**United Nations
Uganda**

2006–2010

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

Uganda

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK OF UGANDA 2006-2010

UNITED NATIONS
UGANDA

MAP OF UGANDA

United Nations
Uganda

SUDAN

Yumbe
Moyo
Kitgum
Kitgum
Kotido
Adjumani
Arua
Arua
Pader *Pader*
Gulu *Gulu*
Moroto
Nebbi
Lira
Lira
Apac
Katakwi
Nakapiripirit

DEM. REP. CONGO

L. Albert
Masindi
Masindi
Kaberamaido
Soroti *Soroti*
Kumi
Kapchorwa
Hoima
Hoima
Nakasongola
Sironko
Bundibugyo
Kayunga
Pallisa
Mbale
Mbale
Kiboga
Luweero
Kamuli
KENYA
Kibaale
Iganga
Tororo
Tororo
Port Portal
Kabarole
Kyenjojo
Mubende
Mukono
Jinja
Jinja
Busia
Kasese
Kamwenge
Kampala
Mayuge
Kabarole
Mpigi
Wakiso
Entebbe
Sembalule
Bushenyi
Mbarara
Masaka
Mukono
Bugiri
Rukungiri
Mbarara
Rakai
Kalangala
Kanungu
Nkakibale
Makin
Ntungamo
Kikagati
L. Victoria
Kisoro
Kabale

TANZANIA

RWANDA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Development challenges

Uganda faces several development challenges in the coming 2006-2010 period. Uganda's population has grown rapidly; the current annual growth rate amounts to 3.4%. Life expectancy at birth is as low as 45.7 years. The proportion of the population living in 2003 below the national poverty line was 38.8%, corresponding to 9.8 million Ugandans, with significant variations to region, sex and social status.

The estimated Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary schools is 86%, with gender parity nearly achieved. Notwithstanding, marked regional and rural-urban variations prevail. However, 800,000 children aged 6-12 years never attend school due to poverty and associated child labour. Gender inequality is prominent as women receive lower pay compared to men. In addition, they have excessive domestic work, and the law and access to justice are less favourable to them.

Uganda has high rates of infant, under-five and maternal mortality as well as adolescent pregnancy rate. Malaria is still the leading cause of morbidity in Uganda alongside with malnutrition. Furthermore, AIDS still remains a challenge for the country although the HIV prevalence has dramatically fallen from an average of 18% to 6.2% in 2002, however, with substantial regional variations. Access to safe water and sanitation has improved on average. The declining quality of natural resources and environmental decay can jeopardize future economic development and pose a risk for human health.

Democratisation process in Uganda has made a reasonable headway during the past 19 years; discussions on wider participation and opening to a multi-party system for 2006 are ongoing. However, there are still challenges regarding corruption and human rights violations. Moreover, the attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) have uprooted 1.4 million people to camps, with a doubling headcount during June 2003-March 2004. Cattle rustling has worsened over the years with increased inflow of small arms. In addition, conflicts and political instability in Uganda's neighbouring countries are responsible for 230,000 refugees in the country, overburdening the already fragile economy.

By deploying its combined resources, the United Nations System (UNS) is well placed to assist the Government of Uganda (GoU) in addressing these development challenges and striving towards achieving the Millennium Declaration (MD) targets, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the objectives of the national Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). Through improved sharing of institutional knowledge and complementing of resources, the UNDAF is intended to give rise to better decision-making, enhanced collaboration in action and potential reduction of transaction costs.

Expected UNDAF outcomes

Addressing the development challenges of Uganda clearly requires a multidimensional approach. The UNS proposes a number of specific areas for intervention, focusing on equal opportunities, empowerment, sustainability, protection, and security which are essential for both successful poverty reduction and effective promotion of good governance and human rights. These are essential for giving voice to poor, marginalized and vulnerable groups and are designed to involve the public sector, private sector and civil society alike. In terms of HIV/AIDS, the UNS will contribute to Uganda's efforts to minimize the impact and halt the spread of HIV/AIDS; develop multi-sectoral strategies emphasizing human rights for all; and contribute to economic growth by addressing the pressure of HIV/AIDS on public resources. Finally, the overall objective of transition from relief to recovery is to reduce the regional disparities through the creation of enabling environment for peace, and the resettlement, reintegration and socio-economic recovery of conflict-affected populations and host communities.

In line with the above, the expected UNDAF Outcomes by the end of the programming cycle are as follows:

Outcome 1: *Increased opportunities for people, especially the most vulnerable, to access and utilize quality basic services and realize sustainable employment, income generation and food security;*

Outcome 2: *Good governance, accountability and transparency of government and partner institutions improved at all levels;*

Outcome 3: *The promotion and protection of human rights, especially of the most vulnerable, is strengthened;*

Outcome 4: *Individuals, civil society, national and local institutions are empowered and effectively address the HIV and AIDS, with special emphasis on populations at higher risk;*

Outcome 5: *People affected by conflict and disaster, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, effectively participate in and benefit from the planning, timely implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.*

The needs and expectations for sustainable human development in Uganda and the achievement of the MD targets and the MDGs go well beyond the means of any individual Agency. They call for multidimensional partnerships with the GoU, NGOs/CSOs, private sector, bilateral donors, and among UN Agencies. The UNCT will, therefore, pursue a partnership strategy that revolves around dialogue, consultation, and collaboration, linking aid coordination to ongoing constitutional, institutional, legal and administrative reforms. The UNS will also consider the importance of regional cooperation based on the fact that there are several security challenges in Uganda, such as rebel insurgencies, cattle rustling and the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons. These challenges cannot be resolved without close cooperation with neighbouring countries and collective as well as comprehensive support by donors in establishing efficient border security and facilitating cross-border cooperation.

Financial resources available to implement provisions of the UNDAF include (1) the financial allocations by each participating UN organization, or direct resources; and (2) resources that organizations expect to mobilize over the period of the UNDAF in addition to their core resources.

Implementation, and monitoring and evaluation

To ensure a rights-based approach that leads towards the achievement of the MD targets and the MDGs, the UNS will focus on the most vulnerable groups, with explicit provisions on ensuring free, active, and meaningful participation. Moreover, to reduce regional disparities, exacerbated by conflict, that underlie much of the poverty in Uganda, the UNS will target resource-poor regions through support for a peace process and decentralization policy across the different sectors.

The advocacy for poverty reduction strategy will use the MDG and Millennium Declaration achievements' analysis to influence political will and build alliances in order to create an enabling policy, legal and public-opinion environment in favour of realisation of human rights and poverty elimination. This will include leveraging resources with donors, with Sectoral Investment Plans (SIPs) and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), and with districts within the decentralised system, to influence budget allocations.

The programming cycles of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP are fully harmonized with the UNDAF timeframe of 2006–2010 along with the PEAP. The specialized Agencies are guided by annual (UNHCR) or biannual (WHO) Country Programmes. The provision of the UNDAF will be implemented through the Country Programme Documents (CPDs) and the Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs), the development of which took place parallel to the finalization of the UNDAF. The selection and definition of Country Programme (CP) goals, objectives and strategies will be fully consistent with the UNDAF.

The five UNDAF Working Groups will continue to meet regularly and will serve as the main mechanisms for implementing and monitoring the UNDAF, under the oversight of the UNCT. Annual and mid-term reviews of Country Programmes of individual Agencies will analyse progress towards the Outcomes of the UNDAF. A joint mid-term evaluation by the GoU, UNS and other development partners will be conducted at the mid-point of the UNDAF period (2006–2010), synchronised with the respective Agencies' mid-term Country Programme reviews. Similarly, a joint end-of-cycle evaluation of the UNDAF will occur.
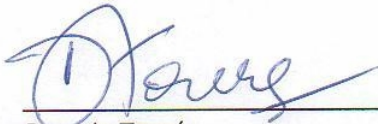
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International / Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ACHPR	African Charter for Human and People's Rights
ACT	Artemisin Combination Therapy
AFP	Acute Flaccis Paralysis
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante-Natal Clinic
APEP	Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ARH	Adolescent Reproductive Health
ART	Anti-Retroviral Treatment
ARVs	Anti-Retrovirals
BFP	Budget Framework Paper
BMI	Body Mass Index
BW	Body Weight
CAP	Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeals Process
CAT	Convention Against Torture and Other Inhuman and Degrading Treatment and Punishment
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CP	Country Programme
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CRIS	Country Response Information System
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAR	Development Assistance to Refugee Hosting Areas
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOT	Direct Observation Therapy
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTG	Donor Technical Group
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FAC	Formerly Abducted Children
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Mapping System
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoU	Government of Uganda
H/A	Height for Age
HBC	Home-Based Care
HC	Health Centre
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HRBAP	Human Rights Based Approach to Programming
HTC	HIV Testing and Counselling
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross

IDP(s)	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IGG	Inspectorate General of Government
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISDR	International Strategy on Disaster Reduction
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
LC	Local Council
LG	Local Government
LoGICS	Local Government Information and Communication System
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDPR	Ministry for Disaster Preparedness and Refugees
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MIS	Management Information System
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MTITWA	Ministry of Tourism, Industry, Trade, Wildlife and Antiquities
MWHC	Ministry of Works, Housing and Communications
MWLE	Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAP	National Action Plan
NCC	National Council for Children
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
NNT	Neonatal Tetanus
NPA	National Planning Authority
NRM	National Resistance Movement
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OP	Office of the President
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OR	Other Resources
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PCR	Protein Chain Reaction
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission
PSR	Poverty Status Report
RH	Reproductive Health
RR	Regular Resources

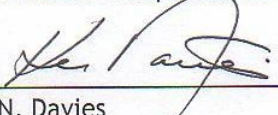|	
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SC	Sub-county
SEGA	Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SIP	Sectoral Investment Plan
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWAPs	Sector Wide Approaches
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
UAC	Uganda AIDS Commission
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UN	United Nations
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations programme on AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEPI	Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNS	United Nations System
UNSSC	United Nations System Staff College
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
W/A	Weight for Age
W/H	Weight for Height
WES	Water, Environmental and Sanitation Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
YFRHS	Youth-Friendly Reproductive Health Services

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM MISSION STATEMENT

The United Nations Country Team is committed to support the goals of Uganda for its initiatives toward peace and social, political and economic nation building, complementing the Millennium Declaration targets, the Millennium Development Goals, and the Poverty Eradication Action Plan. Putting people first, our overriding mission is to help the people of Uganda achieve their full potential through ensuring their universal and inalienable rights, enlarging opportunities and expanding human security, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable. In order to enhance the impact of our assistance, we are committed to improving our collaboration by embracing synergies and teamwork while taking into consideration the unique mandates of individual organizations.

Daouda Touré
UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator
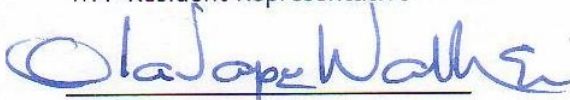UNDP Resident Representative

Martin Mogwanja
UNICEF Resident Representative
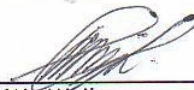
Ken N. Davies
WFP Resident Representative
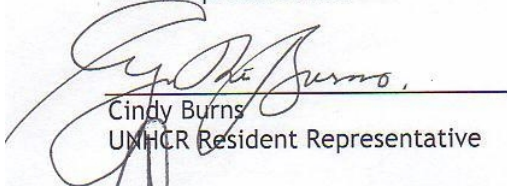
James Kuriah
UNFPA Resident Representative

Oladapo Walker
WHO Representative

Percy W. Misika
FAO Resident Representative

Cindy Burns
UNHCR Resident Representative

Eliane Duthoit
UN OCHA Head of Office

Kamel Irani
IOM Resident Representative

Ludo Welffens
UNAIDS Country Coordinator a.i.

Grace Yabrudy
World Bank Country Programme Manager

Government of Uganda endorsement

Hon. Dr. Ezra Suruma
Honourable Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

1 INTRODUCTION

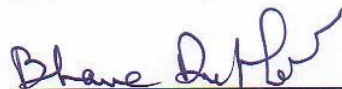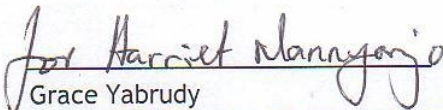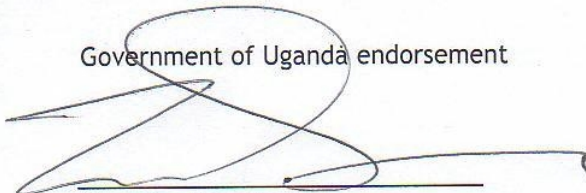The second United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) of Uganda for 2006–2010 builds strongly on the key challenges identified and the Areas of Cooperation proposed in the Common Country Assessment (CCA). The overall objective is to improve cohesion of action towards implementation of the Millennium Declaration (MD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with Uganda's own priorities as expressed in the national Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP).

The process leading to the signing of the UNDAF in Uganda started with the Joint Mid-Term Review in April 2004 where the overall plan for CCA/UNDAF preparation was agreed. Thematic Working Groups, arranged around the eight MDGs and represented by all the resident and many non-resident UN Agencies, were reconstituted to draft a respective section of the CCA with the methodology of the Human Rights Based Approach to Programming (HRBAP). The process culminated in an intensive two-month working period in July–August 2004, facilitated by an international consultant. Many important Ministries, other state institutions, and NGOs/CSOs were consulted to ensure broad participation. The process has been coordinated throughout by the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator with the supervision of the entire Country Team and technical assistance from the Steering Committee, the UN RC Office and the UNDP's Economics Unit. In October 2004, the CCA Validation Workshop was arranged to critically discuss and validate the findings and conclusions of the country assessment as well as the proposed Areas of Cooperation. The CCA document was finalized at the end of 2004.

In October 2004, the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) organized a three-day retreat to formulate and agree upon the key strategic priorities for the UN System's work in Uganda for 2006–2010. New Working Groups were constituted around the five UNDAF Outcomes and were responsible for drafting the Results Matrices of the UNDAF as well as contributing to the M&E Framework. Most of the original UN participation was preserved and further strengthened by non-UN counterparts. The highly participatory work culminated in the Joint Strategy Meeting in February 2005 to discuss and validate the UNDAF document with its Results Matrices as well as to give guidance for the subsequent Country Programmes of the UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA. The UNDAF was finalized at the end of March 2005.

Uganda faces several development challenges in the coming 2006–2010 period. Uganda has experienced rapid population growth with the current annual growth rate of 3.4%. Life expectancy is as low as 45.7 years. Mass displacement due to conflict in the northern districts has uprooted 1.4 million people and regional conflicts have caused the influx of approximately 230,000 refugees in Uganda. The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line was 38.8% in 2003, corresponding to 9.8 million Ugandans, with significant variations according to region, sex and social status.

The net enrolment in primary schools has more than tripled during the past eight years with an estimated average Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of 86%. Gender parity has also been nearly achieved. Notwithstanding, there are significant regional and rural–urban variations. In contradiction with the basic right to education, 800,000 children aged 6–12 years never attend school due to poverty and associated child labour.

Women's output is not properly valued and women's double workday hampers them from improving their knowledge, participating in community affairs or developing their own capacities or new business ventures. Gender inequality is prominent also as to women and men's relation to the law, as embodied in the legal texts, and in terms of access to justice.

Uganda has high rates of infant, under-five and maternal mortality. Uganda also has the highest adolescent pregnancy rate in Sub-Saharan Africa. Malaria is still the leading cause of morbidity in Uganda alongside with malnutrition, the effects of which can also be seen in health statistics. Furthermore, AIDS still remains a challenge for the country although the HIV prevalence has dramatically fallen from an average of 18% in 1992 to 6.2% in 2002, however regional differences prevail.

Access to safe water and sanitation has improved on average although regional disparities are still wide. The quality of natural resources is declining: soil is loosing its fertility, forest and associated savannah woodlands and bush are degrading, and water and wetlands are encroached on and polluted. Moreover, urbanization coupled with expanding slums affects the environment and the welfare of human settlements, jeopardizing future economic development and posing a risk for human health.

Democratisation process in Uganda has made a reasonable headway during the past 19 years. Decentralisation has brought elected local executives with the authority to plan, collect taxes and prioritise the use of resources at local levels. However, democratisation faces challenges as well. For instance, Uganda is rated 103rd out of 145 studied countries according to corruption. Human rights violations, such as illegal detention and torture, are also reported. In the political arena, discussions on wider participation and opening to a multi-party system for 2006 are ongoing.

The security and humanitarian situation in Uganda is characterised by the insurgency of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the northern districts and cattle rustling in Karamoja. The LRA's attacks have uprooted 1.4 million people to camps, with a doubling headcount during June 2003–March 2004. Cattle rustling has worsened over the years with increased inflow of small arms. In addition, conflicts and political instability in Uganda's neighbouring countries are responsible for 230,000 refugees in the country, overburdening the already fragile economy.

By deploying its combined resources, the United Nations System (UNS) is well placed to assist the Government of Uganda in addressing these development challenges and striving towards achieving the MD targets and MDGs. Intensified cooperation among UN Agencies, of which the UNDAF is one strategic tool, is a vital component of the UN Reform initiated by the Secretary-General in 1997. Through improved sharing of institutional knowledge and complementing of resources, the UNDAF is intended to give rise to better decision-making, improved collaboration in action and potential reduction of transaction costs. Thus, it is the centrepiece of the UN Reform at the country level, anchored in the MD, MDGs as well as the PEAP.

2   PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

2.1 AREAS OF COOPERATION

With the completion of the CCA and initiation of the UNDAF process, a new level was reached for inter-agency collaboration in Uganda in 2004. At the workshop in October 2004 with Government representatives, consensus was reached on four Areas of Cooperation. These are:

- Reducing poverty and improving human development;
- Good governance, and protection and promotion of human rights;
- Supporting the national AIDS response;
- Accelerating the transition from relief to recovery in conflict-affected areas.

These are areas in which the UNS has a comparative advantage in supporting the objectives of the PEAP and the attainment of the MDGs by 2015. All are interlinked and mutually affect each other. It is particularly important to address the regional disparities in Uganda to provide a platform for affirmative action for Northern Uganda to accelerate recovery and, eventually, to achieve the targets of the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs. While micro-level interventions that help to empower and directly promote the livelihood of the poor are necessary, it is also vital to establish linkages with the macro-level so that all lessons learned and valuable experiences in grassroots interventions are reflected in policy-making processes.

It should be recognized that some of the human development indicators have not significantly improved and some of them have stagnated or even deteriorated. Protection of human rights in general, and those of women and girls in particular, is still of concern. Some key sectors, such as education and health are structurally under-funded while cost effectiveness and efficiency of

public expenditure remain limited in most sectors. Conflict in the north and northeast and the subsequent degeneration of social services has hindered budget absorption capacity; the response to emergency needs is slow. Capacity gaps in national democratic institutions impede on the deepening of the democratic process and good governance to secure the long-term stability of the country for the realisation of the PEAP objectives, MD targets and MDGs. Finally, the situation in the conflict-affected areas is worsening the regional disparities.

2.2 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Based on the national medium-term development priorities contained in the PEAP, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) has, in each Area of Cooperation, identified expected Outcomes to be achieved during 2006-2010, Country Programme Outputs, the Role of Partners and Resource Mobilization Targets. The Outcomes were developed, discussed and validated during the UNDAF Prioritisation Retreat with participation of Government, CSOs and bilateral donors. Details are described in Annexes.

2.2.1 Reducing poverty and improving human development

Uganda has experienced rapid **population** growth from 6.5 million in 1959 to estimated 25.3 million in 2003, the current growth rate being 3.4% per year. Life expectancy at birth was estimated at 45.7 years in 2003. With 52% of the population below 15 years in 2002, Uganda will have a high in-built momentum for future population growth, making it harder for the country to meet future challenges.

Due to conflict-induced mass displacement, the number of food-assisted internally displaced persons (IDPs) rose at one point to over 1.6 million in the north. Conflicts in the neighbouring countries have also resulted in over 230,000 refugees in Uganda, mainly from Sudan, the DRC and Rwanda.

The **poverty** headcount was 38.8% in 2003, amounting to 9.8 million Ugandans, with significant variations according to region, sex and social status. The poor are mostly in rural areas, where the headcount was 42.7% in 2003, and in the Northern Region with 63%. The poverty headcount has increased during the last four years by four percentage points although the economy has been growing by around 6% per annum for the period. Therefore, economic growth has benefited the richest segments of the population.

Uganda is at risk of facing a significant setback in its long-term endeavour to eradicate poverty. This is hoped to be a temporary phenomenon to be soon overcome with the implementation of the new PEAP. Nevertheless, it could also indicate that Uganda's overall performance against poverty is reaching the limits of the present organization of society: although significant, the average growth rate of 6% in the last decade has constantly proven less than the 7% rate needed for both the MDG and PEAP targets.

Box 1.1 Status of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Uganda

The PEAP emphasizes five major pillars supporting the overall goal of the development of Uganda, which are in line with the MDGs:

    Pillar 1: Economic management
    Pillar 2: Production, competitiveness and incomes
    Pillar 3: Security, conflict-resolution and disaster managements
    Pillar 4: Governance
    Pillar 5: Human development

Uganda will have to make huge strides if it is to achieve the MDGs by 2015 for the country as a whole. The status of the individual MDGs, as outlined in the in the countries first MDG Progress Report (2003) is as follows

	Will the targets be reached by 2015	State of the supportive environment
Goal 1: Eradication of extreme poverty	Probably	Strong
Goal 2: Education	Probably	Strong
Goal 3: Gender equality	Potentially	Strong
Goal 4: Reduction of child mortality	Unlikely	Fair
Goal 5: Improvement of maternal health	Unlikely	Fair
Goal 6: Combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Already met	Strong
Goal 7: Environmental sustainability	Potentially	Fair

Poverty reduction in Uganda clearly requires a multidimensional approach. The UNS proposes a number of specific areas for intervention, focusing on opportunities, empowerment, protection, and security, where it has global mandates, operational capacities and local experience.

The UNS has identified the following UNDAF Outcome as summarized in Box 1.2 below.

Box 1.2 UNDAF Outcome for REDUCING POVERTY AND IMPROVING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Outcome 1:   *Increased opportunities for people, especially the most vulnerable, to access and utilize quality basic services and realize sustainable employment, income generation and food security.*

2.2.2 Good governance and protection and promotion of human rights

In terms of **governance**, the democratisation process in Uganda has made a reasonable headway since the National Resistance Movement (NRM) came into power 19 years ago. Elections have been organized, most notably the Constituent Assembly elections of 1994, and two presidential and two parliamentary elections (both in 1996 and 2001). A Constitutional Review process that started in 2001 is ongoing.

As a step towards democratisation, decentralisation has brought elected local executives with the authority to plan, collect taxes and prioritise the use of resources for service delivery at local levels.

Political rights refer to the rule of law, equality of all citizens as well as individual and collective freedom and rights. Other principles, embodied in the institutional framework of Uganda, and to a certain extent, in practice, mainly concern transparency, accountability and action against corruption. They also consist of inclusive and participatory approaches to national or local matters.

However, democratisation faces challenges as well. For instance, Uganda is rated 103rd in terms of corruption; a concern also stated in the PEAP. Human rights violations, such as illegal detention and torture, are also reported. Moreover, insurgency and insecurity have stagnated political liberalisation in Uganda: the NRM is the only political organisation allowed to operate

nationally although wider participation is under discussion and opening to a multi-party system is expected by 2006.

The GoU has set up the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, which is the national apparatus for gender mainstreaming and advancement of women. It is the main duty bearer for the execution of CEDAW as well as other international and national commitments. In education, the gap between the enrolment of boys and girls at primary and secondary levels is gradually narrowing. The same is true in accessing basic services as well as in representation in the political and economic arena.

Despite the progress registered, gender-biased relations in society still cause economic prejudice, physical injury and mental violence. **Gender disparities** continue to prevail despite some improvements. The continuation of insurgency in the north is, in this regard, a major concern. Community and social support systems for IDPs are over-stressed or have collapsed, making the poor and women more vulnerable to shocks.

Gender disparities persist in the level of poverty among female-headed households, in the legal provisions for women in areas such as inheritance, and in laws dealing with protection of women. The gender/socio-cultural norms that do not provide for equity and equality will be addressed for poverty reduction and to improve the quality of life of the people of Uganda.

Within the framework of poverty, the PEAP identifies social **protection** as a cross-cutting issue. Furthermore it identifies orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC), the elderly – especially women, the disabled and the displaced as particularly vulnerable. There are indications that these groups, along with children and women in areas affected by armed conflict, are not only likely to be among the poorest but are also at the risk of violation of their rights, specifically, not to be subjected to violence, abuse, exploitation, discrimination and neglect. Knowing that Uganda has developed a sound framework of laws and policies protecting vulnerable children, the key challenge is to translate the fine policy into action.

Empowerment, equity, sustainability, protection, and security are dimensions of governance that will guide all UNS initiatives in support of national development goals. These are essential for giving voice to poor, marginalized and vulnerable groups and are designed to involve the public sector, private sector and civil society alike. In view of the importance of good governance and human rights, two separate Outcomes were formulated and are summarized in Box 1.3 below.

Box 1.3 UNDAF Outcomes for GOOD GOVERNANCE AND THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Outcome 2:   *Good governance, accountability and transparency of government and partner institutions improved at all levels;*

Outcome 3:   *The promotion and protection of human rights, especially of the most vulnerable, is strengthened.*

2.2.3 Supporting the national AIDS response

In its over twenty-year-long response to **AIDS**, Uganda has seen the prevalence of HIV fall from an average of 18% in 1992 to 6.2% in 2002. However, the prevalence rate has lately stagnated. 1.1 million people are estimated to be currently living with HIV or AIDS, 150,000 are in urgent need of ART, and the disease can claim up to 100,000 lives per year. The most immediate cause of infection remains unprotected heterosexual transmission immediately followed by MTCT. This should induce all duty bearers to take heed from complacency. Action is being considered to

make ARVs more available and translate the "3 by 5" UN global initiative in Uganda as 60,000 persons living with AIDS benefit from ARVs by the end of 2005. Longer-term plans are currently being developed.

The overall objective is to contribute to Uganda's efforts to minimize the impact and halt the spread of HIV/AIDS; develop multi-sectoral strategies emphasizing human rights for all; and contributing to economic growth by addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS on public resources. In line with the above, the expected Outcome is summarized in Box 1.4 below.

Box 1.4 UNDAF Outcome for SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL AIDS RESPONSE

Outcome 4: *Individuals, civil society, national and local institutions are empowered and effectively address the HIV and AIDS, with special emphasis on populations at higher risk.*

2.2.4 Accelerating the transition from relief to recovery in conflict-affected areas

In Uganda, the **security and humanitarian situation** is characterised by the insurgency of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the northern districts and cattle rustling in Karamoja. The LRA's attacks have uprooted the large majority of the population in the north into internally displaced people's camps, with a doubling headcount during June 2003-March 2004. Moreover in Karamoja, cattle rustling has worsened over the years with increased inflow of small arms.

In addition, conflicts and political instability in Uganda's neighbouring countries are responsible for more than 230,000 refugees in the country, overburdening the already fragile economy.

Efforts to end the rebellion both through repeated contacts and even acceptance by the GoU of a ceasefire, in order to improve security and create better humanitarian conditions, are reported. The GoU also passed the Amnesty Act in January 2000 and established the Amnesty Commission. Pardon is offered to surrendering rebels; approximately 5,000 have accepted the option. For Karamoja, a disarmament programme was set up in November 2002, within the overall framework of Pacification and Development of Northern Uganda and Karamoja. It includes sensitisation among the population and other education initiatives. The GoU has also developed, with UN assistance, a Self-Reliance Strategy for foreign refugees.

Still, people in the northern districts are insufficiently protected. Over 30,000 people have been abducted, 25,000 of them being children who are forced to enrol as soldiers and girls as sex slaves. IDPs are forced to displacement to camps and "protected villages" where they face a constant threat of harassment and exploitation. Moreover, arbitrary harsh ill-treatment and torture of IDPs and other persons are reported, although such practices are prohibited by the Uganda Constitution, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the African Charter in Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) and the Convention Against Torture or Other Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), to all of which Uganda is a signatory.

The overall objective is to reduce the regional disparities in terms of achieving the targets of the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs through the creation of enabling environment for peace and the resettlement, reintegration, and socio-economic recovery of conflict-affected populations and host communities. The key Outcome is summarized in Box 1.5 below

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Box 1.5 UNDAF Outcome for
ACCELERATING THE TRANSITION FROM RELIEF TO RECOVERY IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS

Outcome 5: *People affected by conflict and disaster, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, effectively participate in and benefit from the planning, timely implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.*

2.3 COOPERATION STRATEGIES

The needs and expectations for sustainable human development in Uganda and the achievement of the Millennium Declaration targets and the MDGs go well beyond the means of any individual Agency. They call for multidimensional partnerships with the GoU, NGOs/CSOs, private sector, bilateral donors, and among UN Agencies. The UNCT will, therefore, pursue a partnership strategy that revolves around dialogue, consultation, and collaboration.

Through policy dialogue with the GoU and other stakeholders, the UNS will facilitate a comprehensive approach to aid coordination, linking such coordination to ongoing constitutional, institutional, legal and administrative reforms. It will continue its support for capacity development and technical assistance for policy development, coordination, monitoring and evaluation. Through joint advocacy, the UNS will also support policy makers on priority issues, particularly those related to MDGs, Millennium Declaration and other commitments for ensuring rights and protection.

In each UNDAF priority area, the UNS will consider the importance of regional cooperation based on the fact that security challenges in Uganda, such as the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons, cattle rustling, and rebel insurgencies, cannot be resolved without close cooperation with neighbouring countries together with collective and comprehensive support by donors in establishing efficient border security as well as facilitating cross-border cooperation.

Lastly, the UNS will devote particular efforts to strengthen capacities of institutions and organizations at the central and district level in support of deepening the democratic process in Uganda.

3   PROGRAMME RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Operationalizing the MDGs in Uganda through the UNDAF comes with a price tag. The UNCT has taken this into consideration in the UNDAF as well as in individual Country Programmes.

Estimated financial resources required for each UNDAF Outcome are presented in the Resource Mobilization Target columns of the Results Matrices in Tables A.1-A.5. Financial resources available to implement provisions of the UNDAF include (1) the financial allocations by each participating UN organization, or direct resources; and (2) resources that organizations expect to mobilize over the period of the UNDAF in addition to their core resources. The following tables provide a breakdown of targets by organization and output; the breakdown of the latter should be seen as indicative. It should also be noted that resource commitments are not made through the UNDAF but rather through the in-country programmes or project documents, according to the procedures and approved mechanisms of each organization.

The UNCT will seek to mobilize extra-budgetary resources and to strengthen partnerships in pursuit of the formulated UNDAF outcomes.

4   IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 POVERTY AND RIGHTS FOCUS

A human rights-based approach – bringing human rights standards and values to the core of everything the United Nations does – offers the best prospect of empowering people to advance their own claims and to bridge the accountability deficits by making duty bearers aware of their respective duties. The principal framework for human rights integration into the work of the UNS is represented by this UNDAF and the CCA of development challenges in Uganda.

To ensure a rights-based approach that leads towards the achievement of the MD targets and the MDGs, the United Nations System will focus on the most vulnerable groups, with explicit provisions on ensuring free, active, and meaningful participation. Moreover, to contribute to the

reduction of regional disparities, exacerbated by conflict, that underlie much of the poverty in Uganda, the UNS will target resource-poor regions. Importance will be given to effective links and relationships between the Government, civil society, and the private sector, through support for a peace process and the decentralization policy across the different sectors.

The advocacy for poverty reduction strategy will use the MDG and Millennium Declaration achievements' analysis for evidence-based prioritisation of human development. This will, in turn, influence political will and build alliances to create an enabling policy, legal and public-opinion environment in favour of realisation of human rights and poverty elimination. This will include leveraging resources with donors, with Sectoral Investment Plans (SIPs) and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), and with districts within the decentralised system to influence budget allocations.

4.2 HARMONIZATION OF PROGRAMMES

The programme cycles of all UNDG Executive Committee Agencies – i.e. UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP – are fully harmonized with the UNDAF timeframe of 2006-2010 along with the PEAP. The specialized Agencies are guided by annual (UNHCR) or biannual (WHO) Country Programmes, and a new programming cycle starts on 1 January 2006.

The provision of the UNDAF will be implemented through the Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) agreed to by the partner organizations. The selection and definition of goals, objectives, and strategies will be fully consistent with the UNDAF. Individual Country Programmes and project documents will specify how they contribute to UNDAF objectives and cooperation strategies. The work on individual Country Programme Documents (CPD) and CPAPs is taking place parallel to the finalization of the UNDAF and both processes are enriching each other ensuring that the synergies, linkages and best practices are shared within the UNS and with its partners.

4.3 DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION

A number of coordination forums at different levels allow for close coordination between the multilateral and bilateral funding agencies. Within this context, lead sectoral assistance agencies hold regular aid coordination meetings in the sectors identified in the PEAP. Such meetings offer opportunities for cooperation at the operational level as well as avoidance of duplication of efforts.

The UNS will continue to facilitate dialogue between the GoU and the donor community on issues of common interest. It will encourage improved coordination among the development community through greater exchange of information and enhanced collaboration as chair of, and active participant in specific Donor Working Groups.

In addition, the UNS will continue its collaborative efforts in the area of common premises and services. The implementation of common contracting within the UNS will be pursued in the potential areas of security, travel service, banking, shipping, and courier services.

5   MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Provisions for follow-up and review of the UNDAF are based on the principle that the UNDAF is a living document. The UNDAF may have to be adapted to respond to changes in Uganda's economic, political or social situations.

5.1 INTERNAL REVIEWS

The five UNDAF Working Groups will continue to meet regularly and will serve as the main mechanism for implementing and monitoring the UNDAF, under the oversight of the UNCT (see Annex B for comprehensive monitoring indicators). The following strategies will be employed:

- Selection of lead Agencies for each focus area of collaboration, if such do not already exist;
- Development of individual Working Group workplans with clear goals and objectives, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator.

The MDG reports for Uganda will serve as the primary means for reporting on UNDAF activities, complemented by the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator. At the same time, the Working Groups will establish a linkage between the indicators established to measure UNDAF Outputs and the contribution of these Outputs to the achievement of the MD targets and the MDGs.

Overall, the UNCT, under the RC's leadership, will be responsible for the review and validation of the cooperation between organizations on the UNDAF priority areas to ensure that individual Agencies' CPDs reflect such objectives as appropriate. It will also ensure the effective functioning of the WGs, with assistance from the RC's office. Regular UNCT meetings will establish an ongoing, high-level exchange of information and strengthen partnerships as well as improve coordination and collaboration of the UNS as a whole. Effective inter-agency collaboration will be included in all Agency Workplans and reviews.

5.2 JOINT AND EXTERNAL REVIEWS

Annual and mid-term reviews of the Country Programmes of individual Agencies will analyse progress towards the Outcomes of the UNDAF and its information will be fed into the UN RC's Annual Report.

A joint mid-term evaluation by the GoU, UNS and other development partners will be conducted at the midpoint of the UNDAF period (2006–2010), synchronised as much as possible with the respective Agencies' mid-term Country Programme reviews. Similarly, a joint end-of-cycle evaluation of the UNDAF will occur. Such evaluations, providing feedback and guidance on the management of the process, results and outcomes, will ensure that UN's efforts remain focused on national priorities, and that the achievements and lessons learned addressed and best practices are acknowledged. During the mid-term review in particular, it will be important to re-examine the Programme Resources Framework.

5.3 PARTNERSHIP BUILDING

The preparatory processes of the CCA and UNDAF supported the development of strong partnerships, increased networking among development organizations, greater exchange of information and expertise, and more focused, collaborative UNS participation in development cooperation. The UNCT will build on this process to consolidate its position as a trusted development partner and will continue its support to inter- and intra-sectoral coordination.

The UNCT will pursue partnership building with the GoU and the development community for the consensus, coordination and synergy of the national priorities. Partnership arrangements with the GoU shall ensure full ownership and leadership of UN's programmes and projects framed within the priorities laid out in the PEAP.

Mutually beneficial partnerships with multilateral institutions and bilateral donors will be pursued based on the convergence of interests and objectives. The UNS will engage in policy dialogue with both resident and non-resident donors and other stakeholders for ensuring that objectives identified through the UNDAF receive necessary attention.

By deploying its combined resources, the UNS is well placed to assist the Government of Uganda in addressing these development challenges and striving towards achieving the MD targets and the MDGs. Intensified cooperation among UN Agencies, of which the UNDAF is one strategic tool, is a vital component of the UN Reform initiated by the Secretary-General in 1997.

Through improved sharing of institutional knowledge and complementing of resources, the UNDAF is intended to give rise to better decision-making and improved collaboration in action. Thus, it is the centrepiece of the UN Reform at the country level, anchored in the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs as well as the PEAP.

Table A.1 UNDAF Outcome 1 Results Matrix

Area of Cooperation No 1: Reduction of poverty and improving human development MDG Goals: 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7

| National priority or goals:
PEAP Pillar 2: Enhancing production, competitiveness and income
Ø Increased and more efficient private sector production of goods and services, consistent with environmental and natural resources use sustainability
PEAP Pillar 5: Strengthening human development
Ø Higher quality of life and increased productivity of Uganda's human resources through better educated and healthier Ugandans |

| UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle:
Increased opportunities for people, especially for the most vulnerable, to access and utilize quality basic services and realize sustainable employment, income generation and food security |

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
1.1 Poor people, including women and vulnerable groups exercise their rights to participate in the economic policy decisions affecting them and have increased access to and use of productive assets, technologies and energy	1.1.1 **UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/UNFPA/FAO/ILO/WHO/ UNIFEM:** Pro-poor and gender sensitive social and economic policies implemented and additional resources leveraged for excluded, poor and vulnerable people through UN System's active participation in SWAPs and through advocacy and capacity building of the Government and other duty bearers 1.1.2 **UNDP:** Poor people have increased access to and use of productive assets, technologies and energy 1.1.3 **UNDP:** Through advocacy pro-poor policies are implemented and new technologies made available for poor and vulnerable groups 1.1.4 **UNFPA:** National and local institutions are effectively coordinated and are integrating population, gender and environmental issues in their policies and programmes 1.1.5 **UNHCR:** Vulnerable communities are targeted for implementation of Development Assistance for Refugee Hosting Areas	**Government** (MFPED, MGLSD, MoH; MWLE; MAAIF, MoLG, MEMD)**/NPA:** Staff and other support **NGOs/CSOs, Trade Unions/ Employers' Associations:** Participation in planning exercises **Private sector:** In leading investment and growth **ILO/IFIs:** Participation in technical support for district planning and budgeting process **NAADS/APEP/Global 2000/ ACDI-VOCA/UNIDO:** Technical assistance to the Industrial Development Strategy	**UNDP:** 7,000,000 **UNFPA:** RR 1,000,000 OR 500,000 **UNICEF:** RR 400,000 OR 200,000 **WHO:** OR 200,000 **WFP:** Ref. 5.11.4 $ 8,010,643 **UNHCR:** 915,000 **FAO:** 1,250,000 **UNIFEM:** 100,000 **ILO:** 1,000,000

		1.1.6	**WFP/FAO:** Increased capacity of the Government to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out food-based programmes		
		1.1.7	**WFP:** Participation of small farmers in commercial market opportunities strengthened		
		1.1.8	**UNICEF:** Social budgeting for children reviewed and documented regularly resulting to leveraging resources for children		
1.2	Marginalized and vulnerable groups have improved access to food, safe water, sanitation and shelter	1.2.1	**WFP/UNDP/UNICEF/WHO:** Sector and district development plans include special consideration to ensure that marginalized and vulnerable people are consulted and have access to food, safe water, sanitation, hygiene and shelter, and that systems are maintained	**Government** (MFPED, MWLE, MGLSD, MoES, MoH, MDPR, MoLG, MAAIF): Staff and other support	**UNICEF:** RR 300,000 OR 1,500,000
		1.2.2	**UNICEF:** In selected districts, 80% of households adopt appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices	**NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector:** Participation in planning exercises **UNHCR:** Supporting water and sanitation in refugee-impacted areas	**UNDP:** 500,000 **WHO:** RR 100,000 **WFP:** Ref. 5.9.1 $ 101,000,000
1.3	Girls and boys, especially those under 5 years of age, are accessing preventive, promotive and curative health and nutrition services (80% coverage)	1.3.1	**UNICEF/WHO:** At least 80% of children are fully immunized by their 1st birthday	**Government** (MoH, MWLE, MGLSD, MoES, MoLG, MFPED): IMR/MMR policy development, staff, essential supplies and commodities, e.g. de-worming, ITNs, vaccines	**UNICEF:** RR 5,000,000 OR 5,000,000
		1.3.2	**UNICEF/WHO:** In selected disadvantaged districts, at least 80% of children under five sleep under ITNs, receive ORT, receive Vitamin A and de-worming, have appropriate infant and young child feeding practices and at least 60% of children with fever/malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia receive timely and appropriate treatment and care at the household and health facility level in line with IMCI guidelines	**NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector:** Staff, services, community mobilisation **MoH/GAVI:** Procurement of vaccines, cold chain and injection safety materials.	**WHO:** RR 200,000 OR 6,000,000 EPI 15,000,000/year **WFP:** Ref. 5.5.4 $ 14,937,139
		1.3.3	**UNICEF:** In selected disadvantaged districts, rate of non-functional water and sanitation facilities is reduced by 50%	**GFATM:** Procurement of ITNs and ACT **Bilaterals:** SWAP funding	
		1.3.4	**WHO/UNICEF:** National policies and district plans prioritise and promote implementation of interventions with impact on infant mortality reduction and ensure improved coordination of child survival interventions, including efforts by NGOs and the private sector		

		1.3.5	**WFP/UNICEF**: Moderate and severely malnourished children have increased access to and use of therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes		
1.4	Reproductive rights of women, especially young women, are protected, promoted and respected	1.4.1 **UNFPA/WHO/UNICEF**: Policy environment created, which promotes and protects sexual and reproductive health rights with the state-of-the-art knowledge 1.4.2 **UNFPA/UNICEF/WFP/WHO**: Access to comprehensive reproductive health services, particularly family planning (UNFPA) and adolescent-friendly health services, increased; and the Government's capacity to forecast the RH commodity requirements improved 1.4.3 **UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO**: In selected districts, the unmet need for Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) is reduced from 95% to 50%; all hospitals and HC IVs provide comprehensive EmOC; at least 50% of HC IIIs provide basic EmOC; and at least 50% of women deliver with assistance from skilled attendant 1.4.4 **UNFPA/WHO**: In all districts, the role of men in realization of sexual and reproductive rights is actively promoted 1.4.5 **UNICEF**: In selected disadvantaged districts, at least 80% of adolescent girls and women have life skills and adequate knowledge to make appropriate choices to claim and uphold their sexual reproductive health rights	**Government** (MFPED, MoH, MoLG, MGLSD, OP/Dept of Information): Staff and other support **Population Secretariat/ NPA/UBOS**: Advocacy, policies **NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector**: Participation in planning exercises **UNDP/IFIs**: Participation in technical support for district planning and budgeting process **UNHCR**: Supporting reproductive health services in refugee-impacted areas	**UNFPA**: RR 5,500,000 **WHO**: RR 100,000 OR 200,000 **UNICEF**: RR 3,000,000 OR 2,000,000 **WFP**: 10,000 tonnes of food $ 5,000,000.
1.5	Girls and boys aged 0–5 years are progressively exercising their right to early learning and stimulation	1.5.1 **UNICEF**: Access to quality home and community-based, child-friendly and age-appropriate learning and stimulation opportunities increased for girls and boys aged 0–5 in selected disadvantaged districts 1.5.2 **UNICEF**: Participation of duty bearers in early childhood care and development at household and community levels strengthened in selected districts	**Government** (MoES, MoH, MWLE, MoLG, MGLSD): Staff and other resources **NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector**: Participation **WFP**: Feeding the vulnerable population	**UNICEF**: RR 2,500,000 OR 3,000,000

1.6	Girls and boys are exercising their right to access and complete quality primary education and achieve required proficiency levels for their class	1.6.1	**UNICEF**: Child-centred, gender-responsive and protective learning environments adopted in formal and non-formal educational institutions in selected districts to ensure increased retention throughout the primary school cycle and improved learning achievement by girls and boys	**Government** (MoES, MoH, MWLE, MoLG, MGLSD): Staff and other resources **NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector**: Participation **UNHCR**: Supporting educational sector in refugee-impacted areas	**WFP**: Ref. 5.4.4 $ 17,355,766 **UNICEF**: RR 4,000,000 OR 4,000,000 **UNFPA**: RR 2,000,000
		1.6.2	**UNFPA/UNICEF**: Young people in and out of school have life saving skills and access to Youth Friendly Reproductive Health information and services		
		1.6.3	**UNICEF**: School water, hygiene and sanitation situation improved in selected districts through advocacy and introduction/maintenance of child-friendly facilities		
		1.6.4	**WFP**: Improve school attendance, reduce short-term hunger and reduce drop-outs, especially girls, in targeted primary schools		
1.7	People enjoy sustainable development based on sound conservation policies, and management and utilization of environmental/natural resources	1.7.1	**UNDP**: Degradation of gazetted wetlands reduced through promoting alternative livelihoods	**Government** (MWLE, MAAIF, MTITWA, MEMD, MoLG, MGLSD/NCC, OPM)/ **Industries**: Staff and other resources. **NGOs/Private Sector/NEMA/ UN-HABITAT**: Participation in the technical guidance and implementation	**UNDP**: 10,000,000 **WFP**: Ref. 5.11.4 $ 8,010,643 **UNFPA**: RR 1,000,000 OR 500,000 **FAO**: 130,000
		1.7.2	**UNDP**: Conservation and management strategy for protected areas in Uganda developed and implemented by the Government		
		1.7.3	**UNDP/FAO**: Selected communities (at least 20), especially women, are skilled and have capacity to implement agro-forestry and conservation techniques		
		1.7.4	**UNDP**: Adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change developed and implemented		
		1.7.5	**WFP**: Food-insecure people's ability to manage shocks and meet necessary food needs increased		
		1.7.6	**UNDP**: Urban poor enjoy safe environment through waste management and energy sources		
		1.7.7	**UNFPA**: Increased understanding among leaders of the interrelationship between population and environment		
		1.7.8	**FAO**: Government supported and established a comprehensive geo-referenced database of the Nile Basin area in Uganda		

1.8	Gender, household income and age-disaggregated, up-to-date and reliable data on poverty, population and human development used to reduce vulnerability at national, district and community level	1.8.1	**UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/WFP/WHO**: Key surveys, incl. socio-economic household survey and DHS among others, incorporate indicators for monitoring MDGs, including the targets for maternal and child survival, growth and development, education outcomes and reduction of poverty level	**Government** (MFPED, MoH, MWLE, MoES, MoLG, MGLSD/NCC, OPM)/**NPA**: Staff and other resources **NGOs/Private Sector**: Use of HIMS and other data; policy process **Bilaterals/UBOS**: Annual HH Survey, Uganda Info	**UNFPA**: RR 1,500,000 **UNDP**: 2,500,000 **WHO**: RR 200,000 OR 50,000
		1.8.2	**UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO/WFP**: The data collection and management systems (HMIS, EMIS, LoGICS, WES, FIVIMS, SEGA, CRIS, etc.) are efficiently and effectively managed at all levels to ensure timely analysis and distribution of data for action		**UNICEF**: RR 1,000,000 OR 300,000 **WFP**: Ref. 5.9.1 $ 101,000,000
		1.8.3	**UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO/UNIFEM**: Up-to-date data on PEAP, MDGs and other development indicators are available in Uganda Info and used		**UNIFEM**: 200,000

Table A.2 UNDAF Outcome 2 Results Matrix

Area of Cooperation No 2: Good governance and decentralization

National priority or goals:
PEAP Pillar 4: Strengthening governance
Ø   Strengthening political governance, human rights, legal and justice systems and public sector management and accountability
Ø   Strengthening political governance
Ø   Strengthening legal and justice systems to protect people from crime and support increased production of good and services
Ø   Strengthening public sector management and accountability

UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle:
Good governance, accountability, and transparency of government and partner institutions improved at all levels

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
2.1 Democratic process deepened and democratic institutions strengthened	2.1.1 **UNDP:** Improved performance of Parliament in exercising its legislative, oversight and representative functions 2.1.2 **WFP:** District and sub-county management of food-based programmes strengthened (ref. 5.9) 2.1.3 **UNDP/UNFPA:** NEPAD/APRM on governance operating effectively (African Peer Review Mechanism) 2.1.4 **UNICEF:** Capacity of Government and other duty bearers at all levels to effectively and efficiently utilize resources to realize child rights enhanced	**Government** (MJCA, MoLG, MFPED, MFA)**/Parliament/ NPA/Electoral Commission:** Partners for advocacy and implementing roles **NGOs/CSOs:** Partner for advocacy and implementing roles **Bilateral donors:** Monitoring and financing role through basket funding and DTG **UNCDF/UNV:** Implementing roles	**UNDP:** 4,500,000 **WFP:** 100,000 **UNICEF:** OR 200,000 **UNFPA:** RR 500,000
2.2 Participation of population in decision-making processes increased, particularly the participation of women and vulnerable groups, such as children	2.2.1 **UNICEF/UNDP/UNIFEM:** Community members, including women and children, meaningfully and actively participate in decision making, including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes	**Government** (MoLG, MGLSD)**/NGOs/CSOs:** Advocacy roles **Bilateral donors:** Support through the Decentralization WG	**UNICEF:** RR 500,000 **UNDP:** 500,000 **UNIFEM:** 200,000
2.3 Transparency and accountability across the public sector improved in a consistent and vigorous	2.3.1 **UNDP:** IGG is able to effectively and efficiently implement its mandate for the investigations and prosecution of corruption, abuse of office and enforcement of the leadership code, and	**Government** (MJCA)**/ Parliament/NGOs/CSOs:** Advocacy **Bilaterals:** Facilitating role	**UNDP:** 3,000,000

	manner		conduct and disseminate a national integrity survey 2.3.2 **UNDP**: Department of Ethics and Integrity is fully operational and adequately resourced	through the Anti-Corruption WG and basket funding **UNV**: Implementing role	
2.4	Capacities for good governance and management of resources enhanced at all levels	2.4.1 2.4.2	**UNDP/UNICEF**: Capacity of central/district/sub-county Government improved to develop appropriate policies and guide LGs in addressing disparities **UNFPA**: Public awareness of and commitment to population, development and gender issues increased within national policies and programmes	**Government** (MoLG, OPM)/ **NGOs/CSOs**: Monitoring and advocacy role, act as implementing partners **Bilaterals**: Support the process through public sector reform programmes **UNCDF**: Implementing partner with UNDP for 2.4.1	**UNDP**: 500,000 **UNICEF**: RR 150,000 **UNFPA**: RR 500,000 OR 100,000

Table A.3 UNDAF Outcome 3 Results Matrix

Area of Cooperation No 3: The protection and promotion of human rights

National priority or goals:
PEAP Pillar 4: Strengthening governance
Ø Strengthening political governance, human rights, legal and justice systems, and public sector management and accountability
Ø Strengthening human rights

UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle:
   The promotion and protection of human rights, especially of the most vulnerable, is strengthened

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
3.1 The capacity of the national protection system increased for the full observance of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law	3.1.1 **UNDP/UNICEF/OHCHR:** National actors' capacity to report on treaty obligations, including on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, is strengthened 3.1.2 **UNDP/OHCHR:** The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) has adequate organizational and substantive capacity to set goals and objectives and to protect the rights of all	**Government** (MJCA, MFA): Coordination of service delivery, technical and quality oversight **NGOs/UHRC/Government** (MoH, MGLSD): Information collection and collation **OHCHR**: Technical assistance, support to capacity building and developing implementation methodologies, including the training personnel of the Government line ministries on reporting to UN human rights treaty bodies; facilitate the participation of Government in the Human Rights Commission **OHCHR**: Support the implementation of UHRC's corporate plan 2004-2009 aimed at enhancing presence in the regions and outreach to the grassroots;	**UNICEF:** RR 1,000,000 OR 1,000,000 **UNDP/UNV:** 3,500,000 **OHCHR:** 800,000

				support the improvement of complaints handling process of UHRC as well as its capacity in peace building, post-conflict initiatives and conflict resolution	
		3.1.3	**UNDP:** National Action Plan for the protection and promotion of human rights is adopted and implemented	**Government** (MJCA, OPM)/ **OP/Judiciary/Parliament:** Service delivery, oversight and technical input in adoption of NAP **OHCHR:** Technical assistance, expertise, coordination and advocacy, and deployment of monitors **UHRC/NGOs:** Coordination, monitoring, advocacy and training	
		3.1.4	**UNDP/OHCHR:** Judiciary, police and prisons authorities skilled to uphold international standards	**Government** (MJCA)/**NGOs:** Service delivery **OHCHR:** Technical assistance, capacity building and advocacy	
		3.1.5	**UNDP/UNHCR/OHCHR:** Laws reformed to bring Ugandan legislation in line with the International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law (cross-reference with 3.2.4 & 3.3.4)	**Government** (MJCA, OPM)/ **OP/Judiciary/Parliament:** Service delivery, oversight and technical input **OHCHR:** Technical assistance, expertise, coordination and advocacy **UHRC/NGOs:** Coordination, monitoring and advocacy, and training	**UNHCR:** 10,000
3.2	Girls, boys and women are living in an environment that supports the realization of their rights to protection from sexual and gender-based violence (cross-reference with 5.2)	3.2.1	**UNICEF/UNFPA:** All girls, boys and women subjected to sexual violence or sexual exploitation whose cases are reported receive appropriate medical, legal and/or psychosocial support in selected districts	**Government** (MGLSD, MoH, MIA, MoES, MoLG, MJCA)/ **District Authorities/Police:** Service delivery, technical input, technical and quality oversight and coordination **Judiciary:** Service delivery	**UNICEF:** RR 500,000 OR 2,500,000 **UNFPA:** 1,000,000 **UNDP:** 500,000

		and technical input **UHRC:** Monitoring of incidents, patterns and trends; advocacy with relevant authorities **UNHCR:** Technical support in establishment of national task force on prevention and response to SGBV benefiting refugees on par with nationals **NGOs/CBOs:** Information and data collection, technical assistance, service delivery, community mobilization	
	3.2.2 **UNICEF:** Men, community leaders, youth and women's groups are taking action against sexual violence and exploitation in 50% of parishes in selected districts (cross-reference with 5.2.2)	**Government** (MGLSD, MoES)**/District Authorities:** Oversight, support and facilitate social mobilization **NGOs/CBOs:** Technical assistance, capacity building and social mobilization	
	3.2.3 **UNICEF:** Government institutions and humanitarian agencies providing services to children and women are implementing codes of conduct and policies against sexual violence and exploitation	**Government** (MGLSD, MoH, MIA, MoES, MoLG)**/District Authorities/Police/UPDF:** Training, technical input, oversight and coordination **Judiciary:** Training, technical input, oversight service **UHRC:** Monitoring, advocacy with relevant authorities **NGOs/CBOs:** Information and data collection, technical assistance, training	
	3.2.4 **UNICEF/UNDP/UNIFEM:** Consistent legislation incorporating the best interests of survivors provides for protection from SGBV in law (cross-reference with 3.3.4)	**Government** (MJCA, MGSLD)**/DPP/Law Reform Commission:** Coordination, oversight, technical input, service delivery	**UNIFEM:** 200,000

			Parliamentary Committees: Advocacy and legislation **UNICEF/UNFPA/UNDP:** Advocacy, technical assistance, support to capacity building and coordination **NGOs/CBOs:** Technical assistance, capacity building and social mobilization	
3.3	40% of orphans, child labourers and girls and boys identified as vulnerable to violence, exploitation, abuse, discrimination and neglect, and their families, are accessing protection and social support systems (cross-reference with 4.2)	3.3.1. UNICEF: Systems that identify, monitor, refer and protect vulnerable children are operational at community, sub-county and district levels in selected districts, including all those affected by conflict	**Government (MGLSD)/ District Authorities:** Service delivery, technical input, technical and quality oversight and coordination **NGOs/CBOs:** Technical assistance, capacity building, service delivery	**UNICEF:** RR 300,000 OR 800,000
		3.3.2 UNICEF: 40% of identified vulnerable boys and girls are accessing social and legal protection in selected disadvantaged districts	**Government** (MGLSD, MoES, MoH, MJCA, MIA)/**District Authorities/Police/ Judiciary:** Technical input and quality oversight, service delivery, coordination, capacity building **NGOs/CBOs:** Technical assistance, capacity building, service delivery	**UNICEF:** RR 600,000 OR 1,000,000
		3.3.3 UNICEF: Measures to reduce informal and eliminate most hazardous child labour are operational in selected districts	**Government** (MGLSD, MoES, MJCA)/**District Authorities/ Police:** Oversight, support social mobilization and capacity building of community mechanisms, service delivery **NGOs/CBOs:** Technical assistance, service delivery, social mobilization	**UNICEF: OR 1,500,000**

		3.3.4 **UNICEF:** Consistent legislation provides for the protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse, discrimination and neglect (cross-reference with 3.1.5 and 3.2.4)	**Government** (MJCA, MGSLD)**/DPP/Law Reform Commission:** Coordination, oversight, technical input, service delivery **Parliamentary Committees:** Advocacy and legislation **NGOs/CBOs:** Technical assistance, capacity building and social mobilization	**UNICEF:** RR 150,000
		3.3.5 **UNICEF/UNFPA** 90% of children aged 0–8 have their births registered and receive their birth certificates and 70% of deaths registered in all target districts	**Government/ Registrar General/ District Authorities:** Service delivery, technical input, technical and quality oversight and coordination **NGOs:** Technical assistance **Government** (MGLSD, MoH)**/ UBOS/Police/District Authorities/UHRC/NGOs:** Assessments, information collection and management, technical input, coordination	**UNICEF:** OR 200,000 **UNFPA:** RR 1,000,000
3.4	Institutional mechanisms and socio-cultural practices promote and protect the rights of boys, girls and women against sexual and gender-based violence, other harmful practices and advance gender equity	**3.4.1** **UNFPA:** Capacity of Government and other duty bearers to formulate, review, implement, monitor and evaluate legal frameworks, pro-poor and gender-sensitive policies enhanced	**Government** (MoH, MGLSD)**/ District Authorities/NGOs/ CBOs/Cultural, Local and Religious Leaders:** Technical input, advocacy, social mobilization, information dissemination	**UNFPA:** RR 2,500,000 OR 1,000,000
		3.4.2 **UNFPA:** Women, girls, boys and men access to information, counselling, social support, treatment of and protection against SGBV and other harmful practices increased	**Government** (MJCA, MGSLD)**/DPP:** Oversight, technical input, service delivery **Population Secretariat/ Parliamentary Committees:** Advocacy and legislation **UNFPA/UNDP:** Advocacy, technical assistance, support	

		to capacity building **NGOs/CBOs:** Technical assistance, capacity building and social mobilization **Media Coalitions:** Advocacy **Cultural Institutions:** Technical assistance, capacity building and social mobilization	

Table A.4 UNDAF Outcome 4 Results Matrix

Area of Cooperation No 4: Supporting the national AIDS response **MDG Goal:** 6, Target 7	

National priority or goals:
PEAP: HIV/AIDS is a cross-cutting issue in all the five Pillars listed below:
Pillar 1: Improving economic management
Pillar 2: Enhancing production, competitiveness and income
Pillar 3: Strengthening security, conflict resolution and disaster management
Pillar 4: Strengthening governance
Pillar 5: Strengthening human development

Target for the Revised National Strategic Framework for HIV/AIDS activities in Uganda:
  National HIV prevalence reduced by 25% as stipulated in the National Strategic Framework

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:
  Individuals, civil society, national and local institutions are empowered and effectively address HIV and AIDS, with special emphasis on populations at higher risk

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
4.1 People at high risk of HIV/AIDS, especially children, young people and women, have access to and utilise innovative and all encompassing prevention and care services	4.1.1 **UNICEF/WHO:** Vulnerable women, young positives and children have increased access to and utilize comprehensive care and treatment services (PMTCT-Plus, HTC and PCR) 4.1.2 **WFP:** Reduced impacts of HIV/AIDS on food security among vulnerable populations in high-priority districts for HIV/AIDS 4.1.3 **UNICEF:** Children, young people and women have access to and utilize innovative and all-encompassing prevention services 4.1.4 **UNFPA:** Comprehensive HIV/AIDS communication strategy developed and implemented together with Uganda AIDS Commission and all stakeholders 4.1.5 **WHO:** All eligible people, especially orphans and other vulnerable children, access treatment, care and support through the expanded "3 by 5" initiative	**Government** (MFPED, MoH, MoES, MGLSD, MoLG)/**UAC:** Provide technical assistance, support coordination, quality control, and service delivery **NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector:** Provide technical assistance, support coordination, quality control, service delivery, and community mobilisation **Bilaterals:** Implementation support **FAO:** Technical assistance in food security and nutrition **ILO:** Provide technical assistance, support coordination, quality control **UNAIDS:** Continued support to the decentralized	**UNICEF:** RR 5,000,000 OR 5,000,000 **UNFPA:** RR 500,000 **WFP:** 40,500,000 **WHO:** OR 2,500,000

				HIV/AIDS response and partnership development	
4.2	The rights of orphans and other vulnerable children and their families are realized and protected, through the implementation of the National OVC Policy and National Strategic Programmes Plan of Interventions. (Link with Area of Cooperation 3.)	4.2.1 4.2.2	**UNICEF**: Orphans, child labourers and other children identified as vulnerable to violence, exploitation abuse, discrimination and neglect, and their families are accessing protection and social services **UNDP**: Capacity of policy and decision makers at national, district and municipal levels is enhanced to protect and promote the rights of orphans and other vulnerable children and their families	**Government** (MFPED, MoH, MoES, MGLSD, MoLG)/**UAC**/ **UBOS**: Provide technical assistance, support coordination, quality control, and service delivery **NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector**: Provide technical assistance, support coordination, quality control, service delivery, community mobilisation **Bilaterals**: Implementation support **FAO**: Technical assistance in food security and nutrition **WHO**: Provide technical assistance, support coordination, quality control **UNAIDS**: Continued support to the decentralized HIV/AIDS response and partnership development	**UNICEF**: RR 500,000 **UNDP**: 500,000
4.3	National and lower-level structures and systems (co-ordination, partnership, monitoring and resource utilisation) function effectively and efficiently to reduce the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS	4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3	**UNDP**: Line ministries and urban authorities mainstream HIV/AIDS in development frameworks and programmes at all levels **UNFPA/WHO**: District Planning Units are strengthened to facilitate the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS at local government level **UNFPA/WHO**: Trends and impact of HIV/AIDS epidemic are regularly monitored and analysed	**Government** (MFPED, MoH, MoES, MGLSD, MoLG)/**UAC**: Provide technical assistance, support coordination, quality control, and service delivery **NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector**: Provide technical assistance, support coordination, quality control, service delivery, community mobilisation **Bilaterals**: Implementation support **FAO**: Technical assistance in food security and nutrition **UNAIDS**: Continued support to the decentralized	**UNFPA**: RR 500,000 **WHO**: Ref. 4.1.5 **UNDP**: 2,000,000

				HIV/AIDS response and partnership development	
4.4	People made vulnerable by emergencies (especially conflict) access comprehensive HIV/AIDS care and support services as stipulated in the "AIDS guidelines in emergency settings" and SPHERE Standards. (Link with Area of Cooperation 5.)	4.4.1	**UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO**: People, especially women, young people and children, made vulnerable due to conflict are able to reduce their risk to HIV infection and mitigate its impact in their families and communities	**Government** (MFPED, MoH, MoES, MGLSD, MoLG)/**UAC**: Provide technical assistance, support coordination, quality control, and service delivery **NGOs/CSOs/Private Sector**: Provide technical assistance, support coordination, quality control, service delivery, community mobilisation **Bilaterals**: Implementation support **FAO**: Technical assistance in food security and nutrition **UNAIDS**: Continued support to the decentralized HIV/AIDS response and partnership development	**UNICEF:** RR 600,000 OR 600,000 OR/CAP 2,500,000 **UNFPA:** RR 500,000 **WHO**: Ref. 4.1.5

Table A.5 UNDAF Outcome 5 Results Matrix

Area of cooperation No 5: Facilitating the transition from relief to recovery in conflict areas **MDG Goals**: 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7	
National priority or goals: **PEAP Pillar 3**: Strengthening security, conflict resolution and disaster management Ø Protection of persons and their property through elimination of conflict and cattle rustling, resettlement of IDPs, implementation of recovery plans and strengthened disaster management	
UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle: People affected by conflict and disaster, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, effectively participate in and benefit from planning, timely implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes	

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
5.1 IDP Policy fully implemented	5.1.1 **UNDP:** Capacity of the Office of the Prime Minister and affected districts strengthened to implement the IDP policy	**Government** (OPM, MoLG, MoH)**/District Authorities/ UHRC:** Participates in training exercises **NGOs/CSOs**: Provide inputs into training and advocacy **WFP:** Food assistance **OCHA/UNIFEM/IOM/WHO/ OHCHR:** Collaborate in the preparation of gender-sensitive and human rights based guidelines and training packages for conflict areas	**UNDP:** 500,000
5.2 Girls, boys and women in war-affected or post-conflict districts live in a protective environment that supports the realization of their rights to protection from sexual violence and/or sexual exploitation	5.2.1 **UNICEF/UNDP/UNIFEM:** 100% of girls, boys and women subjected to sexual violence or sexual exploitation whose cases are reported receive appropriate medical, legal and/or psychosocial support	**Government** (MGLSD, MoH, MIA, MoES, MoLG)**/District Authorities/Police:** Service delivery, technical input, technical and quality oversight and coordination **Judiciary:** Service delivery and technical input **UHRC:** Monitoring of incidents, patterns and trends, advocacy with	**UNICEF:** RR 500,000 OR 2,000,000 OR/CAP 3,000,000 **UNDP:** 1,200,000 **UNIFEM:** 500,000

				relevant authorities **UNHCR**: Technical support to establishment of national task force on prevention and response to SGBV benefiting refugees on par with nationals **NGOs/CBOs**: Information and data collection, technical assistance, service delivery, community mobilization	
		5.2.2	**UNICEF/UNDP/UNIFEM**: Men, community leaders, youth and women's groups are taking action against sexual violence and exploitation in 50% of parishes in target districts (cross-reference with 3.2.2)	**Government (MGLSD, MoES)/District Authorities**: Oversight, support and facilitate social mobilization **NGOs/CBOs**: Technical assistance, capacity building and social mobilization	
5.3	People in IDP camps and other conflict-affected areas have access to clean water and sanitation as per SPHERE standards	5.3.1 5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4	**WHO**: Quality of water and sanitation facilities enhanced in IDP camps **UNICEF**: Number of functioning water points increased in conflict/disaster areas **UNICEF**: Number of latrines increased and all full latrines closed and replaced with functioning ones **UNICEF**: O&M systems built and operational to ensure that water points are functional and full latrines replaced	**Government (MoLG, MWHC, MoH)/NGOs/CSOs**: Work with UNICEF as implementing partners **UNHCR**: Water and sanitation sectors are targeted under DAR in refugee-impacted communities	**WHO**: OR 300,000 **UNICEF**: RR 100,000 OR/CAP 5,000,000
5.4	All girls and boys in the conflict-affected areas have access to early learning opportunities and complete primary education of good quality	5.4.1 5.4.2 5.4.3	**UNICEF**: Early learning opportunities developed in selected IDP camps to cater for 15% of 3-5-year-old children **UNICEF**: All primary schools in selected IDP camps provided with adequate sanitary facilities **UNICEF**: Complementary learning opportunities developed and supported to cater for school age children excluded from the regular schools and temporary learning centres	**Government (MoES, MoLG)/NGOs/CSOs**: Work with UNICEF and WFP as implementing partners	**UNICEF**: RR 500,000 OR/CAP 6,000,000
		5.4.4	**WFP**: Improve school attendance, reduce short-term hunger and reduce drop-outs especially among girls in targeted primary schools	*NEPAD/Millennium Hunger Task Force/WFP*: Mobilisation of funds	**WFP**: 27,663 tonnes of food $ 17,355,766

			UNHCR: Education facilities, especially secondary schools, are targeted under DAR in refugee-impacted communities	
5.5	Women in conflict-affected areas, especially young women, have at least the same access to quality comprehensive reproductive health as in other parts of the country	5.5.1 **WHO/UNFPA/UNICEF/WFP:** Quality and use of community and facility-based ANC/RH services improved through ensuring the availability of skilled health workers, regular supplies and supporting EmOC 5.5.2 **UNFPA/WHO:** Capacity to plan, manage and monitor comprehensive and integrated RH services including health information services is strengthened 5.5.3 **UNFPA/UNICEF:** Quality RH information and services including STI/HIV/AIDS are available and utilised 5.5.4 **WFP:** Reduced malnutrition among women in targeted areas	**Government** (MGLSD, MoH, MoLG)**/NGOs/CSOs:** Act as implementing partners **UNHCR:** Support to level 1, 2 and 3 Health Clinics in refugee-impacted areas	**WHO:** OR 1,000,000 **UNICEF:** OR/CAP 2,000,000 **UNFPA:** RR 1,500,000 OR 1,000,000 **WFP:** Ref. 5.5.4 **WFP:** 23,808 tonnes of food $ 14,937,139
5.6	All children, especially those under 5 years, have access to and use of preventive, promotive and curative health services and nutrition services	5.6.1 **UNICEF/WHO:** All caretakers are aware and implement appropriate family care practices 5.6.2 **UNICEF/WFP:** Under-5 malnutrition surveyed regularly in all IDP camps 5.6.3 **UNICEF/WHO:** Coverage of key preventive programmes is at par with other parts of the country 5.6.4 **UNICEF/WFP:** Systems developed, implemented and monitored to ensure that the malnourished children are identified and referred to access the services 5.6.5 **WFP:** Reduced level of child malnutrition in targeted areas	**Government** (MoH, MoLG)**/ NGOs/CSOs:** Participate in surveys and act as implementing partners **NGO/CSOs:** Management of SFCs	**WHO:** OR 100,000 **UNICEF:** RR 200,000 OR regular 1,000,000 OR/CAP 3,000,000 **WFP:** Ref. 5.5.4 **WFP:** Ref. 5.5.4
5.7	Children realize their rights not to be recruited into armed forces or armed groups and not to participate in hostilities	5.7.1 **UNICEF:** No children are accepted into the ranks of military and security services and militia 5.7.2 **UNICEF:** 100% of children formerly abducted by the LRA are reintegrated promptly back into society 5.7.3 **UNICEF:** Community mechanisms to reduce risk of abduction are safe for children	**Government** (MGLSD, MoH, MoES, MoLG)**/District Authorities:** Service delivery, technical input, information and data collection, technical and quality oversight and coordination	**UNICEF:** RR 200,000 OR/CAP 600,000

				ICRC: Monitoring role NGOs/CSOs: Act as implementing partners, information and data collection, technical assistance, service delivery, community mobilization IOM: All FAC and reporters in Kenya and Sudan repatriated to Uganda WFP: Provision of food for FAC while at reception centres and a reintegration package on return	
5.8	Civilians in conflict-affected and post-conflict areas benefit from protective programming and systematic protection advocacy based on timely and accurate empirical information	5.8.1 5.8.2 5.8.3 5.8.4 5.8.5	**UNICEF**: Coordinated mechanisms to collect and verify protection information and to implement advocacy are operational **UNICEF**: Systems that identify, monitor, refer and protect vulnerable children are operational at community and district levels **UNICEF**: Service providers and humanitarian organizations are operating within a protection framework **UNICEF**: The return and resettlement of vulnerable IDP girls and boys takes place in safety and with dignity **UNDP/OHCHR**: Structures and mechanisms established to support protection of human rights in conflict-affected areas	**Government** (OPM, MoLG, MIA, MoD)/**Police/District Authorities**: Technical support, service delivery, oversight, capacity building **UHRC**: Training and capacity building, monitoring **NGOs/CBOs**: Social mobilization, technical assistance, capacity building and service delivery **OCHA/UNIFEM/IOM/WHO/ OHCHR**: Collaborate in the preparation of gender-sensitive and human rights based guidelines and training packages for conflict areas, capacity building, and technical assistance **ICRC**: Monitoring	**UNICEF:** RR 200,000 OR/CAP 1,500,000 **UNDP:** 2,500,000 **OHCHR:** 2,000,000

5.9	Minimum nutritional and dietary standards of refugees and IDPs maintained, with special attention to the most vulnerable groups	5.9.1 **WFP/FAO**: Increased access to food and agricultural inputs for highly food-insecure populations in conflict and disaster-affected areas	**Government** (OPM/DDMCs, MoH)**/NGOs/CSOs**: Partner with WFP in distribution and monitoring of food, management of SFCs/TFCs, and regular nutritional monitoring surveys **UNHCR**: Partner with WFP and NGOs to ensure effective food delivery	**WFP**: 202,191 tonnes of food $ 101,000,000 Relief and recovery assistance to IDPs **FAO**: 2,500,000
		5.9.2 **WFP**: Capacity of Government to identify impending crisis and resulting needs strengthened		
		5.9.3 **UNICEF/WFP**: Multisectoral programmes developed and implemented to provide home-based care and skills training for households infected/affected by HIV/AIDS		**UNICEF**: OR/CAP 1,200,000
		5.9.4 **WFP**: Reduced impacts of HIV/AIDS on food security among vulnerable populations in high-priority districts for HIV/AIDS	**Government** (OPM, MoLG)**/ NGOs/CSO/WFP/Donors/ OCHA**: Participate in training and agricultural emergency coordination	**WFP**: 42,902 tonnes of food $ 26,919,851
		5.9.5 **FAO**: Improved coordination of agricultural emergency and increased access to extension/advisory services of affected population		**FAO**: 1,300,000
5.10	People made vulnerable by emergencies, especially conflict, access and utilise integrated and comprehensive high-quality HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services	5.10.1 **UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO**: Gender-disaggregated prevalence rates among pregnant women and young people in conflict-affected areas monitored (potential for Joint Programming) 5.10.2 **UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO**: PMTCT/PMTCT-Plus services expanded to conflict-affected areas to ensure similar access to and quality of services as in other parts of the country (geographic responsibilities to be defined) 5.10.3 **UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO**: Young people participate actively in planning and implementing preventive programmes incl. Peer education, HTC and YFRHS (geographic responsibilities to be defined) 5.10.4 **UNICEF**: Protection, care and support interventions for the orphans and vulnerable children and their families scaled up	**Government** (MoH, MGLSD)**/ NGOs/CSOs**: Act as implementing partners **IOM**: Partner with NGOs/CBOs to improve and increase prevention and direct assistance/protection for vulnerable individuals to HIV/AIDS in IDP settings, including youth, OVC and PHA	**WHO**: Ref. 4.1.5 **UNICEF**: RR 600,000 OR 600,000 OR/CAP 1,200,000 **UNFPA**: RR 500,000 OR 500,000

		5.10.5 **WHO**: HIV/AIDS care services, including ART and men's access to health information and services, in conflict areas expanded		
5.11	Socio-economic environment created for resettlement, reintegration and recovery of conflict-affected populations and host communities	5.11.1 **UNDP**: GoU capacitated at central and district level to address resettlement and reintegration of conflict-affected populations and host communities 5.11.2 **UNDP**: Degraded environment in and around IDP camps restored 5.11.3 **UNICEF/UNDP**: Comprehensive reintegration schemes developed with other stakeholders in consultation with the affected populations, including women and children, and including activities directly impacting children implemented for conflict-affected populations and host communities 5.11.4 **WFP**: Physical and human assets created through Food for Assets interventions to facilitate resettlement and recovery of livelihoods among IDPs supported on return to their homes	**Government** (OPM, MoLG)/ **NGOs/CSOs**: Collaborate in planning, implementing, and monitoring of Food for Assets projects and bring complementarity inputs to the projects **IOM**: Participate in the registration, updating and monitoring IDP population figures	**UNDP**: 500,000 **UNDP**: 750,000 (GEF) **UNDP**: 3,000,000 **UNICEF**: OR/CAP 1,000,000 **WFP**: 12,768 tonnes of food $ 8,010,643
5.12	People living in former conflict-affected areas are able to live in a secure environment free from illicit small arms or landmines	5.12.1 **UNDP**: Proliferation of illicit SALW reduced through the implementation of the National Action Plan 5.12.2 **UNDP**: Threat of landmines and UXO reduced	**Government** (MIA, MoH, MoLG)/**Amnesty Commission**: Verifies the decommissioning of SALW from reporters **NGOs/CSOs**: Act as implementing partners	**UNDP**: 2,000,000 **UNDP**: 500,000
5.13	Access to justice facilitated and improved for conflict-affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable groups	5.13.1 **UNDP**: Local Council Courts function adequately	**Government** (MoLG, MIA, MJCA)/**NGOs/CSOs**: Act as implementing partners and play an advocacy role	**UNDP**: 500,000
5.14	Peace and reconciliation has taken root in Northern Uganda	5.14.1 **UNDP**: Effective peace and reconciliation strategies and activities developed by organizations, institutions, groups, and individuals, strengthened at the national, district and community level	**Government** (OPM)/**Acholi Leaders**: Facilitating and implementing role **NGOs/CSOs**: Act as implementing partners	**UNDP**: 250,000
5.15	Natural disaster risks and vulnerability reduced to limit	5.15.1 **UNDP**: National and district disaster response plans prepared and updated regularly with clear	**Government** (OPM, MoLG)/ **UNHCR**: DAR programme	**UNDP**: 200,000

| the impact on local populations | allocation of duties and responsibilities agreed
5.15.2. **UNDP/WFP/FAO**: Capacity of Government to identify impending crisis and resulting needs strengthened | benefit refugees and local population equitably
NGOs/CSOs: Participate in training and development of early warning systems
OCHA/ISDR: Participate in training and development of early warning systems
WFP: Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) | **UNDP**: 100,000

WFP: Ref. 5.9.1

FAO: 350,000 (FIVIMS support) |

Table B.1 UNDAF Outcome 1 M&E Matrix

Area of Cooperation No 1: Reduction of poverty and improving human development **MDG Goals:** 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7				
National priority or goals: **PEAP Pillar 2:** Enhancing production, competitiveness and income Ø Increased and more efficient private sector production of goods and services, consistent with environmental and natural resources use sustainability **PEAP Pillar 5:** Strengthening human development Ø Higher quality of life and increased productivity of Uganda's human resources through better educated and healthier Ugandans				
UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle: Increased opportunities for people, especially for the most vulnerable, to access and utilize quality basic services and realize sustainable employment, income generation and food security				
Country Programme Outcomes	**Country Programme Outputs**	**Indicators and Baselines**	**Sources of Verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
1.1 Poor people, including women and vulnerable groups exercise their rights to participate in the economic policy decisions affecting them and have increased access to and use of productive assets, technologies and energy	1.1.1 **UNDP/UNICEF/WFP/UNFPA/FAO/ILO/WHO/UNIFEM:** Pro-poor and gender sensitive social and economic policies implemented, and additional resources leveraged for excluded, poor and vulnerable people through UN System's active participation in SWAPs and through advocacy and capacity building of the Government and other duty bearers 1.1.2 **UNDP:** Poor people have increased access to and use of productive assets, technologies and energy 1.1.3 **UNDP:** Through advocacy pro-poor policies are implemented and new technologies made available for poor and vulnerable groups 1.1.4 **UNFPA:** National and local institutions are effectively coordinated and are integrating population, gender and environmental issues in their policies and programmes	**Indicator:** % and # of people living under poverty line **Indicator:** % and # of children living under poverty line **Indicator:** Access to assets by economic quintile and gender **Indicator:** # of new or/and revised policies reflect the needs for disparity reduction **Indicator:** # of policies reviewed for gender responsiveness **Indicator:** # of consultations with poor and vulnerable	2002 Census 2004 and 2008 HIV Sero-survey 2005 and 2008 UNHS III 2006 and 2010 DHS 2004 and 2007 Services Delivery Routine Reports Budget Reviews	**Assumptions:** Economic growth and favourable policies maintained GoU requests WFP technical assistance for VAM and targeted food-based programmes

	policies and programmes	people during the review processes of policies		
	1.1.5 UNHCR: Vulnerable communities are targeted for implementation of Development Assistance for Refugee Hosting Areas	**Indicator**: # of families accessing microfinance programmes		
	1.1.6 WFP/FAO: Increased capacity of the Government to identify food needs, develop strategies and carry out food-based programmes	**Indicator**: # of food needs assessment reports **Indicator**: # of strategies developed **Indicator**: # of successful food-based programmes		
	1.1.7 WFP: Participation of small farmers in commercial market opportunities strengthened			
	1.1.8 UNICEF: Social budgeting for children reviewed and documented regularly resulting to leveraging resources for children	**Indicator**: # of analytical policy position papers produced and used in the sectoral planning processes **Indicator**: % of increased district budget allocated to social sector		
1.2 Marginalized and vulnerable groups have improved access to food, safe water, sanitation and shelter	**1.2.1 WFP/UNDP/UNICEF/WHO**: Sector and district development plans include special consideration to ensure that marginalized and vulnerable people are consulted and have access to food, safe water, sanitation, hygiene and shelter, and that systems are maintained	**Indicator**: % of districts providing data on water quality **Indicator**: % of districts with health workers skilled in water quality surveillance **Indicator**: Quantity of food distributed by project category, commodity and time **Indicator**: # of beneficiaries GAM (target below 10%)	HH Survey WES sectoral reports DHS WFP Annual Standardized Project Reports	**Assumptions:** Favourable economic growth and social policies maintained Donor support to the sectoral budgets or direct budget support maintained Stakeholders support food security assessment and adequate human, technical and financial resources

					available on a timely basis
	1.2.2	**UNICEF**: In selected districts, 80% of households adopt appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices	**Indicator**: % of HHs with acceptable latrine facilities **Indicator**: % of HHs with access to safe water in rural areas **Indicator**: % of HHs with access to safe water		
1.3 Girls and boys, especially those under 5 years of age, are accessing preventive, promotive and curative health and nutrition services (80% coverage)	1.3.1	**UNICEF/WHO**: At least 80% of children are fully immunized by their 1st birthday	**Indicator**: % of fully immunized children at one year of age by district **Indicator**: % of children immunized against measles at age of 12 months	MoH: UNEPI and HMIS reports DHS HH Surveys National EPI survey WFP Annual Standardized Project Reports Regular nutrition surveys	**Assumptions**: Economic growth, peace and stability maintained Sectoral funding levels maintained and increased to cover the additional costs
	1.3.2	**UNICEF/WHO**: In selected disadvantaged districts, at least 80% of children under five sleep under ITNs, receive ORT, receive Vitamin A and de-worming, have appropriate infant and young child feeding practices and at least 60% of children with fever/malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia receive timely and appropriate treatment and care at the household and health facility level in line with IMCI guidelines	**Indicator**: % of children 6 mos– 5 yrs receiving Vitamin A twice a year by district **Indicator**: # of measles, AFP and NNT cases reported by district **Indicator**: % of children at age of 6 months exclusively breastfed **Indicator**: % of health facilities with health workers treating children using IMCI guidelines **Indicator**: % of under-5 sleeping under ITNs **Indicator**: % of districts with at		

			least 60% of children with malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections receive treatment within 24 hours of onset of illness		
		1.3.3 **UNICEF**: In selected disadvantaged districts, rate of non-functional water and sanitation facilities is reduced by 50%	**Indicator**: % of non-functional water points/district		
		1.3.4 **WHO/UNICEF**: National policies and district plans prioritise and promote implementation of interventions with impact on infant mortality reduction and ensure improved coordination of child survival interventions, including efforts by NGOs and the private sector	**Indicator**: % of districts which have plans to prioritise child health and nutrition		
		1.3.5 **WFP/UNICEF**: Moderate and severely malnourished children have increased access to and use of therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes	**Indicator**: % of children malnourished (W/H, W/A, H/A) **Indicator**: # of children attending SFC and TFC/month		
1.4	Reproductive rights of women, especially young women, are protected, promoted and respected	1.4.1 **UNFPA/WHO/UNICEF**: Policy environment created, which promotes and protects sexual and reproductive health rights with the state-of-the-art knowledge	**Indicator**: % of districts implementing the adolescent health strategy **Indicator**: % of districts which have sensitised communities on adolescent health	HMIS DHS Periodic HH surveys WFP Annual Standardized Project Reports	**Assumptions**: Sectoral funding levels maintained and increased to cover the additional costs Adequate human and financial resources available Favourable policies prevail, peace and stability in the current conflict areas reached and maintained
		1.4.2 **UNFPA/UNICEF/WFP/WHO**: Access to comprehensive reproductive	**Indicator**: % of districts where all hospitals and Health Centre		

	health services, particularly family planning (UNFPA) and adolescent-friendly health services, increased; and the Government's capacity to forecast the RH commodity requirements improved	IVs and 50% of HC IIIs have adolescent-friendly health services **Indicator**: % of pregnant women attending ANC at least 4 times during pregnancy **Indicators**: BMI and BW		
	1.4.3 **UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO**: In selected districts, the unmet need for Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) is reduced from 95% to 50%; all hospitals and HC IVs provide comprehensive EmOC; at least 50% of HC IIIs provide basic EmOC; and at least 50% of women deliver with assistance from skilled attendant	**Indicator**: % of districts where all hospitals and HC IVs provide comprehensive EmOC **Indicator**: % of districts where at least 50% of HC IIIs provide basic EmOC **Indicator**: % of women who deliver with skilled attendance per district		
	1.4.4 **UNFPA/WHO**: In all districts, the role of men in realization of sexual and reproductive rights is actively promoted	**Indicator**: % of mothers who attend PMTCT with their spouses **Indicator**: % of women who attend ANC with their spouses		
	1.4.5 **UNICEF**: In selected disadvantaged districts, at least 80% of adolescent girls and women have life skills and adequate knowledge to make appropriate choices to claim and uphold their sexual reproductive health rights	**Indicator**: # of women attending ANC **Indicator**: % of women who can state at least two methods of contraception		
1.5 Girls and boys aged 0-5 years are progressively exercising their right to early learning and stimulation	**1.5.1** **UNICEF**: Access to quality home and community-based, child-friendly and age-appropriate learning and stimulation opportunities increased for girls and boys aged 0-5 in selected disadvantaged districts **1.5.2** **UNICEF**: Participation of duty bearers in early childhood care and development at household and	**Indicator**: % of girls and boys aged 0-2 yrs (home-based) and 3-5 yrs (ECD sites) participating in ECD interventions at community level	EMIS HH Surveys	**Assumptions**: Policy level decisions reached and implemented for ECD Funding obtained

			community levels strengthened in selected districts		
1.6	Girls and boys are exercising their right to access and complete quality primary education and achieve required proficiency levels for their class	1.6.1	**UNICEF**: Child-centred, gender-responsive and protective learning environments adopted in formal and non-formal educational institutions in selected districts to ensure increased retention throughout the primary school cycle and improved learning achievement by girls and boys	**Indicator**: Enrolment rate by age and sex in formal and non-formal schools **Indicator**: Survival rate for P3 and P5 by age and sex **Indicator**: Learning achievement in numeracy and literacy for P4 and P7 **Indicator**: # and % of institutions providing child-centred learning	EMIS UNHS WFP reports	**Assumptions**: GoU contribution to primary education, including school feeding, sustained Adequate number of teachers trained and skilled
		1.6.2	**UNFPA/UNICEF**: Young people in and out of school have life saving skills and access to Youth Friendly Reproductive Health information and services	**Indicator**: # and % of schools having ARH services available		
		1.6.3	**UNICEF**: School water, hygiene and sanitation situation improved in selected districts through advocacy and introduction/maintenance of child-friendly facilities	**Indicator**: Latrine/stance ratio (gender-disaggregated data) **Indicator**: % of schools having access to safe water		
		1.6.4	**WFP**: Improve school attendance, reduce short-term hunger and reduce drop-outs, especially girls, in targeted primary schools	**Indicator**: # of children receiving WFP food		
1.7	People enjoy sustain-able development based on sound conservation policies, and management and utilization of environ-mental/natural resources	1.7.1	**UNDP**: Degradation of gazetted wetlands reduced through promoting alternative livelihoods	**Indicator**: Total original wetland area in the district **Baseline and Verification**: Regional/district breakdown in 2001 available in *The State of the Environment Report for Uganda 2002* **Indicator**: Strategy in place and implemented	HH survey The State of the Environment Report for Uganda 2002	

1.7.2 **UNDP:** Conservation and management strategy for protected areas in Uganda developed and implemented by the Government	**Indicator:** Strategy developed and implemented	
1.7.3 **UNDP/FAO:** Selected communities (at least 20), especially women, are skilled and have capacity to implement agro-forestry and conservation techniques	**Indicator:** # of women's groups formed	
1.7.4 **UNDP:** Adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change developed and implemented	**Indicator:** # of mitigation measures to climate change developed and implemented	
1.7.5 **WFP:** Food-insecure people's ability to manage shocks and meet necessary food needs increased		
1.7.6 **UNDP:** Urban poor enjoy safe environment through waste management and energy sources	**Indicator:** % of HHs having flush toilet in urban areas	HH survey The State of the Environment Report for Uganda 2002
1.7.7 **UNFPA:** Increased understanding among leaders of the interrelationship between population and environment	**Indicator:** % of HHs having traditional pit toilet in urban areas	
	Indicator: % of HHs having ventilated improved pit latrine in urban areas	
	Indicator: % of HHs having no toilet in urban areas	
	Baselines and Verification: Urban/rural/total figures (2001) available in *The State of the Environment Report for Uganda 2002*	
	Indicator: % of HHs using electr./charcoal for cooking	
	Baseline & Verific.: HH Survey	
1.7.8 **FAO:** Government supported and established a comprehensive geo-referenced database of the Nile Basin area in Uganda	**Indicator:** Database established	

1.8	Gender, household income and age-disaggregated, up-to-date and reliable data on poverty, population and human development used to reduce vulnerability at national, district and community level	1.8.1	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/WFP/WHO: Key surveys, incl. socio-economic household survey and DHS among others, incorporate indicators for monitoring MDGs, including the targets for maternal and child survival, growth and development, education outcomes and reduction of poverty level	**Indicator**: # of MDG indicators generated using official surveys **Indicator**: # of MDG and PEAP indicators with up-to-date data (depending on regularity of data production for that indicator) **Indicator**: # of analysis briefs contributing to the development and implementation of health and poverty reduction strategies	EMIS, HMIS, LoGICS, WES, FIVIMS, SEGA, CRIS, etc. reports UBOS Annual Reports DHS VAM reports	**Assumption:** Economic growth and favourable policies maintained
		1.8.2	UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO/WFP: The data collection and management systems (HMIS, EMIS, LoGICS, WES, FIVIMS, SEGA, CRIS, etc.) are efficiently and effectively managed at all levels to ensure timely analysis and distribution of data for action	**Indicator**: % of districts with evidence of routine analysis and utilization of HMIS, EMIS, LoGICS and other routine data **Indicator**: % of districts that have established effective community-based alert surveillance systems **Indicator**: Early warning systems and basic preparedness tools in place before an emergency **Indicator**: # of VAM baseline surveys available for identified areas		
		1.8.3	UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO/ UNIFEM: Up-to-date data on PEAP, MDGs and other development indicators are available in Uganda Info and used	**Indicator**: # of MDG indicators generated using official surveys **Indicator**: # of MDG/PEAP indicators with up-to-date data (depending on regularity of data production for that indicator)		

Table B.2 UNDAF Outcome 2 M&E Matrix

Area of Cooperation No 2: Good governance and decentralization

National priority or goals: PEAP Pillar 4: Strengthening governance Ø Strengthening political governance, human rights, legal and justice systems and public sector management and accountability Ø Strengthening political governance Ø Strengthening legal and justice systems to protect people from crime and support increased production of good and services Ø Strengthening public sector management and accountability

UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle: Good governance, accountability, and transparency of government and partner institutions improved at all levels

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
2.1 Democratic process deepened and democratic institutions strengthened	2.1.1 **UNDP:** Improved performance of Parliament in exercising its legislative, oversight and representative functions 2.1.2 **WFP:** District and sub-county management of food-based programmes strengthened (ref. 5.9) 2.1.3 **UNDP/UNFPA:** NEPAD/APRM on governance operating effectively (African Peer Review Mechanism)	**Indicator:** # of Parliamentarians trained **Indicator:** # of civic education programmes planned and implemented **Indicator:** % of the population with knowledge of civil rights **Indicator:** # of news reports on practices of state institutions	Government and Agency reports Newspaper articles	**Risk:** Multiparty elections can be rejected by referendum **Assumptions:** Omnibus Bill will be approved by Parliament Free and fair multiparty elections will take place Free press will continue to be accommodated
	2.1.4 **UNICEF:** Capacity of Government and other duty bearers at all levels to effectively and efficiently utilize resources to realize child rights enhanced	**Indicator:** % of resource allocation spent at central and district level **Indicator:** % of districts achieving minimum accountability standards		**Risk:** Civic education programmes will be underfunded **Assumptions:** Decentralization policy will continue

						to be implemented
						Availability of funds for programme implementation
						Low staff turnover
2.2	Participation of population in decision-making processes increased, particularly the participation of women and vulnerable groups, such as children	2.2.1	**UNICEF/UNDP/UNIFEM**: Community members, including women and children, meaningfully and actively participate in decision making, including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes	**Indicator**: Enactment of the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC)	Government and Agency reports Parliament reports and newsletters	
2.3	Transparency and accountability across the public sector improved in a consistent and vigorous manner	2.3.1 2.3.2	**UNDP**: IGG is able to effectively and efficiently implement its mandate for the investigations and prosecution of corruption, abuse of office and enforcement of the leadership code, and conduct and disseminate a national integrity survey **UNDP**: Department of Ethics and Integrity is fully operational and adequately resourced	**Indicator**: # of cases handled and successfully prosecuted by IGG **Indicator**: Department of Ethics and Integrity is included in the MTEF **Indicator**: Omnibus Bill approved by Parliament **Indicator**: # of public sector reform programmes initiated and implemented **Indicator**: # of districts meeting all minimum conditions on accountability	Government and Agency reports MTEF documents MoLG reports	**Risk**: Accountability and transparency institutions undermined **Assumptions**: Continuous political and institutional support for anti-corruption measures Availability of funds for programme implementation

2.4	Capacities for good governance and management of resources enhanced at all levels	2.4.1	**UNDP/UNICEF**: Capacity of central/district/sub-county Government improved to develop appropriate policies and guide LGs in addressing disparities	**Indicator**: # of districts actively implementing the decentralization policy	Government and Agency reports	**Risk:** Political transformation process hinders good governance
		2.4.2	**UNFPA**: Public awareness of and commitment to population, development and gender issues increased within national policies and programmes	**Indicator**: # of women's organizations trained and promoted		**Assumptions:** Continuous political and institutional support for anti-corruption measures
				Indicator: % of women represented and participating in government structures		Availability of funds for programme implementation
						Low staff turnover

Table B.3 UNDAF Outcome 3 M&E Matrix

Area of Cooperation No 3: The protection and promotion of human rights

National priority or goals: PEAP Pillar 4: Strengthening governance Ø   Strengthening political governance, human rights, legal and justice systems, and public sector management and accountability Ø   Strengthening human rights

UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle: The promotion and protection of human rights, especially of the most vulnerable, is strengthened

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
3.1 The capacity of the national protection system increased for the full observance of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law	3.1.1 **UNDP/UNICEF/OHCHR**: National actors' capacity to report on treaty obligations, including on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, is strengthened	**Indicator**: # of reports to treaty bodies **Indicator**: # of timely submitted reports **Indicator**: # of overdue reports **Indicator**: # of recommendations of treaty bodies disseminated	GoU/UN Treaty bodies OHCHR	
	3.1.2 **UNDP/OHCHR**: The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) has adequate organizational and substantive capacity to set goals and objectives and to protect the rights of all	**Indicator**: # of staff and district offices **Indicator**: # of staff of UHRC and civil society trained in HRBAP	Reports of UHRC	
	3.1.3 **UNDP**: National Action Plan for the protection and promotion of human rights is adopted and implemented	**Indicator**: NAP designed and adopted **Indicator**: National consultations held on NAP		
	3.1.4 **UNDP/OHCHR**: Judiciary, police and prisons authorities skilled to uphold international standards	**Indicator**: # of judges trained in human rights **Indicator**: # of police trained	Training reports	

			in human rights		
			Indicator: # of prison staff trained in human rights		
	3.1.5	**UNDP/UNHCR/OHCHR**: Laws reformed to bring Ugandan legislation in line with the International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law (cross-reference with 3.2.4 & 3.3.4)	**Indicator**: National legal reform programme started		
3.2 Girls, boys and women are living in an environment that supports the realization of their rights to protection from sexual and gender-based violence (cross-reference with 5.2)	3.2.1	**UNICEF/UNFPA**: All girls, boys and women subjected to sexual violence or sexual exploitation whose cases are reported receive appropriate medical, legal and/or psychosocial support in selected districts	**Indicator**: Presence/absence of (one) national and district-level protocol(s) on sexual violence and exploitation prevention and response **Indicator**: # and type of community-based initiatives against sexual exploitation and sexual violence per district **Indicator**: # of woman/girl/boy survivors who receive support per service per district **Indicator**: % increase in # of woman/girl/boy survivors seeking support year on year by district **Indicator**: % of women/girls/ boys seeking support from one service who go on to access other services by district	Police, court, district, MGLSD, MoH records District-based information management mechanisms KAP surveys in 2006, 2008 and 2010	**Assumptions:** Basic medical and legal services already exist in selected districts GoU at senior central level affords the issue of SGBV the priority it requires
	3.2.2	**UNICEF**: Men, community leaders, youth and women's groups are taking action against sexual violence and exploitation in 50% of parishes in selected districts (cross-reference with 5.2.2)	**Indicator**: # and type of community initiatives per parish **Indicator**: Profile of persons involved in initiatives	Project reports Sector reports Case studies	**Assumption:** SGBV is recognised as a community issue and not a women's issue

		3.2.3	**UNICEF**: Government institutions and humanitarian agencies providing services to children and women are implementing codes of conduct and policies against sexual violence and exploitation	**Indicator**: # of government and humanitarian institutions that are implementing consistent workplace codes of conduct **Indicator**: # of service providers, army officers, police officers, local officials, NGO and UN staff trained in SGBV prevention and response **Indicator**: # aid projects that explicitly place service delivery within a framework of SGBV prevention	NGO and official reports Case studies Project monitoring through field travel and specific reports	
		3.2.4	**UNICEF/UNDP/UNIFEM**: Consistent legislation incorporating the best interests of survivors provides for protection from SGBV in law (cross-reference with 3.3.4)	**Indicator**: Presence/absence of reformed and consistent legislation on sexual violence and exploitation	Law reports Government Gazette Project and monitoring reports	
3.3	40% of orphans, child labourers and girls and boys identified as vulnerable to violence, exploitation, abuse, discrimination and neglect, and their families, are accessing protection and social support systems (cross-reference with 4.2)	3.3.1.	**UNICEF**: Systems that identify, monitor, refer and protect vulnerable children are operational at community, sub-county and district levels in selected districts, including all those affected by conflict	**Indicator**: % of vulnerable boys and girls by situation identified by vulnerability monitoring mechanisms accessing basic social services and support by type of service and support by district	National and district records Monitoring system reports Surveys in 2006, 2008 and 2010	**Assumption**: Community/district-level vulnerability identification and response safety nets established
		3.3.2	**UNICEF**: 40% of identified vulnerable boys and girls are accessing social and legal protection in selected disadvantaged districts	**Indicator**: # and type of boy/girl vulnerability cases addressed by type of institutional service and type of community-based mechanisms	Project documents MGLSD, district and NGO reports Interviews with children/families	**Assumption**: Community/district-level vulnerability identification and response safety nets established

		3.3.3	**UNICEF**: Measures to reduce informal and eliminate most hazardous child labour are operational in selected districts	**Indicator**: # of identified working boys and girls formerly out of school enrolled and # retained to P7 **Indicator**: # and type of social mobilization activities against informal child labour per district **Indicator**: # and type of initiatives against most hazardous child labour per district	Project documents MGLSD, MoES District and NGO reports Interviews with children/families	**Assumption**: Community/district-level vulnerability identification and response safety nets established
		3.3.4	**UNICEF**: Consistent legislation provides for the protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse, discrimination and neglect (cross-reference with 3.1.5 and 3.2.4)	**Indicator**: Presence/absence of reformed Children's Act **Indicator**: Presence/absence of legal protection for informal child workers	Law reports Project monitoring District and NGO reports	
		3.3.5	**UNICEF/UNFPA** 90% of children aged 0–8 have their births registered and receive their birth certificates and 70% of deaths registered in all target districts	**Indicator**: # and % of 0–8-year-old children's birth registered by SC/district **Indicator**: # and % of 0–8-year-old children receive short birth certificates by SC/district **Indicator**: # and % of all deaths registered by SC/district	District, NGO/CSO activity reports	
3.4	Institutional mechanisms and socio-cultural practices promote and protect the rights of boys, girls and women against sexual and gender-based violence, other harmful practices and advance gender equity	3.4.1	**UNFPA**: Capacity of Government and other duty bearers to formulate, review, implement, monitor and evaluate legal frameworks, pro-poor and gender-sensitive policies enhanced	**Indicator**: # of public pronouncements against harmful practices made by community, cultural and religious leaders **Indicator**: # of media houses disseminating accurate and appropriate information on harmful practices	Media content analysis report	
		3.4.2	**UNFPA**: Women, girls, boys and men access to information, counselling, social support, treatment of and protection against SGBV and other harmful practices increased			

Table B.4 UNDAF Outcome 4 M&E Matrix

Area of Cooperation No 4: Supporting the national AIDS response
MDG Goal: 6, Target 7

National priority or goals:
PEAP: HIV/AIDS is a cross-cutting issue in all the five Pillars listed below:
Pillar 1: Improving economic management
Pillar 2: Enhancing production, competitiveness and income
Pillar 3: Strengthening security, conflict resolution and disaster management
Pillar 4: Strengthening governance
Pillar 5: Strengthening human development

Target for the Revised National Strategic Framework for HIV/AIDS activities in Uganda:
   National HIV prevalence reduced by 25% as stipulated in the National Strategic Framework

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:
   Individuals, civil society, national and local institutions are empowered and effectively address HIV and AIDS, with special emphasis on populations at higher risk

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
4.1 People at high risk of HIV/AIDS, especially children, young people and women, have access to and utilise innovative and all-encompassing prevention and care services	4.1.1 **UNICEF/WHO:** Vulnerable women, young positives and children have increased access to and utilize comprehensive care and treatment services (PMTCT-Plus, HTC and PCR)	**Indicator**: % of HIV+ pregnant women receiving a complete course of ARV prophylaxis to prevent MTCT **Baseline**: 7% **Indicator**: # of health facilities in districts providing the minimum package of PMTCT-Plus (ARV, psychosocial & nutritional support) services in the past 12 months **Baselines**: 235 (PMTCT), 4 (PMTCT-Plus) **Indicator**: # of health service providers with capacity to	Health facility reports	**Assumption:** Coverage increases to the lowest health unit providing ANC services

49

			provide PMTCT & PMTCT-Plus services at national and district levels **Baseline**: Current around 3000 **Indicator**: % young people accessing HTC **Indicator**: % of young people seeking treatment for STI		
		4.1.2 **WFP**: Reduced impacts of HIV/AIDS on food security among vulnerable populations in high-priority districts for HIV/AIDS 4.1.3 **UNICEF**: Children, young people and women have access to and utilize innovative and all-encompassing prevention services 4.1.4 **UNFPA**: Comprehensive HIV/AIDS communication strategy developed and implemented together with Uganda AIDS Commission and all stakeholders 4.1.5 **WHO**: All eligible people, especially orphans and other vulnerable children, access treatment, care and support through the expanded "3 by 5" initiative	**Indicator**: % of food-secure HHs in high-priority districts for HIV/AIDS **Indicator**: # of OVC with access to "3 by 5" treatment, care and support	District AIDS Committee reports	**Assumption:** ARVs available and accessible to all family members, including children **Assumption:** Staff attrition and redeployment kept at a minimum
4.2	The rights of orphans and other vulnerable children and their families are realized and protected, through the implementation of the National OVC Policy and National Strategic Programmes Plan of Interventions	4.2.1 **UNICEF**: Orphans, child labourers and other children identified as vulnerable to violence, exploitation abuse, discrimination and neglect, and their families are accessing protection and social services	**Indicator**: # of OVC (girls and boys) and their families accessing basic social and legal protection services as per standards and guidelines developed (disaggregated by age and type; see Project monitoring through field travel and specific reports) **Indicator**: Functional OVC	Documents, reports OVC/family interviews Focus group, discussions Case studies	**Assumptions:** Services offered are affordable and accessible to OVC and their families The ability of the structures to cope with the additional OVC care, support and protection

50

	Plan of Interventions. (Link with Area of Cooperation 3.)		information systems providing timely and accurate data on key standard indicators to inform decision-making at national and district levels		concerns Referrals for cases needing professional help is done The MIS system will be fully utilized
		4.2.2 **UNDP**: Capacity of policy and decision makers at national, district and municipal levels is enhanced to protect and promote the rights of orphans and other vulnerable children and their families		
4.3	National and lower-level structures and systems (co-ordination, partnership, monitoring and resource utilisation) function effectively and efficiently to reduce the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS	4.3.1 **UNDP**: Line ministries and urban authorities mainstream HIV/AIDS in development frameworks and programmes at all levels		
		4.3.2 **UNFPA/WHO**: District Planning Units are strengthened to facilitate the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS at local government level	**Indicator**: % of district plans integrating HIV/AIDS issues	
		4.3.3 **UNFPA/WHO:** Trends and impact of HIV/AIDS epidemic are regularly monitored and analysed	**Indicator**: # of national HIV reports with impact and trends analysis for HIV/AIDS	**Assumption**: Data on impact of HIV/ AIDS available and disseminated
4.4	People made vulnerable by emergencies (especially conflict) access comprehensive HIV/AIDS care and	4.4.1 **UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO**: People, especially women, young people and children, made vulnerable due to conflict are able to reduce their risk to HIV infection and mitigate its impact in their families and communities	**Indicator**: % of children, young people and women accessing and utilizing prevention, care and support services both at community and health facility level	

support services as stipulated in the "AIDS guidelines in emergency settings" and SPHERE Standards. (Link with Area of Cooperation 5.)			

Table B.5 UNDAF Outcome 5 M&E Matrix

Area of cooperation No 5: Facilitating the transition from relief to recovery in conflict areas **MDG Goals**: 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7	

National priority or goals:
PEAP Pillar 3: Strengthening security, conflict resolution and disaster management
Ø Protection of persons and their property through elimination of conflict and cattle rustling, resettlement of IDPs, implementation of recovery plans and strengthened disaster management

UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle:
People affected by conflict and disaster, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, effectively participate in and benefit from planning, timely implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
5.1 IDP Policy fully implemented	5.1.1 **UNDP:** Capacity of the Office of the Prime Minister and affected districts strengthened to implement the IDP policy			**Assumption:** Continuous support and political will from central and district government
5.2 Girls, boys and women in war-affected or post-conflict districts live in a protective environment that supports the realization of their rights to protection from sexual violence and/or sexual exploitation	5.2.1 **UNICEF/UNDP/UNIFEM:** 100% of girls, boys and women subjected to sexual violence or sexual exploitation whose cases are reported receive appropriate medical, legal and/or psychosocial support	**Indicator:** % of girls, boys and women subjected to SGBV and exploitation whose cases are reported and receive appropriate support		**Assumption:** Continuous support and political will from central and district government
	5.2.2 **UNICEF/UNDP/UNIFEM:** Men, community leaders, youth and women's groups are taking action against sexual violence and exploitation in 50% of parishes in target districts (cross-ref. 3.2.2)	**Indicator:** # of groups taking action against SGBV and exploitation		

5.3	People in IDP camps and other conflict-affected areas have access to clean water and sanitation as per SPHERE standards	5.3.1	WHO: Quality of water and sanitation facilities enhanced in IDP camps	**Indicator**: % of population that have access to clean and safe drinking water **Baseline and Verification**: 65% (PEAP)	Government and Agency reports	**Risk:** Peace and security not yet established and consolidated **Assumptions:** Peace continues, including no major instability threats from neighbouring countries Continuous support and political will from central and district government
		5.3.2	UNICEF: Number of functioning water points increased in conflict/disaster areas	**Indicator**: # of functioning water points		
		5.3.3	UNICEF: Number of latrines increased and all full latrines closed and replaced with functioning ones	**Indicator**: # of functioning latrines		
		5.3.4	UNICEF: O&M systems built and operational to ensure that water points are functional and full latrines replaced	**Indicator**: Ratio of functioning water points to people		
5.4	All girls and boys in the conflict-affected areas have access to early learning opportunities and complete primary education of good quality	5.4.1	UNICEF: Early learning opportunities developed in selected IDP camps to cater for 15% of 3-5-year-old children	**Indicator**: % of children (3-5 yrs) enrolled in ECD sites	Government and Agency reports	**Risk:** Peace and security not yet established and consolidated **Assumptions:** Peace continues, including no major instability threats from neighbouring countries Continuous support and political will from central and district government
		5.4.2	UNICEF: All primary schools in selected IDP camps provided with adequate sanitary facilities	**Indicator**: # of primary schools with adequate (gender-responsive) sanitary facilities **Indicator**: Pupil/stance ratio		
		5.4.3	UNICEF: Complementary learning opportunities developed and supported to cater for school age children excluded from the regular schools and temporary learning centres	**Indicator**: # of teachers trained **Indicator**: # of children benefiting from complementary learning opportunities		

		5.4.4 WFP: Improve school attendance, reduce short-term hunger and reduce drop-outs especially among girls in targeted primary schools	**Indicator**: # of boys and girls receiving food assistance in WFP-assisted schools **Indicator**: Gross enrolment **Indicator**: NER **Indicator**: Attendance rate **Indicator**: Drop-out rates by type or due to hunger **Indicator**: Teacher's perception on children's ability to concentrate and learn in school as a result of school feeding	Government and Agency reports	**Assumptions:** School requirements (teachers, textbooks and classrooms) are available Government contribution to school feeding sustained Adequate involvement of PTAs in Food for Education programme
5.5	Women in conflict-affected areas, especially young women, have at least the same access to quality comprehensive reproductive health as in other parts of the country	5.5.1 WHO/UNFPA: Quality and use of community and facility-based ANC/RH services improved through ensuring the availability of skilled health workers, regular supplies and supporting EmOC 5.5.2 UNFPA/WHO: Capacity to plan, manage and monitor comprehensive and integrated RH services including health information services is strengthened 5.5.3 UNFPA/UNICEF: Quality RH information and services including STI/HIV/AIDS are available and utilised	**Indicator**: % of pregnant women attending quality ANC services four times during pregnancy **Baseline**: 42% **Indicator**: Average level of supplies in HCs and hospitals **Indicator**: Frequency of use of obstetric care services **Indicators**: Prevalence of under-5 malnutrition **Indicators**: *Supplementary Feeding:* Recovery rate > 70% Mortality rate < 3% Default rate < 15%	Government and Agency reports	**Risk:** Peace and security not yet established and consolidated **Assumptions:** Peace continues, including no major instability threats from neighbouring countries Continuous support and political will from central and district government

55

			Indicator: BMI (malnutrition levels among women 15-45 yrs)	Nutrition survey	Assumption: Adequate human and technical capacity among nutrition intervention partners
		5.5.4 **WFP**: Reduced malnutrition among women in targeted areas			
5.6	All children, especially those under 5 years, have access to and use of preventive, promotive and curative health services and nutrition services	5.6.1 **UNICEF/WHO**: All caretakers are aware and implement appropriate family care practices	**Indicator**: Prevalence of under-5 malnutrition **Baseline**: Survey reports **Indicator**: % of fully immunized children in conflict-affected areas **Baseline**: Survey reports by districts	Government and Agency reports Surveys and surveys by district	**Risk:** Peace and security not yet established and consolidated **Assumptions:** Peace continues, including no major instability threats from neighbouring countries Continuous support and political will from central and district government
		5.6.2 **UNICEF/WFP**: Under-5 malnutrition surveyed regularly in all IDP camps 5.6.3 **UNICEF/WHO**: Coverage of key preventive programmes is at par with other parts of the country 5.6.4 **UNICEF/WFP**: Systems developed, implemented and monitored to ensure that the malnourished children are identified and referred to access the services 5.6.5 **WFP**: Reduced level of child malnutrition in targeted areas	**Indicator**: % of fully immunized children in conflict-affected areas **Indicator**: % of correct malaria treatment with 24 hrs of onset **Indicator**: Prevalence of under-5 malnutrition (assessed using height, weight and age) **Indicators:** *Supplementary Feeding:* Recovery rate > 70% Mortality rate < 3% Default rate < 15%		

5.7	Children realize their rights not to be recruited into armed forces or armed groups and not to participate in hostilities	5.7.1	**UNICEF**: No children are accepted into the ranks of military and security services and militia	*Indicator*: # of children demobilized		**Risk:** Peace and security not yet established and consolidated
		5.7.2	**UNICEF**: 100% of children formerly abducted by the LRA are reintegrated promptly back into society	*Indicator*: # of days FAC stay in reception centres		**Assumptions:** Peace continues, including no major instability threats from neighbouring countries
		5.7.3	**UNICEF**: Community mechanisms to reduce risk of abduction are safe for children	*Indicator*: # and type of community systems operational		Continuous support and political will from central and district government
5.8	Civilians in conflict-affected and post-conflict areas benefit from protective programming and systematic protection advocacy based on timely and accurate empirical information	5.8.1	**UNICEF**: Coordinated mechanisms to collect and verify protection information and to implement advocacy are operational	*Indicator*: # of reports		
		5.8.2	**UNICEF**: Systems that identify, monitor, refer and protect vulnerable children are operational at community and district levels	*Indicator*: # of districts with operational systems		
		5.8.3	**UNICEF**: Service providers and humanitarian organizations are operating within a protection framework	*Indicator*: # of organizations operating within a protection framework/district		
		5.8.4	**UNICEF**: The return and resettlement of vulnerable IDP girls and boys takes place in safety and with dignity	*Indicator*: # of support organizations monitoring the return and resettlement		
		5.8.5	**UNDP/OHCHR**: Structures and mechanisms established to support protection of human rights in conflict-affected areas			

5.9	Minimum nutritional and dietary standards of refugees and IDPs maintained, with special attention to the most vulnerable groups	5.9.1	**WFP/FAO**: Increased access to food and agricultural inputs for highly food-insecure populations in conflict and disaster affected areas	**Indicator**: Malnutrition rates among conflict and drought-affected population **Indicator**: Quantity of food distributed by project category, commodity and time **Indicator**: Crude Mortality Rate < 1:10,000	Government and Agency reports	**Assumptions**: Stakeholders support food security assessments in affected areas and adequate human, technical and financial support available
		5.9.2	**WFP**: Capacity of Government to identify impending crisis and resulting needs strengthened	**Indicator**: Early warning systems and basic preparedness tools in place before an emergency **Indicator**: # of VAM baseline surveys available for identified areas		Government willing to enhance disaster preparedness capacities Continuous support and political will from central and district government Complementary contribution from partners maintained
		5.9.3	**UNICEF/WFP**: Multisectoral programmes developed and implemented to provide home-based care and skills training for households infected/affected by HIV/AIDS	**Indicator**: # of HIV/AIDS infected and affected households receiving food assistance **Indicator**: # of HHs trained in HBC of HIV/AIDS		**Risk**: Availability and access to ART/DOT **Assumption**: Complementary contribution from partners maintained
		5.9.4	**WFP**: Reduced impacts of HIV/AIDS on food security among vulnerable populations in high-priority districts for HIV/AIDS	**Indicator**: % of high-priority districts for HIV/AIDS receiving food-supported interventions **Indicator**: School enrolment rate for OVC (10-14 yrs) in high-priority districts for HIV/AIDS		

		5.9.5 **FAO**: Improved coordination of agricultural emergency and increased access to extension/advisory services of affected population			
5.10	People made vulnerable by emergencies, especially conflict, access and utilise integrated and comprehensive high-quality HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services	5.10.1 **UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO**: Gender-disaggregated prevalence rates among pregnant women and young people in conflict-affected areas monitored (potential for Joint Programming)	**Indicator**: Regular publication of disaggregated prevalence rates among pregnant women and young people	Government and Agency reports	**Risk:** Peace and security not yet established and consolidated
		5.10.2 **UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO**: PMTCT/PMTCT-Plus services expanded to conflict-affected areas to ensure similar access to and quality of services as in other parts of the country (geographic responsibilities to be defined)	**Indicator**: Prevalence rate in conflict-affected areas **Indicator**: # of active PMTCT service providers **Indicator**: Access to PMTCT services	HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports PMTCT reports	**Assumptions:** Peace continues, including no major instability threats from neighbouring countries Continuous support and political will from central and district government
		5.10.3 **UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO**: Young people participate actively in planning and implementing preventive programmes incl. Peer education, HTC and YFRHS (geographic responsibilities to be defined)	**Indicator**: # of young people involved in planning and implementing programmes		
		5.10.4 **UNICEF**: Protection, care and support interventions for the orphans and vulnerable children and their families scaled up	**Indicator**: # of OVC reached by protection care & support programmes	Reports	
		5.10.5 **WHO**: HIV/AIDS care services, including ART and men's access to health information and services, in conflict areas expanded	**Indicator**: % of districts with community-based HIV/AIDS care services		
5.11	Socio-economic environment created for resettlement, reintegration and recovery of conflict-affected populations and host communities	5.11.1 **UNDP**: GoU capacitated at central and district level to address resettlement and reintegration of conflict-affected populations and host communities	**Indicator**: # of DDMC coordinators deployed		**Risk:** Peace and security not yet established and consolidated **Assumptions:** Peace continues, including no major

		Indicator: # of degraded sites reduced	Government and Agency reports	including no major instability threats from neighbouring countries
	5.11.2 **UNDP**: Degraded environment in and around IDP camps restored 5.11.3 **UNICEF/UNDP**: Comprehensive reintegration schemes developed with other stakeholders in consultation with the affected populations, including women and children, and activities directly impacting children implemented for conflict-affected populations and host communities			Continuous support and political will from central and district government Funds available for implementing programmes
	5.11.4 **WFP**: Physical and human assets created through Food for Assets interventions to facilitate resettlement and recovery of livelihoods among IDPs supported on return to their homes	Indicator: # of Food for Assets beneficiaries Indicator: # of beneficiaries participating in asset and income-generating activities Indicator: % of HH expenditure devoted to food	Government and Agency reports	**Assumption:** Government and donors support asset creation through food-based programmes in food-insecure areas
5.12 People living in former conflict-affected areas are able to live in a secure environment free from illicit small arms or landmines	5.12.1 **UNDP**: Proliferation of illicit SALW reduced through the implementation of the National Action Plan 5.12.2 **UNDP**: Threat of landmines and UXO reduced	Indicator: # of weapons collected and destroyed Indicator: Number of landmines and UXO identified and destroyed	Government and Agency reports	**Risk:** Peace and security not yet established and consolidated **Assumptions:** Peace continues, including no major instability threats from neighbouring countries Continuous support and political will from central and district government

5.13 Access to justice facilitated and improved for conflict-affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable groups	5.13.1 UNDP: Local Council Courts function adequately	**Indicator**: # of LC Courts trained **Indicator**: # of reported cases of abuse of rights	Government and Agency reports	**Risk:** Peace and security not yet established and consolidated **Assumptions:** Peace continues, including no major instability threats from neighbouring countries Continuous support and political will from central and district government Funds available for implementing programmes
5.14 Peace and reconciliation has taken root in Northern Uganda	5.14.1 UNDP: Effective peace and reconciliation strategies and activities developed by organizations, institutions, groups, and individuals, strengthened at the national, district and community level	**Indicator**: # of peace building programmes implemented	Government and Agency reports	**Risks** Peace and security not yet established and consolidated **Assumptions** Peace continues, including no major instability threats from neighbouring countries Continuous support and political will from central and district government Funds available for implementing programmes

5.15 Natural disaster risks and vulnerability reduced to limit the impact on local populations	5.15.1 **UNDP**: National and district disaster response plans prepared and updated regularly with clear allocation of duties and responsibilities agreed 5.15.2. **UNDP/WFP/FAO**: Capacity of Government to identify impending crisis and resulting needs strengthened	**Indicator**: # of disaster response plans prepared **Indicator**: Early warning system in place **Indicator**: # of VAM baseline surveys available for identified areas	Government and Agency reports	**Risk:** Man-made conflict resolution takes priority over natural disaster prevention **Assumptions:** Continuous support and political will from central and district government Government willing to enhance disaster preparedness and funds available for implementing programmes

Table C: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar 2006-2010

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
UNCT M&E Activities	Survey/Studies[1]	Baseline study				
	Monitoring Systems	Sectoral HMIS, EMIS, GIS/WES enhanced Uganda Info updated twice a year				
	Evaluations			CP evaluations		
	Reviews	CP Annual Review	CP Annual Review	Joint MTR	CP Annual Review	CP Annual Review
Planning References	UNDAF Evaluation Milestones			Joint mid-term evaluation		End-of-cycle UNDAF evaluation
	M&E Capacity Building	Uganda Info rolled out at district level				
	Use of Information	MDG Progress Report disseminated		MDG Progress Report disseminated	CCA UNDAF	CPD/CPAP
	MFPED	PEAP Progress Report BFP Release of Participatory Poverty Assessment Report	PSR BFP	PEAP revision PEAP Progress Report BFP	PSR BFP	PEAP Progress Report BFP
	Partner Activities					
	UBOS	Release of UNHS III report UDHS 4	Cartographic updating (UBOS) Services Delivery Survey	Inventory of Infrastructure HIV Sero-Survey	UNHS IV	UDHS 6
	NIMES/OPM[2]	National Policy and Programme Performance Status Report (every six months)				

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[1] Specific studies need to be identified
[2] The National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

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Uganda
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