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UNCLASSIFIED

UGANDA ENDORSEMENT MEMO

FROM: Andrew Chritton, Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2007 Performance Report for Uganda

The United States is committed to a partnership with the people and Government of Uganda (GOU) to support efforts in promoting regional peace and security, public health, economic development and democratization and good governance. I am pleased to submit a FY 2007 Performance Report for the U.S. Mission in Uganda that demonstrates tangible results of this partnership. The performance report is a summary of the achievements and results of U.S. government programs in Uganda implemented in FY 2007. *I have reviewed and endorse the Performance Report as submitted.*

Performance Overview

USG programs in Uganda contribute to the Government of Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) (2004/5 - 2007/8) and to Uganda's 2015 Millennium Development Goals. Mission staff actively participate in the PEAP sector working groups with government counterparts, donors, and civil society, including the annual review process. We have taken on a leadership role in the Northern Uganda Reconstruction and Development group, which is critical in the recovery of the region.

Ongoing peace talks have opened a window of hope that the LRA conflict in northern Uganda (NU) will come to a peaceful resolution. U.S. defense, diplomacy and development agencies work together closely to identify commonalities to provide assistance to northern Uganda, over $116 million this year. The mission will continue supporting the GOU and its goals established in the three-year Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for northern Uganda, which was released in October of 2007.

Corruption continues to be a major challenge in Uganda; the mission is assisting the GOU by the implementation of a $10.4 million Millennium Challenge Corporation threshold anti-corruption program.

In FY 2007 the seven United States agencies operating in Uganda spent over $440 million supporting objectives of the United States of America and the Government of Uganda. The Performance Report covers over $78.559 million in resources of the total, primarily through the operations of USAID. The Operation Plans includes $$4.327 million for Peace and Security, $2.419 million for Governing Justly and Democratically, $46.430 million for Investing in People, and $25.383 million for Economic Growth. The mission also manages funds and programs outside of the Operational Plan including $236 million in PEPFAR and $55 million in Humanitarian Assistance.

I endorse the division of resources between Program Elements and USG agencies. Further, I endorse the allocation of the budget to the Program Sub-Elements.

Program Area Performance

The performance data shows that the Mission made tremendous progress along with the Government of Uganda in working towards the goals established in the PEAP. We are pleased that ongoing talks between the GOU and the LRA may end the conflict in northern Uganda (NU). To address NU post-conflict needs, defense, diplomacy and development agencies are jointly programming over $116 million.

The improving security situation has allowed the GOU to begin replacing military security forces with civilian police in NU, allowing the military to shift to other areas of instability within Uganda, such as the Congo border and Karamoja. USG military training was put to direct use as the Ugandan military took the lead in regional stabilization operations by deploying 1,500 Ugandan peacekeepers to Mogadishu in March 2007 in support of the African Union Mission in Somalia.

Investing in People programs, including the three Presidential Initiatives for HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Education, were tremendously successful. Results included anti-malarial spraying for 1.3 million people in epidemic-prone districts; a tuberculosis treatment success rate of 86%; and publication of the 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey. With the rollout of a new local language curriculum, and a focus on improving the effectiveness of administrators and teachers, education programs exceeded all targets.

Economic Growth programs, including two Presidential Initiatives, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the Africa Growth and Competitiveness Initiative, have improved savings rates, increased access to rural and agricultural finance and expanded rural banking technologies. Coffee sector-support yielded over $250 million in coffee exports. Funding supported multi-donor efforts to deliver infrastructure services. USAID also facilitated the development of Conservation Landscapes for Peace between the GOU and Southern Sudan.

The Governing Justly and Democratically team designed a core conflict mitigation/reconciliation activity to address post-conflict needs in NU. The USG supported more community-based reconciliation projects, peace-building structures and community dialogues than anticipated due to advances in the peace talks.

The Mission provided crucial support to the draft Trafficking-in-Persons bill, submitted by women parliamentarians and supported by all political parties.

Unfortunately, stock-outs of family planning products prevented several programs from meeting their targets. This delay in the delivery of products to the districts and distributors is part of serious systemic issues in the Ugandan public sector. It occurs between the district and the service delivery point, possibly related to transport costs and poor budgeting at the health sub district level. In response, USAID is hiring a full-time staff member to engage with the Government of Uganda and counterparts on logistics to ensure that stockouts do not occur in the future.

I endorse the validity of the performance data.

United States – Uganda Partnership
Uganda is a key U.S. partner in Africa, and a regional leader in issues of regional conflict, counter terrorism, and international public health.

U.S. strategic goals in Uganda are: Regional Peace and Security; Investing in People, particularly through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and the Presidential Malaria Initiative; Democratic Governance; Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Refugees, and Economic Growth and Development through Trade and Investment. Mission goals for 2007-2009 include the implementation of the Joint Management Platform for State/ICASS and USAID.

The U.S. Government Mission in Uganda is composed of seven agencies: Department of State, including the Office of Population, Refugees and Migration; United States Agency for International Development; Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and the National Institute of Health; Department of Defense, including the Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa and European Command; Department of Agriculture; the Peace Corps; and the Department of Treasury.

Regional Peace and Security: The GOU and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) began negotiations in July 2006 to end a twenty-year old insurgency. The parties have signed a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, and agreed on principles of accountability and reconciliation. The conflict resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and the relocation of 1.4 million northerners into Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camps.

The peace talks open a window of hope that the LRA conflict in northern Uganda will come to a peaceful resolution. In anticipation, hundreds of thousands of people have left IDP camps or moved to sites closer to their homes. Agricultural activity has restarted and the GOU and donors are working to provide rural infrastructure to support the returnees.

The window, however, is not fully open, and should talks fail, a return to violence is possible. Successful negotiations will hinge on the fate of the LRAs leaders, now under ICC indictment. Failed talks would discourage northerners from re-settlement and possibly delay redevelopment efforts.

Uganda deployed a peacekeeping force to Somalia in early 2007, under African Union (AU) auspices. To date, Uganda is the only nation to provide troops to the AU mission, and while the government remains committed to supporting the Transitional Federal Institution, the failure of other nations to provide troops does place a strain on Uganda's scarce resources. The U.S. has supported the deployment with $10 million, and continues to fund and provide logistical support to the mission.

Investing in People (PEPFAR and PMI): PEPFAR, covered in another report, the Country Operational Plan (COP), is the largest single USG program in Uganda, with a 2008 budget of $284 million. Uganda continues to be a world leader in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Although a 2006 national survey showed a rise in the incidence of HIV/AIDS, progress is being made in slowing the increase. Further implementation of the PMI program in Uganda was seen in 2007, including net distribution and indoor residual spraying.

In 2007, the GOU initiated a major education reform with the introduction of Universal Secondary Education for entry level students. The implementation will require substantial resources to accommodate large numbers of eligible children.

In late 2007, the GOU announced a freeze on spending and budget cuts in many ministry budgets in order to accommodate spending related to hosting the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Kampala in November.

Democratic Governance: The promotion of democratic practices and good governance receives the full attention of the U.S. Mission in Uganda. In 2006 Uganda held its first multi-party national election in over two decades. The transition to a multi-party system has proven challenging, as parliament, the judiciary and the executive branch establish their respective prerogatives. The government remains sensitive to criticism, and the media reports harassment. Increasingly, political attention is focused on the issue of a fourth term for President Museveni and a potential succession struggle. Parliamentary resistance to executive power comes not just from the opposition parties, but also from within the ruling NRM party as well.

Corruption is widespread in Uganda, including large-scale corruption involving top level officials of the government, as shown by ongoing trials of former government officials. Uganda has signed an MCA Threshold Country Plan, which provides $10.4 million in funds to enhance anti-corruption activities. MCA Compact status was delayed due to insufficient progress on the MCA corruption indices.

Assistance to IDPs and Refugees: The U.S. is the largest contributor of food aid to IDPs in the north and refugees from the region. Humanitarian assistance remains a major U.S. priority. As security improves in the north, humanitarian assistance will phase out, with development assistance becoming a priority. In 2007 USAID staffed an office in Gulu to better facilitate and monitor activities in the north. The impact of late 2007 flooding in eastern and northern Uganda is still being evaluated, but potentially upwards of 100,000

will need food assistance until agriculture can be re-established. Floods have damaged harvests, prevented planting, and damaged infrastructure.

Economic Growth through Trade and Investment: Uganda continues to see economic growth, although in 2007 shortages of electricity and deterioration of the road network hindered production, investment and trade. President Museveni has called the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) "the best thing the developed world has done for African in 500 years." Despite efforts to diversify, Ugandan exports under AGOA dropped between 2005 and 2006, from $25.8 to $21.8 million. U.S. investors are involved in the Bujagali hydro-dam project on the Nile, intended to alleviate power shortages. The discovery of commercially viable oil and gas reserves beneath and around Lake Albert has created excitement. Working through Global Development Alliances (GDAs), USAID is encouraging investment in northern Uganda. Dunavant Cotton, for example, is working with 12,000 small holder farmers. Conservation of ecological resources is also an U.S. priority, as population pressure on parks and reserves is leading to conflicts, particularly in western Uganda.

Attached for your review is the Uganda Mission's Performance Report for FY 2007.

FY 2007 Performance Report
Acronym List
Uganda

ABA	American Bar Association
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ACT	Artemisinin Combination Therapy
AEI	Africa Education Initiative
AGCI	Africa Growth and Competitiveness Initiative
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
APEP	Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program
CB-DOTS	Community-Based Directly Observed Therapy Short Course
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCP	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CRD	Community Resilience and Dialogue
CS	Civil Society
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTEP	Course in Teacher Education Proficiency
CYP	Couple Years Protection
DFID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DOD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
EAH	East African Highland
EC	Electoral Commission
FFP	Food for Peace
FISH	Fisheries Investment for Sustainable Harvest
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FY	Fiscal Year
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improving Nutrition
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFATM	Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GOSS	Government of Southern Sudan
GOU	Government of Uganda
HIPS	Health Initiatives in the Private Sector
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
IDP	Internally Displaced Person

IEHA	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
IPC	Interpersonal Communication
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LLITN	Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Net
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NRM	National Resistance Movement
NU	Northern Uganda
NUDPIU	National Union of Disabled People in Uganda
NUPF	Northern Uganda Peace Forum
NUPI	Northern Uganda Peace Initiative
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PHA	Person Living with HIV/AIDS
PIASCY	Presidential Initiative on AIDS Strategy for Communicating to Young People
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMTCT	Preventing Mother-To-Child Transmission
PPM-DOTS	Public-Private-Mix Directly Observed Therapy Short Course
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PWD	People with Disabilities
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization
SNE	Special Needs Education
SPEED	Savings Promotion and Expansion of Enterprise Development
SPRING	Stability, Peace, and Reconciliation in Northern Uganda
TB	Tuberculosis
TCP	Threshold Country Plan
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UPDF	Uganda People's Defense Force
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UYONET	Uganda Youth Network
VACS	Vitamin A Capsule Supplementation
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

Uganda 2007 Performance Report

Operating Unit Performance Summary

The USG is committed to a continuing partnership with the government and people of Uganda. Talks between the GOU and the LRA may soon end the conflict in northern Uganda (NU), so in order to address post-conflict needs, defense, diplomacy and development agencies are jointly programming over $116 million. To address corruption throughout Uganda, the USG launched a $10.4 million Millennium Challenge Corporation anti-corruption Threshold Program.

The improved security situation in NU has allowed the GOU to begin replacing military forces with civilian police, and shift military to other areas of instability, i.e., along the Congo border, Karamoja, and regionally. USG military training was put to direct use as the Ugandan military took the lead in regional stabilization by deploying 1,600 Ugandan peacekeepers to Mogadishu in support of the African Union Mission in Somalia.

Investing in People programs, which encompass three Presidential Initiatives (PEPFAR, PMI and AEI), were tremendously successful. Results included anti-malaria spraying for 1.3 million people in epidemic-prone districts, a tuberculosis treatment success rate of 86%, and publication of the 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey. With the rollout of a new local language curriculum, and a focus on improving the effectiveness of administrators and teachers, education programs exceeded all targets.

Economic Growth programs, including two Presidential Initiatives (Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, Africa Growth and Competitiveness Initiative), have improved savings rates, access to rural and agricultural finance, and expanded rural banking technologies. Coffee sector support yielded over $250 million in coffee exports. Funding supported multi-donor efforts to deliver infrastructure services. USAID also facilitated the development of Conservation Landscapes for Peace between the GOU and Southern Sudan, and all USG activities carefully considered environmental protection in their design and implementation.

The Governing Justly and Democratically team designed a core conflict mitigation/reconciliation activity to address post-conflict needs in NU. Due to progress in the peace talks, the USG supported more community-based reconciliation projects, peace-building mechanisms and community dialogues than anticipated. The Mission also provided crucial support to a draft Trafficking-in-Persons bill, submitted by women parliamentarians and supported by all political parties.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

The protracted conflict with the LRA and instability in the Karamoja area have challenged the ability of the GOU and UPDF to stabilize northern Uganda, and have contributed to the lack of development and infrastructure there. The GOU's objectives remain to resolve the LRA conflict, facilitate IDP returns, and promote long-term reconstruction and development in the LRA-affected north. The UPDF plays a key role in stabilizing not only the north but in meeting challenges which include protecting porous borders, refugee flows, incursions by groups such as the Allied Defense Forces, international terrorism and security for Uganda's nascent oil/gas industry.

Limited UPDF resources and poor infrastructure have historically degraded force effectiveness by hindering command and control, communications, mobility and responsiveness. UPDF led successful operations against the LRA in 2005 and 2006, credited in part to enhanced capability due to U.S.-provided pick-up trucks and radios, which directly brought the LRA to the negotiation table by July 2006.

Steadily increasing U.S. military-to-military engagement has centered largely on training and assistance to encourage security sector reform in Uganda through military professionalization, human rights awareness, and regional peacekeeping capacity-building. With its objective of continued professionalization and de-politicization of its ranks, the UPDF continues to be cooperative and receptive to such engagement.

Increased awareness of the importance of civil-military relations and human rights is evidenced by the UPDF handover of certain security functions to civilian police in the north, assistance to flood victims, and successful peacekeeping operations as the lead contingent of the African Union Mission in Somalia. Recently, the Chief of Defense Staff suggested that UPDF intends eventually to establish a Department of Civil Affairs, further demonstrating UPDF's recognition of civil-military relations and respect for human rights.

OHCHR's findings show a moderation in the intensity and scale of the use of military force during the disarmament process. This is partly attributable to stricter observance of the code of conduct and standard operating procedures by the UPDF as well as a change of attitude toward the ongoing disarmament exercises, based on increased civil-military dialogue and on the GOU's efforts in mobilization and confidence building with Karamajong communities.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations

In FY 2007, the Uganda People Defense Force (UPDF) conducted four joint operations with USG assistance. This was one more than the FY 2007 target. Several factors contributed to this achievement including the necessity for the UPDF to conduct operations against the ADF rebel movement in three western districts in Uganda and the deployment of 1,632 peacekeepers in support of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). International Military Education and Training funds trained Ugandan officers continue to be promoted to the highest ranks of the UPDF in recognition of their coveted organizational and leadership skills. There continues to be a great need for US training for UPDF individuals and units.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform \ 1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations

The FY 2007 actual for the "Number of joint operations conducted with USG assistance" indicator result was one greater than the FY 2007 target due to increased rebel activity in Uganda and the need to deploy Ugandan peacekeepers to Somalia. The FY 2008 target for "U.S.-trained personnel at national leadership levels" is being adjusted upwards by one because we believe we can sustain the amount of U.S. trained officers in the national leadership.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime

The USG is working with the Government of Uganda (GOU), community-based organizations and citizens

to ensure that activities address not only the protection but also the prevention of trafficking-in-persons. The State Department's 2006 Human Rights Report on Uganda describes the GOU's record as poor, including problems with trafficking in persons. National law does not specifically prohibit trafficking in persons but does prohibit trafficking-related offenses. In FY 2007, the first East Africa Anti-Human Trafficking Conference was held in Kampala with representation by GOU Ministers, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Interpol.

On the prevention side, the State Department and the American Bar Association worked with key law enforcement and judicial officials, non-governmental organizations and parliamentarians to support the completion of a draft anti-trafficking bill. In February 2007, the bill became one of three key pieces of legislation affecting women and children on the agenda of a 98-woman-strong parliamentary group workshop. That same month, the draft bill was unveiled at a public ceremony, with backing by key ministers. In April 2007, U.S. Embassy officials and the bill's sponsors hosted several strategy sessions with key parliamentarians and ministers to finalize the introduction of the bill in parliament. In July 2007, the comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation was introduced for draft into parliament with unanimous support. The bill has since received its certificate of financial implications and is now ready for its first reading in parliament before going to the Committee on Internal Affairs and Defense in November 2007. The legislation has received strong and widespread support from parliamentarians. Without the support and dedication of the women parliamentarians, the bill, which will impact a significant number of women once passed, would not have been submitted to parliament.

USAID received additional FY 2007 funding to address the protection of trafficking victims late in the fiscal year. The increased stability in northern Uganda and USAID's new Stability, Peace, and Reconciliation in Northern Uganda (SPRING) activity will be key in crafting the uses of the trafficking-in-persons funding.

The passage legal of frameworks, increased awareness of stakeholders, and the protection of victims will all assist in the long-term fight against human trafficking.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.5 Transnational Crime \ 1.5.3 Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling

The Mission is working with the Government of Uganda, community-based organizations and citizens to ensure that activities address not only protection but the prevention of trafficking-in-persons. USAID received additional FY 2007 funding to address the protection of trafficking victims late in the fiscal year. USAID's Peace and Conflict Resolution strategic objective team is building on the recent stability in northern Uganda to develop parallels between its new Stability, Peace, and Reconciliation in Northern Uganda (SPRING) activity and the trafficking-in-persons funding to ensure maximum impact and overlap.

On the prevention side, the State Department with the American Bar Association (ABA) worked with key law enforcement and judicial officials, non-governmental organizations and parliamentarians to support the completion of the draft anti-trafficking bill. In February 2007, the bill became one of three key pieces of legislation affecting women and children on the agenda of a 98-woman-strong parliamentary group workshop. That same month, the draft bill was rolled out for public ceremony, with backing by key ministers. In April 2007, U.S. Embassy officials and the bill's sponsors hosted several strategy sessions with key parliamentarians and ministers to finalize the introduction of the bill in parliament. In July 2007, the comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation was introduced for draft into parliament with unanimous support. The bill has since received its certificate of financial implications and is now ready for its first reading in

parliament before going to the Committee on Internal Affairs and Defense in November 2007. The legislation has received strong and widespread support from parliamentarians.

Without the support and dedication of the women parliamentarians, this bill, which will impact a significant number of women once passed, would not have been submitted to parliament.

Program Area Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

Peace talks between the GOU and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) began in Juba, Sudan, in July 2006, and a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement was signed in August 2006. The agreement brought relative stability to the region, as the LRA moved out of northern Uganda into southern Sudan and then into eastern DRC. The Agreements on Comprehensive Solutions and Accountability and Reconciliation were signed in May and June 2007, respectively. GOU national consultations on implementing mechanisms for accountability and reconciliation ended in September 2007. During this period, USAID seized the opportunity to provide technical, financial and logistical support to this well-received process, which provided thousands of Ugandans the chance to express their views on accountability and reconciliation. Although progress in the peace talks has been slow, many observers see the talks as the best opportunity to date to bring an end to the conflict in northern Uganda.

Security in northern Uganda is steadily improving, as evidenced by a declining number of rebel attacks, abductions and night commuters. At the peak of the insurgency in 2003-04, more than 90% of the population in the Acholi districts and a significant proportion of those in Lango and Teso were displaced. The fear of abduction was so pervasive that nearly 40,000 child "night commuters" walked up to eight kilometers each evening to seek protection in the more secure town centers. Today, all those displaced by the LRA in Teso and 95% in Lango have returned to their homes, while in Acholi 37% have moved voluntarily from "mother" camps to new sites closer to their places of origin with access to their farm land. Only a few hundred children continue to "commute" to towns for a variety of social reasons rather than out of fear of abduction. Most night commuter centers have closed and NGOs are shifting their programs from centers to outreach in communities. As security improves, the GOU has begun replacing military security forces with civilian police.

Close collaboration and partnership with the GOU in the areas of defense, diplomacy, and development is essential for long-term peace in Uganda. While peace is hopeful in the LRA-affected north-central region, areas along the Congolese border and the Karamoja region continue to suffer from conflict. The GOU will be able to provide more political and military assistance for domestic and regional issues if the trends continue in the north.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

After the GOU and LRA agreed on principles of accountability and reconciliation, requiring both parties to conduct stakeholder consultations, the GOU request donor support. USAID, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway in conjunction with Uganda's Ministry of Internal Affairs developed a scope of activities to provide assistance. After signing a MOU the parties collaboratively and enthusiastically provided financial and technical assistance. Ultimately, thousands of Ugandans representing victims, civil society, traditional systems, political systems, women, children, appropriate technical arms of the GOU and others were consulted. This unprecedented process enabled many to voice their concerns and be hands-on.

As the north shifts from military to civilian security, USAID and DOJ/ICITAP implemented a pilot community justice program in Lira district. With a four-month timeframe, the activity provided training in basic skills and community policing to nearly one hundred police officers. Local trainings involved both USG-funded prosecutor technical advisors and magistrates and public prosecutors in Lira District. The activity also provided motorbikes and bicycles (both men's and women's) to enable police officers to conduct community outreach and to respond to crime scenes.

The Northern Uganda Peace Initiative (NUPI) and Community Resilience and Dialogue (CRD) strengthened the competitiveness of local providers of psychosocial, community conflict resolution and HIV/AIDS services in conflict-affected areas. Through training and capacity building activities, local organizations improved their management and accountability capacities. USAID assisted the GoU and National Psychosocial Core Team to launch Good Practice Principles for working with children affected by violent conflict. This represents the culmination of three years of work to codify lessons learned in northern Uganda. According to the program evaluation, the psychosocial dimension of main conflict actors (ex-combatants as potential spoilers) must be taken into account in future interventions.

Program Element Performance \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes

In recent months, USAID has supported the Juba peace process by providing financial, logistical and technical assistance to the GOU in the planning, design and implementation of national consultations on accountability and reconciliation in collaboration with the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. Citizen participation in the consultation process well exceeded expectations. The GOU peace team appreciated the donor support, which enabled them to hear the views and experiences of Ugandans, particularly those affected by the LRA conflict, in preparation for continued negotiations with the LRA.

In partnership with the GOU during FY 2007, USAID continued to consolidate the institutional framework for reconciliation, including the launch of the Northern Uganda Peace Forum (NUPF) on December 5, 2006. Although USAID provided logistical, research and media support to the NUPF, the structure has been challenged by insufficient ownership and buy-in by community-based organizations and limited sustainability—perhaps due to the perception that the USAID support was politicized and "too close" to the GOU.

The implementation of peace building activities at the local level included special activities with women and contributed to the creation of a 'return friendly' environment for LRA fighters. USAID encouraged returnees to live and work side-by-side with community members in IDP camps in Gulu and Kitgum districts. USAID supported traditional cleansing ceremonies involving hundreds of people. USAID also supported the organization of peace committees and the resolution of community and inter-community disputes using dialogue, mediation, agreements and legal referrals. USAID facilitated local radio programs, which carried messages fostering intra-Acholi reconciliation and reaching out to LRA fighters in the bush.

Initial efforts to build the capacity of community journalism in conflict-affected areas to report accurately on issues of peace and reconciliation are promising. Workshops have been held to improve reporting on the Juba peace process and Gender-Based Violence.

USAID conducted a joint evaluation of the Northern Uganda Peace Initiative (NUPI) and the Community

Resilience and Dialogue (CRD) activities in May 2007. Findings and recommendations from this evaluation have contributed significantly to the design of the new conflict mitigation and reconciliation activity, which is due to be awarded by the end of 2007.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

Major unforeseen changes caused differences between targeted and actual achievements, including a cessation of hostilities in northern Uganda and the delayed launch of the Mission's core conflict mitigation/reconciliation activity to FY 2008, and a change in reporting requirements from FY 2007-funded activities to all programs active during FY 2007. Also, setting targets in a dynamic conflict environment is difficult, because partners do not always have regular access to project areas and/or beneficiaries.

Unexpected improvements in the security situation in northern Uganda caused performance to surge and targets to be exceeded. For example, the Mission saw outstanding increases in the number of peace committees, the number of people trained in conflict resolution skills, and community dialogues. Several additional non-governmental constituencies were strengthened with USG assistance, including the media, civil society organizations, community-based organizations and academia. The delay in start-up caused a downward revision in FY 2008 targets, because the first year of implementation is expected to see slower achievement as it ramps up to speed. The indicator on conflict early warning systems was mistakenly selected, was not tracked and therefore has no results to report. It will be discontinued for future reports. Another indicator on the 'demonstration of tangible, practical benefits of the peace process' has been added as it better reflects our activities.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes

Major unforeseen changes during FY 2007 caused differences between targets and actual achievements, including a cessation of hostilities in northern Uganda and the delay of the Mission's core conflict mitigation and reconciliation activity, Stability, Peace, and Reconciliation in northern Uganda (SPRING), from FY 2007 to FY 2008. Also, more funds such as matching grants were awarded to the Mission after FY 2007 and FY 2008 targets had been set. Setting targets in a conflict environment is challenging, as partners do not always have regular access to project areas and/or target beneficiaries.

The improved security situation in northern Uganda caused performance to surge and targets to be exceeded. Because of the launch of the Northern Uganda Peace Forum in the final months of the USAID-funded activity Northern Uganda Peace Initiative, the Mission saw outstanding increases in the number of peace-building structures established. For the indicator on reconciliation projects, while the Mission completed twenty-five reconciliation projects, only two met the definition as truly initiated by the community. FY 2008 targets for this indicator have been accordingly revised downward. Delays in the award of SPRING caused a downward revision of FY 2008 targets, as the first year of implementation is expected to see slower achievement of results as the activity comes up to speed. The indicator on 'number of people reached through community-based reconciliation projects' was added.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 1 Peace & Security \ 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation \ 1.6.4 Program Support (Conflict)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training, which explains the large difference between target and actual. Evaluations for each of these trainings were conducted to measure the progress and/or impact made.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance

The USG's main parliamentary support activity ended in late FY 2006. A new strategy and supporting activities were developed in late FY 2006 and early FY 2007. An award for new USAID activities to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society began in June 2007. It is too early in activity implementation to have achieved significant results. This new activity will build the capacity of Parliament, local governments, and civil society, providing opportunities to build consensus on key issues, including peace, reconciliation, and development in northern Uganda, preparation for the 2011 elections, and enhanced citizen oversight of service delivery.

Over the past year, the USG Uganda Mission focused on designing new activities and building working relationships with a broad spectrum of Parliamentarians, committed to a multi-party Parliament. The Embassy's Political Section provided crucial support to the development and passage of a Tracking in Persons Law that attracted support from all parties in Parliament. The Ambassador and USAID have cultivated effective working relationships with the chairmen of the Defence and Accountability Committees, which are led my young members of the ruling and opposition parties. These chairs are firmly committed to the multi-party Parliament, and their support will be crucial to successful implementation of USG efforts to support it.

The development of an effective multi-party political system will be crucial if Uganda is to become a well-governed state that meets the needs of its people. Uganda ushered in a new era of multi-party politics with elections in February 2006. Since the elections, Uganda's multi-party system has faced a number of critical challenges on the rule of law and the ability of the courts and parliament to provide checks and balances on Executive power. Uganda's 8th Parliament, the first multi-party Parliament in more than 20 years, is dominated by the ruling NRM party. The ruling party and the Executive have dominated much of the legislative agenda. Nonetheless, the Opposition in Parliament has mounted effective challenges to proposed legislation and has effectively chaired the accountability committees, bringing to light ineffective or fraudulent management of public services.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

USAID/Uganda's support to parliament ended in FY 2006, after which the Democracy Office conducted an evaluation of the existing programs to ensure a sound strategic approach and relevant follow-on activities. The evaluation, conducted in January of 2007, looked at support to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. A new award to strengthen linkages among parliament, local governments and civil society was awarded in June 2007. It is too early in activity implementation to have achieved significant results.

According to the evaluation, USAID/Uganda's legislative strengthening activity performed solidly. Members of Parliament (MPs) who participated in USAID activities rated their usefulness between six and seven on a scale of ten. USAID contributed to increased MP knowledge, awareness and action on key issues, including the rights of the disabled, the conflict in northern Uganda, and government oversight. The evaluation also pointed out, however, that the efforts to improve representation, lawmaking, and oversight were not as significant as originally hoped.

USAID contributed to improved member representation by supporting field visits by MPs and committees to GOU programs and institutions (i.e., hospitals and clinics, schools, etc.). The USG helped parliament draft a new anti-trafficking law and made important contributions to the enactment of new laws, including the Persons with Disability law.

USAID contributed to enhancing Parliamentary oversight in modest ways. There were several instances when government ministries, responding to questions or inquiries from parliamentary committees and/or individual parliamentarians following a field visit, took appropriate action to address a problem or incident. Field visits have proven so useful that Parliament is planning to make field visits a regular practice, and has provided a modest budget. For these trips regarding budget oversight, USAID's efforts and/or impact were not of the extent and dimension originally hoped.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

USAID/Uganda's support to Parliament ended in fiscal year 2006; a new strategy and activities were developed in late fiscal year 2006 through 2007. Because a new award to strengthen linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society was awarded in June 2007, it is too early in activity implementation to have achieved reportable results.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated its support to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The recommendations informed the design of the new activity mentioned above. According to the evaluation, USAID/Uganda's legislative strengthening activity performed at a solid level. Members of Parliament (MPs) who participated in USAID activities rated their usefulness between six and seven on a scale of ten. USAID contributed to increased MP knowledge, awareness and action on key issues, including the rights of the disabled, the conflict in northern Uganda, and government oversight. The evaluation also pointed out, however, that the efforts to improve representation, lawmaking, and oversight were not as significant as originally hoped. A custom indicator, "Number of parliamentary oversight visits," was added.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.2 Good Governance \ 2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training, which explains the difference between target and actual. Evaluations for each of these trainings were conducted to measure the progress and/or impact made.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building

The USG's main political party and parliamentary support activities ended in fiscal year 2006. A new strategy and activities were developed in late FY 2006 and early FY 2007. A new USAID activity began in June 2007 that will strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society, and another award is expected by the end of November for activities supporting political party development. Thus, it is too early in activity implementation to have achieved significant results.

USG activities over the past year have promoted the development of multi-party issue caucuses in Parliament that have led to the passage of laws such as the Trafficking-in-Persons law. This approach has encouraged consensus building by putting forth issues on which members from all parties can agree. New USAID activities to strengthen the capacity of the political parties, the Electoral Commission, and linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society will enable these institutions to participate more competitively and consensually in the development, implementation, and oversight of law and service delivery. These activities will also help parties prepare for the 2011 elections. By strengthening the capacity of political parties, Parliament, local governments, and civil society, these activities will promote the development of a multi-party political system in Uganda that will respond more effectively to the needs of its people.

Uganda ushered in a multi-party political system in 2006. Over the past year, tensions between the ruling party and the opposition have been fuelled by conflict over freedom of assembly and public security. Numerous opposition rallies and other demonstrations have been violently disbanded. Internal rumbling within the ruling NRM party caused by poorly functioning party structures, excessive influence of the chairman, and Government's perceived poor performance in service delivery have hindered party development. Overall, the opposition political parties in Uganda remain weak and fractured. They lack

access to resources and have, for the most part, been unable to mount campaigns to challenge ruling party prerogative. Their inability to work together provides further impediment to the development of a sound multi-party system that meets the needs of its people.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes

USAID activities to support Parliament, political parties and the Electoral Commission (EC) ended in fiscal year 2006. A new strategy and activities were developed from late FY 2006 through FY 2007. New awards to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society will be awarded in late 2007. It is too early in activity implementation to have achieved reportable results.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated its support to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The recommendations have informed the design of new activities to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among parliament, local governments and civil society.

According to the evaluation, certain aspects of USAID assistance to the EC in the lead-up to the 2006 election were well received by, and beneficial to, the EC and the overall conduct of the 2006 elections in Uganda. Especially useful was the Basic Election Administration Training provided to the EC's commissioners and staff. None the less, serious concerns regarding the overall impact and effectiveness of the program were expressed by the Electoral Commission. Some problems were caused by the lack of continuity and permanency of implementing partner staff for large parts of the program, contributing to delays and lack of follow-up in activity implementation. Other problems were created by the formidable obstacles presented by Uganda's first multiparty elections in years. It was not clear that the EC's conduct of the 2006 elections was markedly better than for the 2001 elections.

During FY 2007, USAID's local government strengthening activity developed revised Model Rules of Procedure for Local Governments for operation in a multiparty environment. They were developed in association with the Ministry of Local Government after extensive stakeholder consultations and are applicable to all local governments in Uganda. Local Governments, supported by USAID, in northern Uganda have received training and sensitization in the use of these new procedures, with particular focus on councillors who represent women, youth, elderly and disabled constituents.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.3 Political Parties

USAID activities to support Parliament, political parties and the Electoral Commission ended in fiscal year 2006. A new strategy and activities were developed from late FY 2006 through FY 2007. New awards to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society have been or will be awarded in late 2007. It is too early in activity implementation to have achieved reportable results.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated its support to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The recommendations have informed the design of new activities to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among parliament, local governments and civil society.

According to the evaluation, previous USAID support to strengthen democratic political parties achieved modest impact. Efforts were significantly impacted by Uganda's intense electoral calendar and cycle in the short months between the re-introduction of political parties and the 2006 elections. Although certain USAID activities helped to prepare individuals and political parties to better organize, campaign, and compete in the elections, the overall quality and nature of political competition between parties was relatively weak and fractured. Most political parties were, and continue to be, in the initial stages of development and revitalization; their ideological positions and organizational structures are not yet fully developed. Consequently, USAID political party strengthening efforts were conducted in a very difficult and challenging environment.

Further, USAID's political party assistance programs were of relatively short duration. Components of the program commenced in January 2004 and May 2005, respectively. Expectations of large-scale impact and change resulting from these programs before the February 2006 elections must be tempered by the relative immaturity of Uganda's multiparty democratic system and by the long-term nature of democratic change and reform in general. The new activity will provide related support well in advance of the next major presidential and parliamentary elections of 2011.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes

FY 2007 targets for this element were zero, because earlier activities ended in FY 2006 and the new awards to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among parliament, local governments and civil society were awarded in late FY 2007 or in early FY2008 for implementation during FY 2008. No other programs were active in this Program Element during FY 2007.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated the support provided to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 Presidential and Parliamentary elections, and the recommendations have informed the design of new activities to be implemented in FY 2008 that will strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among parliament, local governments and civil society.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.3 Political Parties

FY 2007 targets for this element were zero, because the old activities ended in FY 2006 and the new awards to strengthen multiparty democracy, political parties and civil society were awarded in late 2007 or in early FY2008 for implementation in FY 2008. No other programs were active in this Program Element during FY 2007. The targets for FY 2008 have been revised to reflect the delayed start of the activity.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated the support provided to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 presidential and parliamentary elections, and the recommendations have informed the design of new activities to be implemented in FY 2008 that will strengthen multiparty democracy, political parties and civil society.

The new activity will provide democracy support well in advance of the next major presidential and parliamentarian elections in 2011.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building \ 2.3.4 Program Support (Political Competition)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training. Evaluations for each of these trainings were conducted to measure the progress and/or impact made.

Program Area Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society

The USG's main civil society support activities ended in late FY 2006. A new strategy and activities were developed in late FY 2006 and early FY 2007. An award for new USAID activities to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society began in June 2007. It is too early in activity implementation to report significant results for FY 2007. New USAID activities to promote more effective links among Parliament, local government and civil society and to support reconciliation and development in Northern Uganda will provide crucial support to CSOs. These CSOs will play an integral role in efforts to make multi-party government in Uganda more transparent and accountable, provide improved service delivery to help reduce poverty, and facilitate peace, reconciliation, and development in northern Uganda.

Over the past year, USG programs have supported CSOs working in service delivery and democracy, governance, and human rights advocacy. The Embassy's Democracy and Human Rights Grants supported five CSOs that promote children's and disabled person's legal rights, anti-corruption activities, domestic violence sensitization, and conflict resolution among local communities. CSOs from six districts in Uganda supported by USAID's decentralization program built facilities and trained staff to provide much needed health, education, and economic development activities to citizens in their districts.

For the multi-party system to function well and respond to citizen needs, CSOs must prove to be an indispensable partner for national and local government in Uganda in formulating policy and delivering services, including many of the education, health, and civic education services in northern Uganda. Overall, CSOs in Uganda are weak and heavily reliant on outside funding. The public often views them as independent actors guided more by self-interest than community interest. In face of these challenges, the capacity of Ugandan CSOs has grown steadily over the past twenty years, especially among the urban populations. Many Ugandan CSOs take the lead in delivery of USG-sponsored health services and services to northern Uganda. Ugandan CSOs actively and effectively supported civic education and election

monitoring activities for Uganda's 2006 elections.

Program Element Performance \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

USAID activities to support Parliament, political parties and the Electoral Commission, which contained civil society components, ended in fiscal year 2006. A new strategy and activities were developed from late FY 2006 through FY 2007. New awards to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society were awarded in late FY 2007, but it is too early in activity implementation to have achieved significant results.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated its support to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The recommendations have informed the design of new activities to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among parliament, local governments and civil society.

The Uganda Youth Network (UYONET) is a good example of a civil society organization that positively benefited from USAID assistance preceding the 2006 elections. UYONET is a network of approximately 15 youth organizations that received two small grants. Grant funds were used to develop a Youth Manifesto defining issues of importance to Ugandan youth. General youth and youth party wings felt ownership of the process and developed a Youth Manifesto and related advocacy. UYONET's success in advocating with political parties on issues in the Youth Manifesto was developed with technical assistance from IRI. These issues were incorporated into all major political party platforms. Additionally, all major political parties participated in radio talk shows on youth issues organized by UYONET. UYONET organized four regional public dialogues among youth during the elections campaign on issues of interest to youth and held two political debates among parliamentary candidates. Each of these was attended by hundreds of Ugandans. Another indication of the importance and impact of UYONET's work is that youth participation and election of youth in the elections was more significant in 2006 than in 2001.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.1 Civic Participation

USAID activities to support parliament, political parties and the Electoral Commission, which contained civil society components, ended in FY 2006. A new strategy and activities were developed in late FY 2006 through 2007. New awards to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society were awarded in late FY 2007 and early FY 2008. Activity implementation has not yet achieved reportable results.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated its support to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 presidential and parliamentary elections. The recommendations have informed the design of new activities to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among parliament, local governments, and civil society.

One of the civil society organizations that benefited positively from USAID assistance during the run-up to the 2006 elections was the Uganda Youth Network (UYONET). Youth were so involved in the development of a "Youth Manifesto" and its advocacy that they felt ownership over the process and results. UYONET's success in advocating with political parties caused its issues to be incorporated into all major political party

platforms. In the end, the 2006 elections not only saw more vibrant youth participation than in 2001, but also saw a large number of youths actually elected to parliament.

The indicator on “USG-assisted CSOs with petitions to parliament” was added.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 2 Governing Justly & Democratically \ 2.4 Civil Society \ 2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training. Evaluations for each of these trainings were conducted to measure the progress and/or impact made.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health

Key achievements in health include the completion of the USG-funded 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, which will help guide USG and GOU policy and programming. USG programs addressed contraceptive prevalence by increasing the supply of commodities and expanding the range of methods available. To prevent maternal morbidity, USAID funded a fistula awareness campaign. Nutrition interventions increased VACS coverage, reaching over half of Uganda’s children. USAID expanded the local food fortification program to include wheat, and provided technical assistance and training of food laboratories for quality control. The USG provided technical assistance for the launch of the Global Alliance for Improving Nutrition (GAIN) in Uganda. Social marketing of contraceptives and ITNs continued, and new campaigns were launched to reduce diarrhea. TB interventions focused on integrating TB and HIV/AIDS and on improving logistics and diagnostics for improving case detection rate and treatment success rates. USAID strengthened the public and private sectors to implement facility- and community-based TB and TB/HIV care and treatment. PMI funds were used to: spray 320,000 households in four epidemic-prone and northern conflict districts, resulting in the protection of 1.3 million people; distribute nearly 800,000 LLINs; and purchase and distribute 260,000 doses of pediatric ACTs. Health programs are leveraged and integrated across other USG programs, including Food Security, Economic Growth and Peace and Security.

Challenges include the unpredictable disbursement of GFATM and GAVI funding and frequent stock-outs of commodities, which hampered implementation of activities. The insufficient capacity of the supply chain system to deliver essential drugs and supplies, the lack of high-level support for family planning, the

creation of a large number of new districts with no infrastructure or staff makes service delivery in a decentralized system impossible in many districts.

Family planning has been the most challenging element in reaching our goals due to lack of high-level GOU support, insufficient funding to the sector, unbending cultural norms that embrace large family-size, and stock-outs of the most popular implant contraceptive. The Total Fertility Rate has remained stagnant in Uganda at 6.9 children per woman of reproductive age for the past 30 years. In FY 2008, USAID will be designing a new program to \"revitalize\" family planning.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS

PEPFAR programs worked closely with CDC, DoD and other USG Agencies, and were integral to Investing in People, Economic Growth and Peace and Security areas. The GOU has been a strong partner, with the infection rate cut by half in the last decade. The current infection rate is 6.4%, according to the 2005 Uganda Sero-Survey.

In Investing in People, PEPFAR linked with other health activities for greater impact. FP counseling was integrated into prevention packages for treated PHAs who want to avoid an unplanned pregnancy. Because nearly 60% of positive TB tests are co-infected with HIV, funding added TB/HIV collaborative activities to 30 districts and improved intra-district reach to lower-level health centers in the 48 districts with active programs. Under PMI, HIV-positive pregnant mothers received LLITNs and IPT for improved pregnancy outcomes. Under PIASCY, PEPFAR complemented education funding to the Uganda Initiative for Teacher Development and Management systems.

In Economic Growth, PEPFAR will work with agricultural programs to increase on-farm productivity, ensure proper food storage, improve nutritional practices for households with OVCs, increase food security and reduce vulnerabilities of OVC households. Nutrition interventions for PHAs will work closely with FFP to provide food supplements. PHAs graduating from therapeutic feeding will be linked to FFP for food supplements and food security activities.

In Peace and Security, PEPFAR activities were designed to work within the new SPRING activity to promote peace and stability in northern Uganda. Economic opportunities (including access to land) will enable vulnerable people to maintain a stable secure standard of living. PEPFAR will support community engagement to decrease social exclusion of vulnerable populations. Under the new Linkages activity, PEPFAR will support the HIV/AIDS and Social Services Committee of Parliament to enhance the legal framework for protection of access to healthcare for those with or affected by HIV/AIDS.

Under USAID’s northern Uganda strategy and PEPFAR, over 140,000 people received VCT for HIV in 158 sites. Over 1,200 northerners were assisted in PMTCT. USAID is providing ARVs to nearly 10,000 people in northern Uganda, and reached over 110,000 youth with HIV prevention messages.

Also, 56 community health PCVs assisted NGOs, CBOs, government health centers contributing to general health promotion, HIV/AIDS prevention, support for OVCs and palliative care.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Uganda is among the 22 countries in the world with highest Tuberculosis (TB) burden. The annual incidence

level and mortality rate of TB have both declined. The stabilization of TB case-load is likely due to falling HIV prevalence. Uganda only achieved a 49% case detection rate and 73% treatment success rate, well below the global case detection rate of 70% and treatment success rate of 85%. However, results in USG-supported districts are higher than national rates, achieving a 53% case detection rate and an 86% treatment success rate. Collaboration with the GOU and donors is excellent, including joint distribution networks and high participation in annual planning sessions.

Unfortunately, the unpredictable disbursement of GFATM funding and frequent stock-outs of HIV-test kits have hampered many activities such as laboratory diagnosis, training, and supervision. To address this problem, USAID is hiring a logistics staff person to work closely with GOU and donors to assist in the delivery of commodities to distribution points. USAID conducted two programmatic evaluations that included TB activities.

Key achievements include technical and financial support to the National TB and Leprosy Program, MOH, and local districts to develop and implement TB control strategies, including TB/HIV collaborative activities that create linkages between facility- and community-based TB and HIV care and treatment. Through the Health Initiatives in the Private Sector (HIPS), the USG supported the Public-Private-Mix DOTS (PPM-DOTS) through training programs that expose and sensitize non-governmental healthcare providers to extend quality TB care to all patients managed outside the national TB control program.

Following a health and laboratory infrastructure assessment in northern Uganda, USAID renovated and equipped 30 health centers and their laboratories, and trained nearly 200 health workers and volunteers to implement CB-DOTS and link TB/HIV co-infected patients to TB and HIV care and treatment services.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.3 Malaria

Malaria ranks as the number one reported disease in Uganda, causing high morbidity and high economic and social impact. The disease is highly endemic in 95% of the country, representing approximately 90% of the population of 29.4 million. The remaining 5% consists of seasonal epidemic-prone malaria transmission areas, representing about 10% of the population.

With the support of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and other donors, Uganda scaled-up prevention and treatment activities. In FY 2007, over one million free long-lasting ITNs were distributed by PMI to children under five years of age, pregnant women and people living with HIV/AIDS. To increase usage of ITNs, PMI funded the development and broadcast of radio talk show programs, raising awareness about ITNs and their usage. Over 2,000 spray personnel were trained, and indoor house spraying in four targeted districts reached nearly 320,000 households, protecting over 1.3 million people. These efforts resulted in a marked reduction of malaria cases in those districts.

For malaria during pregnancy, PMI supported the development and distribution of 3,000 wall charts and gestational wheels, which were distributed to health mentors during support-supervision visits to health facilities. For case management, PMI assisted National Malaria Control Program staff to conduct supportive supervision in 48 districts. A total of 1,730 health facilities were visited and over 6,000 health workers were provided with on-the-job training. Over 1,200 health workers were assessed on their clinical management of malaria patients and 1,000 exit interviews were done to assess the client perception of the services. Finally, PMI supported the development and distribution of 6,000 job aids to 40 districts.

The PMI team works in close collaboration with the GOU's Malaria Control Program and other donors (including DFID, WHO and UNICEF). One of the two PMI technical experts sits in the Ministry of Health. PMI distributes ACTs and bednets purchased by the Global Fund. DFID and PMI collaborated on spraying in IDP camps in northern Uganda.

Two evaluations and one assessment addressed malaria programs in FY 2007.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

A major achievement in FY 2007 was the completion the 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health survey, which showed results of many USG efforts, including a maternal mortality ratio of 437/100,000 (down 15% from 505/100,000), an infant mortality rate of 67/1000 (down 25% from 88/1000); and a child mortality rate of 137/1000 live births (down 10% from 152/1000).

To prevent maternal morbidity and disability, USAID funded an awareness campaign to prevent fistula and highlight the links between early age at marriage and labor complications. The micronutrient program provided funds, commodities and technical assistance for food fortification of maize, vegetable oil, wheat flour, and bi-annual VACS for children under five. Over 200 people were trained in quality control for fortified goods. The USG also co-funded the training of operational health workers and development of VACS communication materials, and provided over 2,500,000 children under five with VACS. Technical assistance supported the start-up of the Global Alliance for Improving Nutrition (GAIN) in Uganda.

USAID supported activities, including a systems assessment, of the logistics system for the National and Joint Medical Stores, which are responsible for the storage and distribution of drugs and medical supplies. A social marketing program for child health focused on LLITNs, Oral Rehydration Therapy, and safe water and sanitation. IPC campaigns reached 8,000 people with messages on malaria, diarrhea, hygiene, sanitation, safe water and nutrition. The successful launch of a water purification tablet treated 20,500,000 liters of water in the first four months alone. Three evaluations of MCH activities were also completed.

Title II Food Security Programming focused exclusively on the conflict and IDPs of northern and eastern Uganda. Most IDPs in the eastern Uganda have returned to their farmsteads, and Title II MCHN programming provided 10,000 rural households with training on family nutrition, young child care and breastfeeding, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) techniques and home gardening. Similar training was provided to rural households in northern Uganda, but generally in the setting of an IDP- or transit camp. Communities exhibiting the highest levels of child (under 30 months) malnutrition were provided food rations. Global acute malnutrition in Uganda fell by more than 50% in FY 2007. Programs also targeted the most food insecure people living with HIV/AIDS.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Key achievements in FP/RH programs addressed contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need by increasing the range of methods offered to clients, improving access to family planning services and communicating behavior-changing messages.

To increase the method mix and access to services, the "Standard Days Method" was added to NGO facilities, and IUDs and implants to selected MOH health sites; community-based approaches were

stimulated by workshops and policy discussions; and delivery of injectables at the community level was added to three new districts, bringing services closer to where people live and increasing Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Couple Years Protection.

The USG is Uganda's largest donor of family planning commodities, and uses social marketing approaches to distribute to the public and private sector. Facility and community-based workers were trained to address a gap between counseling and FP service delivery. USAID also collaborates with CDC to integrate FP into positive prevention for People Living with HIV/AIDS. To address gender, USAID partnered with MOH to develop a national FP communication strategy which targets men and promotes small family size as a positive value (the Uganda DHS found that more men than women want children).

USAID also improved the accuracy and availability of communication messages. With USG-sponsored training, the media's coverage on family planning improved.

Host country commitment was insufficient, but there have been improvements at various levels. A "Revitalizing FP" Working Group promoted family planning champions among providers and leaders, and the new parliament was vocal in its concern about the population growth rate. USAID's newly-awarded legislative activity includes FP as a key cross-sectoral priority for dialogue and action within parliament, local government, and civil society.

Despite these positive accomplishments, there are key challenges to improving FP in Uganda, including a poorly performing logistics system, human resource shortages and a weak health infrastructure. To mitigate these challenges, USAID will award a workplace health program to provide FP services to a large rural population through work-based clinics. Moreover, results from a USAID-funded facility assessment will be used to design and compete a new service delivery improvement program. Three evaluations pertaining to FP/RH were also completed.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.2 Tuberculosis

USG support for TB control activities in FY 2007 were largely implemented through Uganda Program for Holistic Development (UPHOLD) and the Northern Uganda Malaria, AIDS and TB Program (NUMAT). The other two programs, Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program (TB-CAP) and Health Initiatives in the Private Sector (HIPS), were awarded recently and have no data to report. NUMAT worked in nine post-conflict districts of northern Uganda while UPHOLD worked in 29 non-conflict districts.

In FY 2007, only 2,225 people were trained in CB-DOTS, missing the target due to the transition of districts from the UPHOLD program to the NUMAT program and because the target was erroneously set considering all health training, not just DOTS. On average, USG-supported districts had a case notification rate of 90/100,000 (UPHOLD's districts achieved 110/100,000 and NUMAT's conflict-affected districts reached 70/100,000). USG-supported districts achieved a high treatment success rate (86%) largely due to increased CB-DOTS coverage, improved follow-up of patients and adherence to treatment.

In northern Uganda, NUMAT improved health infrastructure and carried out CB-DOTS assessments. Based on the assessments, the program renovated and equipped 30 health centers and their laboratories, scaled-up CB-DOTS coverage and began TB/HIV collaborative activities in the nine districts. Support in northern Uganda also improved TB microscopic laboratory coverage from one lab per 100,000 people to one per 70,000.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.3 Malaria

The number of Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs) distributed exceeded target due to additional USG funding, as well as additional ITNs supplied by the private donor, “Malaria No More.”

The indicator on indoor residual spraying, “number of houses sprayed,” exceeded the FY 2007 target due to additional plus-up funding and the resulting significant expansion of spraying activities from epidemic areas to endemic areas and areas with IDPs affected by the conflict in northern Uganda.

The expansion of the IEC and ITN activities allowed with plus-up funds also caused the target on “number of people trained in malaria treatment or prevention” to be surpassed dramatically.

All FY 2008 targets were adjusted to match the 2008 Malaria Operational Plan.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

The targeting errors for the ‘liters of drinking water disinfected’ and ‘child diarrhea treated’ indicators pointed out by Washington OP reviews have been remedied. There is no data to report for the ‘child diarrhea treated’ indicator because the activity is still under design for launch in FY 2008. The indicator for ‘liters of drinking water disinfected’ exceeded the target of 20 million because of additional social marketing of the product which resulted in increased sales. The FY 2008 target is set at 24 million to cater for this increased demand.

The targets for training in nutrition were exceeded because additional training was provided on anemia. The FY 2008 target has been revised downward to accommodate reductions in planned training.

DPT3 was not measured in FY 2007 because the design of the activity was delayed. In FY 2008, the new activity will be designed and a target will be set.

Only about half of the targeted children under five with Vitamin A supplementation were reached, because a funding delay by Uganda’s Ministry of Health and other development partners caused a serious delay in implementation. Because similar concerns are expected in FY 2008, the target has been revised downward.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.1 Health \ 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

The Couple Years of Protection (CYP) delivered in FY 2007 was very close to target due to the steady supply of contraceptives purchased under the USG’s social marketing program. Several programs working with the public sector did not meet CYP targets due to stock-outs, which is part of serious systemic issues in the public sector, and are being analyzed and discussed with Government of Uganda (GOU) counterparts. The issue occurs between the district and the service delivery point, and could be due to transport costs and poor budgeting at the health sub-district level. The CYP target for FY 2008 is adjusted downward to anticipate for stock-outs.

Training of service providers was carried out satisfactorily, achieving targets. Policy work to allow community reproductive health workers to deliver injectables is progressing with the availability of product

safety data that will be used to guide policy. Under a renegotiated scope of work, one partner scaled down presence in districts and therefore trained fewer people, as reflected in lower totals for training and service delivery sites.

Only about half the anticipated numbers of people received published and broadcast family planning messages, due to severe delays in material production and MOH approval. With the materials now produced and approved, no delays are foreseen and the FY 2008 targets are set close to the original projection.

Program Area Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education

Since the launch of universal primary education in 1997, Uganda's primary school enrollment has nearly tripled, creating additional pressures on a system already burdened by widespread poverty, HIV/AIDS, and conflict in the northern region. The USG has worked very closely with Uganda's Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) to improve the quality of basic education nationwide and increase access to the vulnerable children of the conflict-affected northern region in particular by improving professional development of primary teachers and administrators; increasing parental participation in schooling; expanding communication of HIV/AIDS awareness; developing a national education policy agenda; and addressing the specific educational needs of the conflict-affected northern region.

During FY 2007, the quality of education improved through the adoption and rollout of the new local language curriculum, increased effectiveness of administrators, better instructional methods, increased awareness of HIV/AIDS, enhanced parental participation in learning; identification of policy priorities; and focus on the educational needs of the conflict-affected northern region.

Primary teachers were trained in the use of the new local language curriculum. Administrators were trained to improve their own performance as managers and then to train head teachers and classroom teachers to improve their performance. Classroom teachers also received training in the use of cooperative learning techniques to improve classroom instruction. HIV/AIDS materials were developed and teachers and students were trained in awareness instruction. Parental involvement in education focused on improving school-community partnerships through promotion of dialogue between parents, students and teachers for better quality of education. In conflict-affected areas of the north, peace education books and materials were developed and distributed, and teachers were trained to improve counseling and psychosocial support.

The MoES and donors jointly plan and review services and activities, including annual joint sector assessments. Key challenges include streamlining implementation of education activities, empowering parents to take greater responsibility for their children's education, and ensuring that the cascade model of training is as effective at the school level as it is at the teacher college level.

Program Element Performance \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education

USG funds were used to improve professional development of primary teachers and administrators. Over 40 PCV teacher trainers supported Teacher Training Colleges and schools to improve classroom facilitation, school management and HIV/AIDS prevention. USAID work focused on increasing parental and community participation in education, strengthening education management and teacher effectiveness through cooperative learning and expanding communication of HIV/AIDS awareness to pupils.

Key achievements include: training of 17,000 pre-service and 42,000 in-service teachers in the use of the

new local language curriculum; training of 23 lead facilitators, 150 master trainers, and 1,000 pre- and in-service tutors in 50 primary teacher colleges in student-centered teaching methods; training of 4,000 primary school personnel in cooperative learning and school management; training of 300,000 parents about community participation in education; distribution of HIV/AIDS materials to 2,500 post-primary schools; formation of a policy working group at the Ministry of Education and Sports to identify key policy priorities; distribution of 160,000 peace education materials to all of Uganda's 1,762 primary schools; and training of 200 master trainers and 9,000 primary teachers in the use the peace education books and materials in the conflict-affected northern region of Uganda.

A challenge in the implementation of basic education activities is overcoming the competing priorities between the centrally-managed primary teacher colleges and the newly decentralized district education offices, which often requires the rescheduling of activities to fit into very tight timelines. Strengthened collaboration between primary teacher colleges and district education offices will streamline implementation. Another challenge is changing the paradigm of school and community members about their roles and responsibilities in supporting education. Empowering parents to take greater responsibility for their children's education is producing positive results. Finally, while the cascade model employed to train tutors in primary teacher colleges is effective, greater supervision at the school level is required to reinforce the effective training.

The GOU has been an effective partner, demonstrating its commitment to education through consistent budget allocations. In FY 2007, the GOU provided one-third of its discretionary budget to education, with 60% of those funds going to primary education.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 3 Investing in People \ 3.2 Education \ 3.2.1 Basic Education

Basic Education surpassed each of its FY 2007 indicators targets. The indicator on training administrators and officials was exceeded because the target was set prior to the target-setting of the second major education activity that began in November 2006. The FY 2008 target for training is vastly larger because the GOU would like to expand training from schools in the north to schools throughout the country. Peace Corps volunteers repaired the targeted number of classrooms with their small grants.

The number of primary school learners greatly exceeded target due to the ongoing IDP resettlement under renewed stability in the north. Many more students are returning to their original school sites, greatly increasing the number of students enrolled at all levels.

The GOU also posted additional personnel to administer and teach and expanded the number of schools from two in the north to all schools in the north, so the additional staff members participating in training far surpassed the target. Trained teachers also unexpectedly grew because the audience grew to include not only teachers, but also headteachers, PCVs and counterparts, and regional Education Standards Agency members, none of whom were in the initial training plan.

The FY 2008 targets for primary school enrollment focus only on 700 model schools, while the number of teachers trained is reduced to account for the closure of one of the two education activities only three months into the fiscal year.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment

Despite major donor inflows since 1997, the Ugandan economy has faced major shocks, including terms-of-trade deterioration, an energy crisis and adverse weather. Despite the shocks, growth has been robust, averaging around six percent per year. This has contributed to a decrease in the population living beneath the poverty line from 56% in 1993 to 31% at present. Uganda is now expected to meet easily its Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving poverty by 2015. The prospect of peace and reconstruction in northern Uganda, the recent discovery of oil and natural gas reserves in northwest Uganda and infrastructure represent three key areas for growth.

With regard to the recent oil discoveries, Uganda's test will be whether it can break the mold of other natural resource-rich, land-locked African countries and translate the underground oil wealth into infrastructure and other economic assets above the ground. Governance, security and the management of oil rights, royalties, revenue flows and other benefits will be the deciding factors in whether or not Uganda succeeds in this transformation.

With regard to infrastructure, Mission programs worked in modest ways to help fill the critical gap through innovative Development Credit programs, Public-Private Partnerships and Public Awareness activities. The Department of Defense's civil-military affairs team is also contributing to the infrastructure needs of northern Uganda with the repair and installation of over 75 boreholes and limited repairs of bridges.

The Mission's key achievements related to greater savings mobilization, improved access to rural and agricultural finance and improved rural banking technologies. The impact of these activities was increased by an innovative public awareness campaign that reached over 40,000 Ugandans. Through the President's Africa Growth and Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI), the Mission is contributing to a multi-donor effort to deliver infrastructure services on commercial terms. USAID's loan guarantee activity will contribute to the development of a ferry and road service, electricity (solar and diesel powered), and potable water to rural communities living on Kalangala Island in Lake Victoria. The Mission will continue to look for ways to maximize investments through partnerships and credit authority to secure investments.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

The major objectives of the USG's trade and investment program in Uganda were greater savings mobilization, improved access to rural and agricultural finance and the introduction of better rural banking technologies. USAID supported a limited number of Savings and Credit Co-operative Organizations (SACCOs), and tried to develop formal linkages between SACCOs and the more established micro-finance deposit taking institutions. Improved multi-factor productivity would be generated via new investments in rural infrastructure, new private public alliances, and improved business practices, trade finance, and value chain linkages.

The mission rolled out a successful three-month national public savings mobilization awareness campaign, exceeding targeted goals. Messaging tools including posters, logos, taglines, colors, radio, skits and a road show resulted in substantial increases in: 1) the number of new savers in 19 participating microfinance institutions; 2) the value of small-saver deposits in 63 rural branches; and 3) the savings value of twelve USAID-supported SACCO organizations (with women comprising over 65% of membership).

Under improved information and communications technologies, a number of initiatives were not rolled out as planned, due to a lack of regulatory capacity on the part of Uganda's Central Bank, a matter well beyond

USG control at the time. Point-of-sale devices and other low-cost rural banking solutions were introduced as an alternative to the traditional approach of opening new physical branches. Access to new agricultural technologies through an innovative agricultural microfinance leasing product enabled 156 new leases. Twenty-six private-public partnerships were established, which leveraged $1.8 million in private resources and made new credit products available and tailored to farmers, agribusinesses, and rural small- and medium-scale enterprises.

USAID supported the development of key value chains in the sub-sectors of maize, sunflower, and cotton. Training and technical assistance was delivered to twelve financial institutions to help overcome a lack of expertise in agricultural lending. Best-practice case studies and field visits taught trainees about the range of low-risk, viable financing opportunities. An insurance and price hedging mechanism for maize and cotton was promoted and there was very satisfactory utilization of Development Credit Authority loan guarantees.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

The USG's major focus in development-focused trade and investment in recent years has been rural savings mobilization, improved access to agricultural finance and value chain linkages. The FY 2007 training targets were exceeded, for both the number of USG supported training events (target 7, actual 10) and the number of participants (target 90, actual 224), because the trainings focused on a larger number of small groups than anticipated. The number of capacity-building service providers exceeded target because two microfinance apex organizations were supported over and above seven anticipated SACCO organizations. Activities in Trade and Investment Capacity stopped in FY 2007, and are redirecting to Agriculture Sector Productivity in FY 2008. As a result, all FY 2008 targets for Trade and Investment Capacity are zero.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.2 Trade and Investment \ 4.2.3 Program Support (Trade)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training. Evaluations for each of these trainings were conducted to measure the progress and/or impact made.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture

USAID/Uganda's Agriculture programs successfully work to resolve the major causes of low productivity. Technology demonstrations and other technical assistance help low input/output farmers to commercialize their products. Efficiencies are fostered by strengthening producer organizations and building linkages between them and other agriculture sector value chain actors. The programs promote private-public partnerships and applied research, including biotechnology, and are aimed at Uganda's major food- and cash crop-producing sectors. They extend into most regions of the country, including post-conflict northern Uganda, an area of strategic priority to the U.S.
A major achievement in FY 2007 was the significant growth in agricultural output through higher crop yields and lower costs per unit of agricultural land. Over 2.5 million bags (60Kgs each) of coffee exports were produced, with an export value of $250 million. For the first time in eight years, coffee exports exceeded $200 million–a feat achieved through a combination of improved technology and management practices, lower post-harvest handling losses, favorable weather conditions, improved access to markets and credit and improved world market prices. An evaluation identified an opportunity to focus more on gender in our activities, a recommendation that will be implemented in the follow-on being designed in FY 2008.

Through the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), the U.S. is playing a leadership role coordinating with other donors to support the Ugandan government at the policy level. USAID's agriculture sector investments are coordinated with other donors who share the goal of achieving long term impact through improved multi-factor productivity. Through the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), the GOU has committed to increasing its own investment in the agricultural sector, from 7% to 10% of the national budget. This will complement the assistance that USAID and others are providing and help move Uganda up the development continuum by ensuring that agricultural output growth comes from yield improvements, versus unsustainable increases in the area of land under cultivation. Progress in FY 2007 is evidenced by the fact that the target for a key indicator, the number of additional hectares under improved technology or management, was exceeded by 35%.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increased agricultural productivity and incomes, research and technology dissemination, and food security, were the major objectives in FY 2007. Toward each of these ends, important advances were made by Mission projects.

The Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program (APEP) continued work with farmers' producer organizations and other private and public sector actors to address productivity constraints along a number of key agricultural value chains. This activity helped to improve production and marketing systems for the major food and cash crops, significantly increasing output. A recent evaluation found that APEP effectively engaged smallholders, helping to integrate them into commercial farming and improve their ability to adopt new techniques. The Mission agrees with the evaluation's recommendation that any follow on project to APEP (ending July 2008) should continue the focus on linking farmers' producer organizations to commercial markets, while scaling up the effort in northern Uganda.

Title II Food Security Programming is focused exclusively on the war and displacement-affected populations in northern and eastern Uganda. Most former IDPs in eastern Uganda have returned to their farmsteads, and Title II programming is providing the rural households training on proper agronomic techniques, improved inputs, marketing and environmentally-sensitive farming. IDPs have just begun to return to their original lands for cultivation over the last year, and Title II efforts in this region are ramping

up as more people access their land. Title II partners have already begun to provide assistance to more than 300,000 people that have returned to their places of origin or their own land for cultivation. Using the monetized proceeds of Title II food for peace assistance, ACDI/VOCA, Save the Children, and other NGOs substantively met their performance targets in FY 2007.

The Agricultural Biotechnology Support Program achieved major advances through its support for the development of transgenic banana varieties resistant to three major diseases threatening the important staple food crop. Apart from the research, major advances were also made in biotechnology policy. For the first time, the National Biosafety Committee approved field trials for genetically modified bananas, and approval for bio-technology cotton trials may also be imminent as a result of USAID programs.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

A key challenge in Uganda's agriculture sector is to ensure that increased output does not come simply by increasing the quantity of land under cultivation. The target for 'additional hectares' was greatly exceeded (although initial targets were incorrectly set using cumulative levels, but have now been readjusted) because of high adoption rates across a range of food and cash crop categories, especially in rice and sunflower sub-sectors. The high adoption rate also contributed to a larger than expected increase in the 'value of export' indicator (71% over target), but we are dropping all indicators related to commodity value because ultimately the value is beyond the control of our activities.

Results were generally on target for: the number of firms and producer organizations benefiting; the number of private public partnerships; new technologies for transfer or under research; the number of agriculture firms benefiting directly; and the long-term productivity training. The indicator for number of vulnerable households reached did not achieve target due to a late start for the FFP activity. The FY 2008 target has been revised downward to reflect the slow start. There was also a shortfall for the number of women receiving short-term productivity training. This under-performance in gender is being robustly addressed through a new program, to begin in FY 2008, with an increased focus on higher level outcomes targeting gender.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.5 Agriculture \ 4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field

experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training, which is why targets were exceeded. Evaluations for each of these trainings were conducted to measure the progress and/or impact made.

Program Area Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment

USAID's environment program focuses on reducing threats to biodiversity in important Ugandan ecoregions. The goal is to assist communities near areas of high biodiversity value to invest in long-term, sustainable activities instead of short-term resource exploitation. By reducing threats and improving management of key assets, the long-term impact should improve livelihoods of rural communities and increase tourism revenue and sustainable management of important environmental areas.

Key results achieved in FY 2007 include the collaboration between the GOU and Southern Sudan (GoSS) to create conservation landscapes for peace. The program increased habitat under improved management in the endangered Albertine Rift ecoregion, and increased economic benefits for communities, such as the production of 600 tons of Arabic coffee in the Rwenzori buffer zone. A midterm evaluation, however, pointed out that certain FY 2007 activities did not fall within the biodiversity earmark framework. A contract modification rectified the situation, and affected the results of key indicators, both positively and negatively.

Tourism is an indication of biodiversity program impact, and provides an example of progress made to reduce threats. Increases in tourism are directly correlated with increases in wildlife populations. For example, the biodiversity program conducted a census of the Mountain Gorilla population in FY 2007 and registered a 10% increase over the last census of 2001. Elephant populations in Queen Elizabeth National Park and Kidepo National Park approximate 4,000 individuals which track with historic population numbers from the 1960s. Tourism visitation in protected areas in the Albertine Rift increased significantly for the same period from FY 2006 to FY 2007. Murchison Falls National Park visitation increased 37%, Budongo Forest chimp-trekking rose 130%, and Bwindi National Park visits grew by 20%. Long-term increases in wildlife populations will boost tourism, and in turn stimulate the economy.

USG environmental programs focus on areas of high biodiversity in coordination with GOU and other donors. USAID initiated a coordinated effort with GOU environmental agencies for activities in southwestern Uganda to capitalize on synergies for greater impact. In addition, USAID led the initiative on the creation of conservation landscapes for peace with GOU and GoSS. These efforts should assist the GOU to be prepared for resource governance issues.

Program Element Performance \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Biodiversity conservation, biodiversity policy and governance and natural resource management were the key program areas to reduce threats to Uganda's critically endangered ecoregions in FY 2007. These biodiversity assets support the country's tourism industry and provide goods and services to the frontline communities in biodiverse areas. Important achievements were made in all of these areas in FY 2007 and provide the platform for FY 2008 programming.

Activities in the endangered Albertine Rift ecoregion continued to focus on areas of biodiversity and on frontline communities who bear the costs of conservation, but rely on natural resources and biodiversity

assets. Important habitat, both within and outside of protected areas, was brought under improved management and conservation corridors were established and maintained. Communities derived economic benefits from improved and sustainable natural resource management, which contributed to reduced conflict over access to resources. However, a midterm evaluation in early FY 2007 demonstrated a mixed review of management and strategies that resulted in a major contract modification and adjustment of interventions and targets for FY 2008. As a result, management was streamlined, efficiencies were attained and targets were largely overachieved. Some activities were reduced and those targets were underachieved and adjusted for FY 2008. Indicators relative to area under improved management and number of policies were overachieved, while number of people with increased economic benefits and number of people trained were underachieved. Lessons learned from FY 2007 programming and results on the use of biodiversity earmark funds will help to direct FY 2008 programming as the biodiversity program expands in northern Uganda and a follow on activity is developed for the Albertine Rift.

A cessation of hostilities in northern Uganda provided a window of opportunity. The Mission worked closely with the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) to assess the security situation in Murchison Falls National Park, resulting in a reduced restricted area travel status and a 36% increase in tourism for the park. The Mission's Environment office, with support from OTI/Sudan, worked with UWA and the National Forest Authority to develop transboundary activities between Uganda and Southern Sudan. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between both governments to create conservation landscapes for peace.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Indicators for area under improved management, number of people trained and number of policies were overachieved, while people with increased economic benefits was underachieved. (The number of people trained was mistabulated, and should have been 14,000; and the indicator for area under improved management should have been reported as 'additional' hectares, not cumulative.)

A midterm evaluation in early FY 2007 demonstrated a mixed review of management and strategies that resulted in a major contract modification and adjustment of interventions and targets for FY 2008. As a result, management was streamlined, efficiencies were attained and targets were overachieved. Some activities were reduced and corresponding targets were underachieved but adjusted for in FY 2008.

The definition for the indicator on number of policies was widened from FY 2006 to FY 2007, allowing for more results to be included. The indicator on hectares under improved management significantly exceeded target by 180% because hectares not included under management plans were carried over from the previous year, efficiency rose after the evaluation.

The midterm evaluation highlighted economic activities that were questionable under the biodiversity earmark. With reduced effort and eliminated activities after the modification, the "people receiving training" only achieved 72% of the target, and the indicator on "number of people with increased economic benefits" was underachieved by 21%.

Element Indicator Narrative \ 4 Economic Growth \ 4.8 Environment \ 4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation

and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training. Evaluations for each of these trainings were conducted to measure the progress and/or impact made.

Key Issue Performance \ Development Research

The USG supported research through its agriculture portfolio. Partnering with Cornell University, the USG provided crucial assistance to Uganda's National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) to address biotic threats to the East African Highland (EAH) banana. This banana is one of the most important crops in Uganda, and threats such as serious yield reductions are posed by nematodes and bacterial and fungal diseases, including banana wilt and black Sigatoka. USG-funded research helped to introduce transgenic plants resistant to some of these threats. The NARO laboratory developed regenerable embryonic cell suspensions of four EAH banana cultivars (the time ever achieved outside the United States), and obtained GOU approval to conduct confined field trials in Uganda. Smaller research efforts include a FISH project investigation into pond carrying capacity for catfish and a USAID-funded biosafety containment greenhouse to be constructed in FY 2008.

Key Issue Performance \ Food Security

Title II Food Security Programming is focused exclusively on the war-affected and displaced populations of northern and eastern Uganda. Title II is providing rural households with training on agronomic techniques, improved inputs, marketing and environmentally-sensitive farming. Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programming is providing households with training on family nutrition, young child care and breastfeeding, water, sanitation and hygiene, and home gardening. Communities that exhibit the highest levels of child malnutrition are being provided food rations. Food aid programs also target the most food insecure people living with HIV/AIDS. Significant results include a four-fold increase in production of basic food security crops, as well as a halving of malnutrition rates where the Title II MCHN programming is being implemented. Recent flooding in the Teso region has significantly affected the implementation and results being achieved in some Title II programs.

Key Issue Performance \ Biodiversity

Uganda's exceptional biodiversity is an essential element for sustained economic growth, healthy populations and sustainable natural systems. The Mission's entire environmental portfolio is funded by a biodiversity earmark with programming focused on ecoregions of high biodiversity, such as the highly

endangered Albertine Rift in western Uganda and northern Uganda ecoregions.

The Albertine Rift is the most biodiverse ecoregion in Africa. Most of Uganda's protected areas occur within this Rift and tourism is an important contributor to the country's GDP and foreign exchange. As a result of USG involvement, in FY 2007 more than 100,000 hectares were placed under improved management and tourism by foreign visitors in selected parks increased by over 10% from last year. This increase is a significant source of resources for improved management, revenue sharing with local communities, biodiversity protection and reduced conflict over resources.

Key Issue Performance \ Africa Education Initiative (AEI)

Africa Education Initiative (AEI) funds focused on girls' scholarships, teacher education, curriculum reform, additional books and learning materials and school-based guidance and counseling programs. Such programs were particularly useful in stabilizing school environments for children and teachers in the conflict-affected northern areas. In FY 2007, 1,000 scholarships were awarded to poor, vulnerable girls in 330 secondary schools in conflict-affected areas—an 18% increase since its inception in FY 2005. AEI funds also supported the training of nearly 67,000 teachers, headmasters, district managers and college instructors—twice as many as the previous fiscal year. Nearly 9,000 teachers were trained in peace education systems for improved student counseling and psychosocial support encompassing nearly 1,800 primary schools in the conflict-affected northern areas.

Key Issue Performance \ Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA)

Poverty levels in Uganda are down from 56% in 1993 to 31% in 2006. However, in northern Uganda, the level of extreme poverty, 61%, remains higher today than the national poverty rate in 1992, during the early stages of the conflict. Meeting the Millennium Development Goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015 will require a more rapid acceleration of agricultural growth, particularly in northern Uganda. In FY 2007, IEHA-related interventions targeted crops most likely to yield the largest impact in terms of food security, livelihoods and income generation and agricultural productivity. Over 280,000 rural households benefited from increased access to food staples, diversified crop production and enhanced marketing opportunities. About 200,000 men and 75,000 women were trained in improved production and marketing practices. Over 3,500 farmer groups received support to strengthen sustainable livelihoods by participating in the major agricultural value chains.

Key Issue Performance \ Reducing gender based violence and exploitation

USAID/Uganda's programs actively pursue opportunities for gender-equitable development across all programs. Activities address specific gaps affecting female advancement, including lack of time for activities beyond household and childcare, lack of control over financial resources and lack of involvement in household decision-making. All health activities advance gender equitable norms, from family planning to fistula to HIV/AIDS, reaching over 60,000 people by interpersonal communication and up to 6.3 million people by mass media. Economic growth gender messaging reached nearly 250,000 people. Education indicators demonstrate gender equity among learners at preprimary (50/50) and primary levels (55/45 boy/girl), with programs that create girl-friendly primary schools including counseling and sanitary awareness. A Trafficking-in-Persons bill was submitted to parliament, with strong and widespread support from all parliamentarians.

Key Issue Performance \ Local Organization Capacity Development

USG funds strengthened a variety of local actors in the governmental and private sectors. Uganda's Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and the Ministry of Health were trained in surveys, management and monitoring and evaluation. Health funds reached private Ugandan companies in food fortification for improved child and maternal nutrition, and helped to increase the management and logistical capacity of local health organizations. Economic growth targeted private, local companies in the fish and agriculture production sectors, and strongly emphasized the use of local producer organizations. Over nine million dollars helped promote rural savings and finance with 18 Ugandan institutions (savings-credit associations, commercial banks and other financial institutions), and helped increase management and organizational capacity of these institutions to set targets and deliver services. The Ambassador's Self-Help and Democracy Fund also supported local organizations through dozens of small grants.

Key Issue Performance \ Anti-Corruption

In FY 2007, a new Legislative Function program was designed for launch in FY 2008 (mentioned in the Program Element Narrative for 2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes), which will feature anti-corruption as one of the issues jointly addressed by parliament, political parties and civil society. The Embassy's Democracy and Human Rights Grants supported two local organizations working in anti-corruption. The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) began its Threshold Country Plan in Uganda, focusing specifically on the prevention, investigation and prosecution of corruption cases. The Mission also began focusing on ways to reduce potential administrative and programmatic corruption in its own awards and sub-awards. With prime implementing partners, community-based organizations and anti-corruption technical specialists, guidelines are being developed to strengthen sub-award management, internal controls, and communication about corruption between USAID and its partners and sub-partners.

Key Issue Performance \ Microenterprise

USG efforts to improve rural access to microenterprise focus on rural banking technologies, support for Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs) and on- and off-farm enterprise development through agricultural value chain linkages. Development Credit Authority loan guarantees facilitated the development of value chains in the maize, sunflower, coffee and cotton sub-sectors. Nearly 900 households were surveyed to identify the number of microenterprise beneficiaries considered "very poor," (that is, living on less than a dollar a day). All 900 households were beneficiaries of at least one of two USAID projects contributing to rural, microenterprise development (Rural Savings Promotion and Expansion of Enterprise Development, Rural SPEED, and Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program, (APEP). The assessment found that nearly 10 percent of APEP beneficiaries and over five percent of Rural SPEED beneficiaries were in the "very poor" category.

Key Issue Performance \ Dairy

The dairy public-private partnership is still under design, with implementation expected to begin in FY 2008.

Key Issue Performance \ Inclusive Development: Participation of People with Disabilities

The USG improved the participation of People with Disabilities (PWD) in local governance and education.

The Mission worked with the National Union of Disabled People in Uganda (NUDIPU) to enhance the capacity of PWD leaders to participate effectively in the planning and budgeting process of the local governments. For additional sustainability, training of trainers was conducted for PWD leaders at the regional level to pass along to individual PWDs and groups. In education, Special Needs Education (SNE) has been mainstreamed into the USG-supported Course in Teacher Education Proficiency (CTEP) in which 1,300 tutors throughout Uganda have been trained. Also, the USG procured 150 hearing aids for children in the north, while the SNE Department from the Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) supervised the fitting and training of the children and caregivers in their use and maintenance.

Key Issue Performance \ Community Mobilization/Participation

The USG helped to mobilize and strengthen civil society (CS) groups, both for service delivery and government oversight. In democracy and governance, CS advocacy groups for the disabled were trained in budget and accountability processes of local government. These groups are now better able to lobby for local funds and to critique local government expenditure patterns to meet the needs of the disabled. Education activities in conflict-affected areas used schools as a gateway to communities through popular "public engagement meetings," which united local administrators, educational stakeholders and traditional leaders to address educational issues. Health programs, from family planning to fistula to HIV/AIDS, helped to mobilize hundreds of communities around Uganda. Through direct awards and sub-awards, the USG supported hundreds of CS organizations, including indigenous organizations like Joint Clinical Research Council, Hospice and the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda.

Key Issue Performance \ Public-Private Partnerships

The USG's growing efforts to build public-private partnerships (PPPs) are most notable in the economic growth and health areas. Agricultural productivity and rural microfinance projects have assisted scores of locally-generated PPPs, thereby increasing investment and improving business practices. Dunavant Cotton, a private-sector partner, won the Uganda Export Promotion Board's highest 'Platinum' award in 2007, for its success working with formerly displaced farmers in northern Uganda. The PPP with Coca-Cola has already provided 30,000 people with access to safe water. The Mission also negotiated a dairy PPP to strengthen producer associations and improve livelihoods, particularly in northern Uganda. Another multi-million dollar PPP under design will bring safe water and sanitation to northern Uganda. The health portfolio strengthens HIV/AIDS and family planning services in work-based clinics, and improves ties between public and private health clinics for fistula repair.

Key Issue Performance \ Civil Society

Strengthening the capacity and influence of civic organizations is at the heart of many Mission activities, which enable citizens to participate more effectively in public debate, education, health care, business development and natural resource management. Environmental funding supported 260 producer organizations (with over 11,000 members), enabling growers and small businesses to market more effectively and profit from coffee, fish, and ecotourism activities. Agriculture funding supported 3,500 producer organizations (with nearly 90,000 members) across the value chain, from input procurement, through training in improved farming technologies, to post harvest handling and marketing techniques, and improved business linkages with commercial buyers, processors and exporters. Education funding supported parent committees at 4,000 primary schools in 34 districts across Uganda, enabling more than 300,000 Ugandans to participate more effectively in their children's education.

Key Issue Performance \ Water

In FY 2007, the coverage level for safe drinking water increased modestly, from 61% to 63%. Because three-quarters of Uganda's disease burden is thought to be caused by poor hygiene and sanitation, child health programs emphasize the benefits of safe water and sanitation in malaria prevention, with educational campaigns reaching nearly 8,000 people, and water purification tablets providing up to 21,000,000 liters of safe water.

Public-private partnerships (PPP) are helping to address the safe water needs conflict-affected northern Uganda. Through a PPP with the Coca-Cola Company, dozens of community water and sanitation committees were formed, 12 of 18 well sites have already been prepared for drilling, and safe water and sanitation are now available to 30,000 conflict-affected people. A PPP with PlayPumps aims to introduce 90 children's merry-go-rounds to provide thousands of students with access to water in schools around northern Uganda.

1 Peace & Security - Uganda

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

Number of joint operations conducted with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
2	3	4	3	3

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4	7	8	7	8

1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform\1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and

Percent of US recommended military training need met during the year

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
45	45	45	45	45

450 chars

1.3.6 Defense, Military, and Border Restructuring, Reform and Operations narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The FY 2007 actual for the “Number of joint operations conducted with USG assistance” indicator result was one greater than the FY 2007 target due to increased rebel activity in Uganda and the need to deploy Ugandan peacekeepers to Somalia. The FY 2008 target for “U.S.-trained personnel at national leadership levels” is being adjusted upwards by one because we believe we can sustain the amount of U.S. trained officers in the national leadership.

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

Number of non-governmental constituencies built or strengthened with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	5	20	5

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

Number of people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with USG assistance

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	100	937	2,000	715	-	50	386	1,000	315	-	50	551	1,000	400

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation

Number of USG programs supporting a conflict and/or fragility early warning system and/or

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1	-	1	-

1489 chars

1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Major unforeseen changes caused differences between targeted and actual achievements, including a cessation of hostilities in northern Uganda and the delayed launch of the Mission's core conflict mitigation/reconciliation activity to FY 2008, and a change in reporting requirements from FY 2007-funded activities to all programs active during FY 2007. Also, setting targets in a dynamic conflict environment is difficult, because partners do not always have regular access to project areas and/or beneficiaries.

Unexpected improvements in the security situation in northern Uganda caused performance to surge and targets to be exceeded. For example, the Mission saw outstanding increases in the number of peace committees, the number of people trained in conflict resolution skills, and community dialogues. Several additional non-governmental constituencies were strengthened with USG assistance, including the media, civil society organizations, community-based organizations and academia. The delay in start-up caused a downward revision in FY 2008 targets, because the first year of implementation is expected to see slower achievement as it ramps up to speed. The indicator on conflict early warning systems was mistakenly selected, was not tracked and therefore has no results to re

for future reports. Another indicator on the 'demonstration of tangible, practical benefits of the peace process' has been added as it better reflects our activities.

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes

Number of community-based reconciliation projects completed with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	5	2	40	15

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes

Number of peace-building structures established or strengthened with USG assistance that engage

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	17	20	5

1493 chars

1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Major unforeseen changes during FY 2007 caused differences between targets and actual achievements, including a cessation of hostilities in northern Uganda and the delay of the Mission's core conflict mitigation and reconciliation activity, Stability, Peace, and Reconciliation in northern Uganda (SPRING), from FY 2007 to FY 2008. Also, more funds such as matching grants were awarded to the Mission after FY 2007 and FY 2008 targets had been set. Setting targets in a conflict environment is challenging, as partners do not always have regular access to project areas and/or target beneficiaries.

The improved security situation in northern Uganda caused performance to surge and targets to be exceeded. Because of the launch of the Northern Uganda Peace Forum in the final months of the USAID-funded activity Northern Uganda Peace Initiative, the Mission saw outstanding increases in the number of peace-building structures established. For the indicator on reconciliation projects, while the Mission completed twenty-five reconciliation projects, only two met the definition as truly initiated by the community. FY 2008 targets for this indicator have been accordingly revised downward. Delays in the award of SPRING caused a downward revision of FY 2008 targets, as the first year of implementation is expected to see slower achievement of results as the activity comes up to speed. Th
see slower achievement of results as the activity comes up to speed. The indicator on 'number of people reached through community-based reconciliation projects' was added.

1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation\1.6.4 Program Support (Conflict)

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
40	14	83	14	14

1393 chars

1.6.4 Program Support (Conflict) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training, which expla
ese trainings were conducted to measure the progress and/or impact made.

2 Governing Justly & Democratically - Uganda

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Number of Civil Society Organizations receiving USG assisted training in advocacy

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
74	15	-	30	15

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Number of National Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving USG Assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
36	4	-	15	15

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Number of National Legislators and National Legislative Staff Attending USG Sponsored training or educational Events

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
689	20	-	200	200	-	8	-	80	80	-	12	-	120	120

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Number of Public Forums Resulting from USG Assistance in Which National Legislators and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
112	2	-	15	15

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes

Number of USG assisted Civil Society Organizations that participate in legislative

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
59	5	-	15	15

1275 chars

2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USAID/Uganda's support to Parliament ended in fiscal year 2006; a new strategy and activities were developed in late fiscal year 2006 through 2007. Because a new award to strengthen linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society was awarded in June 2007, it is too early in activity implementation to have achieved reportable results.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated its support to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The recommendations informed the design of the new activity mentioned above. According to the evaluation, USAID/Uganda's legislative strengthening activity performed at a solid level. Members of Parliament (MPs) who participated in USAID activities rated their usefulness between six and seven on a scale of ten. USAID contributed to increased MP knowledge, awareness and action on key issues, including the rights of the disabled, the conflict in northern Uganda, and government oversight. The evaluation also pointed out, however, that the efforts to improve representation, lawmaking, and oversight were not as significant as originally hoped. A custom indicator, "Number of parliamentary oversight visits," was added.

2.2 Good Governance\2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5	2	7	2	7

1388 chars

2.2.6 Program Support (Governance) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training, which expla
rainings were conducted to measure the progress and/or impact made.

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes

Number of Consensus-building Processes Assisted by USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
135	-	-	15	15

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes

Number of USG-Assisted Consensus-building Processes Resulting in an Agreement

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
19	-	-	5	5

774 chars

2.3.1 Consensus-Building Processes narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

FY 2007 targets for this element were zero, because earlier activities ended in FY 2006 and the new awards to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among parliament, local governments and civil society were awarded in late FY 2007 or in early FY2008 for implementation during FY 2008. No other programs were active in this Program Element during FY 2007.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated the support provided to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 Presidential and Parliamentary elections, and the recommendations have informed the design of new activities to be implemented in FY 2008 that will strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among parliament, local governments and civil society.

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.3 Political Parties

Number of Individuals who Receive USG-Assisted Political Party Training

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,389	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	140	140

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.3 Political Parties

Number of political parties and political groupings receiving USG Assistance to articulate platform and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4	-	-	4	4

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.3 Political Parties

Number of USG-assisted political parties implementing programs to increase the number of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4	-	-	4	4

932 chars

2.3.3 Political Parties narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

FY 2007 targets for this element were zero, because the old activities ended in FY 2006 and the new awards to strengthen multiparty democracy, political parties and civil society were awarded in late 2007 or in early FY2008 for implementation in FY 2008. No other programs were active in this Program Element during FY 2007. The targets for FY 2008 have been revised to reflect the delayed start of the activity.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated the support provided to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 presidential and parliamentary elections, and the recommendations have informed the design of new activities to be implemented in FY 2008 that will strengthen multiparty democracy, political parties and civil society.

The new activity will provide democracy support well in advance of the next major presidential and parliamentarian elections in 2011.

2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building\2.3.4 Program Support (Political Competition)

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	2	2	2	2

1332 chars

2.3.4 Program Support (Political Competition) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training. Evaluations mpact made.

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of Civil Society Organizations using USG Assistance to Promote Political Participation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
18	2	-	10	10

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of CSO Advocacy Campaigns Supported by USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
12	1	-	6	5

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.1 Civic Participation

Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that engage in advocacy and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
69	4	-	10	10

1489 chars

2.4.1 Civic Participation narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USAID activities to support parliament, political parties and the Electoral Commission, which contained civil society components, ended in FY 2006. A new strategy and activities were developed in late FY 2006 through 2007. New awards to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among Parliament, local governments and civil society were awarded in late FY 2007 and early FY 2008. Activity implementation has not yet achieved reportable results.

In January 2007, USAID evaluated its support to parliament, political parties, civil society and the electoral commission in the years prior to the 2006 presidential and parliamentary elections. The recommendations have informed the design of new activities to strengthen multiparty democracy and linkages among parliament, local governments, and civil society.

One of the civil society organizations that benefited positively from USAID assistance during the run-up to the 2006 elections was the Uganda Youth Network (UYONET). Youth were so involved in the development of a "Youth Manifesto" and its advocacy that they felt ownership over the process and results. UYONET's success in advocating with political parties caused its issues to be incorporated pation than in 2001, but also saw a large number of youths actually elected to parliament.

The indicator on "USG assisted CSOs with petitions to parliament" was added

2.4 Civil Society\2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society)

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	2	2	2

1331 chars

2.4.3 Program Support (Civil Society) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training. Evaluation pact made.

3 Investing in People - Uganda

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Case notification rate in new sputum smear positive pulmonary TB cases in USG-supported areas

					number of women (do not use, do not need to disaggregate)				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
31,039	9,507	90	10,798	100	18,491	5,609	-	6,371	-

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Number of people trained in DOTS with USG funding

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	3,256	2,225	552	400	-	1,628	1,372	276	200	-	1,628	853	276	200

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Percent of all registered TB patients who are tested for HIV through USG-supported programs

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
70	80	82	90	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Percent of category IV patients that were cured and completed treatment under USG-funded DOTS Plus

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	50	-	85	-

3.1 Health\3.1.2 Tuberculosis

Percent of USG-supported laboratories performing TB microscopy with over 95% correct microscopy

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	100	-	100	-

1498 chars

3.1.2 Tuberculosis narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

USG support for TB control activities in FY 2007 were largely implemented through Uganda Program for Holistic Development (UPHOLD) and the Northern Uganda Malaria, AIDS and TB Program (NUMAT). The other two programs, Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program (TB-CAP) and Health Initiatives in the Private Sector (HIPS), were awarded recently and have no data to report. NUMAT worked in nine post-conflict districts of northern Uganda while UPHOLD worked in 29 non-conflict districts.

In FY 2007, only 2,225 people were trained in CB-DOTS, missing the target due to the transition of districts from the UPHOLD program to the NUMAT program and because the target was erroneously set considering all health training, not just DOTS. On average, USG-supported districts had a case notification rate of 90/100,000 (UPHOLD's districts achieved 110/100,000 and NUMAT's conflict-affected districts reached 70/100,000). USG-supported districts achieved a high treatment success rate (86%) largely due to increased CB-DOTS coverage, improved follow-up of patients and adherence to treatment.

IV collaborative activities in the nine districts. Support in northern Uganda also improved TB microscopic laboratory coverage from one lab per 100,000 people to one per 70,000.

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of artemisinin-based combination treatments (ACTs) purchased and distributed

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	330,000	-	2,180,000	-

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of baseline or feasability studies

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	4	-	4	-

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of evaluations

					process					results				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of houses sprayed with insecticide with USG support

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	100,000	344,281	200,000	795,000

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of ITNs distributed that were purchased or subsidized with USG support

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
374,000	792,000	1,026,414	1,185,000	1,200,000

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for strategic information

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	-	2	-

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of monitoring plans

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	1	-

3.1 Health\3.1.3 Malaria

Number of people trained in malaria treatment or prevention with USG funds

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
21,781	3,470	16,602	5,000	9,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

752 chars

3.1.3 Malaria narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The number of Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs) distributed exceeded target due to additional USG funding, as well as additional ITNs supplied by the private donor, “Malaria No More.”

The indicator on indoor residual spraying, “number of houses sprayed,” exceeded the FY 2007 target due to additional plus-up funding and the resulting significant expansion of spraying activities from epidemic areas to endemic areas and areas with IDPs affected by the conflict in northern Uganda.

The expansion of the IEC and ITN activities allowed with plus-up funds also caused the target on “number of people trained in malaria treatment or prevention” to be surpassed dramatically.

All FY 2008 targets were adjusted to match the 2008 Malaria Operational Plan.

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Liters of drinking water disinfected with USG-supported point-of-use treatment products

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	20	20,492,800	24	24,000,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in USAID-assisted programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	30	-	50	600,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of cases of child pneumonia treated with antibiotics by trained facility or community health

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	30	-	50	-

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
62	80	-	80	-

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
15,000	12,000	-	10,000	-

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of children under 5 years of age who received vitamin A from USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
4,080,000	4,840,000	2,556,400	5,343,000	3,205,000

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of health facilities rehabilitated

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	-	1	-

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of medical and para-medical practitioners trained in evidence-based clinical guidelines

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1,000	-	1,200	-

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	180	216	360	175	-	126	151	252	90	-	54	65	108	85

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of people trained in research with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
145	-	-	-	-

3.1 Health\3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health

Number of USG-assisted service delivery points experiencing stock-outs of specific tracer drugs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
19	16	-	10	-

1226 chars

3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The targeting errors for the 'liters of drinking water disinfected' and 'child diarrhea treated' indicators pointed out by Washington OP reviews have been remedied. There is no data to report for the 'child diarrhea treated' indicator because the activity is still under design for launch in FY 2008. The indicator for 'liters of drinking water disinfected' exceeded the target of 20 million because of additional social marketing of the product which resulted in increased sales. The FY 2008 target is set at 24 million to cater for this increased demand.

The targets for training in nutrition were exceeded because additional training was provided on anemia. The FY 2008 target has been revised downward to accommodate reductions in planned training.

DPT3 was not measured in FY 2007 because the design of the activity was delayed. In FY 2008, the new activity will be designed and a target will be set.

Only about half of the targeted children under five with Vitamin A supplementation were reached, because a funding delay by Uganda's Ministry of Health and other development partners caused a

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Couple years of protection (CYP) in USG-supported programs

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
549,179	646,972	666,852	742,070	610,000

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of people that have seen or heard a specific USG-supported FP/RH message

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5,600,000	10,047,000	4,539,773	13,441,040	12,940,000

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of people trained in FP/RH with USG funds

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,157	6,368	5,308	7,029	5,500	1,561	3,762	3,343	3,921	3,200	1,596	2,606	1,965	3,108	2,300

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of policies or guidelines developed or changed with USG assistance to improve access to

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	1	-

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Number of USG-assisted service delivery points providing FP counseling or services

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
648	1,030	1,134	991	1,100

3.1 Health\3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Value of pharmaceuticals and health commodities purchased by USG-assisted governmental entities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3,000,000	3,720,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,504,000

1408 chars

3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The Couple Years of Protection (CYP) delivered in FY 2007 was very close to target due to the steady supply of contraceptives purchased under the USG's social marketing program. Several programs working with the public sector did not meet CYP targets due to stock-outs, which is part of serious systemic issues in the public sector, and are being analyzed and discussed with Government of Uganda (GOU) counterparts. The issue occurs between the district and the service delivery point, and could be due to transport costs and poor budgeting at the health sub-district level. The CYP target for FY 2008 is adjusted downward to anticipate for stock-outs.

Training of service providers was carried out satisfactorily, achieving targets. Policy work to allow community reproductive health workers to deliver injectables is progressing with the availability of product safety data that will be used to guide policy. Under a renegotiated scope of work, one partner scaled down presence in districts and therefore trained fewer people, as reflected in lower totals for training and service delivery sites.

o delays are foreseen and the FY 2008 targets are set close to the original projection.

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of administrators and officials trained

					number of men					number of women				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
7,462	324	1,081	8	15,320	5,970	259	865	6	8,320	1,492	65	216	2	7,000

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of classrooms repaired with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	4	4	8	8

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported pre-primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	1,000	1,151	2,100	2,100	-	490	576	1,030	1,050	-	510	575	1,070	1,050

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1,305,850	710,170	2,583,581	740,971	673,000	639,866	347,690	1,330,606	362,800	350,000	665,984	362,480	1,252,975	378,171	323,000

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of learners enrolled in USG-supported secondary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	600	-	1,200	-	-	300	-	600	-	-	300	-	600	-

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of teachers/educators trained with USG support

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
31,754	11,800	50,320	10,400	19,135	12,630	7,122	19,226	6,952	9,500	19,125	4,678	31,094	3,448	9,635

3.2 Education\3.2.1 Basic Education

Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided with USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	500	224,374	1,000	113,800

1487 chars

3.2.1 Basic Education narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Basic Education surpassed each of its FY 2007 indicators targets. The indicator on training administrators and officials was exceeded because the target was set prior to the target-setting of the second major education activity that began in November 2006. The FY 2008 target for training is vastly larger because the GOU would like to expand training from schools in the north to schools throughout the country. Peace Corps volunteers repaired the targeted number of classrooms with their small grants.

The number of primary school learners greatly exceeded target due to the ongoing IDP resettlement under renewed stability in the north. Many more students are returning to their original school sites, greatly increasing the number of students enrolled at all levels.

The GOU also posted additional personnel to administer and teach and expanded the number of schools from two in the north to all schools in the north, so the additional staff members participating in training far surpassed the target. Trained teachers also unexpectedly grew because the audience grew to include not only teachers, but also headteachers, PCVs and counterparts, and regional del schools, while the number of teachers trained is reduced to account for the closure of one of the two education activities only three months into the fiscal year.

4 Economic Growth - Uganda

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of Capacity-Building Service Providers receiving USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	7	9	14	-

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of participants in USG supported trade and investment capacity building trainings

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	90	224	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of trade-related business associations that are at least 50 percent self-funded as a result of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	2	2	3	-

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity

Number of USG supported training events on topics related to investment capacity building and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	5	10	7	-

832 chars

4.2.2 Trade and Investment Capacity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

The USG's major focus in development-focused trade and investment in recent years has been rural savings mobilization, improved access to agricultural finance and value chain linkages. The FY 2007 training targets were exceeded, for both the number of USG supported training events (target 7, actual 10) and the number of participants (target 90, actual 224), because the trainings focused on a larger number of small groups than anticipated. The number of capacity-building service providers exceeded target because two microfinance apex organizations were supported over and above seven anticipated SACCO organizations. Activities in Trade and Investment Capacity stopped in FY 2007, and are redirecting to Agriculture Sector Productivity in FY 2008. As a result, all FY 2008 targets for Trade and Investment Capacity are zero.

4.2 Trade and Investment\4.2.3 Program Support (Trade)

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
5	2	2	2	2

1331 chars

4.2.3 Program Support (Trade) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training. Evaluat
pact made.

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
71,838	100,050	63,186	120,100	15,000

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from USG supported interventions

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
74	90	80	100	90

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of individuals who have received USG supported long term agricultural sector productivity training

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
11	11	11	11	11	2	2	3	2	8	9	9	3	9	8

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training

					Number of women					Number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
272,331	359,460	338,517	416,520	375,000	86,210	139,195	92,487	171,240	120,000	186,121	220,265	246,030	245,280	255,000

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
11	19	20	24	20

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of new technologies or management practices under research as a result of USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
19	26	31	27	25

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
180	242	245	284	250

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target

40	63	61	82	75

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
269,494	290,060	314,078	310,120	330,000

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
38,500	91,060	41,223	115,120	60,000

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Percent change in value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
21	34	-	40	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Percent change in value of intra-regional exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
27	38	-	41	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity

Percent change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
19	29	-	35	-

1453 chars

4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

A key challenge in Uganda's agriculture sector is to ensure that increased output does not come simply by increasing the quantity of land under cultivation. The target for 'additional hectares' was greatly exceeded (although initial targets were incorrectly set using cumulative levels, but have now been readjusted) because of high adoption rates across a range of food and cash crop categories, especially in rice and sunflower sub-sectors. The high adoption rate also contributed to a larger than expected increase in the 'value of export' indicator (71% over target), but we are dropping all indicators related to commodity value because ultimately the value is beyond the control of our activities.

Results were generally on target for: the number of firms and producer organizations benefiting; the number of private public partnerships; new technologies for transfer or under research; the number of agriculture firms benefiting directly; and the long-term productivity training. The indicator for number of vulnerable households reached did not achieve target due to a late start for the FFP activity. The FY 2008 target has been revised downward to reflect the slow start. There was also a shortfall for the number of women receiving short-term productivity training. This under-perform

ng robustly addressed through a new program, to begin in FY 2008, with an increased focus on higher level outcomes targeting gender.

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)

Number of evaluations

					process					results					impact					other				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
-	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
23	9	162	9	14

4.5 Agriculture\4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture)

Number of sector assessments

					environmental					conflict					gender					other				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
1	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

1367 chars

4.5.3 Program Support (Agriculture) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training, which is ed to measure the progress and/or impact made.

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
73,055	240,000	107,238	448,000	60,000

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

					number of women					number of men				
2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target	2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
6,000	1,400	17,325	2,800	8,000	3,000	7,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	7,000	9,325	5,000	4,000

4.8 Environment\4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity

Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target
3	10	11	17	11

1484 chars

4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

Indicators for area under improved management, number of people trained and number of policies were overachieved, while people with increased economic benefits was underachieved. (The number of people trained was mistabulated, and should have been 14,000; and the indicator for area under improved management should have been reported as 'additional' hectares, not cumulative.)

A midterm evaluation in early FY 2007 demonstrated a mixed review of management and strategies that resulted in a major contract modification and adjustment of interventions and targets for FY 2008. As a result, management was streamlined, efficiencies were attained and targets were overachieved. Some activities were reduced and corresponding targets were underachieved but adjusted for in FY 2008.

The definition for the indicator on number of policies was widened from FY 2006 to FY 2007, allowing for more results to be included. The indicator on hectares under improved management the "people receiving training" only achieved 72% of the target, and the indicator on "number of people with increased economic benefits" was underachieved by 21%.

4.8 Environment\4.8.3 Program Support (Environment)

Number of people trained in monitoring and evaluation

2006 *	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	2008 Original Target	2008 Revised Target

6	2	2	2	2

1331 chars

4.8.3 Program Support (Environment) narrative (no more than 1500 characters)

In order to improve the long-term impact of development programs through better design, implementation and evaluation, the Mission funded several courses for USAID staff and implementing partners. A pooled funding mechanism helped to ensure equity and buy-in across all strategic objective teams.

The one-week M&E course focused mainly on performance monitoring as a tool for achieving results, and was characterized by brief overviews, guidelines, lectures by the lead facilitators, group discussions, presentations and brainstorming. The course helped USAID staff and partners to interpret and report on their performance in terms of actual versus planned results. The course also familiarized USAID staff with key concepts relevant for producing high quality evaluation SOWs, reviewing evaluation products and improving their utilization.

Refresher courses were also conducted, focusing mainly on basic M&E concepts, PMP design, target setting, data quality issues (e.g. data consistency, definitions, and double counting), as well as sharing field experiences involved in addressing development challenges. USAID partners who attended this course also trained more of their implementing partners through cascade training. Evaluat
pact made.

FY 2007 Performance Report - Custom Indicators

Program Element	Custom Indicator	2007 Actual	2008 Target
1.6.1 Conflict Mitigation	Number of USG-supported activities that demonstrate the positive impact of a peace process through the demonstration of tangible, practical benefits	45	25
1.6.2 Peace and Reconciliation Processes	Number of people reached through completed USG supported comr	2,515	1,500
4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity	Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from su	1,500	2,000
1.5.3 Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling	Number of bilateral agreements signed or programs implemented w	1	1
2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes	Number of parliamentary oversight visits	0	6
2.4.1 Civic Participation	Number of USG-assisted CSOs who present petitions to parliament	0	15
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	Average population per USG-supported TB microscopy laboratory	100,000	70,000
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in USAID-assisted progra	0	TBD (still ur
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3	0	TBD (still ur
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of people who hear/see messages about prevention of mat	55,000	75,000
3.1.3 Malaria	Number of ACT print materials printed and disseminated	14,239	400,000
3.1.3 Malaria	Number of IRS print materials printed and disseminated	20,000	10,000
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Percent change in rural income of targeted population	x	40
4.5.2 Agricultural Sector Productivity	Number of new technologies or management practices under field te	x	15
3.2.1 Basic Education	Number of School Management Committee members trained in sch	0	20,000
3.2.1 Basic Education	Male		14,000
3.2.1 Basic Education	Female		6,000
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3	0	TBD (still ur
2.2.6 Program Support (Governance)	Number of special studies completed	0	1

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