. Following the installation of a new Uganda Diaspora Information Portal, along with a firewall and two webmasters, there is greater coordination and linkage between the diaspora and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Launch of the Uganda Tourism 10 -year Master Plan.

The ministry is able to share information and to monitor and respond quickly to queries.

An updated compendium of business profiles and investment opportunities compiled by the Uganda Investment Authority with UNDP support, has created further incentives for the diaspora to invest back home which has greatly boosted the country's forex earnings.

UNDP has also facilitated the ministry of Foreign Affairs to participate in several international diaspora conventions, notably in the UK, and in the Nordic region to raise awareness on investment opportunities in Uganda.

In addition, a Primary Dealer Shared Gateway (PDSG) has been set up by Bank of Uganda to facilitate the retail market including the diaspora to carry out online trading and investment in Government Securities, and other opportunities back home.

\$ 1.085m

Tourism's contribution
to GDP (7.9%) in 2014



Developing tourism and agricultural value chains

The Government of Uganda, in its National Development Plan 2010-2014, has identified tourism as a priority sector to promote socio-economic development in the country, foster the creation of sustainable livelihoods, and generate greater dividends in foreign exchange earnings while contributing towards the protection of Uganda's valuable and diverse cultural and natural heritage.

In 2014, tourism emerged as Uganda's top foreign exchange earner, with USD 1,085 million in revenues. The total contribution of the sector to GDP during the period was 7.9% (TSAPR, 2014, p2). In 2013, UNDP provided support to the revision of the national Tourism Policy which was adopted by cabinet in 2014. Support was also provided for the preparation of a 10 year Tourism Development Master Plan aimed at implementing the objectives and outcomes of the Tourism Policy.

To oversee the implementation of the Master Plan and secure stakeholder buy-in to advocate for the allocation of more resources to realize the potential of tourism, technical support was provided to establish the tourism sector working group, a mechanism that fuses policy, planning and budget processes and has guided the preparation of the 5 year Tourism Sector Investment Plan funded by the World Bank, as well as the section on tourism in the National Development Plan II.

Some 120 tourism medium and small enterprises were provided with training to improve their planning, management, branding and marketing of their products in order to make them more competitive.

As a result, 33 business linkages were created between large market actors and these enterprises enabling them to gain access to more markets and incomes (DIMATO 2014 Progress report, p2). For example, Bunyangabo Bee Keepers Cooperatives' (BBC) income increased 4 fold to USD 1,000.



50

farmer MSMEs engaged in rice, beans and cassava value chains in 33 districts across Uganda.

In the area of agriculture, UNDP strengthened the productivity and competitive capacity of 50 farmer MSMEs (on average of 1,000 shareholders each) engaged in the rice, beans and cassava value chains in 33 districts across Uganda. As a result, 24 supply contracts with key market leaders worth USD 1.6 million (5,600MT) have been signed.

UNDP also supported over 300 smallholder farmers (65% women) engaged in passion fruit farming to increase production and productivity to 10MT per acre and have supplied 22 MT of passion fruit at USD 66 cents/Kg, 100% higher than farm gate price, to Kigali-based Inyange Industries Limited.

The farmers have gained access to clean planting materials at subsidized prices of USD 12 – 20 cents compared to USD 40 previously (DIMAT Project Annual Progress Report, 2014 p.2, 11).

In 2014, UNDP developed 5 inclusive business models in the agricultural sector and operationalized one, this was intended to increase the participation and inclusion of the poor into a company's supply chain as employees, producers and business owners and to encourage the development of affordable goods and services needed by the poor.

As part of UNDP's support for the development of Northern Uganda, institutional capacity support was provided to 4 vocational technical institutions to reach out to 1,500 (988M: 512F) rural youth and illiterate ex-combatants resulting in increased enrollment of girls at Abim Technical School in Karamoja sub region from 0 to 40 girls.

Some 180 youths (71F:109M) from Northern Uganda who are already engaged in alternative employment schemes were trained and equipped with skills to increase value addition and marketing of their products.

Additionally, 169 persons (110 F, 59 M) are now fully engaged in self-employment programmes. With support from UNDP, 15,000 farmers (M:8720, F: 6280) are now able to access services from Village Savings and Loans Associations (Poverty Reduction for former IDPs End of project report, 2014 p.7)

About 6,000 households in Northern Uganda have been supplied with agricultural inputs and machinery to add value to increase output and quality resulting in higher incomes and better quality of life (Source: Poverty Reduction for former IDPs End of project report, 2014 p.4).

For the second year running, UNDP continued to coordinate recovery efforts in Northern Uganda as Co-Chair of the Northern Uganda Donor Group (NUG) including mobilising budgetary support towards the design of the third phase of the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP3)

UNDP also coordinated the visit of a number of development partners to West Nile to raise awareness of the development needs and challenges of the region in light of the high refugee influx in the area.

UNDP also maintains a coordinating and convening role in several other sectors including chairing the Environment and Natural Resources Development Partners Group.



Value Chains: Supporting inclusive markets in agriculture and trade to improve lives of farmers in Uganda



Grace Lawilu, looks at her rice crop in the background. She is a member of the Palaro Owalo Growers Cooperative which has benefitted from the UNDP's value chains support in Northern Uganda.

GULU - Grace Lawilu wakes up at cockcrow every day and heads to the garden to plant seeds, dig out weeds or harvest.

Vokogali, her home village, is 55 kilometres from Gulu town, in Northern Uganda, and is close to Nimule on the border with South Sudan. Scattered homesteads made up of mud and wattle huts, separated by green thickets and walkways, make up this largely undeveloped expanse of swampy grassland.

This is where Lawilu has lived for the last 35 years as a farmer, mother and wife. Over the years, the work and sweat of her hands have rewarded her with the satisfaction of fending for her family of 10; five daughters, three sons and a husband who occasionally joins her in the garden to harvest or spray the crops. Although she is majorly a rice grower, she also cultivates other crops to diversify her income. On average, Grace earns about Ushs900, 000 from each harvest which she uses to take care of her family and for investment. She says, she has been

able to construct two huts and a granary in her homestead, and to provide an education for her children.

“Supporting my children in school is no mean feat as I am also the family’s bread winner. I plan to construct a better home for my family and this will be from my savings at the Village Savings and Loan scheme,” she explains.

Grace is one of 253 members of Palaro Owalo Growers Cooperative - two thirds of them women. Since joining the Cooperative, Grace has found a new reason to work even harder. “I feel energised to work more because I can save with fellow members and this money can help me start up a personal project that can improve my family’s life,” she says as she bends to uproot weeds from her rice garden.

The cooperative’s Secretary General, Matthew Abwoch, says that they have been able to sell their produce as a group which enables them to get a fairer price than if they were to trade as individual farmers. Initially, Abwoch says each farmer would sell a kilogram of maize at shs 300. The group however now sells each kilogram at Shs1, 000.

Abwoch and Lawilu attribute this success to a number of trainings in capacity building and resource mobilisation provided by the Development of Inclusive Markets in Agriculture and Trade (DIMAT) project funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The US\$ 2.6m project aims to address the challenges cited in Uganda’s current agriculture Development Strategy Investment Plan (DSIP), particularly increasing market access and value addition for products. To gain a footing in international markets, small producers often need support to boost the quality and competitiveness of their goods. Enterprise Uganda, and Kilimo

Trust, an agricultural development organisation working across East Africa, are jointly implementing the DIMAT project, which has been running since October 2011 and is ending in December, 2014.

Anthony Mugambi, Programme Officer of Kilimo Trust, and Team Leader for DIMAT for Northern Uganda, explains that in the region, Kilimo Trust is working with two market off-takers or buyers, for beans and rice. The major one is the rice off-taker for rice seeds, Equator Seeds Limited, which is currently linked to nine farmer cooperatives in Amuru, Gulu and Nwoya districts.

“Before the project started, we carried out a value chain analysis of five commodities; rice, beans, cassava, honey and coffee. Later on, the Technical Advisory Committee of DIMAT selected three commodities-rice, beans and cassava, based on carefully selected criteria such as market potential, inclusiveness of the poor and division of labor among other development partners.

“Following the analysis, we did a stakeholders’ mapping in which we interviewed exporter, producer organizations and other value chain actors to determine their roles and opportunities they offered along the value chain,” says Mugambi. He adds, “The project also profiled potential market-off takers to gauge their capacities to do business with the smallholder farmers and their readiness to offer competitiveness market prices for their commodities.”

“We are building the capacities of the farmers in the areas of agronomy, post-harvest handling and group dynamics,”

Walter Ross Ojok, Equator Seeds’ Production Manager says that they are dealing with more than 30,000 farmers in cooperatives and groups. These farmers however, are given training before they are allowed to buy the rice seeds, which costs UgShs3, 000 per kilogram. Through the capacity building, farmers are taught good agricultural practices targeted at production, all the way up to post

harvest handling practices to ensure that whatever they produce is of good quality and is guaranteed a premium price. The farmers are also taught about group dynamics since most of them are in groups and cooperatives.

Robert Oloya is a bookkeeper at Alero Labara Cooperative Society which he says has helped farmers sell in bulk and get better prices for their produce. He says, "We would like farmers to earn the best price and better their living standards. Other markets offer a lesser price". "We follow agronomic practices. We have a field extension worker who moves among the farmers to teach them good farming practices. We then connect them to Equator Seeds for good quality seeds to plant. These are seeds that have been approved by agronomic workers too. These are improved and clean seeds which are of high quality and assured germination. We also train them on how to manage the crops, to the harvest time and up to the time they stock", Oloya adds.

Jackson Lakor is the District Agricultural Officer (DAO) of Gulu and explains that Kilimo Trust and Equator Seeds have contributed to agricultural growth in the Northern region. He observes that within a short time the district has seen a lot of improvement especially in the capacity of the farmers' associations and farmer cooperatives.

"Farmers have been trained and they are able to do a lot of things on their own. We have seen improved production especially for rice within a short time. We are seeing an impact which we think can be sustained with support perhaps from the district and other partners," he explains.



Lakor says that the production of rice in Gulu is now at about 5,000 hectares and projects it to grow to between 10,000 and 15,000 hectares in the next two years. He observes, "What is remaining is to strengthen the aspect of marketing which needs to be improved so that people are able to realise the benefits from the good linkages and from this, we will be able to register a big increase in production of rice, maize and other cereals in the district."

By ensuring that farmers obtain good prices for their produce, rural communities that would otherwise have been left on the periphery of trade, are given

a chance to prosper and to develop. Likewise, the market off-taker, Equator Seeds Limited, is assured of guaranteed supplies in terms of quality and quantity. Most of all, even after the project ends, Equator Seeds and the farmers can continue working for mutual win-win benefits. Mugambi says that a number of farmers have approached banks and other financial institutions to access financing using the supply contracts that they have signed with Equator Seeds Ltd as guarantee that they have market for their produce.

"We are building the capacities of the farmers in the areas of agronomy, post-harvest handling and group dynamics," adds John Okello, Managing Director and founder of Equator Seeds. The company, which was started with a start-up capital of UgShs300, 000 is now worth UgShs1.5bn.

"With my savings I have been able to buy four oxen, each at Shs800, 000. I bought them to ease my farm work. They are efficient at ploughing. The work of an ox in two days can be done by one man for a month," 52-year-old Abwoch explains.

Climate and Disaster Resilience



UNDP's programme aims to build resilience, lower the risk of vulnerability to natural disasters and protect communities against all shocks. Our interventions over the past year have augmented efforts by government and other partners to support the country to weather crisis and other natural catastrophes and return to sustainable development.

With respect to disaster risk reduction, UNDP supported the establishment of a 24-hour National Emergency and Coordination Centre (NECOC), under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister.

The Centre was informed by hazard and vulnerability assessments conducted for Mt. Elgon, Rwenzori, Teso, Lango, Acholi, West Nile and Karamoja regions and will benefit from the UNDP/GEF supported initiative on strengthening climate information and early warning systems.

There is also improved coordination of the Disaster Risk Reduction National platform, whose membership has increased from 20 to 130. Additionally, the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, and the disaster and climate proofing of Uganda's Building Control Regulations have been finalized as is the mainstreaming of drought resilience following the approval of the Country Programming Paper.

UNDP has also supported the establishment of a knowledge management platform and digital library to increase awareness of resilience and DRM.

Climate proofing development

In order to strengthen environmental management, UNDP supported government to revise and update the National Environment Management Policy to integrate emerging issues on climate change, disaster risk reduction, electronic waste management and oil and gas.

A number of strategies were prepared including a Biomass Energy Strategy, an E- Waste Management Strategy, and a National State of Environment Report.

A baseline data collection tool and pilot data analysis for the Environment natural resources Sector Performance Monitoring Framework was finalized as part of the 15 major undertakings for the ENR sector and Environment Impact Assessment guidelines for energy, mining, fisheries and agriculture produced (ENR SPR, 2014: 27, 124).

To ensure that issues of environment, natural resources and climate change are fully intergrated in the national development planning framework, UNDP supported preparation of both ENR and Climate Change issues paper



20-130

Increase of membership to the National DRR platform.

for the NDP II. In addition, UNDP supported projects that promoted sustainable land use and soil management, restoration of degraded forestry and wetland ecosystems, climate monitoring, integrating environmental sustainability and climate change policy – all of which were integrated in the NDP II (NDP Issues Papers and Draft NDP 2: 139-140).

As part of UNDP's support to Government to embrace a low emission development strategy, eight Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)' concepts were developed and uploaded to the UNFCCC registry (<http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nama>); and internationally recognized during COP 20 in Lima.

In addition, a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory system was institutionalized to increase effectiveness and efficiency in preparing national communications to UNFCCC as

8

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)' concepts developed and uploaded to the UNFCCC registry.

a contracting party. The NAMA concepts developed have enabled government to attract financial resources towards climate change mitigation from GEF6 STAR and EU/Germany.

UNDP and partners also established a payment for ecosystem services fund as part of promoting an Ecosystem Based Adaptation approach to climate change in Mt Elgon (Water and Environment Sector Performance Report, 2014).

In addition, 12 Climate change adaptation action plans were developed together with communities based on the Vulnerability Impact Assessment report produced in 2013.

In regard to energy, an action agenda for the UN Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) was developed in collaboration with the EU delegation in Kampala as part of UNDP technical and functional support to integrate energy planning and participation in the post-2015 global dialogues (Energy and Mineral Development Sector Performance Report, 2014:p 14-15).

12

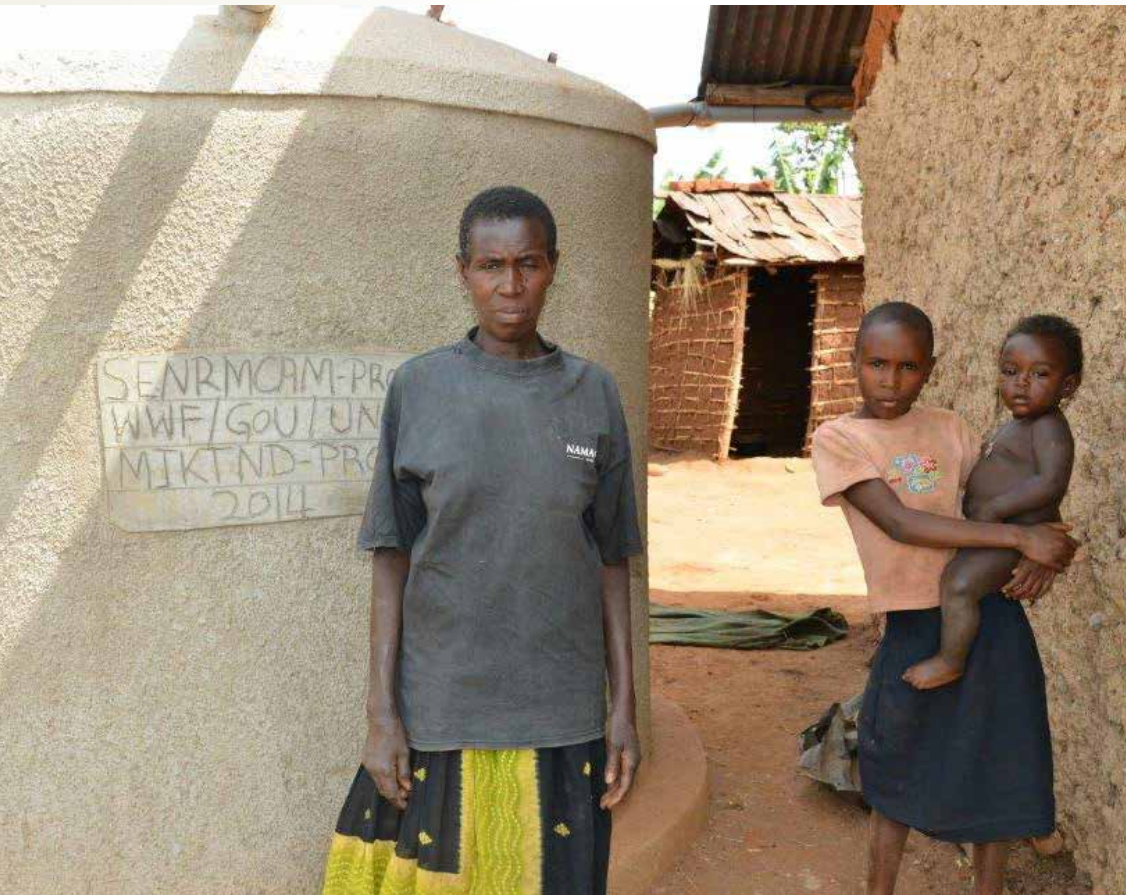
Climate change adaptation action plans developed together with communities.



Hon. Edward Ssekandi, the Vice President and Hon. Musa Ecweru, the State Minister for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees being shown how the NECOC Centre works.



Water harvesting tanks are helping households in Isingiro district to keep the long dry spells away



Janet Nyakato, standing beside her tank while her grandchildren look on. The water tank was provided with support from the UNDP's Strengthening Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Uganda project.

ISINGIRO- As the early afternoon sun sears through the small village of Katembe parish, Isingiro district in South Western Uganda, 50-year old Jennifer Nyakato's new water tank stands out in her compound like an oasis in a hot desert.

The 7000-litre tank that was built for her in November 2014, has been providing her family with water for the last four months. Built with concrete, the tank is a rain harvesting contraption which enables families like Nyakato's to

make good use of the long rainy season to collect water that will carry them through the dry seasons without having to make long journeys to the nearby water sources which are usually six to seven kilometers away.

"This tank has saved me and the children a lot of time which we were using to go to the well," Nyakato, a widow with five children explains. She adds that now the children can go early to school, while she uses that time to till her garden.

The water tanks were provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as part of a climate change adaptation intervention in Isingiro district and other parts of Uganda.

The MJK Tree Nursery Community Demonstration Project is leading these efforts in Isingiro district. The five-year old community based organization has 250 members in the district, 92 of them in Katembe parish, Kabingo sub-county.

The group received a small grant of 21.3million Uganda shillings through UNDP's Strengthening Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource management, Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Uganda (SENRCAM) project. The grants are intended to help community groups to reach out to people who are most vulnerable to the consequences of climate change.

The project also focuses on supporting the efforts and capacities of local governments, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and communities to sustainably manage and utilise natural resources, and integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation in their activities so as to build climate change resilient societies.

The project is implemented by World Wide Fund for Nature Uganda (WWF) in collaboration with various ministries, local governments and CSOs.

"We built seven tanks in seven homes. For six of those homes, the group members are women while the seventh is a man," Deuson Kajumbe, MJK's project coordinator says.

He explains that the beneficiaries of the tanks were selected by members of the group after being sensitized on the importance of rainwater

While most women do not openly discuss these matters with their husbands, many appreciate having water close to their homes as they do not have to worry about their safety or that of their daughters'.

harvesting, tree growing and sanitation. The group has also managed to build an additional three tanks for other members, using its own savings.

Preference is given to group members who are considered vulnerable or marginalized and who would otherwise have to walk for many kilometers to collect water for their homes. The selected individuals must also meet basic sanitation standards in their homes such as having a latrine.

"The group members rallied together and built Nyakato a latrine since she did not have one in her home so that she would be eligible to receive the water tank," Kajumbe reveals.

Rose Karuhanga, the water and sanitation officer for MJK adds that having water close to home is very important for many women as many of them have been raped as they go to fetch water in the night.

"When we visited the health centres, they told us that 15 out of every 20 women and girls that seek treatment are being treated for sexually transmitted diseases which many revealed to have picked up from men other than their husbands who waylay them on the way to the well," Karuhanga says.

While most women do not openly discuss these matters with their husbands, many appreciate having water close to their homes as they do not have to worry about their safety or that of their daughters'.

Members of MJK Tree Nursery Community Demonstration Project have planted well over 20,000 tree seedlings in their homes, and along a 2km stretch that acts as a buffer zone for the Nakivale River.

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment



As part of efforts to achieve MDG 3, UNDP in Uganda ensures to integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women into all its work, partnering with the Government and other UN agencies to ensure that both women and men, boys and girls have equal opportunities.

In 2014, the key focus for UNDP was to promote gender parity at both the national and local levels by integrating it into development planning. One such example nationally, was the national strategy to mainstream gender in the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sector. The Tourism sector whose interventions were gender blind, now has a Master plan which ensures that interventions aimed at developing tourism are gender inclusive and responsive.

At a local level, UNDP has been supporting Northern Uganda, a region that has made major strides in recovering from a two decade insurgency, to promote gender equality. Through its Northern Uganda Programme, UNDP Uganda provided capacity support to vocational institutions that reach rural youth and ex-combatants leading to increased enrolment of girls in technical schools in the region. In Abim district, Karamoja region for example, 40 girls were enrolled in Abim Technical School, previously no girls were getting vocational education in the region.

Local leadership in Northern Uganda was also equipped with knowledge and skills for gender

responsive conflict prevention and management. This led to their active engagement in community peace building initiatives that saw the peaceful resolution of several land and Sexual and Gender Based Violence related cases in 2014.

Gender inequality and its multiple dimensions are considered key drivers of the HIV epidemic among women and girls. Despite this, it has never been mainstreamed into Uganda's National HIV strategic plans. To include it, UNDP in collaboration with UN Women and UNAIDS supported the Uganda AIDs Commission to engender the National HIV Strategic Plan with the development of the gender and HIV score card that provided information for mainstreaming gender in the national HIV Strategic Plan 2015/2016-2019/2020.

Gender and HIV mainstreaming will also be included in local government planning and budgeting processes after UNDP supported the Ministry of Local government to carry out training for political and technical leaders on regular monitoring of HIV/AIDS and gender mainstreaming in their service delivery. This will hopefully provide gender disaggregated data and solutions to the HIV/AIDS scourge in the country.

40

girls enrolled in Abim Technical School.

As part of efforts to promote climate and disaster resilience, UNDP also promoted the use of renewable energy saving technologies. Technologies such as biogas and improved cook stoves reduced the amount of firewood collected by women, and the need to travel long distances to collect it. Use of these technologies also significantly reduced the smoke in the kitchen, resulting in better health conditions for the women, children and other family members. These technologies not only protect the environment but also reduce the exposure of women and children to abuse.

At the organisational level, the UNDP Uganda Country office emerged second best in UNDP's global pilot Gender Equality Seal Certification process that recognises Country Office performance in ensuring gender mainstreaming in all their programmes. In preparation for this exercise, a gender focal team was constituted headed by the UNDP Country Director, Ms Almaz Gebru, which then successfully took up responsibilities of mainstreaming gender in the entire country office program and operational areas.

This exercise has assisted in identifying areas that need improvement and have led to the engendering of the entire country office's programmes.

In 2015, the team will build on this work to complete the definitive Gender Seal Certification process.



Equipping girls with vocational skills to increase their chances of employment



Julian Aila, an 18-year old from Morulem Village in Abim district in Karamoja is studying catering at Abim Technical College

ABIM - Julian Aila is a determined and hardworking 18-year old from Morulem Village in Abim district in Karamoja. Dropping out of school just before sitting her Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) did not stop her from dreaming of becoming a teacher one day.

The last born in a family, Julian missed her PLE because her father could not raise the registration fee of UGX 20,000 (\$8) required of each pupil by the Uganda National Examination Board (UNEB).

“My mother was the one paying my school fees and when she passed on early last year, my father could not raise fees for me to complete primary seven. I was left with no choice but to sit home and look after my father,” Julian narrates.

Julian’s case is not different from that of many youth in this region. Majority of parents in Karamoja, located in the semi-arid north eastern region of Uganda, still see education as something that has no tangible benefits and prefer that their children stay home and help

with the house chores. Girls are particularly considered ready for marriage when they reach puberty.

It's for this reason that United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is partnering with Abim Technical Institute as part of its Northern Uganda Local Development and Social Cohesion programme to support school drop outs acquire marketable vocational skills training in courses such as tailoring, welding, Motorcycle repair catering and hair dressing. Julian is one of the programme's pioneers.

She registered for the catering programme as soon as she heard about it from the local council chairman during one of the community meetings, something she would never have done on her own.

"I am so grateful for this great opportunity. I thought I would never get another chance to go back to school or even be able to train in something that can make my life better. With this training, I will be able to work and save some money to go back to school."

"I am so grateful for this great opportunity. I thought I would never get another chance to go back to school or even be able to train in something that can make my life better. With this training, I will be able to work and save some money to go back to school," Julian says, and adds that her goal is to save money to start up her own restaurant and then go back to school someday to complete her studies and become a teacher.

The programme which takes three months to complete, started in October and ends in December 2014. It has attracted 60 youth from Abim district,

31 of whom are girls and 29 boys. As part of the programme, UNDP provided the technical institute with 23 tailoring machines, 2 locking machines and 2 weaving and knitting machines for the tailoring class.

The institute also received several motor vehicle technical machines, welding and metal fabrication equipment including cylinders, a photocopier machine, and a generator which powers the institute including workshops, administration office and the dormitories of the students.

This equipment has been helpful in giving the students practical training in their respective courses. The Institute is also committed to mentor the trained youth and give them support after graduating from the programme. The Abim technical institute is a government founded institute, set up in 2011 to spur development in the Karamoja region through provision of technical education to youth.



UN Volunteers Programme in Uganda

UN Volunteers are an important and integral part of UNDP's day-to-day programmes and operations. They have been critical catalysts in advancing progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as many of the serving Volunteers are in the unique position to positively influence the way people relate to their communities.



As we are reaching the target date of the MDGs this year, UNVs will be critical actors within the UN System in Uganda to create new spaces of interaction between governments and constituents.

More importantly, they are helping to fill a critical skills gap by providing vital support to government and other partners to be able to successfully implement development programmes and interventions in order to achieve sustainable development in the country.

UN Volunteers work on the ground, as well as their technical expertise in policy advice, has been instrumental in the success of UNDP's downstream and upstream work across three programme areas – Sustainable

Development, Democratic Governance, Climate and Disaster Resilience – and has contributed greatly to fulfilling UNDP's mandate of eliminating poverty, exclusion and inequality.

The UNV programme in Uganda, which is traditionally administered by UNDP on behalf of the UN, has continued to expand every year. Currently, there are over 50 qualified men and women serving in Uganda as UN volunteers, 53% of them Nationals.

About 44 Ugandan Nationals are also serving as volunteers in other countries in fields as diverse as agriculture, health and nutrition, education, vocational training, ICT, poverty reduction, energy and environmental conservation,

governance, crisis prevention and recovery, reproductive health and population, HIV/AIDS, protection affairs, human rights, gender mainstreaming, youth and community services.

In 2014, UNDP as co-chair of the UN in Uganda Youth Engagement and Employment (YEE) convergence group, supported the formulation of a proposal for a UN Graduate Volunteer Programme for Uganda, which is still awaiting approval from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. The programme, conceived as a complementary to the larger UN Volunteers programme, is aimed at enabling more youth obtain mentoring and professional on-the-job experience, through volunteerism.



For a Life in Dignity for all: The Post 2015 Process in Uganda

UNV Youth Volunteers have been key in coordinating and following up on the UN Post 2015 Consultation process led by the UNDP Resident Representative & UN Resident Coordinator's office in Uganda.



In 2015, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are officially coming to an end. Learning from the great contribution of the MDGs to the global effort in reducing hunger and poverty, the UN Secretary General has initiated an unprecedented bottom up process to develop an inclusive and people centered development agenda 'beyond 2015'.

This Post 2015 process can roughly be described in 3 'rounds': From 2012-2013, Uganda participated in the 'first round of consultations' together with 87 other countries. As a global initiative by the UN Secretary General, these consultations involved millions of people around the world.

This bottom up and inclusive process established the foundation for a truly transformative global development agenda incorporates what people all over the world want, leaving no one behind. As citizens of many other countries, Ugandans are particularly concerned with quality of services, especially health and education, good governance and corruption, environmental protection, adequate representation of vulnerable groups, women and children, and youth unemployment.

Here in Uganda, the 'first round of consultations' on the Post 2015 agenda also fed into Uganda's position on sustainable development at the Rio+20 Summit and the development of Uganda's long-term development Plan or Vision 2040.

After establishing 'what' matters most to people all around the world, a second round of consultations was launched in selected countries in April 2014, to discuss 'how' they can be achieved. Although Uganda did not officially participate in this second round of consultations, it became a 'self-starter'. Why is that?

Uganda has been given the prestigious responsibility to preside over the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly. This session which will be chaired by H.E. Sam Kutesa, will discuss and agree on the form of the new post 2015 SDGs. The global attention from this process is likely to generate a lot of interest within government, parliament and civil society.

Secondly, 2014 was the year of NDPII, Uganda's second National Development Plan. Learning from the lack of integration of the MDGs into national planning, the National Planning Authority (NPA) expressed their interest early on to consider the Post 2015 agenda in the NDPII design.

Through the UNs advocacy and technical support, the National Planning Authority committed to becoming one of the first countries in the world to align Uganda's five-year development plan with the SDGs.

Thirdly, people in Uganda have expressed their demand to participate in the national development process and the momentum to localize the proposed Sustainable Development Goals is steadily growing.

Through the Post 2015 process, all people in Uganda now have an official mandate to engage in the localization process of the new Agenda and to enable its successful implementation on a national and local level.

A highlight in Uganda's Post 2015 Process was the regional localization Workshops held in cooperation with the Uganda National NGO Forum.

A key highlight in 2014 was the National Consultative Forum on the Post 2015 Development Agenda, which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held in Cooperation with the UN in Uganda on August 8th 2014.

The Forum took place shortly before the inauguration Uganda's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hon. Sam Kutesa, as President of the 69th Session of the General Assembly.

The event provided a space for Government Ministers, Members of Parliament, the Private Sector, Civil Society and Development Partners to exchange relevant experiences from the MDG process and to discuss Uganda's priorities for the inter-governmental negotiations on the new agenda.

Together with the Guest Speaker H.E. Ms. Amina Mohammed, Special Advisor on the Post 2015 Agenda to the UNSG, stakeholders, including volunteers, exchanged their views on how best we can implement a truly people centred development agenda through NDPII and in collaboration with Civil Society actors.

Another highlight in Uganda's Post 2015 Process were the regional localization Workshops held in cooperation with the Uganda National NGO Forum. They served as a starting point to discuss the practicalities of implementing and financing the new agenda on local government level.

With the beginning of 2015, the third and last 'round' in the Post 2015 process has begun. After the UN Secretary General published his Synthesis Report in December 2014, which includes everything we've learned from the first and second rounds of consultations, UN Member States begin to negotiate the specific terms of the new agenda.

A glance at the 2014 Country Office Resources

Summary of Delivery Against Budget for 2014

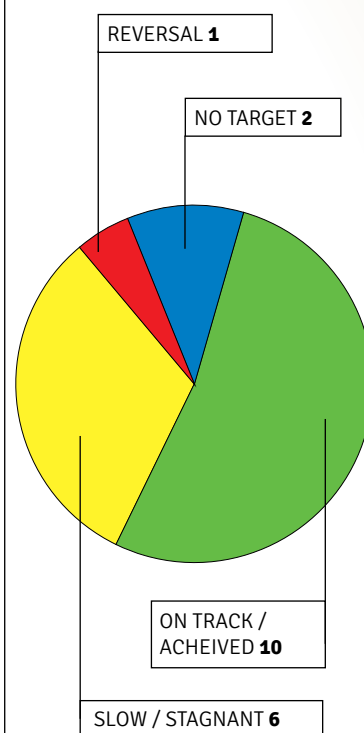
Thematic Area	Outcome area	Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE	Accountable service Delivery	4,486,238.24	4,396,935.19
CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY	Access to Justice & Community Security	3,179,803.20	3,071,937.55
GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION	Sustained productivity & competitiveness	3,745,212.98	3,862,698.04
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT	Sustainable environment and natural resources management (ENRM)	3,817,738.05	3,660,936.37
Total		15,228,992.47	14,992,507.15

Supporting Partners / Donors

- Government of Japan
- Government of Denmark
- European Union
- Government of Norway
- Government of Sweden
- 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
- UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Enhanced Integrated Framework Thematic Trust Fund
- UN Peace Building Fund
- UN Environmental Programme (UNEP)
- COMESA
- CIDA-(Canadian International Development Agency)

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



Our 2014 Highlights



Hon. Kamanda Bataringaya, State Minister for Labour and Industrial relations and Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative hand over a dummy cheque to Jude Mukundane during the UN Youth Innovators Hangout held in October 2014. This was part of UN's Youth Empowerment and Engagement's efforts to showcase Youth Innovation in Uganda.



Dr. Kisamba Mugerwa, the Chairman of the National Planning Authority and Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie, the UNDP Resident Representative/ UN Resident Coordinator launching the 2014 Global Human Development Report in Kampala. The report focused on sustaining human progress through reducing vulnerabilities and building resilience.



Ms. Almaz Gebru, UNDP Country Director officially launching the first Uganda AIDS Accountability Scorecard in April 2014. Looking on are officials from Mildmay, Uganda AIDS Commission and the Uganda Network of AIDS Service Organisations (UNASO).



UNDP Country Director, Ms. Almaz Gebru receives an award from the Vice President, Hon. Edward Ssekandi. The award was given to UNDP and various development partners for their contribution to decentralisation and local government development.



Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda, the Prime Minister launches the Uganda Poverty Status Report 2014. With him are Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie, Ms. Maria Kiwanuka, former Minister of Finance and Keith Muhakanizi, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.



Ms. Almaz Gebru, Country Director UNDP (right) and Ms. Sarah Ssewanyana, Executive Director EPRC (left) sign the Memorandum of Understanding on the Northern Uganda Human Development Report which will be published in 2015.



UNDP Staff at the 2014 Country Office Retreat in Jinja. The retreat's theme was; 'Developing Innovative Leaders and building a creative team for results.'

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