END TERM EVALUATION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDPII), FY2015/16 – 2019/20

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

THEMATIC REPORT

JULY 2022

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CNDPF	Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework
EMHS	Essential Medicines and Health Supplies
GAPR	Government Annual Performance Report
GKMA	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IRA	Insurance Regulatory Authority
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
LG	Local Government
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoDVA	Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NBI	National Backbone Infrastructure
NCS	National Council of Sports
NDPII	Second National Development Plan
NDR	National Development Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NHCC	National Housing and Construction Company
NPA	National Planning Authority
NPDP	National Physical Development Plan
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
UDB	Uganda Development Bank
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
YLP	Youth Livelihood Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1. The Government of Uganda (GoU) in 2015 launched the Second National Development Plan (NDPII), 2015/16-2019/20 as the second in a series of the six five-year Plans aimed at achieving the Uganda Vision 2040, inline with the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF). The NDPII overarching goal was to propel the country towards middle income status by 2020 through strengthening the country's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth.

2. The NDPII was anchored on the four objectives which include: (i) Increasing Sustainable Production, Productivity and Value Addition in Key Growth Opportunities; (ii) Increasing the stock and quality of strategic infrastructure to accelerate the country's competitiveness; (iii) Enhancing Human Capital Development; and (iv) Strengthening mechanisms for quality, effective and efficient service delivery. The main sources of economic growth are expected to come from three priority key growth opportunities which are: Agriculture; Tourism; Minerals, Oil and Gas, as well as the investment in the two fundamentals: Infrastructure and Human Capital Development.

3. Within the NDPII implementation framework, a Mid-Term Review (MTR) was commissioned to assess the progress made towards the achievement of the NDPII objectives, results and other milestones, and analysed the challenges encountered during the first two and a half years of implementation of the Plan. Recommendations were made on corrective measures needed to enhance NDP implementation over the remaining period. The Final Evaluation here presented has assessed the NDPII for the entire 5-year implementation period.

1.2 Objectives of the End Evaluation

4. The M&E Framework thematic report reviews the results framework for NDPII by assessing results theory of change at various levels of the Plan as well as factors and conditions that have contributed to the results. It also makes recommendations for subsequent Plans. The specific objectives are as follows:

   i) Assess the extent to which the national strategies and priorities guided the pursuance towards the NDPII Middle income status, objectives, sector, MDA and LG development results;

   ii) Identify and examine the factors that have proved critical in helping or hindering the achievement of targeted outcomes;

   iii) Assess progress towards achievement of the prioritization framework and implementation of reforms;

   iv) Assess the role of the NDPII in influencing policy and its overall contribution to the realisation of Uganda Vision 2040;

   v) Assess the extent to which the NDPII implementation has addressed vulnerability and other cross-cutting issues, including assessment of respective effects and impacts; and

   vi) Identify lessons for the design and implementation of future Plans, while ensuring sustainable development.

1.3 Scope of NDPII End Evaluation

5. The NDPII was designed to be implemented based on nine fundamental principles articulated in the Uganda Vision 2040, namely: ownership, political will; good governance; resource availability; balanced development; behaviour change; linkage with the national planning processes; sustainable and equitable development; and effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
6. Overall, the final evaluation will assess the nine Vision2040 principles aiming at improved future policy formulation and planning and gaining lessons for better implementation of policies and programmes. Specifically, the final evaluation will: (1) review the Plan's relevance, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency, impact and sustainability; (2) assess whether or not the Plan achieved its expected results; (3) identify lessons learned; (4) assess whether or not midterm evaluation recommendations were implemented.
7. Furthermore, the evaluation will assess progress on cross-cutting issues, including regional and international commitments that include the Africa Agenda 2063, EAC Agenda 2050, and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals.

1.4 Methodology

8. The NDPII final evaluation, assessed performance on indicators of the NDPII Results and Reporting Framework at Macro, Goal, Objectives, and Sector level using statistical data from various sources including UBOS Statistical Abstracts & surveys, GAPR and UNDP, as well as survey results particularly from UBOS. The other sources used include: World Bank, IMF, BOU, MoFPED and relevant MDA and LG Reports.
9. The evaluation team also made visits to selected MDAs and interviewed heads of departments to gain in-depth knowledge and understanding of the successes and challenges that NDPII faced, the interviews being guided by a set of evaluation questions.
10. The evaluation also draws on the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria of relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The MTR is also based on a number of guiding questions reflecting the OECD criteria to guide the assessment.

1.5 Limitations of the study

11. Following a mis-match in the period of undertaking surveys and studies by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the timing of the report end term evaluation, there continues to be a scarcity of data especially at the outcome level.

1.6 Structure of the Report

12. The Report is structured into five chapter as follows: chapter one gives the introduction of the final evaluation assessment. Chapter two contains discussion on the macroeconomic performance cascading from the national, regional and global economic outlook. Chapter two provides Macroeconomic Performance. Chapter Three provides an assessment of the progress on implementation of the NDPII based on the indicators of the NDP theme, objectives, and key result areas. Chapter four reviews the state of implementation of the NDPII broad thematic areas of: Wealth creation and employment; Competitiveness; and Inclusive Growth. Chapter five gives the overall conclusion and recommendation for improving the economic and development performance.

2. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Overview

13. The goal/theme of the NDPII is to propel Uganda to middle income status by 2020 through *"Strengthening Uganda's Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment and Inclusive Growth". T*his is expected to result in: increased per capita income from USD788 to USD1,039; Increased GDP growth rate from 5.2 to 6.3 percent (ii) reduced the poverty rate from 19.7 per cent to 14.2 per cent, and reducing inequality co-efficient from 0.443 to 0.452; (iii) reduced number of young people not in education, employment or training by at least 20 per cent; (iv) increased manufactured exports as a percentage of total exports from 5.8 percent to 19 percent; (v) increased percent of the population with access to electricity from 14 percent to 30 per cent; (vi) increased access to safe water from 65 percent to 79 percent in rural areas and from 77percent to 100 percent in urban areas; (vii) increased quantity of total national paved road network from 3,795 km to 6000 km; (viii) reduced Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births from 54 to 44; reduced under - 5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births from 90 to 51 and the Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births from 438 to 320/100,000; (ix) reduced fertility from 6.2 to 4.5 children per woman; (x) reduced child stunting as a percent of under-5s from 31 percent to 25 per cent; (xi) increased primary to secondary school transition rate from 73 percent to 80 percent and Net Secondary Completion from 36 percent to 50 percent.

14. The main sources of economic growth are expected to come from three priority key growth opportunities which are: Agriculture; Tourism; Minerals, Oil and Gas, as well as the investment in the two fundamentals: Infrastructure and Human Capital Development.

15. These are to be realised through pursuance of four national development objectives which are: (i) Increasing Sustainable Production, Productivity and Value Addition in Key Growth Opportunities; (ii) Increasing the stock and quality of strategic infrastructure to accelerate the country's competitiveness; (iii) Enhancing Human Capital Development; and (iv) Strengthening mechanisms for quality, effective and efficient service delivery.

16. In addition, the NDPII identifies several development strategies for realising the national development objectives. These include: (i) ensuring macro-economic stability with fiscal; expansion for frontloading infrastructure investments; (ii) industrialization and export-oriented growth through value addition, agro processing, mineral beneficiation, selected heavy and light manufacturing; (iii) an employment creation strategy through fast tracking skills development and harnessing the demographic dividend; (iv) strong Public/Private Partnerships (PPPs) for sustainable development; (v) a private sector led growth and a quasi-market approach; and (vi) strengthening governance mechanisms and structures.

17. The NDPII further earmarks forty-two (42) national core projects / programmes for fast tracking, as overriding critical investment areas. The NDPII further identifies interventions and priority programmes to be focused on by sectors, Ministries and Local Governments during the NDP period. The corresponding outputs are also specified.

2.2 Overall NDPII Performance

18. Overall, 67 percent of the NDPII Results were achieved. Specifically: 45 percent of the Goal level results were achieved; 18 percent of the Objective level results were achieved; 28 percent of the Programme outcomes were achieved. This performance level is attributed to challenges of full transitioning to the programme approach, covid-19 effects and data gaps.

Table 2. 1: Overall NDPII Level Performance

		Achieved		Not Achieved		No Data		Total
S/N	Key Results Areas	Indicators	%	Indicators	%	Indicators	%	Total Indicators
	Overall Performance	**40**	**1%**	**105**	**2%**	**4518**	**97%**	**4663**
1	NDPII Goal	4	36%	7	64%	0	0%	11
2	NDPII Objectives	13	16%	62	78%	4	5%	79
3	Sector Outcomes	12	2%	26	5%	536	93%	574
4	Sector Outputs	8	1%	10	2%	540	97%	558

2.3 Progress at Macro level

19. The size of the economy expanded to Shs. 138,840.8 billion in FY2019/20 from Shs. 131,405.9 billion in FY 2018/19. However, economic growth in real terms declined during this period, recording a growth to 2.9 as compared the 6.8 percent growth achieved in FY 2018/19 (Figure 2.1). The slowdown in growth mainly resulted from the after effects of the lockdown measures that were instituted to reduce the spread of the Corona virus; the locust invasion that affected the agriculture sector, and floods that disrupted economic activity in numerous regions of the country like Kasese. Consequently, economic growth fell short of the NDPII target of 6.8 percent for this period, therefore counteracting the gains achieved in FY 2018/19.

20. The NDPII envisioned attaining a middle-income status by the end of FY 2019/20. However, GDP per capita was US$ 910 in FY 2019/20, falling short of the planned target of US$ 1,039. This goal was not achieved due to the numerous challenges that have affected the implementation of the NDPII including; the after effects of the measures to restrict the spread of the corona virus pandemic; the slow implementation of the planned government projects; the volatile international markets, and floods. Nonetheless, there was growth in GDP per capita by 2.9 percent in FY 2019/20 from US$ 884 in FY 2018/19 to US$ 910, mainly attributed to the strengthening of the shilling against the dollar during this period as well as the increased expansion of economic activity in the economy.

21. The NDPII monetary policy target was to keep annual inflation stable and within 5 percent inflation threshold for Uganda's Inflation Lite targeting system. This was achieved in the last 3 years of the NDPII, with annual inflation averaging at 3.2 percent. In FY 2019/20, average annual headline inflation declined to 3 percent from 3.1 percent in FY 2018/19, falling below the 4.8 percent NDPII target for this period.

22. The overall government operations recorded a fiscal deficit of UGX 9,958.8 billion in FY 2019/20 which was not in line with the planned budget deficit of UGX 10,564.4 billion. The lower deficit was driven by the lower government expenditure and lending, because of the COVID-19 pandemic that caused a lock down of the economy and delayed the implementation of many projects as well as the lower disbursement to externally finance projects since many of the economies abroad were equally affected. However, the fiscal balance as a percentage of GDP recorded a deficit of 7.2 percent in FY2019/20, which is 2.87 percentage points higher than the NDPII target of 4.3 percent for this period.

23. The government revenue and grants fell short of the budget target by UGX 4,104.2 billion, recording revenues worth UGX 18,442.2 billion in FY 2019/20. The lower revenues and grants were mainly attributed to the shortfall in revenues that was recorded at UGX 3,360.6 billion whereas grants recorded a shortfall of UGX 743.5 billion during this period.

24. The domestic taxes registered revenues of UGX 9,378.5 billion, against a target of UGX 13,048.63 billion, recording a performance of 72 percent. The international trade taxes also

registered a shortfall during this period, registering collections worth UGX 6,365.1 billion against a target of UGX 7,666.84 billion. The receipts from grants amounted to UGX 1,156.4 billion in FY 2019/20 against a target of UGX 1,899.9 billion, resulting in a shortfall of UGX 743.5 billion. This performance was on account of the shortfall in grants for project support, which recorded a deficit of UGX 1,098.2 as compared to the target of UGX 1,799.4 billion for this period. However, the grants for budget support recorded a surplus of UGX 354.6 billion, amounting to UGX 455.2 billion. The government spending for FY 2019/20 registered a performance of 85.8 percent, recording expenditures worth UGX 28,401 billion against a budget of UGX 33,110 billion. The lower spending was mainly a result of the lower spending in development expenditure amounting to UGX 12,063.9 billion as compared to the planned spending of UGX 16,740.8 billion.

25. The external position improved during the FY 2019/20, recording an overall balance of payments surplus of US$625.5million as compared to the US$ 68.7 million surplus recorded in FY 2018/19. The improvement resulted from the narrowed current account deficit during this period, which offset the decline in the financial account surplus. This led to a build-up in reserves worth US$ 625.5 million during this period. The reserves are equivalent to 5.2 future months of imports of goods & services, surpassing the NDPII target of reserves worth 4 future months of imports of goods & services in FY 2019/20.

26. The financial account surplus declined by 13.3 percent to US$ 2,104.1 million in FY 2019/20, on account of the decline in foreign direct investments inflows in addition to the increased outflow of portfolio investments. This was largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic that affected investor confidence, increased the risks on investment and also reduced economic activity in the global economy.

27. The current account balance dropped to US$ 2,193.4 million in FY 2019/20 from US$ 2,390.0 million in FY 2018/19. The current account deficit was recorded at an equivalent of -6.0 percent of GDP, which was lower than the NDPII target of -8.9 percent for this period. The lower deficit was driven by the lower primary income and trade deficits, coupled with a higher secondary income surplus. The primary income deficit reduced by 33.7 percent from US$ 915.9 million in FY 2018/19 to US$ 607 million in FY 2019/20, mainly due to lower outflows of income for compensation of employees as well as income from direct investments. The trade deficit declined by 17.5 percent in FY 2019/20 on account of the fall in the import bill by 9.7 percent, whereas the secondary income surplus increased by 3.6 percent to US$1,811.96 million during the same period due to higher inflows from Non-Government Organisations (NGOs).

28. The trade deficit narrowed from USD 2,865.8 million in FY 2018/19 to USD 2,363.4 million in FY 2019/20. This was on account of the fall in the import bill from USD 6,828.3 million in FY 2018/19 to USD 6,163.7 million in FY 2019/20 which offset the decline in export receipts during this period. The fall in the import bill was driven by the decline in government imports from USD 707.6 million in FY 2018/19 to USD 349.4 million in FY 2019/20 due to the disruptions in economic activity caused by COVID-19 which led to delay in the implementation of many government projects and programs. The formal private sector imports also contributed to the fall in total imports, registering a decline of 4.97 percent to USD 5,765.8 million in FY 2019/20. This decline was mainly driven by the fall in the oil import bill by 13 percent due to the fall in global crude oil prices.

29. Uganda’s imports were mainly sourced from Asia during FY 2019/20 with a share of 41.4 percent. Within this region, China was the top source of Uganda’s imports, with a share of 40.7 percent, followed by India (27.9%) and Japan (10%). The imports from the COMESA region and the rest of Africa increased by 12.8 percent and 7.8 percent, replacing the

Middle East and COMESA as the second and third highest source of Uganda's imports in FY 2019/20 with shares of 17 percent and 14 percent respectively.

30. The Bank of Uganda maintained an accommodative monetary policy in the FY 2019/20 to mitigate the negative effects of the Corona Virus pandemic. The monetary policy was aimed at stimulating economic recovery through easing financial conditions by reducing the cost of credit as well as maintaining macroeconomic stability amidst the volatility in the domestic and external economic environment.

31. Uganda shilling appreciated to an annual average rate of UGX 3,714.5 per US$ in FY 2019/20 as compared to UGX 3,763.8 per US$ in FY 2018/19. During FY 2019/20, the monetary policy stance was accommodative, aimed at mitigating the adverse effects of the corona virus pandemic and support economic recovery. The central bank rate (CBR) was reduced throughout this period, resulting in an average rate of 8.9 percent in FY 2019/20 from 9.8 percent in FY 2018/19. The lending rate were recorded at an average of 19.3 percent in FY 2019/20 maintaining a wide interest rate spread that is greater than 10 percent. This greatly inhibited access to credit for productive investment and also increased the non-performing loans especially during the period of economic downturn.

32. The stock in private sector credit as at the end of FY 2019/20 increased from UGX 15,930 billion in FY 2018/19 to UGX 17,326 billion which is an equivalent of 12.5 percent of GDP. However, the proportion of Credit to GDP fell short of the NDPII target of 13.9 percent during this period. In addition, despite the rising stock in Private sector credit, the growth in private sector credit declined in FY 2019/20 to 8.8 percent as compared to the 13.4 percent growth in FY 2018/19 owing to the negative effects of the corona virus that left many businesses with limited income thereby rendering them high risk in addition to the high lending rates that were not affordable to many SMEs.

2.4 Progress on the NDPII Theme/Goal

33. Progress on the NDPII Theme has been assessed through measuring performance against targets of identified indicators in the areas of Growth, competitiveness, sustainable wealth creation, employment, and inclusive growth. (Table 3.1 presents the summary).

A. Growth

34. The NDPII targeted to achieve a growth rate of 6.6 in FY2019/20. Economic growth in real terms declined in the last year of the Plan, recording a growth to 2.9 percent as compared the 6.8 percent growth achieved in the previous year. The slowdown in growth mainly resulted from the after effects of the lockdown measures that were instituted to reduce the spread of the Corona virus; the locust invasion that affected the agriculture sector, and floods that disrupted economic activity in numerous regions of the country like Kasese. Consequently, economic growth fell short of the NDPII target of 6.8 percent.

35. The NDPII envisioned attaining a middle-income status by the end of FY2019/20. However, GDP per capita was US$ 910 in FY 2019/20, falling short of the planned target of US$ 1,039. This goal was not achieved due to the numerous challenges that have affected the implementation of the NDPII including; the after effects of the measures to restrict the spread of the corona virus pandemic; the slow implementation of the planned government projects; the volatile international markets, and floods. Nonetheless, there was growth in GDP per capita by 2.9 percent in FY 2019/20 from US$ 884 in FY 2018/19 to US$ 910, mainly attributed to the strengthening of the shilling against the dollar during this period as well as the increased expansion of economic activity in the economy.

36. Uganda's exports as a proportion of GDP dropped to 10 percent from 14.6 percent in FY2018/19. However, this performance was in line with the NDPII target of 9.95 percent for the last year..

B. Competitiveness

37. The country's is competitive worsened. Uganda scored 48.94 percent in the 2018 Global Competitiveness Report published by the World Economic Forum. This was below the NDPII target of 65 percent. With regards to Ease of Doing Business ranking, Uganda was ranked 127 out of 190 countries at the end of the NDPII period.

C. Sustainable Wealth Creation

38. Sustainability indicators slightly improved in the last year of the NDPII. The total land area covered by forests was estimated at 12.4 percent in FY20219/20 registering a 3.4 percent increase over the coverage of FY2018/19 estimated at 9 percent. This reverse in decline is attributed to various interventions by the Environment and Natural Resources sub-sector albeit de-forestation remains the major challenge to sustaining forestry coverage. However, the percentage of land area covered by wetlands was estimated at 10.9 percent falling short of the NDPII target of 12 percent in its final year of implementation.

D. Employment

39. Total employment stood at 78.8 percent above the NDP target of 22.5 percent. Relatedly, some small structural changes are reflected taken together employment per sector, according to the National Labour Force Survey 2016/17. The agricultural sector that is the largest sector, dropped down by 3.1 percentage points in the period from 2011/12 to 2016/17, reaching 68% of total employment, and the service sector increased from 22% to 25% in the same period.

E. Inclusive Growth

40. The proportion of people living on less than a dollar per day increasing to 21.4 percent down from 19.7 in 2012/13. This shows a huge divergence from the NDPII target of 15.14 percent for the year, which poses threats to the inclusiveness of the growth in terms of jobs and wealth creation. The income inequality measured by the Net Income Gini Index indicates stagnated at 39.5 in FY2019/20 as in the previous FY and above the NDPII target of 44.9 for the review period.

Table 2. 2: Progress on Goal / Theme of NDPII

No.	**NDPII Indicators**	Baseline 2012/13	Progress 2019/20	Target 2019/20
A	**Growth**			
1	GDP growth rate	5.2	2.9	6.3
2	Per capita income (USD)	743	910	1,039
3	Export proportion to GDP	16.1	10	9.95
B	**Competitiveness**			
4	Ease of doing business ranking	150/190	127/190	111/190
5	Global Competitive ranking	123/148	114/138	129/148
C	**Sustainable Wealth Creation**			
6	Wetland cover (percent of total area)	11.9	10.9	12
7	Forest cover (percent)	14	12.4	18
8	Population growth rate	3.2	3.2	2.5
D	**Employment**			
9	Total employment	9.4	78.8	22.5
10	Labour force in agriculture	33.8	68	3.1
11	Labor force in service sector	45.1	25	4
`2	Labour force in industry sector	21.1	7	6.8

No.	NDPII Indicators	Baseline 2012/13	Progress 2019/20	Target 2019/20
D	**Inclusive Growth**			
13	Income distribution (GINI Coefficient)	0.395	0.41	0.452
14	People living on less than USD 1 a day (%)	24.5	21.4	14.2

2.5 Progress on NDPII Objectives

Objective 1: Increase production, productivity, and value addition in key growth opportunities

41. The key results areas for assessing progress against this objective include: Constant and stable GDP growth; Development of a conducive investment environment; and Promoting sustainable use of the environment and natural resources. Table 2.2 provides progress on objective one key development results and targets.

A.1. Constant and stable GDP growth

42. The size of the economy expanded to Shs. 138,840.8 billion in FY2019/20 from Shs. 131,405.9 billion in FY 2018/19. However, economic growth in real terms declined during this period, recording a growth to 2.9 as compared the 6.8 percent growth achieved in FY 2018/19. The slowdown in growth mainly resulted from the after effects of the lockdown measures that were instituted to reduce the spread of the Corona virus; the locust invasion that affected the agriculture sector, and floods that disrupted economic activity in numerous regions of the country like Kasese. Consequently, economic growth fell short of the NDPII target of 6.8 percent for this period.

43. There was a marked reduction in all sector of the economy compared to the previous financial years. The largest effects were experienced in the industry sector which recorded the highest decline in growth of 7.9 percentage points from 10.1 percent in 2018/19 to 2.2 percent in FY 2019/20. This was mainly because of the disruption in the production as well as demand resulting from the lockdown of the economy.

44. The Agriculture and Services sub-sectors also declined in economic activity, with the services sector growth falling to 2.9 percent from 5.7 percent, The Agriculture sector was least affected since there were limited lockdown restrictions in this sector, leading to a decline in growth of 0.5 percentage points from 5.4 percent in FY2018/19 to 4.8 percent in FY 2019/20. This was driven by the fishing sub-sector which recorded the highest decline in growth from 41.4 percent in FY 2018/19 to 1.9 percent in FY 2019/20 owing to the lockdown of key export markets including Europe, as well as lack of raw materials to process and export due to international trade restrictions. However, the cash crops and food crops sub-sectors recorded an increase in growth by 2.5 percentage points and 3.1 percentage points respectively due to the increased production given the good weather conditions, continues government support through extension services and the limited restrictions in this sector during the lockdown.

45. The NDPII target for FY2019/20 of 16.4 for the ratio of manufactured exports to total exports was achieved. However, there was growth in import volumes, which led to the growth in goods that attract VAT on imports by 8.17 percent of goods that attract import duty by 1.62 percent.

A.2. Promoting sustainable use of the environment and natural resources

46. The total land area covered by forests was estimated at 12.4 percent during the reporting period registering a 3.4 percent increase over the coverage of FY2018/19 estimated at 9

percent. The percentage of land area covered by wetlands was estimated at 10.9 percent falling short of the NDPII target of 12 percent in its final year of implementation.

Table 2. 3: Progress on key development results and targets for objective one of NDP

Indicators		Baseline 2012/13	Progress 2019/20	Target 2019/20
A.1. Constant and stable GDP growth				
GDP growth rate		5.2	2.9	6.3
GDP at Market prices (UGX bns)		54,688	138,840	124,381
Sectoral composition of GDP (%)	Agriculture	20.6	21.92	19.9
	Industry	18.5	27.07	27.9
	Services	53.3	43.32	52
Labour Productivity (GDP per Worker - USD)	Agriculture	N/A	N/A	977.77
	Industry	N/A	N/A	7,871.35
	Services	N/A	N/A	5,217.65
Manufactured exports as a % of total exports		6	16.4	19
A.2. Promoting sustainable use of the environment and natural resources				
Wetland cover (percent of total area)		11.9	10.9	12
Forest cover (percent)		14	12.4	18

Objective 2: Increase stock and quality of strategic infrastructure

47. The sub-sectors under the infrastructure key result area for assessing progress against objective two include: transport, energy, water, and ICT. Table 2.3 provides progress on objective one key development results and targets.

B.1. Infrastructure

Transport

48. Over the plan period, the proportion of paved national road network increased from 20.2 percent (4,219.7 km) in FY2015/16 to 29 percent (6,107km) in FY2019/20. The NDPII targeted to increase the quantity of paved national road network to 5,292km last year of the plan was surpassed. The volume of cargo transported by rail was estimated at 41.56 percent above the NDPII target of 25.5 for the review period.

Energy

49. The percentage of the population with access to electricity increased from 25 percent in FY2018/19 to 42.65 percent in last year of the Plan, surpassing the NDPII target of 30 percent for the review period. The electricity consumption per capita stagnated to 100.3kWh per capita, which was far from the NDPII target of 578 kWh for the FY2019/20. The NDPII planned to lower the unit cost of power to $15 Cents per Kwh in FY2019/20 to enable small and medium industries as well as commercial and domestic consumers to access affordable power. The FY2019/20 performance indicates a unit cost of $20 and above cents per Kwh for all consumers.

Water

50. The NDPII target of 40 million cubic metres for cumulative water for production storage for the last year of the Plan was surpassed. The cumulative Water for production (WfP) storage capacity increased to 42 million cubic metres from 41.1million cubic metres in FY 2017/18. The increment is attributed to the substantial investment to create and improve water sources to facilitate irrigation and water for livestock.

51. The proportion of people accessing safe water sources in rural areas reduced to 68 percent from 69 percent in FY2018/19, whereas access to safe water supply in urban areas reduced from 79 percent in FY 2018/19 to 70.5 percent in FY2019/20. This performance was below the FY2018/19 NDPII targets of 79 and 100 access to safe rural and urban water, respectively.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

52. The NDPII target of extending the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) to 100 new MDAs, LGs, Priority User and special interest groups was not achieved. In FY2019/20, the fibre optic backbone coverage was 39 districts.

Table 2. 4: Progress on infrastructure indicators

No.	NDPII Development Indicator	Baseline 2012/13	Progress 2019/20	Target 2019/20
	Transport			
1	Total paved national road network (km)	3,795	5111	5292
2	Proportion of paved to national road network (%)	16.6	24.8	25
3	Percentage of cargo freight on rail to total freight	12	41.56	25.5
	Energy			
4	Percentage of the population with access to electricity	14	42.65	30
5	Power Consumption Per Capita (KWh per capita)	80	100.3	578
6	Unit cost of power (USD Cents)	19	20	14
	Water			
	Rural safe water coverage (%)	65	74.9	79
5	Urban safe water Coverage (%)	77	92.3	100
	Storage capacity for water for production (million m3)	27	42	40
	ICT			
	Fibre optic backbone coverage in districts (No.)	17	39	112

Objective 3: Enhancing human capital development

53. The key results areas for assessing progress against objective three are aaccess to quality education services and health services as well as water and sanitation. Table 3.4 and 3.5 provides progress on objective three key development results and targets

C.1. Access to quality education services

54. The primary completion rate, however, declined from 62 percent in 2016 to 60 percent in 2017 and so did the transition rate to S.1 from 65 percent in 2016 to 61 percent over the same period. Implying that the NDPII targets 85 percent and 83 percent for P.7 completion and S.1 transition was not realized. The net primary school enrolment rate was 93 percent in 2017 below the NDPII target of 100 percent.

55. While the number of candidates who registered for Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) increased from 326,212 in 2017 to 336,740 in 2018 (3.3 percent), secondary school enrolment reduced from 1,457,277 in 2016 to 1,370,583 students in 2017 and the transition rate to S.5 declined from 30 to 25 percent over the same period, below the NDPII target of 50 percent.

56. The NDPPII targeted to increase BTVET enrolment from 55,476 in FY2017/18 to 59,744 in FY2018/19. In the review period, BTVET enrolment improved from 40,830 students enrolled in 2015 to 49,654 students in 2017. This performance is attributed to the increased number of BTVET institutions from 119 in FY2015/16 to 129 in FY2016/17. On the other hand, 259,000 students were enrolled in tertiary institutions in FY2017/18, out of which about 72 percent were in universities.

57. Learning outcomes improved between 2015 and 2016. Literacy rates at P3 and P6 improved from 56.2 and 40 percent in 2013 to 60.2 and 51 percent in 2017, respectively. Numeracy rates also improved from 69.8 to 71.7 percent (P3) and from 41.4 to 52.6 percent (P6) over the same period. However, this performance is below the NDPII targets for Fy2019/20 for Literacy at P3 and P6 of 70 and 50 respectively and numeracy at P3 and P6 of 80 and 50, respectively

58. With respect to average years of schooling, the expected years of schooling improved from 10.0 in 2015 to 11.69 in 2017 above the NDPII target of 11 for the FY2019/20.

Table 2. 5: Progress on education indicators

Indicator		**Baseline 2012/13**	**Progress 2019/20**	**Target 2019/20**
Average years of schooling		4.7	6.1	11
Net Primary school enrolment ratio (%)	Total	95.3	93	100
	Girls	96	93	100
	Boys	94.57	94	100
P7 completion rate (%)	Total	71	60.0	85
	Girls	71	60.0	85
	Boys	71	59.3	85
Transition rate to S1 (%)	Total	73	60.6	83
	Girls	72	60.5	83
	Boys	72	60.8	83
Net Secondary enrolment rate (%)	Total	24.7	24.0	40
	Girls	23.6	23.1	35
	Boys	25.9	25.0	30
Net Secondary school completion rate (%)	Total	35.3	34.8	50
	Girls	33.8	33.5	48
	Boys	36.7	36.2	52
Transition rate from S4 to S5 (%)	Total	32	24.8	50
	Girls	27	21.0	35
	Boys	37	28.4	45
BTVET Enrolment	Total	42,674		
	Female	14,650		
	Male	28,024		
University students	Total	140,403	NA	187,204
	Female	60,398	N/A	
	Male	79,709	N/A	
Tertiary Institution students	Total	208,376	NA	292,258
	Female	90,910	NA	127,518
	Male	117,740	NA	165,136
Literacy rate at P3 (%)	Total	56.21	NA	70
	Boys	53.87	NA	70
	Girls	56.42	NA	70

Literacy rate at P6 (%)	Total	40.15	NA	50
	Boys	38.72	NA	50
	Girls	40.10	NA	50
Numeracy rate at P.3 (%)	Total	69.80	NA	80
	Boys	70.60	NA	80
	Girls	68.80	NA	80
Numeracy rate at P.6 (%)	Total	41.40	NA	50
	Boys	45.80	NA	50
	Girls	37.40	NA	50
University students	Total	140,403	NA	187,204
Tertiary Institution students	Total	208,376	NA	292,258
	Female	90,910	NA	127,518
	Male	117,740	NA	165,136

Note: The sector has not conducted the Annual School Census since 2017.

C.2. Increase access to quality health services

Mortality

59. Mortality indicators have significantly improved according to the latest wave of the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS 2016/17), but fall short of the NDPII targets of 44 for infant mortality and 51 for under-5 mortality except for maternal mortality with a target of 320. Infant mortality declined from 88 deaths rate per 1,000 live births in 2000/01 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016. Under-5 mortality declined from 151 deaths per 1,000 live births to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births over the same period. The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2016 UDHS is estimated at 336 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Fertility

60. Notable gains have been registered infertility indicators. The total fertility rate is 5.4 children per woman, which is a decline from 6.9 and 5.8 children per woman in 2000/01 and 2014/15, respectively, but slightly above the NDPII target of 4.5 for the review period. Modern contraceptive use increased from 14% in 2000/01 to 35% in 2016/17 with injectables remain the most used method, but below the NDPII target of 50 percent for the same period. The life expectancy, on average, increased to 63.3 years from 54.5 in 2012/13, which is above the NDPII target of 60 years.

Clinical services

61. The NDPII target of 84 percent for the FY2019/20 for the proportion of the population living within a radius of 5 km of a health facility was surpassed according to the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS). The population accessing healthcare within a 5 km radius increased from 83% in 2012/13 to 86% in 2016/17. However, there are still tendencies of regional disparities with the Acholi region having over 34% of the population traveling more than 5 km.

62. Deliveries in health facilities slightly decreased from 60 percent in FY2018/19 to 59.6 percent in FY2019/20, falling short of the NDPII target for the review period. Similarly,

births attended by skilled health personnel declined from 65 to 60 percent over the same period and were below the NDPII target for the review period. Similarly, DPT3 coverage declined from 96 to 87 percent over the same period, slightly below the NDPII target of 97 percent. The per capita OPD utilization ratio has stagnated at 1.1 for the last two years which is below the NDPII target of 1.5 for the FY2019/20, although a 10% change was realized. The Average availability of Essential Medicines and Health Supplies (EMHS) also increased to 82 percent in FY2019/20 from 60 percent in FY2018/19.

63. The NDPII targeted to increase the proportion of qualified health workers in public health facilities to 83 percent. In the last year of the Plan, over 1,010 health workers were recruited against the stock of qualified health professionals available for the employment of 101,350.

Table 2. 6: Progress on Life Expectancy and Child Stunting

NDPII Indicators	Baseline 2012/13	Progress 2019/20	Target 2019/20
Mortality			
Infant mortality rate	54	43	44
Under five Mortality Rate	90	64	51
Maternal Mortality Ratio	438	334	320
Fertility			
Total fertility rate	6.2	5.4	4.8
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	30	35	4.5
Life Expectancy at birth	54.5	63.3	60
Clinical services			
Proportion of the population living within radius of 5 km of a health facility	75	86	85
Per capita OPD utilization ratio	1.1	1.0	2.3
DPT3/Pentavalent Vaccine (%)	87	95	97
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57	60	78
Deliveries in health facilities (%)	41	60	64
Water and Sanitation			
Household latrine coverage (%)	68	93.3	80
Household hand washing with soap (%)	24	43.5	38

Water and Sanitation

64. The household latrine coverage stood at 93.3 percent against a target of 80 percent for the review period. Similarly, the proportion of household handwashing facilities with soap was 43.5 percent compared to the NDPII target of 38 percent for the for the same period.

Objective 4: Strengthen mechanisms for quality, effective and efficient service delivery

65. The NDPII key performance indicators for objective four are; Government effectiveness index; Index of Judicial independence; Public trust in the justice system; and Corruption index. Table 3. 6**Error! Reference source not found.** provides the key development results and targets.

D.1. Increase access to quality public services

66. Uganda's effectiveness has continuously declined over the last three years of the NDPII despite efforts to improve the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. The Uganda government effectiveness index continuously declined from -0.49 in 2015

(ranked 122/193) to 130/193 in 2016 and 131/193 in 2017. Similarly, Uganda stagnated in the global corruption ranking. Despite moving places down from last year's 151 positions to 149th position out of 180 countries, it maintained a paltry score of 26 percent on the 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index reported by Transparency International.

Table 2. 7: Progress on implementation of governance indicators

NDPII Indicator	2012/13	2019/20	
	Baseline	Progress	Target
Government Effectiveness Index	-0.57	-0.57	0.01
Corruption Perception Index (CPI)	2.9	2.6	3.7

2.6 Progress on the NDPII Core projects

67. To propel Uganda to middle-income status, several core national projects were identified in the NDPII. It was an attempt to focus key resources at national level to inform financing. To date, some progress has been registered on many of these projects as explained in the subsections below.

68. By end of NDPII, out of the 42 NDPII core projects, 17 are on schedule to be completed by 2020, implementation of another 5 is behind schedule while the rest have either completed their feasibility studies with implementation yet to start, are undergoing feasibility study or are yet to start as discussed below. Table 3.6 provides summary status of Implementation of NDPII Core Projects during the review period.

A.1. Agriculture Priority Area

1. **Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP)**

69. The major achievements made by the project under component 1 are; the e-voucher system is now functional therefore performance of the project is expected to improve exponentially. Farmer profiling and registration progressed from 118,444 farmers as of November 2019 to 349,409 farmers in the 57 pilot cluster districts representing a 195% growth. The sharp increase is credited to rollout of the project to 32 new districts in 7 clusters.

70. In fiduciary terms, the performance has improved from an expenditure level of USD 15.36 million as of October 2019, to USD 50.01 million as at end of August 2020. This represents 63% of the total disbursement.

71. There was a 111% increment in enrolment from 51,674 farmers in Season B 2019 to 201,556 (41% are female) in Season B 2020. This was due to rollout of the project from the 5 pilot clusters to all the 12 project clusters, other reasons for the increment include increased mobilization and sensitization of farmers and deployment of PCU staff to support the enrolment, ordering and redemption exercise and recruitment of Community Based Facilitators (CBFs). The number of farmers receiving subsidized inputs under the e-voucher system increased from 20,615 farmers in Season B 2019 to 108,423 farmers (41% women) as of August 30, 2020. The number of accredited dealers who supply inputs under the e-voucher program increased from 39 Season B 2019 to 160 for Season B 2020.

72. The key achievements for component 2 were as follows; Enterprise Uganda was recruited to strengthening of Agri-business capacities ACCEs/RPOs and the Matching Grant Management and Operations Manual completed. A total of 938 farmer organizations submitted business plans out of which 598 were approved for award and 193 have signed Matching Grants Agreements. Out of the awarded 193 farmer organizations (FOs) grantees, 111 have received funds worth UGX 21.1 bn (USD 5.7m).

73. As regards rehabilitation of community farm access roads, works have commenced in the 5 pilot districts valued at UGX 12.4bn (USD 3.2m) and physical and financial progress is at 35% and 24% respectively, against time progress of 43%. Detailed designs and BoQs for the identified road chokes in the 18 districts of the pilot clusters was completed and prepared for approval clearance by both contracts committee and the World Bank. Whereas, preparation of designs and BoQs for the 7 rollout clusters (33 districts) is in two stages; preparation of designs and BoQs for 16 districts is expected to be complete by end of September 2020 and field surveys for 17 districts scheduled for mid-September 2020.

74. The project was rolled out to all the 57 project districts and to date the districts have received UGX 10bn to facilitate activity implementation. The Midterm Review and Process Evaluation was undertaken and a report produced. Procurement of the winners from the DATS challenge is at various stages; MCash is at negotiation report approval stage, Data Care Limited, M-Omulimisa and Akello Banker are at Evaluation report approval stage.

2. Markets **& Agriculture Trade Improvement Project (MATIP II)**

75. The overall goal of MATIP-2 is to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth in Uganda through enhanced commercialization of agricultural produce. The components of MATIP-2 are (i) Market Infrastructure Development; (ii) Value Addition and Trade Facilitation (including Capacity Building); and (iii) Project Management and Coordination. In the period under review: Construction of 12 markets physical progress was as follows: Lugazi (95 percent); Kitooro (96 percent); Tororo Central (100 percent); Busia (92 percent); Kasese Central (99 percent); Masaka Central (82 percent); Mbarara Central (82 percent); Moroto (99 percent); Soroti Central (92 percent); Arua Central (82 percent); Kitgum (33 percent); Kabale Main (25 percent).

76. The physical progress on the construction of 3 high value addition facilities were as follows: Arua the 500 Metric Ton Mult Grain Pre-Cleaning, Processing & Storage Complex is at 95 percent; Busia the 3000 Metric Tons Capacity Pre-Cleaning Drying &Storage Complex was 95 percent and construction of the shelter to house Soroti Value Addition Machines was at 34%

3. **Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation II (FIEFOC 2)**

77. The project targets improvements in farm incomes, rural livelihoods, household food security and climate resilience through the expansion of rural irrigation schemes together with the development of agribusiness and integrated natural resources management. Phase 1 of the project encompassing the construction of irrigation schemes with a total of 4,638 hectares was completed. Phase 2 is progressing with Civil works for the gravity fed irrigation infrastructure of: Mobuku II irrigation scheme (480ha) in Kasese at 62.03 percent, Doho II irrigation scheme (1,178ha) in Butaleja at 76.3 percent, Ngenge irrigation scheme at (880ha) in Kween were at 82.5 percent, Tochi irrigation scheme (500ha) in Oyam at 89.2 percent and Wadelai Irrigation scheme (1,000ha) in Nebbi/Packach at 43 percent.

4. Storage Infrastructure

78. The project was still at the Concept Note phase by the end of the FY2019/20.

5. Phosphate Industry in Tororo

79. Phase II of this project commenced and is underway and fertilizer production is yet to commence. Phase I of the Sukulu Phosphate project was completed and commissioned in October 2018, which included: an office living base, mineral dressing plant, phosphate

fertilizer plant, unbaked block plant, machine repair centre and a laboratory centre. Phase II of the project is yet to begin

A.2. Tourism Development Priority Area

1**. Tourism Marketing and Product Development Project (Namugongo, Kagulu Hills and Source of the Nile)**

80. Tourism Marketing and Product Development Project (Namugongo, Kagulu Hills and Source of the Nile)

81. The master plan for the development of the Source of the Nile was finalised by closure of FY 2019/20, including architectural designs for public infrastructure and the environment and Social Impact Analysis (ESIA). The preparation process for Phase II of the project commenced and was at profile by the end of the Financial Year.

82. The Uganda Martyrs shrines (Catholic, Anglicans and Muslims) redevelopment master plan and feasibility studies are ongoing (50 percent). The design phase is yet to be completed and the ministry is looking for funders to finance the project.

A.3. Minerals, Oil and Gas Priority Area

83. **Hoima Oil Refinery.** The Lead Investor has is in advanced stages of preparing the Front-End Engineering Designs (FEED) to inform the Final Investment Decision of the oil refinery. A multi-product pipeline to transport refined products from Hoima to the Kampala storage terminal at Namwabula in Mpigi is under the design stage.

84. **Oil-related infrastructure projects.** The master plan for the Kabaale Industrial Park (KIP) is completed and construction works for the first phase of Kabaale International Airport (KIA) are ongoing. In respect to the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) studies on the side of Tanzania are ongoing while on the Uganda side; the final RAP report was finalized. The Environment Social Impact Assessment was completed and a public hearing conducted. The FrontEnd Engineering Design (FEED) awaits approval by the Government and the sponsors of the project. Further, Negotiation of Host Government Agreement is ongoing with four rounds of negotiations already conducted.

85. **Albertine region airport.** Construction works are ongoing and were expected to be complete by the year 2022. However, due to the Covid 19 effects, the 2022 timeline now seems untenable.

86. **Albertine region roads.** Construction of 630 km oil roads commenced. Physical performance for the three packages is at various completion stages; Package 1 covering Kyenjojo to Kabwoya (77 percent), Package 2 covering Kigumba – Bulima (51.3 percent) and Package 3 covering Bulima– Kabwoya (91.8 percent).

87. **Other oil-related support infrastructure.** Construction for the critical oil roads with prefinancing from China Exim Bank commenced. construction of Hoima-Butiaba-Wanseko road is at 6.91 percent completion. The road stretching from Masindi-Park Junction, Tangi Gate Bridge, Bridge after Paraa Crossing, Wanseko – Bugungu is 8.14 percent complete. Construction works of the stretch from Buhimba-Nalweyo-Kakindu-Kakumiro is 8.0 percent complete. Package 4 Critical Oil Roads: Design and Build for the Upgrading of Lusalira-nkonge-Ntusi (55km) to Lumegere-Ssembabule and Kyotera-Rakai Road Upgrading Project (60km). Procurement of civil works contractor is going on and is at contract signature pending thefollowing. (i) The bidder to submit the Performance Security within 28 days by 03-Jul-20. (ii) The bidder requested for an extension and was granted a two weeks extension until 15 July 2020. Package 5 Critical Oil Roads: Design and Build of

Masindi- Biiso Road Upgrading Project (54km) Kabale -Kiziranfumbi, Hohwa-Nyairongo-Kyarushesha-Butole and Kaseeta-Lwera Road Upgrading Project (68km): 1.76% physical progress. Package 6: Design & Build of Kabwoya-Buhuka and Ntoroko-Karugutu roads(98km): Procurement was re-initiated on17 February 2020 under two Lots and is under bidding from 11th June 2020 up to 11th August 2020.

88. **Mineral Development for strategic minerals.** Six key minerals were earmarked for exploitation within NDPII, including; limestone/marble, copper/cobalt, phosphates, dimension stones and uranium. During the period under review, Sukulu Phosphate project (phase one) was completed and commissioned. New minerals were discovered from geological mapping and geochemical surveys (gold, wolfram, tin, columbite-tantalite, beryl, zinc, cobalt, nickel and chromium and potential of black sands). The mineral policy (including its underlying principals) was approved and the minerals policy unit was established to restrain illegal mining. A biometric registration of artisans to curb illegal mining is ongoing.

89. **Development of Iron Ore and Steel Industry.** A feasibility study to set up an iron-making industry was complete spearheaded by the National Planning Authority. Construction works for the Tembo Iron Ore Plant factory in Ngangali, Iganga district is ongoing and a mining license for iron ore was secured in Ndorwa district along Kabale-Katuna highway.

A.4. Infrastructure Priority Area

a. Energy

90. Construction of Isimba Hydro Power Plant (HPP). All the four units are fully operational and as at 30 June 2020, the minor outstanding snags/scope had been addressed to 96% completion completed and commissioned, while Karuma HPP the physical progress for Karuma hydropower plant as at 3o June 2020 was revised downwards by the Owners Engineer from 98.5% to 97.8%.

91. The construction of industrial substations comprising of both Substations and Transmission Lines was ongoing. The progress for each of the five industrial substations was at Overall cumulative progress is 67%. The Substations progress was as: The works at the four substations of Namanve South, Mukono, Iganga and Luzira are 100% completed Progress of the transmission lines: Mukono 5km, 132kV DC Transmission lines:100% completed Iganga, 10km, 132kV DC Transmission lines: 100%completed, Namanve South, 5km, 132kV DC Transmission line:78%completed, Luzira, 15km 132kV DC Transmission lines:10%complete, Commissioning of Namanve South

92. The Masaka-Mbarara Transmission Line progress includes finalization of procurement of Supervision Consultant and Progress RAP implementation to 90%, Kabale -Mirama RAP Implementation: 65% (1,622/2,494) of PAPs have been compensated. On the other hand, Construction of the Mbarara-Nkenda transmission line and all substations 100%complete- Construction of the Tororo-Opuyo-Lira transmission line 100% complete- Construction of the Bujagali Tororo-Lessos- transmission line 100% complete- Construction of the Bujagali, Tororo, and Mirama substations 100% complete

b. Transport

93. Preliminary detailed engineering designs for the western and southern routes of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) were completed and for the northern route, a bankable feasibility study was completed.

94. The Kampala-Jinja highway and Kampala-Southern by-pass are at the procurement stage (draft bidding documents were finalized for approval by PPP committee) and 27.45

Hectares of land were acquired and264 PAPs paid. Kibuye - Busega - Mpigi Road (23.7 km) the cumulative physical progress was 0.4% against 11.2% planned. Access to site of 9.11 Km granted to the contractor in accordance with contract while detailed designs for the Kampala-Bombo Express highway were ongoing. Furthermore, Rwekunye-Apac-Lira-Kitgum-Musingo Road, Lot 1-Rwenkunye-Apac (90.9km): Contract was signed by the Contractor and shipped on 30th June 2020 and Lot 2: Apac-Lira-Puranga road (100.1km): PDU shipped Contract to Contractor for Signature on 22 June 2020 while Kapchorwa-Suam Road upgrade was at 17.6 percent. The purchase of road construction equipment was completed and launched.

A.5. Human Capital Development Priority Area

a. Health

1. Renovation of 25 selected general hospitals

95. Major rehabilitation works were done at Kayunga and Yumbe Hospitals. Also some minor rehabilitation works were undertaken in various hospitals in several regions including: Adjumani, Kitgum, Kabarole, Kiboga, Kapchorwa, Pallisa, Itojo, Kitagata, Bugiri, Atutur, Apac, Abim, Bundibugyo, Kaberamaido, Masindi, Kagadi, Kambuga, Tororo, Gombe, Bududa and Kaabong.

2. Mass Treatment of Malaria for prevention

96. The NDPII prioritized mass malaria treatment among the critical interventions to fight malaria since it remains the leading cause of ill health, accounting for 26 percent of morbidity. In the FY 2019/20 findings from the Malaria Indicator survey which showed a 50% drop in prevalence from 19% registered in 2014 to 9.1% in 2019. The distribution by region is shown below. In FY 2019/2020, malaria was still a major contributor of disease burden in the country being responsible for 33% of the outpatients, 24% of the admissions and 12% of the reported deaths. Children under 5 years are worst hit contributing 67% of the malaria deaths.

b. Education and sports

1. The comprehensive skills development programme

97. This programme is aimed at increasing the employability of the labour force and promoting inclusive growth through implementing initiatives aimed at equipping and skilling the workforce in both the formal and informal sectors. During the period under review, the upgrade of six institutes into specialized Centres of Excellence was at different levels: Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba in Oil and Gas(50 percent) ; Kichwamba Technical College in construction(14 percent); Bukalasa Agricultural Institute in agriculture(lot1: 52 percent & lot2; 18 percent); Uganda Technical College Elgon in building and construction(bis were under review); Uganda Technical College Bushenyi in manufacturing (lot1: 20 percent & lot2; 20 percent) ; and Uganda Technical College Lira in roads and construction(bid evaluation reports were under review). These institutes also acquired twinning international institutions).

98. In addition, 12 vocational training institutes were to be upgraded to centres of excellence and were at diferent stages of implementation: Kaberamaido TI-74 percent, Ssese farm institute-26 percent, Rwentanga farm institute-26 percent, Lake katwe-55 percent, Karera-45 percent, Nyamitanga-45 percent. On the other hand, Ora, Kitgum, kalongo, Butaleja, Kaasodo technical institutes were at bid evaluation stage. Further St Simon Peter VTI, millennium business school, UTC kyema, kasese youth polytechnic, St Joseph Virika were completed.

c. Social development

1. Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP)

99. UWEP has increased the entry and growth of women owned small enterprises and thus boosted their entrepreneurship. The number of beneficiaries who had accessed UWEP funds was 100,999, which exceeds the end of programme target of 100,000 and those who had benefitted from the capacity building and skills component, was 2,771, which constitutes 27.7 percent of the target of 10,000. Moreover, 11.3 percent of the beneficiaries interviewed reported having greater access to other financial services as a result of UWEP.

100. The programme has also expanded women's opportunity to participate in the market. Nearly half (44.5%) of the 8,247 UWEP groups are involved in trade. Moreover, membership to groups has facilitated women's linkages to markets through bulking and collective marketing.

2. Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)

101. The Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) is a poverty reduction initiative targeting the poor and unemployed youth to harness their social-economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels. By the end of FY2019/20, The Youth Livelihood Programme has cumulatively received Ushs207.248Billion out of an approved budget of Ushs314.672Billion. A total of 335 projects have completed 100% recovery of funds and are ready to transition into Small and Medium Sized (SMS) enterprises. The Funds recovered are revolved within the respective Districts and Municipalities to finance new projects. a total of Ushs39.102Billion had been recovered out of the Ushs75.175Billion that is due (52%). The amount due means the money that is expected to be recovered according to the project work plan. This is because not all projects have got the same maturity period.

A.6. Economic Management and Accountability

a. Strengthen effective Mobilization, management and accounting of Public Resources (SEMMA)

102. The project was implemented and completed under the Third Financial Management and Accountability Programme (FINMAP III).

b. Revitalization of UDC and Recapitalization of UDB

103. The NDPII prioritized the revitalization of the Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) as the investment arm of Government by investing in strategic sectors of the economy where the private sector is slow to invest in with the purpose of divesting its interest through the stock market. In the review period, UDC's ten-year Strategic Plan (was launched UDC and Soroti fruit Factory was completed and commissioned. Two CTC tea factories in Kabale and Kisoro) were commissioned. Also, infrastructure services, including transport, potable water and electricity, were provided to Kalangala.

104. The NDPII also set out to recapitalize the Uganda Development Bank (UDB) with a zeal of increasing the availability of affordable long-term finance options, notably to support the strategic industries of Agriculture, Manufacturing, Tourism, Infrastructure, Human Resource Development, Minerals, Oil and Gas sectors. In the review period, Government capital contribution to UDB almost doubled from Shs 52.02 billion in 2017/18 to Shs 100.17 billion in 2018/19.

A.7. ICT

1. ICT National Backbone Project

105. The National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) project that aims to connect all major towns within the country onto an Optical Fibre Cable based Network and to connect Government entities onto the e-Government Network. The motive is to transform information flow in public and private spectrum as well as promote e-commerce in the economy. By the end of FY2018/19, 39 and 369 districts and MDA have cumulatively been connected to the NBI. Phase IV entailing the construction of missing links of NBI is ongoing in West Nile districts (Pakwach, Nebbi, Arua, Yumbe, Koboko and Adjumani and also Katakwi to Moroto) while Phase V covering Northern and North-Eastern Uganda awaits implementation.

2.7 Sector level performance

2.7.1 Agriculture

1. Increase agricultural production and productivity.

106. The agricultural sector grew by 4.2 percent in FY2019/20, lower than 5.3 percent registered in FY2018/19. This growth rate compared to that in the past four years means that the target was missed throughout the entire period of NDPII.

107. Annual food crop inflation increased to an average of 0.2 percent in the ten months to April 2020 from minus 4.3 percent in the same period last FY; largely due to an increase in annual vegetable inflation. Although there was increase in production of cash crops, food crops and livestock which were supported by Government interventions through extension services and the favourable weather conditions that were experienced in the first three quarters of the financial year, the last quarter was hit by the locust invasion, flooding in some parts of the country and the COVID-19 pandemic.

108. The agricultural production index reduced from 102.9 in FY2015/16 to 99.5 in FY2019/20. This is due to decline in production of food crops. For example, the production of beans decreased over the past five years, from 1.08 million metric tons (MT) in 2016 to 0.6 million MT in 2020. The decrease is attributed to excessive rains which destroyed the crop. However, the production of cash crops increased due to distribution of seeds and seedlings to farmers by NAADS/OWC. The volume of coffee produced increased from 4.55 million bags in FY 2015/16 to 7.75 million bags in FY 2019/20, an increase of 70%. Tea production increased by 5% from 67,000MT in the FY 2015/16 to 70,338 MT in FY 2019/20. Milk production increased from 2.08 billion litres in 2015/16 to 2.51 billion litres in 2019/20; Maize production increased by 85% from 2.6 million MT in 2016 to 5 million MT in 2020.

109. The agricultural production per capita reduced from 102.82 in 2015 to 85.87 in 2019/20 mainly due to decrease in gross agricultural production and increasing population. The population increased from 38.2 million in 2015 to 44.3 in 2019. The real agricultural GDP growth rate steadily increased from 2.8 percent in FY2015/16 to 4.8 percent in FY2019/20 though below the NDPII target of 6 percent for FY 2019/20. This was due to an increase in production volumes of cash crops, food crops, livestock, agricultural support services, forestry and fishing. Agricultural support services and fishing however grew at a slower rate than other components.

110. The proportion of food poor households increased from 37 percent in FY 2016/17 to 39percent in FY 2019/20. Rural households were twice as more likely to be food poor than the urban households (47% and 22% respectively). On average, Staples (cereal, roots and tubers) are consumed on a daily basis (7days) while milk and milk products are the least consumed in a week. The main household food source is from own production (49%), followed by purchases (44.5%) and lastly in kind (6.5%). The satisfaction level of farmers

with extension services was 75 percent according to the National Service Delivery Survey of 2015.

111. The proportion of households adopting the use of commercialized agriculture increased from 3.6percent in 2014 to 11.9percent in FY2019/20, performing below the NDPII target of 23.6percent. This performance although below the NDPII target was attributed to increased extension service delivery due to more recruitment of extension workers. These contribute to mindset change of farmers from subsistence to commercialized agriculture.

112. The value of agriculture exports as a percentage of total exports increased from 39.2percent to 44.2percent over the NDPII period. However, the value of agriculture exports in FY2019/20 (USD 1.7 billion) is still below the NDPII target of USD 4 billion. Increase in agricultural exports was due to increase in export volumes of priority commodities. The volume of coffee exports increased by 43% from 3.557 million bags exported in FY 2015/16 to 5.103 million bags in FY 2019/20; Tea exports increased by 23% from 54,898 metric tons in FY 2015/16 to 67,321 metric tons in FY 2019/20. Fruits and vegetable exports increased by 45% from 57,358 metric tons in 2015 to 83,554 metric tons in 2020; Cocoa export volumes have increased by 19% from 29,761 metric tons in FY 2015/16 to 35,318 metric tons in FY 2019/20; The value of maize exports has increased by 29% from USD 84.99 million in 2016 to USD 109 million in 2020, while the export value of milk and milk products has increased by 310% from USD 50 million in 2015 to USD 205 million in 2020. The increase in export value is attributed to improved compliance to both regional and international standards. The annual fish catch increased to 561,065 tons from 449,311 tons the previous year. The higher volume compared to previous year alludes to the increased enforcement on the water bodies that led to the increase in the fish stocks. Beef production reduced from 195,700 tons in 2018 to 194,959 tons in 2019 due to restrictions on animal slaughter due to COVID-19 pandemic. Seventy (70) vegetable demonstration gardens of 0.1 acre for tomatoes, Cabbage, Green pepper, water melon, Eggplant and Onions were established in all participating sub-counties in eight districts.

113. Other achievements include: A reduction in the incidence of pests, vectors and diseases from 16% in the previous year to 14.2%. This was due to the increase in the number of inspectors recruited a long stock routes and the increase in quantity of livestock vaccines purchased from 2,350,880 doses in FY2018/19 to 3,011,000 doses in FY2019/20. This led to a reduction in the number of districts with Foot and Mouth disease from 54 in 2018/19 to 31.

2. Increase Access to critical farm inputs

114. The percentage of farmers accessing farm inputs has been reducing; from 44percent in FY2017/18 to 23.3percent in FY2019/20 over the NDPII target of 16 percent despite efforts by the MAAIF through NAADS/ OWC and other Agencies in the five years distributing critical farm inputs in form of quality seeds and planting materials for strategic crop commodities. This performance was attributed to an increased number of licensed and certified farm input dealers from 180 previously to 524 in FY2019/20 as well as the distribution of high-quality animal breeds, seeds and planting materials. Under the NAADS program, Government procured and distributed 2,932 tons of maize seed, 632,187 banana tissue cultured-planting materials 4,080 bags of seed potato, 245,651 bags of cassava cuttings, 35,000 (5gm Sackets) of Onion seed, 45,120 (5gm Packs) of hybrid onion seeds, 27,600 (5 gm Sackets) of eggplant seed, 27,600 (5 gm Sackets) of Amaranthus seed, 27,600 (5 gm Sackets) of Sukuma wiki seed, 166,695 Cashew nut seedlings, 39,568,393 million tea seedlings, 111,804 apple seedlings, 160 heifers, 1540

Gilts & Boars, 10,000 day old layer chicks, 24,000 kgs Chick and duck mash and 20,000 kgs growers mash as animal feed. These were distributed to over 23,475 household's country wide. This was in a bid to mitigate the negative effects of COVID -19 on food security. Additionally, under the Agriculture Cluster Development project, 345,089 kilograms of Bean seed, 166,718 kilograms of Maize seed, 17,215 kilograms of Rice seed, 7,171 bags of cassava cuttings, 55,561 pieces of tauplins, 18,326 pieces of Machetes /Pangas, 43,266 pieces of air tight bags, 102,372 litres of Herbicides, 22,752 litres of Insecticides, 162 litres of Fungicides and 3,224 litres of Fumigants were supplied to farmers in the 57 districts of the project coverage. More effort to increase access to quality farm inputs were made by approving for registration, 66 agrochemical products by the Agricultural Chemicals Board. Other achievements include: Government with support from the Resilience project supplied 20,000 kgs of improved pasture and fodder seed to farmers, stock farms and research institutes across the country. This will increase the national cover of improved pastures by 2,500 hectares. Government also harvested and cleared over 150 acres of floating island and aquatic weeds on Lake Victoria, which were about to affect power generation at Nalubale dam.

115. In regard to accessing agricultural machinery, 45,000 acres of land in 80 districts was ploughed using MAAIF tractors, 22,450 acres of farm land opened, ploughed and planted using the two-wheel tractors/Implements sets for livestock and crops, distributed 280 tractors for beneficiary groups in 119 districts and conducted training for the 560 tractor operators across the country on proper operation & maintenance of the tractors. Testing and certification for 16 new agricultural machinery and equipment (imported and locally manufactured) was done.

116. The percentage in the number of farmers accessing water for production was 28.2%. This was due investment in construction of 7 valley tanks with 40,000m3 capacity each in 7 districts and 1 dam of 720,000m3 capacity in Kaboong district. More 296 Valley tanks with total capacity of 5.8 billion litres of water were constructed and rehabilitated in 51 districts. In addition, construction of 7 solar powered irrigation systems at Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs) was undertaken and Installation of 14 sites with solar water pumping systems in Ntungamo, Hoima, Mubende, Kamuli, Koboko, Kumi, Kabale, Mukono, Kiboga, Buvuma, Sembabule, Kayunga & Yumbe districts was done. Procurement of 21 solar powered water-pumping systems for irrigation purposes at 21-targeted sites in 21 districts was finalized.

117. The value of commercial bank loans to the agricultural sector increased over the entire NDPII period from 13.5 trillion (10.4% of the total commercial bank loans) to 25 trillion (14.15%) in FY2019/20. This led to the percentage change in the value of commercial loans for agriculture from 0.08% in FY2015/16 to 0.76% in FY2019/20. Majority (over 56%) of these commercial bank loans to agriculture are utilized for processing and marketing, while 32% is utilized in agricultural production. Uganda Development bank for example has contributed to increase agricultural lending through lowering the interest rate from 19% in FY2015/16 to 12% in FY2019/20.

118. Over the entire NDPII period, there was an increase in access to agricultural finances from 17percent in FY2016/17 to 50percent in FY2019/20. Government established the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF) in the year 2009 as a risk-sharing facility to unlock the challenge of access to affordable credit by farmers. It aims to support commercialisation and modernization of the agriculture. The total loan portfolio under the scheme grew to UGX 581.27 billion by end of December 2020, extending loans to 1,179 eligible projects.

3. Improve agricultural markets and value addition for the 12 prioritized Commodities.

119. The manufacturing value of agricultural products as a proportion of GDP increased from 8.3 percent in FY2017/18 to 8.6 percent in 2020. This was mainly attributed to increase in Coffee agro-processing and dairy products. In the last five years, primary coffee processers/ hullers increased from 454 to 578, coffee roasters increased from 14 to 28, export grading plants increased from 21 to 36 and buying stores increased from 506 to 700. In addition, 15 new tea factories are being established and are at different levels in several districts including; Kyenjojo (2), Buhweju (4), Kanungu (1), Bushenyi (1), Rukiga (1), Kisoro (1), Ntungamo (1), Kamwenge (1), Mbarara (1) and Luwero (1). In the dairy sub-sector, Uganda's processing companies have increased from 79 in 2015 to 135 in 2019 with processing capacities of 1.9 million litres and 2.8 million litres respectively. These process dairy products including; milk powder; ghee, butter; UHT milk; casein; whey protein concentrate; pasteurized milk; yoghurt, cream, ice cream and cheese both for exports and local consumption. This has increased the percentage of processed marketed milk to 34% by the end of the plan period.

120. Percentage of farmers equipped with skills in post-harvest handling technologies, and value addition registered an increase from 40.0 percent in the previous year to 41.2 percent in FY2019/20, though still below the NDPII target of 50 percent. This is because the Ministry embarked on training farmers through the extension workers at the district local government in post-harvest handling in order to increase the quality of the outputs and ultimately access to market.

121. Farm access roads (185) of total 598 kms were upgraded and opened to increase on the number of farming households with access to markets. Other achievements include: Government engaged in negotiations with Algeria and Equatorial Guinea and secured these markets for export of Ugandan Milk powder and animal feeds respectively; Three market-oriented fish products were generated, 4 starter culture formulae for processing milk products (1 for ghee; 2 for yogurt and 1 for probiotic yoghurt) were developed to improve the quality of traditionally produced milk products; a banana juice and wine processing facility established in Bushenyi; two clay-based anti-aflatoxin formulae designed for pre-treatment of maize bran-based feeds. This reduces the aflatoxin content in the animal feeds by 80-98%; Installed 8 sets of milk coolers to dairy groups in 8 districts; Kasese industrial park construction is at 40% completion while land for establishment of Kabarole industrial park was secured; MAAIF in collaboration with Ministry of Trade, developed an online trade information portal where information and procedures regarding import and export of agriculture products can be obtained[1]. No progress was provided on % of farming households with access to markets, and % of certified farms for export

4. Strengthen institutional capacity of MAAIF and public agricultural agencies.

122. The staffing level of the extension staff increased to 70.6% in FY2019/20 from 67.8% in FY2018/19 and 16percent in FY2015/16 against an NDPII target of 99%, which correspondingly lowered the ratio of extension staff to farming households from 1:1800 to 1:1730 at the end of the NDPII. The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries together with the Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Public Service recruited and equipped 4100 Agricultural extension staff with 1,061 motorcycles and 126 vehicles to support mobility of agricultural extension staff to offer extension services to farmers.

[1] www.ugandatrades.go.ug .

The staffing level in quality assurance and regulation was at 66.9% from 0% over the Plan period.

123. Other achievements include: (i) approval of bills and policies by Cabinet; the National seed policy 2018, the National Fisheries & Aquaculture Bill, the National Organic Agricultural Policy, (ii) guidelines/handbooks/strategies; commodity Handbooks for cassava and rice, farmer guides for coffee, beans and maize, developed the Beef Strategic Investment Plan, Veterinary Technical Manual for the control of movement of animals and animal products in Uganda, guidelines for Importation of hides and skins and the Agro-industrialisation issues paper for NDPIII.

2.7.2 Tourism

1. Increase Market share for tourism

124. The number of tourist arrivals increased by 18.4 percent from 1,302,802 in FY 2015/16 to 1,542,620 in FY 2019/20. This increase though modest, resulted in an increase in the number of foreign exchange earnings from tourism from USD 1,350 million in FY 2015/16 to USD 1.59 trillion in FY 2019/20. 52% of tourists to Uganda came from African Countries, 20% came from Europe and 14% from North America.

125. The number of foreigners visiting National Parks increased by 46.7% from 85,866 in FY 2015/16 to 126,000 in FY 2019/20. However, there was a noticeable decline from 150,960 visits recorded in FY 2018/19 to 126,000 recorded in FY 2019/20 owing to disruptions of world travels due to emergence of pandemics like COVID-19 first registered in early 2019. The increase in number of foreigners visiting National Parks is attributed to hiring of 6 MDR firms in key source markets of Europe, Asia and North America. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism increased from USD 1,350 million in 2015/16 to USD 1.59 trillion in FY 2019/20. This achievement can be attributed to increase in leisure tourists from 21% in 2012 to 25% in 2019(89,000 to 126,000 tourists.

126. Using data on visitors to UWEC as a proxy for domestic tourism, on the promotion of domestic tourism, a total of 285,792 visitors were hosted by UWEC over the period against the annual target of 358,200. This number includes 210,845 learners (from 2,799 schools) were engaged through onsite programs. Additional 120 schools reached through the outreach program. Through the community Conservation Education program, UWEC covered 4 regions (Central, Eastern, Northern and Western) reaching out to a total of 60,000 people.

2. Increase and diversify the stock of tourism products

127. The total tourist stay time has been maintained at 7 days with the highest number of tourist days recorded at 7.2 days for FY 2019/20. The accommodation capacity in terms of number of beds increased from 81,393 to 103,261 in FY 2019/20. This is attributed to increased investment in tourism infrastructure in terms of construction of new hotels

128. The Annual average % bedroom occupancy of accommodation increased from 48.50% in FY 2015/16 to 58.20% in FY 2019/20. This surpassed the target of FY 201/2020 which was at 56.30%. This Can be attributed to increase in number of international tourist arrivals during NDP II period from 1,302,802 in FY 20115/16 to 1,542,620 in FY 2019/20 and also increase in domestic tourism campaigns like Tulambule, Miss Tourism

129. A 20-year master plan for the Source of the Nile was developed. 4 protected areas trails and visitor facilities were improved (Semuliki, Mt. Rwenzori, L. Mburo and Murchison Falls national parks). Renovation of the Uganda Museum, Mugabe Palace, was undertaken. A tourism investment project proposal was developed for the Equator along

with 6 points. (L. Victoria Island, Kayabwe, Kikorongo, Kiruhura, Ssembabule and Kamwenge). To develop the tourism product range and appeal, the sector also improved 2 tourism products that is Namugongo Martyrs shrine and hot air balloons in Queen Elizabeth National Park.

3. Increase the stock of human capital along the tourism value chain and create new jobs

130. By the end of the NDP II period, the number of people directly employed in the Tourism industry was 536,600 in FY 2019/20 which was above the target of 236,268. This can be attributed to increase in enrolment and graduation rates from Tourism training institutes like UHTTI and UWRTI. A total of 164 new students (female -57%) enrolled at UHTTI. 591 students maintained, trained and examined in theory and practical. A total of 228 (69% female) students were graduated. A total of 162 students enrolled at UWRTI (including 68 female). 72 students are for diploma in Natural Resources Management and Wildlife Tourism while the rest enrolled on certificate courses. Maintenance, teaching/training and feeds of all the 268 UWRTI students done. Training equipment (including ICT equipment, text books) procured and supplied renovation of facilities done at UHTTI and UWRTI.

4. Improve coordination, regulation and management of the tourism sector

131. The level of compliance to tourism service standards recorded in FY 2017/18 was at 59% above the target of 20%. This can be attributed to increase in regulation and standardization campaigns carried out by UTB. Import Border points and 15 wildlife use rights licensees were inspected to ensure compliance with conservation policy and regulations. No progress was provided over the NDPII period on Level of visitor/tourist satisfaction (%).

5. Increase the conservation of natural and cultural heritage.

132. The number of Ugandans visiting the National Museum by the end of NDP II period was 45,405 against a baseline of 4,367. This surpassing of the target can be attributed to increase in number of domestic tourism campaigns like tulambule hosted on local TVs like NBS and UBC TVs in addition to renovation works at Uganda Museum and new product offerings like vintage car shows and blankets and wine.

133. In FY2019/20, the titling processes of sites including Bukaleba, Bishop Hannington, Nakayiima, Mawuuta hills had commenced and was ongoing. Mapping for Mutanda was completed and various consultation and engagements held in an effort to secure land titles for the planned sites. Boundaries opened and marked with visible pegs at Bigobya Mugenyi and Nakayima cultural heritage sites. Blue print for Kabale Museum produced in an effort to secure a land title for the site. The Sites and Museums of Kabale, Wedelai, Soroti, Fort Lugard, Bweyorere, Dolwe, Partiko, Nyero, Kapir, Mukongoro and Moroto were maintained and cleaned with exhibits well curated and fumigation done.

2.7.3 Energy

a) Energy

1. Increase power generation capacity to drive economic development

134. The installed generation capacity increased by 231MW with the addition of 183MW from Isimba HPP that was commissioned in March 2019 as well as 9.6MW from Nkusi HPP, 4.8MW from Waki HPP, 3.6MW from Nyamwamba 1 HPP, 20MW from Kabulasoke HPP and 10MW from Mayuge Cogeneration plant.

135. By end of the review period, the medium voltage network and the low voltage network expanded to 12,127km and 9,013km respectively in addition to acceleration of last mile connections and implementation of off grid mini grids. From the launch of the new Electricity Connections Policy in November 2018 to June 2020, access to electricity reached 149,831 households against the annual target of 300,000 households and electricity access rates are estimated to have increased from 22% to 24% on grid and to 27% off grid at the end of FY2019/20.

136. The development of large power plants is ongoing; Karuma HPP (600MW) was 97.3% physical performance, by end of June 2020 scheduled to be completed in the next financial year. Likewise, Isimba HPP (183MW) was at 100% physical progress, commissioned in March 2019. The Agago/ Achwa 42 MW was completed in June 2019 and is already producing power to the grid. Additionally, several small hydropower projects were completed and these include: Ndugutu HPP 5.9MW, Waki HPP 4.8 MW, Sitti II 16MW, Kyambura HPP 7.6MW, Sindila HPP 5.2MW and Mahoma HPP 2.7MW.

137. The feasibility study for Ayago HPP 840MW was also completed by China Gezhouba group of companies (CGGC) however the company yet to reach financial close and also yet to have the Environment and Social Impact Assessment Report cleared by the National Environment Management Authority. Additionally, efforts are underway to exploit geothermal and nuclear energy.

138. Access to electricity has improved with the percentage of the population with access to electricity now standing at 51% (24% on grid and 27% off grid), which is above the NDPII Target of 30%, according to the UBOS survey commissioned 2020. This has been achieved mainly through the grid intensification, densification of the distribution grid access and adoption of Solar Home Systems by the population. All the districts except one are now electrified and efforts to electrify the remaining 1 (Buvuma) are under way. Out of the 1361 sub counties, 844 have been connected; 21 sub-counties have on-going projects in them; procurement of works for 287 sub-counties was concluded. Currently, the annual average load growth is 8-10%, however, high connection charges are still cited as a hindrance for connections to the grid.

2. Expand the electricity transmission grid network

139. The percentage of households connected to electricity stood at 51% (24% on grid and 27% off grid) which met the set NDPII target of 30% for the FY2019/20. The rural electrification outcome target of 120,457 new consumer connections was achieved with a score of 149,831 households. This is attributed to among others a number of transmission lines and associated substations totaling to 630km having been completed and commissioned. These include 132kV Mbarara –Nkenda line (160km), 220kV Kawanda-Masaka line (137km), 220kV Mbarara-Mirama line (65km), 220kV Nkenda-Fort Portal-Hoima (226km), 132kV Isimba-Bujagali line (42km), Namanve, Luzira, Mukono and Iganga Industrial Park substations and the upgrade of Queensway 132/33kV substation.

140. Progress has been made on the ongoing projects notably Karuma Interconnection which stood at 85% for the 400kV Karuma-Kawanda 254km line, 132kV Karuma-Lira 75km line, and the 400kV Karuma-Olwiyo 60km line. Industrial Park transmission lines (70% complete) and associated substations; 132 kV Opuyo – Moroto 168km line works stood at 90% Works on the 132kV Mutundwe- Entebbe 35km line stood at 30% and completed the 132kV Kawanda – Kapeeka line , while Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies are ongoing for the 132kV Mbale-Bulambuli line.

3. Improve Energy Efficiency

141. The target for percentage of losses in the distribution network was reduced to 16.8% compared to the set NDPII target of 15%. The rollout of the prepaid system to households continued with new connections as well as conversions from the postpaid system to the prepaid system. The prepaid meters installed were 305,000 over and above the NDP 11 of 160,000. This partly explains the reductions in energy losses attained. The major challenge in loss reduction are the commercial losses due to power theft which impedes the efforts to collect revenues.

4. Promote use of alternative sources of energy

142. There is remarkable increase in the use of alternative sources of energy such as solar and biogas in Uganda. The country has since commissioned four (04) solar plants with a capacity of 50MW capacity in Tororo (10MW), Soroti (10MW), Mayuge (10MW) and Kabulasoke (20MW) solar PVs. Another solar plant of 4MW is under construction at Busitema University. In terms of off grid solar home systems installations, there were several installations made, however it was difficult to obtain aggregated data on solar from a common source.

143. In the same way MEMD is promoting use of renewable energy through the initiatives such as promotion of improved cook stoves in educational institutions, promotion of biogas technology, demonstration of efficient charcoal production technologies, promotion of solar water heaters, promotion of solar dryers.

144. Uganda is also committed to the development of Nuclear power, a preliminary site survey report was prepared and the preparation for the detailed site survey in Buyende, Kamuli, Kayunga and Nakasongola Districts were made. Additionally, the promotion and development of nuclear energy for other peaceful uses such as; cancer management, food safety assessment, tsetse control, improving agricultural productivity, water resources management, industries, among others, continued.

5. Improve the policy, legal and institutional framework

145. To improve efficiency in service delivery, the sector put in place new policies and legislation in addition to reviewing some of the existing policies. The following was achieved in the NDP II period under review: The mining and Mineral policy 2018 was approved by cabinet on 7th may ,2018; The ICGLR Act 2018; The local content policy for oil and gas industry was approved by cabinet on 25th June 2018; The biofuels act was assented to on June 4th 2018 by H.E the president; The final energy efficiency and conservation bill was submitted to cabinet secretariat for approval; and the principles of the amendment of the electricity Act 1999 were submitted for approval by Cabinet.

6. Build capacity in the energy sector

146. The sector continued capacity building efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity through training.

b) Minerals

1. Establish the geological and mineral potential of the country

147. Government established 18 mineral potential commodity zones and limestone, graphite and marble reserves had been discovered. Additionally, three mineral target appraisals were conducted, namely Iron ores in South Western Uganda, Uranium in Sembabule and Katara, and gold in Busia. The targeted and detailed geological mapping at 1:50,000 scale was carried out and maps sheets produced and include; 66 (Fort Portal), 15 (Kitgum East) and 13 & 14 (Kitgum West). 150 people were trained to develop Uranium resources into

nuclear energy, with 140 of which underwent specialized training with low level certificates and 10 underwent degree programmes.

148. During the Plan period, five (5) Geo-parks had been mapped and gazetted with two in western and Karamoja region and one in the northern part of Uganda (Gulu). Thirty percent (30%) of the current mineral map of Karamoja was updated by carrying out ground geological and geochemical surveys. So far, 15 Geophysical maps were produced in the reporting period, (Panyimur (3), Buranga (3), Kibiro (3), Fort Portal (3), Kitgum (3)).

149. Additionally, different maps were published including; a 1:1,000,000 scale geological map, 1:1,000,000 scale mineral occurrence map and 1:250,000 scale mineral potential map sheets of the entire country. The country's geological mapping 1:50,000 and 1:100,000 coverage was 22% and 75% respectively while the country's geochemical coverage was at 35 percent. In the 2016/17, the sector discovered 8 mineralized areas against the annual target of 3 mineralized areas. The construction of the regional office and beneficiation center was completed in Moroto Municipality. In the period 2017/18, only 8 of the 16 identified mineral potential sites had been surveyed and explored as planned for in the NDP II due to inadequate requisite resources.

150. During FY2018/19, six (6) additional licenses of iron ore were confirmed at Kijuguta, Kayonza, Rubuguri, Higabiro, and Rubayo at Rubanda all in Kabale and Rubanda Districts. Under the licensing function, a total of 707 mineral licenses were operationalized, 159 were prospecting, 319 explorations, 3 retentions, 100 locations, 44 mining leases and 82 mineral dealers' licenses. 435 licenses were reviewed and 3 mining leases were cancelled. Out of the 16 identified potential mineral targets, the goal over the 2018/19 was to conduct an appraisal on three targets. This was achieved 100%, with the appraised targets being Iron ores in SW Uganda, Uranium in Sembabule and Katara, and gold in Busia. Similar success was achieved in geological mapping with 5 out of the five intended 1:500 maps produced.

151. Building institutional capacity to develop Uranium resources was carried out, the target was to train 170 geoscientists in the minerals sector. Of this, a total of 160 were trained over the reporting period, however this effort was being eroded by high attrition of the highly qualified staff for "greener pasture" although more specialized training is still required to boost their capacity further. The target to produce two maps of REE zones at a 1:50,000 scale, this was achieved, with the Makuutu aluminous clays and Bukusu REE prospects being promoted.

152. The promotion of Karamoja Aerial Surveys was carried out and Spanish Government authorized an Export Credit to the Government of Uganda to undertake the airborne geophysical and geological mapping of Karamoja. The negotiations with a contractor to conduct high-resolution geophysical data acquisition, processing and interpretation had been concluded and aircrafts were delayed due to Covid19 pandemic. The aircrafts had been cleared by all relevant authorities and were expected in the country at appropriate dates in December 2020. The data quality control and supervision provider had signed the contract and the activity was expected to commence in January 2021 following the COVID-19 SOPs and guidelines.

2. Increase monitoring and regulation in the mining sector

153. Number of field inspections carried out per year by the sector increased from 12 in FY2012/13 to 30 in FY2015/16 which led to increased compliance to the mining law. Mineral rights increased from 20% in 2002 to 80.4% in 2015/16. The sector also made

strides in reviewing 770 mineral rights in the reporting period down from 350 in FY2012/13. 4,513 stakeholders were sensitized with ASMs trained in mining (2,249 registered, sensitized and trained in Mubende; 1,614 Miners in Namayingo and Busia districts; and 600 Miners in Karamoja region; and 50 miners were registered in Rwengoma, Ruhama S/C, Ntungamo. In FY2016/17, the sector developed a Hand book for ASMs to ensure health and safety standards. 22 environmental studies were undertaken as a strategy to implement restoration of derelict and abandoned mines.

154. During the Plan period, 4 geo-data information systems/ portals were maintained. Management and update of geo-data systems continued for the Geological and Mineral Information System, Library Management System (Libero), Unpublished Document Information System (UDIS) Electronic Record Management System and their integration with the Mining Cadastre and Registry System (MCRS) to facilitate data search and retrieval. The registration process of ASMs was ongoing, 2249 ASMs miners had been registered in Mubende, 1614 in Namayingo and Busia districts, 600 ASMs in Karamoja Region and 50 ASMs in Rwengoma, Ruhama subcounty, Ntugamo district were registered. Over 1650 mineral artisans and small-scale miners in the various mining districts of Mubende, Namayingo, Busia districts, Karamoja Region Ntugamo district were sensitized and trained, up and above the against the NDPII target of 600. The ASMs were encouraged to organize and 20 mining associations were formed. Also, 34 licenses had been granted to the ASMs in the different mining districts.

155. Additionally, in FY2018/19, 68 groups were registered in Karamoja, 24 in Mubende and 20 in Ntungamo and training of over 350 ASMs in market analysis, investment promotion and value addition. There is also a fully developed and maintained mining cadaster and registry system (MCRS). Two mineral policies (Mining and Mineral Policy, 2018 and Mining Regulations, 2019) were put in place, registered 20 ASM groups, and training 3300 ASMs. In FY2019/20, registered 20 ASM groups, and training 3800 ASMs. The capacity of Local Government authorities to monitor and regulate mining activities were boosted using four sets of training delivered to the LGs.

3. Increase regulations for trade in mineral commodities

156. In FY2018/19, progress was made to improve the policy, legal and regulatory framework for licensing and regulating exploration and exploitation of mineral resources. The mining and minerals policy gazetted on 28th June 2019 to replace the Mineral Policy 2001. The draft Mining and Minerals Bill, 2019 was in place to which the Ministry commenced regional stakeholder consultative meetings as well as a national validation to enrich the contents of the Bill before presentation to Cabinet. The Mining Regulations, 2019 were gazetted in July 2019 and they replace the Mining Regulations of 2004. The National Mineral Laboratory Services Policy Draft was formulated and presented to the Ministry Top Management on 14th August 2018 and comments generated were incorporated. A regional certification mechanism was put in place with the enacting of the IGCLR Act of 2018. However, the process of operationalizing the mechanism was still ongoing because two regional offices intended for the purpose were still under construction.

157. In FY2018/19, the traceability system was being established with the number of skilled manpower in the minerals sector increased from 103 to 160. Even then, there’s still a shortage of essential skills in the sector, a fact which contributed to no certifications of commodities being carried out – despite the set target of 20 certifications over the reporting period. The establishment of an inspection system was successfully implemented, with a total of 67 mining inspections carried out (superseding the set target

of 64 inspections). The output produced per unit of labour was also increased from the 2012/13 baseline of 103bn/a to 158bn/a (superseding the target of 112bn/a).

158. In FY2015/16, there was reduction in the amount of Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) collected from 5.7 billion in FY2012/13 to 3.7 billion in FY2015/16 due to a ban on raw mineral exports. Two site pilot (mock) inspections on Regional Certification Mechanism registered compliance. Two mineral value addition businesses were created in FY2015/16 which include; (i) African Gold Refinery (AGR) (A private company set up a gold refinery in Entebbe near the Entebbe International Airport). Gold can now be refined and packaged in to pure gold bars of purity 99.99% in Uganda and (ii) Dao Marble (A private company established Marble Tiles factory in Bugolobi, Kampala). The company is producing high quality marble tiles from dimension stones. In the same period, 58 out of the 64 planned inspections, were carried out. There was a reduction in the production and productivity of the labour force with output produced per unit of labour reducing from 103 billion per annum in FY2012/13 to 99 billion per annum in FY2015/16.

159. In FY2016/17, the subsector registered an increase in the value of the NTR collected amounting to 14.92 billion up from 3.7 billion collected in the FY2015/16. This was a reverse movement from the declining trend where the NTR collection had reduced overtime from 13.9 Bn in 2012/13 to 3.7Billion in 2015/2016. During the Plan period, the value of minerals produced was UGX 155Bn against a target of UGX 400Bn. The increase in the NTR was attributed to the revised fees structure in the mineral subsector.

4. Increase private sector investment in the Mineral sector

160. In FY2015/16, the number of licenses granted increased from 350 in FY2012/13 to 770. The amount of capital investment by private companies also increased from 175 billion in FY2012/13 to 350 billion in FY2015/16 as contributed to by the two flagship projects of Sukulu Phosphates and Tibet Hima (Kilembe copper project). In FY2015/16, 26% of the population was engaged in the mineral and mining activities of which more than 50% are women and the youth. This improved from 20% in FY2012/13.

161. The number of people accessing the geodata more than doubled as it increased from 200 in FY2012/13 to 550 in FY2015/16. In addition, 20 geo-information promotional packages prepared although were less than the target by 33%. Promotion of mineral targets at international conferences in Australia, Canada, and South Africa was also undertaken. Although the sector has not developed a strategy for promotion of the sector locally and internationally, 4 minerals were promoted and exploited out of the 16 planned which include; copper, phosphates, iron ore and graphite.

162. A total of 10 scientists were trained in geo-information management of which two were trained in masters, 6 in certificates and 2 diplomas in order to have increased capacity in the geo-information management and analysis. In addition, 40 geological maps were produced i.e. geochemical (10), geophysical (10) and geological (10 maps), earthquakes (2), ASM (1), and geothermal (7).

163. In strengthening the capacity of the mineral testing laboratory, 2 staff of the mineral testing laboratories were trained; 86 specialized equipment was procured (geophysical equipment: MT units (6), TEM unit (1), gravity meter (1), global navigation satellite system (1); geochemical lab and field equipment: niton thermal scientific analyser (1), mercury meter (2), multimeter (1); geological equipment: compass clinometers (43), microscope (2), health and safety equipment (first aid kits 10), clear safety goggles (10), plastic goggles (10), thermo couple (2), digital thermometer (4)); and 1,523 mineral samples analysed (1,220 rocks, soil and stream sediment samples, 203 samples of gold,

copper, tungsten, cassiterite, coltan, iron ore, limestone, pozzolana, sand, kaolin, aluminium, and tailings three (3) techniques: (i) gravimetric, (ii) Ultra-Violent-Visible Spectrometry and X-Ray Fluorescence).

164. In FY2016/17, there was a decrease in the total number of licenses, falling from 818 in 2015/2016 to 692 in 2016/2017. This is largely due to expiration by effluxion of time and cleanup of non-performing mineral rights. A total of 692 licenses and certificates were operation as of 30th June. Out of these, 150 were prospecting licenses (PL), 374 were exploration licenses out of which 8 are for geothermal exploration, 4 were retention licenses (RL), 49 location licenses (LL), 39 mining Leases (ML), and 76 Mineral dealer's licenses (MDL).

165. In FY2017/18, five (5) trainings of the private sector in value addition were conducted, the number of people accessing geo-data increased to about 300, number of geo-information promotional packages increased to 25, number of minerals promoted and exploited increased to four (4), number of scientists trained in geo-information management increased to five (5), number of geological maps produced increased to four (4), increased number of minerals analyzed to 100, of which 57 samples were Gold samples. This further increased the number of trained laboratory staff to two (2), and two (2) specialized equipment were procured.

166. In FY2018/19, a total of five (5) trainings were planned during 2018/19, but only one was managed with a staff member being trained in Egypt, with funding from a Development Partner. Also, five (5) new mineral value addition businesses were added including two (2) gold refineries. Consequently, mineral exports dropped by 60.24 percent from UGX. 690,131,321 in FY2017/18 to UGX.274,374,335 in FY2018/19. This was attributed to a Presidential ban on raw mineral exports during the FY2018/19.

167. The number of geo-information packages prepared increased from 30 to 40 and the number of people accessing the data increased from 200 over the 2012/13 baseline period to 420 during 2018/19. A promotional strategy for the mining sector was executed with four (4) minerals successfully promoted and executed. These include Limestone, gold, iron ore, vermiculite, kaoline, and feldspar.

168. The capacity of Mineral Testing Laboratories (MTL) and Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) was strengthened through the installation of new equipment and 20 new scientists trained in geo-information management. In addition, new geological maps on gold, iron ore, uranium and REE prospects were created, and a total of 252 mineral samples were analyzed in the newly equipped and refurbished labs.

5. Increase geothermal energy in the country

169. In order to attract investment, a number of geothermal resource explorations were carried out by both government agencies and the private sector. A total of three (3) areas explored by the Government including Katwe-Kikorongo, Kibiro and Panyimur. The private sector also explored three (3) areas, namely Buranga, Ihimbo and Panyigoro. Beyond mere exploration, the prospective areas of Katwe-Kikorongo, Kibiro and Panyimur were promoted for investment.

170. The geological, geophysical and geochemical studies were carried out, with four (4) conceptual surface models developed for the Panyimur, Kibiro, Buranga, and Katwe-Kikorongo geothermal prospects. However, the planned drilling of exploratory wells was replaced with the drilling of Temperature Gradient Holes (TGH) scheduled for the FY2019/20 and the drilling of deep exploration wells envisaged for FY 2021/22. Additionally, due to unpredictable subsurface conditions, the drilling of TGH was only

carried out at Kibiro in the FY2019/20 while TGH drilling at Panyimur has been rescheduled for FY 2020/21.

171. Procurement of equipment for the development is planned under the proposed, "Geothermal Energy Development Project Phase II (FY 2020/21 - FY2024/25)". Similarly, the staff capacity for geothermal exploration, reservoir engineering, project design, operation and financing was only partly built with 50% of the planned 30 human resources skilled.

6. Increase response to mitigate seismic risk

172. In FY2015/16, four functioning earthquake monitoring and research facilities existed in the country and these include Kyahi station, Hoima, Kilembe and Entebbe. The increase earthquake risk management is therefore far from being achieved hence reduced response to mitigate seismic risk. In the same period, the earthquake risk map of Uganda was updated. In addition, Virtual Private Network (VPN) was constructed and set up in Entebbe to enhance real time data transmission and earthquake early warning systems. By FY2016/17, there were 35 earthquake monitoring stations installed against the NDP target of 40 stations, which was 63.9 percent performance against the planned target. In FY2018/19, the seismic hazard map, which indicates all areas vulnerable to seismic events, was developed. Throughout the 2018/19 FY, it was regularly updated. Similarly, the Earthquake administrative policy was already in place, and there was one fully operational National Seismological Data Centre at Entebbe.

173. During the Plan period the ministry maintained five permanent seismic stations in Entebbe, Hoima, Nakawuka, Kabale and Mbarara. In addition, nine temporary earthquake recovery stations were installed in Gulu at Bungatira sub county, Agago, Kitgum, Kotido, Kaabong, Napak and Amudat all at district offices, Kumi station in Nyero subcounty headquarters and Lira station at Amach subcounty HQ. These stations were collecting data that would be used to model the subsurface in near real-time for early warning while monthly bulletins were published to inform mitigation planning.

7. Increase the stock of skilled human capital along the mineral development value chain.

174. In FY2015/16, 5 staff of the 60 planned, were recruited due to inadequate funds for the wage bill. In the same period, the sector trained 550 ASMs on Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) issues. The sector identified and explored three minerals i.e. gold, graphite, iron ore and limestone. In FY2016/17, over 20 DGSM personnel were trained on Iron Ore value addition by Zachary Baguma (Ag.C/GSD). In FY2018/19, the number of skilled geoscientists increased to 160 from the 2012/13 baseline of 103. This was short of the 170 targeted in the same period. However, 3,300 ASM were trained in mineral production and productivity technologies which exceeded the FY target of 200 ASMs.

175. During the Plan period, Minerals Laboratories of the DGSM carried out mineral assay sample preparation of one thousand two hundred twenty-two (1,222) rocks, soil and stream sediment samples from mineral prospecting activities and uranium anomaly follow-up in Ndale and Rutenga in Fort Portal. The laboratories analyzed two hundred three (203) samples of gold, copper, tungsten, cassiterite, coltan, iron ore, limestone, pozzolana, sand, kaolin, aluminium, and tailings. The laboratory analyzed rocks from mineral prospecting activities for gold, copper, tungsten, tin, coltan/tantalite, iron ore, lead for assessments of royalty, using three (3) techniques: (i) gravimetric, (ii) Ultra-Violent-Visible Spectrometry and X-Ray Fluorescence.

176. Eight (8) new minerals were explored and identified. The linkages with other scientific institutions were carried out with 12 collaborating meetings/projects and five types of research being undertaken during the 2018/19 FY. Similarly, one research project in metallurgical and material science was carried out as part of the effort to promote research and development in the mineral sector. In FY2019/20, the appropriate training programs for Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASM) were developed with a total of 3,800 ASM trained in mineral production and productivity technologies.

c) Petroleum (Oil and Gas)

1. Increase the exploitation of oil and gas resources

177. In FY2015/16, twenty-one (21) discoveries had been made with an estimated accumulation of 6.5 billion barrels of oil in place out of which 1.4 billion barrels of oil was estimated to be recoverable. Gas reserves in the country were estimated at 672Billion Cubic Feet (BCF), of which, 499 BCF is non-associated gas and 173 BCF is associated gas. In the same period, 25 investors expressed interest in various oil and gas fields. However, this was short of the 30 targeted in the first year of NPII implementation.

178. In FY2016/17, a total of 121 oil wells were drilled against the cumulative annual target of 130 wells with a success rate of 88 percent. Over 40 percent of the Albertine Graben was explored with the oil prospects set to increase once the whole area was explored. Eight (8) production licenses were granted over 13 oil fields to the licensed oil Companies on 30th August, 2016, including Kasemene-wahndri, Kigogole-Ngara, Nsoga, Ngege, Mputa-Nzizi-waraga, ngiri, jobii-Rii and Gunya. This puts the total number of production licenses at 9. In addition, 13 field development plans were approved for issuance of Production License against annual target of 4 FDPs.

179. In FY2018/19, 3 Downstream Regulations, 87 Upstream, 80 Midstream standards were put in place and the PSA model was updated. The Geological & Geochemical (G&G) data were acquired in different formats, including gravity and magnetic (G&M) data, two-dimensional (2D) seismic data and three-dimensional(3D) seismic data. A 270-line km of G&M data was acquired, in addition to 800 Sq. Km of 2D and 3D seismic data which were acquired through mapping. In addition, a total of 270-line kilometers of geophysical data were compiled and over 400 sq. Km of geological and geochemical mapping undertaken. This accounted for 30% of the basic geological and geophysical data acquisition in this basin. In the same period, 326 line-Km of new 2D seismic data were acquired by a licensee in the Ngassa licensed area and 181 line-km of gravity/magnetic and 1400 sq. km of geological and geochemical data were acquired by the Ministry in the Moroto-Kadam basin.

180. During the plan period, Government announced the Second Licensing Round in May 2019 in order to increase exploration of oil and gas resources for sustainable production of oil and gas and viability of attendant infrastructure, namely, the Refinery and East African Crude Oil Production (EACOP). The licensing round comprises of five (5) blocks on offer in the Albertine Graben and is scheduled to be concluded during FY 2021/2022 with grant of exploration licenses to successful companies. It is estimated that recoverable reserves of 600million barrels of oil could be established with commercial confirmation of reserves in each of the blocks. The country’s petroleum potential continued to be promoted at various conferences. These include: participation and presentations at the 13th International Oil & Gas Conference and Exhibition (PETROTECH) in New Delhi, India and at Africa Oil Week conference in Cape Town, South Africa.

181. Regarding First oil, the Lead investor for the Refinery Development, M/s Albertine Graben Refinery Consortium (AGRC) progressed with the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) studies that would inform the Final Investment Decision (FID) of the Refinery Project. Also, negotiations of the Host Government Agreement (HGA) between Government of Uganda and the Joint Venture Partners continued for development of the East African Crude Oil Export Pipeline (EACOP).

182. The strategy to set up exploration parameters was predicated on oil production commencing during the FY2019/20. However, oil production did not commence as planned, so it became quite redundant to set up the said targets. Further to this, the procurement of consultancy services to undertake ESIA assessment for exploration activities in the new areas was concluded and the inception phase of the study was completed in July 2019.

2. Increase efficiency and effectiveness in the management of Uganda's Oil and Gas resource potential

183. Following the enactment of the Petroleum Laws; the Petroleum Authority of Uganda and the Uganda National Oil Company Ltd were formed. The institutions were to effectively monitor operations. Eight (8) staff's capacities were enhanced through their training at Msc. level in Petroleum related studies. The National Content Policy together with the Strategy and Plan (NCPSP) were finalized. A national oil and gas resource data bank and a national Oil & Gas Policy were developed.

184. In FY2016/17, the law was enacted in 2013 and the regulations were gazzetted in April 2016. The Uganda petroleum institute at Kigumba (UPIK) is operational and several Vocational and Training Institutes are now offering petroleum course and HSE. During the period, 6 MEMD official were enrolled for professional training in Oil and gas discipline.

185. Through work force skills development project include; 20 students were certified as welders, scaffolders and electricians, trained 12 instructors and drivers in heavy vehicle goods vehicles (HGV), trained 320 beneficiaries in business development and practical skills in the Albertine region among others. PEDPD also supported the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) in the development of 18 new standards for the upstream petroleum subsector. A total of 192 standards for the petroleum sector (upstream, midstream and downstream) were formulated and gazetted.

186. In FY2017/18, Uganda joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) on January 29th 2019 for financial management and accountability of natural resources. In FY2018/19, 1 staff out of the planned 4, trained at Masters level in Petroleum related field. This was attributed to resource constraints. In the same period, regulations & standards were formulated (3 for Downstream, 87 Upstream and 80 Midstream). These regulations are in line with the model PSA, which was itself updated.

187. In FY2019/20, Construction of Phase-3 of the National Petroleum Data Repository, Laboratories and offices at Entebbe to house both the Directorate of Petroleum and Petroleum Authority of Uganda progressed at about 60%. The National Content Policy was approved by Cabinet in June 2019. Twelve (12) petroleum standards including those for the Health Safety and Environment compliance were developed.

188. The Ministry commenced processes for the review of the National Oil and Gas Policy (NOGP) to ensure the new policy addresses the entire petroleum value chain and other emerging issues not limited to the energy transition. A concept note and draft terms of reference for the formulation of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) and Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) to inform the formulation of the new NOGP were

developed. It planned that the new NOGP would be formulated and operationalised before First Oil.

189. The development of the integrated National Oil and Gas Resource Data Bank, as well as the commencement of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) strategy for the (NOGP) did not occur during the reporting period due to inadequate funding.

3. Increase efficiency in the extraction of oil and gas resources

190. The overall expected outcome of this objective was to optimize the recoverable level of the oil and gas potential at minimum costs – with reduced spills and environmental protection during the extraction process. This objective was predicated on the commencement of oil and gas extraction. Unfortunately, this did not occur as planned. Even then, monitoring and regulation of licensed oil companies have been increased in order to ensure compliance with environmental standards and regulations. The level of compliance of oil companies currently stands at 80%, although the ultimate target is for each of them to achieve full compliance.

191. During the reporting period, the ministry continued to streamline the licensing regime under the Petroleum Supply Act 2003 and General Regulations of 2009. In the same period, a total of two hundred fifty-five (255) companies were issued with Petroleum Operating Licenses and two hundred twenty-two (222) Petroleum Construction Permits were issued. One hundred one (101) Construction Completion Certificates issued to developers of petroleum facilities in the country. In addition to the above one hundred eighty (180) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports and three (03) Project briefs were reviewed and recommended to the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) for approval and six (15) EIA were rejected. The Department started using the National Petroleum Information System in the licensing process starting with receiving of the application, approvals, evaluation, fees assessment and insuring of Permits and operating license. The system tracks application at various stages of processing.

4. Produce refined oil and oil by-products for the local and export markets

192. In FY2015/16, the Land to host the refinery and attendant industries had been acquired with 97.4percent cash compensation done. Only 0.3% of PAPs who did not receive compensation were absentee landowners and a few that contested the compensation amounts. In addition, construction of resettlement houses for Project affected persons that opted for relocation was at 90percent with the remaining aspects including construction of a community centre and a market. The acquisition of 29.5km2 of land to accommodate a petrochemical-based industrial park was completed. The Park was to include a refinery, a crude oil export hub, an international airport, logistics systems, utilities, and other petrochemical industries.

193. The 30 million litre Jinja Storage facility was operational under a (PPP) arrangement, and payment to Government of the concession fees as Non-Tax Revenue commenced. The perimeter wall construction to improve the integrity of the JST facility was completed. The acquisition of the 299.18 acres of land at Buloba for the multi-user terminal was undertaken. In FY2016/17, 2,625 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of the 2670 who opted for cash compensation were compensated, accounting for 98.3%. The remaining 1.7% includes the PAPs had not turned up for verification and disclosure. The detailed routing study of the corridor, together with the Environmental Baseline Survey studies was completed in September 2016.

194. The construction of the refinery did not commence as expected due to a prolonged process of identifying a lead investor. Following the identification of the lead investor in 2018, a

Project Framework Agreement was executed with Government. Implementation of the Pre-FID activities under the Agreement is on-going. The FEED process is at 75% and is expected to be concluded by the end of FY 2020/21. Construction of attendant infrastructure like the Airport in Kabaale-Hoima commenced and had progressed to 40% by the end of the reporting period. The procurement of an ESIA consultant for the Industrial Park had also commenced by the end of the FY2018/19.

195. The implementation of the National Strategy for petroleum transportation and storage was kicked off and was ongoing through implementation of several projects for petroleum transportation and storage. The routing survey and Baseline Environmental Survey for the refined products pipeline from Hoima to Namwabula were completed. One key aspect is the RAP study for the refined products pipeline was on-going with a few challenges mainly missing district compensation rates. By the end of the reporting period, the Chief Government Valuer's Approval of the valuation methodology was still being awaited upon. The RAP study and the development of the Crude oil export pipeline both saw the progress of 90% and 75% respectively by the end of the reporting period. The Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the project commenced and was on-going.

5. Increase efficiency in transportation, storage, handling and security of stock of petroleum products

196. In FY2015/16, the Stock of the National Strategic Reserve levels was 11 days in falling short of the 17 days' target projected though above by one day in FY2012/13. In FY2016/17, the restocking of JST reserves which had been undertaken previously by the private partner under PPP arrangement was terminated and restocking operations, management and maintenance was transferred to UNOC with effect from 29/5/2017.

197. A total of 127 companies were issued petroleum construction permits and 615 petroleum operating licenses were issued to newly constructed dispensing facilitates and renewals for the 5-year expired licenses. Additionally, 163 environmental impact assessment reports were reviewed and forwarded to NEMA with recommendations for approval.

198. In FY2017/18, Land acquisition for both Tilenga & Kingfisher projects were at 98% with a few projects affected persons undergoing negotiations for compensations to realize the 100% target. In FY2018/19, the targeted 30% increase in LPG use was not achieved, with only a miniscule 0.8% increase achieved. The main reason for this slow uptake in LPG use is the perception that it is expensive. During the period, the National Petroleum Information System (NPIS) was in place and is regularly updated.

6. Improve protection of the environment against oil and gas activities and mitigate the likely effects of Green House Gases (GHG) emissions

199. In FY2015/16, 2 environment damage incidents were reported, however, most of the oil and gas operational sites were decommissioned and restored. In FY2018/19, The National Environment Act 1995, as well as subsequent regulations, guidelines and standards were updated to make them more effective.

200. The implementation of the Albertine Graben Environmental Monitoring Plan was also strengthened through regular monitoring and enforcement activities.

7. Improve stakeholder relationships in the development of a desirable oil and gas sector

201. In FY2015/16, refinery land cash compensation was at 97.4percent in Kabaale-Hoima. Construction of houses for resettling people affected by the project (PAPs) were at 65percent towards completion.

202. In FY2016/17, as part of harmonizing policies, legal and fiscal framework for the oil sector in the EAC, the Project Development Committees for the EACOP project was established comprising of: Pipeline Project Team (PPT), Joint Project Development Committee (JPDC), Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Advisory Committee (AC). The Pipeline Project Team works on the project implementation process on a daily basis.

203. In FY2018/19, the policies for the broader EAC region were harmonized with the signing of The Inter-Governmental Agreement for the EACOP, Harmonisation of the Host Agreement between Uganda and Tanzania was undertaken, and the singing of an MOU for the Uganda/Tanzania Natural Gas Pipeline. The participation in regional initiatives was also carried out with the EAPCE'19 being undertaken.

204. Progress in developing regional infrastructure was made with the EACOP FEED completed and only awaiting FID, the Natural Gas Pipeline Project from Tanzania undergoing formulation and the Refinery being at the FEED Stage by the end of the reporting period.

2.7.4 Water and Environment

a) Environment and Natural Resources

1. Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems

205. In a bid to increase the level of restoration of environment degraded fragile ecosystems, during the Plan period, a total of 6,642.939 hectares of critical wetlands were restored across the country. This remarkable impressive performance not only led to the achievement of the NDPII wetland restoration target of 1,600 hectares for FY2019/20, but was also significantly above the FY2018/19 target of 734.4 hectares. Specifically, the critical wetlands restored over the reporting period include; Namakole in Mbale (40ha restored, Agu in Ngora, Adoka in Ngora, Kyere in Serere, Kawo-Kachuru-Lwere in Bukedea, Kula Amata in Lira, Okole in Alebtong, Aracha in Apac, Kyombo and Bukoola in Kyotera, Rufuha in Ntugamo, Kandekye-Ruhorobero in Sheema (600ha restored), Ntungwa in Kanungu (30ha restored), Nyamirizi-Kagogo in Mitooma (500ha restored), Kyenzogyera-Mushasha-Rugongo in Buhweju (530.72ha restored), Mutanda-Murehe (600ha) in Kisoro, Lemwa in Pallisa (457.68ha restored), Tirinyi in Kibuuku (200ha restored), Aswa catchment in Lora and Alebtong (1,500ha restored). This remarkable performance is attributed to establishment of Regional Technical Support Unit which worked with Districts to undertake wetland restoration coupled with direct release of funds to regions and local governments to undertake restoration activities.

206. Notwithstanding, the percentage of land area covered by wetlands declined from 11.3 percent in 2015/16 to 8.9 percent in the 2019/20 thereby falling short of the NDPII target of 10.9 percent. This dismal performance is attributed to weak enforcement of wetland regulations and the encroachment activities outstripping restoration efforts over the NDPII period.

207. The percentage of land area covered by forests dipped from 18.2 percent in 2015/16 to 12.4 percent in 2019/20 highly falling short of the NDPII target of 19.25. This is attributed

to population growth, industrial and urban expansion which ended up encroaching on wetlands.

2. Increase the sustainable use of environment and natural resources

208. The number of institutions integrating environmental sustainability into their policy and plans was estimated at 133 by the end of the Plan period which aligns with the NDPII target of 133. The achievement of this target is attributed to the comprehensive assessment criteria of public institutions strategic plans undertaken by the National Planning Authority. This assessment criteria examines compliance to integration of cross cutting issues such as Environment and Natural Resources before a strategic plan is approved for alignment. Nevertheless, more needs to be done in terms of integration of environmental sustainability in the budgeting systems.

209. Over the NDPII, the sector achieved improved hazardous and e-waste management infrastructure established in 12 municipalities under the auspice of the National Environment Management Authority. The infrastructure aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions from organic waste was implemented in the Municipalities of Arua, Hoima, Masindi, Lira, Soroti, Mbale, Jinja, Mukono, FortPortal, Kasese, Mbarara and Kabale. There are however still infrastructure gaps in terms of managing electronic waste.

210. This target was on course since by the end of the Plan period because the sector was in the process of enhancing the digitization of its wetland and forest monitoring activities. This was through construction of an information management system to collate all respective environmental information from the central and local governments natural resources departments to effectively monitor Environment and Natural Resource Indicators. There were also smaller information systems that feed into the mainstream information system. These include National Wetland Information System (NWIS) and the Climate Change Monitoring Reporting and Verification system.

3. Increase wetland coverage and reduce wetland degradation

211. The percentage of land area covered by wetlands declined from 11.3 percent in 2015/16 to 8.9 percent in the 2019/20 thereby falling short of the NDPII target of 10.9 percent. This dismal performance is attributed to weak enforcement of wetland regulations and the encroachment activities outstripping restoration efforts over the NDPII period.

212. The sector reported on the wetland ecosystems restored in hectares rather than in percentage. As such, a total of 6,642.9 hectares of critical wetlands were restored across the country by the end of FY2019/20. The sector not only registered a significant growth from 151 hectares in FY 2015/16 to 6,642.9 hectares in FY2019/20 but also overshot the NDPII target of 1,600 hectares. This is attributed to establishment of Regional Technical Support Centers to support district local governments Natural Resources Departments in restoration activities.

213. The percentage of wetland area under approved management plans grew from 11.3 percent in FY2015/16 to 20.3 percent in FY2019/20. Whilst there was a remarkable improvement, it fell short of the NDPII target of having 32.25 percent of wetland area under approved management plans by 2019/20. This is attributed to delayed and intermittent release of funds for implementing planned outputs and activities and uncoordinated resistance of wetland encroachers to evacuate wetlands fueled by uncoordinated enforcement by various institutions. Some of the wetland management plans developed include; Ntungwa-Nyabushoro in Kanungu, Kyenjogera in Buhweju, L. Lemwa in Pallisa, Mazuba in Namutumba and Ongino in Kumi.

4. **Increase the functionality and usage of meteorological information systems**

214. In the first three years of the NDPII, the sector reported no data on the meteorological observation network coverage. It commenced reporting on this indicator in FY2018/19 where it was estimated at 29 percent. By the end of the NDPII in the FY2019/20, the coverage had grown to 53 percent albeit it was below the NDPII target of 85 percent. The inability to achieve the NDPII target was attributed to limited operational funds and absence of land to roll out weather observatories.

215. Also, the percentage of weather observation stations operational and submitting data throughout the year was 72 percent. the failure to achieve the NDPII target is attributed to the phased purchase of weather and climate information network that continued to undermine coverage in some areas of the country.

216. Whilst the sector did not report on the NDPII indicator on the percentage of institutions implementing climate change adoption intervention, it can be concluded that all institutions had integrated climate change resilience since it was a requirement for approval of all their development and strategic plans. However, there are still gaps in terms of institutional budgeting for adaptation.

5. **Increase the country's resilience to the effects of climate change**

217. The percentage of institutions integrating climate change was estimated at 20 percent by FY 2019/20 which was far below the NDPII target of 75 percent. There is remarkable progress with regards to integration in institution's planning framework albeit the same cannot be said about their budgeting tools. This implies weak implementation of planned climate resilient activities since they are not allocated a budget.

218. The Climate Change Department under the Ministry of Water and Environment partnered with several players to develop tools that foster climate change integration and institutionalization. These include guidelines for integration of climate change in planning and budgeting, national climate change standard indicators and designation of climate change focal persons in several institutions.

6. **Increase afforestation, reforestation, adaptation and mitigate deforestation for sustainable forestry**

219. Whilst the forest cover increased by 3.4 percent from 9 percent in 2018/19 to 12.4 percent in 2019/20, it still fell short of the NDPII target of 18 percent. Deforestation was singled out as the main driver of forest cover loss.

220. During the same period, the percentage of total land area covered by forests slightly increased from 11 percent in 2015/16 to 12.4 percent in 2019/20 although below the NDPII target of 19.25 percent. This was attributed to 2,233ha of degraded natural forests restored through planting indigenous tree species and bamboo. Additionally, 6,123,553 tree seedlings were raised, 2,696.5ha of local forest reserves planted and 307km of forest boundary was also surveyed and marked with concrete pillars. Also, a total of 114,528,770 assorted seedlings were supplied to the public while 26,398,947 seedlings were produced and supplied for tree planting from 12 National Forestry Authority tree nurseries and 22 community nurseries.

7. **Improve climate change legal and institutional framework**

221. As part of the process of formulating a National Climate Change Law, the Climate Change Bill underwent rigorous consultation among most of the stakeholders. During the FY2019/20, it was discussed by Parliament and was awaiting assent by the President.

b) Water and Sanitation

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

1. Increase access to safe water supply in rural areas.

222. As of June 2020 (end of FY 2019/20), access to safe water supply in rural areas was estimated at 68 percent which is a unit percentage reduction from 69 percent registered in 2018/19, and below the NDPII annualized target of 79 percent for FY 2019/20. This implies that achievement of the NDPII target on access to safe water supply in rural areas was not achieved and fell short by 11 percent. The sector attributes the unit percentage decline between 2018/19 and 2019/20 to low reporting of new established water sources by districts estimated at only 47 percent. This implies that total reporting of new water sources by all districts would have significantly changed the figures reported. Unfortunately, the sector performance report is silent on the drivers of non-compliance in terms of reporting by districts. Regarding the failure to achieve the NDPII target of 79 percent safe rural water supply coverage, a number of factors have been singled out over the years to explain shortfalls. Key among these include; a growing population that out paces the capacity of water facilities, low budgetary allocations to the operation and maintenance components which undermines the cumulative increase of facilities after new constructions, a decreasing water and sanitation conditional grant since it is increasingly shared by more districts whenever new ones are created, and low reporting by districts about new water sources.

223. Regarding the functionality of rural water supplies, it stagnated at 85 percent during the year under review as was in the FY 2018/19. This is below the NDPIII target of 92 percent for the FY 2019/20. It is also important to note that functionality has stagnated at 85 percent for three consecutive financial years (FY 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20). The sector highlighted low and stagnant budgetary allocations to the operation and maintenance component coupled with inefficient community facility management committees as the key explanatory variables for this stagnant performance. Importantly, failure to address the challenge of operation and maintenance can have dire consequences on the achievement of other targets of water and sanitation. This is because a growing population owing to natural growth and refugee influx stresses existing water facilities thereby undermining any significant cumulative impact of any new facility constructed.

2. Increase access to improved sanitation rural areas.

224. In terms of access to improved sanitation in rural areas, there was almost a unit increase from 77.1 percent in 2018/19 to 78 percent in 2019/20. This increase notwithstanding, it still falls below the NDPII target of 95 percent for the period under review. The decreasing District Sanitation and Hygiene Conditional Grant is the primary constraint to the achievement of this NDPII target. At its inception, each district received between UGX 21M – 23M which has since dwindled to less than 20M per district due to the growing number of districts. The Government led National Hand Washing Initiative was also able to support 2000 people in Kampala with soap, hand washing facilities and masks as part of its COVID-19 response. The budgeting challenge that inhibited the attainment of the NDPII target on sanitation and hygiene ought to be addressed over the next planning cycle since this sub-sector has implications on public health, education outcomes, labour productivity and human rights since access to sanitation and hygiene is recognized as a basic human right by the United Nations.

225. Equally important, the sector reviewed the measure of its sanitation and hygiene target to align with SDG 6 on Water and Sanitation targets and indicators. It thus shifted from

measuring *access to improved sanitation* to *use of safely managed sanitation* which refers to a sanitation facility that is not shared by other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off site. In light of this, access to a safely managed sanitation facility in rural areas falls significantly to 7 percent.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

1. **Increase access to safe water supply in urban areas.**

226. Access to safe water supply in urban areas reduced from 79 percent in FY 2018/19 to 70.5 percent as of June 2020 which is below the 100 percent universal access envisaged by the NDPII for FY2019/20. The decline is attributed to an improved data base covering a larger region and population. Compared to the NDPII baseline (2012/13) of 70 percent, it can be concluded that access to safe water supply in urban areas has only increased by half a percentage point (70.5%) over the NDPII period in light of a growing urban population and an urbanization rate estimated at 6 percent annually, coupled with addition of newly created Municipal Councils thus increasing targeted coverage over the NDPII period. To put this into perspective, in 2019/20 alone, National Water and Sewerage Corporation geographical coverage increased from 253 towns to 258 towns (2 percent increase). Geographical expansion inevitably overstretches and reverses the total coverage and calls for more investment.

227. Relatedly, functionality of water sources in urban areas reduced from 94.3 percent in 2018/19 to 81.23 in 2019/20 both below the NDPII target of 100 percent functionality. This reversal trend emanated from taking over many schemes that were originally completely non-functional. Poor functionality of water schemes has ripple effects on the overall percentage access to safe water supply in urban areas given the high urbanization rate estimated at 6 percent annually.

2. **Improve urban sanitation and hygiene services**

228. On the other hand, access to improved sanitation in urban areas increased from 87.9 percent in FY2018/19 to 89.1 in FY 2019/20 thereby registering a 1.2 percent increase albeit below the NDPII target of 100 percent. The increase is attributed to an enhanced construction of improved public sanitation facilities in town centres such as; construction and sustainable operation and maintenance of faecal sludge plants, reduction of the transport costs and supporting the transportation system along the fecal sludge service chain through purchase of cesspool emptiers. In light of the reviewed sanitation and hygiene indicators in light of SDG 6, the percentage access to a safely managed sanitation source in urban areas increased from 37.4 percent in 2018/19 to 39.2 percent in 2019/20. The increase is attributed to the aforementioned factors that accounted for a rise in access to improved sanitation in urban areas.

Water Resources Management

1. **Improve national capacity for water resources management (WRM)**

229. The NDPII sought to improve use and management of water resources by enhancing compliance levels of waste water discharge, surface water abstraction and ground water abstraction. Overall the average percentage of compliance to the permits (surface water, ground water, waste water discharge and drilling) slightly reduced from 78 percent in 2018/19 to 77.6 percent in 2019/20 slightly below the NDPII target of 80 percent. This slight decline in the average percentage of compliance to permit conditions is attributed to the COVID-19 response measures such as lockdowns that slowed down enforcement during the year under review. Importantly, compliance to permit conditions has been

progressive although slightly below the NDPII target. The progressive figures over the years and the year under review is attributed to increased enforcement coupled with de-concentration of the function of water resources management to the four water resources management zones namely: Victoria Water Management Zone, Albert Water Management Zone, Kyoga Water Management Zone and Upper Nile Water Management Zone. Specifically, compliance to wastewater discharge reduced from 63 percent in FY2018/19 to 62 percent in 2019/20 while surface water abstraction declined from 79 percent in FY2018/19 to 77 percent in FY2019/20. Lastly, compliance to groundwater abstraction also fell from 76 percent in FY2018/19 to 74.5 percent in FY2019/20. The composite indicator or average of these indicators is the average compliance to permit conditions which fell from 78 percent in 2018/19 to 77.6 in 2019/20 due to the COVID-19 response lockdowns that inhibited enforcement efforts.

2. Improve water resources planning, and regulation

230. With regards to Water Resources Planning, whilst the sector was not able to develop hydrological year books, it produced annual Water Resources Status Report in line with the NDPII target which informed the Sector Performance Report. The Report also clarified on the drivers of the historical above average Lake Victoria water levels oscillation observed during the year under review. Also, there was remarkable performance on water quality information and water resources maps developed.

3. Improve water resources monitoring, assessment, and information services

231. During the year under review, water resources monitoring was undertaken through rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of water quantity monitoring information system networks (for surface water and ground water stations) that collect daily data on the water quantity in different rivers, lakes and groundwater aquifers. Specifically, works undertaken during the year under review included; construction of temporary gauges at critical stages along River Nile, operation and maintenance for 40 percent of stations including payment of observers, partial development of water resources models for forecasting and assessing state of water resources in catchments, and status of Uganda’s water resources updated with daily updates provided to the office of the prime minister. Therefore, the NDPII targets under water resources planning were achieved within the specific deadline.

4. Improve protection of Uganda’s interests in international waters

232. In terms of protecting Uganda’s interests in international waters as required by the NDPII, a number of interventions were implemented during the year under review. The Cabinet approved Uganda’s ratification of the Nile Basin Initiative Cooperative Framework Agreement (CFA) and the country’s ratification documents were deposited at the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Cooperative Framework Agreement is intended to ensure sustainable management and utilization of the shared Nile basin water resources. A joint fisheries management information system for capture, storage, analysis and dissemination of data and information from fisheries assessment. Relatedly, identification, characterization and mapping of fish breeding areas (lakeshore wetlands) of Lakes Edward and Albert was undertaken. A total of 37 fragile ecosystems on Lake Edward (10 priority areas in Uganda) and 29 fragile ecosystems on Lake Albert (14 priorities in Uganda) were identified and need appropriate demarcation and protection. The outcome of this activity is expected to influence gazettement through legislation over the next financial year.

c) Water for Production

1. Increase the provision of water for production facilities

233. The cumulative water for production storage capacity increased by 1.8 percentage leading to an increase from 39.32 million cubic meters in FY 2017/2018 to 41.124million cubic meters. The cumulative water for production storage capacity increased from 41.124 million cubic metres in FY2018/19 to 42.0 million cubic metres in FY 2019/20. Also, construction of four medium scale irrigation schemes was completed. The four medium scale irrigation schemes constructed are Olweny in Lira, Agoro in Lamwo District, Mubuku 1 in Kasese District and Doho in Butaleja District. Relatedly, 16 valley tanks were constructed during the year under review compared to none constructed in FY2018/19. The sixteen valley tanks constructed are in districts of; Soroti (1), Butebo (1), Kapelebyong (1), Kumi(1), Bukedea (1), Mbarara (2), Butambala (1), Rukungiri (1), Ntungamo (1), Kyankwazi (1), Sembabule (1) and Bushenyi (1). One valley tank was expanded in Bugiri District by 7,000 cubic metres creating a storage capacity of 256,000,000 litres.

234. Also, fifty-eight (58) valley tanks were constructed in the Districts of; Kiruhura (12), Mbarara (6), Kazo (1), Ntungamo (1), Gomba (1), Busia (1), Nakapiripiriti (1), Nabilatuk (1), Moroto (3), Kotido (5), Kamuli (1), Kapelebyong (1), Kamuli (1), Katakwi (1), Ngora (1), Amudat (3), Karenga (1), AMuria (1), Kumi (1) and Soroti (1). All this resulted into creation of a water storage capacity of 645,000,000 litres. In addition, completion of construction of one (1) small scale irrigation scheme in Nakaseke District was undertaken. This is however lower than the 35 small scale irrigation schemes whose construction was finalized in the previous financial year (2018/19).

2. **Increase the functionality and utilization of existing water for production facilities**

235. Over the period under review, it was established that the functionality of WfP facilities increased from 87.2 percent in FY 2018/19 to 87.8 percent in Fy2019/20. This data was based on a total of 1382 valley tanks, 35 dams, 4 medium scale irrigation schemes and 50 small sale irrigation schemes. During the reporting period, the Ministry of Water and Environment worked towards improving the functionality status for partially functional facilities. It should be that in FY2018/19, 12.1 percent of WfP facilities were reported to be partially functional due to siltation, pump breakdown and other problems. Partial functionality implies that facilities serve beneficiaries with reduced functionality.

2.7.5 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

a) Trade and Cooperatives Development

1. **Increase the share of manufactured goods and services in total exports**

236. The ratio of goods & service exports to GDP increased was estimated at 14.4 percent in FY2019/20 an improvement from 7.3 percent in FY2015/16, a performance above the NDPII target of 25 percent. This performance was on account of increase of export of goods and services throughout the NDPII period.

237. Total merchandise exports decreased from US$3.961.72 million in 2018/19 to US$ 3,800.28 million in 2019/20, indicating a growth rate of -4.074; as compared to total merchandise imports that decreased by 10.5percent, from USD 8,284.91 million in 2018/19 to USD 7,413.28 in 2019/20.

2. **Improve Private Sector competitiveness**

238. A total of 84 private investments were established over the NDPII period. This performance was attributed to the sector’s support to businesses to in terms of training, certification, registration, among others.

239. Nine (9) potential enterprises were physically assessed in Kaberamaido, Kaliro, Mityana, Wakiso and Lira districts under Rural Industrial Development Bubale Innovation Platform from Rubanda District was supported to undertake product certification for Bushera and Sorghum Flour. 285 women vendors were enrolled and trained in Vocational Skills under MTAC partnership with MTIC.

3. Increase market access for Uganda's goods and services in regional and international markets.

240. In the last year of the NDPII, the volume of exports to GDP stood at 10 percent down from 6.8 percent in FY2015/16. This was mainly attributed to the increase in coffee exports and non-coffee exports such as gold, fish and its products and oil re-exports over the NDPII period. This performance was in line with the NDPII target of 9.95 percent for the last year of the Plan.

241. The sector finalized the development of the masterplan and environmental impact assessment for Kikagate Border Export Zone (BEZ) and also launched the feasibility and design studies for Mpondwe Border Export Zone. 158 SMEs were guided on processes of certification and advised on how to meet the requirement before they apply for UNBS audits

4. Improve the stock and quality of trade infrastructure

242. Uganda's exports as a proportion of GDP was estimated at 10 percent in FY2019/20 up from 6.8 percent in FY2015/16. This performance was in line with the NDPII target of 9.95 percent for the last year of the Plan. 7,942 people were cumulatively employed in the manufacturing industry and 39 manufacturing industries were established by end of the NDPII period.

243. The sector launched the procurement for the construction of key facilities (including warehouses and nucleus markets) at Katuna, Busia, Oraba and Lwakhakha to attract investments into the respective Border Export Zones.

5. Promote the formation and growth of cooperatives

244. The numbers of cooperatives increased from 16,611 in FY2016/17 to 18,501in FY2017/18 and 19,524 in FY2018/19. These cooperative unions included; 8,722 SACCOs, 9,062 Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives; 391 Transport, 326 Diary Cooperatives, 79 Housing, 30 Energy, 78 Fishing, 124 Area Cooperative Enterprises, 952 Multipurpose, and 110 grouped as Others. One processing/value addition facilities to cooperatives were established. Stakeholder consultations re-establishment of the Cooperative Bank to provide agriculture and commodity finance were ongoing. 40 members of Malubanga Oyobu Cooperative Society in Amuru District and Lira Garment Designers Cooperative Society in Lira District were trained in principles of cooperative movement and business management. Also, 46 training sessions for cooperative members and leaders were conducted.

6. Enhance the capacity of cooperatives to compete in domestic, regional and international markets.

245. By end of the Plan period, a total of 294 cooperatives were supervised to ensure compliance to cooperative laws, set standards and best practices; 8 Inspections were conducted to identify challenges, make interventions and improve governance and management; 12 training sessions were conducted to improve knowledge and skills of cooperative members, leaders and management staff. (employees) in cooperative enterprise management.

246. Similarly, 700 cooperatives had adopted cooperative-based input delivery system compared to 500 in 2015/16. In particular, the horticulture and cotton, dairy and livestock sector, supplied inputs to their members under this system.

247. A total of 41 cooperatives were audited to enhance compliance and accountability, 429 additional cooperatives registered, 555 cooperatives supervised to ensure compliance and improve service delivery and 13 cooperatives inspected

7. Increase the diversity in type and range of enterprises undertaken by cooperatives

248. The types and ranges of enterprises undertaken by cooperatives increased to 726 in 2019/20 from 222 in 2015/16 although this was below the target of 1,000 due to insufficient funding.

249. Furthermore, the number of enterprises undertaken by cooperatives as a cooperative diversification drive increased, which included 8,043 SACCOs; 8,843 Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives; 368 Transport, 332 Diary Cooperatives, 69 Housing, 30 Energy, 75 Fishing, 98 Area Cooperative Enterprises, 515 Multipurpose, and 125 grouped as Other.

b) Industrial Development

250. The role of the industrial sector is to support the country's social and economic development agenda by creating jobs, generating wealth and attracting foreign direct investments. The NDPII targets to increase the sector's contribution to GDP from 20.6 percent in 2012/13 to 24.5 percent. The sector performance against the NDPII objectives is discussed in the section below.

1. Promote the development of value-added industries in agriculture and minerals

251. Manufacturing activities grew by 1.3 percent in 2019/20 following a strong growth of 7.8 percent registered in 2018/19. This was due to the slowdown in manufacturing of processed & preserved meat from 21.0 percent in 2018/19 to 13.9 percent to 2019/20. Mining and quarrying activities registered a growth of 0.2 percent in 2019/20 following a strong growth of 33.4 percent registered in 2018/19. All the requisite machinery and equipment for Kayonza tea factory were supplied and installation fully completed as well as trial runs. The 3rd tea processing line now operational and has an output of 600kg/hour. 6 processing facilities established that include; a Sinking Fish Feed Machine in Kampala, Chicken Hatchery in Kamuli, Concrete block making facility in Mbarara, Yogurt Processing facility in Kaliro district, a Yogurt Processing facility in Mukono district, Ginger processing facility in Mpigi district and a Semi-Automated Coffee Processing Plant in Iganga.

2. Increase the stock of new manufacturing jobs.

252. In FY2019/20, the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GDP stood at 9 percent below the NDPII target of 12.5 percent for the review period. Similarly, the proportion of the population employed in the manufacturing industry stood at 7.9 percent, below the target of 19.5 percent.

3. Enhance the use of Standards and quality infrastructure in industry

253. Bubale Innovation Platform from Rubanda District was supported to undertake product certification for Bushera and Sorghum Flour.Also, industrial technical guidance and field monitoring visit to 37 industries in Western, central and Eastern Uganda

4. Promote and accelerate the use of research, innovation and applied technology

254. 16 MSMEs technicians in Agro processing and Carpentry were provided with guidance on equipment maintenance and new available technology. Also, 32 MSMEs in Mbale, and Budaka mobilised and trained on Adaptation and Promotion of Refractance Window Drying Technology. The technology promotes production of high quality bio products. High value dried products from fruits, vegetables and herbs introduced to market. The proportion of industries adopting new technologies in manufacturing stood at 12% in FY 2019/20.

5. Promote green industry and climate-smart industrial initiatives

255. Through Uganda Cleaner Production Centre (UCPC); the following were done; Trained and provided technical support to 24 enterprises on water efficiency measures including water management and conservation; Conducted awareness, audits and in-house training on energy efficiency for 21 manufacturing enterprises. Mapped, assessed, trained, generated industrial Symbiotic Synergies (IS) for 100 manufacturing firms.

2.7.6 Works and Transport

1. **Develop adequate, reliable and efficient multi-modal transport network in the country.**

256. Under the railway sub-sector, passenger services greatly improved to 529,596 passengers against the planned 384,000 passengers in FY2018/19 (this is equivalent to 138 percent) from 112 percent in FY2017/18. The improvement within that period is attributed to increased public awareness of railway passenger services. It should be noted however, that the period considered in 2017/18 was between February 2018 and June 2018 after the Rift Valley Railways (RVR) concession was cancelled and Uganda Railways Corporation took over and re-introduces the passenger services. It should also be noted that the passenger services are only operational between Kampala and Namanve, despite the high demand of the services. Similarly, the volume of cargo transported by railway increased from 7.54million tonne -km in 2017/18FY to 39million tonne-km in 2018/19FY. The weak performance compared to the target of 140.01MT is explained by the numerous challenges facing the railway sub-sector ranging from low funding, poor infrastructure, poor rolling stock among others. There's generally need to re-invest in the railway sub-sector.

257. On the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Project, In preparation for construction works, the Government of Uganda continued with the process to secure financing for construction of the first phase of the SGR (from Kampala-Malaba). Also, a total of 100 Project Affect Persons (PAPs) were paid, to obtain the right of way (RoW), and 701 PAP forms were verified in preparation for payments when funds are availed. Furthermore, development of the environmental database commenced, and NFA valuation reports were revied. It should be noted however, that most project activities could not be implemented due to lack of funds.

258. Under the roads sub-sector, the proportions of paved and unpaved national road network in fair to good condition were 84 percent and 77 percent as compared to the NDPII targets of 82 percent and 66 percent respectively. The total paved national road network increased by 8.8 percent i.e., from 4,971Km to 5,398Km in FY 2018/19 and 2019/20 respectively. This performance was however, below the NDPII target of 6000Km. Failure to meet the NDPII target was attributed to the limited MTEF allocations to Uganda National Roads Authority, that funded construction of an average of 300 kilometers annually in the last five years, and acquisition of right of way. Furthermore, the lengthy procurement processes and allocation of funding to projects that were not ready affected project performance. It

should however be noted that the proportion of paved national roads to the total national road networks improved to 26.7 percent from 24 percent of FY2018/19.

259. Travel time within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) remained at 4.1min/km as was the case in FY2018/19, while on national roads it was 1.13min/km. Performance in this area was far below the NDPII targets of 2.6min/km and 1.10min/km respectively.

260. Over the review period, six upgrading road projects with a total length of 427.5Km were completed; (1) Bulima-Kabwoya (66Km), (2) Mubende-Kakumiro-Kagadi (107Km), (3) Soroti-Katakwi-Akisim (100Km), (4) Nyenga – Njeru (10Km), (5) Bumbobi – Lwakhakha (44.5Km), and (6) Kyenjojo – Kabwoya (100Km).

261. Under the air transport sub-sector, there was a decrease in International Air Passenger traffic from 1,728,779 passengers in 2018/19 to 1,355,772 passengers in 2019/20. In both years, the performance was below the national targets of 1,964,986 passengers and 2,161,485passengers respectively. The shortfall could be explained by; (i) The on-going expansion and rehabilitation works at Entebbe International Airport. (ii) International movement restrictions that followed the COVID-19 pandemic.

262. Despite the increase in domestic air passenger traffic from 18,824passengers in FY18/19 to 20,281passengers in FY2019/20, it remained below the NDPII target of 22,193passengers. The check-in-queuing time (min) was 8.3min, Fast bag in (reclaim belt in mins) was 8.7min, last bag in (min) was 15.9min and security queuing time (min) was 6.1 mins above the NDP targets 25min, 30min, 40min, and 5min respectively.

263. Expansion and upgrade of Entebbe International Airport: Physical progress of construction works increased from 68percent in 2018/19 to 70.5%. Major works included construction of cargo building up to 90percent completion, site offices and facilities at 100 percent, and runway 17/35 (main runway) at 100 percent.

264. Development of Kabaale International Airport: During the FY2019/20 period, physical progress of works increased from 27.7percent to 45percent by close of June 2020. The slight delay was attributed to heavy rains experienced in September 2019, and the closing of the site for 14 days during the initial lockdown imposed on the country to combat COVID-19, and the subsequent impact to works due to decongestion of work area, and social distancing. By close of the financial year, geotechnical investigations had been completed but excavation works were still on going. In addition, run way construction was on going whereby some sections had received the gravel capping layer, and base layer was under construction, while cutting and filling was still being done on others. Also, excavation works for the 300m graded strip (150m on each side of the runway centerline) were still on-going.

265. The National Airline: The Government of Uganda launched commercial operations in August 2019. In addition, regional offices were established at; (1) Somalia, (2) Juba, (3) Nairobi, (4) Dar es Salaam, (4) Bujumbura, (5) Kilimanjaro, (6) Mombasa and (7) Zanzibar

266. In the water transport sub-sector, development of Bukasa Port (near Kampala) continued at a very slow pace. By close of financial year, physical progress was at 38percent from 35percent of FY2018/19. A number Project Affected Persons (PAPs) still occupied the project area hence restricting access to the site while procurement of contractor for port dredging, and swamp surcharging works was yet to be completed.

2. **Improve the human resource and institutional capacity of the sector to efficiently execute the planned interventions.**

267. In order to improve institutional planning, monitoring and performance evaluation, the sector developed a data management system (TSDMS). Furthermore, the development of a National Transport Modal was initiated. The model is aims to strengthen the transport planning function of the Ministry of Works and Transport. Also, over the review period 5 staff of Ministry of Works and Transport were trained in maritime affairs.

3. **Improve the National Construction Industry.**

268. The Policy for Development of the National Construction Industry was approved by Cabinet in 2010. The Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Works and Transport is in the process of developing a local content strategy. Nevertheless, over 65 percent of civil works contracts in Uganda are undertaken by foreign construction companies and a big portion of the road construction requirements are imported. During the FY2018/19, 30 percent only of construction projects were executed by local firms. Although this was slightly above the planned target of 25 percent, it is still far below the figure of the foreign counter parts. Additionally, while the target for proportion of local contractors complying to standards was 60 percent, only 45 percent was achieved.

269. Conversely, even in the rare cases where the contracts have been allocated to the local construction industry like in the case of oil road projects, the contractors lack the technical, equipment, and financial capacity. Regarding technical skills, the construction industry is faced with a challenge of weak regulation that has enabled non-existence of certification of artisans, technicians, technologists thus allowing competition with the 'jua kali'. Additionally, Institutions such as technical colleges and polytechnics that were responsible for training of technicians and technologists are being turned into universities. This has resulted in more theoretical inclined education, training and fewer hands on/ practical work. This partly explains the current rampant cases of collapsing structures resulting in loss of lives and properties.

270. Furthermore, credit lines for local contractors are expensive (due to high interest rates on borrowing) which makes it difficult for them to compete with other contractors whose governments provide subsidies and other forms of support. Due to inadequate finances, contractors are unable to purchase modern and appropriate equipment.

4. **Increase safety of transport services.**

271. One of the interventions that were aimed at increasing safety of transport services was implementation of the private motor vehicle inspection scheme. For FY2019/20, NDPII targeted 200,000 vehicles to be inspected but only 17, 177 vehicles were inspected due to restrictions imposed on the exercise by parliament.

272. The number of reported road fatalities increased from 3,689 deaths to 3,880 death in FY2018/19 and FY 2019/20 respectively i.e., there was an increase in road fatalities of 5.2 percent. Also, fatalities on water bodies increased from 160 death in FY 2018/19 to 289 death in 2019/20, thus an increase of 81percent.

2.7.7 Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

273. Information and communications technology play a critical role in economic development. It is the foundation for the knowledge economy. The NDPII ICT sector target was to increase its contribution to Government revenue from 8.1 percent in 2012/13 to 10 percent in 2020 and increase employment in the ICT sector from 1 million to 3 million people in 2020. Specifically, the sector will improve Uganda's ICT development index by increasing

access to ICT infrastructure from 1.96 (2012 Index) to 3.5 (2020 Index); Improving usage of ICT from 0.75 (2012 Index) to 2.5 (2020 Index); and enhance ICT skills development from 3.69 (2012 Index) to 5.5 (2020 Index). The sector performance during the FY2019/20 is discussed in the section below.

1. Increase access to ICT infrastructure to facilitate exploitation of the development priorities

274. The sector made progress in the development of broadband infrastructure and improved country wide coverage. In FY 2018/19, regional interconnections to the NBI at Oraba, Goli, Mpondwe and Vurra where established and 50Km of Optical fibre implemented between Mpondwe & Kasese. The total optic fibre laid under the National Data Transmission Backbone Infrastructure and e-Government Infrastructure Project (NBI/EGI) now spans 2474kms with border to border connectivity to neighbouring countries at the national border points. i.e. Malaba and Busia (Kenya), Elegu (South Sudan), Katuna (Rwanda) and Mutukula (Tanzania). The private sector are key players in the national broadband infrastructure development and by 2017 had rolled out 5000 optic fibre kilometers throughout the country. However, limited coordination in the infrastructure planning, development and deployment amongst the key stakeholders has resulted in duplication of the fibre routes by both the public and private sector operators thus the effective national coverage is just 2300 Km. To address the current mobile broadband coverage gap, the sector subsidized network rollout and 22 base stations in rural areas were upgraded from 2G to 3G. This provided connectivity to over 1,000,000 people.

275. Regarding last mile connectivity in Government, progress has been made in bringing MDAs online and 112 new MDA sites were connected in 2018/19 to the NBI bringing it to a cumulative total of 414MDA/Sites. However, connectivity of districts to the NBI remains low at 39 districts and 2018/19 NDPII target of connecting 100 districts to the NBI was not been realized.

276. The sector continued with the provision of free Wi-Fi internet services (MYUG) to citizens within the Central business district of Kampala and Entebbe. 3 additional sites were connected bringing the total number of hotspots connected to MYUG to 284.

277. With regards to digital terrestrial broadcasting, 16 DTT sites were fully operational out of the 18 DTT sites. This is an improvement from only 6sites in FY2017/18 and has increased the Digital Terrestrial Television signal coverage from 10% to 60%. However, 17 sites on the DTT network have no redundancy which increases the downtime in case of system failures and affects availability of services.

278. The Government established a national data center to host all Government applications and improve security, boost efficiency and reduce the costs of digitalization of Government services. In the FY2018/19, the National Data Center and Disaster Recovery center was upgraded to Tier 3 classification that has multiple power and cooling sources increasing its reliability and up-time. There are 58 critical government applications and systems being hosted at the national data center and these have increased from 31 applications that were being hosted in FY2017/18. Generally, the usage of these facilities by Government is low as many MDAs are still hosting services in their institution’s data centers.

279. The first ICT manufacturing and assembly plant - SIMI Mobile was launched with capability of operating three production lines and each of these lines with daily production of 2000 feature phones, 1500 smart phones, 800 laptops, 2000 chargers, 4000 USB cables and 4000 sets of earphones at full capacity and directly employing more than 400 staff.

The company produced the first batch of mobile phones in FY 2018/19 which were exported to morocco. This promises to reduce the cost of ICT devices and ultimately increase usage of ICT services.

2. Enhance the usage and application of ICT services in business and service delivery

280. The sector supported various MDAs in automation of existing processes and 5 new E-Government services were developed. They include: Anti-Corruption Reporting Service, Uganda Wildlife Education Centre payments portal, Uganda Museum payments portal, Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (UHTTI) Hotel management system. These services were added to the E-citizen portal (http://www.ecitizen.go.ug) and in total 97 e-government services are being delivered to citizens through this portal.

281. In order to promote easy and timely access of public information and e-government services to communities, 3 public libraries located in Hoima, Nakaseke and Pallisa were renovated and equipped with public ICT facilities, Internet connectivity and transformed into community Information Access Centers. Additionally, 8 Post offices in Arua, Busia, Entebbe Main, Gulu, Hoima, Lira, Luwero and Masaka were upgraded to provide public access points to enable citizens access e-government services, information on government programs, and as training facilities to promote digital literacy.

282. Under the postal and courier services master plan, the sector was expected to develop the National post and addressing system. This location registry is essential because addresses form an important part of the information needed to ensure communication both virtually and physically and therefore facilitates e-commerce, improves service delivery, reinforce national security and eases the provision of aid and emergency services among others. The National post and addressing system was not developed and therefore the target not achieved.

283. To increase awareness and uptake of ICTs by the citizens, 64 community ICT trainings targeting over 20,000 citizens were conducted, 4 SME training sessions focusing on ICT in Business carried out in Kampala, Gulu, Mbale and Mbarara reaching out to close to 2000 small business and Awareness Workshops for District Leaders on access and use of ICTs by PWDS were held in Northern and Eastern Uganda.

3. Increase job creation through ICT Research and development

284. A research and innovation fund under the National ICT Initiatives Support Programme (NIISP) was established in 2017/18 to facilitate the creation of an ICT Innovation ecosystem and in FY 2018/19 a total of 12 groups of innovators were given financial support to assist them develop their systems to maturity, commercialize them and penetrate the market. They include an education management system (AIMS), online payment solution (Xente), M-Farmer software, Blood donation system, non-invasive hardware and software technology that tests for Kidney functionality (KiCare), sign language to speech translator (6th Sense), application that assess hearing loss (Wulira App) among others.

285. Under NIISP, a National ICT Innovation hub was constructed at the Uganda Institute of ICT in Nakawa with a capacity to seat 500 innovators and a 300-seater conference hall. It will provide indigenous innovators with free access to all the required ICT services such as internet, computers and facilitate the development of their e-solutions. In addition, 3 ICT hubs were supported namely: Resilient African Network, Tech Buzz Hub and Hive Collab. 150 innovators were attached to these innovation hubs for mentorship, and the activities of ICT innovators supported as well.

286. Studies were undertaken on Access and usage of ICTs by PWDs, Economic and Competition issues in the telecom data ecosystem, End of Life management practices for communications equipment (supply side) among others and collaborations with the academia towards undertaking research that informs development of policy and regulatory frameworks were enhanced. The Key Academic institutions that have partnered with the sector include; Makerere University, Mbarara University of Science and technology, Kyambogo University among others.

287. Regarding the transformation of Uganda Institute for Information and Communications Technology (UICT) into a center of excellence, this was not been achieved however in FY 2018/19, the ICT and electronics Infrastructure of the institute were rehabilitated. This included 5 specialized labs (Pearson's VUE, Optical, electrical, electronics and multimedia) that were commissioned, an overhaul of the campus Local Area Network (LAN) and installation of ICT infrastructural power back up system.

4. Increase the stock of ICT skilled and industry ready workforce

288. In FY 2018/19, 82 additional IT service providers were certified under the Certification Framework bringing the cumulative total to 239. The sector is also expected to undertake the certification and accreditation for ICT professionals however this was not achieved.

289. To increase the use of ICT in pedagogy, develop ICT skills of learners and other skills through access to information/research, 50 ICT school laboratories were established, dedicated Internet connectivity Link of up to 5Mbps provided, digital trouble shooting reference material procured and distributed in over 500 schools and teacher training institutions provided with ICT infrastructure and all associated support services to get ICT fully integrated into the teaching of teachers.

290. 300 teachers and school heads for Government Aided Secondary schools were retooled and equipped with ICT skills as well as methods of delivery of the ICT syllabus. A total of 437 SMEs were trained in ICT Digital Literacy based on ICDL curriculum.

5. Improve the information security system to be secure, reliable, resilient and capable of responding to cyber security threats

291. The National Information System Framework (NISF) was developed to secure the information and other assets and describes mandatory security activities, roles, responsibilities and their relationships. In FY 2018/19, the number of MDAs implementing the NISF increased by 16 making a cumulative total of 49 MDAs. This shows that number of MDAs adhering to security guidelines is still low.

292. Cyber Security awareness sessions were conducted in targeted forums among MDAs/LGs and private sector to enhance awareness within Government, regulated entities and the public such as the Cyber Security Governance Awareness for IT management of the Court of Judicature, Uganda Heart Institute, Coffee Development Authority.

6. Improve the legal and regulatory frameworks to respond to the industry needs

293. A number of policies, strategies and regulations were reviewed and others developed to provide a conducive legal and regulatory environment for the sector to flourish. Among them, National Broadband Policy was developed and approved, License framework for the telecommunications industry was revised, Digital Uganda Vision policy was finalized and disseminated, Data Protection and Privacy bill 2015 was passed into Law, E-Commerce Strategy was developed, the Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) Policy was

implemented & monitored, National ICT Policy on Disability was finalized and internet/email/social media policy finalized and disseminated.

294. To ensure compliance to the existing standards and regulations, Nationwide Capacity building sessions were conducted for Broadcasters to promote voluntary compliance, Quality of Service monitoring for telecommunications operators undertaken and nationwide enforcement exercise on non-compliant Courier operators and radio broadcast stations were also conducted. Standards were developed for Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) receivers (Set Top Boxes, Integrated Digital Television Sets) for the Uganda market.

7. Promote an informed and ideologically aware citizenry for socio-economic transformation

295. Civic Education workshops for appointed and elected leaders district leaders (LCV5, LC3 chairpersons, Sub County chiefs, District Councillors, District Youth Chairpersons, District Community Officer, Opinion Leaders, Women leaders, District PWD representative) to promote good governance in a multiparty system were conducted in Buikwe and Buvuma districts in central region.

296. To raise awareness and participation in government programmes, Radio talk-shows were utilized in Masindi, Hoima and Fort Portal to reach the masses. Development issues discussed in a number of areas that included Education, Works/Roads, Water &Sanitation, Production and Health. In addition, Government Citizen Interaction Centre established platforms for government citizen interaction and developed a Government information database.

2.7.8 Health

1. Contribute to the production of a healthy human capital through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services

297. Though Mortality indicators have significantly improved according to the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS 2016/17), only maternal mortality was able to meet the NDPII targets of 44. Infant mortality rate declined from 88 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000/01 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016. Under-5 mortality rate declined from 151 deaths per 1,000 live births to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births over the same period. The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2016 UDHS was estimated at 336 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. These figures have over years remained the same because UDH survey have not yet been conducted.

298. Specifically, deliveries in health facilities slightly decreased from 60 percent in FY2018/19 to 59 percent in FY2019/20, falling short of the NDPII target of 64 percent. This is attributed to the health system factors like lack of blood products, absence of critical staff and, inadequate number of staff and expertise and natural factors like Covid19. However, maternal deaths among 100,000 deliveries decreased to 99/100,000 due to the improved reporting through m-TRAC. Similarly, DPT3 coverage declined from 96 to 87 percent over the same period, slightly below the NDPII target of 97 percent. Timeliness of monthly OPD reporting declined to 85% in 2019/20 compared to 97.5% in 2018/19 largely due to the district involvement in the COVID-19 response and the lock down restrictions. The per capita OPD utilization ratio has stagnated at 1.1 for the last two years which is below the NDPII target of 1.5 for the FY2019/20, although a 10% change was realized. The Average availability of Essential Medicines and Health Supplies (EMHS) also increased to 82 percent in FY2019/20 from 60 percent in FY2018/19.

299. Malaria has been noted as a leading condition among OPD (29.8%) and admissions (34.9%) for all ages. An increase in the number of malaria cases from 10,483,412 in 2018/19 to 14,904,773 in 2019/20 was realized. Malaria is still the leading cause of death among all ages in Uganda accounting for 13.3%, and among under-fives, an increase from 14% in 2018/19 to 18% in 2019/20 was noted. It's also important to note that, more females were affected by malaria compared to male during the same period. Furthermore, expenditure on anti-malarial also reduced by 63% due to a shift to focus on COVID-19. Besides the above, the Ministry was able to record the following achievements towards having zero malaria in Uganda; updated National malaria in pregnancy guidelines which are now in use, more patients were diagnosed with malaria 93% (14,905,281) in 2019/20 compared to 85% (8,724,772) in FY 2018/19, distributed over 1.2 million LLINs to pregnant mothers and children under 5, and 100,000 LLINs to 50 districts affected by floods, trained some VHTs to respond and notify community COVID-19 cases. However, some of the efforts towards combatting Malaria were affected by the COVID-19 especially transport and referral of patients.

300. TB Case Detection Rate (CDR) increased by 5.1% to 82% in 2019/20 from 78% and still below the HSDP target of 84%. DPT3 coverage decreased by only 9.4% from 96% in FY 2018/19 to 87% in FY 2019/20. This is below the NDPII target of 95 percent. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) among married women stood at 39 percent for all methods (UDHS, 2016), an increase from 30 percent in 2012. However, this was still below the NDPII target of 43 percent. Antenatal care (ANC) coverage for the fourth visit stagnated at 42% (870,394/2,079,180) and short of the HSDP target of 47.5% only a total of 1,186,168 (59%) out of the expected 2,016,805 deliveries were conducted at health facility.

301. The population living within 5 km of a health facility (public or private) stood 86 percent which is above the NDPII 2019/20 target of 85 percent. The National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) 2015 found that nationally, the median distance to the Government health facility is 3 km compared to only 1.2 km for other health facilities. Below is the detailed performance against NDPII outputs.

302. Under Primary Health Care, there was decline in the HMIS reporting during the period, with timeliness of monthly HMIS reporting declining from 97% in 2018/19 to 85% in 2019/20. This was attributed to the introduction of the revised e-HMIS in January 2020 and the subsequent COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The percentage of private facilities reporting has also improved to 79, with 81 Private not for profit (PNFP) and 394 private facilities reporting through the DHMIS.

303. In the reporting period, the Ministry of Health made strides towards scaling up the Results Based Financing (RBF) program under Component 1 of the Uganda Reproductive Maternal Child Health Improvement Project (URMCHIP) Project. The MoH rolled out RBF to additional 50 districts bringing to a total of 131 districts including KCCA. A total of 1,249 health facilities were enrolled by June 2020 and of these 1,067 (85%) are HC IIIs and 182 (15%) are HC IVs, 83% of the facilities are public and 17% PNFP. In the USAID/Uganda Voucher Plus Activity, the project continued to support total of 146 private health facilities in 36 districts in facility based skilled births (196,000) and over 200,000 first ANC visits among others.

304. In regard to the Emergency Medical Systems (EMS), a number of achievements were registered during the reporting period, for example: The Ministry Set up a Medical Call and Dispatch Center Steering committee, functionalized the 911 short code allocated by the Uganda Communication Commission, conducted meetings for development of the

National Regional Call and Dispatch System with support from Seed Global Health and Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) and Initiated the establishment of a National Call and Dispatch centre/ Ambulance at CUFH-Naguru with support from KOFIH, Malteser International, SEED Global Health, Ismaili Community in Uganda, Uganda Insurers Association, TOTAL E&P, Signify Foundation and Philips /Dembe. Drafted Uganda Standards for Pre-Hospital Care - 2019 with support from Malteser International awaiting approval; trained 9 Medical Officers on Basic Emergency care, developed, finalized and submitted for printing 150 copies of the National EMS Pre-Hospital Care Guidelines for COVID-19, trained 10 Call and Dispatch officers in Medical Call and Dispatch to support emergency response to COVID-19 with support from KOFIH. Conducted support supervision for Masaka RRH and Bukomansimbi Butenga HC IV in preparation of COVID-19. However, delay in approval of the EMS policy frustrated some efforts to curb COVID-19.

305. With respect to human Resources for Health, 386 health workers were recruited on six-month contract & deployed to National and RRHs in response to COVID-19. These included 23 MOSG, 73 MOs, 39 Epidemiologist, 57 Nursing Officers, 80 Asst. Nursing Officers 80, 12 Enrolled Nurse, 20 Ambulance Assistants, 5 Psychiatric Clinical Officers, 16 Lab Technicians, 14 Drivers and 47 Call Centre Agents. Meetings were also held to discuss the 10yr Human Resource Plan for Health.

306. Under Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health, Neonatal and Maternal Unit Mulago Hospital is fully operational and construction works were completed. The hospital realized an increase in a number of deliveries from 545 in FY 2018/2019 to 1,663 in FY 2019/2020. A virtual hospital was set up in the hospital for sensitization and training of Staff on the IHMS and Covid-19 pandemic. A significant increase in utilization of hospital services especially diagnostic services where FY 2019/20 registered 11,646 patients compared to 4,918 patients in 2018/19. However, the hospital is still faced with some challenges especially the number of staff deployed in comparison to the approved staff structure is still low 372/880 (42.3%). The most affected cadre are the critical care areas- NICU, ICU, operating theatres, radiology and engineering. Other critical requirements are an Embryologist for the IVF unit and an Obstetric Anesthesiologist for the ICU.

307. Under Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response, verified all reported PHE alerts and all outbreaks were contained, Published and disseminated 52 Weekly EPI Bulletins for 2019-2020, conducted support supervision of disease surveillance in 21 districts reporting weekly surveillance (Jinja, Bugiri, Mayuge, Kamuli, Iganga, Lwengo, Kyenjojo, Lyantonde, Mubende, Mbarara, and Kassanda) of which reporting improved significantly. Built capacities of the Covid-19 Surge in areas of System alerts, contact tracing, quarantine and Laboratory & Port Health, and supported 30 districts and communities to prevent, mitigate and respond to PHEs Including anthrax, yellow fever and Rift valley fever.

308. The HIV burden in the country at the end of 2019 was estimated at approximately 1.46 million adults and children living with HIV. Adults aged 15 years+ accounted for 93% of this burden, with 60% of HIV-infected adults being women. It is estimated that about 53,413 new HIV infections occurred during 2019; 40,000 of them among adults. Young adults 15 – 24 years accounted for 41% of new HIV infections, with a male to female ratio of nearly 1 in 3. AIDS-related mortality declined from approximately 23,000 in 2018 to 21,000 in 2019. During the reporting period, ART coverage among HIV infected adults and children increased to 89% from 86% of the previous year. The number PLWHIV initiated on ART increased to 1,241,509/1,400,000 from 1,198,435/1,393,455 in 2018/19. HIV positive pregnant women not on HAART receiving ARVs for eMTCT during

pregnancy, labour, delivery and postpartum increased to 94% (30,113/32,036) from 91% (29,475/32,485) in 2018/19 short of the HSDP target of 95%. Up to 53% (71/135) of the districts achieved the HSDP target of 95% HIV+ pregnant women initiated on ARVs for eMTCT. The coverage of viral load testing increased to 96.7% of ART clients and 89.8% of whom achieved viral suppression

309. Compared to FY 2018/2019, only 89% of all TB patients were offered HIV counselling and testing services. However, HIV positivity rate among TB patients was at 50% while 97.2% HIV positive TB patients were on ART. The observed improvement in testing efficiency is attributed to the use of targeted HIV testing approaches. Among 62,288 of all TB patients notified in the FY2019/20, 89% were offered an HIV counselling and testing services, and all were tested for HIV, although across quarters. The percentage of ART clients diagnosed with TB and started on TB treatment in the whole country was at 63.4% and the percent of clients active on ART screened for TB was 88.1% . The health sector scaled up programs geared towards reducing HIV prevalence like Safe medical circumcision where 599,684 males were circumcised and Under AIDs control Program, procured and distributed 112,526,704 (111,726,704 male and 800,000 female). The ministry also rolled out Condom LMIS pilot in six districts in a bid to improve condom use.

310. In regards to tuberculosis, TB Case Detection Rate (CDR) increase by 5.1% to 82% in 2019/20 from 78% in FY2018/19 and still below the HSDP target of 84%. The treatment success rate (cured and completed) for the FY 2019/20 increased by 8.2% to 78% from72% in 2018/19 which is also below the NDPII target of 90%. Critically, TB notification rate declined to 64% due to reduced access to screening and diagnosis due to the lockdown thus TB incident notified was 62,288 out of 71,740 that was planned for. Children represented 12% (7,594) of TB incident notified while Moroto (785/100,000 population), Napak (528/100,000 population), Obongi (465/100,000 population) and Kalangala had the highest TB Notification Rate. Karamoja generally had the highest TB notification rate of 96% followed by West Nile with 96%.

311. On Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), 10 zoonotic diseases were detected and managed, Bilharzia Prevalence Assessment in 15 Districts of Agago, Alebtong, Apac, Bugiri, Buyende, Jinja, Hoima, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kitagwenda, Koboko, Rubirizi, Serere, Ntoroko, & Yumbe. was conducted, 146 health workers were trained on sleeping sickness diagnosis and management, Larviciding launched in Kabale, Rubanda and Kisoro. 100 VHTs were trained in larvicide application and first round implementation of larviciding in Butanda completed. Assessed Health facilities with stock out of drugs for nodding syndrome and all health facilities with stock out of drugs for nodding syndrome replenished with drugs. A total of 9,927 / 12,000 (83%) people were screened for Human African Trypanosomiasis (HAT) in 3 districts (Adjumani, Moyo, Obongi, Koboko & Yumbe districts). There were 34 serological suspects being followed up although the cases were not confirmed.

312. Under immunization Services, there was a significant decrease in total immunizations from 1,870,035 in 18/19 to 1,864,074. In total the EPI program was providing vaccination against 12 childhood antigens namely BCG, OPV, DPT-HepB-Hib, IPV, Measles, PCV, HPV, Rotavirus as well as TT for pregnant women and women of child bearing age. The program introduced Rotavirus vaccine in June 2018 and plans to introduce MR in 2019. The immunization completion rate (fully immunized) increased to 98% after the lockdown.

313. Quality of Care and patient safety, New OPD utilization rate increased to 1.1 in 2019/20 from 1.0 in FY 2018/19 of which per capita utilization for males was 1.3 and females 1.0. This indicated a shift in the utilization of OPD services where more males than females were reported utilizing these the services. However, hospitals admissions reduced to 7.2 per 100 in 2019/20 from 7.3 per 100 population in 2018/19. The decline in admissions was largely due to the Covid-19 lockdown where transport was restricted. However, regional variations in access persist with Acholi region having over 34 percent of the population having to travel more than 5 km. In respect to quality of care, the facility based fresh still births (per 1,000 deliveries) stagnated at 9 per 1,000 deliveries above the HSDP target of 11/1,000 for the year. The number of maternal deaths among 100,000 health facility deliveries increases by 7.9% to 99 per 100,000 facility deliveries in 2019/20 from 92 per 100,000 in 2018/19. This is attributable to the weak referral system as well as inadequate CEmNOC services at the General Hospitals and HC IVs with hemorrhage being the leading cause of maternal deaths.

314. The Client satisfaction rate still stood at 79% because no study was conducted in the FY 2019/20. However, previous statistics showed that clients' expectations are not being met in 90% of the districts and service quality points across all dimensions. The highest service quality gaps occurred in the Responsiveness dimension. Client dissatisfaction with health services was highest among clients attending care at public health facilities especially the RRHs and HC IIs.

315. Under Mental Health, 32,664 out of 29,392 patients were attended to in the Mental Health clinic of which 7,126 out of 9,350 patients were admitted. 628 out of 881 patients were attended to in the Alcohol and Drug Clinic, Immunization of metal patients was also conducted, Mental Health Research was conducted as planned in areas of; Pattern of work place violence experienced by health workers and intervention used at mental health units in Uganda. 54 out of 60 outreach clinics conducted in the areas of Nkokonjeru, Nansana, Kitetika, Kawempe Katalemwa and Kitebi; 855 out of 900 patients resettled within Kampala/Wakiso up country. However, Butabika Hospital lacked an MRI machine.

316. On Nutrition, the Nutrition Program was scaled up with the aim of preventing severe macro and micro nutrition. The MoH has reviewed Maternal Infant Young child and adolescent nutrition guidelines with support from UNICEF. A number of interventions were carried out under Nutrition including: trained 20 nutritionists to become national TOTs on the revised nutrition HMIS tools, conducted a workshop to develop a map showing severity of acute malnutrition in Uganda during the months of October – December 2019. The ministry also reported high stock out of nutrition commodities given the fact that nutrition funding is donor driven, developed promotional, educational and advocacy messages on nutrition, developed a Booklet on Presidential Initiative to healthy Eating and Healthy Lifestyle. The book was launched during the National day of Physical Exercise at Kololo and Trained 20 lab analysts on food fortification and premixes regulations under the Food and Drug Act with support from GAIN ENABLE.

317. Health Infrastructure, particularly on Medical Infrastructure development at Regional Referral Hospitals (RRH): (i) Infrastructure upgrade at Kyegegwa HC IV and Bisozi HC IV under DRDIP; (ii) Construction works in Arua, Gulu and Lira RRHs under the JICA Grant Aid Project were monitored, 564 pieces of medical equipment were maintained; and 70.2% of the equipment was kept in good working condition at the end of FY 2019/2020, Kawolo hospital was completed and all equipment delivered, Kayunga Hospital and Yumbe Cumulative progress of civil works are at– 99.5% and 93%respectively, Regional Hospital for Paediatric Surgery - Structural works completed 100%, Construction under East African Public Health Laboratory Networking Project (EAPHLNP) of VHF isolation

unit at Mulago National RH stands at 30%. Construction of MDR treatment Centre at Moroto RRH stands at 60%. Entebbe Isolation Unit stands at 60%. 95% construction at first floor level. Internal plaster 100% done, first floor walls and worktops 100%. Moving towards substantial completion. Mbarara – site Construction at 90%. Roofing completed. Lacor lab- Works completed and handed over. Arua Construction at 85% completion. Medical equipment for VHF isolation were delivered awaiting verification. 2 temperature scanners installed at State House.

2. Increase financial risk protection of households against impoverishment due to health expenditures

318. The per capita allocation for health increased from UGX 35,408/= (USD 13) in 2015/16 to UGX 62,031/- (USD 17) in 2019/20 FY but still below the WHO recommendation of USD 46 Total Health Expenditure per capita to achieve UHC, thus the still high out of pocket expenditure for health. This ranked low against the five-year Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP) target of a minimum of $73 per capita in the year 2019/20. A critical message to this is that Uganda still had 40 percent out of pocket expenditure in 2019/20 way beyond HSDP target of 30%. The Health Insurance scheme was expected to relieve households from the ills of out of pocket expenditure by providing financial protection to clients against catastrophic health expenditure such as organ transplant, however, this not yet materialized.

319. Additionally, the health sector received a total of Ug. Shs 2,589 billion in FY 2019/20 compared to 2,373 billion in FY 2018/19 representing 7% of the total national budget and 86% of the budget was released compared to 80% in the previous FY 2018/19. A supplementary budget amounting to 114 bn was granted mainly to handle Covid-19 pandemic response. In Comparison to the previous year where sector votes received 100% of their budgets, this year was marked by low release due to interruptions brought by Covid-19 and MOH headquarters realized an increase in the release of funds to 77% (2019/20) from 60% (2018/19). The increase is to improvement in release patterns for previously low performing externally financed projects like GAVI (from 9% in FY 2018/19 to 75% in FY 2019/20) and Global Fund (from 61% in FY 2018/19 to 74% in FY 2019/20).

320. The overall budget absorption rate for the health sector stood increased to 96% in FY 2019/20 from 94% in 2018/19, the improvement is attributed to remarkable performance of externally funded projects at 91%. The proportion of the budget spent also increased from 56% in FY 2018/19 to 85% in FY 2019/20. During the same period, Government of Uganda supported the PNFPs facilities with conditional grants worth **shs.28bn** of which 50% was earmarked for PHC Non-Wage and 50% for the medicines credit line under Joint Medical Stores (JMS).

3. Address the key determinants of health through strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration and partnerships

321. The health partners include among others the; Health Development Partners, MDAs, Religious leaders, Cultural leaders, Private Sector and CSOs. These collaborations helped in delivering critical health services to the masses. For example, in FY 2019/20, the partners played a role in reducing maternal deaths through projects like URMCHIP, Voucher Plus, PNFP/ICB II, Uganda Reproductive health Voucher project, SPHU, USAID-Uganda Voucher Plus Activity, RHITES Projects, among others with support from Partner support like WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Save the Children. The development partners supported the review of Guidelines and training manual for VHTs operations and some of them include UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, BRAC, USAID and MAMA CLUB. The

sector has also since developed a number of communication and advocacy strategies to address key determinants of health like: National Communication Strategy for Palliative; NTD Communication strategy; Communication Strategy for malaria; Behavior Change Communication Strategy; Review of the Family Planning Communication Strategy.

322. The health sector also provides support supervision for health facilities in different areas like Supported supervision conducted in 8 districts affected by nodding syndrome, Carried out technical support Supervision for ICCM in 30 districts and many others.

2.7.9 Education and Sports

a) Education

1. Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training

323. Provision of Pre-primary education sub-sector is purely in the hands of the private sector as stipulated by the Education Act, 2008. Access to pre-primary education remains very limited, with only one 1 out of 5 children accessing pre-primary education. The limited or no public funds allocated to pre-primary education remain an important reason for the limited access. Access is particularly constrained for vulnerable children from disadvantaged households and rural communities, since most nurseries and day-care centres are in urban areas and fee-based, and therefore serve better-off families. Currently, out of 3.78 million Pre-schoolers, more than 2.97 (80.1%) children lack access to pre-primary education. Inadequate access to ECCE services is the sole reason for enrolment of underaged children in lower primary education.

Table 2. 8: Pre-primary education performance indicators are shown in table below:

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 Projection
Enrolment	214,797	356,903	430,425	433,258	477,123	563,913	608,973	812,323
Male	105,428	176,857	213,459	214,996	236,284	279,089	301,523	402,800
Female	109,369	180,046	216,966	218,262	240,839	284,824	307,450	409,523
% Annual change in Enrolment	-	64.6	20.5	0.6	10.3	18.2	7.9	-
Number of Pre-Primary school Teachers	8,479	11,575	14,732	15,332	21,310	26,363	27,641	-
Number of Pre-Primary Schools	2,361	4,092	4,949	4,956	5,763	6,798	7,210	-
Total Number of class rooms	7,165	12,480	17,545	15,388	15,427	22,121	22,971	-
% Annual Change in number of class rooms	-	74.2	40.6	-12.3	0.3	43.4	3.8	-
Total Number of Toilet Stances	14,554	24,132	44,241	20,851	21,017	29,307	27,829	-
Pupil Teacher Ratio	25	31	29	28	22	21	22	-
Pupil Classroom Ratio	30	29	25	28	31	26	28	-
Pupil Stance Ratio	15	15	10	14	23	19	22	-
Source: UBOS, 2018								

324. At Primary level, the primary sub-sector registered an increase in total enrolment by 11% from 8,264,317 (4,122,663 males; 4,141,654 female) in FY 2015/16 to about 9,170,000 (4,420,000 males, 409,523,000 female) in FY 2018/19. The gross and subsequently the net enrolment ratio have already hit the NDPII target of 111.2% and 95.10% respectively, with the likelihood of exceeding the target in FY2019/20. Inadequate access to Pre-primary education is responsible for the overshooting of GER in primary education sub-sector. There are still significant disparities in educational access between poor and better-off households, and between rural and urban households. The net enrolment rate (NER) of primary school-aged children from the lowest (most deprived) quintile is 14.1% below the NER of children in the highest quintile, with the differences pronounced for girls (16.8% compared to 11.8% for boys). In rural communities, the NER of school-aged children is 7% lower than in urban areas. Children in rural areas are also five times more likely than their urban peers to travel more than two kilometers to school. Currently, there is a balance in the gender parity index with a likely possibility of more access for girls than the boys in the coming years. The pupil- classroom ration remains at 55, with possibility of achieving

NDPII target of 50 by 2020 as more schools are being constructed through projects such as Emergency Construction of Schools, UTSEP, PRDP, NUSAF etc).

325. During the year under review, 7,290,198 pupils benefited from UPE capitation grants and this is over and above the NDPII 2020 target of 7,277,274 pupils. Further, a total of 348 classrooms, 1081 VIP Latrines and 86 Teacher houses were completed and 2088 desks/furniture was supplied. Other key Primary education indicators are presented in the table below:

Table 2. 9: Primary Education performance Indicators

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 Projection
Gross Enrolment Ratio	118	115	113	117	109	112	111	112
Pupil Teacher Ratio	48	49	46	46	43	43	43	-
Pupil Classroom Ratio	57	57	57	58	63	54	55	-
Pupil Stance Ratio	35	36	63	53	52	47	50	-
Enrolment (‘000)	8,098	8,329	8,459	8,773	8,264	8,656	8,841	9,170
Male	4,040	4,158	4,219	4,377	4,122	4,294	4,396	4,420
Female	4,058	4,171	4,240	4,395	4,142	4,361	4,445	4,750
% Annual change in Enrolment	-3.3	2.8	1.6	3.7	-5.8	4.7	2.1	-
Number of Schools	16,684	17,682	18,079	18,408	18,889	19,718	20,305	-
Number of Teachers (‘000)	170	171	185	191	193	203	207	-
Number of classrooms	142,802	145,390	148,711	149,591	131,325	160,381	164,833	-
Number of Toilet Stances	232,173	234,073	133,367	165,791	159,130	182,576	178,261	-
Literacy rate at P.3 (%)	47.90	53.80	56.21	64.20	60.20	-	-	49.9
Literacy rate at P.6 (%)	41.30	40.80	40.15	38.30	51.90	-	-	53.1
Numeracy rate at P.3 (%)	63	69.90	69.80	72.70	71.70	-	-	55.2
Numeracy rate at P.6 (%)	45.60	45.20	41.40	39.40	52.60	-	-	50.9
Survival rates to P.7 (%)	**31.20**	**30**	**30**	**33.10**	**30.10**	**34.20**	-	-
Source: UBOS, 2018								

326. At secondary education sub-sector, total enrolment increased by about 11% during the NDPII period from 1,284,008 in 2015 to 1,420,118 in 2018. However, the rise in enrolment has not kept pace with demographic trends and it is estimated that more than 40% of children of lower secondary school age are not in school, and the share of out-of-school children of upper secondary school age is 71%. Since 2010, the GER have remained stagnant at around 25% while the NER have been fluctuating between 22 and 23%. The declining transition rate from primary to secondary education creates stagnating enrolment in secondary education; the low completion rates in primary education may be one of the causes for low transition rates. It is still unclear what impact the phasing out of the public-private partnership in upper secondary education will have on upper secondary enrolment. Supply of public secondary education increased marginally over the past decade. The number of public secondary schools grew from 996 in 2009/10 to over 1,058 in 2018/19, while the number of private schools decreased by 13% from 2,238 to 1,927 during the same period. Nonetheless, private schools still account for 52% of the total enrolment in the secondary schools.

327. During the period under review, the subsector paid capitation grants amounting to Ugshs. 134.860bn for 990,379 (i.e. 920,971 USE; 69,667 UPOLET) student. In comparison to Ugx 129.784bn/= paid for 1,036,482 (i.e 962,866 USE; 73,616) students in FY 2017/18, it represents a 4% increase in the capitation grants due to the enhancement of capitation grants by the UgIFT program. However, the number of students benefiting from USE capitation grant is still far less than NDPII FY2018/19 target of 1,202,6 15. Other key secondary schools’ indicators include:

Table 2. 10: Key Secondary School Performance Indicators

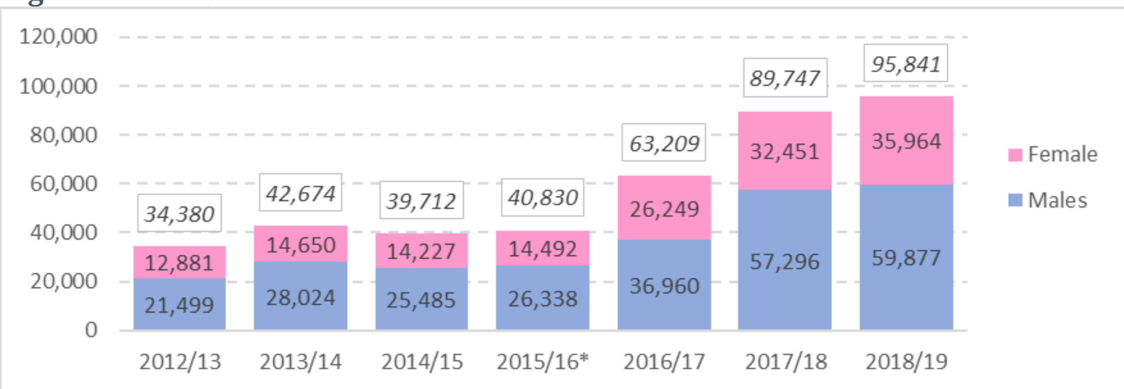
Key Secondary School Education Indicators (2011_2018)

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Enrolment	1,210,870	1,251,507	1,362,439	1,391,250	1,284,008	1,457,277	1,370,583	1,420,118
Gross Enrolment rate	28	28	29	30	25	27	25	-
Net Enrolment rate	24	24	26	26	22	24	22	-
Student stance ratio	25	25	44	37	35	-	-	-
Number of Schools	2,564	2,612	2,838	2,950	2,695	3,070	2,995	-
Number of Teachers	64,675	55,270	61,505	63,957	58,051	66,542	64,966	-
Student Teacher Ratio	26	30	22	22	22	22	21	-
Student Classroom Ratio	51	50	55	50	52	51	49	-
Literacy rate in S.2 (%)	67.50	66.40	48.30	43.10	49.30	-	-	55.3
Numeracy in S.2 (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5

Source: UBOS 2019.

328. In BTVET and Skills Development Sub-sector, enrolment in BTVET increased substantially in recent years. Enrolment approximately doubled during NDPII period, from 40,830 in 2015/16 to 95,841 in 2018/19. This increase started from a low base, and students enrolled in BTVET as a share of the overall student population remains small. For example, the share of secondary school pupils in BTVET in Uganda is 4%, compared to 12% in Tanzania.

Figure 2.1: BTVET Enrolment from 2012/13 to 2018/19



Source: 14th ESSAPR 2018 (24th ESSR) and UBOS Statistical Abstract 2017

329. Capitation grant was also paid to 19,110 students. Under the support to skilling Uganda Project, infrastructural development is going on in 7 technical institutes and this includes: UTC Kyema, Kasese Youth Polytechnic, St. Josephs Virika VTI, St. Simon Peter VTI, Millennium Business School, Nakapiripirit T.I, and ST. Daniel Comboni Polytechnic Naoi. At least Four (4) Centers of Excellence have been established. This includes UTC Elgon, UTC Lira, UTC Bushenyi and Bukalasa Agricultural College. It is Government policy to establish at least one public vocational or technical institution in each district. The Uganda Business and Technical Examinations Board (UBTEB, 2019) estimates that currently 98 out of 125 strategic districts (equivalent to 78 percent of districts) have at least one TVET institution.

330. For higher education (University and other Tertiary institutions), access has significantly increased in recent years, on average by 9.1% per year from 2004/05 to 2018/19 with current student number exceeding 259,000 with universities contributing over 72% of the total enrolment. Public Universities contributes 40% of the total enrolment in higher institution of learning with 34% enrolled in Science and Technology related programs as disaggregated in Table 6 below. The number of private higher education institutions has also increased. GER at higher institutions of learning is at 6.4% (2018/19), far below the SSA average of 9.8% and world average of 24% needed for economic take-off.

Table 2. 11: Enrolment in Universities by Programs FY 2018/19

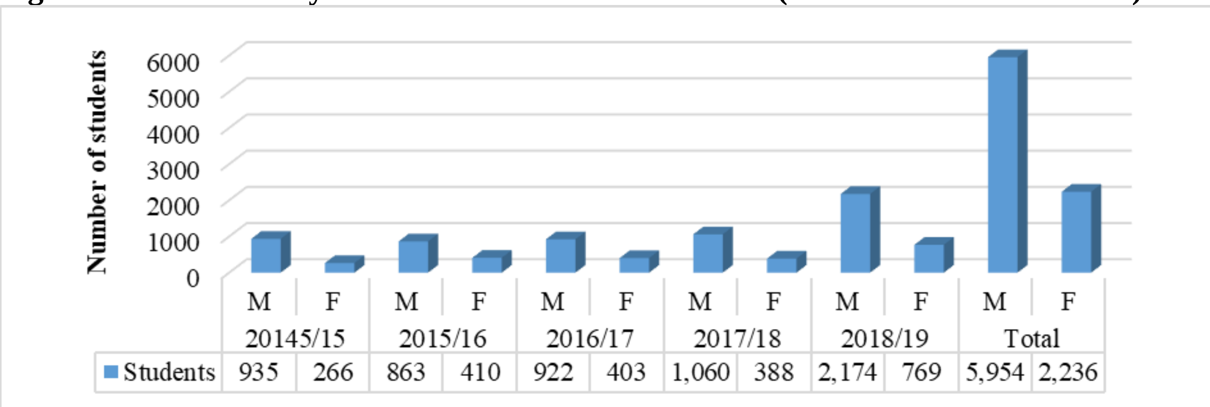
Sn	Universities	Enrolment

		Sciences	Humanities	TOTAL
1	Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST)	3,234	781	4,015
2	Busitema University	3,141	132	3,273
3	Lira University	561	568	1,129
4	Muni University	372	0	372
5	Kyambogo University	10,211	22,297	32,508
6	Makerere University Business School	1,555	16,043	17,598
7	Makerere University	13,730	20,836	34,566
8	Gulu University	1,146	2,930	4,076
9	Uganda Management Institute	0	3,647	3,647
	TOTAL	**33,950**	**67,234**	**101,184**

Source: MoES, 2019

331. The biggest constraint to access of higher education is the high cost of tuition and upkeep, given the current poverty and vulnerability status of the country. In FY 2018/19, the sub-sector enrolled a total of 101,184 students in the Eight (08) Public Universities and one (01) degree awarding institution; 4,000 of which are on government sponsorship, and a total of 8,190 students benefited from the students' loan scheme as in Figure 2.2 below.

Figure 2.2: Trend analysis of Loan Scheme Beneficiaries (FY 2014/15 – FY 2018/19)



Source: HESFB 2019

332. In FY 2018/19, the sub sector continued to provide bi-lateral scholarships to students to study in countries (i.e. China, United Kingdom, Egypt, Australia, Algeria, Indonesia, New Zealand, Thailand and Mexico). By the end of the period under review, a total of 279 (228 male; 51 female) students had benefited from bi-lateral scholarships and paid top up allowances amounting to Ugx 1.272bn as compared to 275 (45 China; 42 India; 10 Turkey; 30 Egypt; 7 Cuba; and 141 in Algeria) students that benefited in the previous financial year. In addition, under the Support to Higher Education Science and Technology (HEST) Project, a total of 455 (182F, 273M) gifted students benefited from the Merit based students' scholarships out of which 301 graduated. Under HEST, the sub-sector continued to develop, expand and rehabilitate infrastructure in three (03) public universities and one (01) degree awarding institution.

2. Ensure delivery of relevant and quality education and training

333. A significant number of pre-primary schools are not licensed and do not meet the basic requirements and minimum standards, including appropriate infrastructure and the quality of teaching and learning. Quality assurance is limited, since national-level actions are limited to licensing and registration, and local governments receive no additional funding for the supervision of pre-primary schools. Most of the caregivers handling children in

pre-primary schools are not qualified yet it is the most critical stage at which the human brain is developed to over 90% of its adult weight. Nevertheless, in FY 2018/19 under UTSEP ECD Community Child Care Program, the sector trained 1053 caregivers and also revived the Child-to-Child method to support the transition of children from home to pre-primary and from pre-primary to primary schools.

334. At Primary Education Sub-sector, challenges still remain in the provision of quality education at level. Only 55% of pupils in P3 and only 51% of the pupils in P6 meet the required numeracy level. Similarly, only 50% of pupils in P3 and 53% of pupils in P6 meet the required literacy level (NAPE, 2018). The pass rate of the Primary Leaving Examination (PLE) has risen in recent years, but a recent assessment by the National Planning Authority (NPA, 2018) observes that this is due to teachers 'teaching-to-the-test' as opposed to creating a learning environment for pupils to acquire knowledge, skills, and values. Low capacity and the absenteeism of teachers and school leaders cause weaknesses in the quality of education. In districts outside the central region, serious disparities in teacher deployment aggravate these challenges. Teaching quality is further compromised by the large share of children whose age is not appropriate for the grade hence making it difficult for teachers to provide age-appropriate instruction. For example, EMIS data show that more than half of the children in the first grade are over 6 years of age and about 5% are underage. There is also a dis-connect between the curriculum development and approval of textbooks and non-textbook materials in the MoES structure, resulting in a mismatch between curriculum design and the materials needed to implement curriculum.

335. The sector continues to stride in order to enhance quality. In FY 2018/19, a total of 793 primary schools had been monitored and support supervised in Early Grade Reading selected from 29 districts. A total of 61,864 teachers and 17,057 head teachers were trained in Early Grade Reading since 2012 who in turn supported a total of 4,988,094 children in 103 districts throughout the country. In addition, a total of 8,754,769 materials were distributed to 10,228 UPE schools by the four EGR projects translating into a 1:1 Pupil Book Ratio, achieving beyond the NDPII target of 3:1.

336. At Secondary sub-sector, learning outcomes are on a declining trend, according to the National Assessment of Progress in Education conducted since 2008. The proportion of S.2 students proficient in English dropped from 81.9% in 2008 to 55.3% in 2018, and Mathematics from 69.4% to 43.5%. According to the National Population and Housing Census, literacy rates among secondary school-going age population decreased between 2002 and 2014 from 85.0% to 83.4% respectively and has been taking a decreasing trend up to date.

337. As in primary education, one of the major reasons behind weak learning outcomes at secondary school level are deficiencies in teacher development and management, including inadequate support supervision from head teachers. The decline in learning outcomes at secondary level is partially explained by the increase in the school size from 360 students in 2009/10 to over 451 students in 2018/19 on average (by 14%). The increase in school size is especially pronounced in the private sector, where the size increased by 25% compared to 11% in the public sector.

338. Efforts have been made to enhance the quality of secondary education. By the end of the financial year, a total of 13,841 textbooks were procured. Of these 12,737 (i.e 700 Pure Mathematics book 1, 700 Pure Mathematics book 2,700 Mathematics-Mechanics+ Probability, 700 Concise Course in A' level Statistics, 700 Applied Mathematics and 9,237 Mathematical tables for use in UNEB) instructional materials (Mathematics) were

procured for 242 against the targeted 238 for secondary schools implementing UPOLET programme.

339. In FY 2018/19, the sub sector recruited and deployed a total of 2,454 new teaching staff; Promoted a total of 1,297 teachers from Grade 5 to Graduates; and recruited a total of 702 teachers on replacement basis against a target of 3,610 government teaching jobs advertised in secondary schools. This is likely to lower the student teacher ratio to about 18:1.

340. For BTVET and Skills Development Sub-sector, recently the cabinet approved the TVET policy (January, 2019) has paved ways for establishment of a BTVET Council and several other reforms to make BTVET more responsive to labor market skills demand. In the period under review, a total of 47 BTVET institutions in the Eastern, Western Central and West Nile regions of the country had been monitored and supported. This translated into a 67% performance rating.

341. Nonetheless, several strides have been made to improve quality in the FY 2018/19. Under Uganda Skills Development Project (USDP) and Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project (ARSDP), the BTVET sub sector procured assorted tools and workshop equipment for UCC Soroti, Kasodo, UTC Elgon, UCC Kabale and UTC Kichwamba, Bukooli T.S, Mbale C.P, Rutunku C.P and Apac T.S for the different engineering trades as planned. Also with support from USDP and ARSDP, the Competence-Based-Training curriculum was developed and many staff have since have since been trained in the new curriculum. Several students were also examined under UVQF Level I to Level IV, and over 70 TVET institutions were monitored and offered support supervision.

342. The sub-sector further supported the UPIK and UTC Kichwamba to obtain international accreditation of its training programs from the City and Guilds. The accreditation would make the training in the construction, and Oil and Gas related programs offered by the Institutions internationally recognised

343. For Universities and other Tertiary Institutions, comprehensive data on the quality and relevance of higher education are scarce. Few systematic efforts are made to improve the incentives and capacity of the sub-sector to engage with the private sector and provide graduates with market-relevant knowledge and skills. Nevertheless, the majority of recent graduates (78%) report that the skills obtained from higher education institutions enabled them to be employed.

344. During the FY 2018/19, NCHE received a total of 1,474 programs, out of which 1,147 programs were assessed and only 471 programs passed the minimum criteria of NCHE. Therefore, 471programmes were accredited, giving a pass rate of 41.1%. Majority of higher institutions of learning were still in the process of reviewing their academic programs. The Sector Ministry further conducted at least two workshops on quality assurance and curriculum review for higher institutions of learning.

345. In FY 2018/19, under the African Centres of Excellence project, the sub sector was able to review Msc and Bsc programmes and revise the PhD programmes in Nanotechnology, Nano medicine, Mechanical Engineering, plant Breeding and Biotechnology; and, Master’s programmes in Material and Product Development, Nano Medicine, Mechanical engineering, Technology and Innovation Development, Plant breeding and Seed System, Clinical Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Analysis and Pharmacognosy. The total number of centers of excellencies have increased from 4 in 2017/18 to 5 in 2018/19.

346. During the period under review, the Higher Education sub sector operationalised 5 out of 8 Business Incubation Centers in the beneficiary institutions where civil works were completed. Business Incubation Centres for Gulu University (Cassava processing plant) and Makerere University Agricultural Research institute, Kabanyolo (i.e a refurbished Dairy Value chain -milking parlour) were not operationalised pending modifications in the establishment of adequate storage for the prerequisite equipment. Also 23 higher institutions were monitored and support supervised. The Ministry further conducted at least two workshops on quality assurance and curriculum review.

347. In FY 2018/19, under the HEST project, the business incubation centres in the 8 public universities (Makerere University and Kyambogo University MUST, UMI, MUBS, Muni, Gulu and Busitema) were facilitated to develop electronic content for online teaching and learning.

348. Shortage of qualified academic staff continues to hit higher institutions of learning with the share of PhDs remaining small at 0.2%; Masters at 12.1%; Postgraduate diploma 3.6%, Bachelor’s degree 33%, diploma at 48% and certificate 3.1%. In FY 2018/19, the higher education sub-sector through the Support to Higher Education Science and Technology project continued to enhance staff development by continuing to sponsor 215 (171 PhDs) academic staff in Science, Technology and Innovation in the 8 Beneficiary Institutions enrolled in different universities.

3. Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of education and sports service delivery at all levels.

349. In the terms of efficiency, the primary education outcomes registered included: improvement in Pre-primary education significantly improves the efficiency of primary education since it is correlated with improved literacy and numeracy skills and low repetition rates in primary schools. More broadly, the current limited access to pre-primary education is associated with bulging of enrolment of under-age children in the lower primary education, which negatively affects the quality of teaching and learning. Improvements in access and quality of pre-primary education can make a substantial contribution to improving the efficiency of the overall education system.

350. In order to improve on effectiveness and efficiency of pre-primary education, the sub sector planned to monitor a total of 250 pre-primary schools. However, by the end of FY 2018/19, a total of 225 centres had been monitored and offered support supervision in eighteen (18) districts.

351. At primary education Sub-sector, one major concern related to efficiency in the sub-sector is the large number of dropouts. Only 3 out of 10 pupils who enter the first grade (P1) reach the final grade (P7). The survival rates to grade seven is about 34% and this remains one of the lowest in the region, with more girls dropping out than their counterpart. 67% of households report financial constraints as a reason for leaving primary school (UNHS, 2016). Another factor affecting efficiency in the education system is (unreported) repetition rates in the early grades that are high despite the existence of the automatic promotion policy. Early grade repetition could be attributed to the limited access to pre-primary education and is presumed to contribute to the ‘early grade bulge’ which has a negative impact on the quality of education. Further, the repetition issue creates an enrolment “bulge” in early grades, which is both costly and counterproductive. Overcrowding of classroom at early grades level results into a very unfavorable learning environment for both learners and children.

352. At secondary education sub-sector, the survival rates in secondary education are low with 33% of students completing lower secondary education, and 20% (1 out of 5) of students enrolled in the first year of secondary school (S1) completing upper secondary. Low survival rates are caused by high dropout, low completion rates, and high cost of education at this level.

353. At the lower secondary level, the learning crises is largely underpinned by an array of inefficiencies related to an overcrowded curriculum as well as unsystematic allocation of teachers to schools. Despite the curriculum reform which reduced the number of subjects from 40 to 21 at the lower secondary level, inefficiencies related to overloaded curricula will remain until the number of subjects proposed by each school is drastically reduced. Nevertheless, the sub-sector inducted 298 headteachers and deputies, and 300 board of governors. Atleast 3000 private schools were inspected and issued a registration certificate.

354. For BTVET and skills development Sub-sector, Increased investment and enrolment in BTVET will only succeed in providing Uganda with skilled workers to support its economic transformation if they go hand-in-hand with improvements in quality and relevance. The TVET policy that was adopted in 2019 contains appropriate ingredients to make BTVET provision more responsive to labor market demand but this needs to be accompanied by relevant laws and legislation to facilitate its implementation.

355. The Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT) is mandated to among others develop policies, and implement strategies for skills training, upgrading, and testing of workers in industries and apprentices in workplaces as well as those persons training in the world of work. During the FY 2018/19, the directorate and UBTEB assessed 97,251 candidates under modular and UVQF levels, oriented TVET trainers on Competence Based Approaches to Skills Delivery, and conducted regional labour market survey. At least a total of 169 staff from the Canters of Excellencies, VTIs and MoES were trained in various disciplines. The TVET policy that was adopted in 2019 contains appropriate ingredients to make BTVET provision more responsive to labor market demand but this needs to be accompanied by relevant laws and legislation to facilitate its implementation.

356. For Higher Education (University and other Tertiary Institutions), data to assess efficiency in the higher education sub-sector are largely absent. Under HEST, the sector funded new 88 PhDs in Science, Technology and Innovation and 33 post graduate qualifications in management from the 8 Beneficiary Institutions enrolled in different universities. The sector continued to support 137 (45 Females (32.8%) academic staff at PhD level; 22 (14 Females [63.6%) academic staff at Masters. Further, construction, rehabilitation and expansion of facilities at 8 Institutions namely: Makerere University, Gulu University, Busitema University, MUST, Muni University, Kyambogo University, UMI and MUBS were completed and handed over.

357. The research component of higher education continued to be neglected although it is research that distinguishes a university from other institutions of learning. Analysis of the institutional budgets reveals that the expenditure component on research is very small; this is an indication that this item is given less priority. According to the percentage expenditure on research for the year 2018/19, public universities received only only 6.2% and private universities 2.51%. Funding for research and publication has remained very low in public universities yet it is their core mandate. Universities continue to receive very minimal research grants from government and much of their research is funded by donors. This implies that the research agenda of the universities are dedicated by the conditionalities associated with donor funding. The universities' research focus therefore

may not reflect the development needs of the country. The recurrent and development releases to public universities FY 2018/19, shows that in public universities, staff salaries account for 56% of budget, followed by material supplies (11.96%) and students cost at 11.12%, infrastructure 1.85%, utilities 4.37%, staff development 1.37%, and research 0.82%. Although research is one of the core functions of universities, it is one of the least funded. In reality funds earmarked for research tend to be diverted to other uses to keep the institutions running as a result of the tight budgets. There is need for higher education stakeholders, especially industry, to increase supporting research initiatives in higher education through collaboration. The budgets allocated to research are still low especially in private Universities. The higher education strategy should majorly focus on research and innovations that shall drive the local, national and regional development.

358. The Physical Education and Sports sub sector in FY2018/19 continued to create opportunities for learners to engage in sports activities that were not only a key component of a quality education; but also help identify learner's talents and knowledge. During the FY 2018/19, a total of ten (10) national educational institutions sports championships were planned and nine (09) were organised and conducted throughout the country as shown in table 2.12.

Table 2. 12: Physical education activities during the FY2018-19

S/n	Sports Championship	Venue	Sex		Total of participants
			Boys	Girls	
1	Technical schools and Community Polytechnics National Games, Mubende Community Polytechnic	Mubende	675	386	1,211
2	Primary School and SNE National Ball Games,	Kaberamaido			
3	Fresh Dairy Secondary Schools National Ball Game, Mbale S.S	Mbale	972	1,309	2,281
4	Secondary schools Ball Games II, Teso College Aloet	Soroti			
5	PTCs, Technical Vocational and Farm Institutes Naional Games, St Kizito Madera Technical Institute	Soroti	674	422	1,096
6	Copa Coca – Cola Secondary Schools Boys Football Championships, Jinja College	Jinja	1,218	0	1,218
7	Secondary Schools National Swimming 2019,	Kampala	160	150	310
8	Health Training Institutions National Games, Masaka School of Comprehensive Nursing school	Masaka	1,507	1141	2,648
9	Kids National and special needs Athletics Championships, Nyakasura	Kabarole	1,760	1,900	3,660

359. In FY 2018/19, the sector trained a total of 400 secondary and primary teachers in physical education. A total of 2,919 sports equipment (i.e 1,544 footballs, 954 volleyballs, 668 Netballs, 600 Javelin, 600 Discs and 136 Shotput) was procured and supplied to 107 (32 sports schools of excellence; 75 secondary schools) as planned translating into a 100% performance.

360. Under the construction of the National High-Altitude Training Centre in Teryet, Kapchorwa district, by the end of the financial year, civil works were at different levels of progression at the National High Altitude Training Centre (NHATC) as reflected in table 2.13.

Table 2. 13: Status of Implementation of civil works in NHATC

Sn	Types of Civil works	Status of implementation
1	6 lane athletics track and artificial turf field	Estimated at 75%
2	3 KM jogging track	Estimated at 70 %
3	1 Hostel block	Estimated at 95%
4	External Kitchen	Estimated at 90%
5	P Pump House and Reservoir	Estimated at 60%
6	300m Long site Roads and Parking	Estimated at 50%
7	Gate House & Chain-link Fencing	Estimated at 50%

8	Water supply system	Completed

Source: MoES,2019

Figure 2.3: Civil works at the Hostel

Hostel Block at finishing stage	**National High Altitude Center, Teryet 300 Jogging Track**
	

361. Under recognition and rewarding excellent performance in sports, the sub sector under the Sponsorship Scheme for recognising the talented sports students facilitated the admission of Forty (40) students to eight (08) public Universities in Uganda.

362. For support to National Council of Sports (NCS), in FY 2018/19, the National Council of Sports (NCS) under the Sports sub sector planned to facilitate 41 National Sports Teams. In the period under review, a total of 39 (i.e 8 critical and 31 national sports) teams were facilitated to participate in international competitions; and to revitalise the district sports councils throughout the country.

363. Quality physical education seems the privilege of better-off pupils. Data on access and quality of school-based physical education is unavailable. There is a perception among stakeholders that the provision and quality assurance of physical education receives little attention in many schools compared to core curriculum subjects because performance in physical education does not directly determine a students' education trajectory. Stakeholders also observe that only schools catering for well-off pupils invest in the teachers and materials needed for quality physical education. Likewise, inter-school sports tournaments mostly take place in schools that cater to pupils from better-off households.

364. Good performance in sports excellence but an unclear strategy for sports promotion for the general population. In recent years, there have been some initiatives to facilitate and incentivize internationally competitive athletes, and Ugandan athletes have achieved some impressive results in regional and global tournaments, including, athletes who won medals at the 2019 Paralympics.

b) **Skills Development**

1. Increase equitable access to appropriate skills training at all levels.

365. On ICT, an E-library system was established at Kabale University School of Medicine and 13 staff were trained on utilization of E-resources. The institutions downloaded 89,000 E-Medical text books were downloaded and availed to the students.

366. Under HEST, the sector funded new 88 PhDs in Science, Technology and Innovation and 33 post graduate qualifications in management from the 8 Beneficiary Institutions enrolled in different universities. The sector continued to support 137 (45 Females (32.8%) academic staff at PhD level; 22 (14 Females [63.6%) academic staff at Masters. Further,

construction, rehabilitation and expansion of facilities at 8 Institutions namely: Makerere University, Gulu University, Busitema University, MUST, Muni University, Kyambogo University, UMI and MUBS were completed and handed over.

2. Improve quality and relevance of skills development

367. A total of 80,078 candidates were examined on CBET (57448 for November/ December 2017and 22,630 for May/June 2018). In addition, 27866 candidates where inspected and supervised during industrial Training (IT. The sector further developed a Competency Based Assessment tool for the new TVET curriculum at craft and CBET.

368. Conducted UBTEB examinations for 23,560 Candidates in May/June 2018. Furthermore, the sub sector conducted a tracer study of BTVET graduates of seven (07) partner institutions under the Support to Skilling Uganda (SSU) Project. This was to a move to evaluate the relevance of the education/ training offered by seven (07) partner vocational institutions and also the transition rates TVET graduates into employment/ graduate career.

369. Under UVQF, the Directorate of Industrial Training assessed 27,639 TVET students for certifications. Under Enabel SSU, over 2,796 trainees (31% female and 54%) male participated in improved informal and non-formal training during the year and were accredited and certified.

3. Enhance efficiency and effectiveness in skills delivery

370. To ensure improved delivery of relevant and quality education and sports at all levels, enrolment increased at various levels of education, in BTVET, it increased by 3.2% from 105,905 (Female: 41,943 and Male: 63,957) students in FY 2015/16 to 109,305 (Female: 39,325 and Male 69,980) in FY 2016/17 while total enrolment in tertiary education increased by 0.4% from 257,855 (143,212; 114,643 female) in FY 2015/16 to 258,866 (114,314 male, 114,552 female) in FY 2016/17.

2.7.10 Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI)

1. Enhance the integration of science and technology into the national development process

371. In the reporting period, the STEI Sector Development Plan which is aligned to NDP II was completed and the process of reviewing the 2009 National STI policy to harmonize it with NDP II and Vision 2040 was also finalized. Additionally, the Ministry’s capacity has been further strengthened through retooling with transport, furniture and assorted ICT equipment as well as fast tracking recruitment of staff to cover 80% of positions.

372. The sector made notable progress in acquiring infrastructure necessary to support advanced training and production. Architectural designs, structural designs, Power and ICT plans for a vehicle assembly plant for Kiira Motor Corporation (KMC) were completed. And while construction of the plant and its access roads at the Jinja Industrial and Business Park were at their initial stages, installation of water, power and storm water drainage channels was complete. Similarly, the Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial Development (PIBID) project completed construction of a weighing bridge, laboratory and administration blocks as well as installation of equipment. Construction of the Machining and Skilling Centre (MMSC) at Kampala Industrial and Business Park, Namanve by Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI) was at 60% with most of the civil works complete.

373. The sector continued with implementation of strategies to increase the skilled workers in science and technology and new technological innovations patented. These include: Master plan for the Central Region Science and Technology Park developed; provision of monthly intellectual property rights (IPR) protection training and awareness raising capacity building workshops among the scientific fraternity; online research registration system was established and national research register was updated capturing 580 new researches. The sector also implemented the Development Research Up-take in Sub-Saharan Africa (DRUSSA) program working with academic institutions and government departments in Ghana and Uganda in order to link the supply and demand side of research uptake.

374. The Uganda Industrial Research Institute developed renewable energy production technologies; transferred renewable energy technology for Bio-ethanol production; developed a renewable energy production technology for Briquette manufacturing; developed four value addition technologies, provided industrial training, laboratory analytical and technical advisory services to various stakeholders and clients; developed a range of food and non-food products and supported development, production and commercialization of a range of products from the UIRI business incubator.

2. Increase transfer and adoption of technologies

375. The sector has fostered strategic bilateral and multilateral STI cooperation in science for example collaborations with bio-scientists in Iran have been initiated. Locally, a number training and skills development programmes have been sponsored notably in production of cosmetics, soap, detergent and toiletries; mushroom processing; value addition of fruits by UIRI and Automotive technical skills by KMC.

376. They facilitated commercialization of locally developed products including Banana Juice (eshandy) by Forest Fruit Foods in Bushenyi District, Bugarama Super Wine in Sheema District; Maritus Wine in Bweyogerere, Wakiso District. Other innovations supported were Silkworm/Silk production (Sericulture) in Sheema district; Developing pathogens that kill mosquito lavae for Malaria vector control (by Uganda Virus Institute).

377. The sector completed the patent application process for Electronically Controlled Gravity Feed (ECGF) system, developed a mobile application to ease public transport. In addition, 3 potato salted products, chilly and vinegar flavored crisps under the Emondi brand were certified by UNBS (Q mark); Analytical balance equipment used for routine laboratory analysis of foods, cosmetics, drugs, natural products and alcoholic beverages was procured. A number of incubates on campus and off campus showed good progress whereas a few were struggling due to lack of entrepreneurship skills; inadequate capital; delivery of faulty equipment and poor attitude (dependency mindset) among others.

378. The Construction of the Manufacturing, Machining and Industrial Skilling Training Centre (MMISTC) at the Kampala Industrial and Business Park - Namanve was at 85% complete by the end of FY 2018/19. This includes hostels, training rooms, Computer Aided Design, Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machining workshops and administrative blocks, production units and multipurpose hall were substantially complete. The remaining works were on landscaping, road network, drainage and final finishes.

3. Enhance R&D in Uganda

379. The Innovation Fund Framework has been developed to promote local research and development by supporting science innovations from youth projects and institutions of higher learning. The strengthened partnerships with both local (Academia and Private Sector) and international (UNCTAD, USAID, Russia, China, Bill Gates Foundation)

stakeholders in the sector achieved through technical working groups and high level engagement respectively has opened potential funding for innovation including commitment from the EU to fund researchers under the LEAP-AGRI project.

380. Other strategies to promote R&D were; Profiling 80 innovators for future support; Consultations with universities three Universities (Lira, Gulu and Muni); Engaging Local Governments in Rwenzori, Lango, Bunyoro, Acholi and West Nile sub-regions on innovation; continued follow-up and support for scientist who benefited from the Innovation Fund the previous financial year.

4. Improve the STI legal and regulatory framework

381. In the review period, consultative meetings with various stakeholders were conducted to formulate policies on the regulation of scientific research, developed draft policies for biosafety, biosecurity, biosciences and the terms of reference for the consultant to conduct feasibility studies on enhancing adoption and diffusion of waste management technologies. The sector conducted ST&I awareness campaigns with Local Governments including Kyenjojo, Kamwenge, Kabarole, Bundibugyo, Bunyangabo, Kasese and Kyegegwa. A needs assessment for STI skills was conducted in Eastern Uganda. While there has been an improvement in coordination of sector MDAs, the legal framework of MoSTI and UNCST needs to be reviewed

2.7.11 Land and Housing

i. Housing

1. Increase access to housing for all income groups, rental and owner-occupation

382. In FY2019/20, the LHUD sector continued to undertake initiatives to address the housing deficit which stands between 1.6 million to 2.2 million residential housing units and has left over 7.5 million Ugandans not adequately housed. Housing development in Uganda has been affected due to limited effective guidance, especially in terms of planning, standards, and quality assurance. All off-site infrastructure service providers plan independently of real estates and other housing developers, which compounds costs. The quality of housing in Uganda has a bearing on household incomes, quality of life, labour productivity and employment, therefore housing investments need to be urgently boosted. In FY2019/20, the sector registered an improvement in urban housing with the number of housing units constructed increasing by 60,000 units from a housing stock of about 8,021,000 units in 2018 to 8,081,000 in 2019. The improvement in urban housing is skewed towards high-end income real estate resulting in housing units that are unaffordable to the low and middle-income groups. National Housing and Construction Company (NHCC) which is the lead government housing agency in the country has not delivered housing for all income groups but high-end market housing units, leaving government to rethink its mandate or consider establishing a new dedicated agency to provide housing for the low and middle income groups. There is also need to develop a detailed implementation action plan and investment framework for the National Housing Policy, 2016. A number of interventions were undertaken to achieve the registered improvement in urban housing, including; continued dissemination of the National Housing Policy, dissemination and sensitization on the condominium property law and regulations, integration of housing policy strategies into Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs), training in affordable alternative building technologies and collaboration with Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs to construct 30,000 institutional houses for the UPDF, and sensitization on Energy Efficiency in buildings as provided under the Building Control Act.

383. In addition, in FY2019/20, the sector finalized data collection tools in preparation for development of a comprehensive and up-to-date housing database that will provide critical information for planning and decision making. Housing Focal Point persons were also identified and trained in Sheema, Lyantonde, Bushenyi/Ishaka Municipality and Mitooma Districts. Prototype plans were disseminated in 23 districts to help in the construction of planned houses and technical support in the building design and construction supervision was provided to 6 institutions, namely: Insurance Regulatory Authority, OPM, MoIA, MLHUD, MDVA, NCS, Kawempe National Referral Hospital, Bulamburi district and Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom (Hoima). The sector also provided technical support in the form of architectural and engineering drawings and Bills of Quantities to vulnerable groups (2), Cooperative society (2), Veterans group (1) and low income group (1) in Bugongi, Kanungu district in design of a church building. Monitoring and evaluation exercises (3) were conducted on the Bulamburi Resettlement Project, Bulamburi district. The sector also onducted dissemination and sensitization on building accessibility standards for the disabled as provided for under the Building Control Act in the districts of lyantonde, lwengo and Masaka.

2. Reduce slums and informal settlements

384. In FY 2019/20, the sector continued to address the rapid growth of unplanned and informal settlements, Kampala City itself is plagued by sprawling slums and 62 informal settlements. The current form and structure of housing in Uganda (unrestricted sprawl) does not support business growth. This is worsened by Uganda’s urbanization process which has been characterized by uncoordinated planning and development yet making amends is quite costly. The inadequate capacity of urban authorities to provide the required services, control and guidance has particularly led to the growth of rapid creation of slums and informal settlements. In addition, the real estate setting in Uganda is highly unregulated resulting into urban sprawl and the violation of national physical planning standards. In FY 2019/20, the LHUD sector developed a Real Estate Agency and Management Bill Issues paper and Principles to inform the proposed Real Estates Bill and Regulations. Further, MLHUD prepared a project on slum redevelopment and institutional housing, which was submitted to the Development Committee for approval. It includes upgrading of slums and informal settlements in Mbale, Jinja, Gulu, Mbarara and Kabale. In FY2019/20, the sector commenced implementation of the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Additional Financing (USMID-AF) Programme to improve urban service delivery in 22 Municipalities. The challenge of project infancy and COVID-19 hindered undertaking of several project preparatory activities, including the slum upgrading initiatives.

3. Increase access to affordable housing finance

385. In FY2019/20, the sector finalised feasibility study on mortgage liquidity facility below market rate to enable commercial banks access affordable long term financing from the central bank for adequate and affordable housing, to be implemented during NDPIII period. Indeed, Uganda experiences high interest rates on long term financing/mortgages and this has significantly contributed to the housing deficit (between 1.6 million to 2.2 million residential housing units). Further, in addition to refocusing the National Housing Bank to provide housing finance rather than commercial lending, there is urgent need for a revolving fund to facilitate individuals to access affordable financing for housing. The sector is also fast-tracking initiatives to increase access to housing finance by supporting the development of alternative finance sources, including; housing microfinance, credit cooperatives, savings groups, community mortgages;

Land Administration and Land Management Services

4. Improve utilization, protection and management of land and land-based resource for transforming Uganda's economy

386. In FY2019/20, the sector continued to implement national and sectoral policies in order to improve land production and productivity, enhance access to land and reduce land disputes. The Ministry engaged Land Information System (LIS) to ease land transactions, reduce land conflicts, guide investors and ease the cost of doing business. However, there is still the need to develop a comprehensive Government land inventory, land registration process and increase percentage of titled land from the current 20%. Under the LIS arrangement, Uganda was divided into 21 cadaster zonal areas with functional land offices in Arua, Masindi, Gulu, Lira, Jinja, Mbale, Mukono, Wakiso, Mbarara, Masaka, Kabarole, Kampala, Kibaale, Kabale, Rukungiri, Mityana, Mpigi, Luwero, Tororo, Soroti and Moroto. Emergency land disputes (19) were handled in the districts of Katakwi, Butaleja, Karamoja and Soroti and tenants assisted in getting occupancy. The Ministry upgraded National Geodetic Network across the country to ease the cost of surveying land Land conflicts (520) were facilitated in Soroti, Adjumani, Kabale and Katakwi districts, and other files (4,128) committed; Mukono (1,409), Wakiso (273), MLHUD/HQ (274) and Kampala (2,172). An action programme for strengthening institutions and mechanisms for land dispute resolution and mediation at local government level was initiated with the support of Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) and on matters of access to land justice for all.

387. The National Land Policy and Land Use Policy were disseminated in the District Local Governments of Mityana, Lamwo, Amuru, Nwoya, Kasese, Mubende, Soroti, Napak, Mukono, Hoima, Oyam, Moroto, Arua, Masaka, Kampala and Masindi. MLHUD also coordinated working group meetings, regional workshops on Gender Evaluation Criteria and spearheaded finalization of the Gender Strategy and M&E Framework for the NLP. Training and induction of land management institutions were carried out in 6 DLBs and DLOs: Jinja, Ntungamo, Nakasongola, Kween, Paliisa and Mukono. Public sensitization of land rights and obligations was carried out during the Taxpayers Appreciation week at Kololo, and in 8 districts: Mbale, Sironko, Kaberamaido, Kiryandongo, Lira, Nakasongola and Mubende, and 9 ADRs handled in Nakaseke, Mubende, Nakaseke, Buliisa, Mubende, Lira, Mukono, Mbale, Gomba, Hoima, and Buliisa Districts. The sector compensated the Church of Uganda land in Entebbe, Nakawa Disabled Vocation Land in Nakawa and Amuru land for sugar cane growing and factory, creating investment opportunity, youth employment and revenue generation.

5. Improve the availability of land for development

388. The sector is cognisant of the limited land for public investments in Uganda due to the high cost. FY2019/20, the sector continued to implement measures to increase access to land for development, these include accelerating the land registration process to 14 days in FY2019/20 from 19 days in FY2018/19 and strengthening institutions for land administration management, including: dispute resolution, data management and valuation. Further, in FY2019/20, the sector acquired 2,487 hectares of land for government from absentee landlords. Sensitization of bonafide occupants on the land fund program and land rights was carried out in Kirema, Kapeka. Systematic surveys which resulted in 269 titles were carried out in Bulemezi under the Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification arrangement as a way of ensuring tenure security. The need to redesign the land fund to enhance efficiency and equity in supporting a resolution of overlapping rights and to improve land use management and the need to acquire infrastructure

corridors as a key intervention to promote efficiency and effectiveness of government resources and for integrated planning remains critical.

6. Improve and modernize land administration services/system

389. The sector continued the processing and issuance of land titles to enhance the security of tenure and to reduce land-related conflicts and disputes in the country. Land titling is critical for Uganda’s socio-economic transformation as it enhances certainty for investment; however, with the registered land in the country standing at only 21 percent, it is still a challenge. In the year under review, the sector operationalized 4 MZOs of Rukungiri, Mpigi, Luweero and Mityana and processed and issued certificates of title (56,681) of Freehold, Mailo and Leasehold and approved deed plans (35,320) from the MZOs.

390. In FY2019/20, the sector continued utilizing the National Land Information Systems (NLIS) to fight frauds and forgeries in Land Administration. The Design, Supply, Installation and Implementation of the NLIS Infrastructure (DeSINLISI) project fully integrates physical planning, surveying, valuation, land administration and land registration, enhancing its efficiency. The Ministry also undertook routine maintenance of LIS centers: Jinja, Mbarara, Masaka, Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono, Kabarole, Lira, Gulu, Arua, Kibaale, Arua, NLIC, MLHUD/HQ and Surveys and Mapping; and commenced implementation of the second phase of the computerization of the Land Registry. The launch of the second phase of the Land Information System coincided with the opening of Lira, Kabarole and Kibaale MZOs. The Ministry procured ICT Infrastructure for Lira and Kabarole MZOs, monitored performance and supervised the construction works for 8 MZOs: Tororo, Moroto, Mpigi, Kabale, Rukungiri, Mityana, Luwero, Soroti, Wakiso and Mukono, Multi-purpose Hall and Dormitory for the Institute of Surveys and Land Management.

391. Further, the sector undertook systematic registration of communal and individually owned land under the Competitive and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP). Achievements include: putting in place the Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification Technical Committee to oversee implementation of Systematic Titling/Certification process; and selection of working areas in 61 districts in Northern, Eastern and Western parts of the country.

7. Increase capacity and proper support institution of Land Valuation Services

392. In FY2019/20, under the new fully-fledged valuation department, MLHUD engaged a consultant to develop valuation standards. The draft Valuation Bill and Principles of the Valuation Standards were produced which aim at strengthening the office of the Chief Government Valuer. Further, valuation compensation rates for 19 Districts (Kyankwanzi, Arua, Yumbe. Kyotera, Buikwe, Mukono, Rakai, Sembabule, Pakwach, Lwengo, Jinja, Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Bunyawgabu, Arua, Kakumiro, Bulisa, Moyo, Koboko, Mityana, Kiboga, Mpigi, Hoima and Kyenjojo) were reviewed to minimize incidences of manipulation of the poor and vulnerable persons during valuation processes. Staff trainings were not undertaken due to COVID-19 measures that led to closure of training institutions.

393. Further, the sector supervised land acquisitions (186) for Infrastructure Projects i.e. UNRA projects (86 Cases. Ministry of Works and Transport Projects: 6 cases, Ministry of Water and Environment Projects: 12 cases, UETCL: 20 Cases, Oil Pipeline projects: 6 cases, Rural Electrification Agency (REA) Projects: 18 Cases, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development Projects: 13 Cases, Ministry of Defense & Veteran Affairs Projects; 6 cases,

National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) Projects: 12 cases, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development; 1 case, Hydro Power Projects: 6 cases. In addition, 26,374 properties were valued: Market Valuation: 130 cases, Rental Valuation: 227 premises, Custodian Board Survey: 45 cases, Boarding-off: 13 cases, Terms: 107 cases, Probate: 35 cases, Rating: 8 Town Councils(Ngora, Kasanda, Lukaya, Malaba, Anaka TC, Kyazanga TC, Magamaga TC, Ntungamo MC), Pool Houses; 1 case, Valuation of Assets: 19 Cases, General compensation: 58 case, Ranches; 4 case(Ranch No. 1A LRV 768 Folio 2 Buruli ranching scheme and Ranch 42A Mawogola block 213 LRV 3846 Folio 21, Masaka ranching scheme: Ranch No. 42A, Masaka ranching scheme: Ranch No. 20b Kiruhura District, Ankole ranching scheme.), Stamp duty: 25727 cases. However, the volume of transactions and property valuations was affected by the low volume of business and transactions due to COVID19 lockdown measures.

8. Improve equity in access to land, livelihood opportunities and tenure of vulnerable groups

394. During the FY2019/20, the LHUD sector continued with the exercise of regularizing land rights for the lawful and bonafide occupants in Ankole, Nakaseke and Kibaale districts. A total of 324 land titles were issued by H.E the President to lawful land occupants in Kibaale District. Further, the National Land Policy Gender Strategy to promote women's land rights were developed and disseminated in Masindi district with the support of UWONET, ACODE and FRA.

395. The sector carried out public awareness campaigns in 14 districts on land rights, equitable access to land and related land matters. The task force on illegal land evictions was constituted to sensitize the public on their land rights and equitable access to land. The taskforce sensitized communities in Kayunga, Nakaseke and Buliisa district on land rights and other land-related matters. The government compensated absentee Landlords using the Land Fund in the areas of Kibaale, Ankole and Buganda regions to secure land rights of bonafide and lawful occupants.

ii. Physical Planning and Development

1. Operationalize the Physical Planning Act, 2010 to support orderly and sustainable development

396. In FY 2019/20, the sector undertook stakeholder engagements on implementation of the National Physical Development Plan (NPDP) which provides a framework for integrated physical and spatial planning. The sector coordinated finalization of the physical planning amendment bill, implementation of the Physical Planning Act (As Ammended) and review of the National Physical Planning Standards. The National Urban Forum was launched as one of the major platforms for citizens participation in Urban Governance. Further, parish physical development plans were developed for 27 parishes in Oyam and Mbarara districts and a Training Manual for the Implementation of Physical Development Plans was disseminated in the urban councils of Omolo, Sheema, Kakumiro and Namayingo. Physical Planning Committees of Bududa, Kitgum, Kashenshero, Mitooma, Dokolo, Nakaloke, Kabuyanda, Kasangati and Nansana trained and sensitized on implementation of Land use regulatory and compliance framework and Physical Planning Standards.

397. While the sector has prepared one regional development plan (the Albertine) and the total percentage of districts with district physical development plans stands at 5 percent, there is therefore the need to fast-track both regional and district physical plans but also develop integrated physical and economic development plans for the recently declared new cities, namely: Hoima, Mbale, Jinja, Fortportal, Gulu, Mbarara, Arua, Lira, Soroti, Entebbe and

Masaka; satellite cities; and regions starting with Mayuge-Jinja-Mpigi-Kampala corridor and Hoima- Buloba corridor and to issue guidelines for their operationalization. The sector to review and vigorously implement strategies for increased compliance to physical development plans at all levels.

2. Improve urban development through comprehensive physical planning

398. In FY2019/2020, the sector continued with the implementation of the National Urban Policy which was further disseminated in 21 urban councils. Technical capacity building initiatives were undertaken to strengthen the preparation and implementation of physical development plans although the extent to which the exercise was done was affected by the COVID-19 preventive measures. Further, urban forums for inclusive management of urban areas have been increased to 22 municipalities in 2019/20 from 14 in 2012/13 with the support from World Bank through the USMID-AF project. There is need for MLHUD to roll out the urban forums to other local governments and to strengthen the National Urban Forum as a platform for multi-stakeholder participation and engagement in planning and implementation of urban policies and plans, particularly translating policy into practice and developing pilot projects.

3. Improve policy framework for the establishment and management of cities and other urban areas

399. In FY 2019/20, the LHUD sector continued to lobby for financing to support the new cities to meet requirements for city status, particularly to create sustainable competitive and smart cities that will create jobs and deliver efficient services to the population. The sector in partnership with NPA, Green Growth Global Institute (GGGI) with support from European Union (EU) commenced implementation of the project "Greening Uganda's industrialisation and urbanisation Project" to develop integrated physical and economic development plans for Jinja, Gulu, Mbarara and Arua cities. However, there is still need to develop integrated plans for the other cities, namely: Hoima, Mbale, Fortportal, Lira, Soroti, Entebbe and Masaka.

400. It remains urgent to fast-track the legal and policy framework for the establishment and management of cities, to create a business-friendly investment-enabling environment for the private sector, as well as the financial mechanisms for financing the cities. The key lesson from successful cities worldwide is that their performance has not been a result of strategic planning, visioning and critical action from partners, national and local governments in creating productive environments to attract investment, increase economic efficiency and create livable environments. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development also provided input to the Local Government Development Planning Guidelines to ensure that the appropriate planning procedures and strategies are well incorporated for both integrated Local Government development plans and the structure and detailed plans.

4. Improve and strengthen a competitive urban economy

401. In the year under review, the sector participated in the stakeholder engagements on implementation of the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) Economic Development Strategy which seeks to improve the urban productivity of the GKMA through improved infrastructure, tourism, protection of environmental assets, business support to the informal sector and effective city and local government service delivery. The sector also implemented the World Bank supported project "Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Project- AF" which seeks to enhance the institutional performance of program local governments to improve urban service delivery in 22

municipalities. The Greater Kampala areas of Kyengera, Kasangati, Mpigi, MakindyeSsabagabo, Mukono, kajjansi, Kira, Ssisa, Kasangati, Kyengera, Nansana, Wakiso, Mpigi & Katabi were monitored and inspected for compliance to land use regulatory framework. Further, the Physical Planning and Urban Management Information System (PPUMIS) was extended to 8 new districts. During the FY 2019/20, the sector used its GIS Unit to spearhead preparatory activities to map utilities and infrastructure development corridors as identified in the NDPII. Efforts to improve urban safety, security, sanitation and waste management are also being fast tracked by the sector.

5. **Increase availability of and access to serviced land for urban expansion and investment**

402. Serviced land is still scarce in Uganda and often so expensive which has lagged behind urban expansion and investment. The sector recognizes that community infrastructure is a key component for attracting urban investments and improving the quality of life, however, effort is still needed in this area. In FY 2019/20, the sector, in partnership with NPA and the World Bank-DFID Trust Fund commenced on implementation of the project "Support to National Capacity building and Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Economic Development Project" which seeks to prepare report and guidelines on the land banking concept, among other initiatives. Land banking is provided for under the Land Fund, however, this is currently is under-functioning. The fund requires the requisite resources to enable it deliver on its major objectives. The land banking guidelines will operationalize the National Land Policy (NLP), National Urban Policy (NUA) and the Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (LARR) while facilitating government to acquire, gazette and service land for public investments, hence reduce project costs.

403. Further, in FY2019/20, the LHUD sector continued to fast track efforts to promote land consolidation and titling, and to undertake a comprehensive inventory of Government land. Land consolidation will reduce the growing trend for land fragmentation in the country and increase land for large scale productivity, while land titling will promote security of tenure and encourage public investments. It is also urgent to create an up-to-date Government land database for securing land but also for facilitating timely implementation of public investments, as well as issue statutory instruments to facilitate acquisition of land by Local Governments for public infrastructure, such as housing with links to social services and supported by strategic infrastructure

iii. **Greater** Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA)

1. **Improve the institutional and legal framework governing the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area in order to deliver services effectively.**

404. GKMA is defined under the KCCA Act 2010 to include Kampala Capital City, parts of Wakiso, Mukono and Mpigi and their Municipalities of Nansana, Kira, Mukono, Makindye-Ssabagabo and Entebbe. It is a framework aimed at ensuring coordinated planning and implementation of programmes across the metropolitan area to maximise benefits of planned urbanisation. The NDPII outlines four (4) strategic objectives which are intended to be the main budget drivers for the GKMA. These are: i) To improve the institutional and legal framework governing the GKMA in order to deliver services effectively, ii) Improve GKMA Physical Infrastructure, iii) Improve the livelihoods of urban dwellers in GKMA, iv) Improve on environmental and ecological planning of the GKMA. In the review period, the following progress was registered against the strategic objectives and interventions.

405. The creation of the Metropolitan Physical Planning Authority (MPPA) as planned was rejected by Cabinet and guided that it should be removed from the KCCA Act as it duplicates the already existing mandate of NPA. In addition, the MPPA is bigger than the KCCA Act that establishes it. As such, there is no functional Metropolitan Physical Planning Authority in place. The KCCA Amendment Bill 2015 was finalized and is before Parliament for debate. The Parliament passed the Local Governments (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

406. Whereas NPA using a multi-sector inclusive approach has coordinated the development of the GKMA Economic Development Strategy (2017-2025) to implement coordinated economic development of GKMA, there are no specific policy guidelines and standards prepared for GKMA. The main focus of the Strategy is to foster inter-jurisdictional collaboration in order to create united efforts towards job creation, improved livability and sustainable development in the GKMA. Government is currently discussing the institutional and co-ordination arrangements for the proper implementation of the Strategy.

2. Improve GKMA physical infrastructure

407. There is no functional metropolitan area transport authority in GKMA. To improve GKMA physical infrastructure, KCCA hired a consultant to develop the Multi-modal Transport Master Plan as a way to implement the Integrated Urban Transport Master Plan. The Mid-term review of the National Transport Master Plan including the GKMA Master Plan (2008-2023) established that the plans were misaligned to the National Development Plan (NDPII). Besides, there was poor performance in implementing the National Transport Master Plan and the GKMA Plan. The overall sector performance at the time of assessment was at 43%. Thus it was agreed that a new National Transport Master Plan should be prepared integrating the GKMA Plan. The consultants prepared a draft inception report for the preparation of the intermodal/multimodal transport strategy for Uganda 2021-2040. Consultations on the same are still ongoing with a view of strengthening transport planning, and strategic environmental assessment capacities. In the reporting period, KCCA and the other entities in GKMA have not worked on any joint infrastructure project/roads to unlock Kampala and prove the concept of GKMA.

3. Improve the livelihoods of urban dwellers in GKMA

408. The different administrative entities in GKMA have continued with programmes to improve the livelihoods of urban dwellers in their areas of jurisdiction. However, these efforts are not coordinated at the level of GKMA given that the issue of institutional arranged has not been resolved. As such, there are no joint urban beautification programs and hotspots identified around GKMA. The GKMA Economic Development Strategy (2017-2025) is based on a Local Economic Development (LED) approach and identifies key priority focus areas that can be tackled in order to improve the productivity and competitiveness of GKMA, these are: i) Competitive Economic Infrastructure, ii) Environmental Conserve and Protect, iii) Business support to transform the informal sector, the youth and economic growth clusters, iv) A unique center for Tourism, and; v) Effective City and Local Government service delivery. In the strategy, the subnational Governments in GKMA have jointly planned and prioritized strategic projects and program areas which when implemented will increase the competitiveness of GKMA.

409. Respective entities will remain with their boundaries and mandates intact but are coming together for the purpose of collaboration on planning and implementation of projects that are inter-jurisdictional and whose nature and significance warrants working together. All the agreed projects in the Strategy are critical and Development Partners are encouraged to buy in and pick any part(s) of the Strategy for implementation. In addition, all future

financing from government or development partners should take on a holistic approach within the GKMA framework other than individual entities for effectiveness, efficiency and to create impact

4. Improve on environmental and ecological planning of the GKMA

410. Under Environmental Impact Assessments/ Project Brief Review/ESMPs, a total of 37 Projects were reviewed, 27 recommended, 7 deferred and 3 were not recommended. However, there is no joint programme GKMA environmental management. The Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP) goes beyond the jurisdiction of GKMA. In the second phase of the project, the following were achieved in the period under review; Procured 6 tipper trucks, 3 garbage trucks and 4 excavator tractors and 2 backhoe loaders for drainage maintenance in the city; Designed and is funding the construction of a plastic waste collection and recycling center to be constructed in Kampala; Refurbishment and operationalization of the Environment Resource Centre for Schools; Maintenance of Nakivubo Channel; Carried out media campaign to sensitize the people about proper waste management; and Funded consultancy services for restoration of Nakivubo wetland (in preparation for the construction by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission Project).

411. Whereas there is no GKMA climate change strategy in place, environmental conservation and protection, center for tourism and competitive economic infrastructure are part of the key priority areas in the GKMA Economic Development Strategy (2017-2025). Under the strategy, climate change issues will be mainstreamed and addressed.

2.7.12 Accountability

A) Economic management and Financial Services

1. Increase the tax GDP ratio

412. On account of the effects of the COVID-19 (coronavirus) crisis, the FY2019/20 revenue performance was dismal compared to the performance in FY2018/19 and the NDPII target. The NDPII target for the revenue collection was not achieved as the net revenue collections were UGX 16,751.64 Bn, against a target of UGX of 19,751.4Bn billion. The collections were UGX 2,999.76 Bn below target, performing at 84.8 percent. About 70.4 percent of the shortfall in tax revenue was realised in the last four months of the financial year (March – June 2020). The tax collections can also be attributed to the low growth of the economy at 2.9% in FY2019/20 compared to the NDP II target of 6.3% and the previous year's GDP growth rate of 6.8%.

413. The COVID-19 pandemic effects on the economy as the government restrictions to control the spread of the virus disrupted business operations and economic activity thereby negatively affecting all the major tax categories. The domestic direct taxes were low as disruptions in businesses operations and economic activity resulted into laying off of some workers, thus affecting PAYE. In addition, cash flow challenges affected withholding tax especially in sectors of Education, Manufacturing, Wholesale & retail trade and accommodation among others. Taxes on international trade performed below target due to disruptions in global supply chain arising from the Covid-19 pandemic that lowered the value of dutiable imports than anticipated at budget time. Beyond Covid – 19 effects on the revenue collection, the other factors that affected performance of tax revenue in FY2019/20 included; non-implementation of the rental solution and late implementation of digital tax stamps among others.

414. At the end of FY 2019/20 the tax register had 1,594,116 taxpayers, growing by 7.18% against the NDPII target of 30%. In FY2019/20, 106,762 new tax payers were added onto the taxpayer register. Despite this low performance, the expansion of the register over time can be attributed to the following Taxpayer Register Expansion Program (TREP) related initiatives such as one stop centers, door to door approach to taxpayers a partnership with Local Governments, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) to penetrate the informal sector that performed at 63.00 percent registering 71,565 new taxpayers against a target of 113,675 and these contributed UGX 4.42 billion to the revenue collections during the period against a target of UGX 40.69 billion; tax education initiatives that have increased public awareness; Block Management System (BMS); and ease of access of URA's services through automation.

415. The Non-Tax revenue collected in the FY2019/20 was UGX 494.56 billion above the NDPII target of 275.8 Bn. However, the performance of the NTR including Appropriation in Aid (AIA) collected was UGX 926.52 billion against a target of UGX 1,554.83 billion, posting a deficit of UGX 628.30 billion. The performance was affected by delayed implementation of some administrative measures. For example, widening the scope of withholding tax agents did not take off, non-implementation of the rental solution and late implementation of Digital tax stamps. Furthermore, some projected revenue from the AIA entities was collected outside the URA portal yet the targets remained on the annual target, for instance, Hospitals and Ministry of tourism (Uganda Wild Life Authority, Uganda Wild Educational Center as well as the Hotel and tourism Institutes); and COVID 19 Pandemic that affected the collection especially in the last half of the year that limited cross boarder movement and hence affecting Ministry of Internal Affairs Immigrations operations and payments (VISAs, Passports and Work permits, etc.).

416. The interventions implemented in the FY2019/20 to raise more domestic resources include: the production of the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (DRMS) guide and as well as increase transparency in tax policy-making in Uganda. The Strategy is expected to enhance and sustain tax collection efforts leading to an increase the ratio of revenue to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 0.5 percentage points per annum over the next five (5) years

2. Increase access to Finance

417. The percentage of financially included adults was 78 percent which was lower than the NDPII target of 90 percent. According to the FinScope Survey, 2018, 58 percent of adult Ugandans used formal financial services, whereas the) compared to the women (54 percent). Financial Inclusion was more skewed towards urban residents, averaging at 76 percent, compared to the Rural Ugandans at 52 percent. Overall inclusion remained at 78 percent2. The Financial inclusion was slightly higher among men (63 percent). Much of the inclusion is driven by the use of payments services over the mobile phone, which had been used by 57 percent of the adult population in Uganda.

418. When looking at other financial services, formal inclusion is more limited. Only 18 percent of the adult population saves in formal institutions, while 5 percent use formal credit and 1 percent have a formal insurance policy. The percentage of those using deposit accounts in regulated financial institutions was 34 percent in FY 2019/20 which was above the NDPII target of 24 percent. In order to promote financial inclusion, the Sector through MFPED developed and validated the draft Financial Sector Development Strategy, which

[2] Based on FinScope 2018 Survey.

was due for Cabinet consideration by the end of FY2019/20. The Strategy aims at integrating all efforts under the vision of achieving a sound and integrated financial sector that supports sustainable and inclusive economic growth. It clearly identifies access to affordable finance as one key area of intervention.

419. The loan performance in FY2019/20 was also affected by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The average lending rate during FY2019/20 was 19.4%, declining by 0.6 percentage points compared to the previous year's performance of 20%. Private-sector credit to GDP stood at 13.2%, below the ASSIP target of 15% and above the previous year's performance of 12.4%. The percentage of Non-Performing Loans to Gross Loans stood at 6% compared to the ASSIP target of 2% and previous year's performance of 3.8%. The non-performing loan ratios declined from June 2019 to June 2020 for all sectors, with major declines in trade (from 3.1% to 8.6%), and households (2.6% to 4.9%).

3. Increase private investments

420. During FY2019/20, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as a percentage of GDP stood at 3 per cent which was lower than the ASSIP target of 4.4% and the 4.1 percent performance recorded for 2018/19. The change in actual performance was mainly attributed to the outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic which led to the downward revision of the planned FDI from USD 1.184 Billion and US$ 1.514 Billion to USD 0.988 Billion and USD 0.858 Billion for 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively.

421. During FY2019/20, the One Stop Centre (OSC) registered over 77,000 unique transactions of which 263 were registered investment projects in the e-Biz system. This demonstrates that the OSC is increasingly serving clients and contributing significantly to the country's efforts to ease doing business.

422. Growth in private sector credit (PSC), remained subdued in the FY2019/20 on account of the decline in economic activity coupled with poor asset performance. The slow growth in credit was aggravated by business closures due to the lockdown aimed at containing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The average year-on-year growth in PSC averaged at 8.9 percent in the last quarter of FY2019/20, down from 10.5 percent in the previous quarter below the NDPII target of 15.3%. A sectoral decomposition of credit reveals slower growth in lending to major sectors of the economy. Average annual credit growth to the agriculture, manufacturing, trade, personal & household and Building, mortgage, construction and real estate sectors declined to 9.0 percent, 0.6 percent, 3.4 percent, 5.8 percent and 12.7 percent respectively in the last quarter of FY2019/20. Weak credit disbursement to major economic sectors poses challenges for private investment and consumption and may further constrain economic growth prospects.

423. Nevertheless, the government is also trying to directly enhance credit to the private sector through specific channels for different businesses: Lending to the manufacturing sector is being supplemented through activities by the Uganda Development Bank (UDB), which was recapitalized by the government and is in the process of receiving lending totalling US$85.5 million from international lending institutions including BADEA, OFID, EIB, and IITFC for which the GoU is providing guarantees; Establishment of a Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) recovery fund to be administered by BoU along similar lines to the Agricultural Credit Facility and targeting small and medium enterprises. The source of funding for this is still to be identified; and providing Emyooga (micro-enterprise focused) seed money for members of specific Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) within the informal sector. Funds are to be provided as one-time grant investments to beneficiaries.

4. **Reduce interest rates**

424. The lending rate reduced from 21.44 percent in July 2019 to 19.3 percent as at the end of the FY2019/20. This low interest rate can be attributed to the Central Bank policy rate being relatively stable throughout the period as a result boost demand for credit in the private sector. In order to support a recovery in economic activity amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the Central Bank maintained the Central Bank Rate (CBR) at 7.0 percent in July 2020. However, the lending interest rates are expected to rise in the next financial year on account of worsening Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) as businesses may fail to service their loan obligations due to the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic.

5. **Improve the Public Financial Management and consistency in the economic development frameworks**

425. Under Budget Credibility, the percentage of budget released against the originally approved budget for FY 2019/20, was 106.8%percent which was above the target of 100 percent but better than the previous year's performance of 110.5%. The high release was on account of supplementary expenditure which included UGX284 billion for COVID, UGX201 billion for wage and UGX800 billion classified expenditure for Ministry of Defence. Accordingly, the supplementary budget as a percentage of the initial budget was 6.8%, which was above the "less than 3%" target, and the previous year's performance of 4.8%.

426. During the FY 2019/20, the stock of domestic arrears as a percentage of total expenditure was 6.9 percent equal to the ASSIP target of 7% percent which reflects a signal of increasing Domestic Arrears compared to last FY2018/19.

427. The Annual budget alignment of the FY 2019/20 to the NDPII was unsatisfactory at 59.7 percent. This was a decline from the previous FY2018/19 where the Annual Budget was found to be moderately satisfactory at 60 percent. In FY2019/20 assessment, Macro level compliance declined to 44.5 from 54.1 percent in FY2018/19, National level compliance improved to 72.3 from 62.8 percent in FY2018/19, Sector Level compliance remained nearly the same at 58.4 percent for both years, and Local Governments compliance declined to 64.8 percent from 66.4 percent in FY2018/19. The main reasons for the decline in compliance for FY2019/20 are: low absorption capacity of the released funds mainly at sector level; slow progress on project implementation and failure to attain the planned NDPII targets. On the other hand, the Accountability Sector's overall score was 58.7%, up from the 58% score in the previous year. Specifically, the Sector's compliance with the NDPII sub criteria was: Sector planning (74%), projects planning (42.2%), budget instruments (82.3%) and budget performance levels (46%). The weak performance at projects was as well mainly attributed to the low absorption of released funds.

428. And the Percentage of MDAs with Budgets being executed using automated Financial Management Systems was 98 percent. Although lower than the 100% target for the financial year, this was an improvement from the previous year's performance, where only 82% of MDA Budgets were executed using automated Financial Management Systems.

429. In regard to the Public Debt Management, the nominal value of public debt as a percentage of GDP stood at 41.1%, as at end June 2020, compared to 42% in June 2019, while the Present Value (PV) of debt to GDP increased to 33.1% in June 2020 from 32.1% in June 2019. The reduction in the Debt to GDP ratio in nominal terms is attributed to the GDP rebasing in the FY 2019/20 while the increase in the debt to GDP in present value terms was due to disbursement of commercial loans. On the other hand, the stock of total government debt rose to UGX56.9Tn as at the end of June 2020, of which 32% and 68%

was domestic and external debt respectively. The increase in debt from last Financial Year was majorly due to an increase in external borrowing to mitigate the social-economic impact of Covid-19.

430. While the Present Value (PV) of public debt stock to GDP is below the 50 percent threshold stipulated in the charter for Fiscal responsibility, the government needs to ensure fiscal sustainability since the Public debt is continuously on the rise, a fact that is attributed to persistent budget deficits (mismatch of government revenue and expenditure), rollover of liquidity papers, new borrowings for various development projects and foreign exchange loss arising from the depreciation of the Ugandan Shilling against stronger currencies

6. Increase insurance penetration

431. Insurance Penetration, which is measured as a ratio of Gross Written Insurance Premiums to GDP, stood at 0.77% at the end of 2019, which was below the ASSIP target of 1.8% and a slightly better than last year's performance at 0.72%. The below target performance is due to GDP rebasing which stagnated the insurance penetration. COVID effects also impacted on the insurance sector. Annual growth rates of aggregate premium collections suggest a decline, standing at 7.8% in June 2020, down from a 12.1% increase in 2019. All insurance types (life, non-life and HMO) experienced similar declines in annual premium growth rates.

7. Increase national savings to GDP ratio

432. The Global Findex 2018 indicates that 69 percent of people in Uganda saved some money in the past year. This is well above the global average of 48 percent and the developing country average of 43 percent. They mainly use informal mechanisms to store their savings, e.g. 37 percent of Ugandans use savings clubs compared to financial institutions (13 percent), while managing risks through informal mechanisms, such as burial societies or social safety nets.

433. Savings are a vital component of private sector development because they determine the level of investment growth, which in turn, affects economic growth. The retirement benefits sector assets to GDP Ratio stood at 10.4% at the end of 2019, increasing from 9.7% at the end 2018. The sector assets recorded a 13.8% increment to UGX13.2 trillion compared to UGX11.6 trillion in 2018. The increment was largely attributed to a 12.7% increment in the sector net member contributions to UGX923 billion compared to UGX819 billion in 2018. Total formal sector savings (including deposits, retirement benefit sector assets and life insurance assets) stood at 29.9% of GDP at the end of 2019, increasing from 27.6% at the end of 2018.

8. Increase the level of capitalization and widen investment opportunities in the capital markets

434. The Domestic Equity Market Capitalization to GDP ratio was 3.4% in FY2019/20, below the ASSIP target of 5% and the previous year's performance at 4.5%. The below target performance is attributed to the impact of COVID-19 on the global and national economy.

435. The Uganda Securities Exchange (USE) total market capitalization fell by 15.7% to Shs19.09 trillion at the end of 2019/20 from Shs22.66 trillion at the close of 2018/19. At the end of FY2019/20, there were 17 companies listed on the USE; nine of the companies are locally listed while eight of them are cross listed from the Nairobi Securities Exchange. The performance is attributed to the decrease in the share prices of all cross-listed counters

and all other locally listed counters with exception of British American Tobacco Ltd whose share price remained unchanged.

436. On the other hand, the domestic market capitalization that represents the value of locally listed counters closed lower at Shs4.27 trillion, representing a drop of 13.1%, from Shs4.91 trillion at the end of 2018/19**.** The fall in share prices can be attributed to among other things, sell-offs by offshore investors due to the strengthening of the USD before the COVID-19 pandemic. The domestic market capitalization, when measured as a percentage of GDP, fell from 4% at the end of the financial year 2018/19 to 3.4% at the close of the financial year 2019/20. However, this is lower when compared with Kenya, Zambia and Nigeria at 20.6%, 13.4% and 7.4% respectively in FY2019/20. Equity turnover at the USE grew by 146.1% in the Financial Year 2019/20 to Shs115.4bn, from Shs46.9bn registered in the previous Financial Year. At the end of the FY 2019/20, Uganda's equity turnover ratio stood at 0.6%. Over the last five years, the total equity turnover at the USE has decreased by 9.3%on an annualized basis from Shs188.2bn in the FY 2015/16 to Shs155.8bn in FY2019/20.

9. Improve statistical data production and policy research

437. During period under review, 60% of MDAs and HLGs had established functional statistical structures, which was above the ASSIP target of 55%. In the same period, the MDAs and HLGs with Statistical Plans were 184 (30 MDAs and 154 LGs) against the ASSIP target of 100 and previous year's performance of 114 (84 HLGs and 30 MDAs).

B) Audit

438. This section presents the Accountability Sector's achievements in respect of the Audit and Anticorruption thematic area, which focuses on external audit, internal audit and anticorruption**.** The sub-sector performance during the FY2018-19 is discussed in the section below.

1. Enhance the prevention, detection and elimination of corruption

439. In FY2019/20 a number of progress was made under the prevention, detection and elimination of corruption**.** Uganda moved several places up from 149th position in 2018 to 137th position in 2019 out of 180 countries measured with an improvement in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) to 28 percent from the previous year's performance of 26 percent. However, this was below the NDPII target of 36 percent.

440. As at 31st December, 2019, the Accountability Sector through the Office of the Auditor General had undertaken 4,207 out of the planned 5,341 financial audits covering MDAs, Commissions, Statutory Authorities and State Enterprises, Projects, Districts, Municipal Councils, Town Councils (2016/17 and 2017/18), Divisions (2016/17 and 2017/18), sub counties (2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18) and Schools/Tertiary institutions, registering a 79%.

441. Prior year audit recommendations were followed up in 108 entities comprising of 62 MDAs and 46 Statutory Corporations and State Enterprises for the FY2017/18. As at 31 December 2019, only 24% of the 540 audit recommendations to these entities were implemented, which was lower than the 50% annual target and the previous year's performance of 31%. The lower than target performance is mainly attributed to funding constraints and lack of supporting legal and regulatory framework.

442. As at 31st December, 2019, the Sector had through the Office of the Auditor General undertaken 11 out of the planned 10 Value for Money audits, registering a 110% performance against target. As at 31st December, 2019, the Sector had through the Offi ce

of the Auditor General undertaken 48 out of the planned 72 Special Audits, registering a 67% performance against target. The audits included 56 Forensics/ Special Audits, 7 Engineering Audits and 5 IT Audits. The Percentage of Internal audit recommendations implemented during the period under review was 67.1% in Central Government; 62% in Local Governments and 55% in Statutory Authorities.

443. Through DEI, the Sector continued to monitor the mainstreaming of National Ethical Values in primary and secondary schools, and to popularise NEVs using IEC materials**.** The Sector therefore disseminated National Ethical Values to educational institutions and integrity clubs, with the hope of seeing more improved performance and reduction in strikes in education institutions across the country. In addition, sensitization meetings were held and distributed NEVs to cultural and district leaders including women, youths and persons with disability.

444. In FY2019/20, the Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy and the National Anticorruption Strategy (NACS) 2019/20- 2023/24 was developed and launched**.** Additionally, the Anti-corruption Laws and Citizen's Handbook on Anti-Corruption were translated to Luganda, Runyankore-Rukiga, Ateso and Luo. During FY2019/20 the Accountability Sector through the Inspectorate of Government (IG) received 1,707 complaints against public officials compared to 2,325 in the FY 2018/19 representing a decline of 618 cases (36.2%). The decline in the number of complaints was largely attributed to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic which led to the total lockdown of government business. Through DEI, the Sector continued following up on the functionality of DIPF and building their capacity. During the year, Buyende DIPF was launched, making it the 79th DIPF to be operationalised.

2. Increase public demand for accountability

445. In order to address the low capacity of service recipients to demand for quality services against the service standards and client charters, technical and functional support was provided to MDAs and LGs including their Urban Councils on the development, dissemination and implementation of Client Charters including institutionalization of client charter feedback mechanisms. Technical support on development, documentation and implementation of client charters was undertaken in 18 DLGs and 37 MDAs, and feedback mechanisms were institutionalized in 3 LGs & 3 MDAs.

446. In response to the low levels of development, documentation and dissemination of service delivery standards, compliance to service delivery standards and utilization of the National Service Delivery Survey findings, MDAs and DLGs were supported to start on documentation of service delivery standards. By close of FY2019/20, the guidelines for documentation, dissemination and application of Service delivery standards were approved, and draft documented service delivery standards were in place for Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Ministry of ICT and Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development, pending validation by the respective sectors. The Steering Committee for the National Service Delivery Survey approved the Concept Paper for undertaking the service delivery survey and as at the end of FY2019/20 data collection tools had been developed and validated by the technical teams in MDAs.

447. Further, the inspection function was reviewed and strengthened across government. As a result, a Joint Inspection Strategy was adopted whereby Joint Inspection exercises are being conducted with Line Ministries to assess the progress made in implementation of government programmes and to identify challenges faced and recommend corrective actions. By end of FY2019/20, Joint inspections were carried out in 11 LGs and 2 MDAs, and Compliance Inspections were carried out in 29 MDAs and 78 LGs. In addition, the

Pearl of Africa Institutional Performance Assessment Scorecard (PAIPAS) was administered in 24 LGs.

448. Joint actions undertaken between CSOs and Government in promoting Prudent Public Finance Management Practices PFM.

449. In October 2019, the Accountability Sector held the 4th Accountability Sector Joint Annual Review (ASJAR) 2019, which was attended by 302 participants from MDAs, LGs, private sector, development partner and CSO representatives. The review considered the Accountability Sector performance for the Financial Year 2018/19 and the implementation of the previous Financial Year's undertakings; and discussed and agreed the Accountability Sector's emerging issues and undertakings for the short, medium and long term.

3. Improve compliance with accountability rules and regulations

450. There was a decline in the percentage of MDA's, Statutory Bodies and Local Governments with unqualified (clean) audit reports, moving from 91.8% in FY2017/18 to 88.91% in FY2018/19. Statutory Bodies (Commissions, Authorities and State Enterprises) registered the sharpest decline, moving from 93% in FY2017/18 to 84% in FY2018/19. The percentage of Central Government bodies (MDAs and Projects) with clean audit reports declined from 92% in FY2017/18 to 90% in FY2018/19 while that of Local Governments (DLGs and Municipalities) declined from 91% to 90%.

451. The achievements and interventions implemented during the year in order to enhance compliance with Accountability rules and regulations include but not limited to: the percentage of Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments (MALGs) budgets executed using IFMS increased from 82% in FY2018/19 to 98% as at end of FY2019/20 as a result of rolling the IFMS to 302 government entities and 73 Donor funded projects; roll out of E-cash in a total of 227 entities; implementation of the E-Government Procurement system (e-GP) design and configuration at 85% against a target of 100% due to Covid-19; IFMS Electronic LPOs system; roll out of the Program Budgeting System (PBS); development of the draft Asset Management Policy and Guidelines which also includes the Non-Current Assets Accounting Policy.

4. Improve collaboration and networking amongst development institutions

452. The Sector continued to benefit from Development Partner contributions since they remain a major source of financing and support to the Sector**.** The major Development Partners that supported the Accountability Sector during FY2019/20 included EU, World Bank, IMF, AfDB, among others. The largest forms of support, by number of initiatives, was delivered through technical assistance and project form. However, budget support and basket forms from EU and by the REAP partners (EU, Denmark, KfW) were significant components of the support provided to the Sector over the period. By number of initiatives, the areas that attracted DP support mostly were planning and budget (including public investment management) and revenue mobilisation. Other areas of major attention were strengthening external audit capacity and local government PFM systems.

5. Enhance public contract management and performance

453. The NDPII aims at enhancing public contract management and performance through a number of interventions as stipulated in the NDP. As at the end of FY2019/20, the proportion of contracts subject to open competition dropped by one percentage point to 71% against the annual target of 80%. Similarly, the proportion of contracts completed as

per contractual time dropped from 73% in 2018/19 to 66.4% in 2019/20 against a target of 80%. The failure by procuring entities to achieve this target is attributed to administrative inefficiencies that lead to delayed initiation of procurements by user departments, slow internet connection that affects data entry on the Government Procurement Portal and inadequate staffing and facilitation of the PDU in terms of tools and logistics.

454. During the FY2019/20, the average number of bids received regardless of the method of procurement was approximately 3.3, which was below the annual target of 5 bids, and the previous year's performance of 3.8 bids per procurement. The lower than expected performance is attributed to the cost and technicalities involved in the bidding process, that discourage many potential bidders.

455. On the other hand, the percentage of entities rated satisfactory from procurement audits rose from 70.9% in 2018/19 to 83% in 2019/20. Despite the improvement, this was still below the target of 100% due to poor procurement planning and delays in contract awards by entities. The percentage of contracts audited (by value) rated as satisfactory fell from 63% in 2018/19 to 62% in 2019/20 below the target of 100%. This is attributed to poor estimates and failure by procuring entities to implement procurement plans.

456. The proportion of procurement audits and investigation recommendations implemented was 62% against a target of 90% for FY2019/20, and below the previous year's performance of 66%. This low performance is attributed to the reduced activity in Q3 and Q4 due to the lockdown announced by Government. The achievements and interventions implemented during the year include but not limited to: development of a Law, changing from Reservation Guidelines to Reservation Regulations. Although the proportion of contracts by number awarded to local providers stood at 97.7% in FY2019/20 compared to 99% in FY2018/19, this number of procurements remain small in value.

2.7.13 Legislature

1. Increase efficiency and effectiveness in the enactment of legislation on any matter for the peace, order, development and good governance of Uganda

457. In the reporting period, 45 committee reports were debated and adopted by Parliament against the planned 50 reports; 52 of the planned 40 resolutions on motions were passed; 51 of the planned 60 ministerial statement were presented to the House, 142 oversight field visits were carried, 1,672 committee meetings were held against the planned 1,500 meetings, 148 questions for oral answers were responded to in Plenary, and 32 Parliament sittings were held against the planned 35 sittings. Lastly, to fast track legislation that facilitates the implementation of NDPII priorities, 26 bills were passed against the planned 20 during the financial year.

2. Strengthen the institutional capacity of Parliament to independently undertake their constitutional mandates effectively and efficiently

458. In FY2018/19, 45 committee reports were debated and adopted by Parliament against the planned 50 reports. The Sector also prepared the Analytical Framework for assessing Government loan requests and was awaiting final refining and ownership. Additionally, five pro-active research studies were undertaken to strengthen availability and visibility of evidence

459. based support to the legislative process, 6 Constituency profile reports were produced, 26 editing and designing of DRS products was completed, 342 Standardized Desk Research Reports were produced, 24 monitoring and evaluation studies and 1 Pro-active

Research Study was carried out; and the Sector also operationalized the Databank for Research Products leading to the development of Research Agenda 2019/20. The Parliamentary Commission successfully held the Second Annual Legislature Sector Review Retreat and the report was produced. Furthermore, the sector carried out a self-assessment of the second session of the 10th Parliament and populated the matrix on the legislature sector on the progress on the implementation of the NDPII, and compiled its progress in the implementation of the NRM Manifesto.

460. With regards to empowering political offices, 5 Political parties were represented in Parliament and are therefore participating in the development process. Additionally, technical assistance was hired to support: Leader of Opposition and Shadow Cabinet; Committee on Government Assurances and Implementation; and the Monitoring and Evaluation section.

3. Improve citizen participation and contribution in promoting the rule of law, transparency and accountability in the provision of services to achieve equitable and sustainable development

461. During the year under review, Parliament was able to successfully hold its Third Annual Parliament week, in which the public was given an opportunity to access the precincts of Parliament and engage with Members of Parliament. The theme of the week was Championing accountability to improve service delivery. During this week, a number of activities were held, including a sitting of Public Parliament, where members of the Public had an opportunity to hold a debate in the Parliamentary Chambers in which several resolutions were made, a fundraising walk was conducted; meet your MP sessions; Ministries and departmental exhibitions.

462. Additionally, the Sector organized a Parliamentary Public Outreach Programme for the Kigezi Sub Region. GAAP facilitated the Public Accounts Committee on Local Governments to conduct a public hearing on the report of the Auditor General for the Lango region.

463. In order to empower Parliament to effectively play its role in the national budget processes and oversee equitable and sustainable national development, 52 committee reports were produced for Plenary, 1,672 of the planned 1,500 committee meetings were held, 142 Committee Oversight field visits were conducted, 39 public hearings were conducted and two petitions were disposed of.

4. Improve collaboration and networking amongst development institutions

464. Parliament held a Commonwealth Youth (Africa) Parliament alongside the National Parliament Youth advocacy day, with a call on member States to implement among the resolutions passed, for example, the call to end cases of sexual harassment, teenage pregnancy, drug abuse, youth leadership and address HIV/AIDs. This was held in an effort to attain the NDPII and Sector objectives 4 and 5, respectively. Parliament also held a Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians East Africa Sub Regional Sensitization Workshop.

465. Furthermore, the 3rd General Meeting and Conference of the African Organizations of Public Accounts Committees was also organized by the Sector and lastly, Parliament held its 3rd Parliament Week event and Commonwealth Youth Inclusion Conference.

2.7.14 Public Administration

1. **Improve policy development and implementation effectiveness across all priority sectors**

466. During the year under review, the sector reported that the compliance level to the National Planning Framework and the Results Based Principles has increased from 73% to 87%. The Sector continued to offer logistical and technical support the sector continued to Cabinet to perform its Constitutional mandate. The sector adequately supported the Cabinet secretariat in facilitating cabinet meetings and as a result, 90% of Cabinet decisions were acted upon. Further, the average time taken to communicate Cabinet decisions to MDAs after confirmation of minutes has reduced to 3 days from 4 days. Policy development Advisory Services were provided and as such, 95% of Cabinet submissions complied with Regulatory Best practices. Policy management across Government was also strengthened as several M&E recommendations (60% against the planned target of 80%) were acted upon by MDAs and LGs.

2. **Improve the national M&E systems for increased service delivery, efficiency and effectiveness**

467. In the FY2019/20, the level of inspection of public programmes /projects that were aligned to national priorities and 100% success was registered for follow up action undertaken on issues identified from monitoring exercises. The projects monitored include; a number of ongoing public works including the Karuma and Isimba hydroelectric power plants, renovation works at Kambuga Hospital in Hoima as well as road works in Rukiga district and the delivery of health services in 42 Health Facilities in Kampala. Since its inception, the Anti-Corruption Unit has handled over 60 cases relating to embezzlement, abuse of office, human trafficking.

468. The sector continued to monitor the implementation of Manifesto Commitments in the country and 65.7% of manifesto commitments have been implemented against the set target of 60%. Further, two manifesto tracking reports were produced.

469. During the period under review, the capacity of RDCs and senior staff was enhanced in creating visibility of Government programs for example, in a bid to increase population knowledge about government programmes, 30 programmes and projects against the targeted 40 were monitored and 68 percent of M&E findings by RDCs were acted upon by MDAs against the set target of 80%

470. To mobilize the population for policy implementation, the Sector conducted eight training programmes for teachers and students. Similarly, 3240 sensitization and awareness meetings conducted against the set target of 6480.

3. **Attract new investment opportunities in infrastructure and mineral development and secure markets for Uganda's products**

471. During the year under review, the sector concluded several Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on Tourism promotion including among others; - MoU on East Africa Tourist Visa to enhance cooperation and promotion of tourism of the three Partner States as a single tourist destination through issuance of the East Africa Tourist Visa (EATV). This enables tourists to visit all the three Northern Corridor Partner States (Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda) with a single visa. In addition, an agreement with the Hungary government was signed to finance an electronic information display system for outdoor Tourism including exploitation of the tourism potential of Hot Springs. The Government of Uganda and the Russian Federation also signed Memorandum of Understanding in Development and Promotion of Tourism and Cultural Heritage.

472. Uganda participated in the negotiations and signed the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA). This is the world's largest free trade area or single market (by number of countries) comprising 55 members with a combined population of over 1.2 billion people and a GDP of about USD 3.4 trillion. This opens up great opportunities for trade and investment across the continent, with Uganda gaining preferential market access to many countries in West, Central and North Africa, which are not in the Tripartite EAC-COMESA-SADC FTA.

473. To promote a positive image of the country at national, regional and international levels, the sector through its Missions Abroad continues to organize tourism familiarization trips and participate in the following major exhibitions to showcase tourism products: China International Tourism Industry Expo (CITIE), Annual World Travel Market in London UK, ITB Berlin and Indaba-South Africa. In a bid to boost efforts of promoting the country's image and tourism, the sector has coordinated the fast tracking of the designation of Uganda Airlines in order for it to be able to make commercial flight services to different parts of the world. To that end, 09 Countries have accepted the designation of Uganda Airlines to fly scheduled commercial flights to: Kenya, South Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Burundi, South Sudan, Somalia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, in accordance with the Bilateral Air Services Agreement (BASA) between Uganda and the aforementioned. The sector has also sourced for the construction of an International Convention Centre in Entebbe and a Mahatma Gandhi Convention /Heritage Centre in Jinja from the Government of India which will boost conference and cultural tourism.

474. On normalization of relations with Rwanda, the Sector continues to play a lead role in implementation of the MoU signed by Presidents Paul Kagame and Yoweri Kaguta Museveni in Luanda Angola. In the FY 2019/20, Uganda was able to handover 11 Rwandese to the Rwanda High Commission as a gesture of good will.

475. By organizing the annual "Home is Best Diaspora Summit" (in collaboration with the UIA, UNDP, and BOU) it has been possible: (a) to showcase a number of towns in Uganda not only as regional centers of agriculture and natural wealth but also as viable locations to invest, and (b) for the participants to share experiences on Diaspora resource mobilization and utilization and discuss mechanisms through which Diaspora remittances/contribution can be harnessed to contribute to Sustainable Development Goals.

476. The sector has registered significant progress in constructing and renovating chanceries abroad for example; the designs and drawings for Construction of the Chancery and Official Residence in Guangzhou, and chanceries in Paris and Dodoma have been concluded. In all the designs, provision has been made to cater for; - Nursing facilities for breast feeding mothers, suitable access and toilet facilities for people with disabilities, among others.

4. Increase the human capital stock in the NDPII priority areas

477. During the review period, in a bid to identify and attract opportunities for human capital development in the NDPII priority areas, MoFA processed nominations of 160 Ugandans for short trainings in India, Malaysia, Japan, Thailand and Singapore as well as recommendations of 15 Ugandans for long term trainings in Netherlands, Belgium, Japan and Brunei.

478. Furthermore, with support from the sector, the Japanese government through United Nations Industrial Development Organization - Investment and Technology Promotion

Office (UNIDO-ITPO) Tokyo established a construction equipment training institute in Uganda (Luwero). Within the next three years, the training centre will train at least 50 MoWT instructors, 360 MoWT and Local District Government operators, and over 80 young Ugandans seeking employment.

479. Through the Presidential initiative of Skilling the Youth, the sector embarked on a skilling programme in Kampala in order to stimulate production among the youth in urban areas. The initiative started with 07 centers for girls and has expanded to include 02 centers for boys. To date, over 13,000 girls, 1,600 boys and 3,000 women have benefited from this program. The sector has also embarked on the creation and establishment of 20 zonal industrial hubs across the country. The 20 zones are Mengo, Mubende, Masaka, Busoga, Bukedi, Bugisu, Sebei, Teso, Karamoja, Lango. Acholi, Madi, Westnile, Bunyoro, Kasese, Bundibugyo, Ankole, Kigyezi, Tooro and Kampala.

5. Improve democracy and governance for increased national stability

480. During the year under review, in order to strengthen voter participation and engagement in national democratic processes, the sector rolled out the general elections roadmap and a total of 71 out of 109 activities on the roadmap were completed by June 2020. These include; Recruitment, Training and Deployment of 2,026 Sub county supervisors and 9,800 Parish Supervisors country wide; Demarcation of the Local Government Electoral areas and; Reorganization of polling stations to increase accessibility of electoral services; General updates, display and Processing of the National Voters Register and registers of Special interest groups (Youth, PWDs, Older Persons and workers); and Voter education, training and publicity. The sector carried out Voters' Registration, updated and displayed the voter registers, including registers for Youth, Women, Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons and workers. The number of registered voters increased by 14% from 15, 277,198 in the FY 2015/16 General elections to 17,658,494 in FY 2019/20 with 17,658,494 registered voters (9,218,952 females and 8,439,542 male); 1,498,950 Older Persons (male 644,708 and female 854,242); 7,067,563 Youth (3,439,572 males and 3,627,991 female); and 340,804 PWDs (198,716 males and 142,088 female). The reported cases of missing particulars of voters on the register reduced to less than 1%; while the level of accessibility to polling stations increased by 23% (number of polling stations increased from 28,010 in FY 2015/2016 to 34,345 in FY 2019/2020).

481. The sector also carried out voter education programmes and campaigns utilizing print media, social media Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools in collaboration with accredited service providers and select media organizations. It also carried out campaigns physically in secondary and tertiary education institutions and use of mega phones. Observers/ monitors were accredited and trained on election observation and monitoring. A total of 39,000 polling day Officials Hand books were disseminated countrywide and; a total of 1,220 outreach programs conducted and 05 tertiary institutions sensitized. In addition, 03 National Consultative Forum meetings, 09 Working Committee meetings and 03 plenary meetings were conducted.

482. The National Service Program is not in place however the Sector continued to effectively coordinated Patriotism Clubs in all Secondary Schools for more transformative and nationalistic citizens. During the review period, the capacity of 600 teachers and for 1,457 students in patriotism was built. Patriotism programs have been popularized in 40 Schools and Post Primary Institutions and implementation of patriotism activities have been monitored in 157 schools in 8 districts of Ruwenzori region.

6. Improve systems, infrastructure and capacity of the sector secretariat

483. During the FY2019/20, to strengthen institutional infrastructure, the following items were purchased to maintain the smooth day to day running of the affairs; Office and ICT equipment, including Software, specialized machinery & equipment and office and residential furniture and fittings.

484. Lastly, regarding strengthening sector linkages in planning systems, communication, coordination and collaboration, the sector developed guidelines for the Apex Platform. The Apex Platform was adopted and approved by Cabinet as the tail end of the broader PIMS and it will serve as a forum for State and Non-State actors in making annual evaluations of Output and Results of key Government interventions at sector level. The forum is intended to create a collaborative and inclusive environment for sharing of evidence-based policy intervention results over a period (say, 5 years) by sector with the Executive to facilitate informed decision making with respect the Public Investment Management in the Country. The Apex platform concept will directly contribute to NDP III program of Development Plan Implementation.

2.7.15 Public Sector Management

1. **Improve coordinated and harmonized policy, planning, budgeting, and M&E at National and Local Government levels**

485. Improved National Development Planning through a number of interventions by NPA including; Production of the National Development Plan III, Produced the National Development Plan III Projects Investment Plan (PIP 2020/21-2024/25), Conducted NDPIII Validation meetings with 157 MDAs, 176 Local Governments, Private sector and Civil Societies, produced a final draft of the National Human Resource Development Planning Frame work to streamline Human Resource Planning in the country. Produced an Import Replacement Action Plan to stimulate export growth in the short, medium and long term

486. During the period under review; National Planning Authority carried out so many activities as follows;- Review of the project loan proposal for the national oil seeds project (NOSP), Review of the project loan proposal to finance emergency desert locusts' response project, Review of the project loan proposal to Finance the construction of water and sanitation infrastructure and associated activities in Isingiro, Review of the project loan proposal for the capitalization of Uganda Development Bank (UDB), Review of the project loan proposal for Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development Project, Review of the project loan proposal for the Karamoja Infrastructure Development Project phase 2 (KIDP II).

487. Review of the project loan proposal to finance the Development of Namagumba-Budadiri-Nalugugu (29.0km), Katuna-Muko-Kamuganguzi Road (104.0km) and Lalopi-Moyo-Afoji (Sudan Border) Road (37km), Review of the project loan Proposal to finance the Kabale-Lake Bunyonyi/Kisoro-Mgahinga road upgrading projects, Review of the loan proposal to provide sufficient financial resources to the health sector and mitigate the effects of COVID 19 on the Uganda economy, Review of the loan proposal for balance of payment and budget support to address the negative effects of COVID 19 in FY 2019/20, Review of the Uganda Development Bank (UDB) proposal to borrow from Kuwait fund and various financiers.

488. The sector supported the following feasibility studies; Supported UCI in undertaking the feasibility study reports for the construction of a regional cancer institute at Mbarara regional referral hospital-completed, Supported UPDF in the preparation of the project concept note for the National Service project-completed.

489. Coordinated the inter-ministerial activities in Government through; Review and provision of guidance in Policy implementation across government, follow up on the implementation of Presidential Directives, Coordinated the legislative agenda which was instrumental in; Passing 17 bills (e.g. The Mental Health Bill 2014, The Exercise Duty Amendment Bill 2018, The National Environment Bill 2017, The Sugar Bill 2016, The Investment Code Bill 2017, The National Bio Safety and Bio Technology Bill 2012, etc.)

490. The sector Considered and concluded 23 Ministerial statements, Debating and adopting 10 Committee reports, Moving and passing 22 motions, and Responding to 12 Question for oral answers. Aligned the Budgets of all sectors for FY 2019/20 to the NDP II, NRM Manifesto and other Planning Frameworks through the PACOB meetings with MDAs.

491. A number of policy recommendations were adopted to improve Government performance and service delivery, Conducted Local Government Performance Assessment I all LGs for FY 2019/20, where constraints to effective service delivery in the sectors of Education, Health and Water were identified and policy recommendations made to improve performance.

492. Established and implemented a rigorous service deliver chain, a system for routine tracking and reporting progress on the agreed key priorities of government. Provided a robust mechanism for coordinating service delivery implementation efforts across government. Established relationships with other stakeholders that facilitate service delivery.

493. Prepared a progress report on the implementation of PIRT V recommendations within Local Governments, Consolidated and submitted the PSM-Sector budget framework paper for FY2019/2020, Coordinated the implementation of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan, Finalized and launched of the SDG road map by the Prime Minister.

494. Coordinated the implementation of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan, Established and implemented a rigorous service deliver chain, a system for routine tracking and reporting progress on the agreed key priorities of government. Provided a robust mechanism for coordinating service delivery implementation efforts across government. Established relationships with other stakeholders that facilitate service delivery.

495. Monitored the implementation of externally funded projects across Government, which revealed the following emerging issues; Overall disbursement of loans improved from 28% in 2016 t0 41% in 2018 Acquisition of right of way and land compensation are a major challenge especially for large infrastructure projects, Poor project management persists in sectors implementing infrastructure projects, Designed and managed rigorous process evaluation studies for key Government interventions including;

496. Operationalized the institutional coordination framework through; Preparing a report on the contentious issues hampering the export of maize grain to Kenya. Preparing and submitting to cabinet a report on harmonization of issues in the draft National Food and Drug bill.

2. Improve **recruitment, development and retention of a highly skilled and professional workforce**

497. In the same FY the sector carried out training of stakeholders on their roles under PSPF; Post retirement training/Pension clinics for 2,000 pensioners conducted; Post and pre-retirement training curriculum implemented; Guidelines on Wage bill, Recruitment and payroll management for the FY 2019/20 prepared and issued; Full decentralization of the management of pension and support towards an effective pension system provided; Wage Bill and pay policy of the Public Service Implemented; Recruitment plans for the

Service consolidated and implementation monitored ,The state of Human Resource in the Public Service Report for the year ended 30th June 2019 produced; Implementation of the approved pay policy and pay targets for the Public Service monitored and evaluated; Technical Support and Guidance provided to 144 votes on the management of decentralized payroll; Annual Salary Structure for MDAs and LGs developed; Requests for clearance to fill vacant established positions in the Service approved. During the period under review, the Ministry's Local Government Budget/ Policy Issues Paper FY 2019/20 was presented at the Regional LG Budget Consultative Workshop; Ministry BFP for FY 2019/20 was prepared and submitted to Parliament, OPM and MoFPED; The Ministry BFP for FY 2019/20 was presented to the Presidential Advisory Committee on Budget and Responses to Issues raised submitted to the Secretariat; Technical support was provided to Departments during development/review of the following policies and guidelines: Policy on Recruitment of CEOs and Senior Govt Officials, Draft Fleet Management Guidelines, Wellness Policy; Framework on Cooperation between MOPS and Higher Institutions of Learning; Training Policy and Guidelines, Records and Archives Policy, Guidelines on Succession Planning; Implementation of Ministry initiatives monitored in 6 Votes i.e., Masaka DLG, Rakai DLG and Mbarara DLG, Lira DLG, Kole DLG and Omoro DLG.

498. Capacity Building programme for 30 Human Resource managers in HR planning conducted, Capacity Building Framework for Uganda Public Service developed and disseminated, Competency Framework for the Public Service finalized and disseminated, E-Learning guidelines developed and disseminated, A framework for strengthening collaboration and cooperation between Ministry of Public Service and Training Institutions developed & implemented, Continuous Professional Development Fora organized to build capacity for common cadre domiciled under Ministry of Public Service (HR & Records), Professional Development Committees for common Cadres domiciled in MOPS constituted;

499. HR practitioners' hand book developed; Public Service Act amended, Revised Public Service Standing Orders disseminated; Technical Support on implementation of HR policies provided to 24 LGs and 24 MDAs, Public Service negotiating and consultative Council activities coordinated; Institutional consultative Committees established in 8 new LGs and supported in 60 LGs and 10 MDAs; Grievances and complaints from organized Labor Unions handled; Public Service Tribunal constituted and operationalized; Integrated Human capital Management system implemented in 60 Pilot votes; Technical and functional Support provided to 10 Votes with recurrent problems on IPPS.

500. In Addition, Job Descriptions and Person specifications for posts in 6 MDAs (Gulu University ,Uganda Cancer Institute Ministry Of Education office of the President ;Agricultural Training Institutions foreign service officers) reviewed and developed; Research on impact of Public Service reform initiatives conducted and recommendations for further improvement made; Schemes of service for 6 cadres in public service developed and reviewed Community Development, Probation and Welfare, Management Analysts, ICT, Tourism, and Foreign Service; Technical advice provided on job descriptions and person specifications and schemes of service for posts in MDAS and LGs. Phase one of Job Evaluation in 24 MDA S, to determine equitable wage differentials between different jobs in the public service undertaken;

501. Also, 3,000 Public Officers trained at the Civil Service College as detailed below. Strategic Leadership Course (55 officers), Senior Management Course (60 officers), Supervisory Skills Course (60 officers), induction (160 Officers), ToT (30 officers), E-Learning (20 officers), PR and customer care (55 officers), Innovations Management (55

Officers); Procurement and Contract Management (55 Officers), E-Governance (55 officers), Tailor made courses (1,077), discretionary trainings (1,318 officers). 35% of Training courses Evaluated, 6 Mandatory Courses Curriculums reviewed and development, E-Lab Operationalized.

502. Monthly Pension for 146 retirees and Salary for 232 staff paid by 28th of every month; Emoluments paid to 5 former leaders including 1 female and 4 males paid (VP. HE. Dr. Balibaseka Bukenya, VP. HE, Dr. Specioza Kazibwe, Rt. Hon. Kintu Musoke, Rt. Hon. Amama Mbabazi, and Rt. Hon. Apollo Nsibambi); Quarterly Specialized Committees' meetings held (Rewards and Sanctions Committee, Training Committee; gender and equity committee and HIV/AIDS Committee), Sensitization talks to staff on Wellness, Financial literacy and personal security conducted, IPPS Leave, training, Time and Attendance Modules operationalized; Ministry HIV/AIDS Policy reviewed Testing, counseling, guidance offered to at least 50 Ministry staff; Ministry environment committee constituted and operationalized;

503. During the period under review; the sector approved 30 DSC Chairpersons and Members of which 12 were Female and 18 were Male. These included 2 People with Disabilities, Carried out performance Audits out in the 50 DSCs in the Districts of: Kagadi, Jinja, Mayuge, Bugiri, Kisoro, Ntungamo, Nwoya, Moyo, Rukungiri, Kiruhura, Kole, Oyam, Omoro, Hoima, Buliisa, Masindi, Apac, Amolatar, Dokolo, Nakapiripirit, Amudat, Moroto, Serere, Ngora, Kibuku, Adjumani, Masaka, Rakai, Kalangala, Wakiso, Mukono, Butambala, Mpigi, Gomba, Kayunga, Kyotera, Sembabule ,Kasanda, Lyantonde, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Buvuma, Buikwe, Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Bukomansimbi, Kalungu

504. The Public Service Commission monitored a total of 43 DSCs in the Districts of: Rakai, Kalangala, Wakiso, Mukono, Butambala, Mpigi, Gomba, Kayunga, Kyotera, Sembabule, Kasanda, Lyantonde, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Buvuma, Buikwe, Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Luwero, Bukomansimbi, Kalungu, Mityana, Mubende, kamwenge, Bushenyi, Ntungamo, Kisoro, Kabale, Isingiro, Katakwi, Soroti, Kaberamaido, Serere, Ngora, Kumi, Bukedea, Amuria, Otuke, Dokolo, Amolatar, Tororo and Koboko, Mentored a total of 42 Secretaries of the DSCs of Kumi, Soroti, Katakwi, Bulambuli, Sironko, Bududa, Bunyangabo, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Rubanda, Kabale, Rukiga, Pakwach, Nebbi, Zombo, Wakiso, Abim, Kotido, Kaabong, Masaka, Rakai, Kalangala, Mukono, Butambala, Mpigi, Gomba, Kayunga, Kyotera, Sembabule, Kasanda, Lyantonde, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Buvuma, Buikwe,Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Bukomansimbi, KalunguV. Inducted 26 DSC Members from the Districts of: Masaka, Rakai, Kalangala, Wakiso, Mukono, Butambala, Mpigi, Gomba, Kayunga,Kyotera,Sembabule ,Kasanda, Lyantonde, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Buvuma, Buikwe,Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende. Bukomansimbi, Kalungu, Iganga, Lwengo and Kyankwanzi.

505. The Sector also Held one stakeholders' Conference in Mbarara on DSCs involving a total of 220 participants. A total of 1,294 cases were concluded. These included: 401 appointments, 2 appeals, 79 promotions, 224 contract appointments,454 confirmations in appointment, 115 re-designations and 19 approvals of study leave. A total of 60 disciplinary cases were concluded. These included: 17 cases of abandonment of duty/resignation, 6 dismissals from the Public Service, 15 noting of interdiction on half pay, 11 lifting of interdiction, and 11 retirements from the Public Service, Additionally, a total of 106 fresh graduates were recruited under the Graduate Recruitment Exercise of which 61 were male and 45 were female, Administered 29 selection Exams (Competence and Aptitude tests). 28 competence assessment tests were developed

3. Improve **public service management, operational structures and systems for effective and efficient service delivery**

506. During the period under review, Ministry of Public Service rewards and sanctions committees in 5 LGs and 5 MDAs and 5 RRHs inducted, Consultative workshop held to review ROM Framework and link it to Balanced Score Card, Implementation of Performance Management initiatives monitored in 10 MDAs and 14 LGs and reports produced, Balanced Score card rolled to Ministry of Local Government, Refresher training in Performance Management for 1000 Post Primary and Secondary School Teachers in 50 schools

507. Additionally, Monitoring & Evaluation and Technical support to 12 MDAs and 20 LGs on implementation of capacity building and training interventions, Technical support provided to HR managers on Human resource planning in 12 MDAs and 30 LGs.

508. Again, 8 MDAs and 13 DLGs facilitated to develop and operationalize Client Charters; Client Charter Feedback Mechanism Institutionalized in 4 MDAs and 12 LGs; Annual Compliance inspections carried out in 24 MDAs and 48 LGs, reports produced and disseminated; Investigative Inspections and Mystery Shopping conducted in 8 DLGs and report produced; National Service Delivery Survey 2019 coordinated and report disseminated; PAIPAS rolled out to 24 MDAs and 48 LGs; Service Delivery standards for 12 MDAs and 24 LGs documented and disseminated; Compendium of Delivery Standards for 3 sectors documented and disseminated.

509. Ministry of Public Service records management guidelines developed and disseminated (National Records and Archives Policy; rev. Records Management Procedures Manual; rev. Retention and Disposal Schedule; Archives Guidelines & Archives Management Procedures Manual) Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) guidelines developed and disseminated, EDMS rolled out to 6 sites and its uptake monitored in 11 regional centers and 7 MDAs, Records management systems introduced in 9 newly created LGs; Records Management Systems audited and streamlined in 16 MDAs and 24 LGs, Archival Records identified and acquired from 5 MDAs and 6 LGs.

510. In the same FY, the sector Capacity of 20 Records and Archives Trainers built in Training of Trainer skills. Public awareness programmes on records and information management conducted (10 institutions of higher learning and 10 schools sensitized, archives exhibitions); Reference Services offered to the Public Service, local & international Researchers, Semi-current and archival records at NRCA catalogued and indexed; Subscription to professional bodies/associations and archival materials made; Technical support provided to 20 institutions of higher education offering Records, Archives, Library and Information Management programmes to implement recommendations in the curriculum survey report.

511. 2 Regional Service Uganda Centers established; Structures and staff establishment data for MDAs and LGs updated and controlled on IPPS; Structures for 2 MDs: MAAIF, OPM, one (1) Public University and 20 newly created Local Governments restructured and customized; Structures of 2 National, 14 Regional Referral and 3 Referral Hospitals reviewed and restructured; Current status of service delivery systems in MAAIF identified, mapped and documented; Agricultural Extension Services System re-engineered; Uganda National Identity Card acquisition and renewal system reviewed and re-engineered.

512. Annual Internal Client Satisfaction Survey carried out and report produced; 48 TMT meetings held and minutes produced; Quarterly meetings with Key Ministry Stakeholders

held; 4 Political Supervision visits to sampled LGs undertaken; Four Internal Audit Reports prepared and submitted to Accountant General’s Office (AGO); Asset Register for the year ended 30th June 2019 produced and submitted to MOFPED and Office of the Auditor General; Financial Statement for the Year ended 30th June 2019 prepared and submitted to AGO; Ministry Procurement Plan for the FY 2019/20 prepared and implemented Commemoration Africa Public Service Day 2020 organized; Ministry Political and Technical Team facilitated to participate in Mandatory International and National Events;

513. ICT Policy developed and disseminated; Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) in the Ministry of Public Service Implemented; Ministry Web site maintained and updated; Ministry’s Official Email System and Integrated Online Calendar rolled out; Quarterly Preventative Maintenance and Servicing of MoPS ICT Equipment, Systems and plat forms conducted; Implement eLearning System in the Public Service; Ministry Smart Dashboard System operationalized; Online Joint Inspection and Performance Scorecard Online Tool operationalized; Ministry’s corporate image promoted through Social Media Marketing; 4 Quarterly TV and Radio talk shows on Public Service reform initiatives organized. MoPS Strategic Plan FY 2020/21 - 2024/25 publicized; Quarterly newsletters published

514. Ministry Annual and Quarterly Performance Reports for FY 2018/19 and FY 2019/20 produced and Submitted to MoFPED; Ministry BFP for FY 2020/21 prepared and submitted to MoFPED; Ministry LG Budget/ Policy Issues paper FY 2020/21 prepared and presented at the FY 2020/21 regional LG Budget consultative workshops, Ministry Policy Statement FY 2020/21 prepared and submitted to Parliament; Ministry Strategic Plan for FY 2020/21 - 2024/25 developed; Capacity of ministry staff built in the use and management of statistics;

515. Develop and maintain a comprehensive ministry statistical data base; Quarterly Monitoring of Ministry initiatives (Development of Client Charter and Service Delivery Standards) undertaken in 36 selected districts and 4 reports produced Strategic Plan for Statistics for the FY 2020/21- 2014/2025 prepared Strategic Plan implementation evaluated; Ministry’s SMT trained in preparation of policy and Cabinet Papers; Policy Briefs and Cabinet returns prepared; Annual SMT Planning Retreat 2019 Organized. Effectiveness of the Ministry's Technical support on implementation of Public Service Policies to LGs and MDAs evaluated

516. Ministry Office Blocks A, B, data center, NRCA and Civil Service College Uganda renovated; Green roof and Accounts blocks remodeled to optimize space utilization; Ministry of Public Service Transformation Plan implemented; Quarterly political oversight monitoring of Ministry initiatives undertaken and reports prepared; Architectural drawing for Phase II of the Civil Service College developed; CCTV System expanded to eliminate black Spot at MoPS HQ, National Records Center and CSCU; Enterprise Micro soft licenses (windows and MS-Office, Winzip and other critical soft wares/anti-virus guards) procured and installed; 20 Units of Workstation furniture procured; 200 units of Mobile shelves procured and installed at the National Records Center and Archives; Ministry Capacity Building Plan for the FY 2019/20 prepared and implemented.

4. **Steer Uganda’s regional integration agenda in accordance with the objectives of the treaty for establishment of EAC**

517. During the period under review, the Ministry Conducted National Dialogue with the Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations on thematic areas in the CSOs Dialogue

framework to inform deliberations of the 7th Annual Secretary Generals Forum. Coordinated the National validation exercises with IUCEA on harmonization of the fees structure Model. Coordinated National consultations on the Signed Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAS with relevant Stakeholders.

518. Sectoral Country Position Papers in the sectors of Health, Gender Youth and Social Development, Education, and LVBC produced and shared with stakeholders Implementation Status report from M.O.H on amending Protocol of the EAHRC and MIA on status of EA e-Passport produced A report on performance of EAC Institutions i.e., East African Health research Commission; East African Science & Technology Commission and Inter- University Council of East Africa Finalized Research Report on role of knowledge economy on promoting EAC integration..

519. EAC Clubs and Associations established in Secondary Schools and institutions of higher learning Monitored the performance of and empowered the established EAC Clubs in academic institutions Stakeholder consultative meeting was held on 13th December, 2018 in Rider Hotel, Seeta Mukono District. The among agreed on the following key actions among others: i. Draw a program to reach out to grass-root communities to create awareness on prevention and control of aflatoxins.ii. Conduct another stakeholder meeting to scrutinize policy beliefs and develop workplans for implementation.

520. EAC Regional Meeting in preparation for the 24th Meeting of the Conference of Parties for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. A regional paper was developed and shared with negotiators. The meeting took place from 15th to 16th November, 2018 in Arusha, Tanzania. Meeting of Tripartite on Model laws in transport Sector which took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 12th Meeting of the Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security held from 3rd to 7th December, 2019 held in Arusha, Tanzania. 15th Sectoral Council on Energy held in Arusha, Tanzania.

521. A consultative meeting with key stakeholders on Mutual Recognition Procedures for Veterinary Drugs was conducted in August, 2017. Progress report on the implementation of EAC decisions & directives prepared. Three interventions prescribed in the EAC aflatoxin Prevention and control strategy have been fulfilled: (i) MAAIF is designated to coordinate other Stakeholders on aflatoxin matters (ii) Multi- Sectoral Mycotoxin Mitigation Steering Committee (MMSC) and Aflatoxin Technical Working Group (ATWG) are in Place and chaired by MAAIF. (iii) Aflatoxin issues are mainstreamed under food safety in Agricultural Sector Strategic plan (ASSP 2015/16-2019/20) AND a strategic Action Plan for prevention and control of Aflatoxin (2017/18-2022/23) was developed and passed by Top Management (TPM) of MAAIF. MAAIF to pilot pesticide efficacy trials soon. The activity was not implemented.

522. Study report on the extent to which Uganda has domesticated EAC Policy framework on Climate Change. Conducted a study on Uganda’s experiences in the implementation of the Single Tourism Visa with the Republics of Rwanda and Kenya.

523. A final report is ready for review M&E report on Common Market Protocol implementation prepared, validated and submitted to the EAC Secretariat. (January 2018 - June 2018) Mainstreaming of EAC agenda into sector plans and budgets monitored MPS for FY2019/20 prepared, validated and printed Regional policy meeting with Local Governments held in Kamuli & Kyenjojo. The annual planning retreat for 2019/20 held, commenced the 201/20 Vote BFP preparation process 2019/20 Vote BFP prepared, validated and submitted to MFPED Published the Ministry quarterly newsletter, Umoja 2. Published a booklet on the Achievements of the EAC 1999-2018. Participated and exhibited during the tax payer appreciation week organized by Uganda Revenue

Authority (URA). Wrote an article (on the recent developments on EAC integration) to be published in the national magazine for all Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) coordinated by URA. Organized a Talk show For the Minister of State from EAC Affairs on CBS Radio Monday 17th September 2018.

524. Chaired the 8th EAC Communication Experts Forum through Video Conference on 20th September, 2018. The meeting deliberated on: a. The Evaluation of the 1st 5-year EAC Communication Policy and Strategy (2011/12-2017/18), and preparation of the 2nd EAC Communication Strategy (2018/19-2023/24). b. The implementation of the Directive of the 37th Meeting of the Council on the EAC Brand Architecture Strategy (EAC/CM37/Directive 15 Prepared for the participation in the Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA) annual trade fair at Lugogo due on 2nd to 10th October 2018 Local Government sensitization held for the following districts: Kamwenge, Kyenjojo Kyegegwa, and Ibanda Activities EALA, Council of Ministers, Coordination Committee, EAC Finance & Administration Regional meetings held. Coordination of the Strategic Plan for Statistics undertaken

5. **Coordinate the development of capacities for mitigation, preparedness and response to** natural **and human induced disasters and refugees**

525. During the period under review the sector, received and settled 199,802 new refugees in conformity to international laws. Procured and distributed 65,684 teak tree seedlings to 300 households in the refugee host districts to address environmental issues, conducted 6 Refugee Eligibility Committee sessions where 4,028 individuals were granted refugee status. Printed and issued 548 Conventional Travel Documents and 9,070 IDs to Refugees.

526. Improved the country’s preparedness and response to disasters through;(i) Conducting 585 Disaster Risk Assessments at district and sub-county levels (ii)Training 30 DDMC, DDPC on data collection in the sub-regions of Teso, Karamoja, Elgon, Kabarole and Bunyoro(iii)Preparing Risk, Hazard, vulnerability profile and maps for forty-two (42) districts in the sub-regions of Karamoja, Teso, Bukedi, Sebei and Busoga

527. Prepared Risk, Hazard, vulnerability profile and maps for 42 districts across the country, Approved and disbursed funds totaling UGX 29,5Bn for 83 sub projects in the sectors of Education, Health, Roads and Livelihoods. Constituted the Administrative Structure for DRDIP, Completed the formation of the livelihood groups for refugees and Host community, Completed the formation of Environmental Conservation groups (4 in each of the 11 districts)

6. **Enhance national response capacity to refugee emergency management**

528. During this FY the sector, supported 77,000 disaster affected households with relief food and assorted non-food relief items across the country through the department of disaster and refugee management in the office of the Prime Minister. Improved the country’s preparedness and response to disasters through; Conducting 585 Disaster Risk Assessments at district and sub-county levels, training 30 DDMC, DDPC on data collection in the sub-regions of Teso, Karamoja, Elgon, Kabarole and Bunyoro, Preparing Risk, Hazard, vulnerability profile and maps for 42 districts across the country

529. Kick-started the Bulambuli Resettlement Project targeting 10,000people annually over a ten-year period. The first one hundred (100) houses have been roofed. This program was officially launched by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister in February 2019.

530. Received and settled 199,802 new refugees in conformity to international laws, Procured and distributed 65,684teak tree seedlings to 300 households in Adjumani to address environmental issues. Conducted six (6) Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) sessions where 4,028 individuals were granted refugee status. Printed and issued 548 Conventional Travel Documents (CTDs) and 9,070 IDs to Refugees5.Completed renovations of five (5) blocks of staff accommodation at Nakivale Refugee

531. Procured and distributed 7,230 cattle targeting women, youth, PWDs, elderly and other vulnerable groups under the restocking program for the sub regions of Acholi, West Nile, Lango and Teso. Procured and distributed 7,500 hand hoes and 5,000 iron sheets for youth, women and other vulnerable groups in Northern Uganda. Disbursed UGX 0.259bn for the construction of 5 teachers Housing units in the districts of Adjumani (3) and Katakwi (2).

532. Procured and distributed 6,000 iron sheets and 10,000 hand hoes for the youth, women, farmer groups and PWDs. Supported 25 micro projects to enhance household incomes for youth, women, farmer groups and PWDs. UGX 1.18bn transferred to MWE for construction of 5 valley tanks in Karamoja

2.7.16 Justice, Law and Order

1. **Improve Policy, Legislative and Regulatory Framework**

533. The Sector planned to achieve this objective using the following interventions: Review and harmonize the legal and policy environment underpinning the JLOS service delivery for the realization of national development objectives; Introduce measures to strengthen the independence of JLOS institutions; Harmonise and enforce administrative service delivery standards; Introduce measures to ensure effective enforcement of laws; Initiate the enactment of transitional justice policy and legislation; Develop the informal justice framework and link it to the formal justice system; and lastly, Introduce measures to improve JLOS compliance with and participation in East African Regional Integration processes.

534. During the year under review, the Sector completed a study on the use of informal justice mechanisms and will re-engage the ULRC to undertake the development of guidelines on informal justice. 16 Bills have been drafted in this reporting period including the Climate Change Bill 2020, the NSSF (amendment) Bill 2019, Parliamentary Elections (amendment) Bill, 2020 among others. The Sector, through ULRC simplified the Mortgage Act, 2009, Land Act, 2010 Insolvency Act, 2011, to promote and facilitate a better understanding of laws. In addition, ULS undertook the simplification of the Anti-Corruption Act and translation of the same was still ongoing. The Tax Appeals Tribunal (TAT) was also in the process of simplifying the Tax Appeals Tribunal Act and had held one court user meeting in Mbarara as part of the process.

535. The Rules Committee completed the High Court (Anti-Corruption Division) (Amendment) (Practice) Direction, Legal Notice No. 3 of 2019 and the Judicature (Small Claims Procedure) (Designation of Courts) Legal Notice No. 2 of 2019 which were both published. And, in order to ensure access to the updated Laws of the Republic of Uganda, the process of drafting the Noter-up of the Revised Laws of Uganda was started and is ready for publication. A Noter-up gives an update to the Laws of Uganda by indicating amendments and repeals since they came into force. The Legislative Drafting Manual was also prepared and the Final Draft is under review.

536. In terms of measures to embrace efficiency and effectiveness, the Sector continued to roll out automation programmes including the adoption of video conferencing in court

hearings. The UPF criminal records management information system now covers 88% of KMP and the PROCAMIS is operational in 26% of the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) offices. The Smart Cities Project (CCTV) has covered KMP and has been rolled out to 47 Municipalities.

537. The continued automation of URSB and the opening up of more regional offices has resulted in the reduction in the time taken to register a company from 2 days to 3hours. Business names on the other hand are registered instantly. Currently the level of automation of business registries is at 50%.

538. The average time taken to issue a passport now is 4 days. Similarly, the e-immigration system was expanded and extended to 17 Uganda Missions abroad with the ability to issue visas to visiting tourists and investors and clearing dual citizenship in Washington, Ottawa, London, Berlin, Paris, Brussels, Addis Ababa, Abuja, New Delhi, Guangzhou, Beijing, Ankara, Canberra, Mogadishu, Pretoria, Copenhagen, Riyadh, and four regional offices (Mbarara, Mbale, Gulu, and Jinja).

539. Furthermore, application and tracking of passports is online. Visa applications are processed on line. This was made possible through the procurement of ICT equipment, digitization of records at DCIC and improvement of the working environment. The average number of days taken to issue a work permit reduced from 21 days in FY 2014/15 to seven days FY 2019/20. The average time taken to clear travelers at the borders stands at 2.4 minutes while average monthly visa applications increased to 12,700 applications in the FY 2019/20 from 4,500 applications in FY 2016/17 and Non-Tax Revenue collections increased to UGX 215.8bn from UGX 162.3bn in FY 2016/17.

540. Finally, the National Transitional Justice Policy (NTJP) was approved by Cabinet. The Policy is a holistic framework of formal and informal justice processes aimed at delivering peace, justice, accountability and reconciliation for post conflict areas in Uganda. Cabinet also approved fast tracking legislation on Transitional justice as well wide dissemination of the policy. An implementation road map has since been designed for the implementation of the Policy. In the formal justice process, the Sector continues to support the International Crimes Division to try war crimes, crimes against humanity and other international crimes.

2. **Enhance Access to JLOS Services Particularly for Vulnerable Persons**

541. The Sector planned to achieve this objective through the following interventions: Rationalize physical de-concentration of JLOS services; Develop JLOS infrastructure to facilitate service delivery; Institute measures to improve the adjudication of labour justice; Review and enforce compliance with service delivery standards; Empower the citizenry to demand and access JLOS services; Profile vulnerability and eliminate discrimination and bias in access to JLOS services; Introduce measures to enhance JLOS capacity to prevent and respond to crime; Implement legal aid policy and law; and lastly, Inculcate JLOS user oriented service attitude.

542. Currently, it takes 549 days (1.5 years) on average to dispose of a case in the High Court. 1205 days (3.3 years) to dispose of appeals and constitutional matters in the court of appeal and 758 days (2.1 years) to dispose of appeals and constitutional matters in the Supreme Court.

543. In terms of International crimes, 71% of the registered cases were prosecuted out of the targeted 70%. 76% of the registered international crime cases were handled by way of prosecution led investigations. ODPP participated in 40 engagements and meetings out of

the targeted 15. A daily average of 1,643 inmates were taken to Courts hence expediting the hearing of their cases.

544. Despite the country wide lockdown, over 130,000 cases were disposed leading to a reduction in the time taken to dispose cases from 1094 days in 2016 to 794 days.

545. The number of districts with front line one stop service points increased to 84 in 2020 from 60 in 2016 while 109 districts have functional presence of JLOS service points compared to 92 in 2016

546. The Sector is also implementing measures to boost rehabilitation of offenders including juveniles to reduce the levels of recidivism in the country. These among other interventions have resulted into an increase in rates of conviction from 60% in 2016 to 62.6%, a reduction in the rate of reoffending from 21% to 15.6%.

547. Under Social re-integration, a number of programs and interventions aimed at supporting offenders, victims and the rate of recidivism were implemented. These comprised of home visits, reconciliatory meetings, peer support, offender placement on projects among others.

548. Average stay on remand for petty offenders increased from 2.0 months to 2.4 months partly attributed to the actions of the prisons social workers through the linking of remand inmates' programs which led to the linking of 23,410 inmates to different actors in the criminal justice system.

549. Further, Uganda Prisons Services registered 100% adherence to sentences as passed by courts, this led to a reduction in the length of stay on remand for capital offenders from 18.3 to 18.0 months.

550. The JLOS House project was given a green light to start and procurement design and build is at advanced level. Construction is expected to start at second quarter of FY 2021. 159 Labour officers were trained by MoGLSD with support from JLOS. Procurement and delivery of International Labour Standards Reference Materials was finalized. Investment in the fight against crime has led to reduction in both the volume of crime and crime rate from 677 in 2016 to 513 in 2019/20. This was made possible through investment in use of technology as well as an increase in police strength. Investment in professionalization of investigators and the chain-linked initiative has resulted into an improvement in conviction rates to 62.6% in 2019/20 from 60% in 2016.

551. Justice Centres Uganda held a total of 89 outreach sessions to PWD groups reaching out to 1,674 (763 females and 911 males) people who were sensitized on their rights against a set target of 1,396. It should be noted that the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) face more access to justice challenges beyond those that are unique to them by virtue of their vulnerabilities. A total of 43 (14 female and 29 male) PWDs registered cases with JCU after the outreaches organized within their communities.

552. The Sector through ULRC translated the LCCs Act into five local languages namely; Kupsabiny, Kumam, Lunyala, Rutwa and Madi-Ti. The translated version of the LCC Act in these languages is expected to increase the understanding of the local courts, improve awareness and observance of human rights, accountability and good governance.

553. Proportion of children diverted from juvenile activities is above the 2016 baseline of 75%. Service points offering children friendly services have increased to 72% from 52% in 2016. Construction of two regional remand homes is ongoing.

554. Justice Centres Uganda held 398 women outreaches reaching out to a total of 11,514 women. Additionally, 1,422 men also attended the outreaches. Through these outreaches, 156 (136 female and 20 male) people registered cases.

555. In an effort to improve correctional standards while ensuring the realization of the right to education within the available resources, 4,808 prison inmates were facilitated with scholastic materials to aid their education. In addition, 23,540 inmates were imparted with life skills (agriculture-12,522 and vocational-11,018), 379 were trained in conflict resolution and 118 offenders tested in vocational trades. Efforts to ensure that inmates can access education is not only a human rights realisation, but also serves to improve the correctional services and reduction of recidivism. Indeed, recidivism rate was at 15.6% by close of the reporting period. Convicts sentenced to community service increased from 45% in 2016 to 67.5% in the reporting period.

556. Further, 37 out of 82 magisterial areas have access to state funded legal aid in addition to all High court circuits. This is complimented by non-state funded legal aid service providers regulated by the Law Council. Currently, 26 of such providers are approved to provide legal aid.

3. **Promote Accountability and the Observance of Human Rights**

557. The Sector planned to achieve this objective through the following interventions: Develop and implement measures to promote human rights observance in JLOS institutions; Introduce and enforce measures to ensure external and internal JLOS accountability; Adopt and implement anti-corruption measures; and lastly, Introduce and enforce measures to ensure accountability in transitional justice.

558. During the year under review, the Human Rights Tribunal granted awards in 38 complaints, amicably settled eight, and dismissed or closed 21 complaints for various reasons including want for prosecution, insufficient evidence to support the allegations and failure to disclose the cause of action among others.

559. Prison holding capacity according to set international standards: the Compliance with standards was found to be within acceptable levels except in some key aspects. The prison congestion, the low prison warder ratio that is 1:10 instead of the internationally accepted 1: 3, poor staff accommodation and living conditions were highlighted for attention in the development interventions.

560. The Sector expanded prisons holding capacity from 16000 to over 19000 following the completion of Kitalya prison. As a result, mortality rates reduced as well as the levels of congestion despite the high growth rate of prisoner population.

561. The Uganda Police Force (UPF) has been voted the most humane in the World according to the World International Security Police Index 2020. The humane index measures the police threats against the reaction to the threat. 300 human rights violation cases against UPF were investigated, out of which inquiries in 273 cases were completed, reports prepared and forwarded to the Directorate of Human Rights & Legal Services for guidance, while inquiries in 27 cases were still underway.

562. The country registered an improvement in the corruption perception index from 0.25 (2016) to 0.28 (2020) as a result of investments in the fight against corruption and manifestation of political will to fight the vice. Clearance of corruption cases and complaints through the judicial and quasi-judicial mechanisms remained high during the reporting period with the Anti-Corruption Division (ACD) of the High Court. The ACD registered a 101.9% case clearance rate during the period, with 159 cases completed in

comparison to (108%) achieved in FY 2018/19. There was a 7.5% (13) decrease in cases completed against a 45.7% increase in cases filed, largely attributed to the enhanced anti-corruption action brought on by the State House Anti-Corruption Unit. The ACD's conviction rate currently stands at 59% and the average duration to conclude a case is 23 months (less than two years)

2.7.17 Defence and Security

1. Improve capability of defense and security forces

563. During the year under review, the Sector refurbished, maintained and operated aircrafts at the desired levels and procurement of necessary logistics for the soldiers both in operations and non-operations area was undertaken. In order to institute measures to strengthen combat service support, the budget of Chieftaincy of Logistics and Engineering (CLE) was enhanced in areas that were perennially underfunded and sought for supplementary budget. CLE initiated clothing items worth Ushs 10.8bn and delivery was still ongoing. The items were part of the bulk procurement initiated and other items were to cater for the ongoing operations whose objective was to have all the troops appropriately dressed as per the dress policy. CLE procured items under spares and supplies worth Ushs 1,328,006,900 as well as assorted tyres worth Ushs 3,100,021,000bn. Ushs 1,013,926,240bn was committed in respect to Stanbic Bank Letter of Credit to supply the Ministry with cars and pickups. Accommodation items worth Ushs 2,320,334,760bn were initiated under the framework arrangement. CLE managed to procure and provide fuel for HQs and SFC operations worth Ushs 7,706,975,094bn. Food and agricultural products worth UGX 10,532,182,338 were provided to cater for special categories. Non-routine RCA for soldiers in operations worth UGX 6,384,295,074 was also provided.

564. The Uganda People's Defense Air force (UPDAF) continued to defend the Country's airspace, provided air support to the Land Forces and engage in operations other than war. In the second quarter of the FY 2018/19, Air Force continued to procure and supply logistics categorized as; AGO (81,524 Ltrs), PMS (50,083 Ltrs), and Jet A-1 (77,836 Ltrs).

565. The Sector developed and implemented human capital development programmes through military training of 12,826 personnel both inland and overseas countries was. Out of the 12,826 personnel, 107 trained overseas and 17 completed while 12,719 trained in land of which 1,398 completed and 11,321 were still ongoing. UPDAF continued to offer training to its staff as well with local trainings organized for 210 staff in different professions that included: Basic Fire Fighting, Basic Armament, Mobility Support Advisory Squadron, Flight, Technical Stores & Flight operations and General Flight Test for Pilots. Training abroad was offered to 269 staff in the fields of Financial Ideological Training; Advanced Technical training and other sponsored fields in different universities. The Ministry also continued to support the capacity building plan for CMS by paying tuition fees for 36 Medical students in higher institutions of learning as follows; 8 Master Students, 15 Bachelor's Degree Courses and 19 Diploma Courses.

2. Strengthen Internal and External Security

566. During the year under review, the Sector generated and disseminated 390 intelligence reports out of the proposed 790. A coalition of all the security forces in the country was formed to harmonize the intra sectoral and multi-agency coordination and operations that included; Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC), Joint Operations Committee (JOC), National Security Council (NCS) and Joint Anti-terrorism (JAT).

3. Enhance defense and security infrastructure

567. During the year under review, the Directorate of Engineering under UPDAF continued to enhance force capability in the areas of routine maintenance of aircraft through repair/overhaul of spares (Jet ranger), ground support equipment maintenance of GSE, maintenance of 4 aircraft simulators and enhancement of UPDAF computerized stores inventory system for Agusta Squadron. Additionally, with regards to construction and renovation of infrastructure, the ISO and ESO Headquarters projects (Institute of Strategic and Intelligence Studies (ISIS), Katonga International Centre and Kitante Medical Centre) were at different stages of the Development Committee recommended procedures. Construction works on the Military Referral Hospital were ongoing with progress reported at 20 percent having 250 beds (a mix of general and critical care beds) at lower Mbuya. Routine maintenance of worn out water systems was also ongoing with major works undertaken on replacement of submersible pump at Bihanga Training School, plumbing sanitary appliances at Lugazi, dislteling and dislunging of langoon at Bombo, repair works of tank at Kimaka and extension of water pipe line at Makindye.

4. **Enhance Research and development (R&D)**

568. The Sector did not provide any progress made registered on this objective in the review period.

5. Enhance production for wealth creation and self-sustainability

569. During the year under review, the MODVA was still procuring furniture, food items and UZIMA mineral water from NEC in order to establish commercial agriculture and value addition facilities. Additionally, procurement of services for drilling of 37 boreholes was undertaken and works were in progress with so far 11 boreholes drilled, this was a way to establish mechanisms for defense to participate in primary, secondary and industrial production. To re vitalize and facilitate defense production enterprises, the Ministry continued to improve the welfare of officers and men plus their families through provision of quality goods and services at comparatively low prices. In the reporting period, the following items were procured but not limited to; 141,533 bags of cement, 136,106 pieces of iron-sheets, 20,923 pieces of ridges, 20,331 pieces of iron bars, 47,229 Kgs of wire nails, 10,754 Kgs of roofing nails and 4,129 bundles of expandable metal, 9 pieces of water tanks and 4,139 liters of paint and the shop diversified to include other items such as washing and powder soap, bathing soap and paint. Lastly, in order to fast track the development of regulatory frameworks to guide and support involvement in national infrastructure development, the Sector continued to develop phase II, the Joint Standard Operating Procedures (JSOPs) which was focused on; JSOP 9 (CIMIC), JSOP 8 (Finance), and JSOP 2 (Intelligence and security).

6. Establishment of National Service

During the year under review, with regard to reviewed policies and legislation for reserve force, following the Presidential directive to document and reorganize the former crime preventers as part of the Reserve Force, the Ministry embarked on the process of mobilizing and documenting the former crime preventers and the Reserve force is was operationalized under the GOC.

7. Strengthen Administration, Policy and Planning

570. During the year under review, measures to strengthen the policy and planning function of the Sector included documenting the profiles of all veterans across the country with the aim of capturing the bio data, family among others. Plans for the economic empowerment

of military veterans were also initiated which included; vocational training, rehabilitation, economic empowerment, renewable energy, food production, elimination of pensions backlog, widows entrepreneurship program, and youth livelihood program for orphans. In addition, funding opportunities for veteran's projects were being sourced from a wide range of development partners including the UN. The Sector completed and gazetted the Security Organizations Terms and Conditions of service (amendment Regulations, 2018) and the five-year UN Joint programme work plan was approved by the Joint Implementation Committee.

571. In order to review and implement reforms to improve welfare of staff, MODVA operated the Mubende Rehabilitation center whose main objective is to rehabilitate soldiers with disabilities, mentally, physically and psychosocially to prepare them for resettlement and reintegration into the community. To fulfill this mandate, the center in the FY 2018/19 treated, rehabilitated and re-skilled through provision of assistive devices for mobility, special needs training at UNISE-Kyambogo University, special needs sports and culture activities, and vocational activities among others. Under streamlining the management of gratuity, pension and survivors benefits, 1,113 retirees for batch 8 had their terminal benefits processed and paid, 743 retirees received UGX 17,427,396,410, 139 pensioners who missed their arrears were paid worth UGX 749,652,711 and 58 survivors and retirees were paid gratuity arrears worth UGX 1,503,930,311, 40 cases of backlog gratuity arrears were paid UGX 1,055,450,000, 22,138 pensioners were paid UGX 12,693,728,090 monthly benefits and the Sector also paid part of CISSA arrears.

572. Furthermore, to revitalize mechanisms for HIV prevention and treatment, HIV/AIDS treatment, care and management activities were carried out including but not limited to; distribution of 815,000 condoms, circumcision of 8,021, 6,881 EMTCT messages, orientation of 121 health workers on HIV guidelines, training of adolescent peer educators in Mubende and Gulu, carried out support supervision to UPDF posttest clubs and orientation to 20 Health Workers on viral load testing. Under the Department of medical services; a special directorate of HIV was established with a mission of streamlining, re-aligning and informing implementation of prevention activities which would contribute to a healthy HIV and AIDS - free Defense Forces. In the FY 2018/19, MODVA/ UPDF Directorate of HIV/AIDS in partnership with other MDAs and statutory bodies such as Uganda AIDS Commission, Ministry of Health, National Medical Stores, and Joint Clinical Research; sensitized UPDF, their spouses and neighboring communities about the dangers of HIV/AIDS including the need to live responsibly, treat, manage and provide free ARVS for all. The HIV/AIDS department was also able to carry out Safe Male Circumcision (SMC) for 680 clients and 140 peer educators were trained in 4 trainings conducted in Jinja, Mbale, Kampala and Gulu as well as trained 30 data focal persons in data orientation.

573. Likewise, in order to integrate human rights, gender, environment and governance issues in the training and operational guidelines, the Directorate of Women Affairs under MODVA in liaison with UNFPA and MGLSD renewed the memorandum of understanding to continue sensitizing the UPDF soldiers, spouses and families on gender-based violence in various UPDF Units and Formations. Consequently, joint field visits were carried out to various UPDF training schools including troops to be deployed in missions to sensitize them on matters relating to gender. The directorate was carrying out income generating activities like poultry keeping in Mbuya, Jinja, Bombo, apiary in Nakasongola, dairy farming in Kaweweta, piggery in Magamaga and a green house in Entebbe Air force. In the FY 2018/19 the Spouses Desk consolidated the process of mobilizing Spouses of UPDF Soldiers into Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to

participate in income generating activities. There were 35 CBOs dotted across UPDF units and formations, training and capacity building of spouses was also undertaken whereby Women in different Units and Formations were facilitated to attend different trainings in the three units of Nakasongola Cantonment, Magamaga Cantonment and Hima-Kaveera Barracks and the trainees were facilitated to start up the bar soap project and Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) as a basis for continued skills and knowledge acquisition in reading, writing and numeracy.

574. Furthermore, a total of 681 case files of human rights violations were handled in partnership with Uganda Human Rights Commission and Save the Children International. The Ministry carried out other activities that included: conducting human rights training in Nakasongola, Singo, Mbale, Masaka; organising child protection TOT course for 25 instructors; carrying out field visits to 5 military training schools to integrate child protection; undertaking a child protection pre-deployment training in Singo for UGABAG XXV; conducting validation and implementation of the child protection toolkit and curriculum; and handling child neglect cases and human rights investigations against army officers and militants.

575. Lastly, in all training schools, bio gas and energy saving stoves were used to reduce on the amount of firewood needed which has helped to combat deforestation. MODVA also invested in solar power equipment which would help to cut down the high costs for power and these were delivered at the Kololo ceremonial grounds and installation of the solar panels had commenced by the end of the FY.

2.7.18 Social Development

576. The NDPII targets for the social development sector were to: increase the number of vulnerable people accessing social protection interventions from about 1,000,000 in 2013 to about 3 million by 2020; increase the percentage of women accessing economic empowerment initiatives from 12 percent in 2009/10 to 30 percent by 2019/20; increase decent work coverage from 40 percent to 70 percent by 2020; increase adult literacy rates to from the current 73 percent to 80 percent by 2020; reduce the rate of discrimination and marginalization by 4 percent by 2020; and increase community participation from 50 percent to 70 percent in the development process. The sector performance in the FY2019/20 is discussed in the section below.

1. Promote decent employment opportunities and labour productivity

577. The NDPII targeted the proportion of the population in gainful employment at 80 percent in FY2019/20. According to the FY2016/17 National Labour Force Survey, the Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) was about 48 percent with a higher ratio in the urban areas (61 percent) compared to rural areas (43 percent) indicating a more active involvement in gainful work by the population. This falls below the NDPII target.

578. However, progress registered on increasing employment opportunities during the FY2019/20 included: The percentage of workplaces in compliance with labour standards was 23% against the NPD II target of 50% in 2019/20, i.e. 698 workplaces were inspected of which 163 were in compliance with labour standards; 47 external recruitment companies inspected on safe labour migration; 225 labor complaints registered of which 55 were resolved and six (6) referred to industrial court; 68 on safe labour migration; Shs 0.53630371000Bn collected as Non-Tax Revenue against a target of Shs1.5Bn performing at 35.75%; 377 Statutory equipment against a target of 700 examined for certification.

579. The industrial court was fully operationalized and in the review period, 214 cases disposed of against a target of 240 at the Industrial Court through regular Court sessions; Three Industrial Court Sub registries were opened in Masaka, Fort Portal and Mbale.

580. The proportion of workplaces adhering to OSH standards increased from 38% in 2014/15 to 41.9% in 2019/20 i.e., 390 were inspected for compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Standards; 59 on chemical safety and security; and 18 internal recruitment agencies; 77 Government workers compensated for injuries and occupational diseases against a target of 200 workers;

581. Other achievements include: 105 Labour complaints and disputes received (20 cases concluded and six (6) referred to the industrial court); One medical arbitration meeting held; 280 workplaces inspected for compliance with OSH Standards; 220 Statutory equipment examined and certified; Shs251,938,000 collected as Non-Tax Revenue; 71 cases disposed of in regular Court sessions; Position Paper on Economic Forum for ICPAU developed; Uganda position paper on the Common Wealth Judges Association (CMJA) produced for a conference in South America; 300 copies of Guidelines and Regulations on Externalization of Labour printed and disseminated; 161 Private licensed recruitment companies published in the News Papers; Uganda Green Incubation Project Profile developed; Draft National Work-Based Learning Policy developed; 70 youth trained and sensitized on the creation of Green Jobs under the youth mentor-ship Programme; Draft Uganda National Chemical Profile in place; and - 38 workplaces inspected on Chemical safety and security.

2. Enhance effective participation of communities in the development process

582. During the period of review, 2,460 Community Empowerment learners of which 1962 were female and 498 male were trained in basic literacy and numeracy against a target of 2,500 learners in the districts of Nwoya, Iganga, Mpigi and Namayingo;

583. 1,076 participants were mentored in summative assessment against a target of 1,800 participants in the Local Governments of Mpigi from Central Region, Namayingo and Iganga from Eastern Region and Nwoya from Northern Region.

584. An assessment on the state of community centres was conducted in 33 LGs and 12 municipalities, namely; 16 districts and MCs from Western Region; 11 districts and MCs from Eastern Region; four (4) districts and MCs from Karamoja Region; nine (9) districts and MCs from Northern Region; and five (5) districts and MCs from Central Region; 13 Local Governments i.e. two (2) districts were monitored from West Nile; Four (4) districts from Karamoja Region; two (2) from Western Region; four (4) districts from Northern Region; and one (1) from Eastern Region mentored in mapping of stakeholders and opportunities for promoting Culture and Family, functionality of Language Boards, upcoming prospects creative industry.

585. The sector promoted culture and creative industry for socio-economic development by supporting 14 Cultural/ Traditional Leaders of Emorimor Papa Iteso, Omukama wa Buruli, Kamuswaga wa Kooki, Inzu ya Masaba, Obudingiya wa Bwamba, Isebantu Kyabazinga wa Busoga, Ikumbania wa Bugerere, Omukama wa Bunyoro Kitara, Lwawi Rwodi me Acholi, Kwar Adhola, Omusinga wa Rwenzururu, Won Nyanci me Lango, Omukama wa Tooro, Rwoth Ubimeu me Alur with monthly emoluments.

586. Other achievements include; 1,500 copies of ICOLEW implementation guidelines printed and disseminated; International Literacy Day commemorated on 8th September, 2019 in Nwoya district on 27th September with over 1,500 people in attendance; Monitoring, Technical Support Supervision and backstopping services provided to 12

Local governments of Bugiri, Bugweri,Namutumba, kaliro, Buyende,Kamuli,Tororo, Busia,Budaka, kibuku,Butebo and Pallisa; JAMAFEST East Africa facilitated; Five (5) Local Governments of Kabarole, Napak, Amudat, Alebtong and Dokolo monitored and supervised on Culture and Family Function;

3. Improve the resilience and productive capacity of the vulnerable persons for inclusive growth

587. During the year under review, 165,999 (45% of the targeted) Senior Citizens of which 66,084 were male and 99,915 were female from Central - 9 LGs; East - 13 LGs; North – 29LGs and West -10LGs benefitted from the SAGE Programme. This fell below the NDP II target of 361,000 senior citizens in 2019/20 benefiting from the grant.

588. 168 PWDs against a target of 250 in the review period were trained in carpentry and joinery, metal fabrication, cosmetology, handcraft, tailoring, leather work, food science skills at Mpumudde (65), Ocoko (38), Lweza (15) and, Kireka (50) Rehabilitation centers;

132 Community Based Service staff were mentored on social equity and inclusion in 12 LGs – three (3) from each of the regions of North, East, Central and West;

589. 2,335 Children in conflict with the law (1,977 boys and 358 girls) were provided with psycho-social services at Remand homes and rehabilitation centre at Kampiringisa; 641 street children (400 boys & 241 girls) withdrawn, rehabilitated and resettled. Out of the children rehabilitated and resettled, 263 children (31 boys & 210 girls) from Karamoja and 378 children (369 boys & 31 girls) from other parts of the country.

590. Other achievements include; Draft Action Plan on implementation of UN CRPD recommendations developed; Nine (9) Local Governments of Hoima, Masindi, Kiryandongo, Alebtong, Kole, Otuke, Namayingo, Bugwere and Luuka monitored on programmes for Older Persons and PWDs; International Youth Day commemorated in Jinja on 12th August 2019 under the theme "Transforming Education for Responsible Citizenship and Employment Creation"; Technical review and enrichment of the Social Impact Assessment and Accountability Bill conducted; Ministerial Monitoring Field Visit in Busoga and Bukedi Sub regions conducted;

591. Technical Support to be provided to 30 Districts of Wakiso, Mukono, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bukwo, Kumi, Katakwi, Napak, Nakapiripirit, Amudat, Pakwach, Nebbi, Zombo, Arua, Maracha, Koboko,Yumbe, Mbarara, Isingiro, Ntungamo, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Kisoro. Buikwe, Buvuma, Kayunga, Mityana, Luweero, Nakaseke, Mpigi and 17 MCs of Mukono Mc, Entebbe Mc, Kira Mc, Nansana Mc, Kira Mc, Kapchorwa Mc, Kumi Mc, Nebbi Mc, Arua Mc, Koboko Mc, Kisoro Mc, Rukungiri Mc, Ntungamo Mc, Mbarara Mc, Njeru Mc, Lugazi Mc, Mityana Mc.

4. Improve the capacity of youth to harness their potential and increase self-employment, productivity and competitiveness

592. During the period under review, 320 youth (200 males and 120 females) against a target of 650 youths were trained in non-formal vocational skills at Ministry Institutions (130 at Kobulin Youth Skills Centre trained in bakery, liquid soap making, carpentry tailoring and entrepreneurship; 190 at Ntawo Youth Skills Centre trained in liquid soap making, entrepreneurship and life skills; 430 youth trained in life skills at Ntawo Youth skills centre (200) and 230 through the youth truck in Semuto (120) and in Bamunanika (110).

593. 516 technical staff (Production Officers, Community Development Officers, Finance Officers, Procurement Officers and Sub-County Chiefs) against the targeted 450 were mentored on implementation of YLP project activities. This surpassed the NDP II target.

5. Promote rights, gender equity and women's empowerment in the development process

594. During the period of review, 1,262 women groups of which 205 from North; 195 from Central; 200 from West; 200 from East; 198 from Karamoja region; and 264 from Kampala Metropolitan supported with Women Enterprise as well as Capacity & Skills Development funds covering 15,000 women.

595. A total of 17 Local Governments i.e., four (4) from Central Region; two (2) from Northern Region; and 11 districts from Eastern Region provided with technical support on gender mainstreaming against the targeted 30 in the NDP II.

596. 62 stakeholders (40 District Community Development Officers, 22 Gender Focal Point Persons), of which 36 were Male and 26 Female from 38 LGs (35 LGs from Eastern Region and three (3) LGs from Central Region) were trained in gender mainstreaming and GBV management, prevention and response.

597. Verification for enterprise selection of 288 new groups in 24 districts was carried out namely; six (6) LGs from Eastern Region; 12 LGs from Western Region; and six (6) districts and MCs from West Nile Region.

598. Functional support on UWEPMIS was conducted in 45 Districts i.e. 13 LGs from Western Region; eight (8) LGs from Central Region; six (6) from West Nile Region; 11 from Northern Region; and 7 from Karamoja Region.

599. Other achievements include; 2,000 copies of the Uganda Gender Policy printed and disseminated in 21 local governments of Agago, Kitgum, Amuru, Arua, Kaberamaido, AMuria, Kiryandongo, Pader, Gulu, Bundibugyo, Kamapala, Napak, Abim, Kaabong, Kotido, Yumbe, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Kasese, Tororo and Kyegegwa; 30 Local Government Staff from six (6) Local Governments of Bukomamsimbi, Masaka, Kalungu, Kayunga, Jinja and Kamuli trained on gender mainstreaming; Draft National Action Plan II on Women, Peace and Conflict reviewed to inform the development of National Action Plan III; Verification exercise for new groups in 24 districts carried out namely; Kamuli, Kaliro, Luuka, Iganga, Busia, Busia MC, Hoima DLG, Hoima MC, Buliisa, Kikube, Masindi DLG, Masindi MC, Rubanda, Kabale, Rukiga, Ntungamo, Mbarara, Mbarara MC, Nebbi DLG, Arua MC, Arua dlg, Koboko MC, Koboko DGL and Yumbe DLG; Support on UWEPMIS conducted in 29 Districts namely; Kisoro MC, Rubanda, Kabale MC, Rukiga, Mbarara, Mbarara MC, Lyantonde, Masaka MC, Butambala, Kasese MC, Bunyangabo, Fort Portal, Ntoroko, Kyegegwa, Yumbe, Koboko MC, Arua MC, Pakwach, Otuke, Agago, Dokolo, Lira MC, Gulu MC, Kaabong, Kotido, Abim, Moroto, Napak, Amudat; and 442 Women groups support with WEF and C&SD funds

6. Improve the performance of the SDS institutions

600. Under this objective, the sector ensures that there is adequate capacity building, resource mobilization, functional systems, coordination and infrastructure development.

601. In the review period, Consultation on the Budget Framework Paper (BFP) for FY2020/21 was conducted between 15th Sept-4th October, 2019; One (1) Joint Sector Review Meeting FY2019/20 was held; One (1) SDS Sector Working Group Meeting FY2019/20 was held.

602. Programmes and Issues on Labour, Employment & Occupational Safety and Health, Social Protection and Gender & Community Development monitored, documented and controlled; Key Performance Indicators and Outcomes of Personnel within the Directorates of Labour, Employment & Occupational Safety and Health, Social Protection and Gender & Community Development Developed, Monitored and accessed.

603. Short, medium- and long-term Plans and Programmes for Labour, Employment & Occupational Safety and Health, Social Protection and Gender & Community Development developed; Six (6) Management and Inspection reports for FY2019/20 produced; One Annual consolidated (FY 2018/19) internal audit report produced; Internal Audit Quarter 4 FY2018/19 Report produced.

604. 332 officers guided on performance assessment and planning. 371 pensioners were timely paid; Staff in Ministry institutions guided on code of conduct and staff entitlements (Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre, Fortportal Remand Home, Ruti Rehabilitation Centre, Kobulin Youth Training Centre, Jinjia Sheltered Workshop and Mpumudde Rehabilitation Centre; - Annual Performance report for FY 2018/19 finalized; - Procurement of service provider initiated for two institutions of Mobuku Youth Center and the Councils (NYC, NWC and Industrial Court offices); and Sector Mid Term Review conducted.

7. Redress imbalances and promote equal opportunities for all

605. During the FY2018/19, in line with enhancement of access to equitable social justice on matters of discrimination and marginalization under Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), Fifty-two (52) matters were investigated out of which 22 files were closed upon mediation at investigations level. Of the 52 investigated cases, 27 were registered in the reporting period of July- September, 2019, while 25 were from previous quarters. 23 were desk inquiries, while 29 were field investigations. Field investigations were carried out in the districts of Jinja, Kayunga, Mbale, Wakiso, Masaka, Tororo, Kamuli, Maracha and Moyo. Two hundred three (203) complaints were received. Most of the complaints came from the districts of Lira, Arua, Gulu and Kitgum with Northern region 160, Western 12, Eastern 11, central 20, Male 91, Female 112, out 0f 203 youth constituted 61 while PWDs were 28. Nineteen (19) tribunal and ADR sessions conducted in the districts of Kampala, Pakwach and Nebbi. 11 have been concluded while the 08 are still ongoing.

606. Gender & Equity capacity building trainings conducted for MDAs to ensure gender responsive plans and budgets at the following agencies; Mbarara university of Science and Technology, Mbarara Regional Referral Hospital, Kabale Regional Referral Hospital, Kabale University, Masaka Regional Referral Hospital, Gulu University and Gulu Regional Referral Hospital were trained.

607. The commission identified and distributed Equal Opportunities and Affirmative Action (G&E) issues to 18 sectors for inclusion in the NDPIII to different Local Governments and Government Agencies which include; Kabale, Kabale Municipality, Kisoro, Kisoro Municipality, Mbarara, Mbarara Municipality, Bushenyi Municipality, Bushenyi District, Mbarara University, Mbarara Regional Referral Hospital, Kabale University, Kabale Regional Referral Hospital, Gulu District, Gulu Regional Referral Hospital, Masaka District, Masaka Regional Referral as well to some local governments

608. As regards to compliance with gender and equity responsive planning, budgeting and service delivery, The Commission conducted trainings for 09 urban councils which are; Katosi, Kisoga and Nakifuma town councils in Mukono District; Makindye-Ssabagabo, Nansana, Kira town councils in Wakiso District; Central, Nakawa, Makindye Divisions in

KCCA in Gender Responsive Planning and budgeting from 7th - 8th August 2019. A total of 383 people were trained.

609. Other achievements in the review period include; Four (4) bills were reviewed, namely: Coffee Bill, 2018, Physical Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2018, Landlord and Tenant Bill 2018, Roads Bill, 2018; Three (3) practicing certificates were renewed; one for Commission Member and two for technical staff; Statutory allowances for members of the Commission paid;

610. Furthermore, the sector created awareness through sensitization and training sessions; media engagements; public and community dialogues; production and use of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, among others. Through public dialogues, they generate and document public opinions and perceptions on inclusive development.

611. The Commission successfully organized a school debate at Kololo Secondary School as a post International Youth Day event. A total number of 150 students participated (85 girls and 65 boys), 10 teachers; 3 females and 6 males. The motion for the debate was, ³Should there be Equal Opportunities for Boys and Girls in Education? ´ By the end of the debate, the boys that opposed the motion, came to appreciate the fact that girls need Equal Opportunities not only in Education but in all aspects of life; The Commission carried out 2 community sensitization workshops i.e. Kapeeka sub-county in Nakaseke District and Bbaale sub-county in Kayunga District.

612. The concept for data collection, validation, launch & dissemination was developed and approved; Data analysis and compilation of the ten chapters of 6th Annual Report on the State of Equal Opportunities in Uganda completed.

613. Conducted Commission Accountability dialogues / Sessions for non-compliant MDAs with Gender and Equity Requirements. The Commission conducted the Dialogues on noncompliance to Gender and Equity requirements from 23rd September to 27th September, 2019. Ten sectors attended the dialogue and they include; Lands Housing and Urban Development, Water and Environment Sector, Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities Sector, Accountability Sector, Trade and Industry Sector, Public Sector Management, Energy and Mineral Development, Science, Technology and Innovations Sector, Agriculture Sector and Education Sector.

614. Validation and dissemination for the Gender and Equity compacts for the Legislature, Social Development, and Security and Tourism sectors were coordinated; Remittance of statutory deductions to NSSF for Members and staff; 2 Female Members and 2 male Members; 29 male staff and 14 female staff were remitted.

2.7.19 Sub-National Development

1. Improve the Decentralization system

615. In FY2015/16, the number of positions filled in the LG established structure increased from 56 percent in 2013 to 64.7percent which was slightly below the NDPII target of 65 percent arising from additional resources provided by the Ministry of Public service (MoPS) and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) to fill critical positions in the LGs. But this was slightly below the NDPII target of 65percent. Also in the FY 2016/2017, cabinet approved the community development policy in which LGs were urged to fill positions of Community Development Officers (CDOs) and facilitate them to perform their duties. During FY2016/17, approximately 72 percent of parish chiefs were filled (out of the total 6935 posts for parish chiefs leaving only 2515 were vacant). However, there was a decline in the LG staffing level to 52% in

FY2017/18 as compared to the NDPII target of 75 percent which stagnated even for the FY 2018/2019 at 51 percent and FY 2019/2020 and this was largely attributed to the growing number of Local Governments

616. In FY 2015/2016, the number of government programs implemented successfully increased to 52 in relation to the NDPII target of 52 number of government programs successfully implemented due to heightened vigilance in monitoring of the implementation resulting from the training of 98 percent of the staff who were retained in the hard to reach areas and the 30 percent top up allowance for the staff in the hard to reach areas contributing to the reduction of vacancy rates for Primary and secondary schools in hard to stay locations in addition to vacancy rates for Medical workers in health facilities in HTS locations. This has been consistent throughout the NDPII period.

617. Despite implementation of several livelihood government programmes, findings from the recent National Household Survey indicated an increase in the proportion of people living below poverty line (USD 1) rose to 21.4 percent from 19.7 per cent in 2012/13. Which was above the NDPII target of 14 percent for the FY2019/20.

2. Improve the functionality of the LGs for effective service delivery

618. The National Household survey indicated an increase in the proportion of people living below the poverty line to 21.4 percent from 19.7 percent in FY 2012/13. This was above the NDPII target of 19 percent. This continued through the FY 2018/19 against a target of 13 percent that was set in the NDPII. In FY 2019/2020, Income poverty reduced by 3% from 24% to 21%, this was as a result of support to some LGs like the Teso sub-region was supported with 1,000 Ox-ploughs and 13,000 iron sheets and 205 micro projects to enhance household incomes for youth, women, farmer groups and PWDs. Also, through NUSAF3, 2,213 households were supported with financing, 42468 individuals benefited from income Support sub-projects, 900 Labour Intensive Public Works sub-projects that benefited 151,388 individuals and 159 subprojects benefiting 22,147 individuals under Disaster risk financing. This was not progress reported on percentage increase of population accessing social-economic services

3. Increase local investments and expand local revenue base

619. During FY 2015/16, Twenty (20) LGs were convening business investment meetings on annual basis and 40 districts were implementing LED related laws and ordinances arising from the continuous support to implement the LED policy. During the period under review, a new department for LED was approved as part of the MoLG staff structure although, no recruitments were made as planned.

620. In FY 2015/16, there was an increase in local revenue by 10percent in line with the target. This was due to various interventions in the management and administration of local revenues and assistance of LGs in the enhancement of local revenue collections. This was partly as a result of training 523 LG staff in tax administration resulting from increased financial support towards capacity building for LG staff and also, due to various interventions in the management and administration of local revenues and assistance of LGs in the enhancement of local revenue collections. As a result, the share of local revenue in LG budget increased from 3 percent in 2013 to 4percent as compared to the NDPII target of 5 percent. In the same FY, LGFC also identified new sources of revenue in a bid to increase local revenue.

621. In FY 2018/19, 8 out of the 152 LGs trained in FY 2017/18 did not have LGDPs that are aligned to the NDPII. Further, new LG and parish chief structures were not fully financed and filled. in the same FY, LGFC supported LGs to establish computerized local

revenue registers that enabled collection of nearly all the estimated local revenues. In addition, the LGFC successfully negotiated for conditional grant with the seven sectors of Education and Sports, Health, Water and Environment, Works and Transport, Agriculture, Trade and Social Development. Agreements were signed and shared with sectors and LGs for implementation on the 27th -31st August 2018.

622. The share of Local Government revenue collection to the LG budgets stagnated at 3.5 percent which was below the NDPII target of 8 percent for FY2019/20. This poor performance made local governments to largely rely on transfers from central government. There was a reversal in the percentage of people living below the poverty line as in increased to 21.4 percent from 19.7 percent in 2012/13.

4. Improve environmental and ecological management in LGs

623. This stood at 33 percent in FY2015/16 representing an increase from 17percent in 2013 which was the target of FY 2015/16 and this was partly attributed to LGs support by USAID and other development partners to increase adoption of the environment and climate practices. However, in the FY 2016/17, there was no change and the percentage still stood at 33 percent as compared to the set target of 41 percentage. in the FY 2017/18, all LGs continued implementing the Environment Action Plans. Also, the Ministry of Local Government developed Climate Change handbook to guide implementation of climate change in all LGs which was disseminated to all LGs. In FY 2017/18, 162 LGs were implementing Environment Action Plans compared to 90 LGs in 2012/13. Also, an environment checklist was put in place.

5. Improve planned urban development

624. The proportion of physical plans implemented by urban councils in FY2015/16 was 40 percent above the baseline of 10 percent in 2013 but below the target of 100 percent as per the NDPII. This was partly due to funding constraints experienced by the LGs. In the same FY 2015/16, the number of urban councils implementing approved Physical Development Plans fell from 15 in 2013 to 12 resulting from the rapid expansion of urban settlements, coupled with weak policies, regulations and planning. This led to unplanned expansion of informal settlements. Also, the the percentage of budget allocated to Physical Planning function declined to 2.3 from 5 in 2013. In addition, 196 Urban Councils were implementing the Physical Planning guidelines and standards arising from the support offered to prepare and implement strategy using local knowledge and financial resources.

625. In FY 2016/17, implementation of physical development plans by urban councils during was 100 percent (by all the 217 Town Councils and 41 Municipal councils) as compared to a proportion of 40 percent in FY2015/16 which met the target of the NDPII for that financial year. The budget for support to national physical Development planning increased from 1.1 billion in FY 2015/16 to 3.2 billion for FY 2016/17, having a big increment of about 300 percent. In addition, the number of urban councils implementing the Physical Planning guidelines and standards increased from 196 in FY2015/16 to 222 in FY 2016/17, this resulted from the support offered to prepare and implement strategy using local knowledge and financial resources. Also, the National Urban Policy was approved by cabinet during the period under review.

626. During the FY2018-19, 97 percent of urban councils implemented physical plans and complied with the land use plans which was slightly below the target of 100 percent in the NDPII. Additionally, all urban councils were implementing the physical plan implementation strategy and the urban policy. The physical planning guidelines and

standards were also implemented. The Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) provided support supervision on physical planning, solid waste management, capacity building and recruitment of staff, street naming, road labelling and beautification and on the relationship between technical and political leaders for 26 Urban LGs. Mayors and Town Clerks of 41 Municipalities were trained and offered technical support on relevant Laws, Policies and Guidelines. This remained the same at 97 percent for the FY 2019/2020 at the end of the NDPII period. In FY 2017/18, over 95 percent of urban councils were implementing physical plans and complying with the land use plans by end of the third year of NDPII.

6. Increase financing and revenue mobilization of LGs to match the functions of LGs

627. In FY 2015/16, the percentage of LG budget to the National budget slightly increased to 17.2percent from 17percent in 2013. This minimal shift was hampered by the fact that as national revenue increase, the increase of the transfers to the LGs are not increasing in the same proportion. In FY 2017/18 the total LG grants increased to UGX 2.6 trillion compared to UGX 2.3trillion 2014/15. The percentage of the LGs that have had increase in Local Revenue collection slightly increased from 11 percent in FY2016/17 to 13 percent in FY2017/18 against the NDPII target of 25 percent.

628. In FY 2016/17, the review of grant allocation formulae that was embarked on at the end of the FY2015/16 was completed and implemented. The major challenge with the new formula causing complaints is that it resulted into some local governments gaining from the reform and others losing based on the FY 2015/16 budget allocation as baseline. It required UGX144bn to implement the new formulae where there would be no losers to eliminate the complaints. However, the funds were not availed in the budget for FY 2016/17. The share of the central government grants excluding domestic arrears increased from 964.9 billion in FY 2018/2019 to 1,252.3 billion in FY 2019/2020. However, the percentage remained the same at 3.8 percent for the FYs 2018/19 and 2019/20.

2.7.20 Regional Balanced Development

1. Pacify and develop formally war-ravaged areas.

629. Reparative programs were implemented including PRDP, SAGE which victims in war torn areas of Northern Uganda, Karamoja, Luwero-Rwenzori, Bunyoro & Teso utilized by the third year of NDP II(2017/18). By 2019/20, the rehabilitation had extended to five disaster prone districts of Bududa, Manafwa, Namisindwa, Sironko and Bulambuli, there by constructing 140 housing units for Resettlement of 1,250 people living at risk of landslides in the five disaster districts.

630. Various inputs were provided to beneficiaries in Bunyoro, Teso, Karamoja, and Northern Uganda under Affirmative action programs by FY 2018/19 as set out in NDP II. These included: paid 6932 Civilian veterans a one-off gratuity alias (Akasiimo); distributed 89500 hand hoes and 32862 iron sheets; distributed 8,331 cattle under the restocking program & 1682 heifers in Karamoja in that year. OPM also supported the construction of 5 teachers housing units (Adjumani-3 and Katakwi-2) and construction of 9 valley tanks (Karamoja -5 and Teso-4).

631. In FY 2019/20, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) undertook various affirmative action programmes in war ravaged areas of Northern Uganda, Karamoja, Luwero-Rwenzori, Bunyoro & Teso. Affirmative action programme was extended to the disaster prone districts of Bududa, Manafwa, Namisindwa, Sironko and Bulambuli there by constructing and rehabilitating 20 health facilities; Constructing and rehabilitating 200Km of roads Phase II construction of Lango Chief's complex commenced (multiyear project).

Agriculture was supported with the construction of 5 parish valley tanks and provision of irrigation water equipment for 5 progressive farmers and/or institutions in Amudat, Abim, Kotido, Moroto and Napak. The education sector was boosted with construction phase II of a 40 double decker bed dormitory block at Pokot Girls SS in Amudat District; a 2 Classroom blocks at Morelem Boys Primary School in Abim District; a Dining Hall at Kabong Secondary school; Chain link fencing of Kalokongere Primary school; and Chain link fencing of Moroto Technical Institute.

2. Reduce income poverty and improve the socio-economic indicators of targeted areas/regions

632. The proportion of people living in poverty increased from 19.7 percent in 2012/13 to 21.4 percent in 2016/17 an equivalent of about 10 million people living below the poverty line indicating that more people are poor and vulnerable to poverty. There also remains a significant disparity in poverty levels across regions and in the rural-urban divide. The increase in poverty was most prominent in the Eastern region than in Northern region which had consistently been the poorest region in the country. Specifically, poverty was highest in the sub-regions of Karamoja (60.2%), Busoga (37.5%) and Bukedi (43.7%) while Kampala (2.6%), Wakiso district (2.7%) and Ankole (6.8%). The proportion of people living in poverty significantly increased in absolute terms. The Northern region registered the most significant decline in poverty from about 44 percent in 2012/13 to 33 percent in 2016/17.

633. In FY 2018/19, 585 micro-projects that were supported to enhance household incomes for youth, women, veterans and people with disabilities under all the affirmative action program implementation areas in an effort to reduce the poverty line from 24% in FY 2018/19 as well as improve socio-economic indicators. Under livelihood enhancement, 3273 sub-projects were supported under NUSAF III; 210,964 beneficiaries of which 118,288 were female and 92,676 males. 152 PCAs in Luwero-Rwenzori were also supported to enhance financial inclusion & commercial agriculture.

634. Income poverty reduced by 3% from 24% to 21% in FY 2019/20. Economic empowerment incentives in different regions was provided such as Teso sub-region was supported with 1,000 Ox-ploughs and 13,000 iron sheets and 205 micro projects to enhance household incomes for youth, women, farmer groups and PWDs. Also through NUSAF3, 2,213 households were supported with financing, 42468 individuals benefited from income Support sub-projects, 900 Labour Intensive Public Works sub-projects that benefited 151,388 individuals and 159 subprojects benefiting 22,147 individuals under Disaster risk financing.

3. OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE NDPII

3.1 Overview

The overarching goal of the Second national Development Plan (NDPII), 2015-2020 was to propel Uganda to lower middle income status by 2020 in line with the aspirations of Uganda's Vision 2040, through "Strengthening Uganda's Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment and Inclusive Growth". The achievement of the Plan's goal was hinged on maintaining stable macroeconomic environment, and effective implementation of the core projects and interventions under the three pillars of Wealth creation, employment, competitiveness and inclusive growth. This section provides an assessment of the relevance of the NDPII in addressing the development challenges, its sustainability and replicability, and impact.

3.2 Overall Assessment

The overall rating of the Plan's performance is **successful** based on the five criteria listed in table 3.1.

Table 3. 1: OECD-DAC Evaluation of the NDPII

Evaluation Criteria	**Criteria Weight**	**Rating (0-3)**	**Weighted Average Score**	**Rating Description**
Relevance	0.2	3	0.6	High
Effectiveness	0.2	2	0.4	Moderate
Efficiency	0.2	1	0.2	Low
Impact	0.2	2	0.4	Moderate
Sustainability	0.2	2	0.4	Moderate
*All criteria combined**	1.0		2.0	***Successful***

*The evaluation scoring system rates the overall sector performance based on the following criteria: (i) if the overall weighted average score for criteria combined is greater than or equal to 2.25, then the overall performance is *highly successful*; (ii) if it is less than 2.25 but greater than or equal to 1.5, then the overall performance is *successful*; and (iii) if it is less than 1.5, then the overall performance is *unsuccessful*.

Source: Independent Evaluation Group

3.3 Relevance

635. **This evaluation finds NDPII relevant at 60 percent.** The NDPII is the second 5-year Plan in series of 6 development Plans in-line with the aspirations of the Uganda Vision2040 and builds on the achievements registered under the first National Development Plan (NDPI), while taking into consideration the challenges encountered and lessons learnt during its implementation. The key implementation challenges

636. The NDPI midterm review revealed several implementation challenges, key among these include: Slow implementation of core projects; Limited alignment of planning and budgeting instruments with the NDP; Limited prioritisation and poor sequencing of interventions: Inadequate spatial analysis and representation in the Plan. Other challenges are: Inadequacies in the results framework: Limited financing: Weak Public Sector Management; Land Related Constraints; Limited involvement of Non-State Actors

especially during implementation: Limited integration of cross-cutting issues in sectoral plans, programmes and project; and Inadequate preparedness to respond to Natural Disasters:

637. The projects and sector interventions contained in the NDPII were relevant in addressing the above challenges. The macroeconomic targets set in the NDPII were capable of providing the necessary growth momentum to propel Uganda into a lower middle income country. The targeted growth rate of 6.3 per cent by 2020 was capable of facilitating wealth creation and employment durable jobs, sustained poverty reduction and improved standards of living through prioritising investment in key priorities (Agriculture, Tourism, Minerals, Oil and gas) and strengthening the fundamentals (health, education and infrastructure).

638. The sector interventions and projects under the Plan's three (3) pillars of wealth creation, competitiveness and inclusive growth were capable of providing the necessary pre-conditions for the Uganda's socio-economic transformation trajectory.

639. The numerous wealth creation and employment related projects across sectors particularly provided suitable approach in addressing the challenge of unemployment in the country and ensure sustained economic growth.

640. The development projects under the infrastructure development, human capital development, physical and urban development, and governance themes. were aimed at providing a solid foundation for economic growth. For instance, under infrastrucre development, the focus placed on Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) and paving roads was to ensure that the country is firmly interconnected through an efficient network of roads, railways, ports, airports, waterways, and telecommunication. Water for production interventions were vital for enhancing production and productivity in the key growth sectors of the economy while Information and communications technology actions were a foundation for the knowledge economy.

641. Under the inclusive growth pillar, the interventions under social development and regional balanced development such as investment in livelihood programmes (YLP, UWEP, SAGE, among others) were vital in addressing inequalities and increasing household incomes of Ugandans.

642. The major weakness interms of relevance of the NDPII was in its ability to address the silo approach towards service delivery. Whereas this was recognized as a challenge in the country, the sector approach could not deliver common results. The NDPII outlined several sector level interventions to achieve the goal. However, most of these were disjointed and not coherent in achieving the Plan's goal.

3.4 Effectiveness

643. **Overall the effectiveness of the Plan is considered Medium at 40 percent.** The effectiveness was assessed based on the extent to which the objectives were attained and the existence of factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of these objectives.

644. The overall goal of the NDPII was to propel Uganda to lower middle income status by 2020 in line with the aspirations of Uganda's Vision 2040, through "Strengthening Uganda's Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation. Key achievements of the Plan on these areas were:

a) Growth

1) The country's GDP growth for FY2019/20 stood at 2.9 per cent down from a low of 6.8 per cent in FY2018/19, lower than the annual growth target.
2) GDP per capita was US$ 910 in FY 2019/20, falling short of the planned target of US$ 1,039.
3) Uganda's exports as a proportion of GDP dropped to 10 percent from 14.6 percent in FY2018/19, in line with the Plan's target of 9.95 percent

b) Competitiveness

1) Uganda's Competitive ranking stood at 48.94 percent in FY2019/20, below the NDPII target of 65 percent.
2) Uganda was ranked 127 out of 190 countries in the Ease of Doing Business ranking,

c) Sustainable Wealth Creation

1) The total land area covered by forests, was estimated at 12.4 percent
2) The percentage of land area covered by wetlands was estimated at 10.9 percent falling short of the target of 12 percent

d) Employment

1) Total employment stood at 78.8 percent above the target of 22.5 percent.
2) The labour force in agricultural stood at 68%
3) The labour force in industry stood at 22% in FY2019/20
4) The labour force in services stood at 25% in FY2019/20.

e) Inclusive Growth

5) The proportion of people living on less than a dollar per day increased to 21.4 percent down from 19.7 in 2012/13. This shows a huge divergence from the NDPII target of 15.14 percent
6) The income inequality (Gini coefficient) stagnated at 39.5 in FY2019/20 as in the previous FY and above the NDPII target of 44.9.

3.5 Efficiency

645. **The efficiency of the plan was rated low at 20 percent.** In FY2019/20, out of the 42 NDPII core projects, 17 are on schedule to be completed by 2020, implementation of another 5 is behind schedule while 20 have either completed their feasibility studies with implementation yet to start, are undergoing feasibility study or were yet to start.

3.6 Impact

646. **The evaluation finds the impact Plan to be medium at 40 percent.** This assessment measures the extent to which Plan's interventions contributed to Uganda's aspiration of transforming the country form a predominantly poor to a modern and prosperous country with a per capita income of $9500 within a period of 30 years.

647. The growth in the economy during the NDPII period led to expansion of many sectors of the economy. Revenue collection and net lending recorded satisfactory performances hence increasing the size of government expenditure and private sector credit. The economic growth also led to creation of jobs, especially for the youth.

648. The rapid expansion in physical infrastructure has greatly improved inter-connectivity. This was most evident in the works and transport sector where interventions in the road subsector, resulted in increased proportion of paved national road network from 20.2 percent (4,219.7 km) in FY2015/16 to 29 percent (6,107km) in FY2019/20.

649. The energy sector projects such as construction of hydro power plants has increased energy generation capacity to 1,254.2MW. As a result, the percentage of the population with access to electricity increased to 24 percent (on grid) and 27% off grid from 22.5 percent in FY2018/19. Energy losses reduced to 16 percent from 17 percent in the same period.

650. Key indicators in the health sector like infant mortality rate stagnated at 43 from 2016 to date, similarly, under-5 mortality has as well stagnated at 64 from 2016. Maternal mortality rate reduced to 336 in 2016 from 438 in 2011. The number of maternal deaths among 100,000 health facility deliveries reduced to 99/100,000 in FY 2019/20 from 100/100,000 in FY2018/19, this was due to improved maternal death notification through m-TRAC.The population accessing healthcare within a 5 km radius target was achieved at 86% above the HSDP target of 85%. Deliveries in health facilities slightly reduced to 59 percent in FY2019/20 from 62% percent in FY2018/19. A total of 1,186,168 deliveries out of the expected 2,016,805 deliveries were conducted at health facilities compared to 1,183,168/1,894,417 in 2018/19 FY. The per capita OPD utilization ratio has stagnated at 1.1 for the last two years and the share of out- of pocket expenditure on health stood at 41 percent. Only less than two percent of the population uses health insurance, thus exposing a large proportion of the population to healthcare expenditure shocks.

651. Education intervention such as UPE and USE resulted in rapid increase in enrolment and transition rates. Primary enrolment increased by 2.3 percent from 8.6 million in 2016 to 8.8 million in 2017. The net primary school enrolment rate was 93 percent in 2017 below the NDPII target of 99 percent. The pupil completion rate dropped from 62 percent to 60 percent in 2017. Similarly, the transition rate to S.1 dropped from 65 percent in 2016 to 61 percent. At the secondary level, enrolment reduced from 1,457,277 in 2016 to 1,370,583 students in 2017. The Student Teacher Ratio (STR) for the secondary subsector however marginally improved from 22 in 2016 to 21 in 2017. The transition rate to S.5 declined from 30 to 25 percent over the same period.

3.7 Sustainability

652. **Overall, the Plan is found to be sustainable at a moderate rate of 40 percent.** Sustainability was assessed based on whether the benefits of the Plan were likely to continue in the subsequent planning cycles and the existence of factors which influence the achievement or non-achievement of the sustainability.

653. Success and sustainability of the macroeconomic targets contained in the Plan were heavily dependent on the performance of other sectors particularly those under the wealth creation and employment pillar. Targets such as GDP growth rate depend on the performance of key growth sectors such as agriculture, tourism, minerals, Oil and Gas. Investments and external debt ratios were also dependent on the nature and level of inflows of foreign direct investments. Going forward, the country's macroeconomic targets will depend a lot on the performance of key growth sectors. NDPII implementation should, therefore, provide valuable lessons to guide the formulation of comprehensive and SMART targets for the NDPIV.

654. The wealth creation and employment pillar was designed to achieve a high and sustained economic growth rate of 6 percent per annum, where the annual targets were not realized.

This can be attributed to the after effects of the lockdown measures that were instituted to reduce the spread of the Corona virus; the locust invasion that affected the agriculture sector, and floods that disrupted economic activity in numerous regions of the country like Kasese. In addition, the number of new jobs created fell short of the of the plan's targets. Indeed, going forward, employment creation targets are likely to prove more elusive. The employment creation targets in the NDPII were premised on high and sustained economic growth. However, the growth recorded NDPII consistently fell below targets. This contributed significantly to the below potential job creation over the Plan period.

655. Most of the core projects prioritized had their implementation period stretching beyond the life of the Plan. They were, therefore, formulated with a long term view of the country's development. Key infrastructure projects outlined in the NDPII are of a long-term nature and are geared towards raising the efficiency and quality of infrastructure as well as increasing the pace of implementation of projects. The sustainability of these projects is however affected by funding and the high complexities especially in terms of design and other feasibility studies. The construction of the standard Gauge Railway for instance has been rolled to the NDPIII due to delays in securing funding and compensation issues. Other key energy infrastructure projects, have faced similar challenges which have affected the pace of implementation. The government should, therefore, mobilize financial and other resources to ensure successful implementation of the infrastructure projects.

656. The inclusive growth pillar focused on ensuring that growth benefits everyone through reducing the challenges faced by the disadvantaged, both in terms of benefits enjoyed and, especially, in terms of access to opportunities for participation. Considerable achievements were made in increasing number of beneficiaries for livelihood projects and people participating in government projects and programmes. However, poverty and inequality remain critical development challenges for the country. The sustainability of these programmes will therefore be dependent on funding priorities and implementation of new strategies. The implementation of livelihood support and poverty reduction programmes needs to be restructured such that the desired impact is felt by the beneficiaries across the country.

3.8 Challenges and Lessons Learnt

657. **Data Gaps due to mismatch between survey data release timeframes**. The updated data on key performance indicators of the plan remains inadequate. This has often led to the use of varying figures by different institutions. There is need to ensure that regular and timely surveys are conducted.

658. **Prioritisation and funding for core projects.** A common challenge reported by most MDAs across all the sectors was the inadequate of, and in some instances lack of funding for core projects. This affected the implementation of numerous projects, especially those that required large amounts of funding.

659. **Absorption of Development Funds.** While many MDAs reported challenges in securing adequate funding for projects and programmes, some also faced challenges in absorbing development funds allocated by both the government and donors. Weak absorption of development funding was mainly attributed to erratic disbursements and lengthy procurement procedures. Donor funding was reported to be unreliable and even when disbursed, many MDAs reported a challenge of complying with the conditions and reporting procedures which often vary from donor to donor.

660. The mismatch between the skills possessed by students graduating from training institutions and those demanded by employers continues to be a cause of unemployment

amongst educated youth and leads to employers incurring additional costs training new employees.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

661. The performance of the NDPII target areas was mixed while some programmes and projects surpassed the NDPII targets, others missed the targets. The mixed performance, especially the below target recordings were explained by policy, legal and institutional challenges. The challenges have mostly been in regard to programme and project execution.

662. Key among the challenges is weak legislation and institutional framework for anchoring the programmes and projects. Other operational issues are slow procurement processes, difficulties in the acquisition of land, skills and capacity inadequacies, and weak financing framework.

663. Challenges have also been realised in programme and project monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Key areas of concern is inadequate logistical support for M&E particularly at the devolved level. Low and slow uptake of e-governance by the MDAs, and weak participation of non-state actors in programmes and project implementation, and M&E has also inhibited effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the NDPII programmes and projects

4.2 Recommendations

664. Achievement of the goal outline in the NDPII was hinged on the effective implementation of the core projects and interventions in all the thematic areas. Maintenance of a stable macroeconomic framework, transformation s envisaged under the enablers, interventions prioritised in the three pillars of the NDPII inclusive of effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting are all critical and must be properly undertaken. The implication is that measures have to be put in place to redress the priority implementation challenges that have been identified. Some of the steps that can be taken in redressing the challenges in the respective thematic areas are:

4.2.1 Macroeconomic framework

665. Stable macroeconomic framework is a key ingredient for national growth and development. To realise this, it is critical the country’s top leadership, the politicians and the general public promotes the efforts towards implementation of national policies and programmes. At the same time, the Ugandan society at large and the top leadership in particular need to genuinely own the Uganda vision 2040 and NDPII programmes and projects. It is also crucial that structural and institutional reforms be undertaken to enhance collaboration between government, private sector, civil society and development partners.

5.2.2 Wealth creation and employment

666. **Agriculture**. There is need to increase investment in the agriculture sector and provide incentives to farmers so as to ensure food security and national food self-sufficiency. There is need to review and restructure the National Agricultural Advisory Services/OWC to focus investments on a few strategic commodities and holistic value chain development to promote agro-industrialization.

667. **Tourism**: More resources should be channelled to the sector to address the problem of inadequate bed capacity particularly in the tourism circuit. There should be increased funding for marketing of the country as a tourist destination in view of the stiff competition being experienced from other tourist destinations in Africa such as Rwanda, Kenya, South Africa, Egypt and Ethiopia.

668. **Minerals, Oil and Gas**: There is need to equip the mineral laboratories and acquisition of the required software and license for the Oil and Gas sub sector. in addition, the sector should strengthen the monitoring role in the downstream in order to curb fuel adulteration.

669. **Environment and Natural Resources:** Sustainable management of environment and natural resources calls for active involvement of local communities. The approach, especially if adopted in the management of forests, is cost effective, increase food security and ownership. Other necessary interventions are increased disaster preparedness in dealing with challenges emanating from adverse effects of climate change, continued structural reforms especially transforming the UNMA into a more robust autonomous institution, review and development of the necessary framework and sustained enforcement of environmental standards, guidelines and regulations. Enhancement of policy and institutional reforms are also key to the envisaged transformation in the sector.

670. **Trade, Industry and Cooperatives:** Consolidation of industrial acts and policies is vital for the promotion of micro, small, and medium industries. This would promote investment in physical facilities. Mechanisms aimed at enhancing access to affordable long-term financing and credit facilities should also be explored. Public private partnerships need to be strengthened between the public and the private sector needs to be developed and implemented.

5.2.3 Competitiveness

Infrastructure **Development**

671. **Works and Transport:** effective development of infrastructure is key to achievement of NDPII goal. Some of the crucial measures required are enhanced training of contractors and consultants to upscale their capacity. There is need to encourage foreign contractors to participate in partnership with local contractors in bidding of future contracts. This is necessary in facilitating the building of capacities of local contractors for sustainability.

672. To bridge the financing gap in infrastructure development, it would be necessary to mobilise additional capital for infrastructure development through involvement of the private sector under the PPP framework. At the same time, infrastructure Bonds should be explored as a supplementary funding option for major infrastructure flagship projects.

673. **Energy:** Performance of the energy sector is inhibited by inadequate internal technical capacity. This can be addressed by soliciting for technical assistance to the MEMD. There is also need for improvement in implementation capacities of committed projects, especially the oil projects. This should include procurement management and drawing up of the strategies to operationalise and implement the provisions of the constitution as it relates to the energy sector. The sector should prioritize matching transmission and distribution infrastructure with the existing generation infrastructure as well as enhancing industrialization through development of industrial parks to boost power consumption.

674. **Water for production: T**he outcome indicators should be reviewed to include additional information on indicators such as storage capacity for water for production and area of irrigable land provided with access to water for irrigation.

675. **Information and Communications Technology (ICT):** growth and development of the sector, and effectiveness in the catalytic role requires existence of conducive environment and investment in infrastructure. This is necessary to facilitate universal access, capacity building and continued marketing of Uganda as an ICT hub.

Human Capital **Development**

676. **Health**: The health sector has made considerable progress in actualising its goals however, more has to be done to deepen the gains. A robust health infrastructure is needed if Uganda is to achieve the aspiration of providing basic healthcare to all her citizens. Further, a financing mechanism that allows Ugandans especially, the poor to access affordable and quality services is crucial. This should be developed and implemented as a matter of priority. Finally, efforts towards delinking of the ministry of health from service provision should be prioritised in the medium to long term period

677. **Education and Sports:** Increasing capitation at all levels; Ensuring automatic progression and transition across all levels; ensuring improved services to out of school youth, children and girl in urban slums, pockets of poverty in high potential areas and in some rural areas; enhancing and mainstreaming ICT programme development and provision in education sector. Other interventions are developing and institutionalising an effective EMIS and IFMIS; developing the curriculum to ensure that skills, competencies and values outlined in the policy document are met; mobilising technical support in reforming the school and teacher assessment, and teacher education and development. Other areas that require technical suppot are in strengthening quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation, and decentralised systems for effective education service delivery at all levels.

678. **Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI):** For the STEI sector, to exploit the potential and play the rightful role in national transformation, it would be crucial that the sector continues to pursue and identify more opportunities with quick wins. This approach has been prudent in producing results that have tended to motivate the sector stakeholders to support the rest of the activities outlined for implementation in the sector. There is also need for the government in collaboration with the development partners, to fully refurbish and equip universities and technical institutions with requisite modern equipment. This is necessary to facilitate provision of quality and relevant training in the country, and meet the aspirations of the NDPII. there is need to fast track enforcement of the recently enacted legislations governing the education and training sector with special focus on STEI.

679. **Skills development:** There is need to allocate more funds to complete stalled skills development projects, rehabilitate the industrial training centres, establish and operationalise the institutions of social dialogue, and implement other flagship projects within te sector. Also, capacity building within the sector is critical if it has to effectively play the catalytic role in promoting achievement of the NDPII goal.

680. **Water and sanitation:** The delays in acquisition of land and right of way which affects timely implementation of critical projects such as the Kampala-Katosi Water Treatment Plant and Service Mains needs to be addressed. The sector also a need to address the issue of low functionality of water sources (82 percent) leading to inadequate access to safe water sources by some areas of the country.

681. **Lands and Housing:** Land reforms is critical in promoting social, economic and political development in Uganda. In this respect, the government should fast track the implementation of the National Land Use Policy, the newly enacted land -related Acts of parliament and the operationalisation of the Land Commission recommendations.

682. In terms of housing, more incentives should be designed and implemented to attract private sector participation in housing development. In that respect, the PPP legal framework should be financed and implemented. This would encourage PPPs in the provision of housing and upscale investments in the housing sector. Moe land also needs to be identified and set aside for housing development across the country. Finally,

effective and genuine engagement of stakeholders at the various levels of slum upgrading is important. This would forestall unnecessary conflicts, delays and duplicate of services

Physical Planning and Urban **Development**

683. **Physical Planning and Development:** There is need for formalized institutional regional planning mechanisms to address the growing number of international cross border infrastructure projects and human migrations that continue to impact on land. There is need to be put in place a legal and institutional framework to facilitate harmonious, orderly and smooth transition of selected urban authorities to higher urban status, such as cities.

684. **Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA):** KCCA should be supported in development and design of detailed project profiles that are crucial in the NDPII as well as prioritizing funding for them.

Governance

685. **Accountability:** There is need to declare off-Budget Support for some institutions in the sector like URA and FIA into the mainstream budgeting instruments. There is need to report on performance of the cross-cutting issues that were budgeted for in order to track their implementation and realization.

686. **Legislature:** There is need to improve budget absorption especially for the rehabilitation of Parliament project whose physical progress is also behind schedule. The need to acquire the CHOGM Monument Park and the Defunct Section of Apollo Kaggwa Road to allow for working space during execution of the works and enhance security and environmental facilities for the New Chamber Project partly delayed Project progress and implementation.

687. **Public Administration:** The low absorption of funds released for project implementation needs to be addressed. There is need to prioritize voter education and training because it is vital in strengthening electoral processes and increasing citizen participation to have free and fair elections. Therefore, the Commission should intensify voter education and training for fair and free elections. There is need to put in place an integrated information management system between the Missions Abroad and MDAs has resulted into missed opportunities for the government on international and regional projects, activities and conferences. Relatedly, financial, human and logistical support for Missions Abroad needs to be scaled up.

688. **Public Sector Management:** There is need to focus the scope of the programs targeting public sector reforms and transformation to key essential deliverables. This would enhance coordination synergies. It is also important that the gains realised from the public sector reforms and transformation effectively communicated to the public. This would enhance feedback and promote goodwill.

689. A well-designed M&E framework that is able to capture the progress and results of the totality of the public sector reforms programmes needs to be developed. The programme should also be linked and integrated to the NDPII M&E system. Finally, a performance management legislation to anchor the reform efforts is critical.

690. **Justice, Law and Order:** There is need for increased funding to address programmes resulting from national emerging needs under the JLOS sector. It is important that the legal aid awareness programme continues to be implemented. All efforts should also be directed towards implementing the constitution both in terms of its spirit and letter.

691. Increased police visibility and sustained police to population ratio at 1:520 in the review period has led to reduction of the crime rate. The ratio therefore needs to be enhanced to achieve the UN recommendation ratio of 1:450. Public education initiatives such as community policing, police open days, interactive electronic media talk shows, public

service week and the launch of interactive web sites with useful information should be enhanced.

692. There should be enhanced provision of modern equipment and technology such as vehicles (to increase mobility, to reduce opportunities for crime), fingerprinting equipment and antiriot gear and modern communication technology equipment including the need to counter cyber-crime. It is important to develop and institutionalise appropriate conflict and early warning mechanisms to militate against the risks posed by reactionary tendencies.

693. **Defence and Security:** There is need to fasttrack implementation of the sector projects which include: Establishment of the National Service Program; Food and Beverages Production Project for dry rations in Kakiri; Defence Research, Science and Technology Centre (DRSTC)-Lugazi; Finalizing the construction of the National Military Museum (NMM), Establishment and Development of an Engineer Division, Establishment of the National Defence College (NDC), Construction of Dormitories and the Institute of Security and Intelligence Studies (ISIS), and construction of headquarters for MoDVA, ISO and ESO.

5. 5.2.4 Inclusive growth

694. **Social Development:** Gender, vulnerable groups and youth is an important sector towards realisation of the goal of the NDPII. To integrate these groups in the national economic grid and development agenda, it is important that effective linkages and collaboration with the various state and non-state actors be undertaken. It would be important that concerted efforts be taken to increase the capacity of the YLP, UWEP, SAGE, among others to continue providing targeted interventions to these groups.

695. Interventions towards expanding training facilities for youth with special needs and other vulnerable groups should also be taken. In addition, engagement of youth in national development projects and introducing national youth volunteerism programme should be considered. Further, efforts towards gender mainstreaming and social development should be invigorated. Capacity building for women entrepreneurs in business skills and management competencies and awareness creation on child rights should be enhanced.

696. Interventions aimed at population control have perennially suffered from inadequate funding. Measures should be explored to mobilise funding from multiple sources. Its important that legislation are also put in place to anchor the control measures. Access to family planning should also continue to be expanded if the country is to benefit from the population control interventions.

697. **Sub-National Development:** There is need to support own source revenue and donor funding. Refugees host districts should capture key relevant outputs from off budget funding.

698. **Regional Balanced Development:** The implementation of livelihood support and poverty reduction programmes needs to be restructured such that the desired impact is felt by the beneficiaries across the country.

REFERENCES

Annex 1. 1: List of participants