NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT

FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2014/15

National Planning Authority, P.O. Box 21434 Kampala

2016

FOREWORD

The National Development Report (NDR) for Financial Year 2014/15 provides an overall assessment on performance of the economy and the status of implementation of the development initiatives highlighted in the first National Development Plan (NDP1). This NDR presents findings of the fifth and last year of implementation of the first NDP. It also coincides with the launching of the Second National Development Plan (2015/16 – 2019/20).

The assessment of the performance of the economy in the report highlights achievements and challenges faced by the monetary, fiscal, external and real sectors during the last year of the NDP implementation. The assessment also highlights the performance of the economy against set macroeconomic framework indicator targets. In addition, the report assesses the progress made against the NDP monitoring and evaluation Results Framework, right from the NDP theme level indicators to the NDP objective level indicators. Focus has also been put on the goal that is focused on improving growth, employment and social-economic transformation for prosperity Furthermore, an attempt has been made to assess the performance of NDP Sector/thematic area strategies and the Local Government performance.

The economic performance slightly improved during 2014/15 growing at 5.1 percent in real terms compared to a lower growth rate of 4.5 percent in 2013/14. However, the planned growth rate target for 2014/15 in NDPI was expected to be higher at 7.5 percent. It is important to note that much as Uganda registered lower growth than it had targeted in its NDPI, its average growth rate for 2014/15 was above that of Sub-Saharan Africa at 5 percent but below China's 6.8 percent growth rate. The overall average growth rate over the plan period was 5.4 percent lower than planned average of 7.2 percent during the NDPI period.

Nevertheless, slow employment growth has been one of the leading economic and social challenges facing the country, and employment is a core theme of NDPI. Overall, growth in total employment increased over the NDPI period reaching 83.4 percent in 2014/15, up from 74 percent in 2010/11 when NDPI was launched in April 2010. Despite some progress on growth, high unemployment has persisted due to the high population growth registered.

Progress on socioeconomic transformation has been assessed through a number of indicators. The ranking according to HDI index which indicates that, the average life expectancy was 58.8 years with the males expected to live up to 57 years and the females at 60 years by 2014, the ratio of people living below the poverty line at 19.5 percent, the Gross national income per capita during the last year of the NDPI was estimated at US$ 1613, mobile phone subscription per 100 was 52.4 percent and proportion of the population internet users was 17.7 percent.

I recognize the contribution of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Development Partners, Civil Society, the Private Sector and all Ugandans in the achievement of the progress reported in the NDP performance. I therefore, on behalf of NPA, wish to thank you and encourage you to make good use of the findings and recommendations herein.

Kisamba Mugerwa
CHAIRPERSON,
NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGOA	African Growth Opportunities Act
ALC	Area Land Committees
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ATAAS	Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BRMS	Basic Requirements & Minimum Standards
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBR	Central Bank Rate
CDO	Community Development Officers
CEDP	Competiveness Enterprise Development Project
CIS	Community Information System
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMS	Content Management system
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CVTI	Certificate in Vocational Education Training Instruction
DPO	District Population Officer
DTIM	Diploma in Training Instruction Management
DTT	Digital Terrestrial Television
DVTI	Diploma in Vocational Education Training Instruction
EAMU	East African Monetary Union
EMIS	Educational Management Information System

ERT	Energy for Rural Transformation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIEFOC	Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Project
GCI	Global Competitive Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGI	Gender Gap Index
GKMA	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area
HC II	Health Centre II
HC III	Health Centre Iii
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HMIS	Health Management Information Systems
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HSSIP	Health Sector Strategic Investment Plan
HTTI	Hotel and Tourism Training Institute
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IEC	Information Education Communication
IMAN	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
JLOS	Justice, Law and Sector
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
LED	Local Economic Development

LMIS	Labour Market Information System
LRDP	Luwero Rwenzori Development Plan
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDI	Micro Finance Deposit Taking Institutions
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events Strategy
MIS	Management Information System
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoESTS	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSCL	Micro Finance Support Centre Limited
MSIP	Multi-stakeholder Innovation Platforms
MSME	Micro and Small Medium Enterprise
MTAC	Management Training and Advisory Services
MZO	Ministry Zonal offices
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCDC	National Curriculum Development Centre
NDP	National Development Plan
NDR	National Development Report

NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPIS	National Petroleum Information System
NSS	National Statistical System
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OBT	Output Budgeting Tool
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OPD	Out Patients Department
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PEPD	Petroleum Exploration and Production Department
PNFP	Private Not for Profit
POPSEC	Population Secretariat
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Plan
PSC	Private Sector Credit
PSFA	Private Sector Foundation of Uganda
PSIA	Poverty and Social Impact Assessment
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PWD	People With Disabilities
QENP	Queen Elizabeth National Pack
R&D	Research and Development
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SDS	Social Development Sector
SFG	School Facilities Grant

SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SNE	Special Needs Education
SNL	Special Needs Learners
SPGS	Saw log Production Grant Scheme
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCOTA	Uganda Community Tourism Association
UIA	Uganda Investments Authority
UNCST	Uganda National Council of Science and Technology
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPDF	Uganda Peoples' Defense Force
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPIK	Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba
UPOLET	Uganda Post O' Level Education Training
UPPET	Uganda Post Primary Education and Training
USMID	Uganda Municipal Infrastructure Investment Program
USSIA	Uganda Small Scale Industries Association
UTC	Uganda Technical College
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Education Centre
UWTI	Uganda Wildlife Training Institute
WHO	World Health Organization
YLP	Youth Livelihood Programme

Executive Summary

This Report provides progress on the overall performance of the economy during the financial year 2014/15. Specifically, it highlights the progress of implementation of the development initiatives highlighted in the first National Development Plan (NDP1). It's the last report in the five years of implementation of NDP1 and therefore the review focuses on what has been achieved against the planned. The assessment is guided by the performance targets set against performance indicators prior to the start of the financial year 2014/15 detailed in NDP1 Results and Reporting Framework. Thus, the report provides Uganda's macroeconomic performance during the FY 2014/15, progress and achievements made on the NDP theme, objectives and key result areas; thematic area objectives and strategies; and Local Government performance.

1. The Macroeconomic Performance for FY2014/15

(i) The Real Sector

Uganda's economic performance slightly improved during 2014/15 growing at 5.1 percent in real terms compared to a lower growth rate of 4.5 percent in 2013/14. However, the planned growth rate target for 2014/15 in NDP1 was expected to be higher at 7.5 percent. This has implications for meeting NDPII overall targets. Much as the level of economic activity in the economy improved in 2014/15, it was slower than had been anticipated in NDPI. The overall average growth rate over the plan period was 5.4 percent lower than projected average of 7.2 percent per annum of the NDPI period. This planned GDP growth was expected to be driven by recovery in agricultural growth (5.7 percent); strong growth in industry (agro-processing (6.8 percent)), and manufacturing (6 percent); and services (7.8 percent) sectors. Nevertheless, actual growth in all sectors was lower than planned in the NDP1. The agriculture sector growth was lower than planned at 4.4 percent; the industrial sector was at 6.4 percent, and services at 4.6 percent.

In general, the NDP1 primary growth sectors contributed the highest growth in 2014/15, that is food crops (16 percent) and manufacturing (14 percent). Other significant sources of growth outside the primary growth sectors included: administrative and support service activities (10 percent); education (8 percent); public administration (8 percent); financial and insurance activities (6 percent) and real estate activities (6 percent). Among the weak performers in the primary growth sectors was information and communication whose contribution to GDP growth was 2 percent yet it had been 20 percent in 2013/14, representing a significant decline. In addition, the contribution of construction activities to growth declined from 8 percent in 2013/14 to 2 percent.

(ii) The Monetary Sector

The annual headline inflation for the year ending June 2014/15 was 2.7 percent which remained significantly below the NDPI target of 6.8 percent. The sharp decline in food crop prices from 16.5 to 0.2 percent explained the fall of headline inflation from 6.7 in 2013/14 to 2.7 percent in 2014/15. Core inflation of 3.3 percent was significantly below Government's medium-term target of 5 percent. In line with Uganda's monetary policy, Bank of Uganda during the last year of the NDPI implementation managed the bank rates as part of the efforts to achieve single digit inflation below 5 percent. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) remained stable at 11 percent. However, due to the upside risks to inflation, BoU took preventative measures to reduce the high inflationary pressures and the expected strengthening in domestic demand by increasing the CBR by 1 percent point at the end of the financial year. The rediscount rate and the bank rate were therefore increased to 16 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

NDPI set the target of increasing Private Sector Credit (PSC) as a share of GDP from 12 percent in 2009/10 to about 17.3 percent by 2014/15[1]. The growth in PSC continued to be robust, with growth of 15.3 percent in 2014/15 although this fell short of the NDPI target of 19.3 percent. Notwithstanding failure to meet the NDPI target, this growth reflects steady growth in credit to agriculture, manufacturing, mining, business services as well as mortgage and construction sectors.

The pressures on the exchange rate persisted since the beginning of the first half of financial year 2014/15. This saw the exchange rate depreciate by 7 percent from UGX 2,625 per USD to UGX 2,773 per USD from July to December 2014 respectively. In the second half of the same financial year, the Shilling had a drastic fall of 15 percent from Shs. 2,886.8 per USD to Shs. 3,301.8 per USD from January to June 2015, respectively. The depreciation pressures were largely driven by the global strengthening of the USD; correction of overvaluation; noise in the market and expectations about the future direction of fiscal and monetary policy; continued exit of offshore players; and elevated dollar demand amidst lower inflows partly on account of lower international commodity prices.

(iii) External Sector

During the financial year 2014/15, Uganda continued to experience a deficit on its current account with imports out performing exports. The current account balance as at the end of June 2014/15 was a deficit of USD2.35 million, which translates into 4 percent deterioration from a deficit of USD2.26million recorded in 2013/14. This was largely due to weak global demand for commodities especially in Uganda's main export destination markets like Europe which experienced weak growth. Overall the trade deficit deteriorated by 10.9 percent from a deficit of USD 2,696.82 million 2013/14 to USD 2,991.27 million in 2014/15. This was due to an increase in imports by 2.84 percent from USD7,745.41 million and a fall in exports by 1.47 percent to USD 4,974.29million. The reduction in the trade volume was due to both external and internal factors.

Formal exports of goods decreased by 2.1 percent to USD 2,281.0 million, while the Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) exports rose by 9.6 percent to USD 433.6 million. The implication of this scenario is that it will be a challenge to improve the current account balance and sustain the drive to middle income status if there is no substantial rise in formal exports. During the financial year 2014/15, total export of goods and services receipts declined by 1.47percent from USD 5,048.59 million in the previous year to USD 4,974.29 million. Total exports of goods (excluding services) increased by 0.30 percent from USD 2,706.33 million in 2013/14 to USD 2,714.56 million in 2014/15. Services exports declined by 3.5percent from USD 2,342.26million to USD 2,259.7million.

Uganda's economy is largely dependent on imports. The value of Uganda's total imports in 2014/15 was USD 7,965.56 million, growing by 2.84 percent from USD 7,745.41 million in 2013/14. This increase was due to the growth in services imports which increased by 12 percent from USD 2,671.9 million in 2013/14 to USD 2,999.5million in 2014/15. Imports of Financial services and travel contributed highly to the growth in imports of services.

[1] Note that the NDPI baseline target of private sector credit in 2014/15 was revised to 16.8

The capital and financial accounts of balance of payments continued to register surpluses, which in part funded the deficits on the current account. During the quarter ended April 2015, the balance on the financial account resulted in a net inflow of USD 483.4 million, compared to a net inflow of USD 219.5 million during the preceding quarter. This was attributed to a reduction in currency and deposits assets of banks. The capital account surplus however, declined to USD 13.1 million from USD 32.6 million on account of lower capital inflows.

(iv) Fiscal Sector Developments

The overall fiscal deficit stood at 4.7 percent of GDP, higher than the 4.3 percent NDP1 target. The higher fiscal stance was as a result of lower domestic revenues. Weak government expenditure performance constrained expected growth prospects in FY2014/15. Government expenditure was below the planned levels over the financial year 2014/15. The ratio of expenditure to GDP of 19.4 percent in FY2014/15 was lower than the planned budget estimate of 22.5 percent, partly on account of underperformance of the externally financed component of the development budget.

Uganda's stock of foreign public debt amounted to about USD 4,680.8 million at the end of June 2015, and was sustainable. This included foreign long-term loans and securities. Short term securities amounted to 121.6 million, that is, 2.6 percent of the foreign debt. Long-term loans constitute 92percent of the foreign debt. Note that the stock of domestic debt on the other hand was UGX 18,750 billion by end of June 2015.

2. Progress on the NDP theme/ Goal

The contribution to GDP by the sectors of the economy has been changing over the years, reflecting the changing structure of the economy. During FY2014/15, the Agriculture and allied sectors (forestry and fisheries), industry and services growths were 2.3 percent, 5.5 percent and 5.7 percent respectively. The recovery in economic activity in FY2014/15 was largely supported by increase in public investment on infrastructure, rise in private domestic consumption and investment demand, and a rebound in agriculture.

Slow employment growth has been one of the leading economic and social challenges facing the country. Overall, growth in total employment increased over the NDPI period reaching 83.4 percent in 2014/15, up from 74 percent in 2010/11. Despite some progress on growth, high unemployment has persisted due to the high population growth of 3.2 percent.

Progress on socioeconomic transformation has been assessed through a number of indicators. The ranking according to HDI index which indicates that, the average life expectancy was 58.8 years with the males expected to live up to 57 years and the females at 60 years by 2014, the ratio of people living below the poverty line at 19.5 percent, the Gross national income per capita during the last year of the NDPI was estimated at US$ 1613, mobile phone subscription per 100 was 52.4 percent and proportion of the population internet users was 17.7 percent.

3. Progress on the NDP Objectives

Poverty and inequality continue to remain significant development challenges for the country. The proportion of people living in poverty has reduced by nearly 5 percent points from 24.5 percent in 2009/10 to 19.5 percent in 2014. Income inequality has not changed much over the NDPI period and remains high as shown by the Gini-coefficient of 0.43. Similarly, the HDR 2015 still indicates a high gender inequality index (0.538).

The percentage share of total national labor force employed improved from 70.9 in 2008/09 to 78 percent in 2014/15. Unless manufacturing becomes an engine of growth, it will be difficult for Uganda's growth to be inclusive and achievement of the Middle-Income status by 2040.

Over the NDPI period, more public investments have been made more than before to strengthen the roads network in the country and to improve rural road connectivity. The proportion of paved roads to the total road network increased from 4 percent in 2008/09 to 9 percent in 2014/15. Progress on strengthening the national road network shows that 18.1 percent of the total networks (21,000 km) have been paved. The NDPI however, targeted to have 21 percent of the national roads upgraded from gravel to class I and class II bitumen standard by end of NDP1. There is however, still no passenger rail service between Kampala and the Mombasa port. The construction of standard gauge railway is yet to start. Total installed energy capacity increased from 778 megawatts in 2011/12 to 826 megawatts in 2013/14 and 924.9 MW[2] in 2015, while the share of the population that has access to the national electricity grid rose from 10 percent in 2009 to 15 percent in 2014. Again, this is below the NDPI target of 20 percent. Electricity consumption per capita has increased from 69.5Kwh in 2010/11 to 75Kwh in 2013/14, although this is still very low compared to Africa's average. The effect of population growth rate and the slow rate of completion of the dams (Karuma, Isimba, Ayago) has impacted on the electricity consumption per capita.

The NDPI emphasises improving people's access to quality health, education, and water and sanitation services. Findings indicate that there has been progress on most health outcomes, except on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). The increase in MMR during the period 2005/06 to 2010/11 by 0.6 percent (that is 435 to 438) is a reversal of the gain made during the preceding period 1995 and 2006 (a fall of 17.5 percent from 527 to 435). The MMR stood at 360 per 100,000 live births during FY2014/15. However, there has been a general decline in average annual facility based maternal deaths from 146 per 100,000 live births (2013/14) to 118 per 100,000 live births during the last year of the NDPI 2014/15. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) fell by 31 percent over the period 2006–2014 as it reduced from 76 per 1000 births in 2006 to 45 per 1000 according to the WHO statistics series of 2014. Despite this decline in IMR, it remains short of the target of 41 per 1000 births target set.

Enrolment in primary schools increased from 8,374,648 pupils in 2010 to 8,772,655 pupils in 2014. Over the same period, the total number of primary schools (both government and private) expanded from 20,446 in 2010 to 22,600 in 2014. Accordingly, the number of classrooms in primary schools grew up from 144,916 during FY2013/14 to 151,239 in FY2014/15. Similarly, the Education Sector registered improved pupils' survival rates to both Grades Five (from 60 percent in 2010 to 60.6 percent in 2014) and Seven (from 30 percent in 2010 to 33.1 percent in 2014). However, the survival rate to grade 7 has been low-on average at 30 percent while survival rate to grade 5 is above 60 percent. But, more boys survived to grade 5 during the period under reviewed compared to girls. In the same period, the Primary Seven (7) completion rates improved from 54 percent (boys 56 percent; Girls 51 percent) in 2010 to 72 percent (boys 72 percent; girls 72 percent) in 2014.

Over the NDPI period, the budget allocation to the ICT sector remained at 0.1 percent. The number of mobile phone subscriptions in Uganda rose from 12.8 million in December 2010 to 19.5 million by December 2014 translating into 52.4 percent. Over the same period,

[2] Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development Statistical Abstract, 2015

National Tele-density was 51 percent. The percentage of the population with access to internet usage was 17.7 percent during FY2014/15 when compared to less than 7 percent registered in 2010.

Overall, Uganda has made a marked improvement in governance in the last decade. According to Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2014), Uganda scored higher than the African average (51.5 out of 100 points) and was ranked 19th (out of 52) overall in governance. In the same period, Uganda's scores on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) have been oscillating between 24 and 29, indicating a persistent high level of corruption in the country. In 2014, Uganda was ranked 142nd by Global Corruption Perception Index, dropping two places compared to 140th position in 2013. According to the global Gender Gap Index (GGI) of 2014, Uganda was ranked 88 out of 142 scoring 0.682 on a scale of 0 to 1. The index indicates that participation of Women and Persons with Disability in politics and governance has significantly increased over the years.

4. NDP thematic Area Performance

a) Primary growth sectors

Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector during FY2014/15 was projected to grow at 2.3 percent, which translated into an improvement from 1.5 percent registered last financial year. This was mainly on account of increased fishing activities and cash crops production. In the reporting period, three irrigation schemes (Agoro, Mubuku and Doho) were completed (jointly with MWE). Olweny irrigation scheme underwent rehabilitation funded by GOU and implemented by MWE; 28 irrigation demonstration sites were established in 28 districts; 44 small scale drip irrigation and water harvesting demonstration sites were established as part of sustainable Land Management Technologies in 11 districts.

The area of natural forests and woodlands is quickly reducing in Uganda as a result of change of land use to agriculture and grazing, high demand on timber and fuel wood, and other land uses. By 2009, Uganda's forest cover was 18percent, having declined from 24percent in 1990. It is evident that the area of degraded land has increased with the current forested area at nearly 10 percent.

Uganda's tourism sector contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the financial year 2014/15 increased to UGX 6.3bn up from UGX 5.6bn in the previous year. The growth translated into 9.9 percent contribution to GDP (UGX 96.7 trillion) for FY2014/15, up from 7.9 percent in 2013/14. This performance was as a result of an increase of visitors (1,266,046) who came to Uganda in 2014 up from 1,206,334 in the previous year, which ministry of Tourism officials attribute to better marketing of the country and improvement in infrastructure, among others.

b) Complementary sectors

In spite of commendable aspirations to achieve socio economic transformation through accelerated use of applied technology, research and innovation; STI are still underdeveloped. Uganda's Research and Experimental Development intensity of 0.5 still falls below the African Union (AU) target. Full time Researchers per 1000 of population stands at 0.037 whereas one in three students are enrolling for science and engineering undergraduate courses. Moreover, no patent applications were registered over the period. Uganda also remains a dynamic technology adopter with a Technology Achievement Index (TAI) reading of 0.24.

In the FY2014/15, the national roads network in fair to good condition was 80 percent for paved roads and 70 percent for unpaved roads. During FY2014/15, a total of 201 km of roads were added onto the stock of roads' network including KCCA roads. The cumulative achievement of the five years of the NDPI was 796.4 km out of the target of 1,100 km (Table 15). This implies that the sector fell short of achieving the NDPI target of 1,100 km by about 27.6 percent. The cumulative stock of paved road network has continued to increase from 3,034.6 km in FY2008/09 to 3,795km (15percent) in FY2013/14 and 3,981 km (19percent of the national road network) in FY2014/15.

A total of 108 out of 112 (96.4 percent) LG headquarters were connected to the National electricity grid. At the end of the FY2014/15, the commercial power loss stood at 24 percent whereas technical losses reduced from 7 percent to 4 percent. There was a remarkable increase in the cumulative water for production storage capacity (in million cubic meters) in the FY2014/15. The total volume added through investment in the reporting period was 3,328,000m^3, compared to only 940,000m^3 in the previous year. In this regard, by the end of FY2014/15, cumulative storage had increased from 28.4 million cubic meters in FY2013/2014 to 31.7 million cubic meters.

c) Social sectors

Uganda's population continues to increase at an average annual growth rate of 3.0 percent. According to UBOS, 2015; the total population was estimated at 34.9 million Ugandans from 24.2 million registered in the 2002 census. The urban population further increased to 6.4 million representing 18.2percent of the total population, with Kampala alone having 1.86 million people. The population is composed of a young age structure with more than half (56.1percent) of population aged less than 18 years. The current fertility levels stand at 5.97 compared to 6.2 in 2012. The overall Unemployment Rate (UR) was 9.4 percent in FY2012/13 with the females experiencing higher unemployment rates (11percent) than males (8 percent).

The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) remained at 46:1 in 2013/14 and 2014/15 at (55:1 government; 25:1private) and (54:1 government; 29:1 private) respectively. This stagnation in PTR over the years is due to, among other factors; high attrition rates of primary teachers and cleaning of the payroll by the Ministry of Public Service to eliminate ghosts, as well as the high population growth. The Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR) also declined by 2 points from 57:1 in FY2013/14 to 59:1 FY2014/15. This decline is attributed to the rapid increase of enrolment which does not match the rate at which classrooms are being constructed in the sector. HIV incidence increased in adults from 134,634 in 2011 to 139,178 in 2012, and only declined to 131,279 in 2013. Decline in incidence has been more pronounced among children from 27,660 in 2011 to 15,411 in 2012, and further down to 9,629 in 2013.

d) Enabling sectors

In 2014/15, issuance of new permits for abstraction of water resources increased to 58.6% with 71% compliance to permit conditions. This is attributed to compliance assistance offered to permit holders through holding meetings, workshops, writing letters and training conducted in water law and regulations. Despite the efforts by the Sector, the wetland coverage continued to decline from 15.6percent (of Uganda's total Land surface area) in FY1994/95 to 13percent in FY2011/12 to 11percent in FY2012/13 and 10.9percent in FYs 2013/14. The deterioration has largely been due to the unabated encroachment on these wetlands for both agriculture and commercial purposes at the expense of the environment.

5. The Local Government performance

There has be a continuous increase in the creation of Local Governments in Uganda. Between 1986 and 1997, 11 new districts were created; in 2000, 11 more new districts were created; while in 2005, the year preceding the 2006 elections, 22 new districts were created; and by 2015, the total number grew to 112, including KCCA, up from 79 in 2006. The main arguments for the creation of more LG units has been about the need to; open up more space for nurturing democracy, stimulate local economic development, improve service delivery and creating closer proximity between communities and LGs. The policy rationale for increasing the number of LG units is intimately connected to the debate about the advantages and disadvantages of devolution. It is yet to be seen whether creation of new districts translate to effective and efficient service delivery.

During 2014/15, 60 new office blocks were completed majority (38) of which were in the new districts. Most of the construction (45 office blocks) happened in eastern and central regions. In all cases, except for the education, staffing level was low in new districts compared to the old ones. The most affected departments were: Production and Marketing, Community Based Services and Natural Resources, where staffing level was below 40 percent.

The number of wetlands demarcated and protected continued to grow. 30 out of 78 LGs demarcated their wetlands. The highest number of the wetlands demarcated was by the old districts. Western and eastern regions registered the highest number.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The production of the Annual National Development Report (NDR) on the performance of the economy and sectors, ministries and local governments is a legal requirement under the NPA Act 15, 2002, Sections (7) and (18). The aim of the NDR is to provide information on the general performance of the economy, with a focus on the NDP. Thus, the report gives an account on Uganda's development status and the progress made against the NDP indicators at all levels of the Plan's results framework.

The report assesses the performance of the economy through analysis of the macroeconomic framework indicators covering the monetary, fiscal, external and real sectors. On the other hand, the NDP progress is reviewed through assessment of performance against the indicators of the Plan's goals, objectives, key result areas and interventions. The report also assesses the annual performance of the thematic areas/sectors, including performance of local governments. Lastly, it highlights challenges and recommendations for improvement.

1.2. Rationale

The NDR is intended to annually provide an update of the development status and the health of the economy, including progress of NDP implementation. This is the fifth and last series of the NDRs that have to be produced over the period of the NDPI (2010/11-2014/15). This report is intended to provide feedback on implementation of the planning across Government, particularly to the oversight functions in Government. The report is a legal requirement to the National Planning Authority (NPA) produced in liaison with the private sector and the civil society organizations.

Therefore, the NDR is a synthesized independent review of the national development achievements, covering macroeconomic performance, sectors, local governments, and non State actors' contribution.

Furthermore, the report provides progress towards achievement of Vision2040 as provided for in the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF).

It is therefore, hoped that this Report will provide an update to key stakeholders on the progress made towards achievement of NDP priorities and the overarching socioeconomic transformation, which are an integral part of the Vision 2040.

1.3. Objectives

The following are the specific objectives of the NDR:

1. To review progress made in implementing the NDP, including the implementation challenges faced, during the financial year under review;
2. To review the macroeconomic performance of the economy for the year under review;

3. To provide an assessment of the performance of thematic areas and local governments in line with the NDP; and

4. To provide the status of the development progress made during the FY2014/15

These objectives are intended to provide a fairly comprehensive coverage of the performance of the entire economy.

1.4. Scope

This NDR covers the period 2014/15 starting from 1st July 2014 to 30th June 2015. It provides information on the performance of the entire economy covering the various blocks, namely: public, private, financial services sector and non-state actors. In particular, this report intends to provide cumulative progress on the NDP implementation for the period under review by assessing performance against the NDP indicators at all levels.

1.5. Methodology

This report was produced using data obtained mainly from secondary sources comprising: NDPI sector results framework progress matrices; sector/MDA annual reports and ministerial policy statements; survey reports of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS); UBOS and sector statistical abstracts; the NDPI; Bank of Uganda annual reports; Background to the Budget and the budget speech. Others are: independent assessments of government programs by the World Bank and Civil Society organizations; World and African Statistical Year Books; World Economic Outlook by IMF; Human Development Reports by UNDP; African Union and East African Community (EAC) Reports; District Development Plans and Reports; and other relevant information.

In addition, a study was commissioned in all local governments and municipalities to assess the performance of local governments. The data was collected through interviews and filling of a structured questionnaire. The key respondents were the District Chief Administrative Officers (CAO), District and Municipality Planners, assisted by Heads of Departments.

The analysis to determine the progress involved comparing the MDAs and local governments' annual implementation with the planning. It is recognized that participation of the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) and the NGO Forum was limited and needs to be enhanced during preparation of future reports.

1.6. Purpose of the Report

The NDR is intended to inform key stakeholders and the general public about the progress on the performance of the economy. The report is also intended to be used by the various Committees of Parliament as a source of baseline information on the current status on topical areas and issues while carrying out oversight functions. In addition, the report is intended to be used by the Auditor General as a source of information on the challenges and problem areas highlighted regarding implementation and progress on the NDPI.

His Excellency the President is charged with overall oversight responsibility for the implementation and management of the NDP. This report is therefore, meant to provide an independent feedback and update to the Presidency on the development performance of the economy, NDP progress and challenges.

1.7. Structure of the Report

This report is prepared in six chapters; namely Introduction; Macroeconomic Performance; NDP Implementation Progress; Thematic Areas Performance; Local Government performance; and Conclusions and Recommendations.

Chapter One contains the background, legal basis, objectives, methodologies; purpose and structure of the report.

Chapter Two contains the global, regional and national economic outlook for the period 2014/15, and the corresponding recommendations and challenges.

Chapter Three includes an assessment of the progress on implementation of the NDPI based on the indicators of the NDPI Theme, Objectives and Key Result Areas.

Chapter Four comprises an assessment of the thematic areas based on the indicators of the sector/thematic area specific objectives. It also contains specific conclusions on each thematic area's performance. The chapter is arranged in four sections on: Primary Growth Sectors; Complimentary Sectors; Social Sectors; Enabling Sectors

Chapter five provides highlights of Local Government performance.

Chapter six focuses on overall conclusions and recommendations for improving on the development performance.

CHAPTER TWO: MACRO-ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FOR FY2014/15

This chapter details a wide spectrum of issues in the global, regional and national macroeconomic situation over FY2014/15, the last year of the NDPI implementation. The report analyses the country's macroeconomic developments and prospects taking into consideration the NDPI targets and assumptions as well as the re-based GDP statistics. The chapter starts with the global outlook for 2014/15, followed by the African and East African Community economic developments, before concluding with a detailed review of the Ugandan situation.

2.1 The Global Economic Outlook

With world growth in the first half of 2014 being slower than expected at 3.4 percent, Uganda registered a higher growth of 5.1 percent, although this was below the NDPI target of 7.5 percent. Global growth for 2015 was projected at 3.1 percent which was less than that of 2014, but is expected to pick at 3.6 percent in 2016 (see Table 2.1). The decline in global growth in 2015 depicts a further slowdown in emerging markets, partially offset by a modest pickup in activity in advanced economies particularly in the euro area. This pickup, supported by the decline in oil prices and accommodative monetary policy, will modestly narrow the output gaps.

The decline in growth in emerging markets for the fifth year in a row reflects a combination of factors: weaker growth in oil exporters; a slowdown in China, as the pattern of growth becomes less reliant on investment; and a weaker outlook for exporters of other commodities, including Latin America, following price declines according to the World Economic Outlook, 2015. For emerging and oil importing countries such as Uganda, there was a limited pass-through effect to consumers from the windfall gains accruing from lower oil prices, together with substantial exchange rate depreciation, which muted the attendant boost to growth.

Among emerging market and developing economies, there was a distress in growth for countries including Brazil, Russia, Latin America and the Middle East. However, growth is projected to be higher in India. (See Table 2.1). The developments more than offset the projected continuation of the slowdown in China. Among advanced economies, higher growth reflected a strengthening recovery in Japan, the United States, and the Euro area, as output gaps gradually were closed.

Table 2.1: Overview of World Outlook Projections (Percentage Changes unless noted)

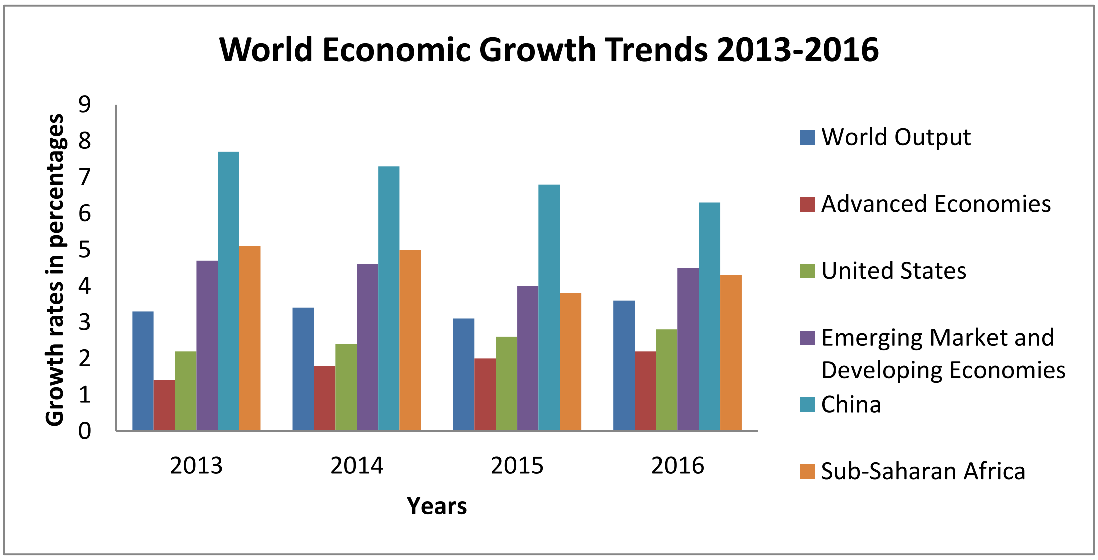
	2013	2014	2015	2016 (p)
World Output	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.1**	**3.6**
Advanced Economies	**1.4**	**1.8**	**2**	**2.2**
United States	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
Euro Area	–0.4	0.9	1.5	1.6
Germany	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
France	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.5

Italy	–1.9	–0.4	0.8	1.3
Spain	–1.2	1.4	3.1	2.5
Japan	1.5	–0.1	0.6	1
United Kingdom	1.7	3	2.5	2.2
Canada	2	2.4	1	1.7
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	**4.7**	**4.6**	**4**	**4.5**
Russia	1.3	0.6	–3.8	–0.6
China	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.3
India	5	7.3	7.3	7.5
Brazil	2.5	0.1	–3.0	–1.0
Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.1	5	3.8	4.3
Nigeria		6.3	4	4.3
South Africa	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3
European Union	**0.2**	**1.5**	**1.9**	**1.9**
Low-Income Developing Countries	**6**	**6**	**4.8**	**5.8**
Middle East and North Africa	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**3.8**
World Trade Volume (goods and services)	**3**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**4.1**
Imports				
Advanced Economies	1.4	3.4	4	4.2
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	5.3	3.6	1.3	4.4
Exports				
Advanced Economies	2.4	3.4	3.1	3.4
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.4	2.9	3.9	4.8
Commodity Prices (U.S. dollars)				
Oil	–0.9	–7.5	–46.4	–2.4
Nonfuel (average based on world commodity export weights)	–1.2	–4.0	–16.9	–5.1
Consumer Prices				
Advanced Economies	1.4	1.4	0.3	1.2
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	5.9	5.1	5.6	5.1

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, October 2015

Despite growth declining in Sub Saharan Africa for the last three years, it is important to note that much as Uganda registered lower growth than it had targeted in its National Development Plan, its average growth rate for 2014/15 was above that of Sub-Saharan Africa at 5 percent but below China's 6.8 percent growth rate. According to the World Economic Outlook, 2015, the decline in growth in SSA was attributed to: falling oil prices; declines in other commodity prices; after-effects of the Ebola crisis; and geopolitical and domestic strife in a few countries.

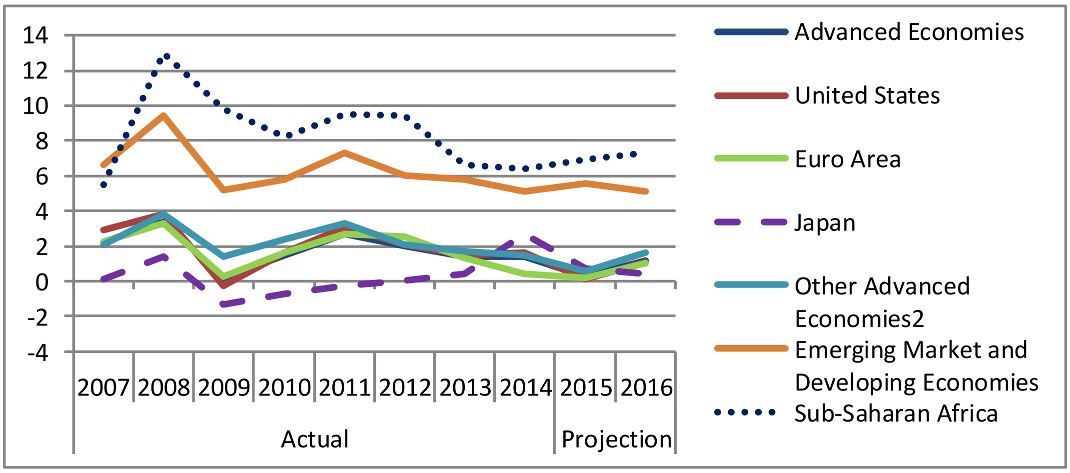
Figure 2. 1: Global Economic Growth Trends 2013-2016



Source: WEO 2015

Global inflation continued to be subdued especially in the advanced economies where headline inflation declined from 1.4 percent in 2014 to 0.3 percent in 2015, reflecting a decline in oil prices and softer prices for other commodities, while core inflation remained stable (see Figure 2.2). With regard to emerging markets, lower prices for oil and other commodities (including food, which has a larger weight in the consumer price index of emerging market and developing economies) generally contributed to reductions in inflation, except in countries suffering sizable currency depreciations in which lower commodity prices were offset by the depreciation pressures and dynamics. With respect to Uganda, a rise in inflation was reported since March 2015, due to depreciation pressures, rising food crop prices and increased domestic demand (UBOS, 2015).

Figure 2.2: Inflation (Consumer Prices –in Percent)



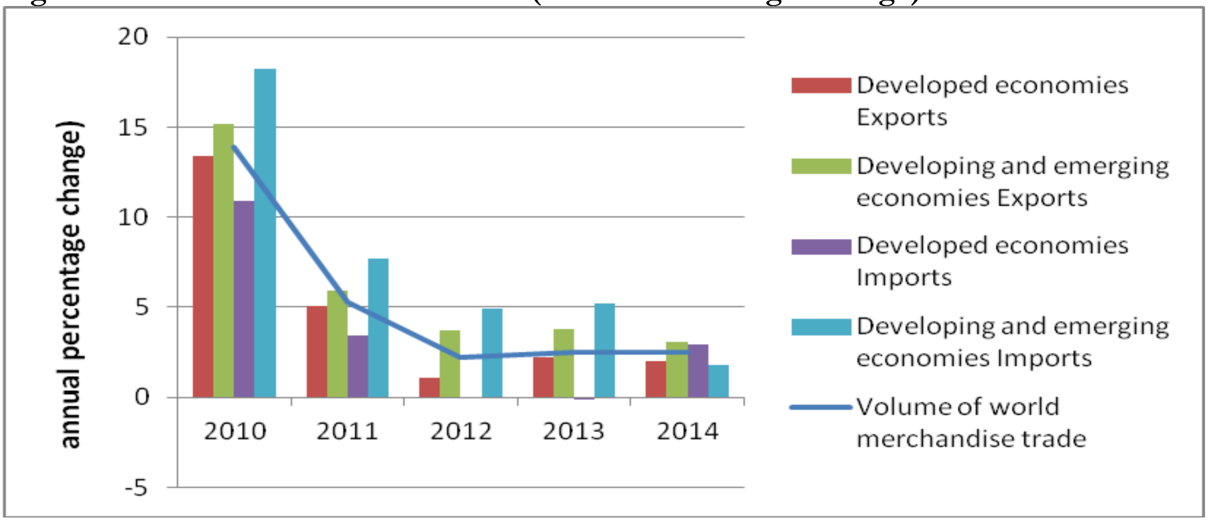
Source: WEO 2015

2.1.1 Global Trade

World trade growth remained modest in the opening months of 2015 following three years of weak expansion. Annual increases in merchandise trade in volume terms were very small in that period, measuring just 2.5 percent in 2014, when compared to 2.5 percent and 2.2 percent reported in 2013 and 2012 respectively. The exports of developing and emerging economies grew faster than those of developed countries in 2014 at 3.1 percent as compared to 2.0 percent in 2013. Meanwhile, imports of developing countries grew at a slower rate than those of developed economies at 2.9 percent in 2014 when compared to 1.8 percent registered in 2013. The key factors responsible for the sluggishness of trade and output in FY2014/15 included: slowing GDP growth in emerging economies; uneven economic recovery in developed countries; and rising geopolitical tension.

During the FY2014/15, strong exchange rate fluctuations, including an appreciation of the US dollar against a broad basket of currencies were registered, which further complicated the trade situation and outlook. During FY2014/15, the collapsing world oil prices and declining commodity prices, hit export receipts and reduced import demand in the exporting countries, which boosted real incomes in importing countries according to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), 2015.

Figure 2. 3: Merchandise trade volume (Annual Percentage Change)



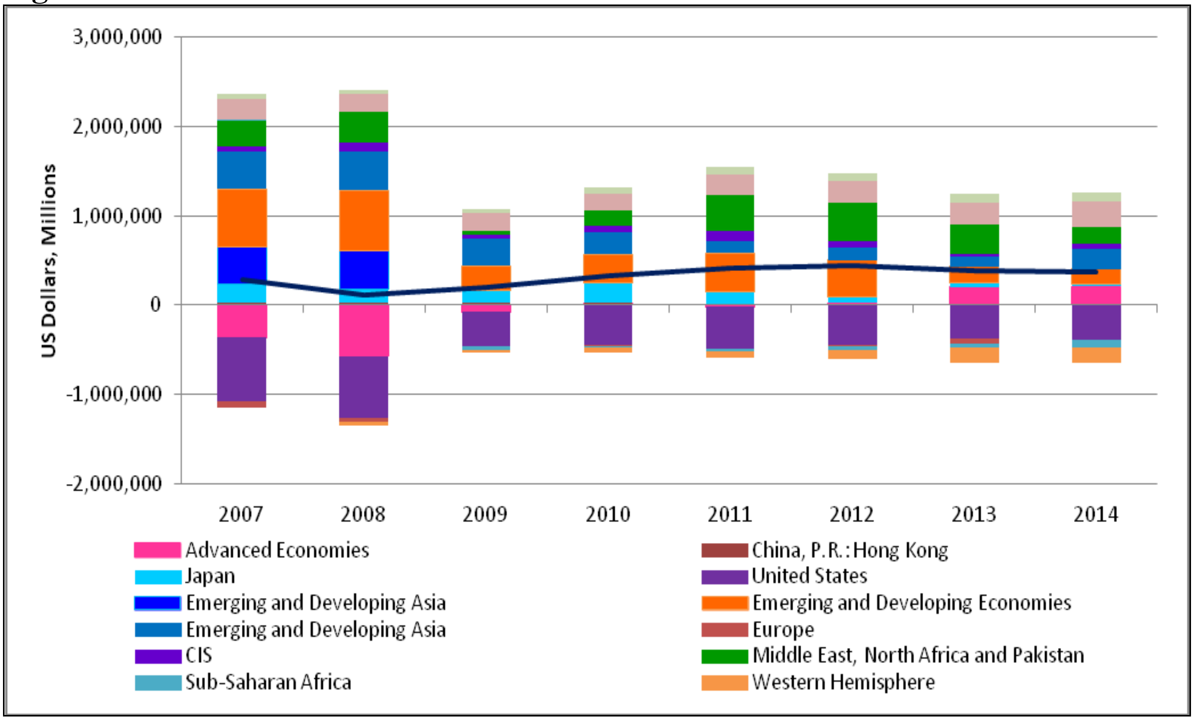
Source: World Trade Organisation, 2015

2.1.2 Global Imbalance

There has been generally little progress in reducing excess imbalances in recent years as the absolute sum of the gaps of economies with positive current account gaps and those with negative gaps has remained essentially unchanged since 2013. While global current account imbalances have narrowed from their pre-crisis peak, there has been little progress in reducing excess imbalances in the past couple of years.

Global imbalances declined in 2013, and showed a modest reduction to US$ 369 million in 2014 down from US$ 438 million in 2012. At the same time, the composition of current account imbalances has changed. The imbalances that used to be the main concern included the pre-crisis peak, the large deficits in the United States and the surpluses of China and oil exporting countries more than halved. The overall current account surplus in the Euro area increased, as surpluses in Germany and the Netherlands remained large, while the deficit economies shifted to a surplus, reflecting to an important degree demand compression.

Figure 2.4: Current Account Balance



Source; International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2015

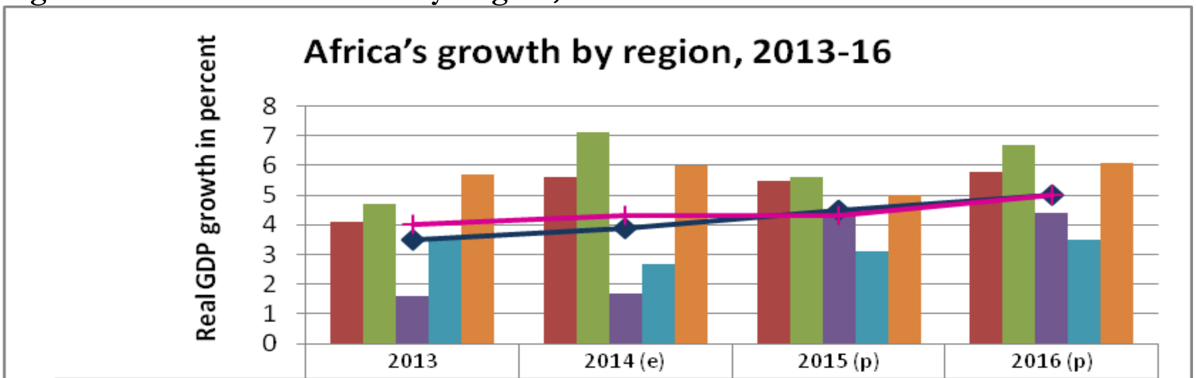
2.2 African Economic Outlook

Africa has maintained a steady growth of 3.9 percent in 2014 up from 3.5percent growth registered in 2013, with East Africa obtaining the highest growth of 7.1percent in 2014 while West Africa came in second with an impressive growth of 6percent despite the Ebola virus scourge faced by the region (see Figure 2.5). On the other hand, Southern Africa's growth stood at 2.7 percent mainly on account of South Africa's growth of 1.5percent, while North Africa had the least growth of 1.7percent on the continent mainly due to the political instability in the region.

Differences in economic growth across African countries and regions reflect many factors including: differences in income levels; availability of natural resources; macroeconomic policies; and political and social stability among others. The key challenge to growth for the continent is failure to diversify and make growth more inclusive.

Demand on the domestic side sustained a boost in growth in many countries while external demand remained subdued on account of weakening export commodity markets especially in advanced countries and to a lesser extent in emerging economies. During FY2014/15, domestic demand was in most countries boosted by private consumption and public infrastructure investment.

Figure 2.5: Africa's Growth by Region, 2013-16



	2013	2014 (e)	2015 (p)	2016 (p)
Central Africa	4.1	5.6	5.5	5.8
East Africa	4.7	7.1	5.6	6.7
North Africa	1.6	1.7	4.5	4.4
Southern Africa	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.5
West Africa	5.7	6.0	5.0	6.1
Africa	3.5	3.9	4.5	5.0
Africa excl. Libya	4.0	4.3	4.3	5.0

Source: African Economic Outlook, 2015(e and p; estimates and projections)

On the supply side, many African countries have improved their investment climate and conditions for doing business, which enhance long-term growth prospects. Africa's supply side growth during FY2014/15 was mainly driven by agriculture, extractive industries, construction and services, and to a lesser extent by manufacturing. So far African economies were relatively resilient to the sharp fall of international commodity prices. However, if commodity prices remained low, growth in resource-rich countries might slow down as governments will have to cut spending. Therefore, African governments ought to keenly pay attention to conditions and developments unfolding in key markets, especially China and Europe.

2.2.1 Commodity Prices

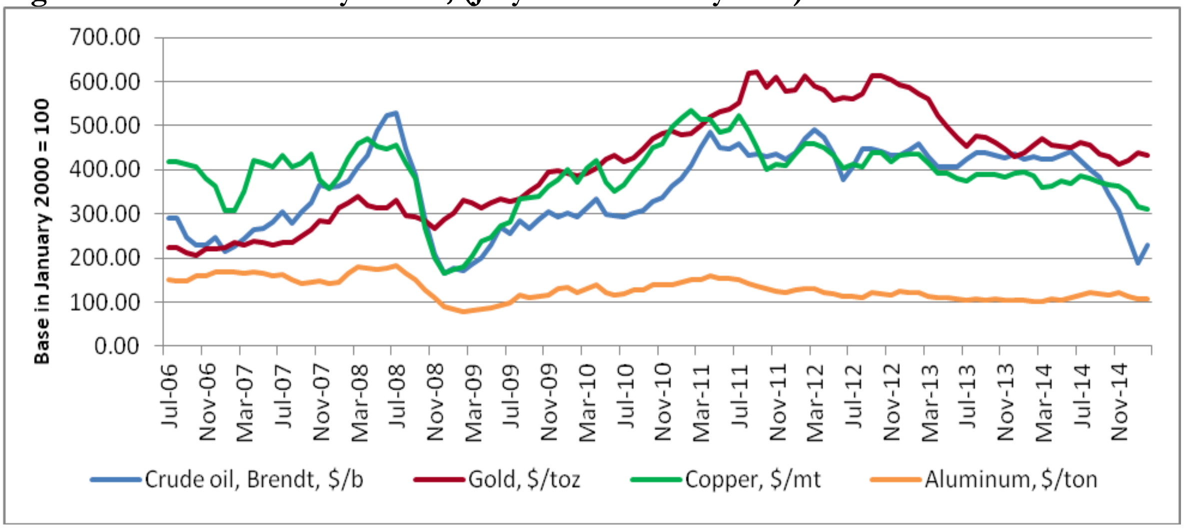
During the second half of 2014, commodity prices fell on account of weak demand from industrialized countries and emerging countries like China faced with higher supply which negatively affected export earnings for a number of Sub Saharan African countries. According to the AEO 2015, prices were expected to gradually increase during 2015/16 on account of the expected global economy strengthening.

The increase in the international supply of oil as a result of higher US production (introduction of shale oil), while traditional producers notably Saudi Arabia, maintained their supply, the oil prices plunged from over US$ 100 a barrel in mid-2014 to US$ 50 at the beginning of 2015.

African countries benefited from lower oil prices in form of a reduction and easing in inflation, increased real incomes and strengthened export markets. However, Africa's oil exporters were challenged with coping with lower government revenues. As oil profits declined, investment and exploration will have to be cut hence reducing production in the longer-term. The oil price decline further weakened the currencies of oil-exporting countries, putting upward pressure on inflation and reducing countries' capacity to borrow.

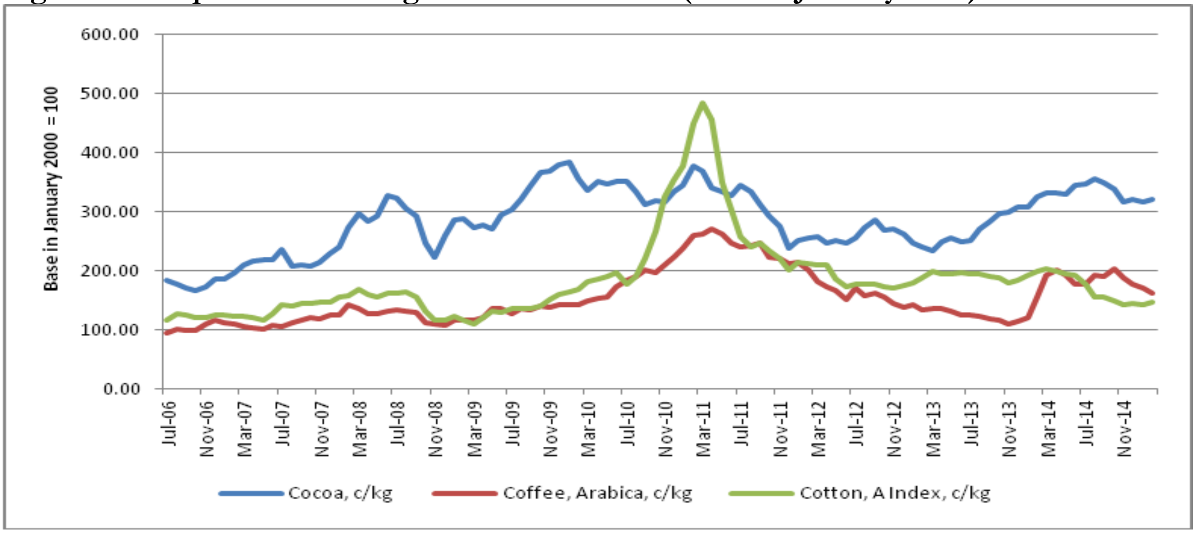
Prices of non-oil commodities such as copper and gold and the export prices of some agricultural products such as cotton also weakened during the FY2014/15 (Figures 2.6 and 2.7) and these lower prices affected revenues in the exporting countries.

Figure 2.6: Commodity Prices, (July 2006-February 2015)



Source: World Bank (2015)

Figure 2.7: Export Prices of Agricultural Products (base in January 2000)



Source: World Bank (2015)

2.2.2 Monetary sector Developments

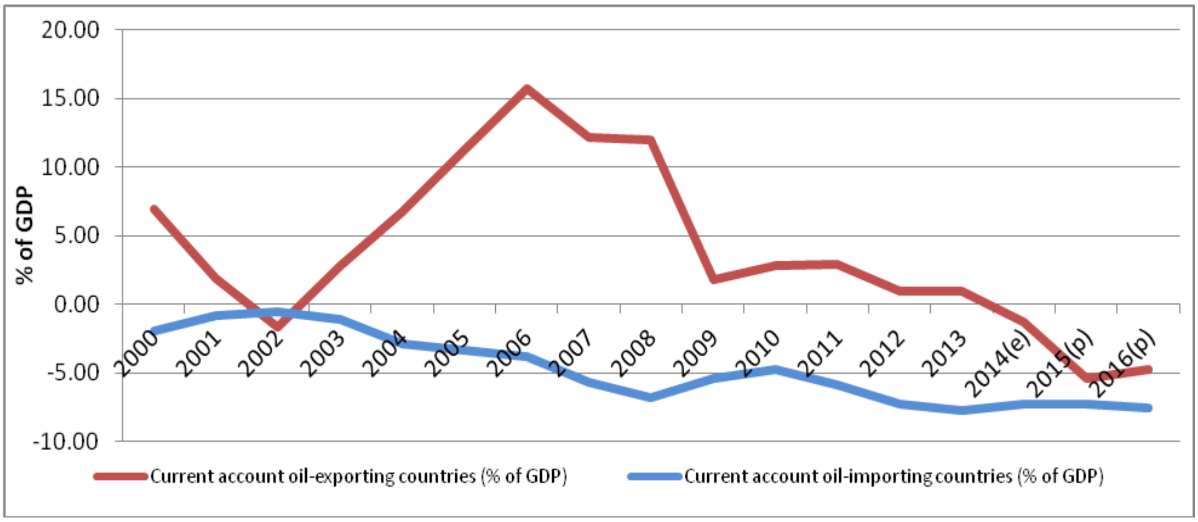
During the FY2014/15, Africa's monetary and exchange rate policies continued to be geared towards obtaining and maintaining price stability. In countries where inflationary pressures had eased and exchange rates had remained relatively stable, policy interest rates were reduced to stimulate growth; for example, in Ethiopia, tight monetary conditions helped push inflation from a peak of almost 40 percent in November 2011 to around 7 percent in December 2014.

Both external and domestic factors put pressures on the exchange rate, notably the quantitative easing by the US Federal Reserve, which triggered capital outflows, weaker growth in China, and in South Africa labour unrest continued resulting into a higher than expected current account deficit. As a result, South Africa's actions led to weaker real effective exchange rates and tighter monetary policies in Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland, which operate a common monetary union with South Africa.

2.2.3 Fiscal Developments

Deterioration in the fiscal balances in a number of countries continued during the FY especially in the oil-exporting countries whose export revenue declined, thereby widening the current account deficits (see Figure 2.8). The global recession 2008/9 which led to Africa's average fiscal balance to deteriorate from a surplus to a deficit of around 5percent of GDP, gradually declined to about 3percent. With prudent policies, there was economic recovery. However, in 2014, the deficits started to increase again to an average above 4percent and are likely to rise to the levels of the global recession.

Figure 2.8; Current account in oil-exporting and oil-importing countries in Africa, 2000-2016



Source: Statistics Department, African Development Bank.

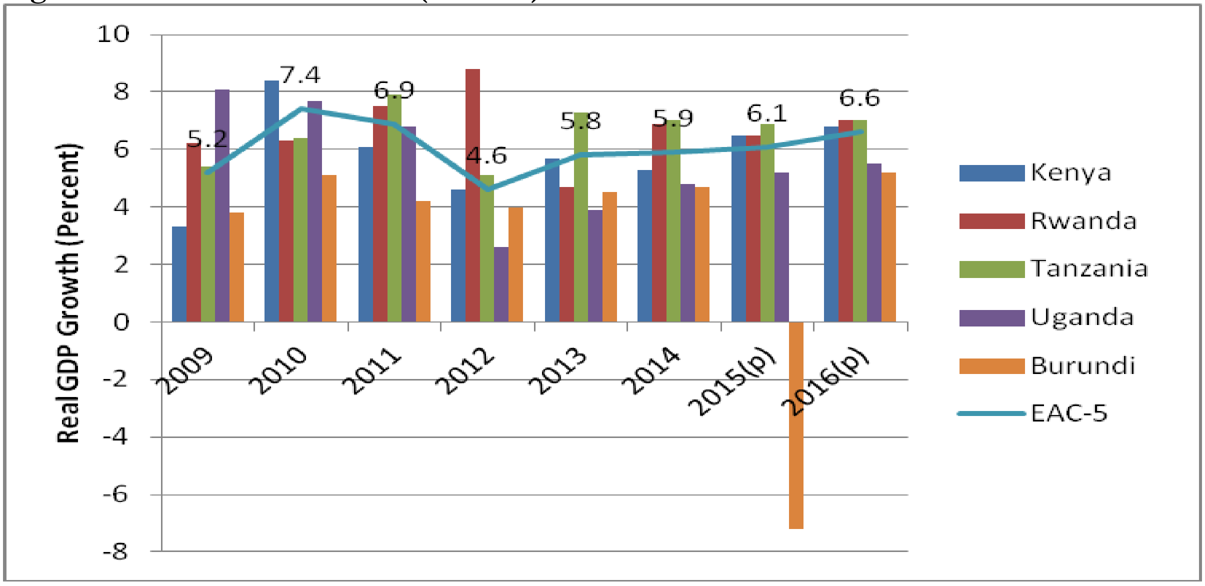
Despite efforts to limit spending and improve revenue collection, several oil exporters, particularly Algeria, Angola, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, continued to face relatively high fiscal deficits between 7percent and 13percent of GDP in 2015. In Libya the deficit was estimated at 30percent of GDP. In Ghana, despite new measures, the deficit only declined from above 10percent of GDP in 2014 to 9.5percent in 2015. In Egypt, the deficit remained at around 11percent in 2015 due to an expansionary fiscal policy, which was, however, accompanied by efforts to improve the quality of spending. One important measure was the reduction of energy subsidies in a number of countries. Countries such as Ethiopia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania and Zimbabwe are following prudent fiscal policies to keep deficits within sustainable limits. Botswana is also continuing fiscal discipline and is expected to achieve sizable surpluses again in 2016.

There is also large potential for improving tax collection. Tax collection must be improved as foreign aid particularly Official Development Assistance (ODA) is expected to decline further. Despite improvements in recent years, many African countries are still not fully reaching their revenue potential. The complexity of tax systems and inefficient tax administrations make it difficult for taxpayers to comply although there are large differences across the continent.

2.3 East African Countries (EAC) Economic Outlook

While East Africa had the highest growth rate in the Sub Saharan African region, Tanzania registered the highest growth of 7.2 percent, Rwanda with a growth of 7.0 percent, Kenya, followed closely at 6.9 percent while Uganda and Burundi had the least growth in the region of 5.1 percent and 4.7 percent respectively (see Figure 2.9). Projections by the IMF regional economic outlook indicate continued growth by all the countries in the region except Burundi that is predicted to have a sharp decrease in growth to significant levels of 7.2 percent. This is mainly due to the political turmoil that the country is currently experiencing since the election period. However, the country is expected to recover and grow at 5.2 percent in the subsequent years. The majority of EAC member countries will continue to experience growth, as infrastructure investment efforts continue, especially in the energy and transport sectors, and as private consumption continues to be strong, with sustained large foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows in many of them.

Figure 2. 9: Real GDP Growth (Percent)

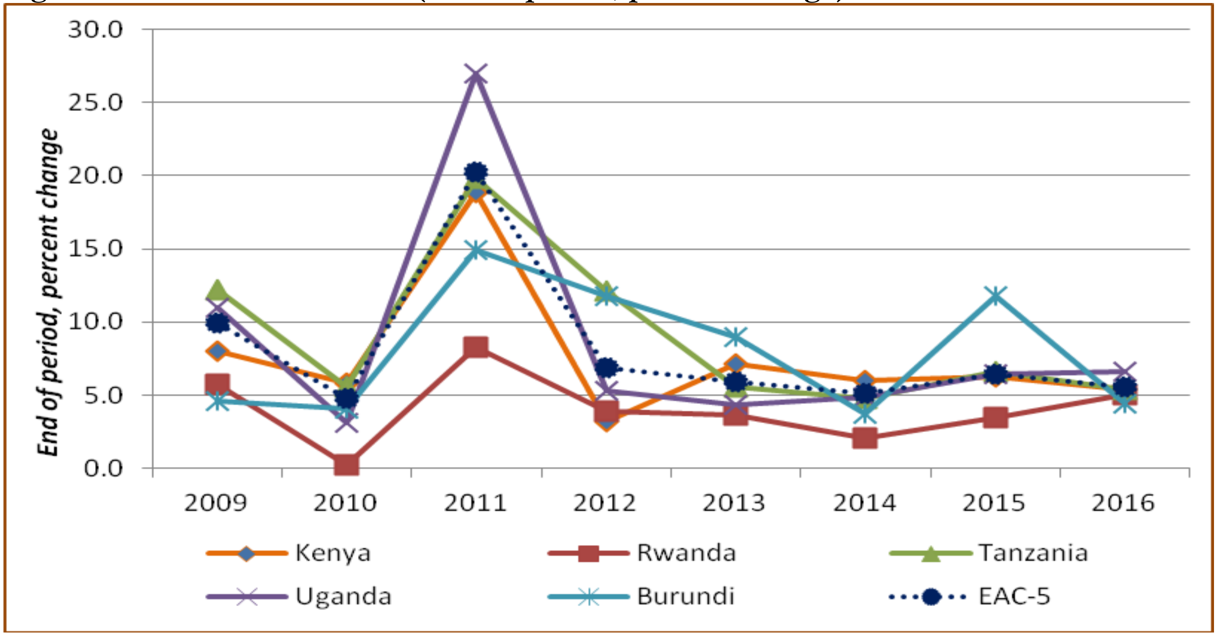


Source: IMF, African Department database, and IMF, World Economic Outlook database, 18 September, 2015.

2.3.1 EAC Monetary Developments

Just like in many frontier and emerging market economies around the world, most EAC economies' currencies experienced depreciations against the US dollar reflecting existing or rising domestic vulnerabilities in some cases and increasing overall risk aversion. Partly as a result of the exchange rate pass-through, inflation has risen in some of the economies in the region, Burundi had an inflation of 5.0 percent, Kenya at 5.1 percent, Rwanda 2.9 percent, Tanzania at 4.2 percent and Uganda's inflation was registered at 4.9 percent (see Figure 2.10), prompting monetary policy responses. Central banks in the region have started tightening monetary policies, concerned that increased inflation expectations above the targeted EAC monetary union convergence criteria rates may derail the integration process and also be disastrous to the region's growth projections.

Figure 2. 10: Consumer Prices (End of period, percent change)



Source: IMF, African Department database, and IMF, World Economic Outlook database, 18 September, 2015

2.3.2 EAC Fiscal Developments

The fiscal deficit is expected to remain particularly large on account of large investment projects in the region. Within the EAC, the debt to GDP ratio was registered as follows: Rwanda at 11.0percent; Burundi at 16.4percent (largest fiscal deficits compared to other countries in the region); Kenya at 8.6 percent; Tanzania and Uganda having the lowest fiscal deficits at 4.8 and 4.6 percent of GDP respectively (see Table 2.2). Security-related issues particularly the violence sparked by the general elections in Burundi, accounts for the large fiscal deficit in the country. The region's fiscal deficit excluding grants was projected to broaden to 7.3percent of GDP in 2015 from 6.6percent of GDP in 2014 with a modest improvement to 6.9percent of GDP in 2016. However, with greatly lower earnings from commodity exports, the external position is likely to deteriorate further which is likely to strain fiscal budgets and domestic production.

Table 2.2: Overall Fiscal Balance, Excluding Grants (Percent of GDP)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015(p)	2016(p)
Kenya	-5.0	-5.0	-4.6	-5.5	-6.2	-7.8	-8.6	-7.7
Rwanda	-11.2	-12.9	-12.6	-10.9	-11.2	-11.0	-10.6	-8.7
Tanzania	-8.1	-8.2	-6.9	-7.0	-6.3	-4.8	-5.4	-5.4
Uganda	-4.5	-8.2	-4.4	-4.9	-5.1	-4.6	-5.0	-5.5
Burundi	-24.0	-26.3	-24.5	-20.4	-18.1	-16.4	-18.0	-16.4
EAC-5	-6.6	-7.6	-6.2	-6.5	-6.5	-6.6	-7.3	-6.9

Sources: IMF, African Department database, and IMF, World Economic Outlook database, 18 September, 2015.

2.4 Uganda's Macroeconomic Performance

2.4.1 Real Sector Developments

Economic performance slightly improved during 2014/15 growing at 5.1 percent in real terms compared to a lower growth rate of 4.5 percent in 2013/14. However, the planned growth rate target for 2014/15 in NDPI was expected to be higher at 7.2 percent. This has implications for meeting NDPII overall targets.

Much as the level of economic activity in the economy improved in 2014/15, it was slower than had been anticipated in NDPI. This planned GDP growth was expected to be driven by recovery in agricultural growth (5.7 percent); strong growth in industry (agro-processing (6.8 percent)), and manufacturing (6 percent); and services (7.8 percent) sectors. Nevertheless, actual growth in all sectors was lower than planned in the NDP. The agriculture sector growth was lower than planned at 4.4 percent; the industrial sector was at 6.4 percent, and services at 4.6 percent.

Table 2.3: Economic Growth Rates by Source, 2012/13-2014/2015

Indicators	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	
Real Sector	**Actual**	**Actual**	**NDP Target**	**Actual**
Annual GDP Growth rates (factor cost)	3.3	4.5	7.5	5.1
GDP (Current Markets prices) - UGX bn	63,905	68,371	72,094	74,765
GDP (Constant 2009/10 Markets) - UGX bn	48,422	50,649	-	53,177
Agriculture	1.8	1.5	5.7	4.4
Industry	4.3	4.3	6.8	6.4
Services	4.0	4.4	7.8	4.6

Source: NDPI; MoFPED (Background to the Budget for the FY2015/16)

In general, the NDP primary growth sectors contributed the highest growth in 2014/15, that is food crops (16 percent) and manufacturing (14 percent). Other significant sources of growth outside the primary growth sectors included: administrative and support service activities (10 percent); education (8 percent); public administration (8 percent); financial and insurance activities (6 percent) and real estate activities (6 percent). Among the weak performers in the primary growth sectors was information and communication whose contribution to GDP growth was 2 percent yet it had been 20 percent in 2013/14, representing a significant decline. In addition, the contribution of construction activities to growth declined from 8 percent in 2013/14 to just 2 percent.

There was a mild transformation of economic activities, biased towards industrialization. This trend is an indication of transformation towards the industrial sector, in line with the national vision aspiration to industrialize.

It has therefore emerged in the real sector that the level of economic activity in FY2014/15 did not grow as fast as expected, with a high depreciation of the Ugandan currency hurting the real sector through higher and unplanned costs of investment.

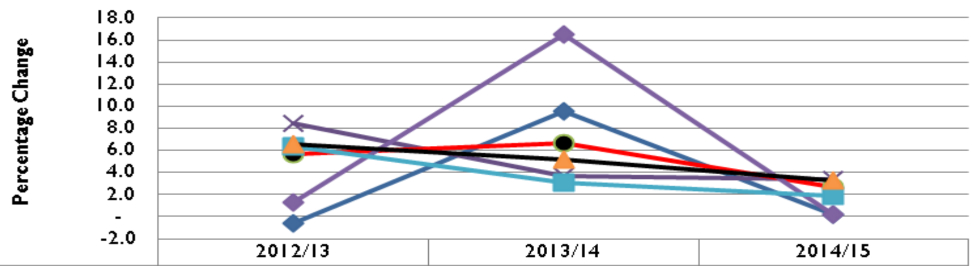
2.4.2 Monetary Sector Developments

a) Annual Inflation

The annual headline inflation for the year ending June 2014/15 was 2.7 percent. This remained significantly below the NDPI target of 6.8 percent. The decline in headline inflation was on account of a fall in food crop prices, and the other items compared to last year. Core inflation of 3.3 percent was significantly below Government's medium-term target of 5 percent (See Figure 1 below).

Prices of food had a significant impact on headline inflation. The sharp decline in food crop prices from 16.5 to 0.2 percent explained the fall of headline inflation from 6.7 in 2013/14 to 2.7 percent in 2014/15. The decline in prices was as a result of bumper harvests in the first half of the year, and the fall in the cost of transport.

Figure 2. 11: Annual change in Composite Consumer Price Index



	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Food	-0.6	9.5	0.2
Rent, Fuel and Utilities	8.5	3.7	3.4
All Items Index (Headline)	5.6	6.7	2.7
Food Crops	1.3	16.5	0.2
Elec, Fuel & Utilities (EFU)	6.4	3.0	1.9
Core	6.6	5.2	3.3

Source: Bank of Uganda, 2015

b) Interest Rates

In line with Uganda's monetary policy, Bank of Uganda during the last year of the NDPI implementation managed the bank rates as part of the efforts to achieve single digit inflation below 5 percent. The Central Bank Rate (CBR) remained stable at 11 percent. However, due to the upside risks to inflation, BoU took preventative measures to reduce the high inflationary pressures and the expected strengthening in domestic demand by increasing the CBR by 1 percent point at the end of the financial year. The CBR was further increased by 1 percentage point to 13 percent in June 2015. The band on the CBR was maintained at +/-2 percentage points and the margin on the rediscount rate at 3 percentage points on the CBR. The rediscount rate and the bank rate were therefore increased to 16 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

c) Private Sector credit

NDPI set the target of increasing Private Sector Credit (PSC) as a share of GDP from 12 percent in 2009/10 to about 17.3 percent by 2014/15[3]. The growth in PSC continued to be robust, with growth of 15.3 percent in 2014/15 although this fell short of the NDPI target of 19.3 percent.

Notwithstanding failure to meet the NDPI target, this growth reflects steady growth in credit to agriculture, manufacturing, mining, business services as well as mortgage and construction sectors. As at the end of June 2015, the major sectors that contributed to the bulk of the commercial bank credit to the private sector were; the Building, Mortgage, Construction and Real Estate sector (23percent) followed by trade (20percent) and Personal Loans and Household Loans (18percent). Mining & quarrying (0percent), Electricity & water (1percent) and the other services (2percent) benefited the least from credit from commercial banks.

Overall, the rebound in PSC growth is expected to bond well with private consumption and investment activity, which should in turn support economic growth.

d) Exchange Rate

The pressures on the exchange rate persisted since the beginning of the first half of financial year 2014/15. This saw the exchange rate depreciate by 7 percent from UGX 2,625 per USD to UGX 2,773 per USD from July to December 2014 respectively. In the second half of the same financial year, the Shilling had a drastic fall of 15 percent from Shs. 2,886.8 per USD to Shs. 3,301.8 per USD from January to June 2015, respectively.

The depreciation pressures were largely driven by the global strengthening of the USD; correction of overvaluation; noise in the market and expectations about the future direction of fiscal and monetary policy; continued exit of offshore players; and elevated dollar demand amidst lower inflows partly on account of lower international commodity prices.

Going forward, external imbalance will continue to have impact on the exchange rate. The strong rebound in the US economy and the US Federal Reserve's ending of its Quantitative Easing (QE) stimulus programme is likely to lead to further strengthening of the USD against other global currencies. This would mean a further weakening of the exchange rate.

Whilst a weaker Shilling would encourage more exports, the down side risk is an increase in domestic prices and consequently inflation of imported goods and services. In addition, increasing foreign exchange requirements to meet public infrastructure expenditure needs has implications for the level of foreign exchange reserves, and increases the vulnerability of the external balance. This can be witnessed from the shrinking of the foreign exchange reserves from 5 months of import cover in July 2014 to 4.2 months of import cover in June 2015 which is below the NDPI target of 5.7 months of imports for the financial year 2014/15.

[3] Note that the NDPI baseline target of private sector credit in 2014/15 was revised to 16.8

In addition, further depreciation pressures might emanate from a likely retreat of FDI to the oil sector on account of the fall in crude oil prices, and uncertainty about the future path of prices; and increased government foreign exchange requirements to finance infrastructure development.

e) Financial Sector Development

i. Banking Sector

During FY2014/15, the performance of the banking sector improved remarkably with respect to bank lending and profitability. Generally, bank lending continued to pick up strongly in 2014, growing by 14 percent to USh.9.4 trillion in December 2014 up from USh.8.3 trillion in December 2013. This improvement was mainly due to foreign currency loans which grew by 21.6 percent in 2014 compared to a 6.8 percent growth witnessed in 2013. Local currency loans on the other hand grew by 8.7 percent compared to 5.8 percent in 2013.

The banking sector profits grew by 17.2 percent in 2014, which translates to UGX485.2 billion net of taxes. This is comparable to UGX414 billion profits in 2013. This was on account of the growth in interest income from government securities by 21.9 percent, coupled with a reduction in provisions for bad debts by UGX36.8 billion as the level of non-performing loans dropped during the year to December, 2014.

ii. Non-Bank Financial Institutions

The Sector remained well capitalised, liquid and profitable during 2014, with the key indicators well above the required regulatory limits.

iii. Credit Institutions

Total assets of the Credit Institutions (CIs) grew by 17 percent, which translates into UGX45.2 billion. This was largely due to increased lending activity. Similarly, total advances increased by 26.9 percent (UGX39.7 billion) from UGX147.6 billion as at end December, 2013 to UGX187.3 billion as at end December, 2014 while total deposits rose by 18.3 percent (UGX30.2 billion) from UGX164.9 billion to UGX195.1 billion in the same period.

In terms of Indicators of financial soundness, all the CIs remained profitable, financially sound, well capitalized and liquid during 2014.

iv. Microfinance Institutions

The aggregate balance sheet of the MDIs grew by 22.31 percent (UGX58.9 billion), with total assets rising to UGX322.9 billion as at end of 2014 when compared to UGX264 billion as at end of 2013. Loans increased by 16.9 percent while customer deposits increased by 56.6 percent over the period of analysis. The increase in deposits was due to the mobilization drives that the MDIs embarked on during the course of the year. Overall, MDIs were financially sound, profitable, well capitalised and liquid during the year ended December 2014.

2.4.3 External Sector Developments

a) Balance of Payments

During the financial year 2014/15, Uganda continued to experience a deficit on its current account with imports out performing exports. The current account balance as at the end of June

2014/15 was a deficit of USD2.35 million, which translates into 4 percent deterioration from a deficit of USD2.26million recorded in 2013/14. This was largely due to weak global demand for commodities especially in Uganda's main export destination markets like Europe which experienced weak growth.

b) Trade Balance

Overall the trade deficit deteriorated by 10.9 percent from a deficit of USD 2,696.82 million 2013/14 to USD 2,991.27 million in 2014/15. This was due to an increase in imports by 2.84 percent from USD7,745.41 million and a fall in exports by 1.47 percent to USD 4,974.29million. The reduction in the trade volume was due to both external and internal factors. On the external side, the slowdown in global growth, weak demand for commodities, low global inflation especially low prices of oil, while domestically the depreciation of the shilling contributed to the reduction in trade.

c) Exports

Formal exports of goods decreased by 2.1percent to USD 2,281.0 million, while the Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) exports rose by 9.6 percent to USD 433.6 million. The implication of this scenario is that it will be a challenge to improve the current account balance and sustain the drive to middle income status if there is no substantial rise in formal exports. During the financial year 2014/15, total export of goods and services receipts declined by 1.47percent from USD 5,048.59 million in the previous year to USD 4,974.29 million. Total exports of goods (excluding services) increased by 0.30 percent from USD 2,706.33 million in 2013/14 to USD 2,714.56 million in 2014/15. Services exports declined by 3.5percent from USD 2,342.26million to USD 2,259.7million.

v. Import of Goods and Services

Uganda's economy is largely dependent on imports. The value of Uganda's total imports in 2014/15 was USD 7,965.56 million, growing by 2.84 percent from USD 7,745.41 million in 2013/14. This increase was due to the growth in services imports which increased by 12 percent from USD 2,671.9 million in 2013/14 to USD 2,999.5million in 2014/15. Imports of Financial services and travel contributed highly to the growth in imports of services. Despite the increase in overall services, there was significant decline in the importation of the following services: transport; construction; personal, cultural and recreational services; telecommunications, computer, and information services; government services, charges for the use of intellectual property; and manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others.

vi. Capital and Financial Accounts

The capital and financial accounts of balance of payments continued to register surpluses, which in part funded the deficits on the current account. During the quarter ended April 2015, the balance on the financial account resulted in a net inflow of USD 483.4 million, compared to a net inflow of USD 219.5 million during the preceding quarter. This was attributed to a reduction in currency and deposits assets of banks. The capital account surplus however declined to USD 13.1 million from USD 32.6 million on account of lower capital inflows.

2.4.4 Fiscal Sector Developments

a) Revenue and Expenditure

The overall fiscal deficit stood at 4.7 percent of GDP, higher than the 4.3 percent NDPI target. The higher fiscal stance was as a result of lower domestic revenues. The fiscal deficit was mainly financed using resources drawn from domestic sources. Weak government expenditure performance constrained expected growth prospects in FY2014/15. Government expenditure was below the planned levels over the financial year 2014/15. The ratio of expenditure to GDP of 19.4 percent in FY2014/15 was lower than the planned budget estimate of 22.5 percent, partly on account of underperformance of the externally financed component of the development budget.

Domestic revenues plus grants increased from 11.9percent in FY2013/14 to 13.5percent of GDP in FY2014/15, although this was lower than the NDPI target of 15.1percent. Given monetary sector uncertainty and depreciation of foreign exchange rates as well as increased domestic financing, there was an increase in total debt service obligations during the financial year.

b) Public debt

Uganda's stock of foreign public debt amounted to about USD 4,680.8 million at the end of June 2015, and was sustainable. This included foreign long-term loans and securities. Short term securities amounted to 121.6million, that is, 2.6 percent of the foreign debt. Long-term loans constitute 92percent of the foreign debt. Note that the stock of domestic debt on the other hand was UGX 18,750billion by end of June 2015.

CHAPTER THREE: NDP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

3.1 Overview of the NDPI Theme and Objectives

Uganda's overarching goal is to become an upper middle-income country by 2040. This is to be realized through the implementation of successive 5-year National Development Plans. Building on the performance of the previous NDRs, the NDP1 brings national attention to a number of pressing development challenges and constraints that include: weak public sector management and administration; inadequate financing and financial services; inadequate quantity and quality of human resources; inadequate physical infrastructure; gender issues, negative attitudes and mind-sets; low application of science, technology and innovation; and inadequate supply and limited access to production inputs.

The NDPI Strategic Objectives include: (i) increasing household incomes and promoting equity; (ii) enhancing the availability and quality of gainful employment; (iii) improving stock and quality of economic infrastructure; (iv) increasing access to quality social services; (v)promoting science, technology, innovation and ICT to enhance competitiveness; (vi) enhancing human capital development; (vii) strengthening good governance, defence and security; and (viii) promoting sustainable population and the use of environmental and natural resources.

The assessment of the NDPI implementation progress is annually reported through National Development Reports (NDRs), Government Annual Performance Reports (GAPRs), Sector Performance Reports, the Human Development Report and Poverty Status Reports, among others.

3.2 Performance of the NDPI in FY2014/15

3.2.1 NDPI Theme

Throughout its implementation period, the progress of NDPI was annually assessed on the theme of "Growth, Employment and Socio-economic Transformation" and performance against the targets of identified indicators.

3.2.1.1 Growth

During the FY2014/15, Uganda's economy grew at an estimated rate of 5.1 percent compared to 4.5 percent in FY2013/14. This growth is way below the NDP year growth target of 7.5 percent. The total GDP figure increased to UGX 75,183 billion in 2014/15 from UGX60,475 billion in 2013/14 (rebased GDP figures 2014, UBOS), although the NDPI target for 2014/15 was UGX 72,094 billion.

The contribution to GDP by the sectors of the economy has been changing over the years, reflecting the changing structure of the economy. During FY2014/15, the Agriculture and allied sectors (forestry and fisheries), industry and services growths were 2.3 percent, 5.5 percent and 5.7 percent respectively (Table 3.1). The recovery in economic activity in FY2014/15 was largely supported by increase in public investment on infrastructure, rise in private domestic consumption and investment demand, and a rebound in agriculture.

However, the economy experienced weak performance in export growth. Import as a proportion of GDP increased to 21.1 percent in 2014/15, from 19.1 percent in 2013/14. Exports as a proportion of GDP increased to 11.6 percent in FY2014/15 while compared to 10.2 percent registered in FY2013/14.

Table 3.1: Trends in NDP growth indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES						
	Baseline 2008/09	Actual 2010/11	Actual 2011/12	Actual 2012/13	Actual 2013/14	Actual 2014/15	Target 2014/15
A.1.1. Increase in GDP growth (%)	6.2	9.7	4.4	3.3	4.5	5.1	**7.5**
GDP at market prices (UGX bn)	29,972	39,051	49,087	54,688	60, 475	75,183	**72,094**
Composition of GDP (%) – Agriculture	23.6	22.7	23.8	22.5	22.2	21.4	**N/S**
Composition of GDP (%) – Industry	24.9	25.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	24.2	**N/S**
Composition of GDP (%) – Services	45.5	46.2	44.3	45.1	45.4	54.2	**N/S**
A.2.1. Increase in export proportion of GDP by 7.5percent per annum	-9.48	2.34	1.57	1.18	0.18	-2.31	**7.5**
A.2.2. Increase in ratio of manufactured exports to total exports by 7.8 percent per annum	**-1.75**	**-1.26**	**10.08**	**-0.53**	**-8.42**	**-0.03**	**7.8**

Source: UBOS, BOU, MoFPED; N/S=Not Stated

3.2.1.2 Employment

Progress on employment as a core theme of the NDPI has been periodically assessed through the performance of manufacturing industry and growth in total employment. The key indicators include: Increase in manufacturing industry workplaces; employment rate; labour force in agriculture and allied sectors; industry and services; and labour force employed. However, lack of data on these particular indicators has made reporting progress on employment status challenging.

Nevertheless, slow employment growth has been one of the leading economic and social challenges facing the country, and employment is a core theme of NDPI. Economic growth over the NDPI period averaged 5 percent. Overall, growth in total employment increased over the NDPI period reaching 83.4 percent in 2014/15, up from 74 percent in 2010/11 when NDPI was launched in April 2010. Despite some progress on growth, high unemployment has persisted due to the high population growth (3.2 percent) registered during the NDPI period under review. The labour participation rate remained high with 79.2 percent males and 75.8 percent females working. The employment to population ratio remained low at 1: 48(national average) and at 1: 38 for the youth.

Progress indicates that employment in the formal manufacturing has expanded from 13,424 jobs in 2010/11 to 20,116 in 2013/14 but still relatively low compared with the increasing work force seeking employment. However, new jobs (between 2,199 and 8,530) have been created especially in low productivity sub-sectors, such as retail trades and agricultural sector during the same period. Access to credit remains a key constraint for more employment opportunities in these subsectors and this therefore calls for expanding access to equity financing. The recently introduced Youth Livelihood Project and Youth Venture Capital Fund, if well managed, may cushion the youth unemployment situation in the country.

As far as labour is concerned, employment in agriculture, as estimated by the UBOS, the agricultural sector still employs 65.6 percent of the population.

Table 3. 2: Trends in NDPI employment indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES						
	Baseline 2008/09	Actual 2010/11	Actual 2011/12	Actual 2012/13	Actual 2013/14	Actual 2014/15	Target 2014/15
Increase in manufacturing industry workplaces (m/f)	4.2	2.6	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/S**
Increased employment rate by 35percent (7 % per year)	N/S	1.04	1.01	1.11	N/A	N/A	**35**
Labour force in agriculture (%)	73.3	65.6	75.1	66	N/A	65.5	**69.3**
Labour force in industry (%)	4.2	7.6	4.2	8	N/A	24.2	**24.0**
Labour force in services (%)	22.5	26.8	20.7	26	N/A	54.2	**54.6**
Labour force employed (%)	70.9	75.4	86	84.2	N/A	N/S	**N/S**
Number of manufacturing jobs	**N/S**	**13,424**	**16,725**	**16788**	**21,717**	**N/A**	**N/S**

Source: UBOS and HDR, 2015

3.2.1.3 Socio-economic transformation

Progress on socioeconomic transformation has been assessed through; human development indicators to levels associated with middle income countries, Uganda's competitiveness positioning in the world, the Human Development Index (Ranking), household incomes, urbanization and human capital development. Key indicators include: National skills gap, ranking based on world competitiveness index, and ranking based on international "doing business survey". Ranking according to HDI index indicates that, during the final year of the NDPI, the average life expectancy was 58.8 years with the males expected to live up to 57 years and the females at 60 years by 2014, the ratio of people living below the poverty line at 19.5 percent, the Gross national income per capita measured by the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) during the last year of the NDPI was estimated at US$ 1613, mobile phone subscription per 100 was 52.4 percent, proportion of the population internet users was 17.7 percent, income per capita of US$ 331 (by 2015) (Current Prices), and population living in urban areas by 8percent (by 2015)

(i) Human Development Indicators

The NDPI envisaged improvement in the human development indicators to levels similar with those in middle income countries, that means raising Uganda's competitiveness position in the world and increasing the level of urbanisation. A recent Human Development Report (2015) indicates that Uganda's HDI had marginally improved from 0.480 in 2012 to 0.483 in 2014 when compared to that of Kenya, estimated at 0.548; Rwanda at 0.483 and Tanzania at 0.521 (HDR, 2015). This is attributed to the increase in life expectancy (from 50years in 2009 to 58years in 2011), and reduction in the proportion of the population living below the poverty line (from 28.5 in 2008/09 to 19.5 in 2014/15). Progress on HDI has been slow because the mean years of schooling of the labour force remains low at 5.7 years in 2014/15, despite the increase in year on year enrolment of children at the primary education reaching over 8 million- nearing universal levels. The primary school dropout measured by the percentage of primary school cohort was 75.2 percent between 2008 to 2014. It is also estimated that only about 27 percent of Ugandans have attained at least secondary education. Accordingly, there are not enough relevant and high-quality skills persons to effect the desired level of socioeconomic transformation under the NDPI. Ultimately, the HDIs for all the East African countries are in the low human development category.

In FY2014/15, Uganda's literacy rate for all people aged 15 and over was estimated at 78.4 percent, up from 73 percent in 2009/10. The main contributing factor to the increase in Uganda's literacy figures is the Universal Primary Education policy and Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) programme. However, the progress fell below the NDP's target of 95percent and below the global literacy rate (estimated at 84.1percent) for all people aged 15 and over for the same year.

(ii) Skills Development

Under the Education sector, the NDPI required necessary actions that would increase access and equity of BTVET and improve its quality and relevance through expanding and improving facilities and equity in the participation of girls and needy students, re-configuring the BTVET sub-sector, and strengthening the teaching force and intra and inter-sectoral linkages.

Over the years, BTVET has continued to increase equitable access to skills development to boost employability of the workforce, especially targeting the youth. Significant progress has been made in this direction. During the FY2014/15, the total enrolment of BTVET students increased by 25percent from 34,226 in 2011 to 42,674 in 2014. In particular, Uganda Post Primary Education and Training (UPPET) and Uganda Post O'level Education and Training (UPPOLET) programs, enrolment increased from 9,344 in 2011 to 16,658 in 2013, slightly dropping to 16,251 in 2014. The increase in BTVET enrolment has been possible because a number of vocational, business and technical institutes were established in the last 5 years to meet the ever-increasing demand. However, this comparably accounts for only 8.5 percent of the graduates who leave universities/tertiary institutions annually. BTVET gender gap has continued to widen to the disadvantage of female (girl child). In 2014 enrolment of female in BTVET was only 14,227 against 25,485 boys.

(iii) Competitiveness

According to the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) Report for 2013/14; Uganda's competitiveness ranking fell to 129th /144 in 2014/15 from 123/148 in 2012/13. This was largely due to factors associated with corruption, access to financing, inadequate infrastructure, tax rates and inefficient government bureaucracy. There was a significant fall in the Doing Business survey ranking. The World Bank Doing Business 2014 Survey Report indicates Uganda's performance worsened during the 2013/14. The Report ranked Uganda 132nd out of 189 countries surveyed during 2015, compared to a rank of 120 in 2013. The report elaborates that Uganda's relative performance fell in: starting a business; getting electricity; access to credit; dealing with construction permits; and trading across borders. The Report further highlights challenges in the legal and regulatory frameworks, access to business finance and infrastructure deficiencies that tend to impede efficiency and business growth. However, there are signs of improvements with a report of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) released in July 2013 suggesting that Uganda's FDI as a percentage of GDP grew at 4.8 percent and as such is becoming a much more preferred location for FDI, largely due to the growth of the oil and mining sector.

The NDPI Trade Sector objective required the country to improve the 'doing business' environment through strengthening the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and implementation measures to reduce the time and cost of starting a business. Significant progress has been made in this direction. During the NDPI period, a hybrid framework encompassing the Companies Act 2012, Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2013; the Industrial Property Act 2014; Chattels securities bill 2013; Free Zones Act 2014; PPDA Act (Amended) and Regulations, 2014; Geographical Indications Act and the Trademark Regulations 2012, were adopted. This has greatly improved the way in which businesses are conducted by creating a good environment for business and a framework under which economic activities are conducted. However, there is need to fast track enactment of new proposed laws designed to facilitate business such as the Competition Bill, Insolvency Bill, Consumer Protection Bill, copyright and patent laws. Also, a single floor for business registration has been established to reduce on process of registration; in house banking facility for assessment and payments which has increased the rate of registrations. Also, the workflow processes have seen lead times for registration of companies reduced from 3 to 2 working days. This has led to improvement in the doing business environment with investors being able to obtain registration and necessary information within a short time period and in one place.

(iv) Urbanisation

Urbanisation is central to Uganda's strategy of achieving faster and more inclusive growth. This is because aggregation and densification of economic activities in urban areas stimulates economic efficiencies and provides more opportunities for earning livelihoods. This ultimately implies that urbanisation increases avenues for entrepreneurship and employment compared to possibilities in scattered rural areas and enables faster inclusion of more people in the process of economic development. The Uganda Vision 2040 is targeting 60 percent of Ugandans to be living in urban areas by 2040. Recent data indicates that the level of urbanization in Uganda is steadily increasing. About 6.4million Ugandans comprising of close to over 18 percent of the country's population, live in urban areas according to the 2014 Census. With the economy growing, the urbanisation rate is expected to continue increasing.

Despite this level of urbanisation, this is still one of the lowest in the world. During FY2014/15, the share of persons living in urban areas rose by 3.4 percent in the last 5 years. However, there is still a high concentration of the urban population in a few large urban centres (7) accounting for 41 percent of Uganda's urban population.

The growth in the urban population has largely been due to rural–urban migration. In this regard, rural urban migration has created high unemployment as industrialisation has been slow given that the fast-growing services sector requires fairly sophisticated skills. This has impeded full potential of generating employment and making the development process more inclusive. There is therefore need to fast track industrialisation to support the development of regional and strategic cities as outlined in Uganda Vision 2040.

Table 3. 3: Progress on socio-economic indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES (Percentages)						
	Baseline 2008/09	Actual 2010/11	Actual 2011/12	Actual 2012/13	Actual 2013/14	Actual 2014/15	Target 2014/15
National Skills gap by type (To be determined later by National manpower Survey)	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	**N/S**
Improved ranking based on world competitiveness index	108th/130	121/130	121/139	123/148	129/148	122/148	**N/S**
Improved ranking based on international "doing business survey"	112th/183	123/183	123/183	120/183	132/189	152/189	**N/S**
Improved ranking in HDI index	0.514 (157th/183)	0.446	0.422	0.456	0.484	0.484	**N/S**
Increase in life expectancy by 2 years (by 2015)	50.4	54.0	52.2	54.0	54.4	54.93	**N/S**
Increase in literacy level by 8.6percent (by 2015)	73.6	73.2	73.3	76.9	71	78.4	**N/S**
Decrease in people below poverty line by 4.1percent	28.5	24.5	24.5	19.7	19.7	19.7	**N/S**
Increase in income per capita by USD 331 (by 2015) (Current Prices)	506	**485**		612	788	677.4	**N/S**
Increase in population living in urban areas by 8percent (by 2015)	12	13.0	14.7	15	15	16	**N/S**
Increase in BTVET enrolment rate	30,009[4]	34,226	34,380	42,674	39,712	39,712*	**N/S**
Tertiary Institutions	**60,776**	**55,343**	**56,474**	**60,973**	**58,401***		**N/S**

In conclusion, the bottlenecks that have continued to constrain the rate of socio-economic transformation in the country include: underdeveloped human resource in technical and vocational skills to match the current labour market requirements; and inadequate physical infrastructure in the rural areas; and strengthening access to quality social services in rural and urban areas.

[4] Enrolment figures

In addition, reduction in gender, regional and other inequalities would require promotion, protection and fulfilment of social and economic rights to all. There is need to encourage and stimulate the private sector and improve production and productivity in the primary growth sectors. Moving forward, there is also need to embrace science and technology, innovations, new approaches to work attitudes and family value systems that put less emphasis to extended family norms and high professionalism as well as promoting self-motivation and incentive. Addressing these issues together with appropriate policy frameworks would help to transform individual behaviour and practices towards achieving desirable socioeconomic indicators. More progress on socioeconomic transformation have been discussed under specific NDPI Objectives below.

3.2.2 Progress on NDP objectives

(i) Increasing Household incomes and promoting equity

UBOS statistics indicate that poverty and inequality remain significant development challenges for the country. The proportion of people living in poverty has come down by nearly 5 percent points from 24.5 percent in 2009/10 to 19.5 percent in 2014 representing close to 7 million people. If this trend continues, it is likely that the country may achieve the poverty reduction target of 5 percent by 2040 (Uganda Vision 2040). The income per capita has continued to grow over the years. Income inequality has not changed much over the NDPI period and remains high as shown by the Gini-coefficient of 0.43. Similarly, the HDR 2015 still indicates a high gender inequality index (0.538) on the dimensions considered in the assessment (maternal mortality, adolescent fertility rates, empowerment and economic activity) ranking Uganda at 122nd out of the 188 countries that were assessed.

Table 3.4: Progress on Household incomes and equity indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES						
	Baseline 2008/09	Actual 2010/11	Actual 2011/12	Actual 2012/13	Actual 2013/14	Actual 2014/15	Target 2014/15
Per Capita Income US Dollars	506	485	487	719	734	751	837
Proportion of people living below poverty line	28.5	24.5	24.5	19.7	19.7	19.7	24.5
Global Gender Gap Ranking	43/130	33/134	29/135	28/135	46/135	122/188	N/S
Gender development index	0.706	0.712	0.722	0.723	0.709	N/S	N/S
Income distribution (Gini coefficient)	0.426	0.431	0.431	0.395	0.44	N/S	N/S

Source: HDR, 2015, NDPI, UBOS

(ii) Availability and quality of gainful employment

Assessment of progress on availability and quality of gainful employment has been undertaken through increase in the share of total national labour force employed by the sectors of the economy. The percentage share of total national labor force employed increased from 70.9 percent in FY2008/09 to 78 percent in FY2014/15.

According to the UBOS Statistical Abstract for 2014, over 87,900 jobs were advertised between 2009 and 2013. The majority of the jobs were available in the Public Sector. This shows that there is a declining share of advertised jobs in the public sector but with a corresponding rise in the private sector jobs represented by real estate, renting and business activities. It should however be noted that every year, over 40,000 additional graduates/job seekers join the workforce. Therefore, agriculture cannot provide more jobs in its present settings unless there is value addition along the chain of production.

In order to achieve middle income status by 2040, manufacturing and service sectors must provide a large portion of the additional employment opportunities required for Uganda's increasing number of job seekers. Unless manufacturing becomes an engine of growth, it will be difficult for Uganda's growth to be inclusive. The NDPII envisages more employment creation along the value chain especially in key primary growth sectors which include; Agriculture, Tourism, Mining, Oil and Gas Sectors.

Table 3.5: Progress on employment indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	**TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES**						
	Baseline 2008/09	**Actual 2010/11**	**Actual 2011/12**	**Actual 2012/13**	**Actual 2013/14**	**Actual 2014/15**	**Target 2014/15**
Percentage share of total national labor force employed	70.9	75.4	86	84.2	56.8	78	N/S

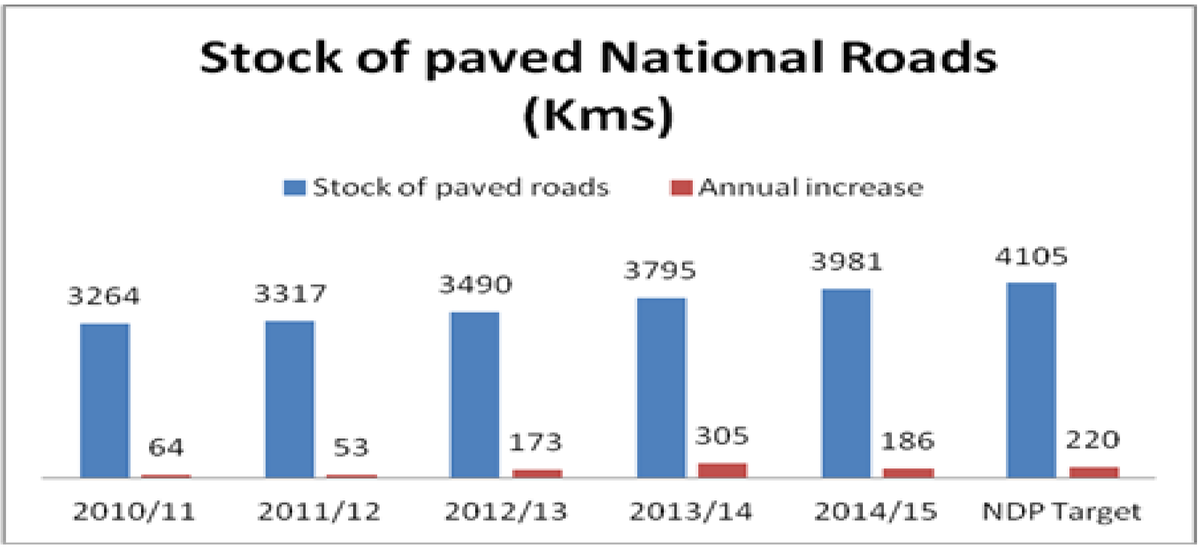
Source: UBOS

(iii) Improving the Stock and quality of economic infrastructure

Over the NDPI period, more public investments have been made more than before to strengthen the roads network in the country and to improve rural road connectivity. The proportion of paved roads to the total road network increased from 4 percent in 2008/09 to 9 percent in 2014/15. Progress on strengthening the national road network shows that 18.1 percent of the total networks (21,000 km) have been paved. The NDPI targeted to have 21 percent of the national roads upgraded from gravel to class I and class II bitumen standard. Despite this, the road network remains grossly inadequate in various respects.

The NDPI 2014/15 target was to have 4,105 km of roads paved. By June 2015, 201 kms were added to the network, where 186 km were constructed by UNRA and 15km by Kampala Capital City Authority. Cumulatively, 796 kms were added to the network that was paved during the last five years of the NDPI. In terms of performance, this translates into 72.4 percent.

Table 3.6: The stock of Paved National Roads (KMs)



Source: Works and Transport Sector Annual Performance Report (FY2014/15)

The NDPI target was to improve the condition of the national roads network in fair to good condition by 78 percent and 68 percent for paved and unpaved roads respectively in FY2014/15. This was met at 80 percent for paved national roads and 70 percent for the unpaved national roads.

By the end of June 2015, there were a number of other ongoing road projects at different cumulative progress levels. These included; Ntungamo - Katuna (65km) at 92.7percent, Mbarara Bypass (41km) at 29.9percent, Moroto - Nakapiripirit (90km) at 61.2percent, Atiak –Moyo - Afoji (104km), Kampala - Entebbe Express Highway (51km) with 43.2percent of the works done, Gulu - Atiak (74km), 99percent completed, Atiak - Nimule (35km) 81.3percent of the works completed, Ishaka - Kagamba(35km), 69percent done, Kampala Nothern Bypass Phase2 at 1.7 7percent, Muyembe -Moroto -Kotido (290km) at 90.16percent, Kafu - Kiryandongo (43km) at 75percent, Mukono – Katosi – Nyenga (72km) at 2.2percent, Mpigi – Kabulasoka - Maddu (135km) at 15.6percent, Ntungamo - Mirama Hills (37km) at 11.1percent, Luuku - Kalangala (66km) at 70percent and Kawempe – Luwero - Kafu road (166km) with 95percent of the works completed among others.

There are significant disparities in the state of district and community roads across the country. In many districts, the state of roads is generally poor and reported to have been declining. Factors that account for the poor and deteriorating road condition include: geo-physical and climatic vagaries which make it extremely costly to maintain roads; reduced funding for road maintenance works; low operational capacity on the side of local governments (despite the recent equipment provided by government); and shifting government policy on road maintenance.

The quality of the road network is still not yet good enough to handle heavy traffic and high speeds at some sections. It is therefore necessary to accelerate completion of on-going projects, including Entebbe expressway besides speedy implementation of strategic national roads such as: Kampala-Jinja highway; Kibuye-Busega-Nabingo; Kampala Southern by-pass; Kampala-Bombo Express highway; upgrading of Kapchorwa-Suam Road; Kampala-Mpigi Expressway; Rwekunye-Apac-Lira-Kitgum-Musingo Road. Other strategic infrastructure projects include: acquiring road construction equipment; Hoima Oil Refinery; Oil-related infrastructure projects; Albertine region airport; and Albertine region roads.

The rail freight cargo increased from 137.9million tonnes/km in FY2013/14 to 180 million tonnes/km during FY2014/15. Over the same period, rail efficiency measured in terms of locomotive productivity improved by 29.9percent from 131km/loco/day to 187km/loco/day before falling by 21.4percent to 147km/loco/day. Although the NDPI targeted nearly 18 percent it was not achieved, but progress indicates it is clearly a positive move towards reducing freight cargo by road. There is however, still no passenger rail service between Kampala and the Mombasa port. The construction of standard gauge railway is expected to be complete during the period of the Second National Development Plan. This will go a long way to improve the transport situation in the country.

Total installed energy capacity increased from 778 megawatts in 2011/12 to 826 megawatts in 2013/14 and 924.9MW[5] in 2015, while the share of the population that has access to the national electricity grid rose from 10 percent in 2009 to 15 percent in 2014. Again, this is below the NDPI target of 20 percent. Electricity consumption per capita has increased from 69.5Kwh in 2010/11 to 75Kwh in 2013/14, although this is still very low compared to Africa's average. The effect of population growth rate has impacted on the electricity consumption per capita. However, with the completion of Karuma, Isimba and Musizi projects, an additional 1,000 MW will be added on the stream to meet the increasing demand.

Table 3.7: Progress on economic infrastructure indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES						
	Baseline 2008/09	**Actual 2010/11**	**Actual 2011/12**	**Actual 2012/13**	**Actual 2013/14**	**Actual 2014/15**	**Target 2014/15**
Proportion of paved roads to the total road network (%)	4.0	5	2	5	2	10	5.3
Proportion of freight cargo by rail	3.5	10	10		12	11	17.8
Proportion of households accessing power from national grid	11.0	12	10	14.9	15	18.16	20
Power Consumption Per Capita (Kwh)	69.5	69.5	59.8	N/S	75	63.06	674

Source: EMD Report, 2015, UBOS Abstract, 2016

(iv) Increasing access to quality social services

The NDPI emphasises improving people's access to quality health, education, and water and sanitation services. Higher life expectancy and effective literacy are some of the ultimate life gains of this objective if fully realised. The NDPI therefore regards access to quality health, education, water and sanitation services, to be intermediate indicators that would show the country's progress towards reaching higher life expectancy and effective literacy. Key indicators for health include: DPT3 pentavelent vaccine, proportion of qualified health workers, HCs without stock outs, deliveries in health facilities, OPD utilization, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).

[5] Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development Statistical Abstract, 2015

A review of the health outcome of HSSP, indicates that the sector is constrained by lack of end-line data on most indicators. Review of available health data reveals there has been progress on most health outcomes, except on MMR. The increase in MMR during the period 2005/06 to 2010/11 by 0.6 percent (that is 435 to 438) is a reversal of the gain made during the preceding period 1995 and 2006 (a fall of 17.5 percent from 527 to 435). The MMR of 438 (2010/11) is well short of the HSSIP and MDG target of 131 per 100,000 live births (MDG Country Assessment Report, 2013). However, there has been a general decline in average annual facility based maternal deaths from 146 per 100,000 live births (2013/14) to 118 per 100,000 live births during the last year of the NDPI 2014/15. The IMR fell by 31 percent over the period 2006–2014 as it reduced from 76 per 1000 births in 2006 to 45 per 1000 according to the WHO statistics series of 2014. This however remains short of the target of 41 per 1000 births target set despite the decline in the IMR.

Table 3.8: Performance of maternal related indicators

Indicator	UDHS 2006 baseline	UDHS 2011	WHO (2014 World Health Statistics series)	2015 HSSIP target
MMR	435/100,000	438/100,000	360/100,000	131/100,000
IMR	76/1,000	54/1,000	45/1,000	41/1,000
Under 5 Mortality Rate	137/1,000	90/1,000	69/1,000	56/1,000
NMR	29/1,000	27/1,000	23/1,000	23/1,000
Proportion of households experiencing catastrophic payments	28% (2009/10)	37% (NHA 2011/12)	49%	13%

Source: Sector Performance Report, FY2014/15

The MMR stood at 360 per 100,000 live births during FY2014/15 when compared to that of Kenya that stood at 400 per 100,000 live births and Tanzania that stood at 460 per 100,000. This is however, below the HSSIP and MDG target of 131 per 100,000 live births.

The medicines situation in the public sector has improved significantly in the last five years, with facilities reporting no stock outs of the indicator items. The percentage of health units with no stock outs of any indicator medicines within the six months were at 64 percent in 2014/15 from 57percent in 2013/14 and 43percent in 2010/11. Availability of individual tracer medicines in the previous six was high for most of the items with the exception of ORS which was at 79percent and Artmenther/Lumenfantrine which has stagnated at 87percent for the last 2 years.

Table 3.9: **Availability of individual tracer medicines 2010/11 – 2014/15**

Indicator		Achievements					Target
		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15
Availability of individual tracer medicines in the previous six months	Artmenther/Lumenfantrine	83	83	78	87	87	100
	Cotrimoxazole tab 480mg	61	82	94	87	92	100
	Depo-provera	92	91	88	96	96	100
	Oral Rehydration Salt	89	90	81	71	79	100
	Sulphadoxine / Pyrimethamine	96	89	88	88	88	100
	Measles Vaccine	81	91	87	94	92	100

Source: Annual Health Sector performance report, FY2014/15

The sector is still faced with challenges with regards to delivery of quality health services at sub-national level that mainly include: inadequate staffing levels; inadequate referral services; household poverty which limits mothers' attendance to professional antenatal and delivery services (mainly limiting timely reach to health facilities); a significant presence of negative beliefs and attitudes regarding delivery in health centres; and neglect by central government of other tropical diseases that are excluded in the primary health care packages yet they present peculiar health problems.

On the other hand, DPT3 coverage, TB success rate and latrine coverage have greatly improved. During this NDPI period, the DPT3 coverage increased to 100.5 percent in 2014/15 from 87 percent in 2013/14 (1,319,860 to 1,498,041 children). This was achieved above the NDPI target of 100 percent. The OPD utilization rate also increased from 1.0 in 2010/11 to 1.2 in 2014/15, and this was partly attributed to increased access to health centres. This is as a result of the increased number of people (75 percent) living within a radius of 5 km from a health facility.

The proportion of rural population having access to household latrines coverage (all types of latrines) increased. Household latrine coverage in rural areas increased from 70percent in 2011/12 to 77percent in 2014/15, during the NDPI period. However, sewerage coverage in urban centres remained low at 6.4 percent.

Table 3.10: Progress on Health indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES						
	Baseline 2008/09	**Actual 2010/11**	**Actual 2011/12**	**Actual 2012/13**	**Actual 2013/14**	**Actual 2014/15**	Target 2014/15
DPT3 pentavalent vaccine	85	91	85	87	100.5	102.4	87
Proportion of qualified health workers	56	56	58	63	69	69	85
HCs without medicine stock outs	26	43	49	53	57	N/S	65
Deliveries in health facilities percent	34	39	40	41	44.4	53	40
OPD utilization	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.5
Infant mortality rate (deaths/ 1,000 live births)	76	54	43	42	45	44	41
Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	137	90	69	60	57	55	60
Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)	435	438	500	310	360	320	131
Latrine coverage	67.5	71	71	68	74.6	77	72

Source: Health Annual Performance Reports, 2008/09 - 15/2016

The public expenditure on health was 10.1 percent (UGX 1,199.53bn) of the total budget in 2014/15, which is low when compared to the registered health challenges. It should be noted that health care costs are likely to rise because, with rising life expectancy, a larger proportion of the population will become vulnerable to chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), which typically require expensive treatment. The public awareness of treatment possibilities is also increasing which, in turn, increases the demand for medical care. In the years ahead, Uganda will have to cope with health problems reflecting the dual burden of disease, that is, dealing with the rising cost of managing NCDs and injuries while still battling communicable diseases that still remain a major public health challenge, both in terms of mortality and disability.

Progress on Education Sector

The NDPI placed a sustained focus on the expansion of education, on significantly improving the quality of education imparted and on ensuring that educational opportunities are available to all. Quality access was supposed to be acquired through increased enrolment and net completion rates in primary, secondary, and tertiary education as well as through adequacy of physical infrastructure and human capacities supporting these services.

Key indicators for assessment are: net enrolments, completion rates, pupil and student teacher ratios, and BTVET enrolments among others. In comparison with the progress made during the preceding years, including 2008/09 and the NDPI baseline year, school enrolments have increased significantly over the last five years. Enrolment in primary schools increased from 8,374,648 pupils in 2010 to 8,772,655 pupils in 2014, translating into 93 percent for the period under review. This has been possible because of increase in public and private investments in primary school infrastructure. Over the same period, the total number of primary schools (both government and private) expanded from 20,446 in 2010 to 22,600 in 2014. Accordingly, the number of classrooms in primary schools grew up from 144,916 during FY2013/14 to 151,239 in FY2014/15.

Similarly, the Education Sector registered improved pupils' survival rates to both Grades Five (from 60 percent in 2010 to 60.6 percent in 2014) and Seven (from 30 percent in 2010 to 33.1 percent in 2014). This improvement is explained partly by the improved teaching and learning environment in schools as well as the massive Go-Back-School and Stay-in-School National Campaigns. However, the survival rate to grade 7 has been low-on average at 30 percent while survival rate to grade 5 is above 60 percent. But, more boys survived to grade 5 during the period under reviewed compared to girls.

In the same period, the Primary Seven (7) completion rates improved from 54 percent (boys 56 percent; Girls 51 percent) in 2010 to 72 percent (boys 72 percent; girls 72 percent) in 2014. This was due to many factors which include among others; campaigns against early marriages and teenage pregnancies.

Over the past 5 years, there has been a substantial increase in the availability of teachers at primary education level. Overall, the Pupil Teacher Ratio has improved from 49:1 (57:1 government and 26:1 private) in 2010 to 46:1 (54:1 government and 29:1 private) in 2014. However, the increasing intakes in private primary schools continue to affect the pupil teacher ratio in primary schools. The challenge, however, lies in correcting the imbalance in teacher deployment across the country.

Under School Facilities Grant (SFG) support to primary schools, the country has seen massive infrastructure development. SFG has also provided basic facilities in existing schools. The average Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR) which was 58:1 (67:1 Government and 32 in Private) in 2010 has slightly gone up to 59:1 (56:1 Government and 69 in Private) in 2014, but greatly has improved in public schools. There are still a large number of primary schools which do not have these minimum facilities. This is because of the increased enrolment over the same period.

Good progress has been made in bridging the equity gap in education. Uganda's educational inequality, measured in terms of gender parity access, has decreased. The gender parity has been 50 percent for both boys and girls.

Table 3.11: Progress on Primary Education indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES						
	Baseline 2008/09	**Actual 2010/11**	**Actual 2011/12**	**Actual 2012/13**	**Actual 2013/14**	**Actual 2014/15**	Target 2014/15
Net Enrolment rate primary	93.2	97.5	95.7	95.3	93.7	97	96.4
Pupil Teacher Ratio	53.1	48.1	45.1	46.1	45.1	24	43.1
Net Primary school completion rate	49	64	70.3	71	67.4	72	N/S
Pupil-Classroom ratio	72.1	58.1	57.1	57.1	56.1	28	61.1
Transition from P7 to S1	70	65	66	73	69.9	70.5	N/S

Source: Education Annual Performance Reports

The quality of primary education remains low. The learning outcomes are mixed as reflected in Table 3.12. Meanwhile public investment in education has been increasing in absolute monetary values. In 2014/15, budget allocation to Education was above 14.3 percent of the total budget. However, public expenditure on primary education as a percentage of GDP remained the same at 2 percent, during the NDPI period.

Table 3.12: Primary Education Learning Outcomes

Literacy Rate: Percentage of pupils reaching defined level of competency in literacy at:				
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
P3	45.5	55.9	57.6	47.9
Male	43.8	55.2	57.9	47.3
Female	47.2	56.5	57.3	48.5
P6	49.6	48.1	50.2	41.3
Male	48.2	47.9	49.7	42.1
Female	5.8	48.2	5.7	4.6
Numeracy Rate: Percentage of pupils reaching defined level of competency in numeracy at:				
P3	63	69.90	69.80	
Male	65	71.30	70.6	
Female	61	68.40	68.8	
P6	45.60	45.2	41.4	
Male	49.60	49.7	45.8	
Female	41.70	40.9	45.8	
Oral reading at P3	46.20	46.8	47.40	
Male	45.60	46	46.4	
Female	46.90	47	47.10	
Candidates who sat **PLE**	514,916	543,071	561,464	
Male	261,274	275,010	283,767	
Female	253,642	268,061	277,697	
Candidates that passed PLE	45.60	480,067	494,839	
Male (Number)	46.90	247,506	256,374	
Female (Number)	514,916	232,561	238,465	
PLE Pass Rate	86.40	88.40	88.1	
Male	88	90.00	90.30	
Female	85	86.80	85.9	

PLE performance **Index**	63	58	56.8	
Male	66	61	59.7	
Female	61	55	53.7	
Transition rate **to S1**	65	66	73*	69.9
Boy	67	68	72*	70.5
	64.20	65	72*	69.3

Source: MOESTS, APR 2014/15

Over the NDPI period, enrolments in secondary schools increased to 1,391,250 by 2014 from 1,225,692 in 2010, USE schools alone accommodating between 600,328 and 873,476 of these figures. There has been a rise in the number of USE schools, from 1,490 (Government 841; 649 Private) in 2010 to 1,822 (Government 945; 877 Private) in 2014. However, completion rate at senior four remains low below 40 percent. Transition rates to senior five have also been reducing over the years. Between 2012 and 2014, transition rates to senior five declined from 34 percent in 2012 to 28.3percent in 2014. Table 3.13 shows progress on related indicators.

Table 3.13: Secondary Education Indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES (PERCENTAGES)						
	Baseline 2008/09	Actual 2010	Actual 2011	Actual 2012	Actual 2013	Actual 2014	Target 2014
Net Secondary enrolment rate	23.80	24.6	25	23.7	24.7	26	**35**
USE enrolment	1,194,454	1,225,692	1,258,084	1,251,507	1,362,739	1,391,250	**N/S**
Net Completion Rate in Secondary School (O' Level)	35.0	33	35.5	35.3	36.7		**N/S**
Student-Teacher Ratio	18:1	19:1	19:1	22:1	21:1	22:1	**N/S**
Student-Classroom ratio	45:1	45:1	44	49	46	50	**N/S**
Transition from S4 to S5	**48.0**	**50.70**	**53.6**	**34**	**32**	**30**	**N/S**

Source: MOESTS, APR, 2014/15

BTVET enrolment on the other hand has been improving with enrolment of female students on the rise. BTVET enrolment grew by 16 percent from 24,598 students in 2010 to 39,712 in 2014. However, from the table 3.14, the gender parity in BTVET is far from being achieved, despite the growing increase in female enrolment.

Table 3.14: Progress on BTVET Enrolments

BTVET Enrolment	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Total	24,598	34,226	34,380	42,674	39,712
Female	5,216	10,432	12,881	14,650	14,227
Male	19,382	23,794	21,499	28,024	25,485

Source: Education sector Annual report, 2014

Progress on safe water consumption

Progress on safe water consumption has been assessed through trends in both rural and urban water coverage as well as the functionality rates of water facilities. Over the years, safe water coverage for rural areas within walking radius of 1.5 km has stagnated at 65 percent in the last 5 years with a functionality rate of 84 percent. At the same time, access to urban water within 0.2 km increased from 66 percent in 2008/09 to 72.8 percent in 2014/15, with functionality rate rising from 87 percent in 2012/13 to 89 percent in 2013/14. These are below the 77 percent and 100 percent national targets for increasing access to safe water in rural and urban areas by 2015, as stipulated in the NDPI.

Table 3.15: Progress on Safe Water Indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES						
	Baseline 2008/09	Actual 2010/11	Actual 2011/12	Actual 2012/13	Actual 2013/14	Actual 2014/15	Target 2014/15
Rural water coverage (%)	66	65	N/S	67.7	65	65	77
Urban water Coverage (%)	60	66	N/S	70	72.8	73	100

Source: Ministry of Water and Environment

(v) Promoting Science, Technology, Innovation (STI) and Information Communication Technology (ICT) to enhance competitiveness

The NDPI emphasises the importance of technology capability and its significance in improving the country's global competiveness. One of the internationally used indicators for STI and ICT is the ratio of the national budget allocated to these areas. Over the NDPI period, the budget allocation to the ICT sector remained at 0.1 percent. Another indicator is the share of manufactured exports as a proportion of total exports, which grew from 4.2 percent in 2010 to 4.4 percent in 2010/11 and 6.0percent in 2011/12. The 2014/15 target for the ratio of manufactured exports to total exports was 12percent.

There are other related indicators that can be used to assess progress against this objective, and some of the movements in these were found to be very impressive. For instance, the number of mobile phone subscriptions in Uganda rose from 12.8 million in December 2010 to 19.5 million by December 2014 translating into 52.4 percent. Over the same period, National Tele-density was 51 percent. The percentage of the population with access to internet usage was 17.7 percent during FY2014/15 when compared to less than 7 percent registered in 2010.

Table 3.16: STI and ICT indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES						
	Baseline 2008/09	Actual 2010/11	Actual 2011/12	Actual 2012/13	Actual 2013/14	Actual 2014/15	Target 2014/15
Ratio of national budget allocated to STI (R&D) and ICT (%)	N/S	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	**0.6**
Ratio of S&T to Arts Graduates	1:5	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	**1:3**
Level of ICT deepening	**N/S**	**14,600,000**	**N/S**	**N/S**	**N/S**	**N/S**	**N/S**

(vi) Enhancing Human capital development

Progress on Human Capital Development has been assessed based on increase in life expectancy, literacy, stock and quality of infrastructure (proportions of paved roads to the total road network, freight cargo by rail, households accessing power from national grid and power consumption per capita). Key indicators include: average years of living; literacy rate; average years of schooling; share of paved roads to the total road network; percentage of freight cargo by rail; proportion of households accessing power from national grid; and power consumption per capita.

The progress during FY2014/15 was that literacy levels in Uganda had increased over the NDPI period under review from 73 percent in 2009/10 to 78.4 percent in 2014/15. Also, there was a major increase in life expectancy in Uganda, from 54 years to 55 between the period 2010 and 2014. This was as a result of reduction in infant mortality rate from 76 to 54 deaths per 1000 people (UDHS 2011) and improvement of other health outcomes such as increase in percentage of Health Centre IVs offering HIV/AIDS care with Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) services.

According to the UDHS, 2011, the Maternal Mortality Ratio was 438 per 100,000 births. This has since improved to 360 per 100,000 according to the 2015 HDR, although it is still below the HSSIP and MDG target of 131 per 100,000 live births (MDG Country Assessment Report, 2014). The infant mortality and under five mortality rates were estimated at 43.8 per 1000 live births and 66.1 per 1000 live births, respectively. Sustained strategies to reduce the MMR include: implementation of EmOC interventions; advocacy and the institution of mandatory maternal death notification and reviews.

Table 3. 17: Progress on Human Capital Development Indicators

NDPI INDICATOR	TARGETS AND ACTUAL FIGURES						
	Baseline 2008/09	**Actual 2010/11**	**Actual 2011/12**	**Actual 2012/13**	**Actual 2013/14**	**Actual 2014/15**	**Target 2014/15**
Life expectancy	50.4	54.0	52.2	54.0	54.4	54.93	52.4
Literacy	73.6	73.2	73.3	76.9	71	78.4	82.2

Source: HDR, 2015

(vii) Strong governance, defence and security

The NDPI envisaged consolidation and enhancement of democracy, and observance of the rule of law as a panacea for socioeconomic development. Also, envisioned in the Plan was a common regional strategy for peace and security; and regional defence pact to ensure regional stability. Assessment of progress on this objective has been based partly on; level of representation and participation of marginalized groups in development processes, level of transparency in public institutions, and level of implementation of regional and international protocols and standards.

Overall, Uganda has made a marked improvement in governance in the last decade. According to Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2014), Uganda scored higher than the African average (51.5 out of 100 points) and was ranked 19th (out of 52) overall in governance. 2014's index examined governance with 88 indicators in the four categories of; safety and rule of law, participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity, and human development.

In the same period, Uganda's scores on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) have been oscillating between 24 and 29, indicating a persistent high level of corruption in the country. In 2014, Uganda was ranked 142nd by Global Corruption Perception Index, dropping two places compared to 140th position in 2013. The CPI ranks countries based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 - 100, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and 100 means that a country is perceived as very clean. A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries included in the index. The baseline score for Uganda in 2008/9 was 26.

According to the global Gender Gap Index (GGI) of 2014, Uganda was ranked 88 out of 142 scoring 0.682 on a scale of 0 to 1. The index indicates that participation of Women and Persons with Disability in politics and governance has significantly increased over the years. This is partly due to the various gender sensitive labour laws and regulations that Government has put in place. Notably, the rate of women's participation in political empowerment is really high as seen where Uganda was ranked 29th out of 134 countries assessed. The proportion of women in the 9th Parliament increasing to 35percent partly explains the score. During the NDPI period, 29percent of ministerial positions were held by women compared to 19.4 percent in 2006 and 23percent in 2001. However, gender gap on economic attainment remains high at 0.846 putting the country in position 128th out of 134 countries assessed. For example, female managerial posts at works are really poor. In addition, a special grant was introduced for Persons with Disability together with Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE). To date over 104,000 older persons have accessed SAGE payments. This number is expected to grow as new older persons are enrolled on SAGE.

During the NDPI period, the entire country enjoyed a stable secure environment, a factor that has enabled smooth implementation of development activities across all regions. On a continental level, Uganda demonstrated a sufficient level of commitment to regional stability which gained trust across the regions, and enabled Uganda to be elected a member of African Union Peace and Security Council (PSC) for a period of four years (2013-2016). Uganda contributes forces to the African and European Peace keeping forces and is in South Sudan by invitation of the Government of South Sudan. In addition, Uganda actively participated in the implementation of the AU decisions on the establishment of the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC) and was a chair of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), between 2011 and 2014.

(viii) Sustainable population and use of natural resources/the environment

The NDPI prioritized restoration of ecosystems, responsible use of environmental resources, forestation and re-afforestation as required actions to ensure there is sustainable use of natural and environment resources. Key indicators for assessment of progress include: number of wetlands gazetted and restored; forest cover and wetland cover; and level of water pollution and industrial pollution.

The use and management of the environment and natural resources in the economy has continued to pose significant social and economic challenges. The National State of the

Environment Report, 2014 produced by NEMA asserts that the country is facing severe environmental degradation through; loss of biodiversity, deforestation, encroachment on wetlands, soil erosion and declining land productivity, pollution of land, water and air resources among others. The last estimated figure for forest cover was 18percent in 2005, down from 25percent in 1990.

The NDPI targeted increasing forest cover to 24percent by 2014/15. It is estimated that 92,000 hectares of forest cover are lost every year with 34percent in private forests and 12percent in the protected forests according the Sector Report. Increasing exploitation of forest is fuelled by the growing population and expanding economy hence leaving the forest cover at 18percent during 2014.

With respect to wetland coverage, the area of Uganda's wetland area under approved management plans increased from 1,320 km^2 to 2,130 km^2. A total of 394.2 km of wetlands boundaries were demarcated with pillars and beacons. Only 210 Ha of degraded wetlands were restored in the FY2014/15, compared to 758.3 Ha in FY2013/14 and 1,645.8 Ha in 2012/13.

CHAPTER FOUR: NDP THEMATIC AREA PERFORMANCE

4.1 PRIMARY GROWTH SECTORS

4.1.1 Agricultural Development

Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector during FY2014/15 was projected to grow at 2.3 percent, which translated into an improvement from 1.5 percent registered last financial year. This was mainly on account of increased fishing activities and cash crops production. Exports of fish and its products outside the region were projected to grow by close to 40 percent during this financial year. Despite the decline in coffee production due to unfavourable weather, there was improvement in other cash crops including cotton, vanilla and flowers.

Table 4.1: Real GDP growth by economic activity

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15p
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.9	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.3
Cash crops	-4.0	12.7	-1.9	-0.6	6.6
Food crops	2.1	-1.1	-1.1	0.8	0.9
Livestock	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.8
Forestry	11.4	2.2	11.9	4.8	4.6
Fishing	-0.3	1.7	3.2	-3.2	1.9

Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

The next paragraphs provide an assessment of agricultural sector key result areas in line with the NDPI key objectives:

Enhancing agricultural production and productivity

The sector planned on achieving this objective using the following strategies: improving agricultural technology development; ensuring effective delivery of advisory services and improved technology; control of diseases, pests and vectors; enhancing productivity of land through sustainable land use and management of soil and water resources; increasing supply of water for production; promotion of labour saving technologies and mechanisms; improving access to high quality input, planting and stocking materials; improving agricultural livelihoods in Northern Uganda; accelerating the development of selected strategic commodities; and implementing the hunger project - Epicenter strategy.

Under the strategy on improving agricultural technology development, the planned interventions included: generating technologies, practices and strategies, to address stakeholder demands and responding to market opportunities where during FY2014/15 the sector reported that a number of crop varieties were developed and released including: Six (6) rice varieties: NAMCHE1, 2, 3, 4,5 and 6, Three (3) maize varieties: UH 5051, UH 5052 and UH 5053, Eleven (11) bean varieties: Bush type NABE 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 23, 26C, 27C, 28C and 29C, Eight (8) groundnut varieties: Sere nut 7T, 8R, 9T, 10R, 11T, 12R, 13T and 14R, Seven (7) cassava varieties: NASE 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Four (4) banana varieties: M2, M9, Kabana 6H and Kabana 7H.

With respect to an efficient and effective delivery and uptake of technology and knowledge established through the innovation system, up to 700 technology multiplication sites were set up in different agro ecological zones for the different commodities. Relatedly, the commodity based adaptive research trials were established in all the 9 Agro ecological Zones under the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs).

On strengthening functioning of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), a number of high yielding, disease and or drought resistant seeds to improve productivity were generated. This led to increased release of new varieties under different commodities.

Through strengthening the linkage between agricultural research and extension services at various levels, the Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services (ATAAS) project that was designed to strengthen the linkage between research and extension, was restructured and one of the components was to strengthen partnerships between agricultural research, extension and other stakeholders. The Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services spearheaded extension services to farmers.

On the second strategy of ensuring effective delivery of advisory services and improved technology, the sector planned to: Increase farmers participation in technology development; Enhance farmer access to production and agro-processing technologies; Provide farmers with quality advisory services and Information; Establish formal mechanisms for joint operations between NARO and NAADS at various levels; Strengthen linkages between researchers, extension workers and farmers to enhance relevance, tracking and feed-back on generated technologies; Formulate an environmental and social management framework; Promote farming as a business through careful enterprise selection, development and improved market linkages focusing on publicity on product standards; Strengthen linkages between farmers and production support services (including financial services, capacity development and marketing); and Promote value addition and agro processing as a means to increasing earnings.

During FY2014/15, the sector, trained 1,092 community seed multipliers to enhance their capacity for multiplying seeds at community level. National Agricultural Advisory services (NAADS) supported a total of 1,170,025 farmers in the 111 Districts and KCCA under technology uptake grant for food security. The sector in collaboration with the private sector provided a number of maize mills, milk processing equipment, chuff cutters, honey extractors, tea factories, 2 new textile industries and 3 cotton wool manufacturing factories, more coffee factories and coffee hullers were established in different parts of the country. The New Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services was created.

Through the ATAAS project, formal work mechanisms between NARO and NAADS were established. Multi-stakeholder Innovation Platforms (MSIPs) were established and strengthened to facilitate joint planning and information sharing among value chain actors and stakeholders such as; farmers, traders, processors, researchers, and policy makers, in the various agro-ecological zones.

District Adaptive Research Teams (DARSTs) aimed at strengthening the research-extension-farmer linkage in the technology uptake pathway were successfully established in 111 District Local Governments and continued to be strengthened by joint NARO and NAADS Zonal teams to improve their functionality. Eight (8) Technology Link and Innovations Officers (TLIOs) to track technology uptake and strengthen the Research-Extension-farmer linkage along the technology uptake pathway were contracted and facilitated. The environmental and social safeguard management framework was formulated under ATAAS. Also, market/value chain studies on five (5) enterprises/commodities (Bananas, Maize, Beans, Dairy and Goats) were conducted.

Training was undertaken for LG technical and administrative staff, farmer groups, farm members on enterprise selection and development, farm level business skills, coffee value development, milk value chain was conducted. Similarly, capacity building activities continued for MSIP members (for 2 Rice Clusters) on management of the MSIP and on various aspects of rice value chain; One Rice Co-operative was established and registered in Katakwi District. Support was provided towards establishing an Irish potato processing factory under an MOU between Kisoro Local Government and Mugenga Holdings Ltd.

In order to control diseases, pests and vectors, the sector planned to conduct early detection of crop pests, weeds and diseases, control livestock diseases and vectors to ensure that communicable diseases are managed in order to promote and ensure animal health as a means to greater productivity and market penetration. During FY2014/15, MAAIF officials conducted several surveillances specific to pest and diseases and provided technical guidance on control of pests, diseases and vectors. As a result, 70 percent of disease outbreaks were investigated, surveillance visits were made to 55percent of the districts and diagnostic tests on 10 percent of specimens submitted, were conducted. The number of districts reporting promptly on animal diseases and veterinary services increased from 34.3percent in 2013/14 to 42.4percent in 2014/15.

In the same line, laboratory construction was completed and equipped; leading to improved laboratory diagnosis capacity, that allows for 24 hours of sample submissions. The Plant Protection and Health Act, 2015 was enacted by Parliament and assented to by H.E. the President on 11/2/2015. Furthermore; 162 mobile plant clinics in 70 districts to support district staff in provision of plant health/ Pest and Disease advisory services were established, 39 sets of mobile plant clinic equipment were given to 15 districts, cattle dips were dug, and the National Referral Laboratory was completed.

On the strategy of enhancing productivity of land through sustainable use and management of soil and water resources, the sector planned to: support ongoing activities for scaling up Sustainable Land Management (SLM); strengthen the enabling environment for SLM, Co-ordination and advocacy; support mainstreaming of SLM into sector and LG plans and budgets; strengthen commercial and advisory services for SLM friendly products and practices; improve and strengthen SLM knowledge management; support rewarding programmes for water and soil conservation at community level; and support SLM research. During the last year of the NDPI implementation, 44 small scale drip irrigation and water harvesting demonstration sites as part of sustainable Land Management Technologies in 11 districts were established. An additional 800 demonstration sites in SLM and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies (Soil and water conservation structures, conservation agriculture, in field and road side water harvesting, in 24 districts were established; District and sub county technical staff and farmer leaders were trained on SLM technologies/ practices aimed at mainstreaming SLM into LG plans and SLM practices/technologies, soil and water conservation technologies, integrated soil fertility management, agroforestry, tree planting, conservation agriculture at Mbarara ZARDI, Buginyanya ZARDI; Rwebitaba AbiZARDI; Bulindi ZARDI were promoted; and SLM specialists in the four ZARDIs of Mbarara, Kachwekano, Mukono and Buginyanya to support SLM research were recruited and deployed.

The sector strategized to increase the supply of water for agricultural production and as such, the performance during the last year of the NDPI implementation indicates that: The three irrigation schemes (Agoro, Mubuku and Doho) were completed (jointly with MWE). Olweny irrigation scheme underwent rehabilitation funded by GOU and implemented by MWE; 28 irrigation demonstration sites were established in 28 districts; 44 small scale drip irrigation and water harvesting demonstration sites were established as part of sustainable Land Management Technologies in 11 districts; awareness and capacity enhancement was undertaken for water for agricultural production in 33 districts, 4,500 farmers trained in water conservation agriculture and district staff technically backstopped in 11 districts; MWE constructed 238 valley tanks with a capacity of 903,319m^3 of water in 20 districts.

The sector increased investment in intensive water based production systems notably the cage culture with 2,000 cages established on lake Victoria alone with annual estimated production of 3,155MT of Tilapia fish; Site suitability (feasibility, design and costing) studies were conducted and 1 land based site in Apac and 2 water based sites in Kalangala (Mweena and Kitobo) selected for development of aquaculture parks; and Infrastructure including roads, abattoirs and marketing infrastructures were established in different parts of the country.

Under the strategy to promote labour saving technologies and mechanisation, the sector planned to; develop and promote animal traction technologies, build capacity for development of appropriate farm structures as well as testing, adaptation, demonstration and promotion of appropriate farm equipment, formulate and implement incentive frameworks for acquisition and financing of labour saving technologies, reinstate small scale mechanization support unit, and enhance PPPs for agricultural mechanization. The performance as at FY2014/15 indicates that: Over 6,256 oxen and ox ploughs as part of food security intervention were distributed in West Nile, Lango and Acholi sub regions and to individual farmers in 48 cotton growing districts; Appropriate farm equipment use were promoted including provision of oxen and oxen-plough, hullers, milking machines; and rehabilitation of Namalere agricultural workshop continued.

The sector again strategized to improve access to high quality inputs, planting and stocking materials. During the last year of the NDPI implementation, The National Fisheries Policy 2004 was reviewed and a draft National Fisheries Policy 2014 was developed. The Beach Management Units (BMU) Statute of 2003, the Aquaculture Rules of 2003, and Quality Assurance Rules of 2008 were reviewed and cleared by the Solicitor General; guidelines for cage farming and management of fish breeding areas were developed; plant Protection and Health Act 2015 was ascended to by the President; the National Fertilizer Policy, and Strategy Regulations were finalized. These were submitted to MFPED for issuance of a Certificate of Financial Implications; a National Seed Policy was finalized and will be submitted to Cabinet.

The Seed Regulations were finalized awaiting gazetting. A national Policy on tsetse fly eradication and trypanosomiasis elimination; the Avian Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan; Foot and Mouth Diseases control policy; tick and tick-borne disease control policy; and the National Dairy Policy were drafted. Stakeholder consultations were completed in all milk sheds. Similarly, MAAIF/NARO formed partnerships with the following companies for seed multiplication: (i)Maize: variety UH 5051 by Arolin Seeds located in Kawempe with a production field in Mityana; Variety UH 5052 by Pearl Seeds located on Gayaza road with a production fields in Masindi, Amuru and Agago and Variety UH 5053 by MADIFA located in Masindi with production fields in Masindi; (ii) Rice: multiplied by; East African Seeds, FICA Seeds and NASECO; (iii) beans: distributed by East African Seeds, FICA Seeds and NASECO, and organized farmer groups. (iv) Cassava: multiplied by 5 Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (Ngetta, Bulindi, Abi, Mukono and Nabuin); farmer groups in Mid-West sub region, Lango sub-region and Central region; (v) Banana: multiplied by Agro Genetic Technologies (AGT) based at Buloba in Wakiso (Mityana) road where they multiply the tissue culture banana plantlets from their lab.

Under the crop sub-sector, the Seed Regulations were finalized and await gazetting. Agro-input regulations and enforcement mechanisms are being strengthened; 205 agro input dealers were trained in safe pesticide use and environmental safeguards; 2,393 Agricultural Advisory Service providers were facilitated to provide agricultural advisory services to farmers; NAGRC&DB procured and installed a nitrogen plant with production capacity of 89 litres per hour; NAGRC&DB extended 196,245 doses of semen to farmers in 57 districts. NAGRC&DB has trained 8,117 farmers from 36 districts in pasture establishment and management, feed conservation and utilization, management of paddocks and zero grazing units. As such, 1,891 improved calves were produced at NAGRC&DB farms and are being reared for future extension to farmers, and 41,068 pure breed exotic cattle were imported. Lastly under this strategy, the second field surveys were undertaken for identification of pollen and nectar plants in Tororo district, and the third field survey done in Lira and Nakasongola.

The sector further strategized to improve agricultural livelihoods in Northern Uganda. Emphasis was to be put on effective participation of female farmers, and during the last year of the NDPI implementation: market infrastructure including opening and maintenance of community access roads, valley tanks, crushes, dips, markets was developed; assorted Agro-processing facilities including grain mills, rice hullers and coffee hullers, were provided to promote value addition; and customised trainings were carried out for farmers in farmer groups and LG officers.

The sector planned to accelerate development of selected strategic commodities which include: coffee, maize, fish, beef, dairy, cassava, bananas and beans. This was to be undertaken by: carrying out value chain studies for commodities not yet studied to identify areas for intervention; establishing commodity platforms to constantly discuss issues pertaining to particular commodities; establishing PPPs in areas that need public support for private sector investment; and availing financial credit to farmers. During FY2014/15, commodity based Multi Stakeholders Innovation Platforms (MSIP) were formed based on National and Zonal/District specific priority commodities including; cassava and simsim (Ngetta); irish potatoes and apples (Kachwekano); dairy cattle (Mbarara); rice (Nerica 4, Ngetta, Nabuin and Bulindi); coffee (Mukono); maize (Mukono and Bulindi); citrus (Nabuin); pineapples (Mukono); apiary

(Buginyanya); fish and poultry (Nabuin and Mukono); cassava and banana (Rwebitaba) against the 10 priority commodities; and UGX 243 Bn cumulatively disbursed to farmers between 2009 and June 2015 under the Agricultural Credit Facility.

With respect to implementing the hunger project-epicentre, during the last year of the NDPI implementation, nothing was reported about this strategy.

Improve access to and sustainability of market

In order to achieve the above objective, the first strategy was to increase PPPs in Value Addition. The sector conducted inventory and assessment of 726 HLFOs in 61 Districts and developed an action plan for building capacity of HLFOs in selected districts in collaboration with United Nations Farmers Federation (UNFFE); disseminated weekly on-line market information to districts in collaboration with Farm Gain Africa; conducted Gross Margin Studies on ten (10) enterprises/commodities (Bananas, Maize, Beans, Dairy Cattle, goats, Cassava, Citrus, Aquaculture, Poultry and Ground nuts); produced and disseminated enterprise-based technical user guides to Local Governments and other users; conducted market/value chain studies on five (5) enterprises/commodities (Bananas, Maize, Beans, Dairy and Goats); conducted Training of Trainers for 80 District technical (DCDOs, CDOs, DNCs, DPOs) and administrative staff on enterprise selection, development, and farm level business skills; and built capacity of 4,435 sub county technical staff (SNCs, AASPs) on enterprise selection and development, and farm level business skills.

Additionally, a system to collect and disseminate information of food security and nutrition was established under the Ministry; research on post-harvest food technologies, processing and storage was undertaken at National Agriculture Research laboratory in Kawanda and at Makerere University - Food science and technology; built capacity of 4,435 FID implementers (SNCs, AASPs) at the sub county level; reviewed/updated two FID training manuals Farmer group development manual and Farmer Fora development manual; printed & disseminated 4,646 Farmer group development manuals and 3,020 Farmer Fora development manuals to 111 Districts Local Governments; and Farmer groups categorised into market oriented, commercial and food security were mobilised.

Create an enabling environment for competitive investment in agriculture

In order to achieve this objective during the NDPI implementation, the sector planned to improve the capacity for quality assurance, regulation and food and safety standards for outputs and products across crops, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors and as such, the performance indicates that, the agriculture policy launched in 2015 was supposed to help in enforcement of regulations, standards and guidelines.

The sector further planned to enhance sector policy formulation, planning and coordination. During the last year of the NDPI implementation, the following were achieved: Staff capacities in different fields were developed through trainings conducted within and outside Uganda; several policies, strategies and plans were reviewed especially during the review and formulation of the sector strategic plan; MAAIF databank was established; M&E framework to monitor MAAIF and LG policies, programmes and projects was established; Food and Nutrition security status was periodically assessed; cross cutting issues were mainstreamed in all sector policies, strategies and projects; ASWG meets regularly, review of its TOR planned; and the Joint Agricultural Sector Annual review was conducted.

On the strategy Enhancing Intra and Inter-Sectoral Coordination, during the last year of the NDPI implementation nothing was reported.

Under the strategy to build capacity to respond to climate change, the change impacts were identified and analysis was done; and guidelines for mainstreaming climate change into MAAIF policies and plans finalised. This was aimed at helping in integration of climate change issues into planning.

Enhance institutional development in the Agriculture sector

In order to achieve this objective, the sector planned to strengthen MAAIF and related public agricultural agencies and increase the human resource productivity. During the last year of the NDPI implementation, MAAIF and district production department structures were re-aligned following the creation of the Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services; roles, functions and structures of MAAIF departments and agencies were reviewed and harmonised. The architectural and detailed engineering designs were approved by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA); MAAIF TPM approved the final design and MAAIF is looking for funds to start the construction. The ministry prepared a three-year capacity building plan for the agricultural sector well aligned with the DSIP objectives. The Capacity building plan highlighted the financing modalities for integration and development of agricultural sector personnel.

4.1.2 Forestry Sector

The area of natural forests and woodlands is quickly reducing in Uganda as a result of change of land use to agriculture and grazing, high demand on timber and fuel wood, and other land uses. By 2009, Uganda's forest cover was 18percent, having declined from 24percent in 1990. A comprehensive national assessment of the forest landscape is being conducted, and the potential as well as area for restoration is being determined by conducting spatial and socio-economic analyses, including an analysis of the enabling environment. It is evident that the area of degraded land has increased with the current forested area at nearly 10 percent. A draft Forest Landscape Restoration assessment report was prepared during the financial year. Hot spot areas for restoration have also been delineated.

The key forestry initiatives/programmes and projects in FY2014/15 included; the implementation of the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Project (FIEFOC), Saw log Production Grant Scheme (SPGS), and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+).

Restore Forest Cover from 3,604,176 ha as of 2005 to 4,933,746 ha (1990 levels) by 2015

In order to achieve the objective, the sector strategized to carry out re-forestation and afforestation of 1,266,000 hectares in 698 forest reserves and 730,000 ha in national parks and game reserves. The interventions that relate to this strategy included: providing incentives and facilitation to leaseholders to planting grasslands, establishing and maintaining forest plantations.

During the year under review, 74 timber harvesting licenses were issued for pit sawyers in the districts of Kibaale, Hoima, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo and Moyo. With respect to the total annual hectares of new forest plantations established, forest plantations were established in the reserves of Mafuga (233ha), Mbarara (152ha) and South Busoga (30ha), and 20ha were established for Shuuku Farm in Kiruhura District by the NFA. The sector did not however, report on the total annual hectares of forest plantations maintained by Government institutions.

The sector strategized to: promote greening along and around public infrastructure and establishments; promote commercial tree-planting on private land; increase involvement of the population in tree planting; support R&D in development of new high-yield and appropriate tree varieties; and strengthen the capacity of relevant sector institutions to effectively enforce forest and environmental laws and regulations.

During FY2014/15, a total of 1,801,510 assorted tree seedlings were distributed and planted under irrigation schemes (Doho, Mobuku, Agoro and Olweny) in the districts of Butaleja, Tororo, Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa, Kasese, Bushenyi, Rubirizi, Mitooma, Buhweju, Sheema, Ibanda, Lamwo, Kitgum, Gulu, Nwoya, Amuru, Lira, Alebtong, Otuke and Dokolo. A total of 769,699 seedlings were distributed and planted outside the catchments in the districts of Amolatar, Masaka and Mukono. A total of 1,801,510 assorted tree seedlings were distributed and planted under irrigation schemes (Doho, Mobuku, Agoro and Olweny) in the districts of Butaleja, Tororo, Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa, Kasese, Bushenyi, Rubirizi, Mitooma, Buhweju, Sheema, Ibanda, Lamwo, Kitgum, Gulu, Nwoya, Amuru, Lira, Alebtong, Otuke and Dokolo. Similarly, 769,699 seedlings were distributed and planted outside the catchments in the districts of Amolatar, Masaka and Mukono.

During the International Day of forests commemoration, raising awareness of the people on forestry management in the country through radio talks shows was done. In July 2014, SPGS initiated a process of testing the strength properties of clonal eucalyptus poles for power transmission suitability. The activity was carried out in collaboration with a new forests company and the results showed the poles were suitable. SPGS supported UTGA, through technically facilitating all cluster meetings organized by UTGA.

Through development of commercial tree nursery operators and forest contractors, 54 nurseries and 14 forest contractors were certified for 2014. Audits were done to generate certified nurseries and contractors for 2015. SPGS partnered with NaFORRI to establish the first lot of tree species trials in Albertine and Victoria Clusters during the October/ November 2014 season to provide information on new tree species growth across selected sites country wide. A fully constituted and operational environmental policy that deals with eviction of encroachers was formed.

Restore degraded natural forests in forest reserves and private forests

In order to meet this objective, the sector's strategy was to improve low stocked natural forests using the landscape and protect the Government permanent forest estate. The key interventions for achieving the strategies include: preparing and implementing a landscape restoration action plan; preparing and implementing a phased approach to sustainable forest management; and strengthen the policing in national parks and wildlife reserves to protect forest reserves against illegal activities. The sector reported data unavailability for FY2014/15.

Reduce pressure on forest cover as a source of wood fuel and construction material

The sector reported only on the sixth strategy that relates to regulating forestry activity on private land in line with the land use policy. The planned outputs were: developing legal guidelines and standards; gazetting forestry regulations in support of the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003; and support the development of a land use plan.

During FY2014/15, harvesting of forest products was regulated with 500 copies of the guidelines for regulating forest products produced and disseminated, and 50 copies of forest produce movement permits were distributed to the districts of Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Kibaale, Kaberamaido, Moyo, Hoima and Mpigi.

Promote forestry-based industries and trade

The sector reported data unavailability for FY2014/15 for this objective.

4.1.3 Tourism

Uganda's tourism sector contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the financial year 2014/15 increased to UGX 6.3bn up from UGX 5.6bn in the previous year. The growth translated into 9.9 percent contribution to GDP (UGX 96.7 trillion) for FY2014/15, up from 7.9 percent in 2013/14. This performance was as a result of an increase of visitors (1,266,046) who came to Uganda in 2014 up from 1,206,334 in the previous year, which ministry of Tourism officials attribute to better marketing of the country and improvement in infrastructure, among others.

The tourism sector was forecasted to grow by 8.0 percent in 2015 and by 6.6 percent per annum from 2015 to 2025. The next sections provide the FY2014/15 performance of the sector according to the NDPI objectives.

Develop and review all policies, and legal and regulatory frameworks for the sector

The sector set out a number of strategies to achieve this objective. The first strategy was to review the tourism policies and plans and with this the sector targeted to revise: The Tourism Policy; the Master Plan; the Wildlife Policy; and formulate the Museum and Monuments Policy. Revisions and dissemination were done for the following policies; Tourism Policy, Tourism Master Plan, Wildlife Policy. Also, the Museum and Monuments Policy (2014) was formulated.

Secondly, the sector set out to update the relevant legal and regulatory frameworks by reviewing and revising a number of Acts which included: the National Wildlife Act; UWEC Act; Museums and Monument Act; Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWUTI) Act; and the Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (HTTI) Act. Also, the sector planned to Domesticate CITES, Review Uganda Wildlife Training Institute (UWTI) Act, and Review the Hotel and Tourism Training Institute Act.

The performance during the last year of the NDPI implementation indicates that: Draft Bills of the Uganda wildlife Act were submitted to Cabinet; the UWEC law was passed by Parliament; Draft Bills of the Historical Monument Act are awaiting final consultations; regulations for fire arms are before the Inspector General of Police (IGP) for no objection clearance; CITES domestication process is at Cabinet level for principals; UWUTI Act and HTTI Act were passed by parliament, although the HTTI bill awaits assenting by the President.

Increase the contribution of tourism to GDP and employment

In order to achieve this objective, the sector strategized to operationalize the tourism development levy and fund by: developing and disseminating guidelines for collection of the levy; developing and operationalise a framework for the tourism development fund; and establishing structures and mechanisms for levy collection. During FY2014/15, the study regarding the tourism levy was underway and the guidelines and instruments on the tourism development fund were developed and shared with MoFPED.

The sector strategized to develop Marketing Tools Packaging Uganda as the preferred tourism destination by reviewing the National Tourism Marketing Strategy and enhancing marketing tools. During the FY under review, the Tourism Marketing Strategy was reviewed and updated and as such, implementation is ongoing, and web tools and social media are being utilized to enhance international market presence.

The sector planned develop and implement the Meetings Incentives Conferences and Events Strategy (MICE) through; establishing MICE Center/Bureau, developing a MICE Marketing strategy, and building the capacity MICE industry through training and marketing support. During the last year of the NDPI implementation, The MICE strategy development was still ongoing and the sector reported about increased awareness about Uganda as a Meetings Incentives Conferences and Events Strategy destination.

The sector planned to strengthen the tourism and wildlife information system through: operationalising of management information systems; diversifying the key tourism source markets; updating and operationalising the wildlife database; developing and implementing guidelines on wildlife trade enterprise; and strengthening the museums, monuments and antiquities database. During the FY, information on the tourism sector was still being generated (studies on visitor perceptions, expenditures, visitor satisfaction, etc); MIS procurement was ongoing; a market survey was conducted in Sweden during the Swedish International Travel and Tourism Trade fair 2015; Public Relations firms to undertake this assignment were being recruited; the wildlife population database was established at UWA; a guideline on wildlife trade was put in place; and an updated Database of Museums, Monument and Antiquities was put in place.

The sector planned to secure international and domestic tourism source markets. In order to achieve this, the sector set out to: strengthen presence in existing tourism source markets; and attract tourists from new sources. The sector was represented in 4 tourism fairs in 2014/15 (Berlin and North American road show, WTM London and Guangzhou China); Uganda hosted the ATA congress and this provided publicity for the country especially in the North American market.

The sector planned to diversify tourism products through: developing Four (4) zonal tourism plans; habituating and availing new gorilla, chimpanzee and monkey groups for tourism; re-introducing chimpanzees and rhinos into wildlife; developing the souvenir art and craft industry through support of art and craft groups with necessary equipment and training; developing water based tourism resources through provision of concept and infrastructure support to water based tourism sources; and promoting other new tourism products such as a butterfly viewing, caving, bird watching, canopy walk and wilderness camping. During the year under review, the Tourism Master Plan was developed and is currently under implementation; eleven (11) gorilla groups were habituated for tourism; the sites for translocation of Chimps at Ngamba island identified were appraised; research to support reintroduction of rhinos was finalized given that they are few number; and associations like UCOTA were supported. UCOTA currently boasts of 63 community groups (1,068 males and 1,833 females) and 4 tourism associations were supported to carry out specialised training of their members; the Buganda Kingdom supported with UGX 2bn to restore the Kasubi tombs; water tourism was launched; and new products like bird watching and hot air balloon and a concept for canopy walks were developed.

Sector also planned to regulate tourism products development through: developing and implementing quality inspections and licensing framework; and monitoring and regulating tourism in mining, hydropower and oil and gas wildlife conservation areas. During the last year of the NDPI implementation, EA standards were implemented and regulations were developed, quarterly multispectral inspections and monitoring of Oil and Gas activities were undertaken by UWA, NEMA, Ministry, PEPD, DWRD and MEMD, and Sensitivity Atlas map for MFNP was developed.

The sector planned to support development of tourism enterprises through: undertaking research and package new tourism enterprise opportunities; enhancing capacity of tourism sector SME's including putting in place a seed capitalization fund and information centres for SME's and tourism; and supporting community-based tourism enterprises around wildlife protected areas. During this FY, UHOA (Uganda Hotel Owners Association), AUTO (Association of Tourism Operators), TUGATA (Association of Travel agents), USAGA (Association of Guides) were supported to carry out specific training of their members.

The sector planned to develop the tourism human resource by: reviewing the tourism and wildlife manpower training curricula, including upgrading the quality of tourism and wildlife training tools; enhancing the capacity of tourism and wildlife tertiary institutions through staff in service training in areas of tourism development, wildlife, museums, culture, arts and craft enterprises; and strengthening the Uganda hotel and tourism training institute. The progress registered during the FY2014/15 was that: the draft HTTI curriculum was reviewed; refurbishment of the multi-purpose hall at UWTI was completed; and procurements for up grading of the Institute was on going under CEDP.

With respect to developing the tourism support infrastructure the sector planned to achieve this strategy through: developing and implementing a framework to facilitate development of convenient tourist stop-overs along major high ways and tourist circuits; constructing a tourism house to accommodate tourism sector institutions; identifying and developing critical transport networks leading to protected areas and other tourist sites; constructing ranger outposts in Queen Elizabeth , Murchison falls, Bwindi and Mgahinga Conservation Area and Rwenzori National Parks; renovating campsites, signage, information/interpretation centres, gates, walk ways and game viewing tracks in key wildlife areas; constructing Museums at Kabale and Hoima and finalize plans for Soroti and Jinja; support renovation of key cultural and religious sites; re-designing and developing the Jinja Source of the Nile tourist site; Procure and title Prime Land to support construction of tourist accommodation facilities and produce ready for implementation architectural design works for model tourism developments; upgrading mountain climbing and rescue facilities in Rwenzori, Elgon, Muhabura and Kadam; establishing a tourist circuit on lake Victoria (UWEC, botanical gardens, Lutembe beach and Ngamba Island); upgrading UWEC by Constructing an Education and Information complex; increasing the animal exhibits and recreation facilities; stone paving the trail and road network; establishing Satellite Wildlife Education Centres for the four (4) regions of Uganda; constructing a dining hall, dormitory, 10 staff houses, and a museum block at UWTI and retool the institute; constructing an Extension of the National Museum; establishing interpretation centres at 10 cultural archeological sites; and reviving the Uganda Institute of Ecology (UIE).

During FY2014/15, the construction of a sanitary facility at Namugongo was completed. The sanitary facilities at Kagulu hill, Busitema, Muko and Kafu are still underway; several other ranger outposts in various protected areas in QENP 1, KCA 3, Mt. Elgon NP 1, BMCA 3, MFNP4 and Lake Mburo NP 2 were constructed; New Gates were constructed at Bugungu, Chobe, Wankwar (MFNP), Kabatoro (QENP) and Mihunga (RMNP); construction of Soroti museum in final stages, and construction of Kabale museum was completed; a floating restaurant is under construction; the refurbishment of a multipurpose hall at UWTI, dining hall and dormitory completed; and new agency, Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute was established.

During the NDPI period, the sector planned strengthen public and sector institution linkages. The interventions planned to implement this strategy were: establishing and supporting tourism and wildlife associations; supporting district commercial and environment offices to handle wildlife conservation, museum and monument matters; and supporting the development of the tourism private sector Apex body. During FY2014/15, 25 Associations were formed and supported; 15 districts were supported to form wildlife committees to coordinate wildlife activities in LGs; and the code of practice for UTA was developed.

The sector strategized to undertake research to support the development of tourism, wildlife resources and cultural heritage. This was meant to be realised if: a wildlife resources data bank for Uganda was created; and tourism specific studies on trends, inventory and problem analysis to enrich the database were conducted. During this NDPI year of implementation, an expenditure, national park visitor, a perception study, quarterly bed occupancy, and inbound tourism surveys were done.

The sector planned to develop a public private partnership (PPP) framework for the management of tourism, wildlife and cultural heritage attractions through: registering and training private wildlife management entrepreneurs' country wide; and supporting tourism development in local governments. The performance registered during this period under review was that 170 youth were trained and equipped as community wildlife scouts in 12 Districts prone to wildlife related crop damage.

The other strategy that was planned was through improving human wildlife relationships by formulating national guidelines for wildlife veterinary interventions, land for migration corridors in AswaLolim, carrying out evaluations of the existing human wildlife conflict mitigation measures with a view to improve them, implementing problem animal deterrent and scare measures (trenches, walls, thunder flashes, crocodile barriers pepper and live fence), carrying out electric fencing of 118 km and 100 kms boundaries of lake Mburo and queen Elizabeth park to address problem animals' around the Park as a pilot project, negotiating the resettling of people residing in key tourism and wildlife conservation areas. These include; Majelli community in Ajai, Benet community in Elgon and Mbwa Tract in Bwindi.

During FY2014/15, draft Bills of the Uganda Wildlife Act were submitted to Cabinet; encroachers and land title holders in Katonga Wildlife Reserve were fully compensated and vacated the reserve; boundary demarcations for East Madi Wildlife Reserve started; boundary marking in Pian Upe Wildlife Reserve started; new trenches were excavated; 11km in QENP, 8 km in KNP, 7.5 km in MFNP; the entire Buffalo wall in MGNP was repaired; Chili growing in all Areas with Elephant challenges was introduced; bee keeping in all elephant prone areas was promoted.

The sector planned to undertake effective participation in international decision making through: subscribing to WTO and other international bodies; and supporting private sector participation and advocacy in regional and international meetings. During FY2014/15, the sector contributed to UNWTO, LUSAKA Agreement, CMS, AEWA ICOMOS and the private sector participated in major international and regional meetings especially at EAC level.

Lastly the sector planned to enhance security and safety for tourists and tourism resources, through: developing and implementing a national safety and security plan for tourists and tourism resources; and strengthening law enforcement in wildlife conservation areas to guarantee security of tourists and wildlife resources. During FY2014/15, the tourism police was trained and equipped; and draft bills of the Uganda Wildlife Act were submitted to Cabinet in an effort to strengthen the wildlife law.

4.1.4 Mining

The activities in mining subsector focus on establishing Uganda's mineral potential through geo-scientific data. The geological and geochemical mappings produced have led to more discoveries of iron ore deposits in Kanungu, Buhara (Kabale district) and Mayuge areas. A total of 100 million tonnes of iron ore have been evaluated in Muko and surrounding areas. The sector registered the following achievements for the FY2014/15 towards attaining the laid out NDPI objectives.

Promote and empower artisanal and small-scale miners

The sector set out to develop and implement laws and regulations to protect and benefit miners, communities and environment by: instituting an effective border security system to prevent illegal cross-border trade in minerals; and promote actions aimed at legalizing businesses of artisanal small-scale miners (ASM). To-date the mining laws are still being reviewed.

On the strategy to enhance institutional collaboration and partnership in the mining sector, the sector planned to establish PPPs for development of the mining sector and towards achieving this, the PPP bill was referred back to parliament.

The sector also planned to promote the use of new proven technologies for improved mineral recovery and production through establishing pilot model schemes for new proven technologies within mining communities and facilitating linkages between high technology mining companies and mining communities. During FY2014/15, the sector reported that training was on-going.

In order to provide Credit access to artisanal and small-scale miners, the sector planned to; provide access to formal regulated sources of money such as grants to artisanal and small-scale miners; and encourage miners to make productive investments through demonstrations on site for efficient technologies. During FY2014/15, the sector reported that of the planned number of miners' ear marked to access grants, none got the credit. However, private resources continued to be the source of financing and on making productive investments through demonstrations on site.

To develop infrastructure for mining activities, the sector planned to extend and improve physical infrastructure into potential and existing mining areas through construction of roads, power grid lines, sub-stations and piped water systems. The sector reported during the last year of NDPI that, it followed the rural electrification program and also continued to rely on UNRA, NWSC for extension of roads and piped water systems to the potential and existing mining areas.

To ensure market awareness within artisan and small-scale miner communities, the sector had planned to collect and disseminate market information through workshops and seminars. During the last year of the NDPI implementation, 25 workshops and seminars were held, 2 major stakeholder workshops involving MPs, District Officials and some mining companies were undertaken and 3 workshops with Mineral Watch Group were held.

The sector planned to promote transparency in mining through establishing a modern mining cadastre that is adaptable, sustainable, affordable, efficient and secure. During FY2014/15, the Mining cadastre (License administration system) was put in place.

Provide basic geo-scientific information for development of the mining and subsidiary sectors

To achieve this objective, the sector set out to: undertake geological, geochemical, geophysical, remote sensing and mineral resource surveys through carrying out multi-disciplinary studies to discover mineral deposits which can be economically extracted. The sector reported during FY2014/15 that over 600 folders and printouts with over 200 maps were produced. The sector also planned to disseminate mining information through publications, workshops, conference presentations and any other media. During FY2014/15, 25 workshops and seminars were held, 2 major stakeholder workshops involving MPs, District Officials and some mining companies were undertaken and 3 workshops with Mineral Watch Group were held.

Enhance human resource capacities within the mining industry

Towards achieving this objective, the sector directed efforts towards: building human resource capacity in geo-scientific research through recruiting and retaining geo-scientists; training geologists, miners, mineral processors, geo-information managers and analytical chemists; promoting bilateral cooperation through exchange and fellowship programmes; and providing incentives to mining industries to employ, train and retain local manpower. During FY2014/15, 18 geoscientists were trained, 28 technical staff in geology, mining, mineral processing, geo-information management and analytical chemistry and DGSM staff went for SEAMIC.

On the same note, the sector planned to produce general interest publications about mining and offer extension services through documenting field guide manuals about mining and mineral occurrences and construct new and refurbish old zonal offices for bringing government assistance closer to mining communities. During FY2014/15, these bulletins were produced and the Mbarara mines offices were rebuilt and Moroto office rebuilding commenced.

Promote environmental and social responsibility in mining

In line with this objective, the sector set out to strengthen the monitoring of mining corporations for compliance to their stated Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Environmental Management Plans through incorporating CSR in investment licensing compliance monitoring. During FY2014/15, DGSM had to take trainings.

The sector planned to promote safe practices and technologies in the sector through: ensuring adherence of mining practices to international best practice such as EITI; and strengthening the capacity of labour inspection division to monitor labour standards and practices in mining. During the last year of the NDP I implementation, more awareness and training was undertaken.

To ensure enforcement of OHS policies and respect of Human Rights in all mining operations, the sector strengthened the capacity of the labour inspection division through: recruitment, training and facilitating of labour inspectors; and strengthening linkages and corporation with CSOs to enhance monitoring of child labour and other human rights abuses, training was undertaken.

The sector also set out to carry out awareness campaigns for mining communities through training communities on social issues, justice, human rights, gender issues, health and safety and child labour that were all undertaken during the FY2014/15.

Strengthen and expand the National Seismological Network to achieve national coverage over areas prone to earthquakes

To achieve this objective, the sector drew a strategy to locate and monitor earthquakes, map seismic risk and mitigate their impact in Uganda though a number of interventions which included: carrying out site surveys and selection to produce seismic risk maps; conducting signal to noise studies at the selected sites and providing warning bulletins to the public; acquiring 40 sites with acceptable signal to noise ratio; constructing 40 seismic vaults and sensors for acquisition of data at the acquired sites; establishing data transmission systems from the 40 stations to the National Data Centre (NDC) at Entebbe; upgrading the NDC with state of art systems that will handle heavy traffic of data streams received from the 40 remote stations; and training of Uganda scientists in different ways of data acquisition and processing.

During FY2014/15, seismic risk maps, bulletins were produced, and the EMI, EM2 and EM3 sites were acquired. The national earthquake centre was put in place on top of upgrading the Entebbe national data centre.

Promote and gazette the Geo- sites and Geo- parks

To achieve this objective, the sector planned to identify and classify the potential sites/areas and gazette them as Geo-sites and Geo-parks. This was to be achieved through: identifying and documenting all geologically interesting sites/areas; participating in short courses and international conferences about geo-sites and geo-parks; classifying the identified geo-sites and geo-parks; creating awareness and recognition of the classified geo-sites and geo-parks; and collaborating with UNESCO for international recognition and protection of geo-sites and geo-parks. Under this objective, the sector reported progress on documentation, publicising for international recognition for the twenty (20) geo-sites and geo-parks during FY2014/15.

Develop geothermal energy to complement hydro and other sources of power

In order to achieve this objective, the sector planned to explore and develop the geothermal energy resources through: carrying out Geological and geo-physical surveys; collecting baseline data for environmental impact assessment; training Ugandans in resource testing, project design, operation and financing; drilling and testing 9 exploration wells; drilling and testing 10 production wells; and constructing 3 geothermal power plants at Katwe in Bundibugyo district, Buranga in Kasese and Kibiro in Hoima district. The sector reported progress on studies as still on-going.

4.1.5 Oil and Gas

Development of the oil and gas sector is a key priority of the Government of Uganda, as reflected in the National Oil and Gas Policy, 2008, the NDPI and Vision 2040. The subsector development has been promoted for sustainable exploration and production. The private sector and regional and international co-operations have been encouraged in the development and operation of the refinery and midstream infrastructure.

During FY2014/15, there has also been a decline in remittances from companies involved in the oil and gas sector due to the end of the exploration activities which led to the laying off of many expatriates. Nevertheless, the sector registered the following achievements for the FY2013/14 towards attaining the laid out NDPI objectives:

Scale up oil and gas exploration with a view to increasing the potential capacity of reserves up from 2 billion barrels of oil equivalent.

The sector set out to continue exploration in the Albertine and other basins outside the Graben through continuous geological and geophysical mapping and licensing of competent oil companies for exploration and development. During the last year of the NDPI implementation, a reconnaissance survey covering 60 gravity and 60 magnetic data points covering approximately line 90km was acquired in Moroto, Napak and Nakapiripirit districts. Also 20 surface geology field points established and reconnaissance geology map of Kadam – Moroto basin made. National oil and gas database is in place and continued to be updated during FY2014/15. Cumulatively over the years the following data have been acquired and are available in the database: 9,578-line kilometres of aeromagnetic data; over 10,000km^2 of the Albertine graben geologically mapped; 7,500 line kilometers of ground gravity and magnetic data; 7,254.6 line km of Two Dimensional (2-D) seismic data; 1,948.6 square kilometres of Three Dimensional (3-D) seismic data; 116 exploration and appraisal wells. The Licensing strategy continued to be developed; and, Kingfisher Production License was awarded to CNOOC in September 2013. This marked the country's entry into the development phase of the petroleum value chain. The oil companies currently licensed in the country to undertake petroleum exploration, development and production are: - China National Offshore Oil Corporation Uganda Limited (CUL), Total E&P Uganda B.V and Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited. Other significant investors are expected to join the sector when the procurement of a lead investor for the development of a refinery in the country is concluded later in 2014.

Carry out commercial production of oil and gas and build subsequent infrastructure for distribution, operations and management.

To achieve this objective, the sector planned to develop: an appropriate and modern legal and regulatory framework for midstream petroleum segment; an appropriate Institutional framework to monitor regulate and promote the development of midstream infrastructure/facilities; refinery; build appropriate and the necessary human resource capacity necessary to oversee, regulate and promote the sector; and strengthen regional cooperation in development of refineries and other midstream infrastructure to achieve regional security of energy supply.

During FY2014/15, draft regulations were distributed to stakeholders for consultations. Therefore, the regulations are expected to be issued by October 2015. The Petroleum Directorate is fully operational. The National Oil Company (NOC) board members were appointed and awaited instruments of power during FY2014/15. The Board members for the PAU were to be constituted.

The sector planned to develop the refinery through project structuring and promotion and during FY2014/15, through the various stages of procurement, RT-Global Resources led Consortium (Federation of Russia) was selected as the preferred bidder and SK-E & C led Consortium (Republic of South Korea) as alternate. Negotiations of the Project Agreements between the Government of Uganda and RT- Global Resources commenced in March 2015 and to date four rounds have been held.

However, there were still two outstanding issues to be resolved in Consultation with Cabinet that include the Refinery Company to take forward the aspects of Engineering and Financing the Project.

Similarly, the sector planned to acquire land for the refinery and by the end of FY2014/15 about 95 percent of property owners who opted for cash were paid and the process was expected to end by October 2015. A total of 533.59 acres of land was purchased for relocation of the 93 property owners that opted for resettlement. However, some of the property owners filed cases in court contesting the compensation rates, these are being handled. Physical planning of the land was completed and approved. Procurement of a contractor to construct and consultant to supervise the construction of resettlement houses and social infrastructure was nearly complete and works expected to commence in September 2015.

On developing standards for mainstream facilities, during the FY of the NDP I implementation, 32 Standards were developed and are awaiting approval. The sector continued to work closely with Uganda National Bureau of Standards on the standards.

The sector strategized to build appropriate and necessary human resource capacity necessary to oversee, regulate and promote the sector, through: capacity building and industrial conversion of oil and gas processing facilities. During the FY under review, three (3) officers continued with long term professional training; and studies on the best option to utilize the gas were completed by the Upstream companies and reports were submitted.

The Sector continued to strategize by completing studies on the best option to utilize the gas through: developing a regional agreement on the development of midstream infrastructure; and developing regional supply systems for oil and gas resources; interstate pipelines to distribute petroleum products, inter-state rail connections to high market areas, and development of harbours along the inland lakes/ports. During FY2014/15, full participation in regional meetings/summits at different levels such as the Northern Corridor Integration project summits (pipeline and refinery projects), East Africa Petroleum Conference and Exhibition and other promotional workshops took place. Kenya confirmed their 2.5percent shareholder participation in the crude oil export pipeline whereas other EAC members are still evaluating the project. The feasibility study and Preliminary engineering design were completed and a revised report was approved in June 2015. Implementation of the study recommendations awaits the selection of the exact routing for the pipeline.

Build human resource capacity for oil and gas exploration, production, processing and marketing at all levels including artisan, technicians and professionals.

In order to achieve this objective, the sector strategized to develop and retain a pool of national expertise for oil and gas sector through training professionals in petroleum fields at masters' level for upstream, midstream and downstream operations and strengthening Kigumba Technical Institution. This continued during FY2014/15 without the sector reporting on how many were trained so far.

Ensure sufficient stock of petroleum products on the market all the time

The sector planned to restock strategic reserves and build capacity for the downstream petroleum department in line to achieving this objective. This was to be achieved by: restocking the Jinja reserve; completing the construction and restocking of the Nakasongola reserve; completing the construction and restocking of the Gulu reserve; constructing Buloba Terminal; and, constructing Mbarara Reserves. During FY2014/15 Jinja reserve refurbishment was completed and restocking commenced; Nakasongola reserve construction was yet to be completed; Gulu reserve was Pending commencement; and Buloba Terminal Procurement of consultancy to undertake the feasibility Studies commenced.

Ensure efficient and secure transportation of refined petroleum products

In order to achieve the above objective, the sector strategized to construct refined petroleum products pipelines that include: Eldoret-Kampala refined products pipeline; and Kampala-Kigali multi-product pipeline. During the NDPI year under review, RAP for - Kampala refined products pipeline was on-going; and a survey of route Kampala-Kigali multi-product pipeline corridor was yet to commence.

Provide sufficient legal, policy and institutional framework to support private sector participation in the sector

In provision of sufficient legal, policy and institutional framework to support private sector participation, the sector set out to strengthen the policy, regulatory and institutional framework by developing a new downstream policy and promote mass usage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) through: implementing the developed downstream policy; popularising mass usage of LPG; and development of the National Petroleum Information System (NPIS). During FY2014/15 only the NPIS was developed.

4.1.6 Manufacturing

Manufacturing has continued to recover since the decline in FY2012/13. The sector is projected to grow at 4.1 percent up from 2.8 percent last financial year. Manufacturing is being supported by growth in electricity and water supply, which have seen improvements during this financial year. Processing and preservation, pharmaceutical production as well as iron and steel production are the major contributors to this growth.

Distribution analysis of employment by industrial sectors of business establishment indicates that business establishments in the manufacturing sector continue to account for the largest share of jobs amongst formal enterprises.

Table 4. 2: Growth of manufacturing activities

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Industry	7.9	2.5	6.8	5.6	7.9
Mining & quarrying	18.6	5.7	-0.4	5.7	19.4
Manufacturing	8	-0.3	5.7	9.3	9.6
Formal	9.1	2.2	6.8	4.8	N/S
Informal	4.5	5.9	2.5	2.9	16.2
Electricity supply	10.7	7.4	9.9	1.9	5.6
Water supply	4	4.1	4.7	6.3	6.1
Construction	7.8	3.2	7.4	5.3	2.7

Source: Statistical Abstract, Various

Promote development of value added industries especially the agro-industries

This objective was intended to be achieved through enhancing value addition to primary products and building capacity in specific targeted skills needed for value addition. No data has been provided by the sector on this objective.

Increase competitiveness of local industries

This objective was intended to be achieved by promoting and strengthening industrial development; and promoting SMEs. No data has been provided by the sector on this objective.

Enhance the development and productivity of the informal manufacturing sub-sector

The sector strategized to develop skills of non-formal manufacturing sector (Jua Kali artisans) to enhance their competitiveness through: establishing informal training and common centres; and promoting activities of the Jua-Kali artisans. No data has been provided by the sector on this objective.

Enhance applied research and technology development.
The sector strategized further to strengthen research and technology developments in industrial application through: extending support to specific research institutions to develop industrial technology prototypes; establishing and fostering a National Innovation System for proper and adequate exploitation of R&D outputs and promote emerging technological needs; promoting and providing support to structured technology development, acquisition and technology transfer; strengthening the legal framework associated with intellectual property rights; and establishing biomass energy digesters to utilize municipal and household wastes.

4.1.7 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The sector registered the following achievements for the FY2014/15 towards attaining the laid out NDPI objectives to:

Enhance access to quality, affordable and equitable ICT services country wide
In line with this objective, the sector planned to develop ICT infrastructure by rolling out the national fibre optic cables to cover all districts, constructing Information Technology (IT) Business Parks and supporting PPP arrangements to extend the cable to production centres and institutions.

During FY2014/15, twenty-eight (28) Government MDA sites were connected to NBI bringing the total number of sites connected and receiving high speed internet to fifty-eight (58) MDAs and also Seven (7) universities (Busitema, Makerere, Mbarara, Gulu, Uganda Management Institute, Makerere University Business School, and Kyambogo) were connected to the backbone. However, Phase III of the NBI that is meant to provide connectivity to the border points with Rwanda at Katuna and Tanzania at Mutukula did not take off as planned due to delay in shipment and delivery of equipment arising from changes in technology.

With regards to construction of the ICT Park, the feasibility study for establishment of the park was completed and land secured in Entebbe. A Transaction Advisor (TA) was procured to help in development of the ICT park business model. A fundable proposal and technical specifications for soliciting partner were developed. Building of ICT park is set to commence in 2017/18.

Enhance the use and application of ICT services in business and service delivery

In order to achieve this objective, the sector set out to: (i) promote the use of ICT in business and service operations by enacting and operationalising the Cyber Laws, popularizing Tele-Business Information Centres and Payphone services, increasing the computerization of service delivery functions in Government, developing relevant local internet content and translation in local language for business, and science and technology; (ii) build competent human resource capacity in the sector through provision of requisite ICT skills, accreditation of ICT courses and training institutions and incorporating ICT into education curricula; and (iii) promote utilisation of ICT as a business by supporting Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Services, supporting initial operations of the Information Technology (IT) Business Parks and promoting hardware assembly and software development as an investment opportunity to potential local and foreign investors.

To promote the use of ICT in business and service operations, Cyber Laws (Electronic Transactions Act, 2011; Electronic Signatures Act, 2011 and Computer Misuse Act 2011) were developed as well as regulations to supplement the said Acts (Electronic Transactions Regulations, 2012; Electronic Signatures Regulations, 2012). During FY2014/15 the regulations were implemented through Compliance Assessments/Audits for both public and private institutions assessing compliance to MDA Standards for Structured Cabling and compliance of private sector organisations offering online services with the Electronic Transactions. The e-Government Regulations, 2015 were developed and implemented. Development of local content and translation into local languages was not achieved. However, terms of reference for the task team to develop a local content strategy were developed.

In order to develop competent human resource capacity in the sector, ICT was integrated in the education curriculum from primary to university level and the sector provided the pre-requisite infrastructure like broadband, ICT laboratories and connectivity to selected institutions. Furthermore, the sector participated in the development of Curriculum /minimum standards for post graduate diplomas in Information Technology and Information Systems and also developed an E-Government curriculum guide as a reference for training institutions in the development of E-Government courses. A certification body was contracted to carry out certification of IT training institutions and courses and preparations to start the certification process are underway.

To support utilization of ICT as a business, the BPO Incubation Centre was established at Statistics House and is being operationalized by 3 BPO operators. These have attracted offshore portfolio in areas of call centre services, market research, video transcription, and content moderation. Other services include; telemarking, data mining and indexing. The number of youth employed at the BPO centre grew by 33.8 percent from FY2013/14 to 34 in FY2014/15. In addition, Uganda's initial BPO Strategy and Model for Uganda was reviewed - a new roadmap was agreed upon along with strategic interventions for promoting the industry. BPO standards and accreditation guidelines were also developed and the BPO Association was established and supported. Regarding hardware assembly and software development, the sector plans to implement this after fully establishing and operationalizing the ICT Park.

Enhance access to quality, affordable and equitable Broadcasting services country wide

To achieve this objective the sector planned to; (i) develop broadcasting infrastructure through migration from Analogue to Digital terrestrial broadcasting, supporting Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements to extend the broadcasting infrastructure across the country; and, (ii) develop and implement policy, legal and regulatory framework for systematic sub-sector development.

During FY2014/15 Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) infrastructure was set up across the country and Phase I of the DTT infrastructure project completed where areas within a radius of 60km from Kampala (Mityana, Wobulenzi, Lugazi, Mpigi) were migrated from analogue to digital broadcasting. Two tower companies that provide infrastructure services to operators in both broadcasting and telecommunications were licenced, hence enhancing the coverage of their networks and promoting infrastructure sharing. The regulatory framework to support Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting was developed and implemented. Existing analogue licenses were converted to Content Service Provider (CSP) Licenses and over 25 operators have been activated and are broadcasting over the public network on the DTTB Platform.

Rejuvenate the application of Postal Services country wide

The sector planned to promote the use of Postal Services by automating postal services operations, expanding the postal services network to all sub-counties, educating consumers especially in the rural areas on the postal services available, retooling the postal services to cope with emerging technologies such as mail processing and tracking, computerized systems and equipment, developing National Address Management System and enact and operationalise the postal legal and regulatory framework to address postal specific issues.

The Posta Uganda headquarters and 26 (13percent) branch offices were fully automated. Regarding retooling the postal services, a Philately E-Shop was established to enable stamp collectors to view and purchase stamps online, UPU quality measurement systems to measure efficiency of response to inquiries (internet-based inquiry system, prime and rugby) are being used to the prescribed extent of 98percent and a CCTV Security surveillance system was installed at GPO. In 2010, the National Postcode and Addressing System was piloted in Entebbe however, it has not yet been rolled over to other parts of the country.

4.1.8 Housing Development

Over the years, the housing sector has continued to significantly contribute to the GDP growth. According to the 2014 Statistical Abstract, housing sector contribution to the GDP averaged 15percent between 2010 and 2014. The housing sector plays great roles in fixed capital formation; employment creation; macroeconomic stability; enhancing quality of life and productivity of the population. However, there remains shortage of affordable and decent housing; prevalence of slums and informal settlements; and a predominance of rental housing in urban areas.

The NDP 2010/11-2014/15 set to address these challenges through a number of strategies and actions. These include: developing a comprehensive national housing policy, law and investment plan; developing IEC materials for the public; supporting documentation and dissemination of research findings; promoting rural housing development schemes; implementing the national slum upgrading strategy and action plan; increasing access and availability of long term affordable housing finance; providing technical support to government, public and private sector on housing; and providing technical support to earthquake and other disaster prone areas categorized under 5 sector objectives. Progress made on these strategies is highlighted under the objectives below.

Formulate and Operationalize policy and regulatory framework to enhance sector development

Achieving this objective with a strategy to develop and implement the national housing policy, law and investment plan meant: implementing the national housing policy by end of 2010; developing and operationalizing the estates policy; developing and implementing the landlord and tenants bill to streamline impediments to the quality and quantity of housing infrastructure; and implementing the condominium property law through enhanced public awareness. During the last year of the NDPI implementation, the following was the performance: The National

Housing Policy was reviewed and submitted to cabinet for consideration and approval; the national estates policy was incorporated in the National Housing Policy; the final draft of the Landlord Tenant Bill prepared and awaiting cabinet approval; sensitization on the condominium was conducted through holding talk shows on radio stations; and 28 condominium plans were vetted.

Enhance accessibility to housing related inputs

This objective is to be achieved through the development of IEC materials for the public. The required actions include: Development and implementation of the IEC and holding of exhibitions. During the FY2014/15, the IEC strategy had not been developed.

Deepen public knowledge about housing and human settlements development.

The strategies for this objective include; documentation and dissemination of research findings, and promotion of rural housing development schemes. The required actions are: maintenance of a database on all housing related issues and production of annual reports on the status of housing, construction of demonstration houses, monitoring private sector construction and production of periodic housing bulletins, provision and improving access to appropriate and affordable construction technologies and development and implementation of a rural settlement program to promote organized settlements.

During the NDPI fifth year of implementation, the sector performed as follows: a demonstration House in Nyahuka was completed; construction in line with available funds was finalized; private houses were monitored and a quarterly housing construction review magazine and annual housing bulletin was produced; and soil stabilizing technology was used in demonstration houses in Tororo, Soroti and Fort Portal as a way of promoting rural housing development schemes.

Prevent slum development and upgrade the existing ones.

In order to achieve this objective, the sector strategized to implement the National Slum Upgrading Strategy and Action Plan. The required actions were with respect to: carrying out a national slum profiling exercise, supporting the redevelopment of slums and the establishment of land banking, development of physical infrastructure in slums; and undertaking site and service schemes.

The performance assessment during FY2014/15 indicates that: two slum sensitization meeting were conducted; a feasibility study report for the slum re- development project of on new slums in Kampala was produced (despite the delayed process of approving the policy); 54 valuation cases were handled by the created Land Fund under Uganda Land Commission; and a committee on formulation of the guidelines and criteria on how government will partner with private developers on provision of infrastructure in estates was formed.

Promote and ensure availability and accessibility of affordable housing finance.
Ensuring availability and accessibility of affordable housing finance was to be promoted by supporting initiatives of financial institutions to mobilize long time finance for housing, development of initiatives towards lowering the interest rates on mortgages, formation and development of housing cooperatives and pro-housing saving groups to avail funds for housing,

mortgage banks to develop low income mortgages, developing mechanisms for mobilizing pension schemes and insurance deposits to support housing finance and implement the PSLS to facilitate acquisition or construction of houses by public servants.

During FY2014/15, four (4) institutional housing projects were developed to be implemented in partnership with Shelter Afrique and Housing Finance Bank Limited; Government supported formation of two cooperatives; and DFCU has a facility for low income mortgage under Kasooli at an interest rate of 15 percent as an indication of encouraging mortgage banks to develop low income mortgages.

Develop a well-planned and managed construction of public and private housing estates
Under this objective, the strategy to achieve well-planned and managed construction of public and private housing estates included: providing technical support to government, public and private sector on housing through developing an estate policy; development of an established and managed estate; development and dissemination of prototype plans; training communities in estate management in all housing projects; and establishing management committees. Under this strategy, the draft estate policy was incorporated in the draft housing policy. A cabinet memo was prepared to enable cabinet discuss it before being forwarded to parliament for adoption; guidelines were developed for the infrastructure requirements for different estates produced; 180 prototype plans were disseminated in the districts of Mbarara, Bushenyi, Kiruhura, Kabale, Rukungiri, Ibanda, Ntungamo, Kisoro and Kanungu; and management committees were established and communities trained.

On the strategy to provide technical support to earthquake and other disaster prone areas, the sector planned to develop and disseminate appropriate construction technologies to withstand different types of disasters (ones that are earth quake resistant); undertake construction of demo houses in disaster prone areas and disseminate research findings; train trainers in disaster resistant building technologies; support Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) resettlement housing scheme by designing and implementing housing development programs; and carry out demo of resettlement appropriate technologies in construction. During the last year of the NDPI implementation, the following was accomplished: earthquake resistant construction guidelines were disseminated throughout the country; a demonstration house in Nyahuka TC was completed; TOTs were trained in earthquake resistant construction techniques in the districts; the sector provided support for Kiryandongo resettlement program under the Office of the Prime Minister; and guidelines were developed under the Office the Prime Minister.

4.2 COMPLEMENTARY SECTORS

4.2.1 Science and Technology

In spite of commendable aspirations to achieve socio economic transformation through accelerated use of applied technology, research and innovation; Science, Technology and Innovation are still underdeveloped. Uganda's Research and Experimental Development intensity of 0.5 still falls below the African Union (AU) target. Full time Researchers per 1000 of population stands at 0.037 whereas one in three students are enrolling for science and engineering undergraduate courses. Moreover, no patent applications were registered over the period. Uganda also remains a dynamic technology adopter with a Technology Achievement Index (TAI) reading of 0.24.

The NDPI set to address these challenges through a number of strategies and actions. These include: scaling up the adaptability of the new and available science knowledge and technologies; improving the technical capacity of the research and development institutions; enhancing the STI human resource capacity in the country both in Government and the private sector; strengthening collaboration between academic institutions and the general industry in research and development, innovation, financing and training; implementing the national science, technology and innovation related policies; and strengthening the institutional mechanisms to support STI development.

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

The plan was to construct four regional science parks and centers however, none has since been formally established. UNCST supported cooperatives with ICT infrastructure and solar power to support the facilities. These cooperatives were Gukwatamanzi Farmers' Cooperative Society in Masindi; and Kyempara Cooperative Society in Bwera Kasese. The project was supported through an IDB grant to UNCST. Land was allocated for the science parks at Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Muni University, and Busitema University. UNCST in collaboration with URSB held monthly Intellectual Property Rights Clinics targeting researchers and business owners. More than 300 people have so far benefited from these IP clinics. IP clinics were conducted to facilitate and encourage S&T innovation through knowledge of protection and use of intellectual property rights (IPR).

UNCST continued to support scientists to develop value added products as well as research products with viable commercial potential. This was done through the government support to scientists. However, there is need to have a fully-fledged research and development financing mechanism. In order to improve the enrolment for science education and training in public and private schools, tertiary institutions and universities, the ratio of Arts to Science graduates improved to 3:1 from 5:1 although this was still below the target of 2:1.

Enhance the level of collaboration between research institutions and the industrial sector to facilitate adaptability and use of STI

The sector planned to strengthen academic institutions and the general industry in R&D, innovation, financing and training. During the FY2014/15, graduate venture capital and youth venture funds continued to be disbursed to stimulate the evolution and growth of venture capital for R&D in the country.

Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework to support STI development
In disseminating and implementing the National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, the new national guidelines for research involving humans as research participants were published and over 600 new research projects were registered with UNCST.

In order to strengthen certification and accreditation systems, UNCST accredited 19 Research Ethics Committees in organizations that carry out research involving humans as research participants. Other accreditation systems continued to be routinely done by Uganda National Bureau of Standards.

The Ministry of Education and Sports was restructured to become the new Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports with a view to institutionalize a sector for Science and Technology and Innovation during FY2014/15.

4.2.2 Transport

Transport is a principal driver of economic growth. It anchors the economy and serves as its conveyor belt. There has been improved performance in the implementation of the road development programme, in particular upgrading gravel to bitumen standards. In the FY2014/15, the national roads network in fair to good condition was 80 percent for paved roads and 70 percent for unpaved roads.

The national transport system comprises of road, rail, air and water modes of transport. The road network is the backbone of the transport system in the country. The total national roads network is 21,000km consisting of paved and unpaved roads. The paved network was 3,981 km (19 percent) and the unpaved 17,019 km (81 percent). District roads are 32,000 km, urban roads are approximately 12,000 km and community access roads, were estimated at 85,000km.

Improve the stock and quality of road infrastructure

The sector planned to: upgrade specific national roads from gravel to class 1 and 2 bitumen standards; improve the condition of national road network from the current 60percent in fair to good condition to 85percent; develop and maintain selected strategic roads for tourism, minerals, oil and gas and industry; and upgrade, rehabilitate and maintain district, urban and community access roads. The five-year NDPI targeted to upgrade 1,100 km specific national roads from gravel to class I and II bitumen standard translating to 220 km per annum. During FY2014/15, a total of 201 km of roads were added onto the stock of roads' network including KCCA roads. The cumulative achievement of the five years of the NDPI was 796.4 km out of the target of 1,100 km (Table 4.3). This implies that the sector fell short of achieving the NDPI target of 1,100 km by about 27.6 percent. The cumulative stock of paved road network has continued to increase from 3,034.6 km in FY2008/09 to 3,795km (15percent) in FY2013/14 and 3,981 km (19percent of the national road network) in FY2014/15.

Table 4.3: Kilometers of roads added to the stock of paved roads network

	FY2010/11	FY2011/12	FY2012/13	FY2013/14	FY2014/15	Total
NDP Target	220	220	220	220	220	1,100
Roads upgraded to bitumen (km)	64	53	173	305.4	201	796.4

Source: Annual Sector Reports, various

During FY2014/15, a total of 150.2km equivalent of old paved roads were rehabilitated out of an annual target of 170km representing performance of 88percent.

The status of different on-going dualling projects is given below.

- **Construction of Entebbe Express way-**When completed, the road will be a four-lane grade separated highway with a spur from Kajansi to Munyonyo. The road is being implemented through a design and build contract that commenced in 2012 and will be completed in 2017.
- **Kampala-Jinja Expressway-**the design was completed
- **Kampala Southern Bypass (18km**) - Draft designs were submitted and final designs were expected by September 2015.
- **Northern Bypass-** This is a phased project, currently in phase II. The road is being expanded to include a second dual carriage. The works done so far stood at 13percent against an expected 20percent. Rock fill was at 90percent, general filling at 50percent, and culvert pipes at 20percent.
- **Kampala - Bombo Highway (35km) –** A feasibility study and preliminary designs were ongoing.

The summary of National road maintenance achievement as of FY2014/15 was as follows: paved roads mechanized maintenance was 2664km; unpaved roads mechanized maintenance was 12005km; paved roads resealed were 20km; and unpaved roads re-gravelled were 1510km.

In a bid to enforce axle load control, UNRA continued operating 10 weigh bridges on the national road network consisting of seven fixed and three portable weigh bridges. During FY2014/15, in enforcing axial load control, a total of 215,067 vehicles were weighed against an annual target of 220,000 representing 98percent annual achievement. Those overloaded were 50percent against a target of 40percent.

To increase road safety through specific road improvements, the Road Safety Policy was approved by Cabinet in November 2014 and was in its initial stages of implementation. This policy is being enhanced by implementing the NMT Policy and all road designs must cater for all road users (including pedestrians and cyclists). Traffic planning and management studies were done for all divisions in Kampala.

At the end of FY2014/15, UNRA had 8 operational ferries. The 9th ferry at Bukakata/Luuku was provided by Kalangala Infrastructure Services. The status of additional ferries being manufactured is as follows:

1. Namasale-Zengebe and Wanseko-Panyimur ferries: Manufacturing is ongoing
2. Sigulu islands-Evaluation of bids was ongoing
3. Kiyindi ferry-Rehabilitation of the ferry to replace the current Kiyindi ferry was ongoing and expected to be completed by December 2015.

Improving the traffic flow within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA)

Transport infrastructure, connectivity, safety within the GKMA has since improved as was planned in NDPI. This required constructing a Dual Carriageway with Railway Viaduct (4.74 km), other Dual Carriageways (122.85 km), single Carriageway (572.93 km), junction improvements on 62 locations, railway Crossings at 27 locations, and Pedestrian Pavements and

Crossings (1,053 km). By the end of FY2014/15, the following status of different dualling projects around Kampala was on going.

- The design for Kampala - Jinja Expressway was completed
- The Draft designs for the Kampala Southern Bypass (18km) had been submitted and final designs were expected by September 2015.
- The Northern Bypass is being expanded to include a second dual carriage. The works done stood at 13percent against an expected 20 percent.
- The feasibility study and preliminary designs for Kampala - Bombo Highway (35km)- were on going.
- Other roads in Kampala where dualing was done include Wandegeya to Nakulabye, Kira road and Bakuli-Nakulabye-Kasubi.

The plan to implement the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) for GKMA as part of its drive to improve public transport operations and reduce traffic congestion was still on-going. In the FY2014/15, the final detailed designs for the BRT were submitted in October 2014. Further discussions are on-going on the establishment of a project implementation unit to fast track the implementation.

Increasing the volume of passenger and freight cargo conveyed on the rail network

In order to achieve this objective, the sector planned to rehabilitate the existing rail network and increase the haulage capacity, and undertake construction of the standard gauge rail. During the period under review, the Ministry of Works and Transport completed feasibility studies for the upgrading and rehabilitation of the Kampala - Kasese railway lines.

During FY2014/15, significant progress was made in regard to the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR). The Government signed an engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) contract with China Harbour Engineering Company Ltd (CHEC) to develop the Eastern (Malaba-Tororo-Jinja-Kampala) and Northern (Tororo-Mbale-Soroti-Lira-Gulu-Nimule/Pakwach) SGR lines. In addition, the SGR protocol was signed to enable joint development and operation of a modern, fast, reliable, efficient and high capacity railway transport system. A Project Management Unit (PMU) was also established and manned by seconded staff; recruitment is underway for more staff. An infrastructure levy was set up to finance railway development. Once completed, the SGR will enhance efficient and cost-effective movement of freight and passengers; and sustain development of other transport infrastructure. In addition, a total of 365 wagons were overhauled under the KFW funded wagon overhaul project to increase haulage on the existing rail system.

Increase the volume of passenger and cargo traffic by air transport

In order to achieve this objective, the sector planned to increase international, regional and domestic air flight routes. During the FY2013/14, there was however, a short fall of 8.8percent and 17.9percent in international passenger traffic and commercial aircraft movements respectively. This was due to the suspension of operations for some airlines after ICAO Coordinated Validation Mission (ICVM).

The sector planned to upgrade Entebbe airport to class-A standards however, by end of NDPI period, Cadastral boundary opening for Entebbe was done. Following a plan to have the upgrade of Arua airfield Kasese, Soroti, Pakuba and Kidepo airfields to becoming international airports, the following has since been achieved: construction of a terminal building at Arua Airfield was completed; CAA received an approved valuation report regarding acquisition of extra land for expansion of Arua airport; a contract was awarded for repair of taxiways and apron for Soroti Airport; the project for construction of terminal building at Pakuba airfield is under procurement process; regravelling of runway, taxiway and apron at Kidepo was 80percent complete; and construction of perimeter fences at Kasese airport and Pakuba were completed.

Increase the volume of passenger traffic and cargo freight by marine transport

In order to increase on the navigable routes and improve marine transport infrastructure, the MV Kawa was rehabilitated and commissioned in FY2013/14 and the final tender documents for procurement of contractors to remodel Port Bell and Jinja Piers were prepared. Preliminary designs for Port-Bell and Jinja Piers were prepared. Draft architectural and engineering designs for remodelling Port-Bell and Jinja Piers were submitted.

Increase efficiency and improve effectiveness in service delivery of transport infrastructure and provision of transport services

In order to strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework, the National Transport Policy and Strategy were updated and a letter of financial clearance was obtained from MoFPED.

In order to promote safety within the transport sector, the road safety policy was approved by Cabinet in November 2014 and it is in the initial stages of implementation. Safety of Road Users is also being enhanced by implementing the NMT Policy and all road designs must cater for all road users (including pedestrians and cyclists). The Ministry signed a contract for mandatory motor vehicle inspection services of all vehicles in the country during FY2014/15.

Strengthening the national construction industry

To achieve this objective, the sector planned to create a separate agency to manage transport infrastructure development and management for the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. In this regard, drafting principles for the establishment of the Metropolitan Area Transport Authority were finalized.

The sector planned to have the skills and numbers of technical staff in relevant public institutions in the transport sector improved. Therefore, during the FY2014/15, seven and eleven staff were sponsored on long term and short-term training respectively. In addition, seven staff were sponsored to undertake research whereas three group trainings were conducted at the Civil Service College.

4.2.3 Energy

Government is committed to improving electricity generation, transmission and supply to support industrialization as well as ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. The sector is one of the most important sectors when it comes to supporting other sectors especially, the manufacturing sector. The annual performance for FY2014/15 for the Energy sector is outlined in the sections below.

Increase Power generation capacity

The energy sector planned to: construct large hydro and thermal power plants through public and private investments; and develop mini-hydro power plants to generate 150MW.

Karuma Hydropower Plant: Monitoring reports indicated that the Karuma project was on schedule at 10percent physical progress in FY2014/15 compared to the previous period. The first stage river closure was completed by the EPC contractor and this was a major milestone for the project. The contractor finished construction of the Main Access Tunnel (MAT); Escape and

Ventilation Tunnel; Two out of five benches of the central gullet of the powerhouse and the Underground excavation work of the Tailrace Tunnel Adits 8 and 9. Reinforcement works for final lining had started. Underground excavations of Adits 1, 3, 6 and 7 was in progress. Adit 9, upstream and downstream excavation of the Tailrace Tunnel (TRT 2) were completed. The RAP implementation is at 9percent. The Supervising Architect to design houses for PAPs was procured in December 2014. Significant progress was realised in the construction and the project is expected to be complete by December 2018.

Isimba Hydropower Project: This project had no funds allocated for the FY. The contractor implemented the project using own resources to a tune of USD 34.5 million. The initial development phase which included construction of camps, access roads, provision of electricity to the construction area, and the engineering designs is complete. Works commenced on the construction of the coffer-dam and one dyke upstream of the river has been closed. Concrete pouring ceremony was presided over by H.E. the President of the Republic of Uganda during 2015. Implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (compensation) for both the dam area and the transmission line was on-going. So far 90percent of the PAPs affected by the Power Plant and 72percent affected by the transmission line had been paid. Construction of the site clinic was on-going but was reported to be in advanced stages. The project completion time is estimated to be at the end of 2017.

Ayago Hydropower Project: The feasibility study for this power plant was completed and Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with China Gezhouba Group for the construction of the plant and the Transmission Line under an Engineering Procurement, Construction arrangement. A supervising Consultant to assist in the review of the feasibility study report and in the supervision of the construction of the plant was procured. Construction was expected to commence in 2016 and completed in 2022.

The Ministry continued efforts of calling upon interested investors to build a thermal power Plant of 700MW as part of oil refinery to utilise Uganda's oil resources and to study, design and build Geo - Thermal Plants.

To increase co-generation capacity from wood, waste crop and garbage;

(a) Kakira Sugar Works (50MW): Kakira Sugar Works was graded and is generating 50MW selling 22MW to the national grid.
(b) Kinyara Sugar factory (5MW): Plans are under way to upgrade the cogeneration from Kinyara Sugar factory to 35MW selling 25MW to the national grid.
(c) Sugar and Allied Industries Ltd (6.9MW): Sugar and Allied Industries Ltd in Kaliro is generating 6.9MW.
(d) Mayuge Sugar plans to provide 6.3MW to the national grid.

Mini hydro power projects

Feasibility studies for the construction of Muzizi, Kikagati, Nshongyenzi and Waki mini hydro power projects were completed in September 2013 and these were expected to increase generation capacity by 75MW. Mpanga, Nsheruka and Nyagak mini hydro power plants were commissioned during in FY2013/14.

Muzizi hydropower projects (44.7MW): Implementation of the 44.7MW Muzizi hydropower project commenced this Financial Year. The implementing consultant's contract was signed in August 2015.

Kikagati (16MW): Bilateral Agreement between Tanzania and GOU were signed in July 2015 after two years of delay. Construction was expected early 2016 and expected commercial operation date was during the second Quarter of FY2017/18.

Nyagak III (4.4MW): Owner's Engineer was procured and the evaluation process completed. Ground-breaking for construction is planned for the third quarter of FY2015/16. Hydromaxx was procured as the private partner to develop the project. The RAP implementation process is still ongoing.

Build new transmission lines to evacuate new generation plants and extend to improve power service delivery to different areas of the country

To achieve this objective, the sector planned to expand the transmission grid from the current 1,300kms to 2,750kms and increase transmission voltage from the current 132KV to cover 220KV and 400KV. Specifically, this entailed building new transmission lines to evacuate generation plants. These include: Nkenda-Mputa-Hoima (132KV, 254km), Karuma-Kawanda (400KV, 264km), Karuma-olwinyo (132KV, 60km), Karuma –Lira (132KV, 80km) and Isimba interconnection (132KV, 40km).

Performance of transmission line projects was below average. The sector objective of increasing transmission network was not achieved as expected. The Right of Way for the transmission line should have been acquired by FY2013/14.Contracts were signed by various contractors for construction of the following Transmission projects: Nkenda - Fort Portal - Hoima 220kV, 226km line; Karuma Interconnection project, comprising of (Karuma-Kawanda 400kV, 248.2km; Karuma –Olwiyo 400kV, 54.25km; and Karuma-Lira 132kV, 75.5km) and Isimba-Bujagali Interconnection project 132kV, 41km line.

The sector planned to have transmission grid extended to the different areas of the country to improve power service delivery. Specifically, the new grid extension lines expected to be built to improve power delivery are: Kawanda Masaka (220KV, 142km), Opuyo-Moroto (132KV, 200km), Tororo-Opuyo-Lira upgrade (132KV, 260km), and Mbarara-Nkenda (132KV, 160km). By the end of FY2014/15, construction was ongoing for the following Transmission Lines: Kawanda – Masaka 220KV, 137km line (To be commissioned 2016); Tororo -Opuyo - Lira 132kV, 260km line (to be commissioned 2016); and Mbarara – Nkenda 132KV, 160km line (to be commissioned 2016). On the other hand, a contract has been signed for construction of the Opuyo-Moroto 132KV, 160km Line.

Accelerate rural electrification

This was intended to be achieved through expanding the grid to the rural areas by extending the grid to LG Headquarters; implement community schemes; providing subsidies to independent power producers operating the mini grids; and investing in energy transmission to rural and urban areas.

In the period under review, a total of 108 out of 112 (96.4percent) LG headquarters were connected to the National electricity grid. Government is in the process of connecting the district headquarters of Kaabong, Nwoya, Buvuma and Kotido. Five (05) district headquarters were connected to the national grid over the past one year. These districts include: Buliisa, Adjumani, Moyo, Amuru and Otuke. Kalangala district was connected to solar PV/diesel hybrid powered generation plant and the district is now on 24-hour service.

The major schemes under construction include: Mayuge-Namaingo-Lumino -Busia, Kapchorwa-Bukwa-Suam, Buhimba-Narweyo-Nkoko- Bukumi, Arua-Maracha-Koboko, Nyapea-Zombo-Zeu – Warr -Vurra; Nebbi-Nyaravur-Packwach-Panyamur with tee-off to Parombo; Mayuge-Bwondha; Apac – Chegere; Mityana-Lusarira-Mannyi; Kasambira-Busandha-Ikumbya.

Negotiations were still on going to provide subsidies to independent power producers operating the mini grids. UETCL continues to implement a number of energy transmission lines to rural and urban areas.

Promote Energy Efficiency

The sector planned to achieve this objective through reducing power losses from 40 percent to 16 percent. At the end of the FY2014/15, the commercial power loss stood at 24 percent whereas technical losses reduced from 7 percent to 4percent. The sector reported that a global average loss (Power purchased Vs. Power billed) of 16.37percent was achieved. Power lost due to theft implies excess investment in generation and a burden to the tariff. As such, there is need for a number of measures to lessen the impact that can only be achieved through national policy or legislation by putting in place:

- A punitive law to deter electricity pilferage and tampering with the electricity system
- Political support to associate electricity pilferage and tampering with the electricity system with economic sabotage
- Community policing to ensure that electricity pilferage and tempering with the electricity system is considered as a social vice

A good number of prepaid meters have been obtained. Currently, 32,000 prepaid single-phase meters and 4,500 three phase ordinary meters are on stock YTD. The coverage of prepaid metering was increased to 93.4percent of the connected customers as of 1st September 2015.

Promote Renewable Energy.

In order to achieve this objective, the sector planned to promote and facilitate the use of Renewable Energy Technologies (biomass, solar, gasification technologies and stoves) at household and institutional level; promote and facilitate the use of bio fuels; invest in power generation from wind; and promote development of co-generation for power production.

In promoting gasification, the 82.5kVA gasifier at Nyabyeya Forest College was operational. A mini power evacuation line has been set from the gasifier house to the generator house. The college is now utilizing the power from the biomass.

The Draft Biofuels Bill to govern production, blending and utilization of biofuels was reviewed by the Ministry in liaison with key stakeholders. The draft Biofuels Bill was assented to by Cabinet. The Draft Bill is awaiting presentation to Parliament for enactment into law.

Government has embarked on investment in wind energy resources. The first phase of the project is being implemented in Karamoja and around Lake Victoria regions. So far, seven (7) pilot small wind turbines for electricity generation in areas around Lake Victoria and Karamoja region have been installed to test their performance. The wind turbine systems were installed at the following sites and are reported to be in good operating conditions: Aisha Junior school – Mityana district; Luffudu Landing Site - Namayingo District; Opilitok Primary school - Kaberamaido District; Lopeei Primary school - Napak District; Losakuca Primary school - Kotido district; Kolasarich Primary school - Kotido District; and Kyankore landing site, at the shores of lake Kyoga.

Two (2) wind measuring equipment were installed at Napak and Kotido District headquarters to assess the wind potential of the region and data is being collected that will be used to generate a wind map. The Ministry conducted an assessment and troubleshot a number of non-functional windmills in Karamoja region. After the assessment exercise, the Ministry technical team successfully repaired the wind mill at Kotido, Church of Uganda (North Karamoja Diocese). This wind mill which had a downtime of over 10years is now functioning normally.

Promote and regulate peaceful application of atomic energy

This was to be achieved through carrying out specialized training of human resource in nuclear energy. In the period under review, the sector continued to update inventory of radiation sources (About 90percent) of country covered. While monitoring energy applications, the sector: conducted inspections which increased by 91percent (102 to 195); issued licenses and permits which also increased by 6percent (97 to 103). Radiation workers being monitored increased by 4percent (256 to 267).

Build capacity in the energy sector

The objective was to be achieved by strengthening the institutional and human capacity by: reviewing the existing structure; recruiting and training human resource; and acquiring relevant tools.

During FY2014/15, the process of filling the new structure so as to fulfil the Ministry mandate was on-going. The sector in addition supported and built capacity of staff in the geosciences in (3 PhDs, 20 MSc and Diplomas/ Certificates in Various fields). The training has greatly contributed to geological, geophysical, and geochemical mapping, mineral investment promotion through on job training of others; acquisition of geo-scientific data; administration of mining legislation, inspection of mines and regulation of mining activities; monitoring of earthquakes and geo-hazards, geo-data management and dissemination to the data users; geothermal resources exploration and investment promotion; and equipped the mineral laboratory for services delivery.

4.2.4 Water for production

Water is one of the vital inputs in production processes. The major uses of water for production in the country currently include crop irrigation, fish rearing, livestock farming, industrial processing and wildlife conservation. Government has therefore continued to undertake delivery of reliable and sufficient water to production units as this being a key economic infrastructural support that stimulates production, especially in the agricultural, tourism and industrial sectors.

There was a remarkable increase in the cumulative water for production storage capacity (in million cubic meters) in the FY2014/15. The total volume added through investment in the reporting period was 3,328,000m^3, compared to only 940,000m^3 in the previous year. The remarkable increase in the volume created was driven by factors including; Office of the Prime Minister's financing of water for production facilities to the Karamoja region, and sensitization of communities to apply for private tanks. In this regard, by the end of FY2014/15, cumulative storage had increased from 28.4 million cubic meters in FY2013/2014 to 31.7 million cubic meters.

Increase acreage under irrigation from the current level of 14,418 hectares to 22,000 hectares

In order to achieve this objective, the sector planned to establish five new large irrigation schemes and ensure that these were functional through regular maintenance. In the reporting period, feasibility studies were completed for the eleven schemes namely; Wadelai in Nebbi, Pabbo in Amuru, Toch in Oyam, Biiso in Buliisa, Kibimba in Butambala, Matanda in Kanungu, Musamya in Kayunga, Amutur in Bukedea/Bulambuli, Ngenge in Kween, Atar in Kween/Bulambuli, Bulo in Gomba, Labor in Serere and Ongom in Alebtong. In addition, detailed engineering designs were being carried out for six of the eleven schemes namely; Wadelai in Nebbi, Toch in Oyam, Matanda in Kanungu, Amutur in Bukedea/Bulambuli, Ngenge in Kween, and Atar in Kween/Bulambuli.

Three farmers' cooperative societies were established to operationalize a management and maintenance system for the irrigation schemes for Doho, Agoro and Mubuku; the one for Olweny was at initiation stage. In addition, four irrigation schemes have so far been rehabilitated and are functional and these include; Doho in Butaleja, Mubuku in Kasese, Agoro in Lamwo and Olweny in Lira.

During FY2014/15, MWE worked towards improving functionality status for the partially functional facilities. While the facilities still served the beneficiaries, the degree of functionality for some is undermined by breakdowns, siltation, inactive water user management committee and inactive by-laws. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Water and Environment continued to undertake installation of abstraction systems, formation and rejuvenation of management committees, by-laws and training of stakeholders all geared at improving functionality.

Functionality was assessed for all the facilities constructed in the period 2000 to 2005 in the fifty-four (54) so far covered in the Water for production database. The results indicate that the functionality rate for Water for production facilities is 74.9percent (including the newly constructed facilities in FY2014/15), slightly up from 74.4percent in the Financial Year 2013/14. The data was based on the total of 640 valley tanks and 31 dams, constructed between 2000 and 2015. The breakdown is indicated in Table 4.4 and Table 4.5 as shown;

Table 4.4: Functionality level

Functionality Level	Description	Total
Fully functional	100% functional	74.9%
Partially functional	Operational, reduced functionality (e.g siltation, pump breakdown)	23.6%
Non-functional	Not operational at all	1.5%

Source: Water and Environment performance Report 2015

Table 4. 5: Functionality status per facility type as at June 30th, 2015

Functionality Status	Valley Tanks		Dams		Total	
	No.	***%***	***No.***	***%***	***No.***	***%***
Fully Functional	483	76	20	65	503	75
Partially functional	149	23	9	29	158	24
Non-Functional	8	1	2	6	10	1
Total	**640**		**31**		**671**	

Source: Water and Environment Sector performance Report 2015

Increase supply of water in the cattle corridor from the current 36percent to 50percent and those outside the cattle corridor from 21percent to 30percent.

The Water and Environment sector constructed the following dams; Leye dam in Kole, Longorimit dam in Kaabong, Kobebe dam in Moroto, Arechet dam in Napak, Kailong dam in Kotido, Andibo dam in Nebbi, Mayikalo dam in Sembabule, Kagango dam in Isingiro, (49percent cumulative progress). Designs for Toch dam in Oyam, Ora (Wadelai) dam in Nebbi and Nakale dam in Nakapiripirit are ongoing.

To date, 816 valley tanks have been constructed under this arrangement since 2008 under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement. In the Financial Year, over 155 medium size valley tanks were constructed and have water abstraction systems for livestock watering. These include; 70 in Karamoja, 11 in Luwero, 21 in Kiboga, 8 in Kyankwanzi, 17 in Kiruhura, 5 in Lyantonde, 1 in Kumi, 10 in Sembabule, 2 in Karungu, 4 in Bukomansimbi, 2 in Apac, 2 in Isingiro, and 2 in Ntungamo. All the facilities constructed in Kiruhura, Lyantonde, Sembabule, Luwero, Kibaale, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Nakaseke, Kiryandongo and Nakasongola Districts were fenced and there was no direct watering of animals at the facilities. The increase in number is attributed to intensive sensitization.

Strengthen management of water catchment areas around water for production facilities

In order to manage water resources at catchment areas, the sector planned to plant appropriate vegetation around water for production facilities in the five years of NDP implementation. In the reporting period, 5,000 trees were planted at Akwera and Leye dams. However, the idea is not welcomed by most communities where water for production facilities are constructed especially in Karamoja.

The sector also maintained the remarkable performance on the percentage of water points with actively functioning Water User Committees as per its performance indicator on Management of Water Points. The functionality of Water User Committees for the FY2014/15 based on reports of 294 facilities under community management is 80 percent, the same as the previous financial year.

The valley tanks constructed in the FY2014/15 were accompanied by establishment of an Operation and Maintenance framework to monitor development and maintenance of these facilities. A coordination committee is established at sub-county level, including sub-county officials, councillors and farmers' representatives. The coordination committee coupled with the other sub-county and district technical team, work in tandem with private farmers to ensure sustainability of the constructed facilities. This thwarted the poor operation and maintenance associated with the community managed facilities. From a gender perspective, 73percent and 48percent of the water user committees for the valley tanks and dams, respectively have women in key positions.

Memoranda of Understanding have been prepared and signed with the LG and user committees. These are to enable the proper management of water resources around water for production facilities. Community sensitization through use of IEC materials for each of the water for production facilities constructed has also been undertaken.

Increase water supply systems for rural industries to facilitate agro-processing and other industrial activities

One valley tank to support Amos Dairies in Kiruhura District was constructed during FY2014/15. Preliminary assessments were done for water supply to Kaliro Sugar and Wabigalo Agricultural Industrial Park in Nakasongola. The delay was caused by high costs of the constructions (UGX 40 billion each). In addition, one management system was established for water supply for Amos Diaries in Kiruhura District.

Increase water supply for multi-purpose use in water stressed areas of the country.

This objective was to be achieved by constructing bulk water supply schemes. In the reporting period, the sector constructed Rakai bulk water scheme and Nyakiharo water supply system in Kabale District.

4.2.5 Land Management and Administration

The supply of land is fixed but Uganda's population continues to grow at a very high rate of 3.03 percent per annum although there was a slight decline from the rate of 3.20 observed between 1991 and 2002. During the period 2002 - 2014, the population of Uganda increased from 24.2 to 34.9 million, an increase of 10.7 million over a period of 12 years thus causing a challenge to land distribution. This rapidly growing population density puts pressure on land resources and has therefore created serious socio-economic problems, including; land fragmentation, increasing land disputes, loss of forest cover and environmental degradation, poor agricultural yields, constraints in physical planning, among others. The existing land law vests land ownership in the citizens of Uganda. In order to acquire any land for public use such as roads, open spaces and industrial parks, there has to be adequate compensation of the land owner.

The annual performance for FY2014/15 for Lands management and administration is outlined in the sections below

Create an inclusive and pro-poor policy and legal framework for the land sector.

This objective was to be achieved through: formulating the National Land Policy; reviewing and harmonizing relevant legislations; formulating and implementing a National Resettlement Policy; formulating and implementing a Government Land Management Policy; and improving the land fund program.

In FY2014/15, the National Housing Policy was reviewed and submitted to cabinet for consideration and approval whereas the national Estates policy was incorporated in the National Housing Policy. In addition, the final draft of the Land Lord Tenant Bill was prepared and its awaiting cabinet approval. The bill was aimed at streamlining impediments to the quality and quantity of housing infrastructure. Implementation of the condominium property law through enhanced public awareness was undertaken in the period under review through holding talk shows. Furthermore, 28 condominium plans were vetted.

Establish and maintain transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of land services.

The sector strengthened coordination of the different institutions responsible for land administration and land management through: reviewing the three (3) land related laws on land regulations, land acquisition and mortgage Act; and harmonizing the District Land Boards (DLBs), Area Land Committees (ALCs), Physical Planning Committees (PPCs) which are legally in place and are regularly trained. The sector in addition, established Ministry Zonal offices (MZOs) and six out of 22 were operational with digital work flows, erected buildings, as well as recruited and trained staff.

Progress has not been registered in developing and implementing a strategy for alternative land dispute resolution (land disputes resolution programme for Northern Uganda inclusive) where gender sensitivity is an integral part of the programme. However, this is planned to be implemented under the Competiveness Enterprise Development Project (CEDP).

The plan by the sector to institute a transparent, just and easily accessible legal, institutional and financial framework for alternative land dispute resolution was never realised. However, the sector planned to institute a re-instatement of the Land tribunal under the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and strengthening of traditional institutions with clear linkage with judiciary. Although there is no established coordination mechanism for provision of public information on land rights in all the institutions responsible for land management and administration, both at central and LG level, developed by the MLHUD, it;

1. Developed and distributed over 5,000 copies of land educational materials to all district LGs.
2. Published articles in the media on land issues in Uganda.
3. Carried out exhibitions in partnership with the Buganda Land Board, Uganda Land Alliance and AREA Uganda.
4. Conducted sensitizations in collaboration with the political leadership of the ministry in areas where land disputes and threats to evicts have been registered
5. Carry out a comprehensive assessment of the pilot Systematic Demarcation programme in the districts of Ntungamo, Kibaale, Iganga and Mbale.
6. Final preparation of technical requirements before full scale rollout to rural and peri-urban areas and communal lands in the north have also been completed.
7. Systematic demarcation is expected to lead to the processing of 1,000,000 land titles/certificates in the next 3 years in the West, East, and Northern Uganda.

The pre-testing is expected to start in October 2015 with selection of parishes already completed. A strategy to rollout systematic adjudication, demarcation, survey and certification/registration of land was developed under Competiveness Enterprise Development Project and 61 districts in western, eastern and northern Uganda are covered.

Increase the stock and quality of human resources

With the resources available, only 50percent of the staff were trained with the aim of strengthening technical services of various institutions responsible for delivery of land services. At the district level, CCOs, ALCs, DLOs and DLB members were trained in the process of acquisition of certificate of customary land occupancy in the districts of Kasese, Kamuli and Nakasongola. This training focused on processes involved in CCOs, laws governing CCOs, safeguards and the support expected from the district leadership in making the CCOs successful. Monitoring and support was also conducted in the districts of Budaka, Kibuku and Namutumba.

Increase the level of awareness on land issues

It was planned that a review and implementation of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy to promote awareness on land issues be done during this NDP period. However, one technical support report was produced after visits to Mazima mall in Kabalangala and Kiryandongo and the budgetary support was provided to ARB & AREA.

Develop the requisite infrastructure for effective and efficient delivery of land services

The Ministry established 9 zero order points and densified Geodetic Network in the districts of Mpigi, Kiboga, Wakiso, Mubende, Kampala, Kiruhura, Nebbi, Yumbe and Nakaseke. This was aimed at providing for effective and efficient delivery of land services. There was no program for delivery of Hydrographic Surveys developed. 85percent of rehabilitation of macro Geodetic Network was completed. The Geodetic Network is meant to provide the framework for all Survey and Geo-Information work.

The CEDP plans to construct nine more ministry zonal offices in the districts of Rukungiri, Mityana, Mukono, Luweero, Mpigi, Tororo, Soroti, Moroto and Kabale before 2018. The six regional offices of Kampala (KCCA), Jinja, Mbarara, Wakiso, Mukono and Masaka are now operational. Consultancy works for the design of the 9 structures was ongoing with the constructions expected to start immediately after the design phase is completed under CEPD within a period of 4 months.

Increase availability, accessibility, affordability, and use of land information for planning and implementing development programmes

To improve Land Information and Data; seven thematic maps were produced and disseminated to Soroti, Serere and Buikwe districts; three topographic district digital databases were developed for the same districts whereas 54 officials in those respective districts were sensitized in the use of thematic maps in planning. The creation of a centralized database was reported to be on-going.

Computerization of the land registry was done and rolled out to six Ministry Zonal Offices (MZOs) of Jinja, Kampala (KCCA), Mukono, Wakiso, Mbarara and Masaka. Land Information System (LIS) is operational at Ministry Headquarters in Kampala, Surveys department in Entebbe and National Land Information Centre. The full completion of the land registry shall be finalised under CEDP project. LIS is to be rolled out in the remaining MZOs.

4.2.6 Physical Planning

The sector planned to achieve the following objectives under this subsector: (i) increase the level of compliance to physical development plans by both private investors and Government projects (such as roads, dams, water supply schemes, irrigation schemes, housing, education and health infrastructure, among others); (ii) put in place a national spatial development backbone to support orderly and sustainable urbanization, industrialization, services and infrastructural development; (iii) Ensure effective resourcing of physical planning services both at national and local levels; (iv) improve capacity and efficiency for physical planning at all levels; (v) facilitate the participation of the marginalised groups in physical planning; and (vi) Facilitate optimal utilization of land resources especially in areas with the highest economic potential. The annual performance for FY2014/15 for Physical Planning sub sector is outlined in the sections below:

Increase the level of compliance to physical development plans by both private investors and Government projects

While implementing the new physical planning law, 3,000 copies of the Physical Planning Act and Regulations were printed in preparation for their rollout in July 2015 and supervision of land acquisition for 18 Infrastructure Projects was concluded. The biannual state of the physical planning report has also been put in place.

Put in place a national spatial development backbone to support orderly and sustainable urbanization, industrialization, services and infrastructural development

This was to be achieved through formulation and implementation of national and regional physical development plans. By end of FY2014/15, two of the three Physical Development Plans were completed and fully approved by the National Physical Planning Board that included Butiabya urban growth center and Buliisa Sebigolo Town Council. Also, detailed plans for Kigoma, Kigaga, Kaseta, Kataba, Busheruka, Nyamasoga, and Kabaale were completed.

Improve capacity and efficiency for physical planning at all levels

The objective was to be achieved through establishment of a land use (Physical Planning) database and computerized physical planning operations. In the reporting period, the physical planning structure had not yet been established at Local Governments. Capacity in the sector has been improved through training of various staff for re-tooling and re-thinking. In the reporting period, two officers were pursuing a Master's Degree in GIS management and Urban Governance while two other staff were training in Physical Planning. On the other hand, the sector did not roll out GIS training to all districts and urban LGs to impart adequate GIS skills for all relevant LG technical staff as planned.

M/S GIS and Mapping Centre (U) Ltd was engaged to undertake a GIS needs assessment of MLHUD and the Municipal Councils. The consultant submitted a final report which was approved by the MLHUD technical team. However, the sector was meant to establish a GIS centre and a national spatial database to adequately back up land use data repository and work stations for all trained Planners.

Facilitate optimal utilization of land resources especially in areas with the highest economic potential

This objective was to be implemented through preparation of physical development plans for areas with the highest economic potential. In the review period, the Albertine Graben Regional Physical Development Plan was developed. A consultant to prepare physical development plans for Nebbi and Panyimur in the Albertine Graben region was procured and an inception report was prepared. However, no progress has been realised on the development of the physical development plan for GKMA. The sector reports that this will be done after the baseline study and the National Physical Development Plan is in place.

4.2.7 Urban Development

Kampala Capital City has remained the most populous urban centre throughout the period 1991 – 2014. The city had a population of 1,507,114 in 2014. This is closely followed by the municipalities of Nansana, Kira, and Makindye. The least urban centre was Njeru Town Council in Buikwe district with a population of 68,835 people having increased from 36,731 in 1991. The annual performance for FY2014/15 for urban development sub sector is outlined in the sections below:

Create an inclusive policy and regulatory framework for urban development

The sector planned to achieve this objective by developing and harmonising the national urban policy, standards and regulations. In the reporting period, the National Urban Development policy was drafted pending approval by Cabinet. However, by end of financial year, the sector reported not to have; developed a strategic urban development plan, reviewed urban development laws and regulations, and put in place appropriate urban development standards and guidelines.

Ensure well planned and managed, quality, efficient, progressive and sustainable urban centres in Uganda

This was to be attained by strengthening urban management institutions and human resource capacity and promoting awareness on urban development and management. By the end of the FY2014/15, 73.7percent of the establishments in the urban development sub sector were filled however, this reduced from 78percent registered in the previous financial year. The draft guidelines on integrated development planning were developed for implementation by all urban authorities. However, the development of e-governance to facilitate efficient and effective urban development and management was reported to have not been done by end of the period under review. Data collection tools and guidelines for the state of urban sector were developed in 35 town councils in the Central region so as to strengthen the monitoring system for urban centres. The sector in addition, developed a draft issues paper on urban campaign strategy to promote awareness on urban development and management.

Improve urban environment and heritage

This objective was planned to be achieved through preparing urban beautification and landscaping plans. Under the USMID program undertaken in 14 Municipalities, the urban beautification and landscaping plans are part of the Engineering designs for the infrastructure projects. Furthermore, urban greening plans have been developed under the same USMID program in 14 Municipalities. The strategies to develop, restore, preserve and gazette urban heritage were provided for in the draft National Urban Plan but are yet to be implemented.

Develop and strengthen a competitive urban economy

The sector planned to put in place an urban redevelopment, renewal and revitalization strategy and to develop urban local economic development (LED) Programmes in the 5 years of NDPI implementation. During the reporting period, this had not been undertaken because the strategies under this objective were provided for in the draft National Urban Development Policy which was yet to be passed by Cabinet. The sector reported to have completely not developed business associations/ cooperatives/ SACCOS.

Develop an efficient integrated infrastructure to support urban development

This was to be attained through developing and implementing the strategic urban infrastructure investment framework. In line with this, the respective strategic urban infrastructure investment plans were developed for 14 Municipalities under the USMID Program while the plan to roll out to the rest remaining eight Municipalities was being worked on. However, there was no national integrated urban transport policy and urban drainage management strategy formulated as planned. By the end of the FY2014/15, the plan to have increased street-lighting coverage in urban areas was yet not achieved to 100percent level as it stood at about 64 percent (14 MCs out of 22 MCs). No increase in sewerage coverage and sewerage treatment capacity in urban areas was also realised.

Upgrade slums and informal settlements

The sector planned to achieve this objective by developing and implementing a program for upgrading slums and informal settlements. During this FY, the sector held sensitization meetings on slum redevelopment. It in addition, provided support to Banda-Kireka slum redevelopment Scheme. However, there is no comprehensive strategy for upgrading slums and informal settlements reported to have been developed by the sector.

Increase availability of and access to land for urban expansion and investment

Under this objective the sector planned to create land banks in urban areas. However, there has been no progress registered in the review period due to resource constraints.

4.2.8 Trade Development

Trade development is characterised by creation of conducive policy and regulatory environment, increasing market access and diversification of markets. Focus was also on reducing tariff and trade barriers. The NDPI set out to achieve trade development through:

Improving the doing business environment

The sector planned to achieve this objective by strengthening the policy, legal and regulatory framework; and implementing measures to reduce the time and cost of starting a business.

During the FY under review, the sector policies and strategies for monitoring of services development were strengthened. The following policies were passed by Cabinet: The National Accreditation Policy, National Competition and Consumer Protection Policy, The Leather and Leather Products Policy and Micro Small Medium Enterprise (MSME) Policy.

In addition, the following Bills were also passed; Anti-Counterfeit Goods, Uganda Development Corporation Bill, the Sale of Goods and Supply of Services, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Treaty Implementation Bill and, the Trade Licencing Amendment Act enacted.

Nurture the private sector with a view to improve its competitiveness in the domestic, regional and international markets

The sector planned to achieve this objective by: developing and implementing the national trade information system; developing human resource in trade related issues; and increasing awareness on the available financing options.

During the period under review, the sector enhanced skills development through undertaking training that witnessed 15 producer groups and rural MSMEs trained in export quality, labelling and packaging, and 300 SMEs trained in tailored export readiness and dynamics

The Ministry supported the process of formulating a Constitution for the Jua Kali Apex body. Government sponsored the participation of 60 Ugandan artisans in the 14th EAC regional Jua Kali Expo that was held in Nairobi, Kenya.

Management Training and Advisory Services (MTAC) trained 523 participants in Entrepreneurship Skills development through the Entrepreneurship Training Program in collaboration with Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) in the districts of Mubende, Mbarara, Kampala, Sironko and Mpigi. Four sensitization campaigns were conducted for business start-ups as well as incubation and enterprise development in the districts of Bududa, Mbale, Mpigi, and Mbarara. MTAC has 1,204 students enrolled for Certificate and Diploma programs in Human Resource Management, Entrepreneurship and Business Management, Finance and Accounting, Information Systems, Computer Engineering, Clearing, Forwarding and Shipping Management, as well as Computer and Information Systems; to emphasize equity, MTAC trained 150 persons with disabilities in ICT business skills.

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

The sector continued to negotiate better market access for Ugandan goods and services through active bilateral and multilateral agreements; enhancing branding of products and services; promoting effective positioning of Uganda's products and services in international markets; and penetrating high value markets in high income countries. During the FY under review, Everything But Arms (EBAs) and the African Growth Opportunities Act (AGOA) continued to be operational. Harmonisation of the EAC-COMESA-SADC tripartite trade protocols were initiated with a view of promoting convergence for a bigger regional market. The sector through the Ministry, launched the negation of the Continental Free Trade Area agreement by defining Uganda's interest.

In order to promote effective communication, the Ministry launched the communication team to undertake environmental scanning of the challenges the sector is facing as well as provide feedback to the stakeholders.

Improve the stock and quality of trade infrastructure.

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: developing trade infrastructure and establishing relevant institutions and structures for enhancing infrastructure delivery and standards.

During the FY, the number of wagons on MV Pamba on the southern route was increased to provide capacity for exports and imports through the Dares-salaam port. The capacity of the UNBS was strengthened to ensure required standards for exports and imports. The inland ports of Malaba and Mukono were made operational.

Promote policy synergies between the production and trade sectors

The sector planned to achieve this objective by strengthening coordination of trade institutions. However, no information was provided by the sector.

Provide equal opportunity to women and other disadvantaged groups to participate and benefit from trade

The sector continued to promote participation of women, youths and PWDs in trade through targeted training, facilitating access to seed grants and capitalisation of SACCOs and other associations. These groups were also given opportunity to obtain workplaces in newly constructed markets in various urban centres. Women and disadvantaged groups were supported through PRDP and NUSAF to engage in commercial farming and other income generating activities. In particular, war affected persons were supported to resettle and re-integrate into productive activities including trade.

4.2.9 Financial Services

The Financial Services sector has been one of the fastest growing sectors of the Ugandan economy. The sector comprises the Central Bank and the commercial banks' activities. It also includes; capital markets activities, mortgages, Tier3 Mirco Deposit Taking Institutions and unregulated Tier4 institutions such as SACCOs. Others are the non-banking financial institutions such as pension funds, insurance companies and foreign exchange bureaus.

The performance of the financial institutions in 2013/14 is reviewed under each NDPI Sector objective below.

Promote a sound, vibrant and deep financial system

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: strengthening the financial system regulatory environment; developing and strengthening payment and settlement systems; promotion of competition and prudence in the sector; encouraging product innovations in line with market needs; promoting expansion of banking services into rural areas; strengthening the property and land rights registration; and strengthening anti-money laundering efforts.

During the FY under review, Bank of Uganda continued with regulation of the banking sector. The capitalization of commercial banks was increased to further secure the customer deposits. Also, the land registration, which had been halted due to the on-going computerization of land titles was resumed following successful piloting of the new system of land registration. The Anti Money Laundering Act, 2014, was enacted.

Increase access to affordable long-term finance

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: strengthening institutional arrangements for mobilizing long term funds; and reforming the pension scheme and promoting savings mobilization.

During the FY under review, the proposed amendments to the MDI Act 2003 were forwarded for consideration by Bank of Uganda. Bank of Uganda undertook field activities to ascertain the eligibility of institutional SACCOs to regulations. The activity covered the central, eastern, western and northern regions and from the findings, it was noted that institutional SACCOs are mistaken to be part of the institutions where the members work. This perception was found to undermine the independence of institutional SACCOs.

Towards the efforts to establish SACCOS in every sub-county, the sector planned to train 120 institutions in governance, loan management, accounting and financial management. By the end of the year, monthly and quarterly SACCO supervision and monitoring visits were undertaken in all regions of the country and three Rural Financial Services Strategy (RFSS) meetings were held. These RFSS meetings were intended to measure progress on the improvement. In addition to this, the RFSP successor project, (PROFIRA) was submitted to Parliament for approval. PROFIRA has a component for SACCO strengthening and financial inclusion.

In the effort to support Microfinance Institutions with matching grants, the sector planned to disburse 400 loans worth UGX 40.75 bn to all Districts with active clients and support the mobilisation of savings by UGX 2 bn during the FY2013/14. The sector under the Micro Finance Support Centre Limited (MSCL) disbursed 40 loans worth UGX12, 031,876,709. The MSCL also conducted training on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Soroti and Moroto zones.

Attain greater integration within the East Africa region

The sector planned to achieve this objective by harmonising the financial sector policy with EAC.

During the FY under review, significant progress was made towards the Single Customs Territory as a milestone for free circulation of goods, minimization of customs border controls and smoother trade in the region. A task force worked on a detailed mechanism for the operationalization of the Single Customs Territory which would be considered by Council. It is expected that these will be presented for Assembly amendments to the Customs laws to cater for the Single Customs Territory thereafter. Through regional and bilateral initiatives, a number of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) such as roadblocks were addressed. Uganda was granted a 100 percent waiver by Kenyan Government to remove Ugandan bound goods that had overstayed and thus due for auctioning at the Port of Mombasa.

4.2.10 Cooperatives

Government views the Cooperative Movement as being central in mobilizing and organizing farm-level production, value addition, marketing, savings and financial intermediation at the local level. It is a means through which, productive enterprises involving indigenous entrepreneurs can be built at all levels (rural or urban) in the national economy. Under the cooperative thematic area, the following were achieved in FY2014/15:

Promote good governance of the co-operative movement

The sector planned to achieve this objective by strengthening the policy and legal framework of cooperative societies. During the FY under review, the sector finalized the formulation of the National Co-operative Development Policy to empower and guide cooperatives. To ensure adequate data on SACCOs and to facilitate planning, census on SACCOs were initiated in partnership with Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development in partnership with project for Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas.

Enhance the capacity of co-operatives to compete in domestic, regional and international markets

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: increasing productive capacity and productivity of the members of the cooperative movement; promoting cooperative education and training; promoting value addition and collective marketing; improving access to financial services to the co-operative institutions; strengthening the capacity of cooperative institutions; promoting partnerships and linkages; and establishing and strengthening cooperative information systems.

During the FY under review, training and sensitisation for co-operators was undertaken in leadership, Warehouse Receipt System and operations, Cooperatives governance and management, Value addition/agro-processing, and agro-Enterprise development and promotion.

To address the challenges of infrastructures for structured commodity trade that often cause low prices and volatility of agricultural commodities, Cabinet approved the appointment of Uganda Warehouse Receipt System Authority (UWRSA) Board. A total of 35 storage facilities were pre-inspected for WRS public licensing of which 26 of these with capacity 156,400 MTs have been approved for licencing.

To ensure compliance to standards, conciliation sessions were organised for Kisubi Co-operative Savings and Credit Society Ltd, Kimeene Livestock Co-operative Society Ltd and Luma agribusiness Co-operative Society Ltd.

Diversify the type and range of enterprises undertaken by cooperatives

The sector planned to achieve this objective by expanding the scope and range of cooperative enterprises. During the FY under review, the sector continued with the registration and supervision of primary cooperative societies and the regional cooperative unions. 936 new co-operatives were registered of which 539 were SACCOs and 267 were Agricultural Marketing co-operatives.

4.3 SOCIAL SECTORS

4.3.1 Population

Uganda's population continues to increase at an average annual growth rate of 3.0 percent. According to Uganda Bureau of Statists Abstract, 2015; the total population was estimated at 34.9 million Ugandans from 24.2 million registered in the 2002 census. The urban population further increased to 6.4 million representing 18.2percent of the total population, with Kampala alone having 1.86 million people. The population is composed of a young age structure with more than half (56.1percent) of population aged less than 18 years. The current fertility levels stand at 5.97 compared to 6.2 in 2012. The under-five mortality rate declined to 57 per 1,000 live births from 66 per 1,000 live births in 2013, and 68 per 1,000 live births in 2012. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) also continues to improve from 360 per 100,000 in 2013 to 356 per 100,000. The overall life expectancy at birth improved from 50 years in 2002 to 54.5 years. These trends suggest improvements in availability and access to quality health services for women.

The achievements made on population thematic area are outlined under the NDPI objectives below.

Integrate population factors and variables at various levels of development planning

The sector planned to achieve this objective by; securing commitment to population and development linkages, and ensure appreciation of community initiatives in response to population and development issues.

During the FY2014/15, population secretariat (POPSEC) launched the State of Uganda Population Report 2015. The theme for the Uganda population report was "Quality Education; A foundation for achieving Uganda's middle-income status" The Local Government assessment manual that incorporates population variables for assessing population indicators annually has been completed and disseminated.

POPSEC carried out support supervision and monitoring for technical backstopping in the districts of; Kanungu, Katakwi, Moroto and Mubende. In addition, this exercise was also meant to monitor how far the districts have gone in the implementation of the National Population Policy.

In an effort to identify an appropriate theme and topics for the State of Uganda's Population Report (SUPRE) 2015, POPSEC organized stakeholders meeting aimed at bringing stakeholders together to identify and discuss the proposed themes and select topical areas on which the SUPRE 2015 shall focus.

Population secretariat organized an annual review meeting of the Population programs, the purpose of the annual review meeting was to assess progress towards the implementation of population programs by stakeholders and also build strong mutual understanding and consensus among implementing partners on issues directly relevant to achieving the planned results in the implementation of the population program.

To strengthen the advocacy skills of councillor champions and district population officers, POPSEC organised advocacy skills building workshops for councillor champions and district population officers. Participating districts included; Bundibugyo, Yumbe, Amudat, Kotido, Kitgum, Kaabong, Gulu, Arua, Katakwi, Nakapiripirit and Abim.

Promote improvement in the health status of the population

The sector planned to achieve this objective by: promoting access and use of population and health information; and advocate for affordability, availability and access to quality health services.

During the FY under review, the State of Uganda's Population Report (SUPRE), 2013, was developed and disseminated to stakeholders. The report highlights several population and development issues related to Special Interest Groups that may result to better understanding and appreciation of key population issues that affect this segment of our population and its ramifications on the national development process.

The sector continued with community awareness programmes on population and development issues. In particular, POPSEC continued to host national leaders to participate in advocacy and awareness, taking advantage of important national and international days.

In addition, POPSEC implemented training programs for councillor champions and District Population Officers on key concepts of the population and development. These trainings equipped the leaders with advocacy messages on adolescent and sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. Other training programs included training of religious leaders in; Arua, Kitgum Oyam, Arua, Mubende, Bundibugyo, Mubende, Gulu and Katakwi to enable them advocate for family planning, maternal health, HIV and fight against gender based violence and teenage pregnancy.

Enhance competitive skills building and human capital development

The sector planned to achieve this objective by ensuring that established population groups gained functional and competitive skills and increasingly participated in education, training and functional literacy programmes. In this case, the NDPI envisaged increased participation of POPSEC in community mobilisation for human capital development. However, achievement of this objective continues to be constrained by the delay of the reforms aimed at harmonising the location of POPSEC and the Social Administration function in government.

Advocate for improved nutrition and food security, increased household incomes, protection of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources.

The sector planned to achieve this objective by increasing the ability of households to earn and allocate higher incomes to meet national nutrition and food security standards and to demand for clean energy while conserving water and soils. The nutrition action plan is in place and being implemented. Provision of seed and other planting materials under NAADS contributed to increased food security. However, the participation of POPSEC in training and advocacy on nutrition, food security, household income and environmental affairs remained oblivious, especially at district and lower local government levels.

Promote positive health seeking behaviour

The sector planned to achieve this objective by ensuring that communities and individuals utilise available health services and adhere to good sanitation practices. All the indicators for health and sanitation improved during the period under review. In particular, latrine coverage improved slightly from 63 percent to 68 percent, maternal mortality improved from 438 to 360 per 100,000 women, infant mortality improved from 54 to 44 per 1000 live births. This performance was contributed to by various players and factors.

Reduce the unmet need for family planning

The sector planned to achieve this objective by promoting adherence to a manageable family size among couples. The unmet family planning need reduced from 41percent to 38percent between 2009 and 2014. This was achieved through increased availability and access to contraceptives by the population.

Advocate for planned urbanisation and human settlements

The sector planned to achieve this objective by ensuring planned urban infrastructure with adequate employment and amenities for education, health, water and waste disposal. The draft physical plan for Kampala was prepared as well as other urban centres, including municipalities. Challenges continued to be encountered regarding enforcement due to weak legal frameworks and political will. A number of non-conclusive policy dialogues were held on the issue of reviewing the land tenure systems.

Mobilise resources for effective implementation of the national population policy and programmes

The sector planned to achieve this objective by ensuring that the population activities and resources are efficiently managed and that implementing partners adhere to the action plan. The implementation of the National Population Policy continued with good progress on the various indicators such as life expectancy which increased to over 54 years and fertility rates, which reduced from 6.7 to 6.2 between 2010 and 2014.

Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the national population policy

The sector planned to achieve this objective by establishing a functional monitoring and evaluation framework. The monitoring and evaluation framework was developed by POPSEC.

4.3.2 Labor and Employment

Creation of gainful employment is one of the eight objectives of the NDPI. The plan envisages creation of over 2.5 million jobs over the five-year period of the NDPI. The jobs are expected to be created in; agricultural value addition, services (ICT, tourism and trade), infrastructure development and the mining sector.

The total working population in Uganda was estimated at 13.9 million of which 56.8percent (7.9 million) are employed. The overall Unemployment Rate (UR) was 9.4 percent in FY2012/13 with the females experiencing higher unemployment rates (11percent) than males (8percent). According to Uganda Bureau of Statists Abstract, 2015; 47.4 percent of the population in employment were paid employees while 52.6percent were self-employed. It further indicates that the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector had the highest percentage of employees (34percent) while other services constituted 23percent. The education level of the persons in employment was low with less than one third of the employed persons (30 percent) having attained either secondary education or specialized training.

The specific achievements within this thematic area are given in the sector objective based assessments below.

Create an enabling environment for increasing high quality employment
The sector planned to achieve this objective by implementing the existing policies, regulations, laws and guidelines.

During the FY2014/15, a draft National Action Plan for Youth Employment was produced and the sector monitored employment creation on public investments in the LGs of Kiryadongo, Buikwe, Mukono, Kampala, Wakiso, Tororo, Soroti and Mbale.

The Labour Market Information System (LMIS) was strengthened through a number of activities, these included; establishing a steering committee, developing and operationalising LMIS Web Portal and components of the six modules of the systems were developed that included; External Employment Management Information System; Internal Employment Management Information System; Job Matching Database, and Occupational Safety and Health Management Information System.

In addition, seven (7) labour market needs assessments were conducted; a labour market information and analysis system framework was developed and disseminated. The sector also undertook a study visit in Rwanda to benchmark their labour market information system.

The sector conducted a number of trainings and these include; on the job matching database, labour market information analysis, where 115 labour officers from Local Governments of Mukono, Mbarara, Hoima, Gulu and KCCA were trained, The Minimum Wages Advisory Board has been appointed and arrangements to have the Board inaugurated were ongoing. The Industrial Court (I/C) was inaugurated and functionalised.

Develop a pool of non-formal employment skills in the country
The sector planned to achieve this objective through: promoting non-formal skills development; promoting institutional entrepreneurship development; promoting start-ups and youth entrepreneurship products to include graduate employment; increasing access to finance; and promote value-chains.

During the year under review, 3,902 youth projects were financed through the Youth Venture Capital Fund where 50 youth groups were provided with start-up capital for gainful employment; 171 youth were provided with toolkits. The MGLSD has worked alongside the Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE) to prepare and award the best employers of the year. Also 71,866 youth beneficiaries (39,753 male representing 55percent and 32,113 females representing 45percent) directly received technical and financial support to implement 5,507 projects.

A number of trainings were conducted including; 1,228 youth were trained in entrepreneurship skills in 16 districts. The Ministry developed and disseminated a number of guidelines to facilitate the implementation of the Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) in all Local Governments. The youth livelihood programme document was published in English and translated in five (5) Local languages that included; Runyakitara, Luganda, Ateso, Luo and Lumasaba; Livelihood Component Handbook; Skills Development Component Handbook; Fund Access Handbook; Community Procurement Handbook; Programme Communication Strategy; Revolving Fund Recovery Strategy; and Cabinet Memorandum to brief the MPs on the implementation of the Youth Livelihood Programme up to date.

Training was conducted for 610 technical staff in LGs as Trainers of Trainees (TOTs). In addition, 264 Local Government technical staff were trained in Monitoring and Evaluation

(M&E), Management Information Systems (MIS) and reporting and inadvertently left out the Councillors.

Furthermore, Renovation at Kobulin Youth Skills Centre in Napak was completed and first pilot training undertaken benefiting 40 youth. As an effort to support apprenticeship centres, 5,300 youth were trained in practical training through apprenticeship and vocational training institutions to participate in the Youth Livelihood Programme.

Increase protection of workers through improved compliance with labour standards
The sector planned to achieve this objective by strengthening institutional capacity.

During the year under review, labour staffing levels were adequately enhanced at the centre and in the districts. The sector conducted trainings of 30 district labour officers trained in labour market information analysis and training of labour inspector officers by International Labour Organisation (ILO). In addition, the sector continued with the routine inspections on occupational safety and health regulations at workplaces.

The labour externalization programme was strengthened through the issuance of guidelines to recruitment agencies and companies. Seven private recruitment companies were licensed to participate in the Externalization of Labour Programme. The achievements included; 11 recruitment companies licensed; 3,609 Ugandans (3320 males and 289 females) accessed external jobs in UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, and Oman; 100 copies of the guidelines on recruitment and placement of Ugandan migrant workers abroad disseminated; 2 follow-up visits to Saudi Arabia and Qatar made; and negotiations of bilateral labour agreements with Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

Promote social dialogue and industrial harmony in the employment sub-sector
The sector planned to achieve this objective by strengthening social dialogue and tripartism. During the FY: 322 labour complaints were registered; 275 labour cases were settled; 317 cases were investigated, 30 workers appeared before medical arbitration board and 20 workers were decided upon; 10 cases referred for medical review; and 26 claims received for workers compensation (three (3) Governments' and 23 private).

4.3.3 Education and Sports

The NDPI emphasizes increased access and equity; improved quality and relevance; and improved effectiveness and efficiency in primary education. Significant achievements have been made over the years, particularly starting with the period of introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE), in 1997. The primary level enrolments surged from 2.5million in 1996 to over 4.8 million in 1997, following the introduction of UPE. In FY2014/15, primary school enrolment was at 8.7 million showing an upward trend from the time when the UPE programme was introduced. In order to further support and sustain both UPE and USE, Government continued to provide tuition support to all those that were eligible.

Over the first three years of implementation of the NDPI, the proportion of the Education and Sports Sector budget to the National budget has been fluctuating from 17.6 percent in FY2010/11, to 15.5 percent in FY2011/12, 17.13 percent in FY2012/13 and 15.0 percent in FY2013/14 below the NDPI target.

Table 4.6: Expenditures on Education and Sports

Sector	Actual Budget Allocations (UGX billion)				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Education and Sports	1,137	1,259	1,323.55	1,761.59	2,026.63
Primary	619.61	657.74	695.87	823.12	1,072.41
Secondary	256.16	274.97	293.78	548.43	467.99
BTVET	N/S	N/S	N/S	108.25	169.22
Capitation Grant –Primary	38.32	49.68	49.68	49.68	68.33
Capitation Grant –Secondary	68.96	80.21	104.93	105.60	144.03
Ratio of public expenditure on education and sports to GDP (percent)	2.91	2.53	2.42	2.8	3.1
Share of Budget allocation (percent)	17.67	15.55	17.13	15.05	13.47

Source: Annual Budget Performance Reports Various Years

Primary Education

Increase access and equity of primary education for girls and boys

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: reducing costs of education to families; supporting programs targeted at disadvantaged children and the youth; reducing social-cultural barriers girls' school attendance in order to reduce gender disparity in primary education; and expanding and improving primary school infrastructural facilities.

Total enrolment in primary schools increased from 8,485,005 in 2014 to 8,772655 pupils in 2015. The sector continued to maintain gender parity at primary school level with both and girls at par with a 50:50 percentage. In FY2014/15, a total of 8,772,655 (4,377,412 boys; 4,395,243 girls) were enrolled in primary school. Despite the increased enrolment figures, the completion rates for 2014 remained low at 67.4 percent.

The number of pre-primary schools increased slightly from 4,949 in FY2013/14 to 4,956 in FY2014/15. The total number of classrooms increased by 0.6percent from 148,702 in FY2013/14 to 149,591 in FY2014/15 This increase was majorly due to classroom construction initiatives under Emergency Construction and Rehabilitation project, School Facilities Grants, PRDP and Presidential pledges.

Overall the sector completed renovation of 27 primary schools, constructed 111 new classrooms, 241 VIPs, distributed 483 classroom furniture and constructed 6 teachers' houses in the FY2014/15.

In an effort to reduce the costs of education to families, the sector paid capitation grants for 6,538,738 pupils and embarked on the process of creating a formula for allocation of capitation grants. In addition, 540 war affected children in Northern Uganda were supported.

Under the Karamoja Primary Education Project (KPEP), a total of 21 primary schools were earmarked for construction and rehabilitation of classrooms. Civil works under the project in Lot I consists of 9 schools in the three districts of Abim, Kaabong and Kotido and Lot 2 that consists of 12 primary schools in 4 districts of Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak.

In order to improve teaching and learning in NFE methodologies in face-to-face programme, the sub-sector trained 1,500 student teachers in 6 PTCs. In FY2014/15, the sub-sector facilitated training of 500 primary teachers in specialized skills in SNE from all the geographical regions. In addition, 60 teachers per district from Mbale and Wakiso were trained in sign language. Under functional assessment, a total of 683 tutors and inspectors of schools were trained.

The Ministry engaged communities through dialogues on Teenage Pregnancy and child/early marriages in the districts of Nebbi, Pallisa, Kween, Lira, Mbarara and Masaka districts. The objective of the dialogues was to engage key stakeholders to commit to addressing the vices that were key in affecting completion rates for the girl child. The sector with funding from UN-JPGE and UNICEF also conducted a study to correlate teenage pregnancy to dropout of girls in schools. The findings of this study will inform the development of policy position/guidelines on teenage pregnancy in schools for the Ministry.

Gender parity in terms of enrolment was achieved in 2009 and has since remained 50 percent. Factors that contributed to this improvement included; deliberate key interventions especially provision of gender responsive health facilities in schools and advocacy for institution of female teachers in schools to council and guide the female children; Promotion of school hygiene and sanitation through construction of latrine stances under SFG arrangement as well as sensitization on menstrual hygiene and management and exploring strategies for keeping all girls in school; Using funding from the UN- Joint Programme on Gender Equality through UNICEF, and Irish Aid, the sector trained senior women and men teachers on menstrual hygiene management in the 16 districts of Mbarara, Masaka, Kaabong, Pallisa, Kween, Moroto, Jinja, Namayingo, Buyende, Luuka, Kamuli, Namutumba, Mayuge, Iganga,Kaliro and Bugiri. The training was aimed at empowering senior women teachers and men teachers with knowledge and skills on appreciating issues of growing up and making of local sanitary pads and over 1060 teachers (700 women and 360 men) have benefitted from the trainings.

Improve quality and relevance of primary education for girls and boys.

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: enhancing institutional quality to increase pupils' achievement of literacy, numeracy and basic life skills; and strengthening the teaching force; and adoption of pre-primary programs and other measures to prepare children for the intellectual requirements of primary school.

In FY2014/15, the number of P.3 and P.6 pupils rated proficient in literacy and numeracy could not be assessed. This was due to the fact that NAPE that has usually been used to assess proficiency in literacy and numeracy was not undertaken due to lack of funds to carry out the assessment.

The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) remained at 46:1 in 2013/14 and 2014/15 at (55:1 government; 25:1private) and (54:1 government; 29:1 private) respectively. This stagnation in PTR over the years is due to, among other factors; high attrition rates of primary teachers and cleaning of the payroll by the Ministry of Public Service to eliminate ghosts, as well as the high population growth. Assorted instructional materials for P1 and P2 (wall charts, picture cards, practice books for English and mathematics, local language books and bilingual dictionaries in English and Local language) were procured and Early Grade Reading Materials Developed for Local

Language (Cluster 1 P3, Cluster 2 P2, and Cluster 3 P1) assessment tools were also developed for 4 languages and a baseline study conducted.

The Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR) also declined by 2 points from 57:1 in FY2013/14 to 59:1 FY2014/15. This decline is attributed to the rapid increase of enrolment which does not match the rate at which classrooms are being constructed in the sector.

The sector increased the number of pit latrine stances by 21percent from 136,687 in FY2013/2014 to 165,791 during FY2014/15. The Pupil Latrine Stances Ratio in primary level therefore, improved from 1:71 in 2013/14 to 1:53 in FY2014/15.

The Thematic Curriculum is being implemented in all primary schools. In collaboration with the USAID/Uganda School Health and Reading Program and National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC), the implementation of literacy elements involved developing pupil readers and teacher guides for P2 in 4 local languages (Ngakarimojong, Lhukonzo, Lusoga, and Lugwere), P3 in 8 local languages (Leb Acoli, Lugbarati, Runyoro-Rutooro, Lumasaaba, Ngakarimojong, Lhukonzo, Lusoga, and Lugwere) and P4 in 4 local languages (Ateso, Leblango, Luganda and Runyankore- Rukiga). The sector also trained 127 teachers from 53 pilot schools on P.7 third term content and developed the Early Childhood Development (ECD) proficiency program where they trained and supported 9(nine) refugee camps' care givers and centre management committees.

The number of qualified teachers during the period under review increased by 3percent from 185,548 in FY2013/14 to 191,217 in FY2014/15. This increase in the number of qualified teachers in the sector was mainly attributed to use of the new teacher recruitment guidelines distributed to private schools.

The early grade reading materials and assessment tools were developed for local language (Cluster 1 (P3), Cluster 2 (P2), and Cluster 3 (P1)). The sector also reviewed the Primary Teacher Education (PTE) curriculum and implementation is ongoing. The Continuous Assessment System in primary schools is in place in all government aided primary schools.

The sector undertook construction of PTCs during the FY2014/15 under the Development of PTCs project. These included: Completed construction works and paid final certificates for 4 completed PTCs in; Arua, Kapchorwa; St. George's Ibanda and Bukedea; construction work were at various stages in the remaining four PTCs (Paidha, Bundibugyo, Canon Lawrence, and Buhungiro); construction works at Kiyoora PTC were also completed and the final certificate paid; and construction works at Bundibugyo, Canon Lawrence Boroboro, Buhungiro, Kapchorwa, Paidha, Arua, Ibanda and Bukedea, PTCs' sites are going on and facilities are at ring beam level with two of the sites which have already been roofed in Ibanda and Kapchorwa.

Additionally, the four completed PTCs were equipped with office and classroom furniture and with support from UNICEF; Capacity building of CCTs in 18 Core PTCs was undertaken within the Basic Requirements & Minimum Standards (BRMS) programme.

Improve effectiveness and efficiency of primary education

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: ensuring that schools manage instructional programs, staff and other resources and become accountable to their communities; ensuring that districts education officers deliver educational services, help schools comply with standards and regulations and monitor regulatory and report accurately on school performance; strengthening capacity of the ministry, providing leadership and management; and enhancing quality assurance and accountability.

During the FY2014/15, the repetition rate at primary level reduced slightly to 10.1percent from 10.6percent in 2012 to 10.3percent in 2013. The education statistical abstract also notes higher numbers of boys repeating in government schools than in private schools. The survival rate at P7 increased marginally by 0.4percentage points from 59.5percent in 2013 to 59.9percent in 2014. The survival rate of boys increased from 30percent in 2013 to 32.1percent in 2014 while that of girls improved from 30.1percent in 2013 to 32.3percent in 2014. P7 completion rates reduced to 67.4percent in 2014 from 71percent in 2013. The P7 completion rates for boys decreased by 3.2percentage points in 2014 from 71percent in 2013 while that of girls decreased by 4.1percentage points in 2014 from 71percent in 2013.

The sector continued with the implementation of some components under STDMS with support from BTC under the TTE project. The components implemented are: Improving infrastructure at Kaliro and Muni NTCs; Abilonino CPIC and Health Tutors College Mulago; Equipping Kaliro and Muni NTCs with instructional materials and equipment; and improving pedagogical practices in all 5 NTCs through conducting teacher proficiency course for NTC, HTC Mulago, Abilonino CPIC and Nakawa VTI lecturers. It's improving infrastructure and equipping Unyama NTC with instructional materials under IDB project.

The sector continued its advocacy for ending teenage pregnancy, child marriages and female genital mutilation through holding district dialogues with key district stakeholders. The main objective of the dialogues is to engage key stakeholders to commit to addressing the vices. Through the dialogues, districts have developed several strategies for ending the vices. Dialogues were held in the districts of Nebbi, Pallisa, Kween, Lira, Mbarara and Masaka.

In FY2014/15, 250 inspectors and education managers were trained at both central and local government levels throughout the country. The training was carried out at the District level in preparation for Primary 4 assessment and during the national inspector's conference which focused on quality improved as a shared responsibility. Assessment tests for P.4 in Literacy and Numeracy were carried out to test competences, sub skills, levels, and learners' level of knowledge, application and comprehension. The sector held school performance review meetings that included; members of the SMCs; PTAs; teachers; and Head teachers to share the report and develop school improvement plans which address key areas of weaknesses and agreed strategies for improvement.

The sector continued implementation of customized performance targets (performance agreements) with the Districts/Municipalities implementing the standing orders on sanctions and rewards. The Non-monetary rewards are carried out to the outstanding performing teachers by Uganda National Teachers Union (UNATU), annually. Also, the Education Sector recognized the best performing head teachers per district at the ESSR workshop; districts officials from the sampled twenty-three (23) Eastern districts and Wakiso participated in the 5th ESSR-Joint

Monitoring. The sector further involved district leaders under different categories during 2014/15 Education Sector Review in August 2015.
During the period under review, the sector tracked, monitored and analysed implementation of policies and policy guidelines in education institutions and local governments; and prepared Cabinet Memos and other policy documents.

The sector approved the School Health Policy and formulation of the policy position/guideline on teenage pregnancy in schools for the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports. It also embarked on the review of the Gender in Education Policy of 2009. The review of the policy was prompted by the emergency of a number of gender concerns that affect the retention, completion and transition of learners at all levels.

The sector assessed a number of documents which include: progress report for the needs assessment for learners with hearing impairment; reporting, tracking, referral, and response guidelines on violence against children in school; means test for higher education students' financing board; progress report for the identification, assessment and preparation of ear mould impression for learners with hearing impairment; engendering the new aid modalities in education in Uganda; opportunity for involving the women's movement; changes and transformations through gender responsive budgeting in education sector; determination of means test for identification of the student loan beneficiaries in higher institutions of learning; and school mapping pilot in KCCA and Wakiso District.

The adoption of ICT as a backbone for EMIS has been identified as a key initiative in the MoESTS. The sector also embarked on the development of gender specific indicators that will be integrated in the EMIS. The indicators will be the framework for measuring progress on gender mainstreaming in the sector and targets too will be developed within the gender indicator compendium. These indicators will be integrated in the several processes in the EMIS to be reported on regularly.

A coherent and feasible system of standards and performance is in place, the sector under DES continues to inspect schools and institutions to ensure adherence to basic requirements and minimum standards. Schools are supported and recommendations for improvement made.

Secondary education

Increase access and equity in secondary education
The sector planned to achieve this objective through: reducing the costs of secondary education to families; expanding, equipping and improving secondary school facilities; and improving equity in the participation of girls, students with disabilities and needy students.

At secondary level, the sector experienced an increase of 2.1percent in total enrolment in secondary sub-sector from 1,362,739 (727,212 boys; 635,527 girls) in FY2013/14 to 1,391,250 (738,391 boys, 652,859 girls) in FY2014/15. The increase in enrolment at secondary level is attributed to continuous implementation of USE program and the use of PPP strategy in USE program.

The government paid capitation grants for 867,273 and 65,866 Uganda Post O' Level Education Training (UPOLET) students. A total of 9 secondary schools were constructed under ADBIV and GoU/LG funding as compared to only 8 secondary schools constructed in FY2014/15.

During the period under review, 39 out of 41 schools meant for rehabilitation were completed. By the end of FY2014/15, a total of seven other schools were at procurement stage and these included; Comboni College (Lira); Kako S.S (Masaka); Itula S.S (Moyo); Rweikiniro S.S (Ntungamo); Kiwawu S.S.S (Mityana); Bukaboli New Seed School (Mayuge); Mpunge Seed School (Mukono). Funds were disbursed to two (2) schools which include: Katungulu Seed S.S (Rubirizi) to commence on the construction of the seed school; and Kamwenge S.S.S (Kawenge). In addition, funds were disbursed to Bundikahungu S.S (Bundibugyo) for construction works; and final certificates paid for the construction of Bumbo Seed S.S and Burunga Seed S.S in Kiruhura District.

In a bid to increase the provision of secondary schools in the country, six (6) secondary schools under the Presidential pledges were coded by the Ministry of Public service and these include: Kitagata seed S.S (Isingiro); Kansanga S.S (Kampala); Makulubita Seed S.S (Luwero); Iguri Girl's (Dokolo); Barakara Seed S.S (Yumbe); and Ogor Seed S.S (Otuke).

In relation to the teaching and learning of science, the sub-sector facilitated the procurement of instructional materials to Namwezi S.S, provided ICT equipment including internet connectivity in 50 secondary schools, and provided computer hardware and software to government aided secondary schools. The subsector further established ICT laboratories in 1027 Government aided secondary schools' country wide where UCC supplied a minimum of eleven (11) computers and a maximum of 40 computers depending on the enrolment in each school.

Bursary scheme for needy but bright students under ADB Education IV project, continued to be implemented. 704 needy but bright students received bursaries to study in the proposed centres of excellence.

Government continued support to USE which saw an increase in number of girls from 313,855 to 665,406 females in 2014. Also enforcing policy of inclusive education is one of the objectives for the Support to Special Needs Education project that commenced in FY2014/15.

The subsector developed a National School Health Policy. The policy aimed to reduce common health problem such as; increasing number of unwanted pregnancies among female students and young people, increasing cases of Sex Gender Based Violence, HIV/AIDS and malnutrition cases in schools which then reduces health related absenteeism, school drop outs, repetition of classes, and foster better school/academic performance.

Improve quality of secondary education

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: strengthening the teaching force; and establishing education centres of excellence. The subsector disbursed funds amounting to UGX 1.034 bn to cater for teaching practice exams and living out allowances for 3,751 students in National Teachers College (NTCs), 175 students in Abilonino CPIC, and 120 students in Health Tutors College and for instructors under the Teacher Vocation Education Training and Jinja Vocational Training Institute (VTI).

The sector re-tooled a total of 310 secondary SESEMAT teachers in ICT from different schools across the country and the Assistant National Coordinator was appointed to mobilize private schools to participate in SESEMAT programme. As a result, a number of teachers from private schools participated in the trainings. In addition, 97 science and mathematics teachers were trained.

The Ministry commenced the implementation of some components under STDMS with support from BTC under the TTE project. The components implemented are: improving infrastructure at Kaliro & Muni NTCs; Abilonino CPIC and Health Tutors College Mulago; equipping Kaliro and Muni NTCs with instructional materials and equipment; and improving pedagogical practices in all 5 NTCs through conducting teacher proficiency course for NTC, HTC Mulago, Abilonino CPIC and Nakawa VTI lecturers.

Under the IDB support, the sub sector disbursed funds to facilitate the rehabilitation and expansion of Unyama NTC. There was construction of a library, laboratories, lecturer rooms, dormitories, and administration block in addition to rehabilitation of all structures of the college. Additionally, under BTC, the sub sector disbursed funds to facilitate the rehabilitation and expansion of Kaliro NTC, Muni NTC, Abilonino CPIC, and Mulago Helath Tutors College. It's improving infrastructure and equipping Unyama NTC with instructional materials.

The sector recruited sixty (60) lecturers, ten (10) senior lecturers, four (4) accountants, and one (1) deputy Principal in NTCs. The sub sector disbursed funds to facilitate the rehabilitation and expansion of Kaliro NTC under BTC.

In the FY under review, a total of 648 classrooms were completed in 108 secondary schools; 109 science laboratories; 6 teachers' houses; 25 libraries; 245 VIP latrines; and 127 water tanks installed. The provision of these facilities has already gone a long way in improving teaching and learning conditions in the USE schools through addressing issues of congestion in classrooms, and science laboratories for the effective teaching of sciences. The Sector continued with the digital science initiatives and creation of 20 centres of excellence.

Improve effectiveness and efficiency of secondary education

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: according high priority to workforce competencies and future education; making more efficient use of teachers/instructors and learners' time and other resources; reconfiguring secondary education; and ensuring effective and efficient school inspections.

To achieve effectiveness and efficiency in secondary education, the sector monitored non-adherence of teachers to teaching guidelines issued by the NCDC and gaps were identified in the DES inspection reports in 28 secondary schools.

The sector also monitored and facilitated SESEMAT activities (Baseline Survey, interviews, in central and Northern regions and SESEMAT regional based-SARB activities) and conducted routine monthly monitoring in 100 secondary schools. The Sector trained 2,899 science and mathematics teachers in the West, East and Mid-western regions of Uganda under SESEMAT programme.

In addition, the sector facilitated recruitment of 6 regional SESEMAT trainers for Mbale, Lango and Sebei sub regions and monitored activities at 9 SESEMAT centers of Masaka, Kalungu, Kabarole, Kasese, Kigezi, Ntungamo, Mbarara, Hoima and Rakai. 1,015 science and mathematics teachers in the eastern regions of Teso, Tororo, Kapchorwa; Lango and Jinja were trained, 802 lab assistants trained from 802 secondary schools (private and Government) in the western region and 1,518 head teachers and their deputies were trained in management and leadership of schools.

The sector registered a decline in Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) from 46:1 in FY2013/14 to 50:1 in FY2014/15. However, the number of classrooms increased from 27,302 in FY2013/14 to 27,706 in FY2014/15. Total number of secondary school teachers increased by 4.7percent from 61,100 in FY2013/14, to 63,957 in 2015. The STR on the other hand slightly declined by 4.8percent from 21:1 in FY2013/14 to 22:1 in FY2014/15.

The sector with funding from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) commenced the process of integrating sex education in the lower secondary curriculum. The process included developing of the scope and sequence, elaboration of the syllabus, sensitization of stakeholders, development of the exemplar materials, orientation of teachers on the exemplar materials, piloting the exemplar materials, developing the training manual for integrated with sex education. The sector developed guidelines/tools and participant handouts to be used during the planned sensitization of stakeholders to avoid resistance during the roll out.

In an effort to promote the use of digital science and ICT, the sector established ICT laboratories in 1027 Government aided secondary schools country wide where UCC supplied a minimum of eleven (11) N- computers and a maximum of 40 N- computers depending on the enrolment in each school; Provided E-Learning solutions (Digital Science and Virtual Labs) to 872 (250-MoESTS;622-UCC) secondary schools in Uganda so as to enhance the use of ICT as a pedagogical tool during science (Biology, Chemistry, Physics) and mathematics theory and practical lessons; and 109 science laboratories were completed under APL1.

The curriculum review continued to implement the reduction in subject load from 42 to 18 subject clusters out of which schools are now required to offer a maximum of 14 subjects only for O level; while at A Level, students offer a maximum of 3 Principals and 1 Subsidiary subject.

During the FY2014/15, a total of 2,634 secondary schools (government and private) were inspected translating into an 82percent performance. In addition, 170 USE/UPOLET private and 150 non USE private secondary schools were provided with support supervision support in the area of utilization of instructional materials (schools were advised to put in place systems that put textbooks in hands of learners) and functionality of the Board of Governors.

Business, Technical and Vocational Education Training (BTVET)

Increase access and equity of BTVET

The sector planned to achieve this objective by: enhancing and improving BTVET facilities; and improving equity in the participation of girls and need students.

During the FY2013/14, construction works began for a 3-storey administration blocks at UTC Bushenyi; and UCC Aduku respectively. There was completion of Basoga Nsadhu Mem, Sasiira, Lokopio Hills, Buhimba Lwengo, Namataba, Nakasongola, Ogolai Kilak Corner technical institutes. Completion of construction works of workshops and classrooms Namisindwa TS and procurement for construction of a storied building was ongoing.

The subsector supplied specialized tools and equipment to Colonel Nasur Kotido, Kaliro, Arua T.I, Barlonyo, Ihunga, Nalwire, Kabasanda, Amugo Agro, Burora, Kalera, Minakulu, St.Kizito Masaka, UCC Aduku, UCC Kabale, UCC Pakwach, UTC Kyema, Moyo T.I and Lake Katwe T.I. Eight (8) diploma curricula for UTCs and 3 Diploma curricula for UCCs were developed to suit the BTVET reforms.

In FY2014/15, capitation grants were paid for 6,746 students (3,839 in technical schools; 2,907 in community polytechnics) and to 14 private BTVET institutions located in different parts of the country. In addition, capitation grants were also paid for a total of 1,896 students in the 8 departmental training institutions (UCC Kigumba; Tororo Coop. College; Nakawa Vocational Technical Institute; Lugogo Vocational Training Centre; National Meteorological Training Centre; Institute of Survey and Land Management and Nsamizi Social Development Institute).

The bursary scheme operation continued with 750 students supported every year. More female friendly courses were introduced in many of the BTVET institutions giving them an equal opportunity to access vocational education.

The enhancement of the participation of disadvantaged target groups to skills development was done through: active involvement of disadvantaged groups in the implementation of non-formal training programmes, examples are Rubindi women disabled group and Namirembe School for the deaf among others; implementation of programmes and courses that balance gender such as construction of hostels to accommodate the inadequate gender in the respective institutions; and development of a position paper on increasing enrolments of students with disabilities in technical and vocational training institutions in collaboration with NUDIPU and in consultation with the SNE Department. The Paper is ready for approval through the Institutional Framework of the Ministry.

Improve quality and relevance of BTVET

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: reconfiguring the BTVET sub-sector; strengthening the teaching force; strengthening intra and inter-sectoral linkages; and adoption and implementation of efficient measures to deliver BTVET programs.

Competence based education and training was enhanced in UTCs, 25 ATP's were developed in 5 occupations, and 10 occupations assessed UVQF. Modular assessments were conducted for non-formal training programmes for 18,000 candidates. In FY2014/15, a total of 8,007 (3,136 male and 4,871 female) candidates were assessed in 58 occupations in their ability to apply the knowledge and skills acquired during training. These were mainly assed in the four (4) economic sectors of: Agriculture; Construction; Hospitality and Tourism; and Manufacturing. All the beneficiary trainees assessed were successful. In addition, under UVQF, a total of 31,708 candidates were assessed during FY2014/15 at all UVQF levels (I, II and III).

The subsector also embarked on inspection of all schools/ institutions to ensure adherence to basic requirements and minimum standards and 630 BTVET institutions were inspected in FY2014/15.

Currently, 58 BTVET institutions, 8 health training institutions and upper secondary schools have benefited from UPPET/ UPOLET program. The total enrolment has steadily grown from 21,763 students in 2007 to 39,712 students in 2014 representing an 82percent increase in total enrolment over a period of 8 years.

Eight diploma curricula for UTCs and 3 diploma curricula for UCCs were developed to suit the BTVET reforms. The sector also developed 40 trades on the basis of UVQF standards, and expanded up to level five in order to expand its coverage and accelerate its development. The sector continued implementation of UPPET/UPOLET program in private BTVET institutions.

The subsector continued with training and 40 technical teachers were trained under development of BTVET while 200 instructors were also trained in using continuous assessment tools as required by competence based curriculum.

The subsector further monitored and support supervised in the eight (8) departmental training institutions which included; UCC Kigumba, Tororo Cooperative College, Nakawa Vocational Training Institute, Jinja Vocational Training Institute, Lugogo Vocational Training Centre, National Meteorological Training Centre, Institute of Survey and Land Management and Nsamizi Social Development Institute. This was done in collaboration with Ministry of Health for health training institutions' quality assurance mechanisms and also with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development based on the demand of particular vocational skills. In FY2014/15, 320 BTVET institutions were also monitored.

Curriculum review is ongoing for Uganda Technical Colleges and Community Polytechnics and modularization of courses was ongoing by the end of the FY2014/15.

In order to enhance equitable access to BTVET education, the sub sector continued to encourage the private sector to establish new institutions that are fully registered and licensed by MoESTS. In FY2014/15, a total of 120 and 46 BTVET institutions were licensed and registered, respectively.

Short modular courses that led to certification continued to be offered, there by attracting more Ugandans to enrol and train in various skills. There was a remarkable increase in the number of students registered.

Under BTVET P7; machinery and equipment for St. Josephs Kyarubingo, Namisindwa TS, Mbale CP, Bukoli TS and Kakira TS were procured. Under the Support to National Health and Departmental Training Institutions, laboratory equipment procured for the medical training for 4 Paramedical Training Institutions: Gulu SOCO, Fort Portal SOCO, Mbale SOCO and Jinja MLT.

Tertiary and higher education

Increase equitable access to Higher Education

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: reducing costs of education to families; developing facilities to cope up with rapidly increasing numbers; diversification of the sources and mechanisms for financing higher education; undertaking reforms and improving curricula and instruction in priority disciplines; and promoting research, particularly applied research and publications.

The sector registered a 23.7 percentage increase in the total number of students enrolled in tertiary institutions from 201,376 (113,688 male; 87,572 female) in FY2013/14 to 249,049 (139,092 male; 109,957 female) in FY2014/15.

A total of 1,201 students benefited in the loan scheme in FY2014/15 to pursue courses in various disciplines as noted below; 98 (69 males, 29 females) were sponsored for Agriculture (excluding agricultural engineering; 349 (282 males, 67 females) students were awarded loans for the Engineering program (excluding petroleum geosciences; Laboratory Science Program registered a total of 56 (48 males, 8 female) beneficiaries of the scheme; beneficiaries for Human Medical (including physiotherapy and medical radiography) totalled to 210 (168 male and 46 females); Animal Science (veterinary medicine and animal production) registered 36 beneficiaries (32 males and 4 females); a total of 88 (65 males and 23 female) beneficiaries were registered for Nursing (including midwifery and community health); Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Science beneficiaries were 46(34 male and 12 females); Petroleum & Geosciences Engineering awarded students were 27 (18male, 9 female); and Science Education registered a total of 391(227 male, 64 females).

The sub-sector continued to sponsor 4,000 students at the seven (7) public universities and 6,000 at the other tertiary institutions. These students are part of the approximately 67,672 students that were registered in the seven (07) Public Universities.

Students were provided loans through 12 Universities (7 private and 5 public). Out of the 1,201 beneficiaries, 78percent were male (939) and 262 females. These loans were awarded to students to pursue twenty-six programs which were approved by the Board under 9 major disciplines including; agriculture, engineering, human medical, animal science, nursing, pharmacy and pharmaceutical science, and petroleum and geosciences engineering science education.

In FY2014/15, under institutional capacity building, the sub sector; disbursed UGX 0.050bn to support 3 staff of various universities to pursue higher degrees at Master and PhD level, paid for Uganda's Education Attaché in India (FSA, housing, travel and medical expenses), and one candidate was supported to pursue PhD studies.

The loan scheme taskforce supported to continue preparations to operationalize the loan scheme in order to support students on scholarship abroad. Scholarships for staff (staff development) are 95percent funded by GoU counterpart beginning FY2014/15 where a provision of UGX 3.4 billion has been made. ADB contribution was used to kick start this activity. Funds were provided for the establishment of Muni University, Soroti University and supported Kisubi Brothers' University College.

Construction of 4 local and 2 international staff houses was completed respectively; storm drainage for the prefabricated campus was designed and its construction completed; while open international bidding was undertaken for the construction of an administration block and consultancy carried out for the design of a water supply and sewage.

Disbursement of subvention funds to Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba (UPIK) for staff expenses, students' welfare, technical training costs and installed solar batteries and charge controller at UPIK computer lab was undertaken during the FY under review.

Construction of the two lecture blocks were completed at Nangongera campus and land titles secured; while designs for the construction of a lecture block at Busitema campus were completed.

Under the Food, Technology and Incubation Centre, construction of a 15,500square metres incubator facility was ongoing, while the designs for phase two for the construction of the mobile fruit processing plant in Kapeeka Nakaseke district was also done.

Rehabilitation of sanitary facilities at the Nyabyeya Forestry College hostel also continued, while the rehabilitation of the main campus road was also undertaken. Construction of the Faculty of Applied Sciences and Technology block at Kihumuro campus was completed.

Construction continued for 6 floors of office and lecture space together with two level car parking with a capacity to accommodate 250 vehicles, bought 30 computers with their UPS, 13 laptops and 2 tablets, upgrading the Navision system was paid up to 90percent, the institute paid for the construction of the new structure and paid for the acquired land in Gulu Satellite Centre. Plans and designs for Faculty of Agriculture; multifunctional laboratory and library were completed; Final payments for the plans, designs and BOQ for the Business Centre and development studies were completed and its commissioning commenced.

In a bid to improve compliance to set standards and regulations, the Higher Education sub sector undertook monitoring of universities in the FY2014/15. National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) visited chartered universities to provide support supervision to ensure adherence to set standards and also set minimum standards for courses of study. The total number of qualified lecturers/tutors increased by 19percent from 5,340 in FY 2012/2013 to 6,368 in FY 2013/14.

The sub sector undertook a number of technology innovations under the iLabs@MAK Project to promote science and technology incubation through the promotion of problem based learning in Ugandan secondary schools, whose training focused on translation of project ideas into feasible designs as well as programming of the NXT robot. The iLabs@MAK is also in the process of developing a smartphone "PEARL" by printing a circuit board design; the development of a biomedical application design; and designing boot image for the operating system and phone body, respectively.

In addition, the implementation of a video surveillance system for countering vandalism of a line equipment at UETCL transmission; the development of a robotics platform for education and a remote solar photovoltaic laboratory respectively are part of the applied electronics research and developments taking place.

Furthermore, under the MakaPads project, a water recycling system using interlocking soil stabilised blocks (ISSB), a filtration and piping system was installed which has led to a reduction in the use of fresh water approximately by 32percent. Under Support to Innovation project in

Makerere University, vehicle research and development continued for the construction of KIIRA EV car project and KAYOOLA Solar Bus projects.

Improve quality and relevance of the tertiary education system

The sector planned to achieve this objective by restructuring the tertiary system to increase coherence and flexibility.

During the FY2014/15, no specific interventions were implemented to address this objective.

Physical Education and Sports

Improve access to physical education and sports in the country

The sector planned to achieve this objective by: expanding physical education and sports facilities; and enhancing capacity building in physical education and sports.

During the FY2014/15, 200 primary school teachers from Lira District were trained in kid's athletics; while an extra 150 primary school teachers from Hoima District were also trained in ball games skilling programmes with additional funding from UNICEF. 383 primary school teachers received training in football and handball skills.

The sector issued the statutory instruments to regulate National sports associations and to operationalize the National Council of Sports, Act CAP48, and developed and launched the Uganda Community Coach Education Framework (UCCEF) in November 2014 under partnership with UK sport, British Council and UNICEF.

The sub sector organized and facilitated a pre-sector review sports gala which attracted 318 participants from 22 satellite institutions including MESTS headquarters, UNEB, DES, NCDC, DIT, NCS and Kyambogo University to enhance fitness, health and skill development. Its funds were provided to twelve sports schools to procure start-up sports equipment, and in addition, supported 64 sports schools with funding for PES equipment.

Thirty-two sports schools benefited from government contributions towards sports equipment. Meagre resources could not enable all the schools to be catered for in supporting national teams to participate in international events, that is: conducting pre- games inspection for primary schools kids athletics and Special Needs Learners (SNL), national ball games (1 and 2) and athletics; and tertiary institutions games (technical schools and community polytechnics, PTCs, technical and vocational institutes, nurses and allied health professional games); supported inter-collegiate games held in UTC Bushenyi; national team travelled to Guiyang, China for 40th World Cross-Country Championship; Facilitated Mr. Uganda participation in body building competitions in San Diego, U.S.A; Supported Uganda Netball Federation with 586 million to ensure their participation in the World Cup 2015; and Facilitated UAF bench marking in Beijing china.

The sector facilitated and supported a number of activities which included: officers to attending Secondary Schools Ball Games II Championship, Layibi College, Gulu; staff travel to Masaka for Preparatory Meetings with Host Institution for 2015 Technical School Games; officers to attend Secondary Schools Athletics Championships, Layibi Gulu; inspection of host venues for East Africa Secondary Schools Games 2015, Huye, Rwanda; supported 64 sports schools with funding for PES equipment; procured 2 tickets for Athletes in the World Cross Country

Championships in China; supported the primary and SNE National Athletics championship; technical schools and community polytechnic games; secondary school ball games 1 championship; inspection of proposed venues for 2015 sports calendar; MoES staff to participate in the 2014 MTN Kampala Marathon; Nurses and Health Institutions Games 2014, Mulago School of Nursing and Midwifery; coordinated primary schools and SNL National Ball Games, August 2014; inspected proposed host venue for the 2015 East Africa Primary Schools Games in August 2014; contributed towards organization of primary schools and SNL National Ball Games, August 2014, Hoima; and participated at the 13th Edition of FEASSSA.

4.3.4 Skills Development

The NDPI outlines the key skills gaps in both the formal and informal sectors and the institutions responsible for production of these skills. The Plan also notes that most training institutions are under the private sector. Skills are becoming more critical as the country approaches middle income status. So far, significant efforts have been put on post primary and post-secondary vocational and technical training. The strategy is to start with filling of the gaps within the priority areas of the NDPI. The achievements on skills development are outlined in the sections below.

Increase access to and participation in coherent and flexible skills development system

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: re-configuring the skills development system; making more efficient use of instructors'/teachers and leaner's time and other resources; expanding equipping and improving skills development facilities and enhancing status and attractiveness of skills development. During the FY2014/15, the sector continued to support the Skilling Uganda programme. The pre-assessment activity was carried out and 23 external examiners for CTVI-5, DVTI-4, and DTIM-4 facilitated.

A workshop for test item moderation was held for Level II monitors and coordinators and 60 test item moderators were facilitated. The re-assessment of Masulita VTC was completed and test items produced while the post-assessment activity data for candidates was checked and identified, certificates and transcripts printed and occupational profile for caterer developed and 12 panellists facilitated.

Capitation grants for 3,860 students in technical farm schools, 5,372 students in technical institutes 15,907 students in PTCS 2,907 students in community polytechnics and health training institutions, was paid to enhance the skills of the youths. 10 facilitators were trained for occupational profile development and training modules development.

The construction of Amelo Technical Institutes (T.I); Bukedea, Lyantonde, Bukomero and Nyamango commenced; the draft designs for the rehabilitation and expansion of the four Technical Institutes of, Tororo, Kibatsi in Ntungamo, Kalongo in Agago, and Ahmed Sseguya Memorial Technical Institute in Kayunga District were reviewed and funding secured from Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

Construction of a double storey library/computer laboratory, an administration block/4 classroom block and a dormitory block in UCC Kabale, Kaliro T.I, and Butaleja T.I was completed by the end of the financial year.

Constructon of the Namasale T.S in Amolatar, Namisindwa T.S-Motor Vehicle Workshop, a poultry house, St. Joseph Kyarubingo-a staff house, shoe making/tailoring workshop, Olio C.P-electrical installation and tailoring work-shops, Kihanda T.S-twin workshop for CJ and BCP, and 4 Class-rooms, and Nagwere T.S-staff unit was completed.

Assorted tools for Plumbing, Electrical, and BCP and Mechanical Departments for Lugogo VTI, UTC Lira, UTC Elgon and Ssese Farm Institute were procured and delivered to the beneficiary institutions.

Funds to provide tools and equipment at Ihunga, Logogo, Ssese, Amugo Agro, UTC Elgon, UCC Pakwach were disbursed. Under the development of TVET P7 graduate, assorted learning tools and equipment were procured for the workshop and classrooms at St. Josephs Kyarubingo, Kakiika TS, Namisindwa TS, Mbale CP, Nagwere TS, Bukooli TS, Omugo TS, Olio TS, Namasale TS, Masulita VTC, Rwiziringiriro TS, Mubende CP, Gombe CP, and Hakitengya CP.

Funds were secured for the procurement of assorted instructional tools to the following institutions; Mubende CP, Kakika CP in Mbarara, Omugo TS in Arua, Namisindwa TS in Manafwa, Mbale TS in Mbale, Gomba TS in Wakiso and Bukooli TS in Bugiri.

The subsector continued to facilitate the Reform Task Force to oversee the implementation of Skilling Uganda.

In FY2014/15, capacity building was conducted for 60 technical teachers in using Continuous Assessment Tools under Competence Based Education and Training (CBET) at UTC Bushenyi. International training for 2 institutions of Kigumba and UTC Kichwamba was conducted. Two facilitators and TID workshops to train 12 certified facilitators, 30 certified test item developers and 550 certified assessors were conducted.

Modular training programme was introduced as required by the BTVET Strategic Plan. Assessment training packages were developed and students are assessed on a modular basis in a work friendly environment. Employers were involved in curriculum development and these include: USSIA, TOYOTA, and UMA, among others. UVQF has been rolled out, now at level 5 of implementation. The process to develop a policy was ongoing under CAP-EFA with support from UNESCO.

The Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC) continued supporting the construction of pedagogical facilities at Abilonino Instructors College and Mulago Tutors College to increase the capacity of institutions and improve the quality of the trainees. The World Bank under the Albertine Rural Scheme Development Project (ARSDP) provided USD 25million to support skills development in the oil and gas subsector. The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) supported continuous professional development for instructors from Nakawa VTI in Certificate in Vocational Education Training Instruction (CVTI), Diploma in Vocational Education Training Instruction (DVTI) and Diploma in Training Instruction Management (DTIM).

Forty technical teachers trained under development of BTVET while 200 instructors trained in using continuous assessment tools as required by competence based curriculum.

Disbursed funds under IDB, Saudi, South Korea, OPEC and Kuwait projects for expansion of UTC Elgon, and UTC Lira, Rehabilitation & expansion of Unyama NTC.

In the period under review, the procurement processes for construction works were completed and approval secured from both IDB and the Solicitor General. Contracts were awarded and await signing. Actual construction work is to commence in October 2015 in a total of 3 Uganda Technical Colleges which include; Kyema in Masindi, Bushenyi in Bushenyi and, Kichwamba in Kabarole.

Under OFID/OPEC, construction works were completed in a total of 6 BTVET institutions. This translated into the performance rating of 60percent of the planned target. Under Saudi Fund, a total of 5 BTVET institutions were to be constructed. These include Nyamango TI in Kamuli, Bukomero Technical Institute–Kiboga, Lyantonde Technical Institute in Lyantonde, Bukedea Technical Institute in Bukedea and Amelo Technical Institute in Adjumani. During FY2014/15, construction work was completed in 1 out of 5 institutions targeted. This translated into performance rating of 20percent. Construction work was ongoing in the remaining 4 sites and it will be completed by October 2015. Under IDB construction work was at 90percent in UCT Elgon in Mbale, UTC Lira in Lira, and NTC Unyama in Gulu. In the FY2014/15, the sector procured assorted learning tools and equipment for constructed workshop and classrooms at Bukooli Technical Institute, Katakwi T.I, Mbale Community Polytechnic, Rukore Community Polytechnic, Kihihi Community Polytechnic, Kitagata Farm School, Namisindwa T.I, Mubende Community Polytechnic, St. Josephs Kyarubingo, Kakiika TS, Namisindwa TS, Mbale CP; Machinery and equipment for Mbale CP, Bukoli TS and Kakira TS was procured; Laboratory equipment procured for the medical training for 4 Paramedical Training Institutions: Gulu SOCO, Fort Portal SOCO, Mbale SOCO and Jinja MLT ; Disbursed funds to procure medical equipment and materials for training purposes at Butabika School of PCO; Medical laboratories for Medical Lab technology, Entomology and pharmacy at Mulago paramedical school constructed and equipped; Disbursed funds to: construct 3-b storied medical laboratories at Mulago Paramedic schools; Tools and equipment provided at Kaliro, Burora, Kalera and Minakulu; Made 30percent payment for the services of NKW and Streamline services to supply tools and equipment to Arua T.I, Barlonyo, Amugo Agro, UCC Kabale and UTC Kyema; and tools and equipment provided at Lake Katwe T.I, UCC Pakwach, and St. Kizito Masaka and Kalera, Kabasanda.

A total of 120 and 46 BTVET institutions were licensed and registered, respectively. The sector continued to pay capitation grants to eligible students in the public and private institutions for formal and non-formal courses; Paid capitation grants for 2,907 students in community Polytechnics, 5,372 students in Technical institutes, 3,860 students in Technical Farm schools and 5,073 students in Health Training institutions.

Purchase of assorted learning tools and equipment related to various courses for BTVET institutions was also carried out. The creation of awareness about BTVET Career patterns was done through the hand book for career guidance and counselling and a simplified chart on career pathways that was developed and distributed countrywide for ease of understanding of progression levels.

Improve quality and relevance of skills development

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: assuring employability of trainees; provision of lifelong learning; delivery of quality skills development; undertake reforms and improve the curricula and instruction in priority; and strengthening and motivating the teaching staff.

One labour market survey was conducted. With the introduction of Competency Based Training(CBET) in all BTVET Institutions, the sector has continued to engage the private sector in the creation of employment opportunities relevant in the labour market, review of curricula and development of Assessment Training Packages (ATPS). These include among others; PSFU, FUE, UMA, USSIA, UNABEC, CISO and HOA.

TIET conducted a special DITTE training programme organized by Kyambogo university for 45 Instructors (38 male, 7 female) and 15 managers (14 male, 1 female). These trained instructors are to be recruited in the newly constructed BTVET Institutions. It paid capitation grants for 20,284 students that amounted to UGX. 2.921bn in FY2014/15, out of which 3,750 students belonged to the 5 NTCs; 175 students to Abilonino CPIC, 120 students in 1 health tutor college and 16,239 students in 45 PTCs.

The total number of young people and adults enrolled in lifelong education increased by 282percent from 113,871 (27,786 male; 86,085) in 2000 to 434,663 (107,946 male; 220,193 female) in 2013. The overall adult literacy rate increased by 1percent from 73 (79percent male; 66 female) (2012) to 74.6percent in 2014.

Assessment under the competency based education and training in the BTVET sector was undertaken. 4,183 candidates were registered from 125 assessment centres in 23 UVQF occupations in FY2014/15.

The sub-sector commenced to develop eight craft courses curricula, eight diploma curricula for UTCs and 3 diploma curricula for UCCs. In the period under review, all the above curricula were developed to suit the BTVET reforms reflecting a 100percent performance.

Teacher recruitment and deployment was done on the basis of implementation of the scheme of service other than those teachers recruited and deployed to seed schools. Construction of teachers' houses continued across all levels, science and hard to reach allowances paid, and; teachers promised a 50percent increment of their salaries by FY2016/17.

Occupational assessments conducted for BTVET instructors and manager qualification, that is, 300 candidates for CVTI, 150 for DVTI and 150 for DTIM.

Improve the effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of skills development

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: strengthening intra and inter-sectoral linkages; providing requisite tools and resources to technical/administrative staff; and developing and maintaining public private partnerships in delivery of services.

During the FY under review, the sector continued collaboration with line ministries in the delivery of education including skills development as part of the institutional framework for education and sports service delivery.

In FY2014/15, the subsector; disbursed funds for effective operation of Uganda Nurses and Midwives Examination Board (UNMEB) and Uganda Allied Health Examinations Board (UAHEB) activities; reviewed and developed examination policy guidelines, and planned to finalize, approve and disseminate copies of BTVET examination policy documents which include among others; guidelines on examinations standards, management and administration as well as human resource manual and the organizational functional structure to BTVET assessment centres; conducted monitoring and offered support supervision to BTVET institutions. As a way of ensuring adequate support to the BTVET institutions, a total of 640 monitoring visits were carried out by the department during the period under review. The areas that were under consideration during the monitoring included: management, construction works and all other related issues. Identification of 26 members of BTVET Reform Task Force and 14 (53.8percent) members from the private sector was undertaken with aim of strengthening the role of the business community and employers in planning and decision making. Involvement of employers in reviewing the curricula, profiling, and development of Assessment Training Packages (ATPS) was undertaken in line with the shift to CBET from subject based training.

4.3.5 Health and Nutrition

The NDPI places great emphasis on reducing Infant Mortality Rates (IMR), Total Fertility Rates (TFR), Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) and under-nutrition among children; ensuring universal access to quality Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP) with emphasis on vulnerable populations; ensuring that all levels of the health system carry out their core functions effectively and efficiently; increasing motivation, productivity, performance, integrity and ethical behaviour of human resource; mobilizing sufficient financial resources to fund the health sector; improving access to quality health services at all levels in both the public and private sector; and implementing the national health policy and the health sector strategic plan.

Budget allocations over the first three years of the NDPI have been mixed with the proportion of Health Sector allocations to the National budget falling sharply in FY2012/13 to 7.8percent having increased to 15.5percent in FY2011/12 from 9.3percent in FY2010/11 against the NDPI target for FY2012/13 of 11.3percent. As a result, per capita health expenditure as a percentage of GDP per capita remained low at 1.2percent over the three-year period.

The total approved budget (GoU+Donor) of the sector for FY2014/15 was UGX 1281.14 Bn, out of which 92percent was released and 84percent of the release was spent.

Overall, the Health sector in FY2013/14 received 9.5percent as a share of the national budget compared to 7.8percent in FY2012/13 and 15.54percent in FY2011/12. This reflects a fluctuating trend in the allocations to the health sector as a share of the National budget.

Table 4. 7: Planned and actual Expenditures on Health and Nutrition

Sector	NDP Budget (UGX billion)				Actual Budget Allocations (UGX billion)			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	13/14

Health	858.431	1024.064	1,187	3,069	1,137	1,259	1,323.55	1,146.51
Share of budget allocation	0.081	0.052	0.114	0	9.34	15.54	7.83	9.5
Public expenditure on health as a percent of GDP	0.288	0.341	0.160	1	2.91	2.53	2.42	1.8

Source: Annual Budget Performance Reports, Annual Sector Performance Reports

Strengthen the organisation and management of the health system

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: ensuring that all levels of the health system carry out their core functions; building a harmonised and coordinated national information system; strengthening human resource planning in the health sector; reviewing the curricula and training strategies to enable workers cope with emerging health problems, approaches and challenges; increasing motivation, productivity, performance, integrity and ethical behaviour of human resource through the development and efficient utilisation of the health workforce; ensuring that essential, efficacious, safe, good quality and affordable medicines are available and used rationally at all times; and mobilising sufficient financial resources to fund the health sector programmes whilst ensuring equity, efficiency, transparency and mutual accountability.

During the FY under review, the sector conducted a number of surveys and studies which include; NCD survey, malaria indicator survey and TB Prevalence study; Malaria larviciding study is ongoing. It also developed a draft health financing strategy, draft e-health policy, strategic plan and a hard to reach / stay strategy was implemented. The 2009 Motivation and Retention Strategy for HRH was implemented partially through the hard to reach allowances.

The sector supported a number of districts in performance review and assessment and use of data for planning and performance improvement. Also, capacity building in leadership and management in Rwenzori and Arua region was strengthened. It also put in place 12 regional performance monitoring teams.

According the HMIS, the sector employs 42,530 skilled health workers and has achieved 69percent staffing level. During the year, a total of 1,092 health workers were recruited and deployed and 37 health workers seconded to PNFP facilities. The sector also trained Health workers in the new HMIS tools, 62 health managers at LLHFs completed the online course in leadership and management and 295 are still on the same course, Fifteen (15) DHTs were trained in conducting Training Needs Assessment (Rakai, Lyantonde, Lwengo, Sembabule, Bukomansimbi, Luweero and Nakaseke, Nakasongora, Buikwe, Kalungu, Kayunga, Mpigi, Kampala, Mubende and Mityana).

The other training beneficiaries include; 35 top level managers and 60 mid-level managers trained in governance and leadership in Masaka; 40 H/Ws trained in use and maintenance of medical equipment in Mulago hospital; 15 H/Ws trained in Renal transplant techniques in India; 6 H/W on the equipment committee attended a learning exhibition for medical equipment; 240 Nurses trained in infection control measures; 15 Nurses trained in pulmonology in Mulago hospital; 13 H/Ws trained in physiotherapy; capacity building of (12) clinicians and (16) technicians in wheelchair assessment, fitting and maintenance and NCDs regional trainings conducted in the central, western, eastern and northern regions.

The sector carried out health training institutions inspections and inspection of private facilities to ensure compliance to the standards. The inspection and licensing of pharmacies and drug shops was done; 943 pharmacies were inspected of which 938 pharmacies were approved; all previously licensed drug shops were inspected of which 7,534 (75percent) drug shops were licensed. It also conducted monitoring and supervision activities using the SPARS (Support Supervision and Performance Assessment) approach in 60 districts.

The sector also constructed 160 staff houses under NUSAFII. NMS supplied essential medicines and medical supplies to all health facilities. During this FY all the six tracer medicines were available at 64 percent.

Ensure universal access to quality Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package, with emphasis on vulnerable populations

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: providing integrated, promotive, preventative, curative and rehabilitative services that have been proven affective, cost effective and affordable in conjunction with the private sector; improving access to quality hospitals services at all levels in both the public and private sector; and provision and maintenance of functional, efficient, safe, environmentally friendly and sustainable health infrastructure.

In FY2014/15, the sector achieved on a number of indicators which include; 102.4percent DPT3 coverage, 90percent measles immunization coverage for children under one year, 627,218 pregnant women received free ITN, 56percent eligible people were enrolled on ART; 13,310,280 patients treated for malaria in the OPD, 51percent (100/195) of the HCIVs were able to do caesarean section and 38percent (75/195) were able to provide blood transfusion services, ANC 4th visit was 36.6percent and deliveries in public and PNFP health facilities was 52.7percent.

The sector disseminated over 50,000 posters with 10,000 leaflets on marburg, typhoid and cholera, lifesaving commodities, teenage pregnancy, family planning in 60 districts in western and eastern regions. It further carried out community film show sensitisations on marburg outbreak, safe male circumcision, EMTCT, family planning, ebola and ANC services in 50 districts, health promotion and education messages delivered through the media on various health programs.

Conducted an assessment of the VHT strategy and developed the draft Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) policy and strategy, and developed the Health Facility Quality of Care assessment program.

The Uganda National Ambulance Services Unit was established and the sector procured 10 ambulances for the Kampala Metropolitan and 19 ambulances procured for Anaka, Moyo, Nebbi, Kiryandongo, Masindi, Apac, Nakasero, Mityana, Itojo, Entebbe, Iganga, Buwenge, Bukwo, Moroto, Kitgum, Mubende, Lyantonde, Bugiri and Pallisa hospitals under UHSSP.

The sector undertook expansion and renovation of health infrastructure which include; civil works ongoing in hospitals in: Mityana, Nakaseke, Kiryandongo, Nebbi, Anaka, Moyo, Entebbe and Iganga GHs; and Moroto RRH all under UHSSP. Adjumani, Kiboga, Bundibugyo and

Kapchorwa under GOU, Kawolo hospital (Spanish Aid), Hoima and Kabale RRHs (JICA), Mulago National Referral Hospital (MKCCAP), Kiruddu and Kawempe General Hospitals under construction, Maternal and Neonatal Hospital under construction in Mulago. The sector also installed solar power in 55 additional HCs bringing the total under the ERT II to 665 HCs, and maintenance of solar systems in 519 HCs in 23 districts was undertaken.

Critical laboratory equipment were installed and made operational at the EAPHL 5 project sites (Mulago, Mbale, Arua, Mbarara and Lacor Hospital) and 20 more GeneXpert machines were procured bringing the total to 102 machines. The districts of Arua and Masaka received Architect machines for testing blood. 235,407 units of blood were collected against a target of 254,100 (92.6percent). Blood distribution centers in Hoima, Masaka, Kabale, Rukungiri, Jinja and Soroti were established. The sector distributed 270 wheelchairs to the People with disabilities. The Ministry of Health (MoH) and Uganda National Bureau of Standards reviewed and passed the National Wheelchair Standards and Guidelines 2015 version.

In an effort to increase access to mental health, Butabika mental referral hospital attended to 7,436 inpatients, 26,961 mental outpatients, 60 outreach clinics were conducted, 13,074 patients seen in outreach clinics; 21 visits to regional mental units; 614 resettled upcountry; 274 resettled in Kampala/ Wakiso; 1,148 patients were rehabilitated to normal functioning; and 138 patients were reintegrated into the community and are now engaged in gainful employment. Also, the Mental Health Bill was passed by Cabinet, now waiting tabling to Parliament, and the Mental Health Strategic plan was disseminated to Jinja Kamuli and Kitgum districts.

Improve nutrition status of the Ugandan Population through a multi-sectoral collaboration

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: supporting maternal and child nutrition initiatives to promote child survival growth and development; strengthening mechanisms for control and prevention of micronutrient deficiencies; and building community and institutional capacity for management of malnutrition.

The sector developed the Nutrition Assessment Tools and continued to conduct the nutrition assessment and counselling during the Ante-Natal Care (ANC) and child clinics, nutrition feeds were provided in a few facilities through partner support. Breast feeding was promoted according to guidelines and vitamin A supplementation was given during child days plus twice a year. Iron/folate supplements were provided to pregnant women during antenatal visits. De-worming of children under five was integrated in Child-Day Plus and conducted twice a year. Pregnant women were de-wormed during antenatal visits.

Malnutrition cases were managed according to the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAN) guidelines and Maternal Nutrition and the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAN) guidelines developed. A nutrition training package for VHTs was put in place and a Community Nutrition strategy were also developed.

Creating a culture in which health research plays a significant role in guiding policy formulation and action to improve the health and development of the people of Uganda.

The sector planned to achieve this objective by strengthening health research and its application through putting in place a policy and legal framework to ensure effective coordination, alignment and harmonization of research activities, as a way of achieving this, a Health Research Institutional strategic plan and research policy was produced and approved by the sector.

During the period under review, the sector developed Research guidelines and coordinated research activities by Uganda National Health Research Organisation (UNHRO). The research findings were published by the respective research institutions and the information disseminated but no system to ensure regular use of findings.

Improve the policy, legal and regulatory framework

The sector planned to achieve this objective by undertaking a review and development of relevant Acts and legislations governing the health sector.

In an effort to identify and manage emerging health issues, the sector developed the Hepatitis B strategy and its implementation is ongoing. The Public Health Act review was ongoing.

The Policy Analysis Unit was established and health policy development coordinated through the Technical Working Group, working towards formation of a Joint Professional Council was undertaken during the FY. The sector also developed the draft National Food and Drug Authority bill and the self-regulatory assessment tools for the private health facilities.

Based on the Client Satisfaction Survey report 2014, the sector rolled out m-Trac to all districts and is functional. It also received 9,214 reports from communities all over Uganda. 3,687 (40percent) reports were actionable; that is each report submitted had some information that could be used for follow up such as district, health facility, village, subcounty in addition to the complaint/compliment.

Build and utilise the full potential of the public private partnerships in Uganda national health development by encouraging and supporting participation in all aspects of the National Health Policy at all levels and according to the National Policy on PPPH

The sector planned to achieve this objective by: strengthening and coordinating health services provided including training health workers by the PNFP and private Health Providers (PHP); and implementation of the National Health Policy and the Health sector strategic plan.

The sector established a Public Private Partnerships in Health (PPPH) Unit in MoH, and developed PPPH draft guidelines.

The sector continued with the dialogue through the existing governance structures such as; the Health Policy Advisory Committee and Technical Working Groups. The District Planners were involved in the development of the Health Sector Development Plan 2015/16 - 2019/20.

Strengthen collaboration between the health sector and other Government ministries, parastatals, institutions and departments on health and health related issues

During FY2014/15, Health Unit/Hospital Management Committees/Hospital Boards were in place and guidelines also established.

Ensure that communities, households and individuals are empowered to play their role and take responsibility for their own health and wellbeing and to participate actively in the management.

In order to achieve this objective, the sector set out to; build the capacity of the communities in order to ensure their participation in the design, planning and management of health services.

By the end of FY2014/15, 78 percent of villages/wards across the country had trained VHTs. The sector also established new hospital boards and trained on the guidelines.

4.3.6 HIV/AIDS

According to data from the Uganda Aids Commission (UAC) 2014, the trend of HIV incidence has been on a decline, from an estimated 162,294 in 2011 and 154,589 in 2012, to 140,908 in 2013, although Uganda continues to experience a high rate of new HIV infections. HIV incidence increased in adults from 134,634 in 2011 to 139,178 in 2012, and only declined to 131,279 in 2013. Decline in incidence has been more pronounced among children from 27,660 in 2011 to 15,411 in 2012, and further down to 9,629 in 2013.

Build and maintain an effective National HIV/AIDS response system

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: strengthening the policy, legal, social and community HIV/AIDS response framework; and strengthening institutional coordination.

The Ministry of health developed a Health Sector HIV Strategic Plan (HSHASP 2010/11-2014/15) to guide the Public Health response to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS through the provision of prevention, care, treatment and support services. In this regard, the Ministry of Health has ensured that the Health Centre IVs offer HIV/AIDS care by providing Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) services. The percentage of Health Centre IVs offering HIV/AIDS care and Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) services has been decreasing for the past three years, for example in FYs 2010/11, 2011/12, and 2012/13, the percentage of Health Centre IVs offering HIV/AIDS care with Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) services was 88percent, 96percent and 97.4percent respectively, and increased in 2013/14 to 99percent and eventually reduced to 97.9percent in 2014/15.

In order to establish and operationalise a comprehensive National HIV/AIDS M&E framework for proper monitoring and reporting, the sector produced and disseminated HIV/AIDS information materials to stakeholders, held consultation meetings on AIDS Trust Fund, conducted Quarterly reviews; Information, education, and communication and/or Behavior change communication (IEC/BCC); and reviewed district guidelines on HIV/AIDS planning.

4.3.7 Water and Sanitation

Under water and Sanitation, the NDPI focus is on increasing access to safe water and ensure adequate water for human consumption and water for production. Overall, public expenditure on water and sanitation increased from UGX 369billion in FY2012/13 to UGX 404.45 billion in FY2013/14. The proportion of Water and Sanitation allocations to the National Budget declined to 1.5 percent in FY2013/14 from 2 percent in FY2012/13 having increased from 1 percent in the FY2010/11. Despite the increase in allocations, the per capita water and sanitation expenditure as a percentage of GDP per capita remains low at 0.28 percent.

Table 4. 8: Planned and actual Expenditures on Water and Sanitation

Sector	Actual Budget Allocations (UGX billion)			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Water & Environment	172	153	369.1	404.45
Rural water supply and sanitation	66.88	80.235	93.59	30.61
Urban water supply	13.71	48.655	83.6	150.13
per capita water and sanitation expenditure as a percent of GDP per capita	0.21	0.26	0.32	0.29

Source: Annual Budget Performance Reports, Annual Sector Performance Reports

The performance on water and sanitation is outlined according to the NDPI Sector objectives in the sections below.

Increase access to safe water supply in rural areas from 63percent to 77percent by 2015

The sector set out to achieve this objective by constructing, maintaining and operating of water supply systems in rural areas and improvement of functionality of water supply systems.

Overall, access to safe water in rural areas increased to 65percent in FY2014/15 from 64percent in the previous year. The average functionality of rural water supplies in FY2012/13 was 84percent, from 83percent in the FY2011/12 but still far below the target of 100percent by 2015. The increase in rural areas is attributed to the increase in the persons served of 729,868 compared to 632,726 people served in FY2013/14. This increase is also as a result of change in prioritisation in the type of technologies implemented, resulting in an increase in the number of piped water schemes that serve a large number of the scattered rural population. Over the last two years, there has been a considerable increase in functionality of rural water supply ranging from 84percent in FY2012/13 to 88percent in FY2014/15.

During the FY2014/15, the sector continued to construct a number of water schemes which include: 1,913 rural safe water sources and 87 piped systems both under DWSCDG, 280 boreholes under MWE/RWSD, 2 piped systems constructed by MWE/RWSD (Wadelai and Ongino piped water supply systems), 278 tanks constructed and 1,868 facilities rehabilitated and Water Source Committees reactivated. The sector also conducted four (4) trainings in each of the 23 districts in an effort to train and certify boreholes mechanics and ensure that their equitably distributed around the country.

Increase access to safe water supply in urban areas from 60percent in 2008 to 100percent by 2015

The sector planned to achieve this objective by constructing, maintaining and operating piped water supply systems in urban areas; and reducing unaccounted for water in NWSC systems in Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) from 40 percent to 18 percent.

Access to improved water supplies in urban areas, based on estimated total population served, in both large and small towns (198), increased to 73percent in FY2014/15 from 72.18percent in

FY2013/14, 69percent in FY2012/13, and 66percent in the FY2010/11. The overall average functionality stands at 92percent in FY2014/15 up from 89percent in FY2013/14. This improvement is attributed to the effort put in by the umbrella organisations of water and sanitation for operation and maintenance such as replacing stolen/damaged pumps and quicker response to system failures and break downs.

During the FY2014/15, the sector completed construction of 12 RGCs of Kyempene, Kikagati, Matete, Kahunge, Kabuga, Rutokye, Kinoni-Mbarara, Kazo, Kakyanga, Lyantonde, Source re-protection for Kanungu TC WSSS and Iron removalPlant of Rugaaga. It also Completed construction of three (3) Town water supply systems of Ntwetwe (Kyankwazi), Zirobwe (Luwero) and Bweyale (Kiryandongo and construction in four (4)Town water supply systems of Kyamulibwa in Kalungu (28percent), Kinogozi in Hoima (88percent), Nkoni in Lwengo (98percent), and Najjembe in Buikwe(70percent) was ongoing. In addition, the sector rehabilitated three (3) Pipe water supply systems in Buliisa (20percent); Bukomansibi and Budongo/Kabango and the extension of piped water system to Kinoni/Rugadu was ongoing and standing at completion rate of 52percent.

The sector also serviced a number of pumps which include; the Kyenjojo pump, Ground pumps at Sanje and Kyotera, Motors replaced in the pumps at Mutukula and Rakai, and Kihihi was transferred to National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)

Furthermore, through the rehabilitation and water production capacity optimization of Gaba water treatment complex and transmission mains improvements, the sector constructed four Namasuba tanks at 63percent completion level, Gaba I Filters (08) at 60percent completion level, Gaba II Filters (06) at 30percent completion level and Gaba II Clarifiers at 33percent completion level.

Increase access to improved sanitation from 69percent to 80percent for rural areas and 77percent to 100percent for urban areas.

This objective was planned to be achieved through; promotion of good sanitation and hygiene practices in households, communities and rural growth centres; and increase in sewerage systems to cover urban areas.

In FY2014/15, access to safe sanitation facilities in urban areas stagnated at 84. The pupil: stance ratio improved to 69:1 compared to 70:1 in the previous year higher than the national target of 45:1. Faecal sludge management also remains a challenge with over 90percent of urban people with sanitation access using on-site sanitation. 64percent of the existing on-site sanitation facilities in Kampala alone are unlined and therefore not suitable for emptying which subsequently leads to their collapse (KCCA, 2014).

During the financial year under review, urban water supply systems were constructed in various towns. Completed water schemes at Agweng, Ntwetwe (Kyankwazi), Zirobwe (Luwero) and Bweyale (Kiryandongo) Paidha and Omugo while others were still under construction like Ibuje (50percent), Opit (50percent), Ovujo (50percent), Purongo (50percent) and Patongo (50percent). The extension of Lira National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) lines to the unserved Ngetta community was at 85percent level of completion, Kyamulibwa in Kalungu at 28percent, Kinogozi in Hoima at 88percent, Nkoni in Lwengo at 98percent and Najjembe in Buikwe at 70percent.

During the financial year under review, the sector continued to construct water and sanitation schemes which include; public water borne toilets, 4 in Ntungamo, 3 in Mayuge, 1 in Buwama, 1 in Kayabwe; 14 VIP institutional latrines constructed in the project towns of, Buwama(3), Kayabwe(3), Mayuge(4) and Ntungamo(4)under the LVWATSAN II project. The WSDF-N constructed 23 public/institutional toilet facilities with handwashing facilities that is, 14 VIP and 9 water borne public toilets. The other 3 WSDFs (C, E and SW) focused mainly on household sanitation facilities.

The LVWATSAN II project provided solid waste management facilities in the towns of Mayuge, Ntungamo, Buwama and Bukakata. The towns were each provided with 2 tractors, 2 skip loaders and 77 garbage skips to collect garbage, and a solid waste disposal facility. This project also constructed emptiable VIP latrines in schools in Ntungamo, 4 in Mayuge, 3 in Buwama, 3 in Kayabwe.

The sector through the Water and Sanitation Development Facilities (WSDFs), that is, WSDF-N project constructed 51 ecological household sanitation demonstration toilets in the towns of Paidha, Ogweng, Omugo, Purongo, Ovujo, Ibuje, Patongo, Opit, Patongo, and Ovujo while others were still under construction in the towns of Dokolo, Midigo, Okollo, Pacego, Kalongo and Pajule. The WSDF-E project constructed 12 household sanitation demonstration facilities in Kagoma while others in the towns of Ocapa, Kyere, Kachumbala, Buyende, and Iziru are ongoing.

The sector completed a number of designs for faecal sludge disposal and management facilities in the towns of; Busia, Ngora, Pallisa, Rukungiri, Katwe-Kabatooro and Koboko under Water Management and Development Project. Two designs in Kyotera in Rakai and Ishongororo in Ibanda clusters were made but land is yet to be acquired by the local communities. Nakasongola, Kagadi and Kiboga are still ongoing (WSDF-Central), Kamuli is on-going. In addition to this, for sludge collection and disposal, the towns of Mayuge, Ntungamo, Kayabwe and Bukakata under the LVWATSAN II, were provided with cesspool emptier trucks and vacutags.

The WSDF-N was piloting a project on total school sanitation in Agweng Primary School. The project encompasses menstrual hygiene management, hand washing, rain harvesting, ecological faecal management (for bio-gas production), and hygiene and sanitation education.

The sector implemented hygiene education and sanitation improvement campaigns through the Lake Victoria Water Supply and Sanitation Project Phase II (LVWATSAN II), in schools in Bukakata, Ntungamo, Buwama-Kayabwe and Mayuge. The WSDFs also carried out improvement campaigns in a number of towns which include; 16 in the North, 15 in South West, 12 in the East and 14 in Central. The WSDF-E implemented total school sanitation in Kakumiro Primary school.

The sector continued to undertake health inspections carried out during the quarterly monitoring and supervision visits and all districts visited.

Improve efficiency and effectiveness in water and sanitation service delivery

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: improving the policy, legal and regulatory framework; strengthening of the institutional structure and systems and coordination of water and sanitation activities; enhancing the involvement of private sector players in water infrastructure financing, development and provision of water services; and enhancing sector coordination and management.

The per capita investment cost (average cost per beneficiary) of new water and sanitation schemes in urban areas is USD 45, which is significantly less than the target per capita investment cost of USD 75. The per capita investment remained in the same range as compared to last year USD 46.

The sector also updated its Management Information System, conducted the Joint Technical Review and Joint Sector Review and the sector activities and Development Plans (DPs) were coordinated through the Water and Environment Liaison Department.

4.3.8 Social Development Sector

Social Development focuses on diversifying and providing comprehensive social protection measures for the different categories of the population; promoting gender mainstreaming in development plans, programs and projects; reducing gender based violence and promote women's rights; and strengthening the systems for promotion of human rights and prevention of human rights abuses.

The Social Development sector allocations as a percentage of National Budget increased to 0.5percent in FY2014/15 from 0.38percent in FY2013/14 and 0.35percent in 2012/13.

Table 4.9: Planned and actual Expenditures on Social Development

Sector	NDP Budget (UGX billion)				Actual Budget Allocations (UGX billion)				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2010/11	2014/15
Social Development	37.185	41.505	47.124	125.81	24	34	28.61	46.22	63.98
sector allocations as a percentage of National Budget (%)	0.004	0.002	0.005	0.010	0.45	0.55	0.35	0.38	0.5
Public expenditure on social development as a percent of GDP	0.012	0.014	0.006	0.033	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.0007	

Source: Annual Budget Performance Reports, Annual Sector Performance Reports

Develop and nurture a national value system

The sector planned to achieve this objective by; fostering national unity, patriotism, positive attitude, change of the poverty mind-set, ethics and integrity, and love for the country.

During the year under review, the sector developed a communication strategy on promoting positive mind-set, culture, norms and values. The sector also integrated kiswahili into formal education system and non-formal adult literacy programmes.

Promote positive cultural values, norms and practices both locally and internationally

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: intensifying the promotion of Uganda's visual and performing arts both locally and internationally; and strengthening the family unit as a basis for quality human development.

During the year under review, fourteen cultural/ traditional leaders continued to be facilitated with monthly emoluments. In addition, several cultural groups continued to be supported at the national level and some are recommended for international events, film practitioners were mobilized and coordinated, a plan of the UNCC (National Theatre and Nommo Gallery) was redeveloped, the draft National Family Policy and Action Plan for the family were developed, and parenting guidelines finalized.

The sector also developed a strategy on the inventorying of intangible cultural heritage and inventoried 60 intangible cultural heritage elements from four communities of Uganda, that is, the Alurs of Nebbi, Ik of Kaabong, Acholi of Gulu and Basongora of Kasese District.

As part of the effort to combat domestic violence through legal measures, awareness campaigns and provision of shelter and services, the sector developed the National Policy and Action Plan on elimination of gender based violence in Uganda and finalized the National GBV Database. The sector also disseminated a number of documents, these included: the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Hand book, FGM guidelines, FGM Act, GBV shelter guidelines. It produced in addition, documentaries on FGM in Pokot language, maternal health, family planning, and GBV pronouncements of Buganda were produced. Furthermore, eight districts of Busoga; Jinja, Kamuli, Buyende, Kaliro, Namutumba, Bugiri, Namayingo and Mayuge were supported to organize the commemoration of 16 Days of activism against GBV, a telephone hotline to aid in provision of legal services to FGM survivors/victims was established and 15 drama groups supported, and 2000 people reached with anti- FGM message.

Expand social protection measures to reduce vulnerability and enhancing the productivity of the human resources.

The sector planned to achieve this objective by diversifying and providing comprehensive social protection measures for the different categories of the population.

During the year under review, the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment of the elderly (SAGE) was expanded. Over 108,978 beneficiaries in the 15 pilot districts were enrolled and are currently benefiting from the SAGE programme and the national rollout plan was completed and approved by the MGLSD and Development Partners. The grant is aimed at supporting the vulnerable elderly persons with a view to providing a social protection safety net for them.

In addition, the Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Act No. 15, 2011 which provides for the diversification of social security measures was passed by Parliament and the draft Liberalization of the Retirement Benefits Sector Bill to provide for the introduction of various retirement schemes is before Parliament for approval. Also, the sub-sector and project based data management systems were developed and operationalized. These include; GBV-MIS, SAGE-MIS, Child Labor-MIS, Labor MIS, and YLP MIS.

The sector also trained 1,540 youth in sexual reproductive health skills through the and undertook renovation, 5 institutions for children, and PWDs centres were started, namely; Kampiringisa, Naguru Remand Home, Naguru Reception Centre, Ruti Rehabilitation Centre and Lweza Rehabilitation Centre.

The sector continued to support 1,580 children (710 in Naguru Remand Home, 139 in Fort Portal Remand Home, 186 in Mbale Remand Home, 100 in Arua Remand Home, 158 in Naguru

Reception Centre, 541 in Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre) in remand homes with welfare and psychosocial services including food and non-food items.

As an effort to expand community based rehabilitation services for older persons, people with disabilities (PWDs) and children with special needs to all districts in the country, 18 districts continued to implement Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR), parents continued to be sensitized on rights of children with special needs through the Ministry of Education and Sports, 1,250 children from the streets of Kampala City, and other towns were withdrawn, rehabilitated and resettled, through the parent support groups, communities, teachers and pupils in 18 districts were sensitized on Special Needs Education for children with disabilities and the sector continued with advocacy for the improvement in learning environment in schools such as construction of ramps, user friendly latrines and desks.

Promote gender equality and women empowerment by ensuring equitable access to opportunities and participation in the development process

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: promoting gender mainstreaming in development plans, programmes and projects; reducing gender based violence and promoting women rights; and promoting economic empowerment of women.

During FY2014/15, the sector developed National Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines which set standard for all MDAs including Local Governments to ensure that the gender perspective is integrated in their plans, programmes and budgets. The sector also developed the National Policy and Action Plan on Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda. It also developed the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) to support women enterprises and incorporated activities for labor saving technologies in UWEP. Also, the Public Finance Management Act, 2014, was passed with provisions for MDAs to demonstrate compliance with gender and equity budgets.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) reference group and gender and rights subcommittee meetings were conducted. The sector also supported and supervised Local governments in GBV prevention and response. One civil society organisation, REACH programme, was also supported for FGM abandonment during the FY2014/15.

The sector produced four reports which include: CEDAW midterm report compiled and submitted to the UN; CEDAW 8th Country report; Beijing +20 Report; and UN Report on Economic Social and Cultural Rights finalized and was presented to the UN Committee in June 2015. The sector developed guidelines for psycho-social support and 7 GBV shelters in Gulu, Masaka, Lira, Mbarara, Moroto, Kamuli and Namutumba supported to provide care to survivors.

Ensure respect and promotion of human rights and dignity

The sector planned to achieve this objective by; strengthening the systems for promotion of human rights, and prevention of human rights abuses. During the FY under review, 150 stakeholders were trained in Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) in development programming, and the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) was strengthened through recruitment of technical staff and commissioners, and procurement of a home for the Commission.

In addition, two tribunal hearings were conducted, complaints were received, heard and awards were given, tribunal system was operationalized to determine complaints, and a draft Complaints Handling Manual was developed.

Furthermore, the sector developed an amendment bill on disability and presented it to Parliament for approval, provided resources for Special Grant for IGAs and employment creation for PWDs, continued procurement of assistive devices to facilitate mobility of PWDs with adverse conditions, and capacity of 5 sector Ministries and 20 LGs were built on disability and older persons issues. Regulations on elections of PWDs and Older Persons were put in place and PWDs and Older Persons are preparing to elect their members at all decision-making levels.

Ensure effective community mobilisation and participation in development

The sector planned to achieve this objective through: improving the functionality and accessibility of quality non-formal literacy and numeracy services; strengthening the human resources and operational capacity for community mobilisation; promoting the establishment and operationalisation of the Community Information System (CIS) in all districts; and formulation and implementation of policies, laws and regulations.

During FY2014/15, the sector printed and disseminated 1500 copies of National Adult Literacy Policy (NALIP); 3000 FAL learners' certificates; 3000 posters; and 2000 primers. Also, the Community Development Policy and Action plan was finalised and approved.

In addition, the National Library of Uganda received and distributed 66,420 books and volumes of reading materials to 20 stations, implementation of the third phase of Children Libraries Project in five public libraries of Mubende, Tororo, Tororo, Nakapiripit, Zigoti and Bonna Baana libraries was ongoing, 5 public libraries of Mubende, Kabarole, Masaka, Zigoti and Mbale were inspected, and training workshops for 25 librarians were held.

With regard to capacity building, the Ministry raised the issue of understaffing of Community Based Services department at LG level and advocated for the recruitment of Community Development Officers (CDOs) to fill vacant positions at higher and lower LG levels, and conducted DCDO conference to enhance community mobilization for nutrition.

The sector also developed the integrated guide and packages for community mobilization on food and nutrition security, mobilized communities in all the sub counties in 47 districts where the CIS is being implemented.

Strengthen the institutional capacity for the social development

The sector planned to achieve this objective by: supporting and strengthening institutional and human resources capacity and strengthening the social development sector management information system, and monitoring and evaluation.

During the FY under review, the social Development Sector (SDS) continued with the provision of administrative services including supervision of the development of policies, guidelines, and standards. The SDS MIS was in place by the end of the FY and harmonised tools for data collection were developed.

The SDS plan for statistics was in place by the end of the FY. The sector collected, analysed and published statistics on gender, culture, labour, vulnerable children and functional adult literacy have in the sector statistical abstract. The SDS staff capacity in Monitoring and Evaluation

(M&E) was strengthened, harmonization of the existing M&E sub-systems was on-going and the SDS coordination mechanisms were established.

4.4 ENABLING SECTORS

4.4.1 Legislature

The legislature comprises Parliament and its functions of: enacting laws; oversight over the executive functions; and appropriation of budgets. Parliament currently comprises 383 Members of Parliament that include: 238 Constituency Representatives, 112 District Woman Representatives, 10 Uganda People's Defence Forces Representatives, 5 Representatives of the Youth, 5 Representatives of Persons with Disabilities, 5 Representatives of Workers, and 13 ex officio Members. Parliament operates under a committee system: 10 Standing, 16 Sessional and Select committees.

The performance of Parliament is assessed by each of the legislature thematic objective in the sections below.

To ensure effective legislation (Legislative Agenda)

The sector set to achieve this objective through: improving the quality of research and support services to Members of Parliament; promoting researched, informed and knowledge-based debates in Parliament; increasing advocacy and strengthening institutional relations amongst stakeholders involved in the legislative process; providing adequate space in the chambers, and for offices and committee meetings; enforcing the mandatory period of 45 days within which Bills must be attended to by committees; and empowering Parliament to print Bills for assent.

During the year, the research capacity of Parliament was buttressed initially targeting staff in the Research Services Department. The library was restocked with 1,680 new text books and 854 reports. As a result, the department has developed a research policy, databank research products and guidelines. In addition, the MPs received training on matters to do with legislation, for example, legislative drafting. Also, all committee chair persons and their deputies were exposed to best practices in legislation through capacity building workshops and benchmarking trips to other parliaments.

In relation to provision of office space, an additional floor in the Eastern, Northern and Western wings of the Parliamentary Building and renovations at Development House have been completed. However, work on the new Parliamentary Chamber has not commenced as planned.

In the FY2014/15, 24 bills were passed, 46 resolutions, 31 ministerial policy statements for FY2014/15, and 18 other reports were adopted.

Enhance effective representation of people's views in legislation and policy making (Representative Role)

The sector planned to achieve this objective by empowering citizens to demand MPs to actively participate in Parliamentary sessions and committee meetings.

Through the National NGO Forum, CSOs have continued to articulate issues affecting and concerning the citizenry in Parliamentary hearings. During the same period, Parliament held 2 Parliamentary outreach programmes and a total of 148 committee field visits were also undertaken.

Strengthen the oversight function of Parliament over the executive

The sector planned to achieve this objective by strengthening Parliament's role and authority in overseeing the National Budget and Policy processes, service delivery and performance of the entire Government.

The parliamentary commission has virtually filled all the staffing positions during the year. As a result, Parliament produced 15 policy analysis reports.

4.4.2 Justice, Law and Order Sector

The NDPI high pointed a number of development strategies that needed to be pursued by the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) and these include: fostering the faster enactment and availability of laws and their continuous revision; promotion of the independence of the judiciary; enhancing due process transparency, accountability and ethics across JLOS institutions; and creating more awareness on the value of administration of justice in the country; enhancing human rights awareness and practices at institutional and sectoral levels and reducing human rights violations in JLOS institutions; rationalizing physical access and availability of JLOS institutions and functions; minimizing financial bottlenecks hampering access to justice; promoting use of alternative conflict resolution mechanisms (ADR) and innovative approaches to enhance justice; supporting National Community Service program; strengthening capacity of local council courts to ease access to justice; and enhancing quality of delivery of justice and minimizing technicalities that hamper access to justice.

Others strategies are: enhancing JLOS response to crime; reducing the rate of recidivism; strengthening crime prevention mechanisms; promoting safety of persons and security of property; controlling, preventing and reducing proliferation of small arms and light weapons; increasing non-tax revenue collections; and strengthening JLOS contribution to creating an environment that enables Uganda comply with and take advantage of regional, bilateral and international trade agreements.

Achievements on these strategies against the sector objectives are elaborated in the sections below.

Foster a culture of human rights observance across JLOS institution

The sector set to achieve on fostering a culture of human rights observance by enhancing human rights awareness and practices at institutional and sectoral levels.

During FY2014/15, sixteen Police Regional Human Rights Offices were established. In this regard, 84 customer desk officers have been trained. In addition, the Professional Standards Unit (PSU) continued to handle public complaints lodged against the police. However, not much was done to minimize strong law and order orientation.

Promote rule of law and due process in Uganda

This objective was to be achieved through fostering the faster enactment and availability of laws and their continuous revision and independence of the judiciary, faster enactment and availability of laws and their continuous revision, transparency, accountability and ethics across JLOS; and creation of more awareness on value of administration of justice in the country.

In FY2014/15, Government heightened the enforcement of the Public Order Management Act. The Act came into force in October 2013.

The NDPI laid emphasis on law to mainstream gender and human rights standards in the administration of justice, the Judiciary created a department of Gender and women Affairs. In effects, the sector continued to provide separate detention facilities and ramps for disabled persons in new Police Stations across the country.

During 2014/15, the sector developed a customised JLOS Anti-Corruption Strategy for police and formed a compliance unit and a department of patriotism under the Directorate of Political Commissariat aimed at improving the level of professionalism and integrity of workers in the JLOS sector. In addition, a simplified guide (Client charter) '101 things you wanted to know about Police but was afraid to ask' was developed. Furthermore, a guideline on disciplinary court procedures was developed and 1,100 Unit commanders were trained on disciplinary court procedures.

However, no actions were reported towards reducing cases of institutional disciplines especially paralegals and lawyers and revision of remunerations to increase staff motivation as part of increasing transparency, accountability and ethics across JLOS institutions.

Foster a culture of human rights observance across JLOS institution.

To fulfil this objective; the NDPI laid emphasis on enhancing human rights awareness and practices at institutional and sectoral levels and reduction in human rights violations in JLOS institutions. During the year, Human Rights curriculum was integrated into the police training manual aimed at enhancing awareness and practices at institutional and sectoral levels. In addition, joint regular meetings, inspections and trainings with UHRC and other security agencies continued throughout the year.

Enhance access to "Justice for All", particularly for the poor and marginalized.

The objective was to be achieved through rationalising physical access and availability of JLOS institutions and functions; minimising financial bottlenecks hampering access to justice; promoting use of alternative conflict resolution mechanisms (ADR) and innovative approaches to enhance justice; supporting National Community Service programme; strengthening capacity of local council courts to ease access to justice; and enhancing quality of delivery of justice.

During the year, limited actions were done on most of the set strategies under this objective save for, enhancement of quality of delivery of justice where the process of reviewing policies on mainstream gender in policing had started. In addition, a Human Resource management system and case backlog reduction strategy were developed and the Muyenga Community Police was rolled throughout the country as well.

Reduce the incidence of crime and promote safety of person and security of property.

The NDP set out to achieve this objective through: enhancing JLOS response to crime; reducing the rate of recidivism; strengthening crime prevention mechanisms; promoting safety of persons and security of property; and controlling, preventing and recuing proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

In a bid to enhance JLOS response to crime, the Police restructured and increased the number of Directorates from 4 to 18, created 10 field specialized units, recruited and trained 12,000 new

officers during the year. Also, a directorate of Crime intelligence was created from CID as a way of strengthening intelligence management and crime prevention. Other strategic Actions that were undertaken during the year include:
- Formation of a special unit of Trafficking in persons under Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Enforcement of the Anti-Female Genital Mutilation
- Continued establishment of child centres
- Sensitization of families, school children, refugees by the Child and Family Protection Units
- Recruitment and training of crime preventers in every parish
- Establishment of community policing weeks
- Creation of a directorate of INTERPOL and International Relations from CID; and
- Joint Trainings, Command Post and Field Exercises including Operations on transnational crimes (USALAMA) were conducted

However, in this particular financial year no progress was reported towards reducing the rate of recidivism and promotion of safety of persons and security of property.

Enhance JLOS contribution to economic development.
This objective was to be achieved through: supporting production, competitiveness and wealth creation; increasing non-tax revenue collections and strengthening the sector contribution to creating an environment that enables Uganda comply with and taking advantage of regional, bilateral and international trade agreements.

During the year, the Police continued to partner with URA and have acquired an electronic gadget to promote payment of Electronic Payment System (EPS) and trace defaulters. However, no major actions were taken in line with the planned strategies of strengthening JLOS contribution for creating an environment that enables Uganda comply with and take advantage of the regional, bilateral and international trade agreements, increase Non- Tax Revenue (NTR) and support the production, competitiveness and wealth creation.

4.4.3 National Defense and Security

This National Defence and security sector comprises the Ministry of Défense (MoD), Internal Security Organization (ISO) and External Security Organization (ESO). The key objectives of the sector are to preserve and defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda, build adequate and credible defence to address both internal and external threats, provide intelligence information to support national security and stability, and create military alliances that enhance regional security and stability.

Enhance the sectors capabilities
The country's defence capabilities are to be enhanced through human resource development, re-organisation and restructuring of the sector, strengthening of defence alliances, defence diplomacy, and reserve force.
During the year, the army recruited soldiers with disciplines in medical fields and special arms place and their trainings were conducted both inland and abroad. They obtained specialized skills in the areas of: medical; specialized arms; non-commissioned officers' course; platoon commanders' course; and, company commander's course. In addition, 25 civilians received training in different universities from within the country and abroad.

Regarding re-organization and restructuring of the defence and security sector, the MoD/UPDF- Civilian Human Resource Decentralization Strategy was finalized and approved.

Towards strengthening defence alliances both at national and regional levels, a joint research was done in Luwero industries and in Ethopia and Career Defence attaché's were trained in diplomatic courses as well as in diplomatic seminars.

In other developments, Tarehe Sita West-Nile projects were completed as one of the initiatives identified for building strategic partnerships with the Wanainchi and Private entities. However, decision on the implementation of PPP is yet to be undertaken.

During the year, Reservists' training continued as effort towards strengthening the Reserve Force.

Provide and ensure internal security

This sector set to achieve this objective through strengthening of internal policing, early warning mechanisms, stopping the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and strengthening of joint border security coordination. No progress was reported.

Develop physical infrastructure

The sector set to achieve this objective through development of the Engineers Corp in the Army's, improving office and accommodation infrastructure and social services infrastructure.

During the year, targeted recruitment and training of professionals for infrastructure development were undertaken. One officer was sent to China to acquire skills in mine and PCC demolition. Other specialized areas where training was conducted include: EOD, leadership course (USA) and IED Response Force (Kenya).

In line with the strategy of improving office accommodation for the UPDF, constructions of 64 housing units were completed in Masaka armoured brigade, Gulu Air Force simulator and hanger and housing units in Luwero industries. In addition, the rehabilitation of Nakasongola hospital was completed. The resettlement of occupants on the gazetted land kick-started to pave way for the construction a Military Referral Hospital. However, the constructions of new Headquarters for the Ministry of Defence and a new Airforce HQs have remained on papers. But the renovation of UPDF training schools and colleges was set to begin in the FY2015/16.

Promote Innovation, Research and Development

No progress was reported.

Improve staff welfare especially remuneration for the sector

The sector set to achieve this objective through rationalizing salaries and wages for the army and police, improving working environment, pension and gratuity management, health services and improving SACCOs and Police and Army shops.
No progress was reported during the year under review.

4.4.4 Environment

Environment management is critical for supporting sustainability of the benefits from nature, including economic growth. Environment encompasses atmospheric resources, water resources and wetlands, biodiversity and ecosystem health, land resources, fisheries resources, human settlement and infrastructure and energy resources. These resources play a pivotal role in the realization of sustainable development. Progress on implementation of the NDPI environment specific objectives in FY2014/15 are highlighted in the sections below.

Restore degraded ecosystems (wetlands, forests, rangelands and catchments) to appropriate levels

The NDP set required actions to restore the forest cover to the 1990 levels. In 2014/15 alone, 2,467,500 tree seedlings an equivalent of 2,220 Ha were planted under FIEFOC and REDD-Plus.

During the year, bare hills within the Mabira ecosystem were identified and assessed for restoration. Also, within the same focus of supporting the re-afforestation and afforestation on both public and private land, the NFA registered 47 Community Tree Planting Groups with a total of 941 members within Mabira ecosystem. Preparation of Rangeland Management Action Plans for Kayunga and Nakasongola districts were finalized. Furthermore, 667 farmers and private forest owners in Jinja, Buikwe, Kayunga, Kalangala, Lamwo, Masindi, Bushenyi received training and were supported to manage their forests and plantation. The Private tree growers involved were mainly attached to UTGA and processing industries.

On the strategy to restore the wetlands, rangelands and monitor restoration of all ecosystems, 100Ha were reclaimed in Dokolo, Hoima, Kisoro and Wakiso wetlands and 87 Kms of Mark stones and pillars planted to demarcate Pece and Okole wetlands in Bushenyi, Mbale, Jinja, Gulu and Lira. Also, the management plans for Murchision falls, Lake Mburo and Rwenzori were developed and 32 Local Governments supported on forest management. However, no data was provided on the actions undertaken in line with the initiative to support environmental improvement.

Ensure sustainable management of environmental resources and minimise degradation

The sector set to achieve this objective through integrating environmental concerns in all development initiatives, strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework to support environmental management; developing national, regional and international partnerships and networking to enhance trans-boundary environmental management; enhancing institutional collaboration between key actors for example UNBS, URA and NEMA to assist in regulating counterfeits and other non-environmental friendly products; and increasing public awareness and environmental education and access to environmental information for investment and environmental management.

During the year, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Regulation (FTPRs), the National Forestry Guidelines for private forests registration, and National Forestry Guidelines for declaration of community forests were finalized. No data was provided by the sector on actions taken under strategies outside strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework to support environmental management.

Identify and address emerging environmental issues and opportunities

Emerging environmental issues and opportunities are to be addressed through improvement of electronic and other hazardous waste management, sustainable management of Oil and Gas resources, and, improving the management of chemicals. No information was provided by the sector on actions that were undertaken in FY2014/15 against any of the set strategies.

4.4.5 Climate Change

Uganda has established regional and international partnerships for combating climate change. The country is implementing both mitigation and adaptation measures, which have been institutionalised within the functions of all MDAs and local governments.

The achievements made on the climate change thematic area are outlined under each NDP thematic objective in the sections below.

Develop National Capacity for coordination and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in the country in support of social welfare and national development.

This objective was to be achieved by addressing legal and institutional frameworks necessary for the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

In April 2015, the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) was approved by the Cabinet and it provides the institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of climate change actions in the country. The Policy elaborates the implementation strategy and sectoral intervention that are required for climate change adaptation, mitigation and capacity development. Also, the Draft National Climate Change Policy Performance Measure Framework (NCCP-PMF) was put in place.

Ensure climate proof development planning

This objective was to be achieved through re-defining climate change as a development issue. In FY2014/15, a memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) to integrate climate change in the national education curriculum for both Primary and secondary education and materials/education contents for primary and a teachers' resource book for secondary were produced.

During the year, a number of districts in the cattle corridors received trainings in climate change focusing on building knowledge and capacity for climate change mainstreaming. Also, key national ministries and agency (MoFPED, MoLG, and MWE) officials, including Parliamentary committee members were trained on climate change boosting their knowledge and capacity to handle climate change concern at policy level. As a result, the capacity of climate change desk officers has greatly increased. The climate change has been mainstreamed in upper primary, lower secondary and tertiary education curriculums as efforts geared towards increasing awareness, training and education at all levels

The implementation of Global Climate Change Alliance (NAPA, adaptation climate change inventions) was on-going in the cattle corridor districts of Nakasongola, Luweero, Nakaseke, Kiboga, Mubende and Sembabule, courtesy of FAO-Uganda, MAAIF and MWE and WFP in collaboration with the Climate Change Department.

Promote low carbon economic development path

This objective was to be achieved through providing and promoting incentives for clean development. During the year, the second National Communication Strategy on climate change was produced and awareness created on the dangers of emissions. There is need to carry out more climate change awareness activities.

Meet Uganda's international obligations

This objective was to be achieved by implementing climate change conventions. In the FY2014/15, Uganda fully participated in COP20 in Lima Peru for Climate Change negotiations. In the same period, a delegation from Uganda participated in the 11th National climate change fora that were held in Bonn June session and New York high level meetings.

4.4.6 Water Resource Management

Uganda's water resources are trans-boundary in nature and thus require strategic regional and international cooperation. The challenges the country faces are related to ensuring increased socio-economic benefits and sustainable management of water resources for the present and future generation. The economic activities which rely on water resources include domestic water consumption, livestock watering, industrial and commercial water supply, hydropower generation, irrigated agriculture, marine transport, fisheries, waste discharge, tourism and environmental conservation.

Ensure that Uganda fully utilizes its water resources for development and guarantees her water security

This objective is to be realised through promotion of cooperation for equitable and sustainable utilization of shared water resources of the Nile and Lake Victoria Basins.

For the period under review, 4 officers received training in Integrated Water Resources Management. In addition, Management Information System for trans-boundary water resources management was established. All protocols and agreements on water resource management were ratified and one water release policy was formulated and harmonised with domestic laws and policies.

Ensure sustainable utilisation of water resources to maximize benefits for the present and future generations.

This objective is to be achieved through: monitoring the quantity and quality of water resources in the country; fostering partnerships with relevant agencies to ensure proper use and protection of catchments to minimize degradation of water resources; promoting cost effective planning and development of water resources; strengthening the national data and Management Information System (MIS) for water resources management and development; and decentralizing the management of water resources to the lowest appropriate scientific level (water management zones, catchments and or basins). Other means to be pursued to achieve the objective include: strengthening of national and regional capacity for water quality analysis; improving regulation and management procedures of large and small hydraulic works; strengthening the management and use of water reservoirs for fisheries, hydropower and lake transport; and strengthening regulation of water use and waste water discharge to safeguard the water resources from over exploitation and pollution.

In line with the strategy of promoting cooperation for equitable and sustainable utilisation of shared water resources of the Nile and Lake Victoria Basins, monitoring surface and groundwater continued and accuracy of rating curves regularly has been maintained. As a result, all the required data were successfully collected, processed and archived in the Data Centre.

A number of MoUs were also signed under private-public partnership to minimize degradation of water resources in catchment areas.

However, the planned National Water Resources Institute for the development of human resource capacity in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approaches is yet to be established. That notwithstanding, 10 stakeholder groups were trained in WRM related fields.

Investment in water resources management in the Awoja catchment areas was on-going, supported by World Bank. This is intended to guide investment in, exploitation and use of water resources. Consultancy works on the development of Information System (MIS) for water resources management, and procurement process of analytical tool-box, including relevant software and training staff in its application had started.

In line with decentralization of the management of water resources to the lowest appropriate scientific level (water management zones, catchments and or basins), operational catchment-based structure and organization guiding IWRM planning were established for Rwizi, Awoja, Mpanga, Maziba, Semliki and Aswa catchments. In addition, the respective catchment based IWRM plans for the same catchment areas have been developed.

Also, two Regional Water Quality Laboratories were set-up in Lira and Fort Portal with basic equipment installed. The National Laboratory in Entebbe was fully upgraded, certified and made functional. As a result, 320 (64%) water and water samples were received and tested at the National Water Quality Reference Laboratory in Entebbe. More 108 water samples were received and tested at the Mbale Water Quality Regional Laboratory. All these were done towards the efforts geared for strengthening national and regional capacity for water quality analysis.

In line with the improvement of regulation and management procedures of large and small hydraulic works, permits have been issued for all hydraulic works and 95percent compliance attained during the year. The development of lakes/ reservoirs management strategies was underway. But, during the year a one-unit water hyacinth harvesting equipment was procured for controlling water hyacinth and other invasive weeds.

In 2014/15, issuance of new permits for abstraction of water resources increased to 58.6% with 71% compliance to permit conditions. This is attributed to compliance assistance offered to permit holders through holding meetings, workshops, writing letters and training conducted in water law and regulations.

Support the sustainable exploitation of water resources for economic activities

This objective is to be achieved through promotion of use of water resources to increase the per capita withdraw target.

During the year, the DWRM employed Catchment Management Strategy where various ministries, sectors and institution have been brought on board to promote water use as a shared resource.

4.4.7 Meteorology

Enhance the sustainable use of wetlands in order to achieve the optimum, ecological value and socio-economic benefits for development

This objective was to be achieved through: conserving the biodiversity and enhancing the ecological values of the wetlands; ensuring sustainable use of wetlands for economic purposes; instituting and operationalizing appropriate policy, legal and institutional frameworks; and restoring degraded wetlands and ensuring sustainable management of wetlands.

During the year, 23 automatic weather stations (AWS) were installed in the Kyoga basin districts of Kayunga, Kamuli, Kaliro, Paliisa, Mbale, Bukedea, Kumi, Soroti, Serere, Dokolo, Amolatar, Lira, Apac, among others. And the Upper air sounding station in Entebbe was rehabilitated and modernised.

In the FY2014/15, the Uganda National Metrological Authority (UNMA) became fully operational. In effects, UNMA has developed a communication strategy to improve the institutional efforts of systematically dissemination weather and climate information to stakeholders in near real-time. A website for UNMA has been developed and users can access all products and information from the site (www.unma.go.ug). In addition, the TV weather studio at the National Meteorological Centre in Entebbe was upgraded with modern equipment and software for graphics editing and recording.

Preparation of seasonal forecasts continued with support from IGAD climate prediction and applications centre (ICPAC) in Nairobi-Kenya. Translation of the quarterly/seasonal report into 22 different local languages was completed. In effects, Uganda National Metrological Authority (UNMA) issued specialised advisories to 15,000 registered farmers in Kasese, through mobile phones. As well as, weather alerts tailored for fishermen and users of Lake Victoria have been issued to registered fishermen.

Seasonal climate forecasts have been developed for utilisation in multiple sectors, such as agriculture, water resources, energy, and health. Furthermore, UMA has continued to provide specialised aeronautical meteorological services to the aviation sector in the country. At least 13,400 International Route Forecasts were prepared and issued as well as 1,456 Terminal Aerodrome Forecasts (TAFs) for Entebbe International Airport (EIA) during the FY.

4.4.8 Wetland Management

Wetlands are recognised as national assets for development and an enabling resource for sectors such as agriculture/fisheries, health, tourism and energy. Major wetland types include seasonally flooded grasslands, swamp forest, permanently flooded papyrus, grass swamps and upland bogs. Despite the efforts by the Sector, the wetland coverage continued to decline from 15.6percent (of Uganda's total Land surface area) in FY1994/95 to 13percent in FY2011/12 to 11percent in FY2012/13 and 10.9percent in FYs 2013/14. The deterioration has largely been due to the unabated encroachment on these wetlands for both agriculture and commercial purposes at the expense of the environment.

Progress registered during the FY2014/15 on the sector strategies are elaborated under the relevant objectives.

Enhance the sustainable use of wetlands in order to achieve the optimum, ecological value and socio-economic benefits for development

This objective was to be achieved through: conserving the biodiversity and enhancing the ecological values of the wetlands; ensuring sustainable use of wetlands for economic purposes; instituting and operationalizing appropriate policy, legal and institutional frameworks; and restoring degraded wetlands and ensuring sustainable management of wetlands. Wetland Atlas for Kampala, Mukono and Wakiso have been developed and circulated. The development of the National Wetland Atlas was also completed. The National Wetland Information System (NWIS) has been linked to 20 Districts in Eastern Uganda. During the year, biodiversity assessment for Doho, Namatala, and Awoja in Eastern Uganda was completed. And in line with the strategy for enhancing the ecological value of wetlands, a number of Wetlands have been selected for ecological and socio- economic values studies. Also, 6 ecotourism centres have been established in Opeta, Bigodi, Nabajuzzi, Sango bay, Namugabo and Mabamba. In addition, community planning guide for the wetlands and Wetlands codes for all wetlands have been developed.

To ensure sustainable use of wetlands for economic purposes, the Wetland resource use guidelines have been developed and disseminated to stakeholders. Also, Wetland Advisory Group has been established involving members from tourism, agriculture, water, fisheries sectors among others to strengthen institutional collaboration.

Towards the promotion of wise use of wetlands for socio-economic development, the wetlands department established 6 wetland community conservation areas in Bisinia, Opeta, Nakivale and Kacheera.

Institute and operationalise appropriate policy, legal and institutional frameworks

During the year, the Ministry of Water and Environment developed a draft wetland bill, which was submitted to cabinet for consideration. Meanwhile, the process of reviewing the National Wetlands Policy to harmonise it with the National Environment Act, Land Act and Local Government Act had started. In another developments, 3 regional wetland coordination units were established in Lira, Mbale, Wakiso and Mbarara districts. The centres' focused are to harmonise the wetland management with water resources management. In addition, 2 Wetlands zones have been created in Bududa and Butaleja districts.

In the same year, a number of communities were supported to establish fish farms, edge gardening, and craft making. Relatedly, market centres for wetland products have been established in Kyojja wetland system in Lwengo District.

In a bid to restore the degraded wetlands and ensure sustainable management, 210 Hectares of degraded wetland were restored and frame work Management Plan for Awoja Wetlands have been developed. In addition, 2 Community Based Wetlands Management Plans have been developed. The wetland communities of for Kisoro and Oyam/ Gulu Districts were the beneficiaries. Also 6 Ramsar site Information System have been updated.

Towards the promotion of trans-boundary cooperation for sustainable management of wetlands the following conventions have been ratified: These include: Ramsar convention; Convention on Biological diversity; United Nation Frame work Convention on climate change; Persistent Organic Pollutant and the Basel Convention, among others.

During the year, wetland education and information centres were established in 6 new district and 11 higher institution of learning.

4.4.9 Development of National Statistics

The NDPI recognises statistics as important for public policy and programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Statistics also support implementation of private sector, civil society and academia activities. The main sources of statistics are: administrative records of sectors, ministries, departments, agencies and local governments, which involve primary data collection that is undertaken during implementation of policies and programmes; censuses and surveys conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics; and data from official secondary publications by recognised national and international agencies. The development of national statistics involves strengthening capacity at various levels of education and training. This calls for measures that include enhancing the teaching of mathematics in schools and increasing the quality and numbers of graduates of statistics and related graduates. The need to ensure availability of lecturers and reduce their scarcity in some of the areas in this discipline also requires increasing investment for postgraduates to acquire PhDs.

The progress made on this thematic area is outlined in the sections below.

Improve the availability and quality of sector statistics

This objective was to be achieved by operationalizing the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) and improving the use of statistics by MDAs and promoting information sharing at the national level.

During the FY2014/15, UBOS extended technical support to nine of the 21 Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) implementing the PNSD. These very MDAs were supported to produce Individual/MDA specific Statistics Abstracts for 2014. UBOS also supported six sectors namely; Health, Education, Agriculture, Energy, Water and Sanitation, Justice, Law and Order sector to produce gender facts and figures, compendium of gender statistics and gender profiles.

In the same period, 13 Local Governments and 19 MDAs and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) were assisted to produce Strategic Plans for Statistics (FY2013/14-FY2017/18). The LGs include: Mbale, Rakai, Masindi, Arua, Abim, Oyam, Moroto, Bundibudyo, Gulu, Katakwi, Yumbe, Mubende and Kanungu. In addition, UBOS, has developed the Second Five - Year National Strategy for development of statistics (Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD II) – (2013-2018). UBOS, also compiled metadata; collated and harmonised indicators using standards for statistical production and updated the Uganda info.

In a bid to improve use of statistics by MDAs and promote information sharing at national level, UBOS recruited, eight (8) statisticians in the FY2014/15. Two of the statisticians were posted to the MGLSD and Uganda Road Fund under the DFID support for strengthening Evidence Based Decision Making (SEBDM). Ten (10) other MDAs also recruited statisticians during the year. These include: the UPF, MGLSD, MAAIF, MoESTS, MTIC, MWT, BoU, URA, MEMD, and MoH.

Strengthen institutional capacity of UBOS for effective coordination of National Statistics

This objective was to be achieved through instituting a consistent and coherent framework for coordination of the National Statistical System (NSS); and training and retaining personnel to facilitate fulfilment of UBOS mandate and functions for implementation of the NSS;

The UBOS with guidance and technical support from the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) commenced the drafting of regulations that would govern development of statistics in the country.

During the NDP (2010/11-2014/15) period, UBOS's capacity got strengthened. The staff received training both short and professional courses in specific areas of operation, technical and corporate. These include training in GIS, procurement, official statistics. The trainings were supported by the GoU, the Country Capacity Building Programme (UCCBP) and scholarships were by some development partners.

Strengthen LGs in data generation and dissemination

This objective was to be achieved through development of LG institutional capacity for generation and use of statistics.

In FY2014/15, UNICEF supported 10 LGs to develop 2011 Statistical Abstracts, which strengthened the production of administrative data and infrastructure at the LG level

Train, build capacity and retain statisticians in key relevant areas /fields

The objective was to be achieved through provision of short-to medium-term support to key tertiary training institutions; developing a critical mass of local tertiary institutional staff to provide graduate training in priority areas; and revive the East and Central African Regional Statistics training programme.

During the FY2014/15, UBOS continued to provide short-to medium-term support in key tertiary training institutions, especially to public universities in the country. In this regard, seven Statistical training modules have been developed and delivered. However, revival of the East and Central African Regional Statistics Training Programme is yet to happen.

Improve availability of national statistics

During the year, UBOS produced and disseminated a number of survey reports. These include: Uganda National Household Survey V, 2013/14 (key findings and qualitative module), Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) Wave IV, the Annual Labour Force Survey Reports. Others are: Weekly and monthly CPI, quarterly PPI-M, CSI, PPI-HR, 2010 and 2010/11 GDP Estimates, quarterly GDP, Energy for Rural Transformation (ERT) Survey report and quarterly reports on the Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT), including Uganda Malaria Survey, the Micro Finance Survey, Financial Services Survey, UN HABITAT Citizens Report Card (CRC) Survey on Water and Sanitation, Mini-Demographic and Health Survey, Orphans, and Vulnerable Children Survey reports.

In addition, the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) enumeration was completed in August, 2014, where the process generated Sub-County profiles and updated geo-files and population projections up to parish level for 112 Districts. Another national census product was the Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) estimates at district level. However, census data processing was on-going for the production a detailed analytical report.

4.4.10 Standards and Quality Infrastructure

Promote the use of standards and quality infrastructure to improve the competiveness and safety of Ugandan products, processes and service delivery systems in domestic, regional and international markets.

Strategies to pursue under standards and quality infrastructure included: adopting the use of standards in public policy and legislation; setting up a national conformity assessment regime that provides confidence in national capacity and competences in line with market requirements; developing and maintaining institutional capacity for development, analysis, implementation and dissemination of laws, regulations and standards in line with demonstrated priorities and anticipated needs in standardization; increasing awareness on standardization among public and private sector decision makers to enhance competitiveness and improve consumer protection; establishing a national co-ordination framework to enhance cooperation and coherence within the National Standardization System; promoting the application and use of standards in industry to enhance quality and competitiveness; and evolving innovative and sustainable funding business models to attract increased funding. However, no data on the progress against these strategies was obtained to assess the extent of implementation.

4.4.11 Public Sector Management

The NDPI identifies weak public-sector management (PSM) across government as one of the key constraints to rapid growth and socio-economic transformation. The Plan highlights weaknesses in public policies, regulations and legal frameworks among the major challenges for enhancing productivity. Others include: weak institutional frameworks, duplication of roles, weak implementation and coordination, among others. The Plan advocates for restructuring of Government and gradual review of policies, regulations and legal frameworks to align them to the achievement of the Uganda Vision 2040.

The specific achievements against the public-sector management thematic area are outlined in the sections below.

Strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework

The NDP public sector management objective is to achieve: strengthened public policy formulation, implementation and legal framework; independent role of regulation from that of planning and implementation across MDAs; and strengthened policy planning frameworks in Government.

During the NDPI period, the function of policy formulation and coordination was relocated from OPM to OP (Cabinet Secretariat). However, the Public Service Act of 2008 is yet to be amended to recognise Office of the President as the Parent Ministry for Policy Analysts.

(i) The role of policy implementation coordination was rationalised under OPM in line with Article 108A of the Constitution.

(ii) Policy implementation at Sector level is a reserve of the different Sectors

(iii) The role of strategic planning was harmonised under NPA, while operational Planning is under different MDAs and LGs

(iv) The role of regulation was reserved for the Central Government (MDAs) in line with schedule 6 of the Constitution.

Planning Units were strengthened in all MDAs and LGs through the Comprehensive Review of MDAs and LGs.

To rationalise the public-sector institutions to deliver NDP objectives

Efficiency and effectiveness in Public Sector Management is to be achieved through: the review of institutional mandates, roles, responsibilities and structures; ensuring that the NDPI is operational; providing adequate oversight and reporting on the Plans and Vision 2040; and building of sustainable capacity for Sectors and Local Governments for development planning.

During FY2014/15, a comprehensive review of MDAs for rationalization, harmonization and affordability was completed. In the same period, the training institutions that were under the supervision of the MoES were relocated back to the parent ministries. These include the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Works, Environment, Lands, and Public Service. However, the structures of the training institutions in the MoH, MAAIF, MoWE are yet to be harmonised with the new arrangements. But Nyabyeya Training Institute has been fully restructured.

The NDP set out to strengthen the ministry responsible for Labour and Social Protection to deal with National Social Security Fund and Pension issues. However, the role of coordinating issues of NSSF and Pensions has shifted from Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to Uganda, Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA). The URBRA law came into effect in 2011.

Regarding restructuring of public institutions, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development was restructured to take lead on the issues of National Women Council, National Youth and Public Libraries. In the same line, the Ministry of Public Service has decentralised the operational functions of human resource to streamline payroll management; but it retained the functions of HR coordination, regulation, inspection and provision of technical support.

During the same period, the MoPS prepared a draft Strategic Plan and Public Service Transformation Programme prepared in line with the NDPII.

Strengthen human resource capacity

The NDPI set to achieve the national human resource capacity objective through developing the National Human Resource Plan; and developing and maintaining skilled, able and committed human resource in public service.

However, lack of funds continued to elude implementation of the proposed Human Resource Survey. The MoPS reported that it is yet to partner with UBOS, MGLSD and NPA in undertaking the survey in FY2015/16.

In line with the strategy to develop and maintain skilled and committed human resource in the public service, the Health Sector conducted a massive recruitment of health staff in all LGs in FY2014/15. Also, Government continued to pay hard to reach allowance for the 26 Local Governments within the Hard to Reach Framework. With a view to including more LGs in the frame work as part of the retention strategy, the review of Hard to Reach Framework commenced. However, wage shortfalls in some LGs have led to a failure by some recruited health workers to access the payroll.

During the period, 665 public officers received training through the Civil Service College Uganda (CSCU).

Enhance performance of the public sector

This objective is to be achieved through implementation of an accelerated pay reform strategy; implementation of the pension reform strategy; institutionalising a results-oriented performance management system; strengthening public service delivery and accountability; improving public and media relations management; improving work facilities and environment; strengthening the records and information management systems; ensuring adequate funding to priority public service delivery functions; improving value for money and accountability; and strengthening coordination of implementation.

During FY2014/15, the pensions management module was operationalized on the IPPS. The IPPS was rolled out to a total of 72 sites (votes) and 9 new votes added by end of FY2014/15. Six (6) IPPS Regional Support Centres were also established to provide technical and functional support to Votes. The centres are: Gulu, Bushenyi, Masaka, Jinja, Hoima and Kampala (ITF & MOPS).

During the year, Government rolled out performance agreements to all sub-county chiefs, medical superintendents of HCIVs and district hospitals, and secondary school head teachers all over the country. Relatedly, rewards and sanctions framework was developed and provided to MDAs and LGs for implementation. In due course, performance agreements are expected to cover all public officers. The construction of National records and archives facility was completed and made operational.

Ensure that all national, sectoral and LG Plans are responsive to the plight of the special interest groups

This objective is set to be achieved through implementing special and affirmative action programmes and strengthening capacity for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues into the national, sectoral and LG Plans.

During the FY2014/15, NPA developed a number of guidelines and tools to support mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in sector and LG planning. These include: Guidelines for mainstreaming Climate Change, Nutrition and Gender and tools for integration of Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) in Sector Development Plans (SDPs). The major purpose of the guidelines and tools is to attain greater alignment of SDPs and LGDPs to the NDPII and ensure that the cross cutting issues are integrated into the Plans.

Ensure that NDPs, programmes and respective interventions achieve the intended goals of social economic transformation.

This objective was to be achieved through: effective monitoring and evaluation of NDPs and the Vision Framework; maintaining essential linkages with key stakeholders in development planning and dialogue; and global benchmarking for better planning.

In FY2014/15, NPA finalized the production of annual NDRs for FYs 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14. The Annual Reports have been informed by information/data generated from the NDP monitoring and evaluation system. NPA coordinated the development of service and service delivery standards for 5 sectors, i.e. Education, Health, Environment, Housing and Physical Planning in line with perceived standards of middle income countries. The standards are to be used to monitor progress in line with Uganda Vision 2040.

During the year, NPA through a participatory and consultative process developed the NDPII Implementation Strategy and M&E Strategy. The main purpose of the Strategies is to provide a framework for sectors, MDAs, LGs and other stakeholders to undertake implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities in a coordinated manner during public investment management of NDPII.

The Authority also produced papers on (i) Land reform and investment in agriculture for socio-economic transformation; and (ii) Strengthening the role of Uganda Development Bank Limited (UDBL) in the socioeconomic transformation of the country. These helped maintain essential linkages with key stakeholders in development planning and dialogue.

Ensure proper coordination of continental, regional and national cross-sectoral development initiatives

This objective was intended to be achieved through: coordination of NEPAD initiatives in Uganda; and coordination of the implementation of the Uganda Country Capacity Building Programme (UCCBP).

During FY2014/15, NPA produced the 4th APRM Progress Report on the implementation of the programme of action for the period July 2011-June 2014.

4.4.12 Accountability Sector

Enhance the principle of value for money in management of public funds.

Accountability sector envisaged the achievement of this objective through implementation of a number of strategies that include; ensuring efficient use of Government resources for better service delivery; ensuring effectiveness and impact of accountability policy and action; establishment of sector-wide professional standards and development of capacity building programs; and strengthening the sector to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of a broad accountability agenda.

To ensure efficient use of Government resources for better service delivery, a credible and consistent budget is very important. In FY2014/15, UGX 11,837.7Bn of the budget was released that equates to 85.1percent of the approved budget. Works and Transport received the highest (102percent) and Energy and Mineral Development sectors received the lowest (39percent) of the released budget. The low release for energy sector was attributed to delays in the finalization process of securing financing from the China Exim Bank for the construction of Karuma and Isimba Hydro Power Projects. The aggregate absorption rate of the released budget was strong at 98percent, with Works and Transport (99.7percent), Energy and Mineral Development (97percent), Education (96.5percent), Agriculture (94percent), and Tourism, Trade and Industry (100percent). The arrears against total expenditures in FY2012/13 reduced to 1.4percent against annual target of 4percent.

In accordance with the budget process, the accountability sector prepared approved Budget Estimates (Vol.1) for FY2015/16; Budget Estimates Vol. III for parastatals; Appropriation Bill 2015; Public Investment Plan for FY2015/16; Cabinet Memoranda on the Budget FY2015/16; Budget Speech FY2015/16; reviewed OBT and mapping of business processes; and carried out mapping of the National Budget 2015/16 to the NDPII.

Monitoring of the budget execution and supervision of service delivery through the Budget Monitoring Unit, produced and disseminated semi-annual and budget monitoring reports. The key findings in the budget monitoring reports indicate that the delays in the construction of Karuma hydropower include: the reluctance of the contractor to implement the issues raised by the consultant; and delays to conclude the financing agreement between China Exim Bank and the Government of Uganda, among others.

During the period 2014/15 a staff training needs analysis and plan was developed under the revenue collection and administration function and circulated to all staff. The training plan is currently being implemented. In the Office of the Auditor General, the capacity of staff was also built in audit skills (performance audit, engineering audit, IT audit and forensic investigations etc.) and support staff undertook professional courses. 15 VFM staff were trained on efficiency measurement and 8 in VFM modules 1 and 2, 38 staff from the Directorate of Forensic Investigation and IT audit were trained on use of the Regularity Audit Manual, 20 staff on Information Security Assessment Methodology (ISAM), 50 staff on use of IFMS and 5 staff on use of IDEA/CAAT.

Promote public demand for accountability

This objective was to be achieved through: developing standards for service delivery; undertaking periodic reviews and implementing improvement measures of service delivery; developing and implementing an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy;

creation and maintenance of a forum to enable stakeholders to review program management and provide feedback; and establishment of experimental social accountability projects to enable communities and government monitor social programmes.

In view of undertaking periodic reviews and implementing improvement measures of service delivery, the Accountability sector carried out a National Integrity Survey to gauge the public perspectives on the impact of corruption on the outcomes of public procurement. The objective of the survey was to come up with remedial solutions to public procurement related corruption. Findings of the survey indicate that there was a significant drop in the value of procurements that were subjected to open competition from 87.6percent in FY2013/14 to 49.9percent in FY2014/15. This was attributed to the amendments in the PPDA Act that raised the thresholds for open competition in the Central Government PDEs. On Register of Providers (ROP), 1,415 new providers were registered and 1,296 existing providers renewed their subscription. A total of UGX 433,001,300 was generated from ROP. For the contracts rated satisfactory from procurement audits; of the sampled 4,692 procurements worth UGX 2,504,795,516,282, UGX 299,465,568,176 (12percent) of them were at high risk by value, UGX 789,498,767,971(32percent) were medium risk, UGX 1,007,782,406,512 (40percent) were low risk by value while UGX 408,048,773,623 (16percent) were satisfactory by value.

Contracts completed within contractual value indicated an improvement in performance from 75percent in the FY2013/14 to 80.5percent in FY2014/15 on the value of procurements being implemented to planned money value. In terms of numbers, 48.6percent of the total number of procurement contracts in FY2014/15 got implemented within the planned money value compared to 20.9percent reported in FY2013/14.

Proportion of contracts with complete records declined to 23.4percent in FY2014/15 as compared to 29.9percent in the FY2013/14, this was due to limited attention to the contract implementation Plans. PPDA regional offices in Gulu were launched to support 31 entities located in northern Uganda to ensure efficient and accountable use of public resources for improved service delivery.

The capacity of one integrity promotion forum was built to effectively mobilise the public to demand for service delivery under the strategy to promote Public demand for accountability,

Foster compliance with accountability policies, service delivery standards and regulations for better governance

The sector set out to foster compliance through: instituting administrative measures and reforms to enhance efficiency and improve citizen's satisfaction; increasing the number of audits, investigations and prosecutions; sensitizing public workers on integrity issues and creating awareness about corruption; rewarding exemplary public workers and punishing defiant ones to encourage compliance; completing audits, investigations and prosecutions; and enhancing institutional capacity to carryout audits, investigations and prosecutions.

During FY2014/15, there was an improvement in the number of audits, investigations and prosecutions with 104percent (83) procurement audits conducted against an annual target of 80 procurement audits and 97 follow-ups made against annual target of 80 follow ups. The results of the follow up activities indicate that 82percent of PPDA audit recommendations were implemented. Performance in monitoring compliance with the PPDA law was moderately satisfactory, with 78percent (117) MDAs inspected. The audit findings in 2014/15 indicate that, 70percent of central government (CG) audit reports, 69percent of local governments (LG) audit reports, and 62percent of statutory bodies audit reports were clean for 2013/14 which was an improvement against audit report for FY2012/13.

To institute administrative measures and reforms to enhance efficiency and improve citizen's satisfaction, the Accountability Sector: rolled out Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) to 23 Donor Funded Projects; supported IFMS & IPPS interface payroll rollout to 120 entities to effectively process all salaries, pension and gratuity; implemented Fixed Assets Module to 10 Central Government Votes; supported the Treasury Single Account (TSA) for efficient cash management and enable closing of dormant and non-essential bank accounts reducing the number of Government Accounts; and supported the Computerized Education Management and Accounting System in 8 public universities and other self-accounting tertiary institutions for better management of the private student scheme through full disclosure and accountability for public resources. The Accountability sector also decentralized the payroll which led to timely payment of salaries resulting into savings amounting to UGX 100bn.

In view of enhancing and strengthening good governance, the sector assessed the efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of public sector agencies and their programs by successfully conducting audits, investigations and prosecutions. During FY2014/15, financial audits were conducted in 79 out of 91 statutory bodies, 107 out of 109 Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and 1,667 beyond the targeted 1,007 Higher Local Governments (including Town councils and sub-counties), which was equivalent to 87percent, 98percent and 178percent performance level respectively. The forensic investigations and special audit was conducted in 79 beyond the targeted 46 public sector agencies (172percent), indicating high demand for forensic investigations and special audits. The Sector also audited 137 beyond the target of 134 projects in the FY2014/15.

In establishing efficiency and effectiveness in the operations of MDAs, Value for Money (VFM) audits were conducted for 15 out of the targeted 16 MDAs and audit of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects was differed to FY2015/16 due to delay in approval of the PPP project audit guidelines.

In enforcing compliance with the provisions of the PPDA Act, the sector conducted follow up activities arising from the audits and 40 providers were suspended in 2013/14, of which 13 (32.5percent) were suspended over forged income tax clearance certificates, 13 (32.5percent) were suspended over forged bid securities, 6 (15percent) were suspended over incomplete works, 5 (12.5percent) were suspended over forged Register of Providers (RoP) certificates, 2 (5percent) were suspended over forged completion certificates and 1 (2.5percent) over forged contracts. Also, compliance checks were undertaken to a total of 117 (78percent) out of 150 targeted MDAs. The performance compliance checks covering 9 compliance areas were moderately satisfactory.

Under corruption investigation and litigations during the FY2014/15, a number of legal and institutional reforms were undertaken to enhance the enforcement of the anticorruption measures and accountability. The Accountability Sector registered 2,390 corruption and ombudsman complaints, 1,113 were recorded at the IG head office and 1,257 in the regional offices. 2,094 investigations were concluded into alleged corruption cases. Arising from the investigations, 54 arrests were made, 69 cases were prosecuted resulting into 15 convictions, 5 acquittals, 6 cases withdrawn and 2 dismissals and recovery of UGX 970,606,750. 155 ombudsman complaints were investigated and completed against an annual target of 150 complaints and 9 systems investigated. Systemic investigations were affected by reluctance of the MDAs being studied to provide timely information, poor record keeping in various government departments which made it difficult to retrieve vital data for the system studies and bureaucracy in the procedures of having cases resolved. There was good progress in prosecution and civil litigation with 69 corruption cases concluded out of an annual target of 50 cases. Only 44percent of the backlog cases were completed due to inadequate capacity to carry out IT forensic and other complex investigations, high risks associated with the cases handled and increasing complexity and changing faces of corruption. Verification of declarations of 51 leaders was done against annual target of 50 leaders and the compliance rate was found to be moderate at 82percent. The compliance rate of 100percent for leaders to declare was not achieved because the operations of the security forces were scattered which made it difficult to declare on time.

In a bid to sensitize public workers on integrity issues and create awareness about corruption, the Accountability sector: through the Directorate of Ethics and Integrity (DEI) disseminated the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS), the National Ethical Values Policy and 500 copies of the simplified version of the Anti-corruption laws to 41 MDAs, Local Governments (LGs) and other stakeholders; coordinated the Anti-Corruption week; conducted training to integrate ethical values in 4 primary teachers colleges; built capacity of 4 District Integrity Promotion Forums; created awareness in 13 schools in Kampala on danger of drug abuse and immorality; pretested the training manual on anti-corruption for local enforcement agencies; reviewed the Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy; compiled the Compendium of Anti-corruption laws; developed citizen's handbook on anti-corruption and handled whistleblowers cases.

Enhance the contribution of the Accountability Sector to economic growth and development

The accountability sector aimed at contributing to economic growth and development through improving the welfare of citizenry through: promotion of the microfinance programmes aimed at reducing poverty; improvement of measures for resource mobilization; emphasizing the efficient allocation of resources to avoid waste, maintain macroeconomic stability and carry out policy research and development.

Under revenue collection and administration, the total revenue outturn for FY2014/15 amounted to UGX 9.8 trillion against the target of UGX 9.7 trillion thereby registering a surplus of UGX 98 billion and performance of 101percent. The revenue outturn grew by 20percent in FY2014/15 compared to 12percent in FY2013/14 against the outturn in the preceding financial year. This was due to improvement in resource mobilization.

Domestic taxes revenue collections for the FY2014/15 was UGX 5,553.72 billion against a target of UGX 5,529.29 billion, registering a surplus of UGX 24.4 billion. However, compared to the same period in FY2013/14, there was a growth in revenue of 8percent (UGX 393.9 billion).

In an effort to promote microfinance programmes aimed at poverty reduction, the sector monitored 1,380 SACCOs in view of strengthening Rural Financial Services Strategy (RFSS) and deepening of financial services delivery in the rural areas, 300 SACCOs were strengthened through capacity building, Microfinance Policy 2005 was reviewed, and 294 (99%) loans were disbursed against the target of 295 loans valued at UGX 37.853bn. Two loan products were also developed and are ready for review.

To guide the efficient allocation of resources, maintain macroeconomic stability, and carry out policy research and development, the Accountability sector besides other things carried out evidence based research and data analysis to inform Government decision on economic policy and National development.

Accountability sector through the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC), produced a number of research papers and these included: A critical review of ongoing public finance management reforms (2012-2014); Are the reforms yielding the expected outcomes?; Revisiting Uganda's inorganic fertilizer chain, a need for a stronger regulatory system; A path way to financial inclusion, mobile money and saving behavior in Uganda; Reforms in Uganda's Agricultural extension system; How appropriate is the single spine structure; and A comparative analysis of the tourism sectors in the EAC; the way forward for Uganda (draft report).

Through Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) a number of statistical products were produced and analyzed to inform Government decision on economic policy and national development and these included; macroeconomic statistics, population and social statistics, as well as the industry and agriculture statistics. The Macroeconomic statistics produced included: inflation rates; Trade Balance; Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis; annual Statistical Abstract 2014; Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (IIP); Producer Price Index (PPI) for manufacturing, and the Hotel and Restaurants and Construction Sector Index (CSI). On population and social statistics, the bureau produced statistics on labour force, population, education, crime and wealth indicators through the Demographic and Health Survey and panel surveys. Other areas of statistical production included the generation of Government Finance Statistics, Trade Statistics, Labour and Migration Statistics; and the conduct of surveys such as Household Surveys and Informal Cross Border. The National Service Delivery Survey commenced in FY2014/15 and data collection crossed to FY2015/16. The Population and Housing Census (PHC) was conducted in 2014/15 and produced population projections up to Parish level for 112 Districts to guide the Planning and Budgeting. Data processing of the Census 2014 data is on-going to enable the production of other analytical reports.

UBOS also produced and disseminated the Energy for Rural Transformation (ERT) survey report in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. It conducted and produced reports for the Uganda Malaria Survey, the Micro Finance Survey, Financial Services' Survey, UN HABITAT Citizens Report Card (CRC) Survey on Water and Sanitation, Mini-Demographic and Health Survey, and Orphans and Vulnerable Children Surveys. UBOS produced Gender Facts and Figures, Compendium of Gender Statistics and Gender profiles for the six sectors (Health, Education, Agriculture, Energy, Water and Sanitation, Justice, Law and Order Sector).

On the issue efficient allocation of resources in FY2014/15, Accountability sector prepared the Fiscal reconciliation of Local Government Outlays using LG final accounts for FY2013/14; completed the Background to the Budget (BTTB) FY2015/16; and completed the Policy Implementation Issues Report (PIR) for FY2014/15. The sector also produced the Poverty and Social Impact Assessment (PSIA) report for FY2014/15 to serve as a background paper for the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report; Completed the Local Government Outlay Analysis Report for FY2012/13; Conducted a Participatory Policy Assessment on instituting a minimum wage in the Districts of Lira, Kasese, Jinja and Kampala; and completed the final report on the Benefit Incidence Analysis of public spending in the social sector.

Accountability Sector through the Population Secretariat (POPSEC), provided support to district leaders to enable prioritization of family planning in district planning and budgeting processes in Katakwi, Oyam and Moroto districts; and integrated Population variables in the town councils of Buikwe, Kiira, Entebbe Municipality, Nkokonjeru, Lugazi & Njeru town councils.

The Uganda Free Zones Authority was established to operationalize the Free Zones Act 2014. A standard inspection brief developed for establishment and operation of a special economic zone; the Free zones Act published and disseminated as well as the Regulations and Licensing Guidelines for Free Zones; estimated contingent liabilities for ongoing Public-Private Partnerships Projects like Kalangala Infrastructure Services (KIS) Project, Umeme Electricity Distribution Project, Kampala Serena Hotel Project, Nalubaale and Kiira Hydroelectric Facilities Project, Kenya - Uganda Railway Concession Project, Bujagali Power Project and Kilembe Mineral Project.

Accountability sector through UIA licensed 319 projects worth USD 1401.8 million and these were expected to create planned employment of 44,480 jobs. 88 projects worth actual investment of USD 616.9 million were monitored and findings reveal that 8,659 actual jobs were created.

Under the technical and entrepreneurship skills, 30 entrepreneurs in Luwero were in textile tie and dye; 30 entrepreneurs were trained in bakery skills in Mpigi District; and 53 women entrepreneurs were trained at Makerere University in business management skills. Under the Enterprise Uganda, 3,939 entrepreneurs were mobilized for the BEST entrepreneurship training in Amuria, Ngora, Adjumani, Kampala, and Budadiri. This BEST training covered topics such as; opportunity identification, sources of finance, partnerships, entrepreneurial mind-set, and skills to help one start a business with what they have. Follow up was provided to 2,119 participants in Adjumani, Budadiri, Wakiso and Kampala, and counselling was also provided for specific individual business challenges. 36 participants were trained in business plan writing, and 79 in customer care while 42 SMEs attended the ETW training.

Promote research and usage of sector information to improve public awareness.
This objective was to be achieved through the preparation of the Accountability Sector Strategic Plan (ASSIP) and the preparation of monitoring reports on the trends of sector performance and citizens' satisfaction.
The ASSIP was developed in FY2013/14 but required more alignment to NDPII so the improved alignment commenced in FY2014/15.

4.4.13 Disaster Management

Reduce the social, economic and environmental impacts of disasters on people and the economy

This objective is to be achieved by developing an appropriate policy, legal and regulatory framework for handling national disasters; enhancing capacity of Government, Private Sector and Civil Society's for disaster preparedness and management; and ensuring rehabilitation and long-term welfare of disaster affected communities.

No progress was reported during the year under review.

Reduce natural and eliminate human induced disaster risks

This objective is to be realised by ensuring sustainable financing of national response to natural and human-induced disasters; and developing a quick response mechanism to disasters.

No progress was reported during the year under review.

Promote and uphold the rights of refugees

This objective is to be realised by supporting refugees attain durable solutions.

No progress was reported during the year under review.

4.4.14 Sub-National Development

Enhance democratic and political governance

This objective is to be achieved by harmonizing Local Government policies, laws and regulations with those at the national level; streamlining the mandates and functions between Parliamentary Accounts Committee and the Local Government Public Accounts Committee; and reviewing the LG by-laws and ordinances. No progress was reported during the year under review.

Support affirmative action for post conflict and marginalized areas

This objective is to be achieved by: ensuring stabilization in order to consolidate peace and lay foundation for recovery and development in Northern Uganda through implementation of PRDP; focussing on the implementation of the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP); finalizing and implementing the Luwero-Rwenzori Development Plan (LRDP) as an integrated affirmative and recovery plan for the 29 districts that were affected by insurgency; and providing support, under the broader PRDP framework, to household income enhancement initiatives of the poor and improve public infrastructure, access and utilisation of basic services in underserved communities through implementation of the Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF2).

4.4.15 EAC Integration

Enhance competitiveness of Uganda's goods and services in the EAC market

Enhancing Uganda's competitiveness in the EAC market is to be attained through: improving the quality of goods and services produced in the country, addressing the supply side constraints and preparing Ugandan labour force to seize opportunities availed by EAC integration.

During the FY2014/15, a total of 359 EAC regional standards were adopted and are being applied in Uganda. Cabinet also passed the Principles of the Competition and Consumer Protection Bills, an effort geared towards enforcing quality standards and strengthening capacity of private sector to compete favourably in the EAC market. However, drafting of the Competition Bill, 2015, and Consumer Protection Bill, 2015, is yet to be completed.

The NDP envisaged the country to address the supply side constraints by enhancing the country's competitiveness through infrastructure (power, transport and ICT) development to modern standards. Under this commitment, Uganda has developed an EAC Power-Pool Master Plan. The proposed power line in the master plan integrates the existing lines. These are: Jinja – Kabulasoke – Masaka – Bukoba (to Tanzania); Jinja – Masaka – Mbarara – Mirama Hills (to Rwanda); Bujagali – Tororo – Eldoret (to Kenya). Also, the EAC Railway Master Plan was developed. The Standard Gauge Railway Project form part of this plan.

The plan for an EAC One Area Network (for Telecoms) has been put in place. In addition, constructions of some strategic border crossing posts were completed. These include: Busia, Malaba, Katuna, and Mirama Hills.

In order to adequately prepare Ugandan labour force to seize opportunities availed by EAC integration, a number of interventions were planned to be accomplished. However, many of them could not be implemented during the NDPI period because of the delayed National Man Power Survey.

Promote harmony in the policy, legal and implementation frameworks to enhance Uganda's integration with member states

Under this objective, the NDPI set out to enhance Uganda's integration with member states through; observing the agreed timeframe and commitments for the establishment of the various EAC integration stages -Customs Union, Common Markets, Monetary Union and Political Federation, and ensuring that Uganda's mandatory contributions to the EAC are met in time.

The implementation of the Customs Union was envisaged to be progressive for a period of five years and so far, a number of milestones have been achieved towards the attainment of the goal of a fully-fledged Customs Union. In this regard, in April 2012, the Summit in principle adopted the destination model of clearance of goods where assessment and collection of revenue is at the first point of entry, and revenues are remitted to the destination Partner States. Furthermore, a task force was established to develop key pre-conditions for implementing the destination model.

On 30th November 2013, the East African Monetary Union Protocol was approved and signed by the 15th Ordinary Summit of Heads of State of EAC in Kampala –Uganda. The protocol provides for establishment of the necessary institutions to support monitory union. These include:

a) The East African Monetary Institute;
b) The East African Statistics Bureau to be responsible for Statistics;

c) The East African Surveillance, Compliance and Enforcement Commission to be responsible for Surveillance, Compliance and Enforcement; and
d) The East African Financial Services Commission to be responsible for Financial Services.

The ultimate aim of the East African Monetary Union (EAMU) is the adoption of a single currency. The EAMU implementation roadmap was adopted and it outlines important activities that need to be undertaken to achieve the East African common currency area within a period of 10-years after the commencement of the monetary union. The period is justified on the ground that the region will need to ensure:

(i) Full implementation of the Customs Union and Common Market Protocols;
(ii) Harmonisation of fiscal policies;
(iii) Coordination and harmonization of the monetary and exchange rate policies during the transition to the Monetary Union;
(iv) Harmonization of payments and settlement systems;
(v) Harmonization of policies, standards and laws relating to production, analysis and dissemination of statistical information;
(vi) Integrate financial systems and adopt common principles and rules for the regulation and supervision of the financial system;
(vii) Harmonization of relevant national laws and frameworks to facilitate the establishment of the Monetary Union;
(viii) Phase out any outstanding central bank lending to public entities;
(ix) Attainment of the macroeconomic convergence criteria;
(x) Establishment of East African Community stabilisation facility;
(xi) Design and implement a common exchange rate mechanism;
(xii) Determination of conversion rates and design of a single currency;
(xiii) Enactment of the legal instrument establishing the East African Central Bank (EACB) and introduction of single currency (final stage).

The MFPED and BOU have worked relentlessly to ensure there is convergence of monetary instruments including interest rates. The process of establishing the East African Monetary Union regulatory framework is on-going. The East African Monetary Institute (EAMI) bill has been negotiated but is yet to be approved by the EAC Council of Ministers.

IMF supported the development of the draft EAC Statistics Bill, draft East African Compliance bill, draft EAC Surveillance, draft Enforcement Bill, and East African Financial Services Bill. Negotiations will commence soon.

Towards enhancing cooperation in the sector, a Sectoral Council on Inter States Security has been established to oversee the implementation of ever increasing areas of cooperation in interstate security as elaborated in the EAC Regional Strategy for Peace and Security. An EAC Protocol on Peace and Security was also concluded and ratified. This process notwithstanding, a number of activities have been undertaken in the sector within the existing framework on cooperation in interstate security. Through the meetings of the EAC police chiefs, cooperation continued to be fostered among Partner State Police Forces. Decisions were reached to harmonize police rankings and establish a police liaison office within the structure of the proposed EAC Directorate of Peace and Security. This is in addition to the already existing bilateral partnerships among the region's security agencies. The EAC Secretariat rolled out a programme for joint training, social interaction, enhanced border surveillance and joint operations, and collective use of scientific crime management assets, among others in the quest to enhance fight against criminals and deny them safe havens in the region.

EAC Protocol on Good Governance was signed and ratified. Some of its objectives are;

(i) Promote adherence to the universal values and principles of democracy and respect for human rights;
(ii) Encourage and promote cooperation among Partner States' institutions and agencies of good governance with the aim of improving their efficiency and effectiveness;
(iii) Promote and enhance adherence to the principle of the rule of law premised upon the respect for, and the supremacy of the constitution, access to justice and the established national constitutional order.

A number of achievements have been recorded in the field of Social and cultural promotion within the EAC. These include among others;

a) Adoption of the EAC Anthem "Wimbo wa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki" in 2010
b) Operationalization of the East African passport, which passport grants a holder a six-month multiple-entry visa in the region
c) Implementation of seven-day grace period for personal motor vehicles crossing national borders if the EAC Partner States
d) Establishment of special immigration counters for East Africans at ports of entry
e) Issuance of temporary travel documents to facilitate travel within the region by EAC citizens
f) Harmonization of immigration forms at ports of entry
g) Abolition of student visas for East Africans
h) Standardization of university fees for citizens of East Africans
i) Implementation of student and lecturer exchange programmes at university level
j) Implementation of cross-border disease control programmes (EAIDSnet)
k) Harmonization of procedures for granting work permits
l) Conducting annual EAC Students Essay Competition
m) Conduct of the annual EAC University Students' Debate
n) Conduct of the biennial EAC Arts and Culture Festival (JAMAFEST)
o) Conduct of the annual EAC Military Sports and Culture Week

Uganda has annually met its obligation relating to annual contributions to the EAC Secretariat, Organs and Institutions, albeit a few arrears arising mainly out of depreciation of the Uganda shilling against the US Dollar. This is because remittance of Uganda's annual contributions to the EAC is made is US Dollars.

An EAC Council on Interstate Security was established in order to enhance cooperation. Key areas of focus include:

a) Implementation of the Protocol on Illicit Drug Trafficking

b) Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Management Programs

In the field of anti-money laundering, Kenya saw the introduction of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) legislation, and in Uganda, The Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2013 is in place. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are also members of the FATF's Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) which offers technical assistance and training. Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda passed AML legislations between 2006 and 2008.

With regard to development of regulations under quality assurance (accreditation, product certification and inspection) and metrology, the following regulatory framework exists;

i. The SQMT (Product Certification Schemes in Partner States) Regulations, 2013
ii. The SQMT (Enforcement of Technical Regulations in Partner States) Regulations, 2013
iii. The SQMT (Designation of Testing Laboratories in Partner States) Regulations, 2013

In the year 2014, the Secretariat undertook a sensitization programme on the above regulations targeting stakeholders such as National Quality Institutions, regulatory agencies, private and public laboratories, and the private sector. The Ministers/Cabinet Secretaries responsible for SQMT matters in Partner States on the above regulations were sensitized with the view to align the above regulations with National Standards Laws during the period September/October 2014. In some regulations, it is provided that Ministers responsible for SQMT matters have a role to implement the above-mentioned regulations.

In the FY2014/15, the EAC Secretariat convened the meeting of experts to develop a criterion for designation of the EAC laboratories in September 2015 in Dar es Salaam. The draft criteria which was developed by experts will be approved by the 19th Meeting of East African Standards Committee in December 2015.

Promote awareness of EAC integration among the population.
Awareness creation among the population is to be promoted by; designing and implementing an IEC Strategy that targets a broad spectrum of Uganda's population, and undertaking real and service sector studies.

The Regional East African Community Secretary General's Private Sector Chief Executive Officers Forum was in Kampala, Uganda, where the EAC chief announced a variety of initiatives to promote private-sector involvement in EAC integration and to improve the region's business climate. The Forum brought together more than 100 CEOs of businesses from all the five EAC Partner States, EAC Secretary General, Ambassador Dr. Richard Sezibera, stated plans to tackle challenges to doing business through a sectoral approach, starting with the manufacturing sector, emphasizing the need to raise the contribution of manufacturing to the region's Gross Domestic Product from the current 10percent to 40percent.

The National Policy on EAC Integration was finalized and launched in March 2015. This Policy is to guide prioritization and mainstreaming of EAC integration within sector plans and budgets.

A number of public awareness campaigns have been undertaken, such as the KARIBU EAST AFRICA campaign that was conducted across the entire country.

Strengthen MEACA to provide strategic leadership, guidance and support for EAC integration

A National Policy on EAC integration was finalized and launched. This will guide all sectors in mainstreaming EAC integration within the annual plans and budgets. A number of staff of the Ministry of EAC Affairs has under gone training in several capacity building programmes.

A number of equipment has been procured using project funds provided annually by Government. Also, a review of the performance of the EAC Integration sub-sector was undertaken in the Year 2013.

4.4.16 Public Administration

Deepening democracy

The NDPI highlights a number of strategies to be pursued in order to deepen democracy which include: Strengthening citizens' participation in political and economic governance; Strengthening institutional and regulatory framework for political party activities; Clarifying the role of donors in Uganda's democratic agenda; Enhancing collaboration among the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary; and Enhancing Government engagement with civil society organizations and, the private sector including the media.

The JLOS sector delivered on key output aimed at strengthening and harmonizing the legal, regulatory and policy environment to enable its smooth operations. The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs continued to draft and publish bills as 18 against the targets 15 bills were published. The Uganda Law Reform Commission also submitted the planned 5 bills to the line Ministries and these include: Electoral laws, Presidential Elections Act, Parliamentary Elections Act, and Electoral Commission Act & EFT and Money lenders Act. The Commission also revised 111 against the planned 4 laws and this was attributed to completion of revision of Principal Laws carried over from the FY2013/14. In addition, 34 against planned 3 laws were identified for amendment.

4.4.17 Regional and International Coordination

Promote harmony in the policy, legal and implementation frameworks to enhance Uganda's integration with member states.

The NDPI highlights a number of strategies to be pursued in order to strengthen regional and international coordination which include: initiation and coordination of implementation of foreign policy decisions relating to regional and international cooperation and development; initiation, promotion and coordination of bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation; conclusion of bilateral, regional, and multilateral treaties and agreements between Uganda and other countries, multilateral and international organizations; and enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to forecast and respond to emerging regional, international and global challenges.

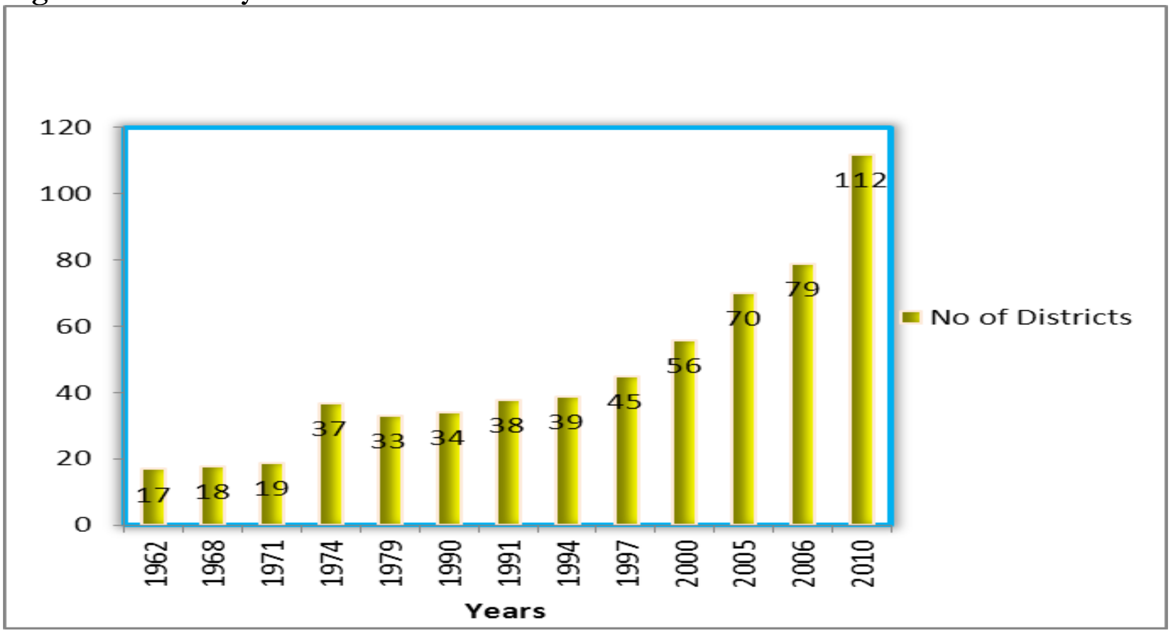
CHAPTER FIVE: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE FOR FY2014/15

Overall, Uganda has a total of 112 (32 New and 80 Old) districts. The purpose of data analysis and presentations of the progress information obtained was structured into regions; namely Central, Eastern, northern, Karamoja, West Nile and Western.

5.1 Growth of Districts in Uganda

An overview of the number of districts over the last decades indicates a progressive increase. Between 1986 and 1997, 11 new districts were created; in 2000, 11 more new districts were created; while in 2005, the year preceding the 2006 elections, 22 new districts were created; and by 2015, the total number grew to 112, including KCCA, up from 79 in 2006.

Figure 5.1: Year by Year Growth in the Number of Districts



Source: ***ACODE Policy Research Series*** **(2009), No. 27**

Additional 40 percent of the Local Governments have been created four years before NDP implementation in 2010. The Eastern region has the greatest number of districts (Table 5.1). It can be observed that the Eastern and Central regions have the highest number of new districts created followed by Western and Northern regions.

Table 5.1: Distribution of old and new districts by region

No.	Region	No. of new districts	No. of old districts	Total no. of districts in the Region
1	Central	8	16	24
2	Eastern	8	24	32
3	Western	7	19	26
4	Northern	6	9	15

5	West-Nile	1	7	8
6	Karamoja	2	5	7
	Total	**32**	**80**	**112**

Maracha district is the only new district that was created in the West-Nile region while Amudat and Napak Districts are the only new districts created in the Karamoja region. The main arguments for the creation of more Local Government (LG) units has been about the need to; open up more space for nurturing democracy, stimulate local economic development, improve service delivery and creating closer proximity between communities and LGs. The policy rationale for increasing the number of LG units is intimately connected to the debate about the advantages and disadvantages of devolution. It is yet to be seen whether creation of new districts translate to effective and efficient service delivery. Table 5.2 provides details of the Local governments created by 2015.

Table 5. 2: New districts by 2015

Region	**New Districts by 2015**
Central	Buikwe, Bukomansimbi, Butambala, Buvuma, Gomba, Kalungu, Kyankwanzi and Kampala Capital City Authority with a separate legal status
Eastern	Bulambuli, Buyende, Kibuku, Kween, Luuka, ,Namayingo, Ngora and Serere
Northern	Agago, Alebtong, Kole, Lamwo ,Nwoya and Otuke
Western	Buhweju, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Mitooma, Ntoroko, Rubirizi and Sheema
Karamoja	Amudat and Napak
West Nile	Maracha

5.2 District Requirements and Infrastructure

From the baseline data obtained in 2008/09, only sixteen districts out of eighty were satisfied with the available office space. Of the 1,029 sub counties, 823 required office construction, while 77 percent and 66 percent of the districts and sub counties required renovation of administration buildings respectively. Also, 36 districts and 626 sub counties required construction of council halls.

Accordingly, this is translated to mean, every year on average; 165 new office blocks would require construction; 1 in 12 districts to renovate its administrative buildings.

5.3 Local Government Performance FY 2014/15

In 2014/15, the fifth and last year of the NDPI implementation, the assessment of LG performance against the NDP was based on data obtained from 78 districts (42 old and 36 new), which were in the shares of 28 percent, 29 percent, 21 percent and 20 percent for Central, Eastern, Western and Northern regions respectively.

5.3.1 Institutional capacity

By the end of FY014/15, 60 new office blocks were completed with majority (38) in new districts. Most of the construction (45 office blocks) happened in eastern (26) and central (19) regions (Table 5.3). 28 new constructions happened in the Municipalities.

Table 5.3: Number of districts where Office Construction has taken place

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

Question B1.1 : Number of Districts Where Office Construction Took Place

	Grouped By District Status	Num DS/MC	Num Office Blocks
1	Old District	11	22
2	New District	17	38
Total :		28	60

Question B1.1 : Number of Districts Where Office Construction Took Place

	Grouped By Regions	Num DS/MC	Num Office Blocks
1	Western Region	5	4
2	Northern Region	4	11
3	Eastern Region	13	26
4	Central Region	6	19
Total :		28	60

However, more old districts than new districts renovated offices by FY2014/15. Renovation of office blocks took place in 22 old districts, most of which were in eastern, central and western regions. In the same period, 32 districts failed to construct Council halls across the country. The status of construction in both the old and new was at various degrees of progress ranging from land acquisition, identification to foundation level with only one old district at finishing stage.

Table 5.4: Number of Districts where rrenovation of office buildings has taken place

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

Question B1.2 : Number of Districts Where Renovation of Office Building Took Place

	Grouped By District Status	Num DS/MC
1	Old District	22
2	New District	9
Total :		31

Question B1.2 : Number of Districts Where Renovation of Office Building Took Place

	Grouped By Regions	Num DS/MC
1	Western Region	8
2	Northern Region	4
3	Eastern Region	11
4	Central Region	8
Total :		31

5.3.2 Staffing level

In all cases, except for the education, staffing level was low in new districts compared to the old ones. The most affected departments were: Production and Marketing, Community Based Services and Natural Resources, where staffing level was below 40 percent. However, the new districts' budget outturns outperformed those of the old districts by a factor of more than 2. The combined budget of the new districts was 176 percent compared to that of the old districts which stood at 86 percent.

5.3.3 Local government performance against the NDPI objectives

1. Increasing household incomes and promoting equity

The contributions of LGs as front-line service providers are key in increasing household incomes and promoting equity at the household and community levels. One of the parameters for assessing progress on this objective is efforts towards improving agricultural production and productivity.

Data obtained from 78 LGs indicate that 122 new markets, 92 produce stores, 1,415 fish ponds and 332 valley dams were constructed during the FY2014/15. Furthermore, 30 markets and 38 stores were constructed in the old districts than in the new districts, most of them were in Western and Eastern regions.

Table 5.5: Number of services constructed in FY2014/15

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

Question B7.1: Number Constructed of :

Grouped By District Status	Num DS/MC	Markets	Stores/Collection centres	Fish ponds	Valley Dams/Tanks
1 Old District	42	76	65	858	33
2 New District	36	46	27	557	299
Total :	78	122	92	1,415	332

Question B7.1: Number Constructed of :

Grouped By Regions	Num DS/MC	Markets	Stores/Collection centres	Fish ponds	Valley Dams/Tanks
1 Western Region	17	55	25	196	1
2 Northern Region	16	27	12	127	79
3 Eastern Region	23	25	38	954	58
4 Central Region	22	15	17	138	194
TOTAL :	78	122	92	1,415	332

However, 266 valley dams were constructed in the new districts above the number built (33) by the old districts, with many (194) of them in the central region and 79 others in northern region. Old districts constructed 858 fish ponds compared to the 557 done by the new ones, with over 67 percent in eastern region probably because of existing potential for fish farming.

More than 78 percent of the cooperative societies are found in the old districts, majority in central (799), eastern (304) and western (262) regions. Also, the old districts have more cooperative societies than the new districts (table 5.6).

Table 5. 6 Number of primary Co-operative societies by district and region

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

Question B7.2 Number of Primary Cooperative Societies

Grouped By District Status		Num DS/MC	Number
1	Old District	42	1,147
2	New District	36	315
Total :		78	1,462

Question B7.2 Number of Primary Cooperative Societies

Grouped By Regions		Num DS/MC	Number
1	Western Region	17	262
2	Northern Region	16	97
3	Eastern Region	23	304
4	Central Region	22	799
Total :		78	1,462

2. Improving stock and quality of economic infrastructure

According to the LG baseline data of 2008/09 and infrastructure requirements for the 5 years period, about 91,900 kilometres of roads required opening, 961.4 kilometres tarmacking, 12,939.1 kilometres rehabilitation and 27,054.4 kilometres periodic maintenance. This means that, annually, on average, LGs have to open 18,380 km of new roads, pave 192.28 km, rehabilitate 2,587.82 km and maintain 5,410.88 km.

During the fifth year of the NDP implementation, 78 LGs managed to open 1,483 km of roads, rehabilitated 1,771 km, maintained 15,201 km and tarmacked 939 km. Overall, 56.6percent of kilometres of roads was opened in the new districts and 90.6% paved in the old districts. More Kilometres (887) of roads were opened in northern and western regions in comparison to other regions.

Table 5. 7: Number of km of roads opened, maintained, rehabilitated and paved

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

Question B5.1: Number of Kilometers of Roads

Grouped By District Status		Num DS/MC	Opened	Maintained	Rehabilitated	Paved/Tar-macked	Swamp Crossing Constructed
1	Old District	42	644	8,951	910	851	130
2	New District	36	839	6,250	861	88	229
TOTAL :		78	1,483	15,201	1,771	939	359

Question B5.1: Number of Kilometers of Roads

Grouped By Regions		Num DS/MC	Opened	Maintained	Rehabilitated	Paved/Tar-macked	Swamp Crossing Constructed
1	Western Region	17	380	2,571	529	38	143
2	Northern Region	16	497	3,169	447	38	150
3	Eastern Region	23	283	4,411	596	59	18
4	Central Region	22	323	5,051	199	805	48
TOTAL :		78	1,483	15,201	1,771	939	359

The highest (910km) proportion of the road's rehabilitation was done by the old districts, mainly in western, northern and eastern regions.

A total of 36 bridges were constructed during 2014/15, most (21) in just 5 new districts. The districts in northern and western regions registered the highest number. The bridges and culverts in northern region include: Namodiyo, Akedo, Katu, Oyaa, Kochi, Serebbi, Imve, Aliro, Ndidri, Upper Imve Culvert, Lojima, Andayi, Vented Ford, Kirra, Ewazoku Culvert, Angangara Culvert, Ama Culvert, Eyi Culvert and Aia Culvert. Those done in western region are: Kinyankende, Ntome, Ihwera, Kamira, Kikuundi, Ntaruka, Mpanga Bridge, Armco Culvert Bridge, Nyabikoni and Kyatahaya bridge.

Table 5. 8: Number of bridges constructed by district and region in FY2014/15

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

Question B5.2 : Number of Bridges Constructed

	Grouped By District Status	Num DS/MC	Number
1	Old District	10	15
2	New District	5	21
Total :		15	36

Question B5.2 : Number of Bridges Constructed

	Grouped By Regions	Num DS/MC	Number
1	Western Region	6	10
2	Northern Region	6	23
3	Eastern Region	1	1
4	Central Region	2	2
Total :		15	36

More swamp crossings were constructed in the new districts than in the old districts, most of them (293) in western and northern regions.

3. Improving access to quality social services

In the 5 years of the NDPI, an estimated 3,249 HCIIs, 350 HCIIIs, 71 HCIVs and 820 drug stores needed to be constructed and some 583 HCIIs, 251 HCIIIs and 62 HCIVs health facilities required upgrade, while 1,109 HCII, 583 HCIIIs and 71 HCIVs were earmarked for renovations. Furthermore, a total of 37,148 beds, 36,884 mattresses, 15 solar systems and 176 benches were required.

These could be translated to mean that on average every FY, LGs need to put up; 650 HCIIs, 70 HCIIIs and 14 HCIVs, Upgrade; 117 HCIIs, 50 HCIIIs, 12 HCIVs and renovate; 223 HCIIs, 117 HCIIIs. Also, additional 2,430 beds and 7,377 mattresses are required annually for 5 years.

Predetermined parameters were used to assess the extent of the efforts against these needs and requirements by the LGs. The parameters used included: number and completion status of constructions; total number of health centres that are functional; parishes, sub-counties and counties without a health centre; staffing levels; health centres upgraded; and access to power. The progress is presented in the following sections:

During the FY2014/15, 50 HCIIs were constructed across 30 LGs mostly in the 12 new districts and eastern and western regions. In addition, 48 HCIIIs were constructed in 35 districts, mainly contributed to by the new districts and located in the eastern and central regions.

Table 5. 9: Number of health facilities constructed

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

B3.1: Health Facilities Constructed/Districts

	Grouped By District Status	Num DS/MC	Number of HCs
1	Old District	18	25
2	New District	12	25
Total :		30	50

B3.1: Health Facilities Constructed/Regions

	Grouped By Regions	Num DS/MC	Number of HCs
1	Western Region	8	8
2	Northern Region	4	18
3	Eastern Region	11	15
4	Central Region	7	9
Total :		30	50

The low number of health facilities constructed is attributed to the reduction in the transfer of development budgets to LGs during the FY2014/15. While only 34 health centres were rehabilitated in just 18 LGs, many of them were in the old districts and in the regions of eastern and central.

Table 5. 10: Health facilities with functional solar systems

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

B3.8: Health Facilities With Functional Solar Power

	Grouped By District Status	Num DS/MC	Number of HCs
1	Old District	21	167
2	New District	23	170
Total :		44	337

B3.8: Health Facilities With Functional Solar Power

	Grouped By Regions	Num DS/MC	Number of HCs
1	Western Region	8	82
2	Northern Region	7	62
3	Eastern Region	15	109
4	Central Region	14	84
Total :		44	337

Table 5. 11: Health centres staffing levels

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

Question B3.4-B3.9 : Health Centers Staffing Levels in % - Staff Houses - Beds and Mattresses Acquired

	Grouped By District Status	Num Districts	Staffing Level as %	Number Midwives	Beds Acquired	Mattresses Acquired	Staff Houses Constructed
1	Old District	40	65	1,747	1,592	1,948	73
2	New District	33	63	900	1,918	2,194	59
	TOTAL :	73	64	2,647	3,510	4,142	132

Question B3.4-B3.9 : Health Centers Staffing Levels in % - Staff Houses - Beds and Mattresses Acquired

	Grouped By Regions	Num Districts	Staffing Level as %	Number Midwives	Beds Acquired	Mattresses Acquired	Staff Houses Constructed
1	Western Region	17	63	695	1,196	1,294	22
2	Northern Region	12	68	395	861	1,071	27
3	Eastern Region	22	61	759	674	795	75
4	Central Region	22	65	798	779	982	8
	TOTAL :	73	64	2,647	3,510	4,142	132

Education

The number of schools for primary, secondary and tertiary levels registered an increase during the NDP period. Specifically, Primary Schools increased from 16,684 to 18,889; Secondary from 2,564 to 3,308; and Tertiary institutions from 290 to 331 over the same period. However, in 53 LGs of the 78 where data was obtained, two hundred (200) sub-counties had no secondary schools, against the policy of a secondary in every sub-county. The most affected districts include: Yumbe, Tororo, Sironko, Pallisa, Napak, Namayingo, Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Kween, Kapchorwa, Kaberamaido, Buvuma, Bundibugyo, Bulambuli, Buikwe, Arua, Amuria, and Agago, where at least 5 sub-counties had no secondary school. Parishes without a primary school were 79 across the districts where data was obtained.

Information and Communications Technology

Information and Communications Technology was incorporated into the school curriculum at all levels. Therefore, all schools are required to have their students pursue ICT as one of the key subjects. Information obtained from 73 districts showed that 39 tertiary institutions in 29 districts had ICT laboratories, suggesting that ICT is yet to effectively penetrate the school systems particularly the rural areas. The main cause of this being the lack of electricity required to power the ICT equipment, the high cost of purchase and the inadequate capacity among teachers to deliver the ICT skills to the students.

Water and Sanitation

i) Water

Safe water coverage in the old districts averaged 58 percent compared to 50 percent for the new districts. In particular, northern region had the lowest average safe water coverage at 40 percent. In 2014/15, several safe water technologies were constructed, including piped water systems, boreholes and spring wells. All the districts where data was obtained in one way or the other had constructed safe water sources. Over 3,130 boreholes were constructed, old districts and northern region accounted for 59 percent and 63percent (2138), respectively.

Table 5. 12: Status of piped water schemes and number of boreholes constructed/ rehabilitated

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

B8.4-B8.1-B8.5: Piped Water Schemes Status Vs Number Boreholes Constructed/Rehabilitated

	Grouped By District Status	Num DS/MC	Piped Water Schemes Status (Yes/No)	Boreholes Constructed	Boreholes Rehabilitated
1	Old District	42	40	1,812	618
2	New District	36	32	1,318	966
Total :		78	72	3,130	792

B8.4-B8.1-B8.5: Piped Water Schemes Status Vs Number Boreholes Constructed/Rehabilitated

	Grouped By Regions	Num DS/MC	Piped Water Schemes Status (Yes/No)	Boreholes Constructed	Boreholes Rehabilitated
1	Western Region	17	15	286	287
2	Northern Region	16	9	1,173	170
3	Eastern Region	23	25	706	205
4	Central Region	22	23	965	922
Total :		78	72	3,130	396

ii) Sanitation

The status of safe sanitation coverage was better in the old districts than in the new districts. On average safe sanitation coverage, old districts stood at 60 percent compared with 57 percent for the new districts. Safe sanitation in the northern region was at 42 percent below the average of 58 percent for the districts where data was obtained combined.

Social development

During the FY2014/15, more community halls were constructed than any other community facilities. Each old district constructed at least constructed a community hall compared to the new districts where no construction happened in 10 of 36 districts. Western region had the least number of community halls (14) constructed compared to other regions which had at least 20. The other facilities that were constructed include: youth centres, recreation centres and resource centres.

Environment management

4. Natural Resources (lands, physical planning, environmental management and forestry)

Significant progress has been made as far in regard to tree planting. During the FY2014/15, over 83,800 acres of land in the 78 LGs were planted with trees, with 77percent on private lands. Western and central regions alone accounted for 94percent of trees planted in the year under review.

Table 5. 13: Acreage of newly planted trees

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

Question B6.1 Acreage of Newly Planted Trees

Grouped By District Status		Num DS/MC	Private	Government	Total
1	Old District	42	44,115	2,281	46,396
2	New District	36	20,233	17,200	37,432
Total :		78	64,348	19,481	83,829

Question B6.1 Acreage of Newly Planted Trees

Grouped By Regions		Num DS/MC	Private	Government	Total
1	Western Region	17	43,753	176	43,928
2	Northern Region	16	3,265	285	3,550
3	Eastern Region	23	623	804	1,427
4	Central Region	22	16,707	18,215	34,923
Total :		78	64,348	19,481	83,829

Wetlands Protection

The number of wetlands demarcated and protected continued to grow. 30 out of 78 LGs demarcated their wetlands. The highest number of the wetlands demarcated was by the old districts. Western and eastern regions registered the highest number (see table 5.14).

Table 5. 14: Number of wetlands demarcated in FY2014/15

NDP 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2014/2015

Question B6.2 : Number of Wetlands Demarcated

Grouped By District Status		Num DS/MC	Number
1	Old District	19	46
2	New District	11	29
Total :		30	75

Question B6.2 : Number of Wetlands Demarcated

Grouped By Regions		Num DS/MC	Number
1	Western Region	10	22
2	Northern Region	4	10
3	Eastern Region	9	24
4	Central Region	7	19
Total :		30	75

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Overall performance

Overall, Uganda's economic performance slightly improved during 2014/15 growing at 5.1 percent in real terms compared to a lower growth rate of 4.5 percent in 2013/14. However, the planned growth rate target for 2014/15 in NDP1 was expected to be higher at 7.5 percent. In addition, the overall average growth rate over the plan period was 5.4 percent lower than planned average of 7.2 percent.

At the 7.2 percent anticipated GDP growth rate, nominal per capita income was projected to increase from USD 506 in 2008/09 to about USD 850 by 2014/15, however, USD751 was achieved. The failure to achieve the target by FY2014/15 is attributed to the high population growth rates and on account of the rapid depreciation of the shilling. Therefore, work needs to be done to make sure that these dips in growth are temporary, with a careful balance of sound economic management and growth enhancing policy.

At the end of the NDPI, the proportion of people living below the poverty line was at 19.7 and this was lower than the target of 24.5 in FY2014/15. This is also below the MDG target of 28 per cent. Whereas the relatively strong economic growth registered under NDPI has been accompanied by significant reduction in income poverty, the share of the population with vulnerable incomes remains high. Over 2 out of every 5 people (43%) remain susceptible to falling back below the poverty line income level. The vulnerable group is largely composed of those employed in the agricultural sector that are vulnerable to climatic shocks, pests, plant and animal diseases and price fluctuations; and the low- and irregular-income earners working mainly in the informal sector.

The overall underperformance of economic growth during NDPI is attributed to a range of factors including poor "Quality at Entry" of core projects and programmes because of the lack of detailed feasibility studies, inadequate technical project preparation and uncoordinated project financing, among others; lack of proper prioritization and sequencing of development interventions; weak public sector management characterized by low productivity, low enforcement of critical reforms, inappropriate procurement, management and non-compliance with service delivery standards; and inadequate integration and coordination of non-state actors such as the Private sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the media, development partners and the academia from planning, implementation and monitoring of Government programmes.

6.1 Recommendations

6.1.1 General

- Despite a significant reduction in income poverty to 19.7cpercent in FY2014/15, the share of the population with vulnerable incomes remains high. Government should therefore put more effort to maintain the over 2 out of every 5 people (43%) that are susceptible to falling back below the poverty line income level.

- Review the NDP/LGDP implementation mechanisms to ensure better and more effective coordination and sequencing of activities/projects and synergy between or across the entirety of government.

- Amend the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA) Act, 2003 to reduce the loopholes in procurement.

6.1.2 Projects

- In addressing the poor quality of projects at entry level, it will be necessary to streamline the Public Investment Management System (PIMS) with a view to ensure preparation of feasible projects for implementation by government. The NDP PIP/LG Project Investment Profile should intend to include projects at pre-feasibility stage of preparation for implementation.

- The case for sectors implementing new projects outside NDP projects should be restrained. Parliament should therefore not clear any project for funding unless its inline with the NDP.

- There is also need to focus budgetary releases in line with appropriated budget for the core projects in order to realize the necessary development thrusts envisaged in the NDPI.

6.1.3 Thematic area performance

- The area of natural forests and woodlands is quickly reducing in Uganda as a result of change of land use to agriculture and grazing, high demand on timber, and fuel wood, and other land uses. It is evident that the area of degraded land has increased with the current forested area at nearly 10 percent having reduced from 18% by 2009, and 24% in 1990. More effort to save the further rapid degradation of the forest should be expedited.

- Increase the tourism sector contribution to GDP by increasing the number of visitors to the country. Specifically, the sector should scale up Tourism Ppomotion and mrketing in order to increase the visibility of Uganda as a tourist destination; enhance development of skills in the Tourism industry; and preservation and protection of wildlife.

- The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development sector should promote biomass as a potential source of energy by funding it to achieve its project outputs.

6.1.4 Local Government performance

- In all cases, except for the education, staffing level was low in new districts compared to the old ones. The most affected departments were: Production and Marketing, Community Based Services and Natural Resources, where staffing level was below 40 percent. There is therefore need to have start up for new districts on staffing levels.

- The new districts' budget outturns outperformed those of the old districts by a factor of more than 2. The combined budget of the new districts was 176 percent compared to that of the old districts which stood at 86 percent. There is always neglect of the old districts in resource allocation hence a need for harmonization of resource allocation.

- Sub-counties and parishes continue to lack secondary and primary schools respectively against the government policy. Government should therefore continue and strive to implement its policy of a primary school per parish and a secondary school per sub county.

- Information and Communications Technology was incorporated into the school curriculum at all levels. Findings indicate that ICT is yet to effectively penetrate the school systems particularly the rural areas. The main cause of this being the lack of electricity required to power the ICT equipment, the high cost of purchase and the inadequate capacity among teachers to deliver the ICT skills to the students. Efforts should therefore be put in addressing the power, the high costs of purchase of equipment and inadequate capacity among teachers.

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