

MEDIUM-TERM M&E AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK FOR GEB HIGH IMPACT PROGRAMME OUTCOME INDICATORS

FINAL STATUS REPORT FY 2021/22



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Foreword



The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) Pursuant to its mandate is delighted to present this Status Report and the first of its kind on Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework for Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) High Impact Programme Outcome Indicators for the FY 2021/2022. The Report presents the Budget outturn and the realised results at impact and outcome level under the GEB Medium-term M&E and Expenditure framework.

The Government of the Republic of Uganda commenced the implementation of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) on 6th March 2015. Among others, the PFMA, 2015 provides for mandatory gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting in accordance with Sections: (i) 9 (6) (a) and (b); (ii) 13 (11) e (i) and (ii); and 13 (15) g (i) and (ii).

Pursuant to the above provisions and in accordance with Section 14 (1) of the EOC Act, 2007, the Commission has been assessing Programme/Sector and Local Government Budget Framework Papers, Vote Ministerial Policy Statements, and the National Budget for Compliance with Gender and Equity Requirements. However, this has been with limited tracking and reflection on the impact/outcome realised.

As a measure to keep track of the Budget outturn and the realised results (impact and outcome) of the interventions implemented, a GEB Medium term M&E and Expenditure Framework composed of high impact indicators, programme outcome indicators and the estimated budgetary resources for their realisation by selected programme was developed. This Status Report presents the realised progress and the corresponding Budget outturn for the Financial Year 2021/2022.

This Status Report is in tandem with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 5; achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, with the targets thereunder and in particular target; 5. c, which compels member states to adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

The Commission hereunder has come up with policy recommendations on enhancing gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting for improved wellbeing of the people and achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls that should be put into force by mandated stakeholders.

For God and My Country

Safia Nalule Juuko
Chairperson, Equal Opportunities Commission

Acknowledgment

The Equal Opportunities Commission has worked with several stakeholders whose cooperation and effort have resulted in the successful completion and production of this Status Report.

First, the Commission acknowledges the support of the Government of Uganda and its continued commitment to achieving inclusive growth and development.

Special appreciation goes to Parliament, the Standing Committee on Equal Opportunities, the Committee on Gender, Labour and Social Development, the Parliamentary Committee of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, the Parliamentary Gender and Equity Round Table, UWOPA, the Ministries of Gender, Labour and Social Development and Finance, Planning and Economic Development as well as the National Task Force on Gender and Equity for their continued support to the Commission in the implementation of the gender and equity provisions of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2015.

The Commission is grateful for the technical and financial support provided by our development partner, the European Union, that supported the development of this Status Report

Finally, the Commission highly appreciates Afrotech Management Consult Ltd, Members and staff of the Commission, whose dedication was critical for the successful completion of this 1st Status Report. In a special way, the Commission recognises and appreciates the Compliance and Reporting Department for spearheading the coordination and production of this Report.

Table of Contents

Foreword	i
Acknowledgment	ii
Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	v
List of Abbreviations/Acronyms	vi
Executive Summary	viii
Section One	21
General Introduction	21
1.0 Introduction	21
1.1 Background	22
1.2 Rationale and Justification	23
1.3 Scope	23
1.4 Objective	24
Section Two	25
Legal, Policy Framework and Contextual Analysis	25
2.0 Introduction	25
2.1 National, Regional and International Legal and Policy Frameworks	25
2.1.1 National Legal and Regulatory Frame Work	25
2.1.2 National Policy Framework	27
2.2 Regional and International Legal and Policy Frameworks	30
2.2.1 Regional Legal and Policy Frameworks	30
2.2.2 International Legal and Policy Frameworks	30
2.2 Contextual Analysis	33
2.1.2 Income Per Capita (USD)	33
2.1.3 Income Inequality (Gini Coefficient)	33
2.2.4 Financial Inclusion of Households and Insurance Penetration	34
2.2.5 Human Development Index Score	34
2.2.5 Agriculture	35
2.2.6 Lands, Housing and Urban Development Sector	36
2.2.7 Energy and Mineral Development	37
2.2.8 Works and Transport	38
2.2.9 Information, Communication and Technology	40
2.2.10 Ministry of Health	40
2.2.11 Education Sector	40
2.2.12 Water and Environment	43
2.2.13 Social Development Sector	44
2.2.14 Justice Law and Order	44
Section Three	46
Methodology	46
3.0 Introduction	46
3.1 Study Design	46
3.2 Document Review	46
3.3 Scope	46

3.4 Data Collection and Sources	48
3.5 Stakeholder Consultation Meetings	52
3.6 Data Analysis	52
3.7 Validation Meetings/Workshops	52
3.8 Limitations of the analysis	52
3.9 Reporting and Recommendation	52
Section Four	53

Status of Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework for GEB High Impact Programme Outcome Indicators

4.0 Introduction.....	53
4.1 Budget outturn of the Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework	53
4.1.1 Trends of Uganda's National Budget	53
4.1.2 Budget Appropriation by Development Programme FY 2021/2022.....	54
4.1.3 Budget Allocation towards Gender Responsive Interventions FY 2016/2017-FY 2020/21	56
4.1.4 Status on Gender and Equity Budget Outturn by Constituent	57
4.1.5 Government Financial Investment in Women Social Economic Empowerment Programmes.....	58
4.1.6 Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP)	59
4.1.7 Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) 2011/12-2020/21	60
4.1.8 Utilisation of SAGE Grants by Beneficiaries	62
4.1.8.1 Lessons Learnt and Key Observation	62
4.1.8.2 Performance Gaps of SAGE	63
4.1.8.3 Recommendations.....	63
4.1.9 Special Grant for Persons with Disability	63
4.1.10 Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)	65
4.1.10.1 Recoveries and funds revolved	66
4.1.11 Support to GBV Prevention and Response	66
4.1.12 Combat Trafficking in Persons	69
4.1.13 Government Investment to Enhance Women Health Care	69
4.1.13.1 Provision of Safe Blood	69
4.1.13.2 Construction of Specialised Maternal and Neonatal Healthcare Unit at Mulago National Referral Hospital.....	70
4.1.13.3 Emerging Issues of Concern Regarding Health Service Delivery	71
4.1.14 Government Investment in Energy to address gender issues.....	73
4.1.14.1 Key Interventions undertaken by Government of Uganda	73
4.1.14.2 Key Observations	74
4.1.14.3 Recommendations	75
4.1.15 Government Investment in Water and Sanitation	75
4.1.15.1 Key Government Interventions undertaken to enhance access to Water	76
4.1.15.2 Emerging Issues of Concern Regarding Service Delivery under the Water and Environment Sector.....	76
4.1.15.3 Recommendations	77
4.1.16 Government Investment in Agriculture	77
4.1.16.1 Financial Investment in the Agriculture Sector FYs 2015/16-2020/21	77
4.1.16.2 Key Service Delivery Improvement Interventions targeting Gender.....	78
Emerging Issues of Concern Regarding Provision of Agriculture Services	80
4.2 Status of GEB outcome indicators by Selected Programmes.....	83
4.2.1 Agro-Industrialisation	83

4.2.1.1 Key Observations	86
4.2.1.2 Lessons Learnt	87
4.2.1.3 Recommendations.....	87
4.2.2 Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer;	87
4.2.2.1 Key Observations	89
4.2.2.3 Lessons Learnt	89
4.2.2.4 Recommendations.....	89
4.2.3Community Mobilization and Mindset Change	90
4.2.3.1 Key Observations	91
4.2.3.2 Lessons Learnt	91
4.2.3.3 Recommendations.....	91
4.2.4 Human Capital Development Programme	91
4.2.4.1 Key Observations	94
4.2.4.2 Lessons Learnt	94
4.2.4.3 Recommendations.....	94
4.2.5 Land, Water and Sanitation Management	95
4.2.5.1 Key Observations	98
4.2.5.2 Lessons Learnt	98
4.2.6Integrated transport infrastructure and services	98
4.2.6.1 Key Service Delivery Interventions Undertaken in the Works and Transport Sector	99
4.2.6.2 Status of GEB outcome indicators under Integrated transport infrastructure and services	100
4.2.6.3 National Roads in Fair to Good Condition	101
4.2.6.3. Key observation	102
4.2.6.4 Lessons Learnt	102
4.2.6.5. Policy recommendations	102
4.2.7 Sustainable Energy Development	103
4.2.7.1 Key Observations	105
4.2.7.2 Lessons Learnt	105
4.2.7.3 Recommendations.....	106
4.3 Status of High level GEB Impact Indicators.....	106
4.3.1 Employment and Direct Income Support	106
4.3.2 Population below the poverty line	107
4.3.3 Gender Inequality Index (GII).....	108
4.3.4 Average monthly nominal household Income.....	109
Section Five	111
Conclusion and Recommendations.....	111
5.1 Introduction.....	111
5.2 Conclusion.....	111
5.3 General Recommendations.....	112
References	113
Annexes	114
Annex 1A: Table 1 showing list of Communal Valley Tanks constructed by Water for Production Department (MWE)	114
Annex 1B: Table 2 showing list of Earth dams constructed by Water for Production Department of MWE	115

List of Tables

Table 3.1: List of GEB indicators tracked with respect to the Development Programme	47
Table 3.2: List of indicators and means of verification	48
Table 4.1: National Budget Appropriation for the FY 2015/2016-2020/21 (UGX.in Bns).....	54
Table 4.2: Allocation of the National Budget by Development Programme 2021/2022.....	55
Table 4.3: Status on Gender and Equity Budget Allocation by Constituent	57
Table 4.4: Status on Gender and Equity Budget Release by Constituent	57
Table 4.5: Gender, Equality and Women's Empowerment Programme Budget Performance 2017/18-2020/21 (UGX in Bns)	58
Table 4.6: Budget Allocations/ Release to the UWEP Programme	59
Table 4.7: Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) 2011/12-2020/21	61
Table 4.8: SAGE Programme Evolution Over the Period 2010- 2021	61
Table 4.9: PWD Projects Funded Per Region Since Programme Inception 2010-2021	64
Figure 4.4: PWD Projects Funded by Sectors.....	65
Table 4.10: Budget appropriation, release and utilisation of YLP Funds 2015/16-2020/21 (Bns)	65
Figure 4.5: Funds disbursed to groups since inception of the programme	66
Table 4.11: below presents funding towards the fight against GBV for the period 2015/16-2020/21;.....	67
Table 4.12: Government Funding towards Safe Blood Provision	70
Table 4.13: Health Sector Wage Performance 2016/17-2020/21	71
Table 4.14: Government investment in Rural Electrification	73
Table 4.15: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Central Government).....	75
Table 4.16: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Local Governments)	76
Table 4.17: Agriculture Sector Budget Performance FYs 2016/17-21 (Ugx. in Bns)	78
Table 4.18: Performance Status of GEB Outcome Indicators under Agro-Industrialisation.....	84
Table 4.19: Performance Status of GEB Outcome Indicators under ICT	87
Table 4.20: Status of selected GEB indicators under the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme;.....	90
Table 4.21: Human Capital Development Performance against the selected GEB outcomes indicators;.....	92
Table 4.22: Performance status of GEB outcome indicators relating to land, water and sanitation management	95
Table 4.23: Performance Status of GEB outcome indicators under Integrated transport infrastructure and services.....	100
Table 4.24: Access and Cost of Electricity.....	104
Table 4.25; Uganda's performance status on employment and direct income support.....	106

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Trends of Gini Coefficient in Uganda 1992/93-2016/17	33
Figure 4.1: Budget Allocation, Release and Utilisation towards Gender and Equity Responsive interventions FYs 2016/2017- 2019/2020	56
Figure 4.2: Women Enterprise Groups Funded	60
Figure 4.3: Utilisation of SAGE Grants by Beneficiaries	62
Figure 4.6: GBV Shelters by region	68
Figure 4.7: Number of Persons given GBV services 2015/16-2020/21	68
Figure 4.8: Trend in Agricultural loan provision for the period FY 2017/18 to FY 2020/21	79
Figure 4.9: Percentage of National Roads in Fair to Good Condition (FY2016/17 - FY2020/21)	101
Figure 4.10: Energy Generation Status in the Country (in MWs) 2016-2021	103
Figure 4.11; Uganda's Status on the population below the poverty line and the Gender Inequality index	107
Figure 4.12; Baseline, Target and Actual Performance of Uganda on Average monthly nominal household Income	109

List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCC	Budget Call Circular
BFPs	Budget Framework Papers
Bn	Billions
CAO	Chief Administrative Officers
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DEO	District Education Officers
DEVAW	Declaration on the elimination of Violence against Women
DFID	Department for International Development
DLG	District Local Government
EAC	East African Community
EC	Electoral Commission
ECD	Early Child Development
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
ERP	Economic Recovery Program
ESO	External Security Organisation
FY	Financial Year
G&E	Gender and Equity
GIZ	German Development Cooperation (GmbH)
GoU	Government of Uganda
H.E	His Excellency
HH	House Hold
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
ISER	Initiative for Social and Economic Rights
ISO	Internal Security Organisation
IUIU	Islamic University in Uganda
KCCA	Kampala Capita City Authority
LGs	Local Governments
LLG	Lower Local Government
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MODVA	Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoTW	Ministry of Transport and Works
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

MPSS	Ministerial Policy Statement
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NIRA	National Identification and Registration Authority
NPA	National Planning Authority
NRM	National Resistance Movement
NUDIPU	National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
PBB	Performance Based Budgeting
PBS	Programme Budgeting System
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act, 2015
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Authority
PTCs	Primary Teachers College
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities.
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SAPs	Structural Adjustment Programs
SDGEA	Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNE	Special Needs Education
SPSS	Statistics Package for Social Scientists
SURGE	Support Uganda Response to Gender Equality
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UECCC	Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEB	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNHS	Uganda National Household Surveys
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPDF	Uganda People Defense Force
UREA	Uganda Rural Electrification Agency
URF	Uganda Road Fund
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UTC	Uganda Technical Collage
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
YLP	Youth Livelihood Program
YWDs	Youth With Disabilities

Executive Summary

Introduction

- i. This is a Status Report on Medium Term M&E and Expenditure Framework for Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) high Impact Programme Outcome Indicators covering the Financial Year 2021/2022. The Report outlines the performance status of the various gender and equity commitments under the National Development Plan III (2020/21-2024/25) and the high-level outcomes of the interventions undertaken against the set performance indicators across the results chain.
- ii. This is in fulfillment of Section 14 (1) of the Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007 and Sections: (i) 9 (6) (a) and (b); (ii) 13 (11) e (i) and (ii); and 13 (15) g (i) and (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 whose implementation commenced on 6th March 2015. The report is aimed at strengthening capacities as well as monitoring and accountability systems linked to Gender and Equity Budgeting.

Report Compilation Approach

- i. Status Report was compiled using a triangulation of methods to ensure authenticity of the findings. Largely quantitative methods were used with minimum qualitative elements.
- ii. It was compiled by analysing both primary and secondary data sets and information extracted from national statistics reports, administrative data, and the annual reports of Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
- iii. Some of the documents reviewed included: the UBOS National Household Survey Report 2019/2020; the Annual Reports on the State of Equal Opportunities in Uganda 2020-2021; Programme Specific Annual Performance Reports 2020/2021; GAPR 2021/2022; and Annual Budget Performance Report, 2021/2022

Status of the GEB High Impact Programme Outcome Indicators under the Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework

Budget outturn of the Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework

- i. The Government of Uganda Budget for the period 2015/16- 2020/2021 has been increasing. In the FY 2015/16, the National Budget was 18.343 trillion and in the FY 2019/20, the budget had increased to 34.304 trillion (*this translates into a percentage increase of 87%*) but reduced to 30.168 Tn in the FY 2020/21.

- ii. Due to economic growth recession caused by among others COVID-19, the Resource Envelope for the FY2021/22 was revised downwards from Ushs. 45.5 Trillion Estimated in the National Budget Framework Paper FY2021/22 to Ushs.40.9 Trillion.
- iii. It's important to note that the Human Capital Development Programme directly targets addressing the needs of the most vulnerable. Accordingly, government is commended for allocating 24.6% of the national budget towards Human Capital Development.
- iv. Over the years, there has been progressive increment in the amount of funds allocated to address gender and equity issues. The assessment conducted in the FY 2016/2017, revealed that Ugx 4.3 trillion was allocated towards interventions that address gender and equity issues translating into 25.8% of the National Budget allocated to Sectors (16.655 Trillion).
- v. In the FY 2019/2020, out of 22.63 trillion allocated to sectors, 9.88 trillion was allocated to implement interventions that explicitly address gender and equity issues. Within the span of four Financial Years, the allocation towards gender and equity interventions has increased by 126%. However, findings reveals difference between fund appropriation, release and utilisation.
- vi. In the Financial Year 2016/2017, out of Ugx. 18.426 trillion allocated to sectors, Ugx.4.365 trillion (23.7%) was appropriated towards interventions that address gender and equity. In the FY 2019/2020, gender and equity interventions registered the highest budget appropriation of 9.884 trillion out of 22.63 trillion allocated to the 18 sectors. On a positive note, the analysis did not reveal a significant difference between funds appropriated and funds released as well as utilised.
- vii. In the periode 2017/18-2020/21, government appropriated UGX. 153.791 Bn towards Gender, Equality and Women's Empowerment Programme of which only UGX.110.3 Bn was released. This implies that of the total approved budget 28% (43.49 Bn) was not released by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development. Across all the years reviewed, less funds were released as compared to the approved funds.
- viii. Since inception of the programme, a total of UGX. 187.93 has been appropriated towards UWEP of which UGX. 134.68 Bn was released (72%). A total of UGX.53.3 Bn was not released as per the approved budget for the period under review (2015/16-2020/21). Over the years, findings reveal deviation from the approved budget and release. The highest deviations were registered in the FY 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20.
- ix. Since project inception, government has released UGX. 105.63 Bn under UWEP of which UGX.96.135 Bn has been disbursed to 15,294 women enterprises directly reaching 180,914 women beneficiaries.

- x. Generally, on an annual basis, government has been increasing funding towards UWEP with exception of the FY 2019/20.
- xi. Over time, the number of UWEP funded projects has increased. At inception in 2015/16 94 projects were funded and these have since increased to 4,041 in the FY 2020/21. Shs20.192Bn has been recovered of the amount (Shs27.614Bn) that is due representing 73.1%. Shs10.703 has been revolved back to fund new groups in the respective Local Governments.
- xii. 732 groups have to date fully paid up (100% Repayment). However, there are a lot of funds pending recovery (26.9%) which compromises the opportunity of other women groups to benefit. In addition, there is need to inspect some of the projects to ensure value for money and actualization of the purpose for which the programme is intended.
- xiii. Since inception of the SAGE Programme in 2011/2012 to 2020/2021, Government has invested UGX 417.695 Billion. Accordingly, the number of beneficiaries has been growing over time. At inception, SAGE beneficiaries totaled to 12,274 of which males constituted 4,890 (39.8%) while females constituted 7,384 (61.2%). The number of beneficiaries has since increased to 309,604 older persons (male 126,943; female 182,661). In the period under review (2015/16-2020/21) UGX. 340.9037 billion was payed out to older persons of which UGX.202.0917 was paid to female beneficiaries. For all the years, there were more women enrolled on the programme as compared to men.
- xiv. It is estimated that 12.4% (4.5million people) of the Ugandan population lives with some form of disability. Cumulatively, 8,239 PWDs of which 4,140 males and 4,099 females have benefited from the special grant, representing 0.81%of the targeted number.
- xv. Government has invested UGX 4.04 bn for the Special Grant programme for Persons with Disabilities cumulatively since 2009/2010 to date. The above funds have benefited 6,794 PWDs in total of which females constituted 3,380 (49.7%). Taking a crude assumption of fairly equal share of the total funds allocated, it implies that on average UGX 2.011 Bn benefited female PWDs while UGX 2.032 Bn benefited Male PWDs.
- xvi. During the period under review, a total of UGX. 243.63 Bn was appropriated towards YLP of which UGX. 161.99 Bn was released (66%). A total of UGX.81.64 Bn was not released as per the approved budget. Over the years, findings reveal deviation from the approved budget and release. The highest deviations were registered in the FY 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19. Findings further reveal that in the FY 2019/20 government funding towards YLP drastically reduced.

- xvii. During the period under review, UGX 11.601 Bn was invested in the fight against GBV. The funding was contributed by both the Government of Uganda and the Development Partner with UNFPA making the highest investment. Given the wide spread cases of GBV across the Country, GBV shelters have been established by region.
- xviii. The Agriculture Sector budget for the period 2016/17 to 2019/20 was cumulatively UGX 3,720 Bn representing 4% of the total budget. There was growth in the budgets over the respective FYs of which 90% (UGX 4,557Bn) of the funds budgeted were released. 94% (UGX 4,280Bn) was utilised.
- xix. Despite the high budget release, absorption performance over the five years reveals that the sector **accumulated UGX 277.147Bn in unspent** balances, largely under the development budget; amounting to UGX 255.774 Bn (92.3%) of the budget.

Status of GEB outcome indicators by Selected Programmes

Agro-industrialisation

(i) Percentage of Food Secure Households

- a) The %age of food secure households increased by 9.3% from 69% in FY 2018/2019 to 78.7% in the FY 2020/21 above the NDP III target of 75.2%. However, despite the reported increase in the percentage of food secure households Food insecurity is a critical problem affecting households in Uganda. Most recently, a number of Families in Karamoja sub region were faced with starvation.
- b) According to latest updates reported by district officials to the World Food Programme, the total number of fatalities in 2022 caused by the current food insecurity crisis in Karamoja is 2,465. Most of the fatalities were children, women and older persons.

(ii) The post-harvest handling losses

The post-harvest handling losses for priority commodities reduced to 18.4 percent, performing better than the NDP III target at 33 percent attributed to increased farmer awareness in post-harvest losses and support with post-harvest handling equipment. Government through the Matching grant scheme has supported farmer groups including women and youth to establish storage facilities in 57 districts of Uganda. The storage capacity is now 792,714 metric tons above the NDP III target of 750,000 metric tons.

(iii) Proportion of rural farmers with access to markets for their agricultural produces

The value of Agriculture exports as a percentage of total exports, increased from 29 percent in FY 2019/20 to 31.2 percent in the FY 2020/21. A decline in the export value of maize due to poor standards, fish due to reduced fishing activity, cotton due to low production and dairy due to restrictions imposed by the Kenyan market was registered but this was upset by the increase in export value of coffee, tea, tobacco, simsim, hides and skins, beans and flowers. This performed beyond the NDPIII target of 29%. It is also important to note that most of the above commodities are produced by the rural poor.

(iv) Proportion of farmers that access agricultural finance

The proportion of farmers that access agricultural finance reduced to 10 percent from 38 percent in FY 2017/18 and below the NDPIII target of 40 percent. The main stream lending institutions are not favourable to the small holder farmers. A considerable amount of agricultural finance and most of the financing provided to smallholders is delivered through savings and credit cooperative organizations (SACCOs) and banks whose funds are sourced and need to be serviced in foreign currencies.

(v) Proportion of farmer's households accessing agricultural extension services

Information on the Proportion of farmer's households accessing agricultural extension services was not availed by MAAIF.

(vi) Area under formal irrigation (ha)

Irrigation is crucial for food security. The total area under formal irrigation in Uganda increased from 15,147 hectares in 2018/19 to 22,504 hectares in the FY 2020/21 against a target of 19,779 hectares. Uganda has an estimated 560,000 hectares with irrigation potential.

Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer;

(i) Access to ICT Assets at Household Level

The proportion of households with access to ICT assets was highest for mobile phones (74%) followed by Radio (31.9%) and TV Set at 19.3%. Households with access to a computer were the lowest at 2%.

(ii) Internet Penetration

Under ICT, internet penetration rate (internet users per 100 people) was 46 percent above the Plan target of 30 percent. The good performance was as a result of total lockdown of the economy as a way to curb COVID 19 virus which led to shifting

work culture, which led many businesses to adopt remote working methods which increased internet penetration.

The internet penetration increased to 51% in FY 2020/21 from 25% in FY 2017/18 indicating very good performance compared to the 30% target for the period under review. Fixed broadband connectivity also registered an increase 12,554 subscriptions which is above the target of 11,144 subscriptions. This is attributed to the covid 19 restrictions that limited physical contact and forced many to embrace digitization and adopt digital survival strategies to maintain operations and survive the times.

With regards to the internet connectivity at the district and parish level, the percentage of parishes with broadband connectivity (3G network population coverage) increased to 85 percent which is above the NDP III target of 74 percent and the Percentage of district headquarters connected to the NBI also increased to 54.8 percent.

The covid 19 lockdown limited access to some of the district headquarter offices however the performance was still above the NDP target of 44 percent. The overall percentage of the population covered by broadband services stood at 85 percent and this is was also above the target of 74 percent in FY 2020/21.

(iii) Unit cost of internet (USD)

The Unit cost of 1Mbps/month of internet on the retail market reduced from USD 237 in FY 2017/18 to USD 205 in FY 2020/21. This is slightly below the target of USD 210.6 for that same year. The unit cost of low entry smart phones also reduced from UGX 100,000 to UGX 50,000. The cost is lower than the FY 2020/21 target of UGX 95,000 and target was therefore achieved.

(iv) Radio signal coverage

Radio signal coverage in Uganda has increased to 90% in FY 2021/22 from 80% in FY 2017/18 with 292 operational FM stations, every district in the country has more than two stations broadcasting in local languages.

Community Mobilization and Mindset Change

Gender based violence and management of victims; 22 % of women aged 15-49 years had ever experienced violence In the 12 months preceding the survey compared to only 8% of men in the same age bracket (UDHS, 2016).

11% of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during one or more pregnancies. Gender based violence and poor management of victims has led to increased exclusion and discrimination (social isolation), continuous cycle of violence (suicide, Hatred and attitude of revenge), physical injuries, death, health and psychological problems.

In 2021 (January-June) RRP partners managed 2,541 new GBV incidents from 13 refugee hosting districts in Uganda, hence reaching 55% of the expected target of 4,350. 94% of the survivors were female while 4% were male. Rape was registered highest at 29%, followed by physical assault (26%).

Regarding the percentage of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, Uganda made moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor.

Accordingly, the percentage of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour reduced from 30.9% in 2017/2018 to 18% (male 20%; female 15%) above the NDP III target of 28.9%. Busoga and Bukedi sub-regions had the highest proportion of children aged 5-17 years in child labour (29% and 28%).

Human Capital Development Programme

- i. Regarding Education, the performance on key indicators according to the Statistical Abstract 2020 indicates that the primary to secondary school transition rate was 61 percent against the target of 65 for the FY 2020/21. The survival rate for primary was 34.2 percent against the target of 40 percent for the FY2020/21. The quality adjusted years of schooling was estimated at 4.5 against the FY target of 4.6.
- ii. The literacy rate was 73.5 percent against the target of 74.1 percent for the FY. Up to eight million children attend school in Uganda, however the largest proportion go hungry, with only 33% of the children receiving meals at school
- iii. Regarding Health, obstetric care from a skilled health professional during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality. During pregnancy, it is recommended that women attain at least four (4) Antenatal Care (ANC) visits under the supervision of a skilled health professional. In the FY 2020/21, 60% of pregnant women attained the requisite ANC visits up from 48% in 2011.
- iv. On the other hand, the percentage of child births attended to by a skilled health professional has increased over the years, from 37% in 2001 to 73% in 2020. The proportion of deliveries attended to by a skilled health professional

reduces with increasing birth order. For instance, 86% of first births are delivered by a skilled health professional compared to 64% for the sixth or higher birth order. The percentage of childbirths attended to by a skilled health professional has increased over the years, from 39% in 2001 to now 73%. The proportion of child births attended to by a skilled professional increases with a higher level of education of the mother.

- v. With regards to Health key performance indicators according to the Statistical Abstract 2020, the Infant Mortality Rate/1000 was 43 against the FY 2020/21 target of 41.2. Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000 was 336 against the target of 311 for FY2020/21. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000) was 27 against the FY target of 24. The Total Fertility Rate and U5 Mortality Ratio/1000 were 5.4 and 64, respectively. This was against the respective targets of 5 and 42 for FY2020/21. The proportion of stunted children U5 was 29% against the target of 27 for the FY.
- vi. **Youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services;** There is Increased adolescent pregnancy / Teenage childbearing and it was reported that 25% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing (**UDHS 2016**). Among women and men age 15-19, 10% of women and 17% of men had sexual intercourse by age 15. Only 3% of women and no men age 15-19 were married by age 15.
- vii. One percent of women age 15-19 gave birth before age 15. (**UDHS 2016**). 27% of women age 15-19 in rural areas have begun childbearing, as compared with 19% of young women in urban areas (**UDHS 2016**). Teenage childbearing is Highest in North Central, Bukedi, Teso, and Tooro regions at 30% to 31%, and lowest in Kigezi and Kampala regions 16% to 17% (**UDHS 2016**).

Land, Water and Sanitation Management

- i. The %age of titled land increased by 1.4% from 21% in FY 2017/2018 to 22.4% in the FY 2020/21 below the NDP III target of 24%. However, there have been deliberate government effort to increase the proportion of titled land. The above commitment among others includes elimination of absentee landlords where the land in question is acquired by government and given to the vulnerable.
- ii. With regards to water for production, the target for Cumulative WfP Storage Capacity (million m³) was estimated at 47.02 below the Plan target of 54.32 in FY2020/21.

Safe Water Coverage; During the current review period, an increase in safe water coverage by four percentage points was projected for Uganda. Notably, three out of the four major regions of Uganda have already surpassed the NDP III target. As such, financial resources were provided to increase rural water supply, which has greatly increased safe water coverage in rural areas. These include drilling boreholes and overhauling existing non-functional boreholes and constructing appropriate and climate change resilient community water supply systems. In Urban areas, efforts have been made towards increasing access to piped water.

Sanitation Coverage; According to the WHO, sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faecal matter. In Uganda, sanitation coverage was projected to increase to 28. This was not achieved and all regions of the country fell below the target with wide variations registered by region. The Northern region at 6.5 percent is way below the national rate of 21% compared with the Central at 27.8 percent.

The low sanitation coverage is often attributed to lack of demand, low priority setting among the communities and local governments, inappropriate toilet technologies, weak supply mechanisms and high costs of setting up improved sanitation facilities. The growth of slums in many urban areas of the country reduces access to basic facilities and services.

Percentage of Households with Hand washing facilities; Handwashing is one of the ways to keep people healthy and prevent the spread of respiratory and diarrheal infections. During the current review period, the percentage of households with hand washing facilities in Uganda was projected to increase from 34 percent to 38 percent.

The proportion of the population accessing health Insurance was 3.9% against the set target of 7%. This was because of loss of Jobs and sources of income due to the COVID 19 pandemic. Out of pocket health expenditure (financial protection for ill health) was 41 against the target of 38%. This under performance has not improved much over the years due to the reduced range of services offered by the public facilities. The percentage readiness capacity of health facilities to provide general services was 58% against the target of 60%. This was because can mainly be attributed to focus on COVID 19 interventions.

Integrated transport infrastructure and services

The %age of District roads in Fair to good condition improved by 9% from 61% in 2017/2018 to 70% in 2020/21 which is above the NDP III target of 64.8%. On the other

hand, the % of paved roads to total national road network also improved by 11.9% from 21.1% in 2017/2018 to 33% in 2020/21 which is above the NDP III target of 27%.

However, community roads that provide mobility and transportation of goods and services to the most vulnerable continue to be in a sorry state. This negatively impacts on transportation of goods and services especially during the rainy season.

Evidently, over the medium term the percentage of paved national roads in fair to good condition has improved from 80% to 96% between FY 2016/17 and FY2021 while that of the unpaved national roads has increased from 70% to 81% over the same period.

Relatedly, as a result of policy interventions towards improving road safety, the number of road accidents has generally decreased over the last five years from 14,474 in 2016 to 12,249 in 2020 representing 18% reduction. However, Uganda still registers one of the highest fatality rates in Sub-Saharan Africa, averaging at 3,647 fatalities per year over the last five years. This means on average 10 people die daily in road accidents.

Poor road network connectivity increases the cost of transport more especially during the rainy season. Performance under Road transport result area during the FY2020/21 indicates that the proportion of paved roads to total national road network increased to 33 percent from 21.1 percent in FY 2017/18, while the percentage of roads in fair to good condition increased to 69 in FY 2020/21 from 67 in FY 2019/20

Sustainable Energy Development

Access to electricity remains low both by global and regional standards. While the historical customer connection rate has been, on average, around 70,000 new connections annually since 2007, of which about 90 percent were made by UMEME, the national electricity access rate remains low at is 28 percent (FY2020/21) against the NDP planned target of 40 percent. Nationally about 18 percent in rural areas are connected as compared to other countries in the region. The costs in USD cents for residential, industrial (Large), industrial (Extra-large), and commercial are 23, 9.8, 8 and 17 below the targets of 19, 8, 7 and 14.6 USD cents. This remains very expensive as compared to the intended target.

Under the energy results area, the NDPIII target for Energy generation capacity (MW) was 1,884 in FY2020/21. During the FY, the Energy Generation Capacity was reported at 1,254.2 indicating a below NDPIII target performance. The percentage of households with access to electricity increased to 28 percent in FY2020/21 from 23 percent in FY2017/18 although far below the Plan target of 40 percent.

There was an increase in the cost of electricity during the FY2020/21. The costs in USD cents for residential, industrial (Large), industrial (Extra-large), and commercial were 23, 9.8, 8 and 17. The performance was below the targets of 19.4, 8, 7 and 14.6 USD cents. This performance was as a result of the outbreak of the COVID 19 pandemic which led to decreased electricity demand, as businesses and the manufacturing sector cut down on production due to a limited market. This fall in demand put extra financial pressure on Government to pay deemed electricity for the available generation capacity that is not being utilized hence since the operational costs were high as well, all consumers of electricity had to carry the burden, which explains the high charges as opposed to the NDP III target.

Status of High level GEB Impact Indicators

- i. Unemployment has reduced by only 0.3% from 13% in FY 2017/2018 to 13.3% in FY 2020/2021 which is below the NDP III target of 12.2%. However government has undertaken a number of measures to create employment among which includes the establishment of over 22 industrial parks.
- ii. The proportion of people living on less than a dollar per day marginally decreased to 20.3 percent in FY2021/20 from 21.4 percent in FY2016/17 according to the Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20, indicating good performance compared to the 25.3 percent target for the period under review.
- iii. 41.8 percent of the population was living below the international poverty line in FY2019/20 below the Plan target of 49.47 percent. Despite the marginal improvement, the incidence in income poverty increased during the covid-19 pandemic from 19 percent pre-pandemic to 22 percent during the pandemic implying that a significant part of the population remains vulnerable.
- iv. Poverty prevalence is inequitably distribution with some sub regions experiencing high prevalence as compared to their counterparts: Acholi 68%, Karamoja 66%, Bukedi 35%, Busoga 29%, Kigezi 28%, Lango 23%, Teso 22%, West Nile 17%, North Buganda 14%, Elgon 13%, Ankole 13%, Tooro 13%, Bunyoro 10%, South Buganda 7% and Kampala 2%.
- v. Accordingly, contribution to national poverty by region is as follows; Busoga 14.5%, Bukedi 10.4%, Acholi 10.3%, Northern Buganda 8.1%, Teso 7.1%, Karamoja 6.5%, Tooro 6.5%, Ankole 6.4%, Lango 5.4%, South Buganda 5.3%, West Nile 5.2%, Kigezi 5.2%, Bunyoro 4.3%, Elgon 4.1% and Kampala 0.5%.
- vi. According to the most recent UNHS (2019/20), regions where poverty has reduced include: West Nile (from 35% in 2017 to 17% in 2020), Bunyoro (from 17% to 10%), Teso (from 25% to 22%), Elgon (from 35% to 13%), Bukedi (from

- 44% to 35%), Busoga (from 38% to 29%), South Buganda (from 9% to 7%), and Kampala (from 3% to 2%).
- vii. On the other hand, regions where poverty increased include the following: Acholi (from 33% in 2017 to 68% in 2020), Ankole (from 7% to 12%), Karamoja (from 60% to 66%), Lango (from 16% to 23%), Kigezi (from 12% to 28%), Tooro (from 11% to 13%), and North Buganda (from 11% to 14%).
 - viii. The government of Uganda anticipated to maintain the Gender Inequality Index at 0.52 in 2020/21. On the contrary, the Gender Inequality Index worsened to 0.535 in the FY 2020/2021 from 0.52 in 2016/17, ranking it 131 out of 162 countries in the 2020 index. In Uganda, 34.9 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 27.5 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 35.1 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 375.0 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 118.8 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19. Female participation in the labour market is 67.0 percent compared to 73.9 for men.
 - ix. The Average monthly nominal household Income for Ugandans in 2016/17 was Shs 416,000 (*urban Shs 703,000; rural Shs. 303,000*). Kampala had the highest average monthly income (*Shs 938,000*), followed by Central I at Shs 569,000. Bukedi sub-region was the poorest with average income at Shs 141,000 per month.
 - x. Government of Uganda under its NDP III 2020/21-2024/25, projected to improve Average monthly nominal household Income from Shs. 416,000 in 2016/17 to 482,297 by end of 2021/2022. Figure 4.12 below presents the Baseline, Target and Actual Performance of Uganda on Average monthly nominal household Income.
 - xi. During the period under review, the Country's Average monthly nominal household Income increased by Ugx.172,803 from Ugx.416,000 in 2016/17 to Ugx. 588,803 in 2020/21 which is way above past the target of Ugx. 482,297.
 - xii. Results reveal that average monthly nominal household income is higher among male headed households (Ugx.692,471) as compared to the female headed households (Ugx.361,662) translating into an income gap of Ugx. 330,809. Average monthly nominal household income varied by region as follows; West Ugx. 481,102; Central 989,241; North 271,499; and East 456,820.

Conclusion

Gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting among other strategies is viewed as the game changer given its focus on bring the vulnerable such as women, youth, PWDs, Children, the Poor, Older Persons and Minorities to be part of national development. Whereas the government of Uganda is yet to attain the

lower middle income status that was targeted by 2020, gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting has been of commendable impact. Among the major changes registered include the increase in budget allocation towards interventions that explicitly target women, youth, older persons, disadvantaged locations and the poor; changes is the design of the built up environment. A number of structures have taken into consideration the accessibility standards. The proportion of women below the poverty line has reduced in some places among others. However, despite the registered impact, there is increasing inconsistency between funds appropriated, released and utilised. A number of sectors continue to return unutilised funds to the treasury at the end of a Financial Year. It has also been observed that most of the outcome GEB indicators have not been met.

General Recommendations

- i. The Equal Opportunities Commission should work hand in hand with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the relevant MDAs to establish missing information through surveys and or establishment of administrative data structures
- ii. The Commission and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics should advocate for data disaggregation at all levels
- iii. The selected indicators should be communicated to the responsible MDAs and task them to regularly provide update on their performance status
- iv. Government of Uganda should fulfill it's the commitment under the Maputo Protocol of appropriating 15% of its National Budget towards the Health Sector. This will help in addressing a number of Health Gaps that relate with gender and equity issues.
- v. Government must deliberately expand its electricity consumption to absorb the already existing surplus of about 600MW. This can be realised by electrification of demand driven Industrial Parks and the implementation of the Free Connection Policy to get more households, businesses and industries consuming electricity. This will facilitate increase of households with access to electricity from 24 percent to the desired 60 percent

Section One

General Introduction

1.0 Introduction

This is a Status Report on Medium Term M&E and Expenditure Framework for Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) high Impact Programme Outcome Indicators covering the Financial Year 2021/2022. The Report operationalizes the Medium Term M&E and Expenditure Framework for Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) high Impact Programme Outcome Indicators covering the period 2021/22-2024/25 developed by the Equal Opportunities Commission in collaboration with European Union.

The Report outlines the performance status of the various gender and equity commitments under the National Development Plan III (2020/21-2024/25) and the high-level outcomes of the interventions undertaken against the set performance indicators across the results chain. This is in fulfillment of Section 14 (1) of the Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007¹, whose implementation commenced in July 2010, and Sections: (i) 9 (6) (a) and (b)²; (ii) 13 (11) e (i) and (ii)³; and 13 (15) g (i) and (ii)⁴ of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 whose implementation commenced on 6th March 2015.

Pursuant to the above gender and equity provisions, the Equal Opportunities Commission has been assessing: the National Budget Framework Paper; the National Budget; the Sector Budget Framework Papers; Ministerial Policy Statements, and Local Government Budget Framework Papers for Compliance with Gender and Equity Requirements. However, this has been with limited

¹ Which states that the functions of the Commission are to monitor, evaluate and ensure that policies, laws, plans, programs, activities, practices, traditions, cultures, usages and customs of all state and non-state institutions are compliant with equal opportunities and affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, creed, religion, social or economic standing, political opinion, disability, gender, age or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom.

² States that, the Minister shall, in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission, issue a certificate; (a) certifying that the Budget Framework Paper (BFP) is gender and equity responsive; and (b) specifying measures taken to equalise opportunities for women, men, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups.

³ states that a certificate shall be issued by the Minister responsible for Finance in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission (i) certifying that the budget is gender and equity responsive; and (ii) specifying the measures taken to equalise opportunities for men, women, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups

⁴ States that a certificate shall be issued by the Minister responsible for Finance in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission; (i) certifying that the policy statement is gender and equity responsive; and (ii) specifying measures taken to equalise opportunities for men, women, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups.

tracking of the impact realized from the various gender and equity responsive interventions.

To keep track of the outcome results, the Equal Opportunities Commission, in partnership with the European Union, developed a GEB Medium term M&E and Expenditure framework composed of high-impact indicators, programme outcome indicators and the estimated budgetary resources for their realization by the selected programme.

The indicators of focus are in tandem with the Sustainable Development Goals such as; SDG 5, which is; to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, with the targets thereunder and in particular, target; 5.c which is to adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels. The above target is measured using indicator 5.c.1; Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

This Status Report is structured into five chapters, and these include; (i) Chapter One: Introduction and Background; (ii) Chapter Two: Situation Analysis on the Current G&E issues in Uganda; (iii) Chapter Three: Methodology; (iv) Chapter Four: Status on Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework for GEB High Impact Programme Outcome Indicators FY 2021/22; and (v) Chapter Five: Conclusion and Recommendations.

1.1 Background

The Government of the Republic of Uganda recognizes Gender and Equity in the appropriation and utilization of Public Funds as fundamental to attaining sustainable, inclusive growth and development. Since 6th March 2015, it's seven (7) years since the commencement of mandatory gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting by all Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Local Governments.

Tracking the performance status of Gender and equity commitments is to, among others, achieve gender equality as well as all-inclusive growth and development. At the United Nations' (UN) World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, the governments of the 189 participating countries committed themselves to implement gender-responsive planning and budgeting at all State levels. The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, also obliges

governments to avoid discrimination against women by means of budgetary provisions (Elson 2006).

This Status Report, therefore, seeks to inform efforts and decisions with evidence regarding eliminating discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground of sex, age, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability, and take affirmative action in favor of groups marginalized for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them (EOC Act, 2007).

1.2 Rationale and Justification

The rationale of this Report is to provide the first Status Report on the selected GEB high-level impact and programme performance indicators under the GEB Medium term M&E and Expenditure framework. The report is also in accordance with the national and international GEWE normative frameworks, and it's aimed at strengthening capacities as well as monitoring and accountability systems linked to Gender and Equity Budgeting. This is envisioned to increase focus on mainstreaming inclusiveness in all spheres of life, bridging regional disparity, achieving gender equality, age and disability responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, and performance assessment, among others. In addition, the report gives attribution of the change realized in relation to the interventions undertaken with respect to programme.

1.3 Scope

The status report on the Medium Term M&E and Expenditure Framework for Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) high Impact Programme Outcome Indicators covering the Financial Year 2021/2022 is composed of;

- i. Impact results indicators at National Level,
- ii. Programme outcome indicators
- iii. The estimated budgetary resources for realization of selected indicators.

The status report focuses on High Impact Programmes and these include;

- i. Human Capital Development
- ii. Agro-industrialisation
- iii. Digital Transformation
- iv. Governance and Security
- v. Integrated Transport Infrastructure Services
- vi. Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management.

- vii. Public Sector Transformation
- viii. Regional Development
- ix. Sustainable Energy Development
- x. Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing

1.4 Objective

The main objective of this status Report is to provide the Status on Medium Term M&E and Expenditure Framework for Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) high Impact Programme Outcome Indicators covering the Financial Year 2021/2022.

The specific objectives include;

- i. To establish the baseline information on GEB high impact outcome indicators under the GEB High Impact Medium-term M&E Indicators and Expenditure framework.
- ii. To establish the progress (*in terms of results*) in the attainment of programmed major GEB programme output indicators under the GEB Medium-term M&E and Expenditure framework.
- iii. To establish the level of Budget outturn under the GEB Medium-term M&E and Expenditure framework.
- iv. To come up with policy recommendations on enhancing gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting for improved wellbeing of the people and achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

Section Two

Legal, Policy Framework and Contextual Analysis

2.0 Introduction

Chapter two presents the situation analysis of Uganda's legal policy and institutional framework as well as the contextual analysis of Gender and Equity Budgeting.

2.1 National, Regional and International Legal and Policy Frameworks

The Government of Uganda's commitment to realise a just and fair society wherein all persons have equal opportunity to participate and benefit in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural is drawn from the various national, regional and international policies, laws and legislations.

2.1.1 National Legal and Regulatory Frame Work

(i) The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (as amended) provides the overarching legal and regulatory framework on promotion of equal opportunities for all. Chapter IV and Article 21 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, states that, "All persons are equal before and under the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life and in every other respect and shall enjoy equal protection of the law". Article 21 (2) states that, "no person shall be discriminated against on the grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion or social or economic standing, political opinion or disability. Article 32 (1) of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic Uganda provides that the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them.

(ii) The Equal Opportunities Commission Act, No. 2 of 2007 (EOC Act); In 2010, the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) was inaugurated in accordance with the Equal Opportunities Commission Act, No. 2 of 2007 (EOC Act) " to give effect to the State's constitutional mandate to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground of sex, age, race, color, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability, and take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them; and to provide for other related matters". Section 14 (1)

and 14 (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007 provides the requirement for all state and non-state institutions to comply with equal opportunities and affirmative action in favour of marginalised groups while redressing imbalances.

(iii) The Public Finance Management Act, 2015 (PFMA); on 23rd February, 2015, government of Uganda strengthened its commitment to realise equal opportunities in Planning and Budgeting by introducing the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 (PFMA), whose implementation commenced on 6th March, 2015. The Public Finance Management Act, 2015 provides three sections on compliance with gender and equity requirements and these are;

- a) Section 9 (6) (a) and (b); Section 9 (6)** states that, the Minister shall, in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission, issue a certificate; (a) certifying that the Budget Framework Paper (BFP) is gender and equity responsive; and (b) specifying measures taken to equalise opportunities for women, men, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups.
- b) Section 13 (11) e (i) and (ii); Section 13 (11) (e)** states that a certificate shall be issued by the Minister responsible for Finance in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission (i) certifying that the budget is gender and equity responsive; and (ii) specifying the measures taken to equalise opportunities for men, women, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups
- c) Section 13 (15) g (i) and (ii); Section 13 (15) (g)** states that a certificate shall be issued by the Minister responsible for Finance in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission; (i) certifying that the policy statement is gender and equity responsive; and (ii) specifying measures taken to equalise opportunities for men, women, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups.

(iv) The Building Control Act, 2013; Generally, the Act requires all buildings in the Country to be constructed following the Accessibility Standards as well as the establishment and representation of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in all urban, municipal, and city building committees.

(v) The Employment Act, 2006; Section 6 (1) of the Employment Act provides that it shall be the duty of all parties including the Minister, Labour Officers and the Industrial Court to seek and to promote equality of opportunity with a view to eliminating any discrimination in employment. In addition, Section 6 (3) states that discrimination in employment shall be unlawful and it includes any distinction,

exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, the HIV/AIDs status or disability which has the effect of nullifying or impairing the treatment of a person in employment or occupation or of preventing an employee from obtaining any benefit under a contract of service.

(vi) The Persons with Disabilities Act 2006; Section 12 (1) of the Act states that; A person shall not discriminate against a qualified person on ground of that person's disability in regard to any job application procedures, hiring, promotion, employee compensation, job training, and other terms, conditions, and privileges of employment. In addition, section 17 states that Private employers who employ ten or more persons with disabilities either as regular employees, apprentices or learners on full time basis shall be entitled to tax deduction of fifteen percent of all payable tax upon proof to the Uganda Revenue Authority.

1.3.2 National Policy Framework

The Vision 2040 is Uganda's overarching policy framework designed to propel Uganda towards the upper middle income status by 2040. Under the Vision 2040, Government of Uganda planned to implement 6 subsequent National Developments Plans each within Five Years. Currently, Uganda is implementing the 2nd National Development Plan (2015/16-2019/2020) under the theme, *"strengthening Uganda's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth"*. The Vision 2040 emphasises *"leaving no one behind"* and therefore this Report highlights Uganda's progress on inclusive growth and development and realising the commitment of leaving no one behind.

There are also a number of other policies that relate to equal opportunities in Uganda and these are;

- (i) The National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Policy (2004);** provides a frame work for equal enjoyment of opportunities and responsibilities for orphans and other vulnerable children.
- (ii) The National Equal Opportunities Policy (2006);** is the basis for implementation of equal opportunities in Uganda. Among other things, the policy emphasises participation of the marginalised groups in the development processes; enhancement of employment and income of marginalised groups; access to reproductive resources and land; and access to justice, education and health services.
- (iii) The National Policy on Disability (2006);** this policy aims at promoting equal opportunities for enhanced empowerment, participation and protection of

the rights of PWDs. This is in recognition of the fact that PWDs can perform to their full potential given favourable conditions and opportunities irrespective of their social, economic or cultural background.

- (iv) **The National Policy for Older Persons (2009);** the policy seeks to achieve equal treatment, social inclusion and empowerment of older persons. It includes interventions at various levels which ensure improved quality of life of older persons and emphasises utilisation of community based interventions to address older persons concerns and needs by encouraging local governments to plan and implement programmes for them.

The main priority areas of the policy are: Economic Empowerment; Social Security; Food Security and Nutrition; Health; HIV and AIDS; Training and Lifelong learning; Water and Sanitation; Shelter; Psycho-social support and care of Older persons; and Accessibility to physical facilities, Services and information. The policy areas of focus are central to aiding in elimination of all forms of discrimination and inequalities amongst older persons which is critical to addressing Uganda's development concerns by leaving no one behind.

- (v) **The Social Sector Development Plan (2015/16-2019/20);** The theme of SDS Plan is "empowering communities particularly the vulnerable and marginalised groups for wealth creation and inclusive development" The Social Development Sector kindles community level action to reduce poverty and provides a human face to national level development planning. The sector restates government commitment to achieve growth with equity and focuses on promotion of social mobilisation, protection of vulnerable groups from livelihood risks and deprivation, promotion of labour productivity and employment as well as gender equality and women empowerment.

- (vi) **The Uganda Gender Policy (2017);** This Policy gives guidance and directs planning, resource allocation, implementation of development programmes using a gender perspective. Both men and women are targeted with emphasis laid on women participation in decision making, resource management, land ownership and a shared responsibility on all family matters.

- (vii) **The Uganda National Youth Policy (2016);** the theme of the policy is; "unlocking youth potential for sustainable wealth creation and development". The policy is premised on the need to address a range of challenges that the youth face in the development process as well as harness their potential to contribute to national development. It provides a basis for holistic integration and inclusion of the youth in Uganda's

development while appreciating the current impact of globalisation and its associated advantage and disadvantages.

- (viii) The NRM Manifesto 2021/2025;** the manifesto focuses on increasing household income and improving livelihoods of the citizenry.
- (ix) The National Development Plan III (2020/21-2024/25);** the NDPIII aims at increasing household incomes and improving the quality of life of Ugandans through sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and sustainable wealth creation. Sustainable industrialization is being pursued in order to increase the country's resilience, transform the lives of the people through better incomes and gainful jobs, and strengthen the country's regional and international competitiveness. Under the key investment areas, the Plan focuses on inclusion for all and empowerment of men, women, youth, children, older persons and PWDs to participate effectively in development; emphasise equal opportunities in access to and benefit from development initiatives; and promotion of a progressive and culture that blends well with traditional beliefs and national values.
- (x) Vision 2040;** the government of Uganda is committed to the Vision 2040 which is "*A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years*". As the country strives to transform Ugandans through among other strategies enhancing the average income earned by a Ugandan per year (per capita income) from UGX.1.8 million (2010) to UGX.34 million in 2040, it is critical to reflect on the state of equal opportunities in the country so as to inform policy undertakings aimed at among others uplifting the incomes of the less earners which can be realised through promotion of equal opportunities for all.
- (xi) The Equal Opportunities Strategic Plan, 2015/2016 – 2019/2020;** the Five Year EOC Strategic Plan focuses on the theme "*Promoting Equal Opportunities for Inclusive Growth*" through strengthening the service delivery standards and systems to enhance the services delivered to Ugandans, especially the vulnerable and marginalised groups of people. The plan emphasises equal access to opportunities across all aspects of life as a major prerequisite for inclusive growth, socio economic transformation and sustained improvement of both human welfare and development. The emphasis on equal opportunities is based on the recognition that given the same conditions and opportunities, all persons, irrespective of their social, economic, cultural or political backgrounds, can perform to the maximum of their potential.

2.2 Regional and International Legal and Policy Frameworks

2.2.1 Regional Legal and Policy Frameworks

The regional conventions, treaties, protocols and declarations relating to the promotion of equal opportunities to which Uganda is party, include the following:

- i. At regional level, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, 1986; is an international human rights instrument that is intended to promote and protect human rights and basic freedoms in the African continent. Articles 13 of this Charter recognises civil and political rights for all individuals which includes freedom to political party.
- ii. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child 1990; The ACRWC defines a "child" as a human being below the age of 18 years. It recognises the child's unique and privileged place in African society and that African children need protection and special care. It also acknowledges that children are entitled to the enjoyment of freedom of expression, association, peaceful assembly, thought, religion, and conscience. It aims to protect the private life of the child and safeguard the child against all forms of economic exploitation and against work that is hazardous, interferes with the child's education, or compromises his or her health or physical, social, mental, spiritual, and moral development.
- iii. The African Youth Charter 2006; the second key objective of the Charter is to ensure the constructive involvement of Youth in the development agenda of Africa and their effective participation in the debates and decision making processes in the development of the continent. The Charter sets out a framework to enable policy makers to mainstream Youth issues in all development policies and programmes. It thus provides a legal basis for ensuring Youth presence and participation in government structures and forums at national, regional and continental levels.
- iv. The African Union Gender Policy (2009); this regional policy is committed to socio-economic development, takes into account the diversity in social, cultural, and traditional settings, and is making efforts to address cultures and practices which militate against enjoyment of freedom and rights by women and girls.

2.2.2 International Legal and Policy Frameworks

The International conventions, treaties, protocols and declarations relating to the promotion of equal opportunities to which Uganda is party, include the following:

- i. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966, ratified in 1995; Article 26 highlights that all persons are equal before the law and are

entitled to equal opportunities without any discrimination. The law prohibits any discrimination and guarantees to all person equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property and birth among others.

- ii. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966, ratified in 1987; Article 3 states that there should be equal opportunities for all men and women in the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights.
- iii. Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979 ratified in 1985. Article 10, calls upon State parties to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure equal rights with men in all the fields.
- iv. The Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, ratified in 1990; Article 2 states that parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national ethnic or social origin property, disability, birth or other status.
- v. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2006 ratified in 2008; Is an international human rights treaty of the United Nations intended to protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities. Parties to the Convention are required to promote, protect, and ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by persons with disabilities and ensure that they enjoy full equality under the law. The Convention has served as the major catalyst in the global movement from viewing persons with disabilities as objects of charity, medical treatment and social protection towards viewing them as full and equal members of society, with human rights.
- vi. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) 2006; Uganda ratified CRPD and its Optional Protocol on 25th September 2008 without reservations. By so-doing, Uganda committed itself to accord the same rights to persons with disabilities like all other citizens. After two years of implementation, Government of Uganda is supposed to report on the extent to which its laws and practices comply with the human rights and obligations encapsulated in the Convention. Since then the new legal binding treaty has been seen as an instrument of social transformation among the community particularly PWDs.
- vii. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 1993; Section 24 of the declaration emphasises the need to give great importance to the

promotion and protection of human rights of all persons rendered vulnerable including migrant workers, the elimination of all forms of discrimination against them and strengthening a more effective implementation of existing human rights instruments.

- viii. The Declaration on the rights of Minorities 1992; Article 4 highlights that states shall take measures where required to ensure that persons belonging to minorities exercise fully and effectively all their human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and full equality before the law.
- ix. 1995 Declaration and programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development; emphasises promoting and protecting the rights of individuals in order to prevent and eliminate situations of domestic discrimination and violence. It also highlights the need to improve opportunities and working conditions of women and youth entrepreneurs by eliminating discrimination in access to credit, productive resources and social security protection.
- x. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (DEVAW, 1993); Article 4 of the declaration highlights that States should condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligation with respect to its elimination.
- xi. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); the global overarching framework to equitably address the needs of the current and future population is the 2030 development agenda (17 SDGs) to which 193 sovereign states out of 195 States are signatory, Uganda inclusive. The 2030 global agenda is centred on sustainable inclusive growth and development which calls for promotion of equal opportunities in all spheres of life as a key strategy to the realisation of the Global Dream of leaving no one behind. No country, community, or economy can equitably and sustainably achieve its potential or meet the challenges of the 21st century without the full participation of all its inhabitants - women and men, girls and boys, the rich and poor, rural and the urban inhabitants, children, youth and the older persons, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities among others.
- xii. The Beijing Platform for Action 1995; this inspired Uganda to formulate its Gender Policy and the National Action Plan on Women. This emphasises full and equal partition of women in political civil economic social and culture life at the national and international level, and eradication of all forms of discrimination on the grounds of sex.

Largely, the Government of Uganda has rich National Legal and Policy Frameworks in relation to equal opportunities whose effective implementation will enable Uganda to attain sustainable inclusive growth and development. In addition, internationally and regionally Uganda has ratified a number of conventions, treaties, protocols and declarations relating to the promotion of equal opportunities. As part of its mandate the Commission remains committed to enforce the above commitments

2.2 Contextual Analysis

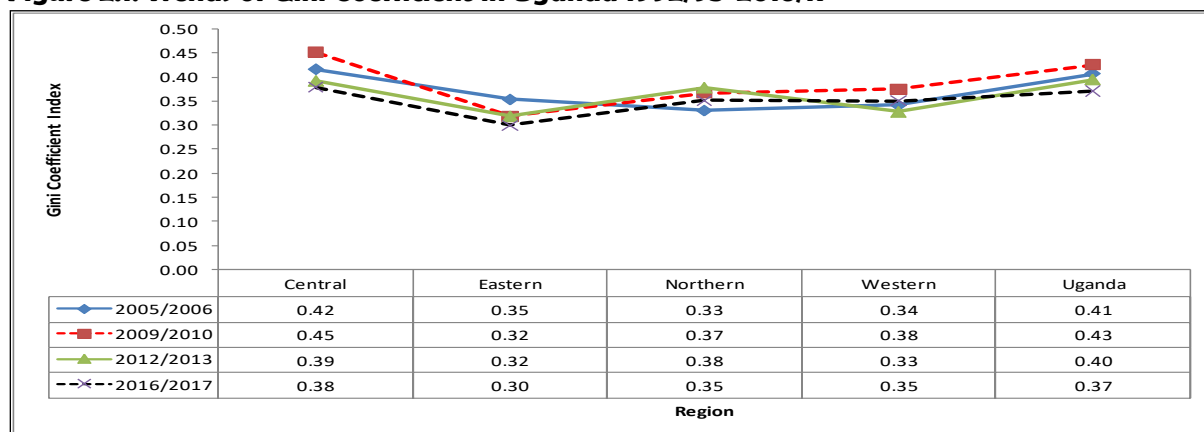
2.1.2 Income Per Capita (USD)

The government of the Republic of Uganda has targeted reducing income per Capita from USD 864 to USD 1,198. The current status reveals wide variations in the income per capita between districts. Accordingly, the objective is to realize a reduction in the income per Capita gap between districts. This will be by reducing the difference between the average income per Capita (USD) for the bottom ten and the top ten districts.

2.1.3 Income Inequality (Gini Coefficient)

Addressing regional income inequalities is a necessary measure to bring about balanced development in all regions of Uganda. Figure 2.1 below shows the regional trends of the Gini coefficient in Uganda.

Figure 2.1: Trends of Gini Coefficient in Uganda 1992/93-2016/17



Source: UNHS 2005/2006-2016/2017

According to the 2016/2017 UNHS Report, Uganda registered a decline in overall income inequality (Gini coefficient) from 0.40 in 2012/2013 to 0.37 in 2016/17. These observations notwithstanding, inequality remains substantially higher in urban (0.389) than rural (0.335) areas. At Regional level, high income inequalities were recorded in the Central Region followed by the Western Region and Northern Uganda.

2.2.4 Financial Inclusion of Households and Insurance Penetration

- i. There is Limited financial inclusion of vulnerable households and groups. According to the 2018 FINSCOPE survey, 23% of women and 22% of men are currently financially excluded. The exclusion is highest in rural areas for both men and women and highest in the rural areas than urban. Of the financially excluded women, 87% live in rural areas compared to 13 in the urban. Similarly, of the excluded men, 83 % are rural compared to 17% urban.
- ii. The youths are the most excluded category with 62% of both excluded women and men below 36 years of age. According to FINSCOPE survey 2018, only 13% of men and 10% of women use banking services. However, they save with savings group or loan associations. 60% of female savers and more than half of male savers save for consumption. Reasons advanced for Limited financial access include: Lack of information on financial services, High interest rates and Limited availability of financial services. Persistent financial exclusion if not addressed will propel the breeding ground for poverty and inequalities especially affecting the vulnerable groups.
- iii. Weak insurance penetration is evident in majority of Uganda households. According to the report on uptake of insurance services in Uganda 2018, insurance penetration is 1%. A low level of formal insurance uptake is attributable to; public mistrust, low public awareness and a narrow insurance product range especially for the low income earning households. According to EPRC study 2017, only 3% of the population has access to formal social security.
- iv. The public social service pension scheme and the NSSF scheme cover only 2.8% and 2.3% of the working population respectively. 93% of older persons are not receiving any form of social security. On the regional basis, districts in eastern and northern region has the least coverage for retirement benefit schemes. Urban residents have a higher coverage those rural residents. If the above gap remains un-attended to, a large share of the household population would go to retirement without any savings and therefore will be vulnerable to poverty.

2.2.5 Human Development Index Score

Uganda's HDI value for 2019 is 0.544 which put the country in the low human development category positioning it at 159 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2019, Uganda's HDI value increased from 0.320 to 0.544, an

increase of 70.0 percent. Between 1990 and 2019, Uganda's life expectancy at birth increased by 17.5 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.4 years and expected years of schooling increased by 5.7 years. Uganda's GNI per capita increased by about 138.5 percent between 1990 and 2019.

2.2.5 Agriculture

Uganda's economy largely depends on agriculture with a contribution of 23% Gross National Product (GDP). In 2012/13, 72% of Uganda's population was employed under the agriculture sector. The sector is the leading employer of the local labour force that constitutes the marginalized populace i.e. the poor, women, PWDs, youth, older persons and children. However, there is limited access to and use of technologies and techniques in agriculture that can address the priority needs of rural women and households.

- i. Unaffordable resistant crop varieties is another limitation, only 24 % of households headed by women compared to 33 percent of those headed by men use improved seeds. Inadequate startup capital, low standard of living, substandard housing, improving women's access to agricultural machinery and other production technologies has the potential to increase GDP by over \$11 million.
- ii. Household income realized especially among the female and child headed households, older persons, the poor and PDWs from their agricultural produce is still low. Women control less than 20% of the outputs (MAAIF, ASSP 2015/16 to 2019/20) and they produce 17% less per acre on average than plots managed by men or jointly by other family members (MAAIF, ASSP 2015/16 to 2019/20).
- iii. 22% of the Employed Population who live in Poor Households are in the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) - UNHS 2016/17 and 28% of the poor were involved in subsistence agriculture (UNHS 2016/17). Accordingly, there is evident depreciation of quality education and Health care for children in these households which affects the health wellbeing of the female and child headed households, older persons, the poor and PDWs.
- iv. Land Ownership by Women in Agriculture; 28% of the agricultural land is owned by women, whereas women constitute 49.5% of persons living in agricultural households and 43.4% of members of the agricultural households that manage their farm plots.
- v. Participation of women in Agribusiness; More men (52%) than women (18%) are engaged in agribusiness. Women own about 40% of private enterprises. 29.5% of them are involved in export trade. Accordingly, this is causing low income from agricultural proceeds, high income gap, Poor market orientation and opportunities. There is also limited capacity of poor/subsistence farmers to

add value to products in order to benefit from the relatively higher prices. As a result, they face competition from high quality imported products i.e. rice, meat, powdered milk and sugar at the expense of local farmers. Participation of women was also limited by their access to market information leading to exploitation by middle men.

2.2.6 Lands, Housing and Urban Development Sector

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development is mandated to ensure a rational: sustainable and effective use and management of land and orderly development of urban and rural areas as well as safe, planned and adequate housing for socio-economic development. The Ministry is responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban development as well as putting in place policies and initiating laws that ensure sustainable land management promote sustainable housing for all and foster orderly urban development in the country.

- i. Limited ownership of land by vulnerable people especially women. According to Land Information System (LIS) report 2015, 16% women own land against 56% of the men. Ugandan women's right to land ownership and use is limited by entrenched patriarchal discrimination, reflected in legislation at different levels. This shows few women own registered land, making them inferior in matters of land ownership and development. This has resulted into low rates of poverty reduction due to failure to access credit facilities which require collateral.
- ii. Increased land disputes and evictions which affect mostly widows, the poor, PWDs among others. According to UN Habitat for better urban future 2014; forced evictions intensify inequality, social conflict segregation and 'ghettoization'. This has invariably affected the poorest, most socially and economically vulnerable and marginalized sectors of society, especially women, children, minorities and indigenous peoples. Uganda does not have a resettlement policy neither does it have an anti- eviction law. This has left citizens prone to evictions without resettlement in the face of investments. None or delayed issuance of land titles to bonafide occupants after government has paid off absentee landlords is another issue of concern.
- iii. Cases of manipulation of poor and vulnerable persons during land valuation process. Delayed compensation of landlords especially the voiceless. About

80% of the compensations are skewed to Western Uganda especially Bunyoro region.

- iv. Limited awareness of tenure rights particularly among the vulnerable groups. According to Uganda Human Rights Report on land disputes and Human Rights in selected regions of Uganda 2017, lack of awareness of the land laws by both the members of the community and the institutions mandated to address land matters was reported as a gap by most of the people interviewed. This was in respect to laws relating to land ownership, acquisition and dispute resolution.
- v. Poor urban settlements; There is lack of decent housing and basic facilities in slums. There are poor working conditions in slums that lack drainage systems, roads, street lighting, piped water and sanitation and garbage disposal. Physical infrastructure in any slum area is notoriously poor. Housing is often substandard as once-temporary structures have become permanent, roads are ill maintained (if at all existent), and unregulated and unmetered electricity presenting multiple risks are some of the issues that may affect slum dwellers (UNHABITAT 2003).
- vi. Low compliance to existing land laws regulations and guidelines by the public which marginalized vulnerable persons in society. Provision of titles for wetlands, forest reserves and road reserves. Unplanned urban sprawl settlement, persistent land disputes, increased criminal cases, increased adverse climate change effects.

2.2.7 Energy and Mineral Development

- i. Limited access to and use of technologies and techniques of modern cooking and lighting that can address the priority needs of rural women. Firewood and charcoal combined constituted the main source of fuel for cooking for 94 percent of the households. (UNHS 2016/17). 28% of households used paraffin – ‘tadooba’ (canister wick lamps) while 6% used paraffin lanterns as the main source of fuel for lighting. In rural areas, a third of households (34%) used ‘tadooba’ for lighting compared to 11 percent in urban areas (UNHS 2016/17).
- ii. *The majority of household members involved in firewood collection were adult females (48%), followed by female minors (22%) (UNHS 2016/17). Lango sub-region, for instance, had the highest percentage of female minors involved in firewood collection (27%) followed by Busoga (26%). (UNHS 2016/17). 22% of households in Uganda used grid electricity for lighting. . About six in every ten households in urban areas used grid electricity for lighting (57%) compared to only eight percent of households in rural areas*

2.2.8 Works and Transport

Delivery of reliable and safe engineering works and transport infrastructure and services to all Ugandans is cardinal in the elimination of discrimination and inequality. The Gender and Equity status regarding Works and Transport is as follows;

- i. Safety of women and girls living near construction sites or along transport corridors is a growing concern. Suspension of the construction of Kamwenge - Fort portal road by the World Bank is among the cases recently registered. There is usually influx of temporary construction workers as well as cash in the communities that increases the risk of sexual violence against women and girls, HIV/AIDs infection and unwanted pregnancies and children abandoned by their biological fathers.
- ii. There is also limited employment opportunities for women, youth and PWDs in District Urban and Community Access Roads (DUCAR) improvement. This is partly due to limited numbers of women professionals in the sector i.e. only one in every four (26%) employees is a woman (MoWT, ASPR 2017).
- iii. The needs of the voiceless including women, PWDs, children, the poor and the older persons not given adequate consideration in land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. Resettlement of the landless persons is among the sectors unfunded priorities for instance it short fall in the FY2017/18 was 5 billion shillings. Women, girls, PWDs, children, the poor and the older persons suffer the negative impacts of land acquisition and resettlement disproportionately. Displacement of people without timely and adequate compensation, reduced welfare of communities along project corridor.
- iv. Poor maintenance of community access road network at local government level. The draft Rural Transport Policy and Strategy that contains policy commitments to promote gender equality and social inclusion for equitable accessibility and mobility is yet to be approved by Cabinet. Only 12% community access roads are motor able all year round. **(MoWT. Annual Sector Performance Report 2012)** and UNRA takes care of only 15% of the roads but takes a lion share of 85% of the budget leaving feeder and community roads unfunded which has Limited connectivity to social & economic services.
- v. Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) including walking and cycling, is the predominant mode in the country. However, most constructed roads do not take into account both motorized and human traffic. The situation limits access to social services which impacts on the lives of the vulnerable.
- vi. Design of transport projects often do not sufficiently consider the vulnerable groups' travel needs, concerns, priorities, and preferences. Lack tactile markings - zebra crossing, accessible walk ways, road islands, covered

trenches, street lighting, talking traffic lights, and provisions for cycling lane, pedestrian walk ways, and public waiting shade among other users. Most roads outside trading centers do not have provisions for pedestrians and sometimes cyclists. On several occasions school children are found walking in trenches while going to school. According to UDHS 2016, there 2,348/100,000 injuries and deaths per year and 24% of road traffic crashes were fatal in 2017, 32% of involved persons aged 25-34 were accident victims and non-functionality of the SGS project. This has resulted into increased rates of road accidents.

- vii. Ferries inadequately equipped to handle medical emergencies including deliveries. The boat cruise / ferry accident that overturned and sank in the waters of Lake Victoria in Mpatta sub-county, Mukono district. Killed dozens of persons (November 2019). In addition, boats capsized on Lake Albert, with one carrying more than 50 football players and fans from the western Uganda district of Hoima. Untimely response to emergencies is leading to loss of lives.
- viii. Limited coverage of ferry services for districts with island. Buvuma has 52 Islands of which only one is accessible by a ferry. Kalangala has 87 Islands of which about 67 are habitable but only one Island Sesse is accessible with a ferry. Out of the seven districts with islands four do not have ferry services namely, Mayuge, Mukono, Rakai and Wakiso. There is no passenger Ferry data for Port bell and Jinja (MoWT, ASPR, 2017). This has resulted into Limited trade opportunities, access to social amenities such as schools and health facilities
- ix. Inadequate Gender and Equity capacities of most of the staff. The MoWT has a contact persons who are supposed to provide technical oversight for gender mainstreaming. However, there is still limited capacity to address gender issues in works and transport. This has resulted into limited articulation of gender and equity issues in the sector plans and budgets.
- x. Regional imbalance in the road infrastructure distribution and improvement. Out of 13 sub regions, the road net-work connectivity in 4 of the sub-regions was at least 70% (Toro 88%, Ankole 75%, Bunyoro 71%, and Buganda 70%). Sub regions below 50% include Lango 13%, Karamoja 25%, Acholi 39% and Elgon 44%. Recently residents of Bukwo and Kapchorwa were required to connect to other parts of Uganda via Kenya.
- xi. Limited participation of local contractors' in road construction. According to the EOC annual report 2017/18 only 24% local contractors are awarded contracts. In addition, there is lack of an affordable, efficient and appropriate means of transport, and mass public transport system (Buses and Train). There is increasing traffic and congestion in urban areas which has resulted into

increased travel time and high cost of transport to individuals and low productivity.

2.2.9 Information, Communication and Technology

- i. High cost of internet services in the country; According to the ICT issue paper - budget consultative workshop 2019/20, the NITA-U services the internet bandwidth is \$70/MBs/month only 1.1% of women and 3.7% men used internet. In addition, according to the EOC ICT Compact 2017, 0.8% female had email address and only 3.4 men. **This has** increased the cost of doing business and access to vital information.
- ii. Limited access to E-education (computers, electricity, internet and teachers) especially in the rural underserved schools. The NBI has been extended to only 8 (eight) Universities and two hospitals (**ICT issue paper - budget consultative workshop 2019/20**). Exclusion of accessing education services may result into missing educational information.
- iii. Limited access to mobile phones; only 27% of women and 39% men owned a cell phone by 2017 and only 62% of female headed households and 71% male headed households owned a mobile phone (UNHS 2016/17). This has facilitated limited access to vital information (health, marketing etc.) and mobile money services and reduced information security and confidentiality.
- iv. Limited number of broadcasters implementing sign language translations. Lack of easy access to information by vulnerable groups and lack of tactile material, visual aids, sign language experts among others. The new technologies take an average of three years to develop disability responsive versions. This limits PWDs independent leaving, cognitive performance and promotes social exclusion.

2.2.10 Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health is responsible for policy review and development, supervision of health sector activities, formulation and dialogue with health development partners, strategic planning, setting standards and quality assurance, resource mobilization, advising other Ministries, departments and agencies on health-related matters, and ensuring quality, health equity, and fairness in contribution towards the cost of health care.

2.2.11 Education Sector

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic Uganda provides for the right to education for all. The Ministry of Education and Sports is responsible for the delivery of all inclusive, equitable, relevant quality education, training and sports services. The

mandate of the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) is to provide quality Education and sports services in the country. Education is an engine for empowerment, inclusive economic growth and general improvement in welfare. The situation of gender and equity issues regarding education and sports is as follows;

- i. **Access to pre-primary education;** According to EMIS, 2017 Less than 10% of the children aged 3-5 year in Uganda are attending pre-school, meaning that over 5 million children are denied the opportunity to attend pre-primary education. Busoga sub region has the lowest (3.2%), followed by Teso 4% and Bukedi 4.8%. In addition, there is low coverage of Early Childhood Development Centres. As a result, there is missed opportunity for social interaction skills, character development and foundation for early literacy and numeracy development. There is also observed physical inaccessibility of the available pre-school facilities and the general environment for children with disabilities and lack of SNE Teachers. This results into denying an opportunity to children with disabilities to access pre-primary education.
- ii. **Net Enrolment rates in; Island districts, Karamoja, Acholi and Lango Sub regions;** While the average Net Enrolment rate was 93.5% in 2017, the Net enrolment rates in Karamoja, Lango and Acholi was below 60%. The worst Net Enrolment Rates are in Amudat (18%), Kotido 35% and Nakapiripirit 37%. According to the 2014 Census, there were 605,380 children with disability aged 6-12. EMIS data, 2017 indicates that pupils with special needs enrolled in school was only 172,846 which is 29% of persons with disabilities aged 6-12. Physical inaccessibility of the available Primary school facilities and the general environment for children with disabilities. The situation breeds regional imbalance in skilling, accessing and benefiting from economic, social and political opportunities.
- iii. **Gender disparity in primary school enrolment;** Whereas Uganda attained gender parity at Primary Education Level in 2009, to date 26 districts are yet to attain gender parity and these include; Kaabong, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Amudat, Zombo, Adjumani, Yumbe, Nebbi, Amuru, Moroto, Kiryandongo, Bullisa, Pakwach, Moyo, Pader, Alebtong, Otuke, Nwoya, Abim, Namayingo, Oyam, Lamwo, Agago, Omoro and Maracha. This breeds Gender imbalance in skilling, accessing and benefiting from economic, social and political opportunities.
- iv. **PLE Performance disparities between rural and urban, among regions by gender;** In 2017, PLE performance index for schools in the Municipalities was 71% while that of the Main Local Government districts was 55%. Whereas Bugiri, Mbale and Kitgum Municipalities were among the best local

governments, the main districts were among the poor performers. According to the UBOS Statistical Abstract 2018, the PLE performance index shows that girls are performing better than boys at 59% and 55% respectively. At sub regional Level, some regions are below the national average (58%) and these include; Elgon 49%, Lango 51%, Bukedi 53%, West Nile 54%, Busoga 55%, Teso and Acholi at 56%. High teacher turn over in rural especially the hard to reach areas results into poor performance of pupils which hinder them to compete at national level.

- v. **Sanitation facilities especially** for girls and children with disabilities; The Education Sector Statistical Abstract 2016, indicated that a total of 4,604 latrine stances did not have doors and no reporting on persons with disability as users. Construction of user friendly facilities will keep girls and children with disabilities in schools and reduce on school dropout. Sexual violence in schools especially among the girl children; during the 2018 PLE, a total of 6 girls in one of the schools in Masindi were expecting. In addition, over 10 girls delivered while sitting their 2018 PLE.
- vi. **According to the February 2019 Report** of the Select Committee on inquiry into allegations of sexual violence of institutions of learning in Uganda, revealed that 77.7% of primary school going children experience sexual abuse while at school. The report of the select committee of Parliament on inquiry into allegations of sexual violence in institutions of learning in Uganda reported that 82% of students in secondary schools experienced sexual abuse of which 8% have been defiled. This Breeds Low completion rates, poor performance, contraction of HIV/AIDs, Early Marriages and Motherhood, high infant and Maternal Mortality.
- vii. **A total of 533 sub counties do not have** secondary schools which has affected access to education especially in Karamoja districts, Kasese, Manafwa and Namisindwa. The 2017 education data shows that 25.4% of orphans aged 13 – 18 years were enrolled in secondary education. Enrollment was 26.9% for males and it was 24% for females. According to 2014 National Census persons with disabilities aged 13 – 18 years were 370,380. In 2017 students with special needs totaled 8,945 implying only 2.4% of the special needs were enrolled in school. There is a challenge of accessibility in general environment for students with disabilities and lack of SNE Teachers. According to UBOS statistical abstract 2018, the transition rate to senior five for boys is 28.4% compared to 21% for girls.
- viii. **Disparity in access to secondary education;** According to the UNHS 2016/17, the net enrollment ratio for urban area was 44% compared to 23% of the rural. A total of 22 districts have low female enrollment at secondary.

Among these include; Yumbe, Moroto, Zombo, Nwoya, Nebbi, Kaabong and Agago with less than 40%. As a result, there is low transitional rate from primary to secondary.

- ix. **Disparity in performance in UCE and UACE;** The performance index for the 2017 UCE results shows that all regions except central are below the national average of 43%. The worst performing regions were Eastern (36%) and Northern (38%). In addition there are differences in performance between male and females. Performance was 39% for females while male is at 45%. This has resulted into persistent regional imbalances in academic performance and limits competition at national Level.
- x. **Limited access to BTJET education;** According to UBOS abstract 2018, 36% of the enrolled students are females. In addition, there are marked variations in enrollments by sub region. Buganda and Ankole sub regions account for 46% of the enrollments. The worst enrollments are Karamoja (0.8%), Elgon (2.2%), Bunyoro (3.2%) and West Nile (3.7%). There are low number of BTJET institutions in rural areas and limited number of females and special needs instructors for science and technical fields due to stereotyping. Absence of a Policy on security and safety in tertiary institutions especially on gender based violence. There is a mismatch between the required skills and job market. Therefore the limited access to BTJET education hinders skilling for structural transformation. Students with disabilities have missed an opportunity to join the technical fields due to lack of SNE instructors.
- xi. Disparities to access to University loan schemes; a total of 5,242 students benefited. Out of these, 72% were male and 28% were female. For the last four years, 37% were from the western region, Eastern 28% and Northern 11%.
- xii. Cases of sexual harassment in Universities; According to report on investigation on sexual harassment at Makerere University June, 2018 there has been cases of sexual harassment reported in most of the colleges. The increased cases of sexual harassment affects student performance in institutions of higher learning.

2.2.12 Water and Environment

- i. According to the Ministry of water impact study of the water and sanitation subsector 2017, the national water coverage for rural is estimated at 65% while access to improved water supplies in urban areas both large and small town is 73%.

- ii. According to Water and Environment Sector performance report 2018, out of the 57,974 rural villages in Uganda, 38,183 (66%) of the villages had valid water sources as of June, 2018.
- iii. The Sector performance report 2018 report that the % of the population using an improved drinking water source was 70% in rural compared to 77% in urban.
- iv. The percentage of water samples that complied with national standards in rural areas was 64%, in small towns 89% while for NWSC services was 99.3%. This shows that rural areas suffer lower quality of drinking water. The functionality of water facilities was at 85% in rural and 93% in small towns. Design of water access points are not user friendly to vulnerable people. Persistent shortage of water in the cattle corridor belts, some small towns and underserved districts.

2.2.13 Social Development Sector

- i. The Social Development fosters the rights of the vulnerable population, addresses gender inequalities, labour and employment as well as community mobilization and empowerment.
- ii. According to the EOC compendium 2018, only 14% of the elderly benefit from the program. UWEF had only reached 0.39% of the total targeted female age group. The youths located in urban /trading centers have higher access to YLP funds as compared to their rural counter parts. High youth's unemployment has resulted into youths migrating from rural to urban areas for work and thus negatively impacts on social service sector in the urban Centers. Declined standards of living of vulnerable, marginalized and excluded groups in communities.

2.2.14 Justice Law and Order

The Justice Law and Order entails ensuring national and individual socio-economic well-being including maintaining security, enforcing rule of law. This includes among others ensuring the security of all Ugandans through prevention of crime and investigation and prosecution of criminal activity. Adherence to the rule of law through enforcement, civic education and establishment of mechanisms such as a police force, prison service, Law Reform Commission and courts to carry out these tasks. The situation analysis on gender and equity issues is as follows;

- i. **Access to JLOS services both in urban and rural particularly for vulnerable groups;** According to LASPNET Report 2015 only 18.2% of people in rural areas have access to magistrate courts within a distance of less than 5 KM compared to 56% in urban. According to National service delivery survey 2015 payments are made for JLOS services provided by the LC I, Police and Magistrate court. Non-receipted payments ranged from UGX 10,000 to UGX 100,000 as requirements for opening a case file, transport to pick the

suspect, and for securing a police bond. According to JLOS annual Report 2018, 29 districts did not have front line services operating from own premises. The PILAC report on Legal Aid 2014 revealed that discrimination was one of the major hindrances to access to justice and legal aid for women with disabilities. In addition, the UBOS Statistical abstract 2018, revealed that there was a decline in access to courts of Judicature from 11% in 2014 to 5% in 2017. Most of JLOS facilities lack ramps, rails, elevators, signage for persons with disabilities among others. Also important to note is that the Courts of appeal, Commercial courts and industrial courts are centralized.

- ii. **Inadequate specialized facilities for vulnerable groups** within JLOS institutions. According to UBOS Statistical abstract, 2018, there were 214 babies staying with female prisoners in 2017. Lack of facilities to manage children living with women inmates, special facilities for PWDs and older persons. There are challenges of providing sanitary items (100% provision) to all female prisoners.
- iii. **Case discrimination and marginalization among minors**, widows, PWDs in relation to their interest. While there is an increasing recognition of the right of children to be involved in decisions affecting them, compatibly with their competence, this right of active engagement still poses a challenge in many jurisdictions.
- iv. **Lack of legal Aid Policy/ Services across the country**; According to the draft Legal Aid Policy 2012, Access to justice for the rural and urban poor as well as vulnerable persons is restricted due to poverty; access to lawyers is limited, especially in rural areas; and the basic lack of knowledge on procedures of access to justice and available providers of support services is a major complaint. Lack of Legal Aid services hinders access to justice by the poor and vulnerable.
- v. **Congestion in prisons**; According to UBOS Statistical Abstract 2018, the national occupancy rate in 2017 was 293% implying that were 293 prisoners in every space meant for 100 prisoners. There are regional variations with Kampala having the highest occupancy rate 367% followed by northern region with 329%. Limited facilities particularly for PWDS, children for prisoners and expectant inmates. Congestion in prison poses a health challenge and violation of human rights.
- vi. **Trafficking in persons particularly youth**, homeless, women and children. According to UBOS Statistical Abstract, 2018, there were 154 child trafficking cases investigated in 2017. It affects potential labor in the country, family breakdown and a human rights abuse.
- vii. **Case backlog of criminal and civil appeals**. Rate of filing cases is more than case handling. Limited of tracking mechanism of cases particularly expecting mother, children elderly and mentally sick. Lack of trust in the judicial system leading to people not reporting their cases and unruly society.

Section Three Methodology

3.0 Introduction

This Status Report was compiled using a triangulation of methods to ensure authenticity of the findings. Accordingly, this section explains; the study design, Documents reviewed, Scope of the analysis, Data analysis methods, Limitations and Reporting of the findings and recommendation

3.1 Study Design

The study was largely quantitative with minimum qualitative elements. It was compiled by analysing both primary and secondary data sets and information extracted from national statistics reports, administrative data, and the annual reports of Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

3.2 Document Review

The reports reviewed included;

- i. The UBOS National Household Survey Report 2019/2020
- ii. The Annual Reports on the State of Equal Opportunities in Uganda 2020-2021
- iii. Programme Specific Annual Performance Reports 2020/2021
- iv. GAPR 2021/2022
- v. Annual Budget Performance Report, 2021/2022
- vi. FINSCOPE
- vii. Uganda Police Crime Status Report 2021/2022
- viii. Other Official National Surveys

3.3 Scope

The report is an analysis of the status of high impact and programme outcome indicators that measure Uganda's progress and performance on gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting for the FY 2021/22. The groups covered in the analysis are; Youth, Persons With Disability, Children, Women and girls, Older Persons, Persons Living in Hard to Reach Places, and the Minority Groups. In addition, the analysis took into consideration the locations (sub regions, rural and urban and the hard to reach places such as islands and mountainous places)

In total the Report presents the status on 43 indicators and these are summarized below with respect to the Development Programmes

Table 3.1: List of GEB indicators tracked with respect to the Development Programme

Programme	No	Outcome Area	No. of Indicators
Agro- industrialization	1	Improved Post-Harvest Handling and Storage of Agricultural Products	1
	2	Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets	1
	3	Increased access and utilization of agricultural finance	1
	4	Increased adoption of Agricultural research technologies	1
	5	Increased food security	1
	6	Increased Water for Production Storage and utilization	1
Digital transformation	7	Increased ICT penetration	3
Governance and Security	8	Enhanced Identification Services	2
Human Capital Development	9	All key forms of inequalities reduced	1
	10	Child development in learning health and psychological wellbeing improved	2
	11	Improved Learning outcomes	4
	12	Improvement in the social determinants of health and safety	9
	13	Increased coverage of social protection	1
	14	Reduced fertility and dependence ratio	1
	15	Reduced Morbidity and Mortality of the population	4
	16	Universal Health Coverage	1
Integrated transport infrastructure and services	17	Improved accessibility to goods and services	1
Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management	18	Improved productivity of land resources	2
Public Sector Transformation	19	Improved efficiency and effectiveness in Payroll management in the Public Service	1
Regional Development	20	Improved leadership capacity for transformative rural development	1

Programme	No	Outcome Area	No. of Indicators
	21	Increased household earnings in the sub-regions from Agri-business, Tourism, Minerals (ATM)	1
	22	Increased production capacity of key growth opportunities	1
Sustainable Energy Development	23	Increased electricity access	1
Sustainable urbanization and housing	24	Access to decent housing	1
Grand Total			43

3.4 Data Collection and Sources

Data collection templates were developed and used during structured interviews and key informants interviews. The tools were designed to capture both physical and financial status. The table below presents the list of indicators and the respective means of verification;

Table 3.2: List of indicators and means of verification

Outcomes statement	GEB High Impact Indicators	MOVs
Increased food security	% of food secure households	UNHS Reports
Improved Post-Harvest Handling and Storage of Agricultural Products	The proportion of farmers adopting improved post-harvest handling methods.	Agriculture Survey by UBOS Statistical Abstracts
Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets	The proportion of rural farmers with access to markets for their agricultural produces	Agriculture Survey by UBOS Statistical Abstracts
Increased access and utilization of agricultural finance	Proportion of farmers that access agricultural finance	Agriculture Survey by UBOS Statistical Abstracts
Increased adoption of Agricultural research technologies	Proportion of farmer's households accessing agricultural extension services (disaggregated by Gender, location)	Agriculture Survey by UBOS Statistical Abstracts

Outcomes statement	GEB High Impact Indicators	MOVs
Increased Water for Production Storage and utilization	Proportion of the Household irrigated agricultural land of the total cultivated land	Agriculture Survey by UBOS Statistical Abstracts
Increased ICT penetration	The proportion of households with access to ICT assets (%)- Radio, Mobile phone, T.V. set and a computer	I.T. survey by NITAU
Increased ICT penetration	Internet penetration	UCC Annual reports
Increased ICT penetration	Radio signal coverage (%)	UCC Annual reports
Enhanced Identification Services	% of eligible citizens issued with National ID cards	
Enhanced Identification Services	Turnaround time for production & Issuance of NID Cards (in days)	
All key forms of inequalities reduced	GBV prevalence	National Gender-Based Violence Database
Child development in learning health and psychological wellbeing improved	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	UNHS Reports
Child development in learning health and psychological wellbeing improved	Proportion of primary school children accessing a school meal, %	NAPE Reports
Improved Learning outcomes	Survival rates, % (Primary)	ESAPR
Improved Learning outcomes	Science pass rates (O-level)(by sex and location)	UNEB
Improved Learning outcomes	Transition from P.7 to S.1	ESAPR
Improved Learning outcomes	Proportion of teachers accommodated within the premises of institutions of learning	ESAPR
Improvement in the social determinants of health and safety	Average distance (Kms) from household to the nearest primary school and secondary	UNHS Reports

Outcomes statement	GEB High Impact Indicators	MOVs
Improvement in the social determinants of health and safety	Prevalence of teenage Pregnancy	UNHS Reports
Improvement in the social determinants of health and safety	Prevalence of Malnutrition in the population, %	UNHS Reports
Improvement in the social determinants of health and safety	Access to safe water supply - Rural	SPR, MWE
Improvement in the social determinants of health and safety	Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation/toilet facility(Access to basic sanitation)	MoH Annual Performance Reports
Improvement in the social determinants of health and safety	Hygiene (Hand washing coverage)	
Improvement in the social determinants of health and safety	The proportion of women that deliver under the supervision of a qualified medical personnel	MoH Annual Performance Reports
Improvement in the social determinants of health and safety	Proportion of women that attended the recommended antenatal visits	MoH Annual Performance Reports
Improvement in the social determinants of health and safety	The proportion of households that don't sleep under a mosquito net	MoH Annual Performance Reports
Increased coverage of social protection	Proportion of the population with access to Direct income support, %	MoH Annual Performance Reports
Reduced Morbidity and Mortality of the population	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	MoH Annual Performance Reports
Reduced Morbidity and Mortality of the population	Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000)	MoH Annual Performance Reports

Outcomes statement	GEB High Impact Indicators	MOVs
Reduced Morbidity and Mortality of the population	Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	MoH Annual Performance Reports
Reduced Morbidity and Mortality of the population	Under Five Mortality Rate (Per 1,000)	MoH Annual Performance Reports
Reduced fertility and dependence ratio	Unmet need for Family Planning	MoH Annual Performance Reports
Universal Health Coverage	Proportion of the population accessing health Insurance	MoH Annual Performance Reports
Improved accessibility to goods and services	% change in the number of the rural population living within 2 km of rehabilitated roads	MoWKS Annual Performance reports
Improved productivity of land resources	Percentage of titled land	MLHUD, Annual Statistical Abstract
Improved productivity of land resources	The proportion of evicted households compensated/resettled	MLHUD, Annual Statistical Abstract
Improved efficiency and effectiveness in Payroll management in the Public Service	%age of retired civil servants accessing the pension payroll within 30 days after retirement	HCM-IPPS
Improved leadership capacity for transformative rural development	% increase in Community Participation in the planning process	Annual District Production reports
Increased household earnings in the sub-regions from Agri-business, Tourism, Minerals (ATM)	Proportion of farmers whose agricultural income has increased, %	Annual District Production reports
Increased production capacity of key growth opportunities	Percentage of households involved in commercial scale agriculture	Annual District Production reports
Increased electricity access	Percentage of households with access to electricity	UNHS Reports

Outcomes statement	GEB High Impact Indicators	MOVs
Access to decent housing	Proportion of household's urban population with affordable housing	UNHS Reports

3.5 Stakeholder Consultation Meetings

These were designed to include physical and online stakeholder meetings to provide detailed information on the Status of the indicators and challenges among others.

3.6 Data Analysis

Collected data was edited and thereafter entered into excel to facilitate data analysis. Four major kinds of data analyses and presentation were used and these include: Descriptive statistics; Ratio analysis; Comparative/trend analysis, and Correlation. The findings are presented with respect to the objective.

3.7 Validation Meetings/Workshops

Throughout the process of developing the status report, technical validation meetings were conducted at various stages.

3.8 Limitations of the analysis

The status report largely relied on secondary data sources with minimal primary data. In this regard, to clearly bring out gender and equity issues required disaggregation of information which was not available in some cases especially under the secondary data sets.

3.9 Reporting and Recommendation

With reference made to the findings, the report provides the status of high impact and programme performance outcome indicators that measure the country's performance and progress on gender and equity. The report is structured into four chapters including Conclusion and Recommendations.

Section Four

Status of Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework for GEB High Impact Programme Outcome Indicators

4.0 Introduction

This section presents the status of the GEB High Impact Programme Outcome Indicators under the Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework. The chapter is divided into three sub sections; (i) the Budget Outturn, (ii) the GEB outcome indicators under programmes of high impact on the vulnerable, and (iii) the National Level Impact indicators.

4.1 Budget outturn of the Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework

Budget outturn of the Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework gives a reflection of consistency between funds projected to be used on executing a given commitment, funds appropriated, released and utilised. Pursuant to the gender and equity provisions under the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 as well as SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, with the targets thereunder, this report tracks Budget Outturn for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Uganda for the period under review. Under SDG 5 target 5.c UN Member States Uganda inclusive committed to adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels. The above target is measured using indicator 5.c.1; Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

4.1.1 Trends of Uganda's National Budget

Appropriation of the national budget plays a key role in influencing the lives of the most vulnerable and in particular regarding gender equality and women empowerment. Every end of a Financial Year, the President of the Republic of Uganda reads the National Budget to Ugandans. As part of this examination, trends of Uganda's Budget have been extracted and the findings are presented in Table 4.1 below;

Table 4.1: National Budget Appropriation for the FY 2015/2016-2020/21 (UGX.in Bns)

Sector Allocations	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Works and Transport	4,621.3	4,786.6	5,316.9	5,952.5
Interest Payments	8,583.7	2,514.1	2,913.6	3,599.9
Education	2,829.0	2,781.1	2,685.4	3,286.5
Energy & Mineral Devpt	2,370.7	2,438.2	2,662.9	2,468.4
Health	1,879.0	2,310.1	2,278.4	1,550.4
Security	1,499.0	2,068.0	1,944.4	2,863.6
Public Sector Management	1,649.6	1,577.7	1,615.8	727.6
JLOS	1,237.5	1,296.1	1,395.1	1,766.3
Accountability	983.3	1,123.7	1,209.3	1,852.6
Agriculture	866.8	892.9	919.8	950.6
Water & Environment	686.8	1,265.8	764.5	1,351.0
Public Administration	573.1	624.1	746.4	1,058.7
Legislature	483.8	497.8	497.8	667.8
Social Development	177.8	214.7	162.8	172.5
Science, Technology & Innovation	72.1	184.0	118.9	163.3
LHUD	151.9	202.4	113.8	172.3
Trade and Industry		134.1	86.7	172.0
ICT & National Guidance	136.3	149.1	79.5	136.2
Tourism	207.1	32.6	32.4	193.7
National Budget	29,008.5	32,702.82	34,304.7	30,168.1

Source: MoFPED, 2021

The Government of Uganda Budget for the period 2015/16- 2020/2021 has been increasing. In the FY 2015/16, the National Budget was 18.343 trillion and in the FY 2019/20, the budget had increased to 34.304 trillion (*this translates into a percentage increase of 87%*) but reduced to 30.168 Tn in the FY 2020/21. The Budget increase relatively cut across sectors including the social service sectors under which a number of issues relating to gender equality and women empowerment are addressed.

4.1.2 Budget Appropriation by Development Programme FY 2021/2022

The overall allocation of resources have been prioritised for programmes that contribute to security and governance, human capital development, transport and electricity, productivity enhancement in agriculture and agro-industrialisation, regional development and enterprise competitiveness. Table 4.1 below presents the proposed allocation of the National Budget by Development Programme;

Table 4.2: Allocation of the National Budget by Development Programme 2021/2022

Programme	GOU	External	Total	%
Governance and Security	6,929.42	412.95	7,342.37	29.3%
Human Capital Development	5,678.90	483.35	6,162.25	24.6%
Integrated Transport Infrastructure & Services	2,928.69	1,135.62	4,064.31	16.2%
Regional Development	1,304.30	129.57	1,433.87	5.7%
Development Plan Implementation	1,035.34	121.18	1,156.52	4.6%
Agro- Industrialisation	975.21	165.90	1,141.10	4.6%
Sustainable Energy Development	416.08	504.56	920.64	3.7%
Climate Change, Natural Resource, Env't & Water Mgt.	283.79	341.10	624.89	2.5%
Private Sector Development	457.64	85.12	542.76	2.2%
Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources	435.48	-	435.48	1.7%
Public Sector Transformation	299.95	-	299.95	1.2%
Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing	97.02	198.68	295.70	1.2%
Innovation, Technology Development & Transfer	215.08	-	215.08	0.9%
Tourism Development	178.91	-	178.91	0.7%
Digital Transformation	68.68	68.63	137.31	0.5%
Manufacturing	52.59	-	52.59	0.2%
Community Mobilization and Mind-set Change	35.30	-	35.30	0.1%
Mineral Development	28.68	-	28.68	0.1%
Sub- Total	21,421.03	3,646.66	25,067.68	100.0%
Domestic Refinancing	8,547.00	-	8,547	
Interest Payments	4,888.49	-	4,888.49	
External Debt Repayments	1,786.91	-	1,786.91	
Domestic Arrears	400	-	400	
Appropriation in Aid/Local Revenue	215.59	-	215.59	
Grand Total	37,259.01	3,646.66	40,905.67	

Source: MoFPED, 2021/2022

Due to economic growth recession caused by among others COVID-19, the Resource Envelope for the FY2021/22 has been revised downwards from Ushs. 45.5Trillion estimated in the National Budget Framework Paper FY2021/22 to Ushs.40.9Trillion. It's important to note that the Human Capital Development Programme directly targets addressing the needs of the most vulnerable. Accordingly, government is commended for allocating 24.6% of the national budget towards Human Capital Development.

Since commencement (6th March, 2015) of the PFMA, different Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Local Governments have taken different measures aimed at realising the desired impact on inclusive growth and development. Accordingly, the Gender and Equity planning and budgeting statutory requirement has impacted on the vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people, PLW HIV, women and girls, older persons, hard to reach places and the poor among others in various ways.

4.1.3 Budget Allocation towards Gender Responsive Interventions FY 2016/2017-FY 2020/21

Budgetary Commitment towards gender and equity responsive interventions for the FYs 2016/2017-2020/21 is derived from the mandatory requirement of gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting provided for under the Public Finance Management Act, 2015. Figure 4.1 below presents the national budgetary commitment towards gender and equity responsive interventions for the FY 2020/21 and the subsequent releases and utilisation of the funds;

Figure 4.1: Budget Allocation, Release and Utilisation towards Gender and Equity Responsive interventions FYs 2016/2017- 2019/2020



Source: Extracted by EOC G&E performance Reports

Over the years, there has been progressive increment in the amount of funds allocated to address gender and equity issues. The assessment conducted in the FY 2016/2017, revealed that Ugx 4.3 trillion was allocated towards interventions that address gender and equity issues translating into 25.8% of the National Budget allocated to Sectors (16.655 Trillion). In the FY 2019/2020, out of 22.63 trillion allocated to sectors, 9.88 trillion was allocated to implement interventions that explicitly address gender and equity issues. Within the span of four Financial Years,

the allocation towards gender and equity interventions has increased by 126%. However, findings reveal difference between fund appropriation, release and utilisation.

4.1.4 Status on Gender and Equity Budget Outturn by Constituent

Section 13 (15) g (i) and (ii); Section 13 (15) (g) states that a certificate shall be issued by the Minister responsible for Finance in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission; (i) certifying that the policy statement is gender and equity responsive; and (ii) specifying measures taken to equalize opportunities for **men, women, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups**. Providing women and girls with equal access and participation in government programmes such as education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes fuels sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large. Table 4.3 below presents the overall budget allocation for gender and equity interventions by category;

Table 4.3: Status on Gender and Equity Budget Allocation by Constituent

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Children	390.75	449.12	197.6	648.7
Gender	2,238.17	2,572.5	2,448.20	3,184.8
Location	1,384.17	1,590.94	2,334.25	2,909.4
Older Persons	118.61	136.33	321.08	517.6
Persons with Disabilities	21.53	24.75	214.56	492.9
Youth	212.59	244.35	1,046.22	2,130.8
Grand Total	4,365.84	5,018	6,661.92	9,884.2

Source: Computed by EOC using MPSs and Performance Reports of 148 MDAs for the FY 2019/2020

Due to continued effort to sensitise policy makers and programme implementers, results reveal increase in resource allocation towards gender and equity interventions. In the Financial Year 2016/2017, out of Ugx. 18.426 trillion allocated to sectors, Ugx.4.365 trillion (23.7%) was appropriated towards interventions that address gender and equity. In the FY 2019/2020, gender and equity interventions registered the highest budget appropriation of 9.884 trillion out of 22.63 trillion allocated to the 18 sectors. On a positive note, the analysis did not reveal a significant difference between funds appropriated and funds released as well as utilised. Table 5.9 below presents the status of budget release and utilisation by constituent for the FYs 2016/2017-2019/2020.

Table 4.4: Status on Gender and Equity Budget Release by Constituent

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Status on Gender and Equity Budget Release by Constituent				

Children	391.63	431.78	197.6	628.6
Gender	2,238.98	2,468.5	2,445.20	3,110.8
Location	1,355.72	1,494.69	2,134.25	2,744.3
Older Persons	122.75	135.33	301.08	507.0
Persons with Disabilities	22.40	24.70	210.53	483.1
Youth	217.06	239.31	1,015.34	2,087.6
Grand Total	4,348.26	4,794	6,303.63	9,561.4
Status on Gender and Equity Budget Utilisation by Constituent				
Children	382.93	430.0	190.6	620.8
Gender	2,195.42	2,465.3	2,325.20	3,061.0
Location	1,329.20	1,492.60	2,104.20	2,709.5
Older Persons	119.43	134.11	301.04	496.6
Persons with Disabilities	21.91	24.60	210.03	463.2
Youth	212.40	238.51	1,000.04	2,041.8
Grand Total	4,261.29	4,785.12	6,131.11	9,392.9

Source: EOC MPs assessment Reports FYs 2016/2017- 2019/2020

4.1.5 Government Financial Investment in Women Social Economic Empowerment Programmes

The Government of the Republic of Uganda annually runs a gender, equality and Women's Empowerment Sub programme under the social development sector. This is now under mind set change by the new programming arrangement introduced by the National Development Plan III. Table 4.5 below presents government allocation, release and utilisation under the programme for the period 2017/18-2020/21.

Table 4.5: Gender, Equality and Women's Empowerment Programme Budget Performance 2017/18-2020/21 (UGX in Bns)

Gender, Equality & Women's Empowerment	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Approved Budget	44.92	40.241	34.72	33.91
Budget Release	25.65	34.69	19.22	30.74
Budget Utilised	25.62	34.69	19.22	30.72

Source: MoFPED Annual Budget Performance Reports 2017/18-2020/21

In the periode 2017/18-2020/21, government appropriated UGX. 153.791 Bn towards Gender, Equality and Women's Empowerment Programme of which only UGX.110.3 Bn was released. This implies that of the total approved budget 28% (43.49 Bn) was not released by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development. Across all the years reviewed, less funds were released as compared to the approved funds. The shortfalls in releases could be attributed to the less importance attached to the programme despite its relevance in the attainment of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls. The above funds were utilised to; implement and disseminate the gender policy, advocating and enforcing gender mainstreaming in the public sector, developing gender and equity compacts, fighting against GBV, advocating for gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting and providing GBV care and support services among others.

4.1.6 Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP)

The Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) is an initiative by the Government of the Republic Uganda to improve women's access to financial services, equip them with the skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services. The women are availed with interest-free revolving credit to initiate or strengthen their enterprises. Table below presents Budget allocations/ Release to the Programme since inception;

Table 4.6: Budget Allocations/ Release to the UWEP Programme

Budget Category	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
UWEP Approved Budget	1	43	40.18	38.73	33.02	32
UWEP Released Budget	0.78	24.34	30.76	33.22	16.53	29.05
UWEP Utilised Budget	0.78	24.34	30.76	33.22	16.53	29.05

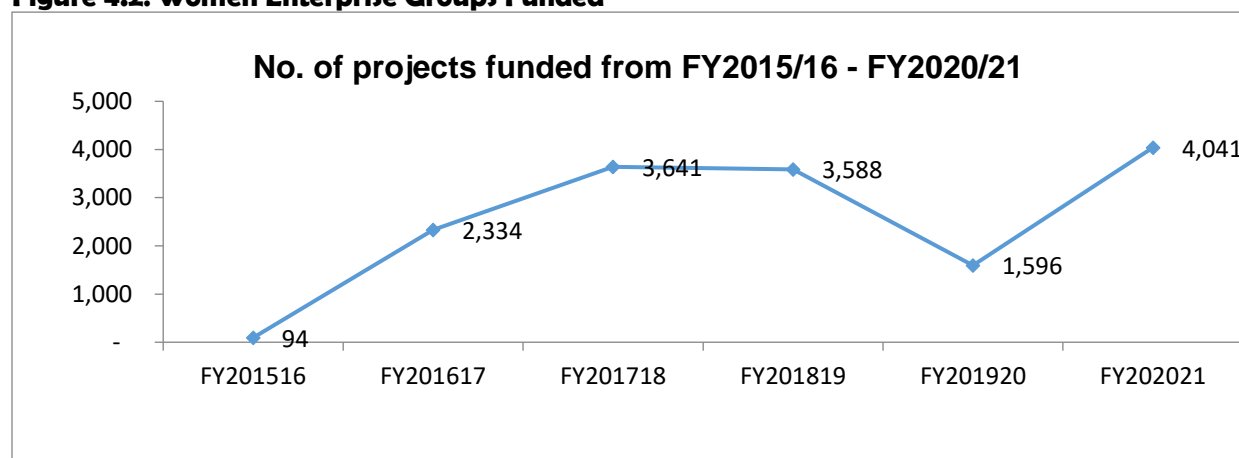
Source: MoFPED, Annual Budget Performance Reports 2015/16-2020/21

Since inception of the programme, a total of UGX. 187.93 has been appropriated towards UWEP of which UGX. 134.68 Bn was released (72%). A total of UGX.53.3 Bn was not released as per the approved budget for the period under review (2015/16-2020/21). Over the years, findings reveal deviation from the approved budget and release. The highest deviations were registered in the FY 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20.

Since project inception, government has released UGX. 105.63 Bn under UWEP of which UGX.96.135 Bn has been disbursed to 15,294 women enterprises directly reaching 180,914 women beneficiaries.

Generally, on an annual basis, government has been increasing funding towards UWEP with exception of the FY 2019/20. Accordingly, the number of female groups benefiting has been increasing over time as presented in Figure 4.2 below;

Figure 4.2: Women Enterprise Groups Funded



Source: MoGLSD 2015/16-2020/21

Over time, the number of UWEP funded projects has increased. At inception in 2015/16 94 projects were funded and these have since increased to 4,041 in the FY 2020/21. Shs20.192Bn has been recovered of the amount (\$hs27.614Bn) that is due representing 73.1%. Shs10.703 has been revolved back to fund new groups in the respective Local Governments. 732 groups have to date fully paid up (100% Repayment). However, there are a lot of funds pending recovery (26.9%) which compromises the opportunity of other women groups to benefit. In addition, there is need to inspect some of the projects to ensure value for money and actualization of the purpose for which the programme is intended.

4.1.7 Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) 2011/12-2020/21

Today, social protection is recognised all over the world as a critical element of national development strategies. It is recognised as key to reaching vulnerable, often excluded sections of the population, thereby achieving inclusive, pro-poor, equitable development.

Direct Income Support programmes the core of national social protection systems provide regular and reliable transfers of money (direct income support/social grants) to vulnerable or excluded citizens. The Senior Citizens Grant targets older persons aged 80 years and above (effective 2020) from 65 years and above for Karamoja sub region and 60 and above for the rest of the 12 sub regions in Uganda .

The Senior Citizens Grant is designed to reduce old age poverty by providing a minimum level of income security to older people. As a social grant, the SCG responds to public concerns on the welfare of older persons—which reflects Ugandan values for their support. The SCGs – also known as social pensions -do

not only reduce poverty among the older persons and their families but also build social cohesion and are effective at reaching other vulnerable groups, e.g. persons with disabilities and orphans.

Beneficiaries of the Senior Citizens Grants receive a monthly stipend of UGX 25,000-about US\$8. This amount represents about 20 per cent of the monthly household consumption of the poorest of Uganda's population. His sum is sensitive to what is affordable at national scale. Table 4.7 below presents the amount of investment towards older persons for the period 2011-2020/21

Table 4.7: Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) 2011/12-2020/21

Year	Male	Female	Total	Amount
2011/12	4,890	7,384	12,274	12,324,000
2012/13	27,001	47,671	47,671	16,140,456,630
2013/14	39,329	67,555	106,884	26,713,214,339
2014/15	40,956	69,649	110,605	33,925,431,869
2015/16	63,398	100,343	163,741	43,569,089,705
2016/17	64,472	93,532	158,004	48,012,261,754
2017/18	63,982	93,303	157,285	48,510,816,400
2018/19	70,427	101,684	172,111	50,798,015,950
2019/20	123,637	174,297	297,934	65,194,472,850
2020/21	126,943	182,661	309,604	84,819,060,200

Source: MoGLSD, 2011-2020

Since inception of the SAGE Programme in 2011/2012 to 2020/2021, Government has invested UGX 417.695 Billion. Accordingly, the number of beneficiaries has been growing over time. At inception, SAGE beneficiaries totaled to 12,274 of which males constituted 4,890 (39.8%) while females constituted 7,384 (61.2%). The number of beneficiaries has since increased to 309,604 older persons (Male 126,943; female 182,661). In the period under review (2015/16-2020/21) UGX. 340.9037 billion was payed out to older persons of which UGX.202.0917 was paid to female beneficiaries. For all the years, there were more women enrolled on the programme as compared to men. Table 4.8 below presents the evolution of SAGE since 2010.

Table 4.8: SAGE Programme Evolution Over the Period 2010- 2021

FY	No of Districts	No of Beneficiaries	Value of Grants per month (UGX)	Financial Commitment by GoU (UGX'000)	Commitments by- DFID/ FCDO & Irish Aid - (GBP' 000)	Total Grants disbursement (UGX '000, 000)
2010/11	14		21,000	2,000,000 (in kind staff, etc)	51,000 (over 5 years)	63,000
2011/12	14	110,000	22,000	2,000,000 (in kind)		72,000
2012/13	14	110,000	23,000	2,000,000 (in kind)		

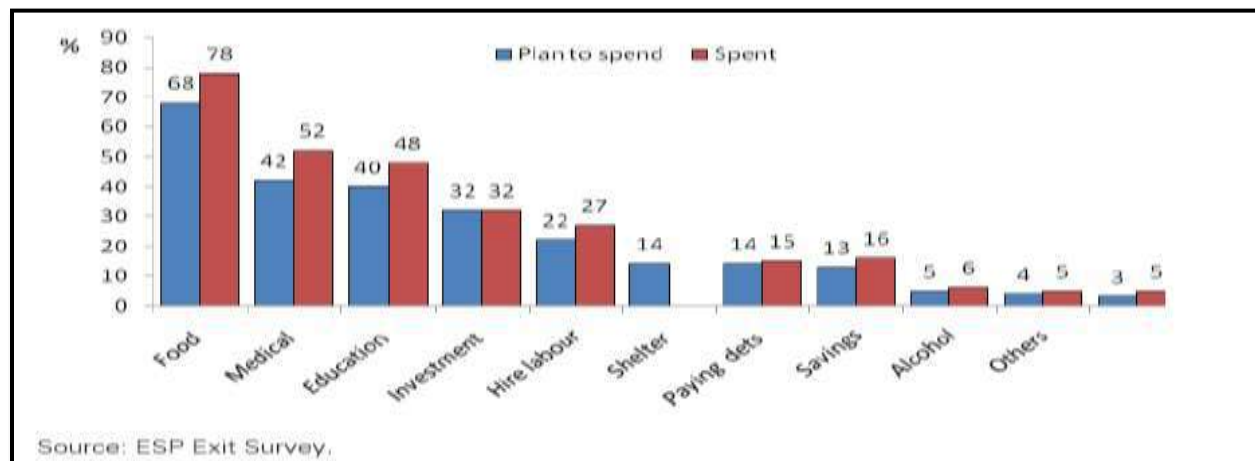
FY	No of Districts	No of Beneficiaries	Value of Grants per month (UGX)	Financial Commitment by GoU (UGX'000)	Commitments by- DFID/ FCDO & Irish Aid - (GBP'000)	Total Grants disbursement (UGX '000, 000)
2013/14	15	110,000	25,000	2,000,000 (to finance grants in Yumbe)		
2014/15	15	114,000	25,000	2,000,000 (to finance grants in Yumbe)		
2015/16	35	132,000	25,000	149,000,000 (over 5 years) 2015-2020	67,000 (over 5 years)	
2016/17	40	157,278	25,000			
2017/18	55		25,000			
2018/19	66		25,000			
2019/20	112		25,000			
2020/21	146	368,537	25,000			429,8000

Source: MoGLSD, 2020/21

4.1.8 Utilisation of SAGE Grants by Beneficiaries

With reference made to the ESP Exit Survey, utilisation of SAGE Grants by beneficiaries was ascertained and the findings are presented in Figure 4.3 below;

Figure 4.3: Utilisation of SAGE Grants by Beneficiaries



The ESP Exit Survey revealed that majority of the SAGE beneficiaries utilise the funds majorly for food, medical care, education and investment.

4.1.8.1 Lessons Learnt and Key Observation

SAGE has been shown to have impacts at the individual, household and community levels, including:

- Improved welfare of the older people and their families; increased food security; better frequency, quantity and quality of meals;

- ii. Improved access and uptake of health and education services among children living with older people,
- iii. improved ability to deal with economic shocks among older persons and their households.
- iv. SAGE has boosted local economic activity: Increased purchasing power among older persons and their households
- v. Increased demand for local goods and services.
- vi. Increased social inclusion and empowerment: Beneficiaries, especially women, report improved participation in community affairs, sense of self-esteem and empowerment.
- vii. Older people report feeling less discriminated against in their communities and more valued by their families on account of their ability to make social contributions to community-based social support mechanisms based on reciprocity (funerals, weddings etc.).

4.1.8.2 Performance Gaps of SAGE

The programme was revised to cover only older persons aged 85 years and above. However, there a number of Ugandans aged 60 to 79 years that are in dare need of support. Currently, Uganda's population aged 85 years and above is 360,235 while those aged 60 years and above are estimated at 2,864,951 people. In addition, older persons without national Identity cards continue to be denied the right to access SAGE Grants.

It is also important to note that the cost of leaving has more than doubled. For example, a bar of soap costs between Ugx. 8000-10000, a kilo of beans now costs between UGX. 3500-4500. Generally the prices of household items have increased making the monthly UGX. 25000 stipend insufficient.

Other associated performance gaps include the fragile health of the older persons that has resulted into some of them dying while struggling to access the Monthly SAGE payment. In other instances, their money is stolen by relatives and inability to access national identity cards due to failure of the biometric machines to read their finger prints because of advanced ages.

4.1.8.3 Recommendations

- i. There is need to consider increasing the current monthly stipend of UGX. 25000 to at least UGX. 45,000 per month.
- ii. NIRA should come up with a special arrangements of ensuring that the eligible older persons access National Identity Cards in the shortest time possible.

4.1.9 Special Grant for Persons with Disability

It is estimated that 12.4% (4.5million people) of the Ugandan population lives with some form of disability. Cumulatively, 8,239 PWDs of which 4,140 males and 4,099 females have benefited from the special grant, representing 0.81%of the targeted number.

The Special Grant programme for Persons with Disabilities is one of those initiatives of Government of Uganda which has been in existence since FY 2009/2010. Cumulatively, 817 groups have been funded in 61 districts. Table 4.9 below presents PWD Projects Funded per Region since Programme Inception with respect to sex;

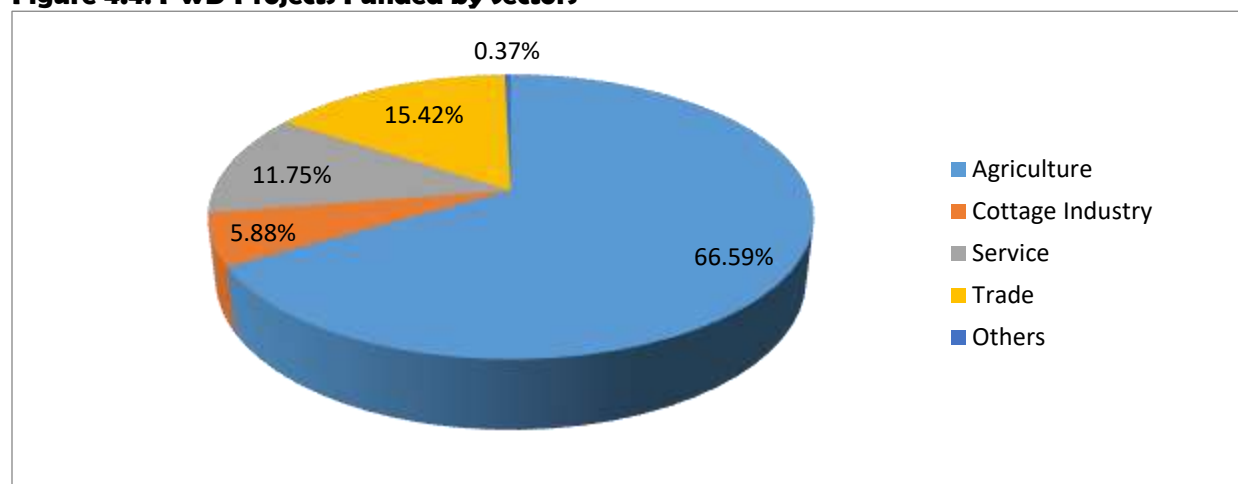
Table 4.9: PWD Projects Funded Per Region Since Programme Inception 2010-2021

S/N	Sub Regions	Total PWDs Projects Funded Per Region	Beneficiaries		Amount Disbursed (UGX)
			Males	Females	
1.	Acholi	54	266	280	270,000,000
2.	Ankole	71	331	296	349,060,000
3.	Bukedi	53	197	200	269,755,000
4.	Bunyoro	48	170	183	221,375,000
5.	Busoga	126	461	403	624,365,800
6.	Elgon	40	135	131	200,000,000
7.	Karamoja	13	67	82	65,000,000
8.	Kigezi	37	196	183	183,745,000
9.	Lango	39	188	216	195,000,000
10.	N.Buganda	114	320	326	569,712,000
11.	S. Buganda	78	251	301	388,797,500
12.	Teso	25	141	111	124,500,000
13.	Tooro	41	204	216	202,030,000
14.	West Nile	78	487	452	380,320,000
	Total	817	3,414	3,380	4,043,660,300

Source: MoGLSD, 2021

Government has invested UGX 4.04 bn for the Special Grant programme for Persons with Disabilities cumulatively since 2009/2010 to date. The above funds have benefited 6,794 PWDs in total of which females constituted 3,380 (49.7%). Taking a crude assumption of fairly equal share of the total funds allocated, it implies that on average UGX 2.011 Bn benefited female PWDs while UGX 2.032 Bn benefited Male PWDs. The projects funded by sector varied as presented in the Figure 4.4 below;

Figure 4.4: PWD Projects Funded by Sectors



Source: MoGLSD, 2021

In total, the funds have been utilised to establish 817 projects to benefit Persons with Disabilities. However, majority were Agriculture related projects (66.57%) followed by trade (15.42%). However studies conducted by the Equal Opportunities Commission reveal the tendency to deny Persons with Disabilities from benefiting from other government programmes under the guise that they have the Special Grant for Persons with Disabilities.

4.1.10 Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)

The Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) is Government of Uganda financed programme designed as one of the interventions of Government in response to the high unemployment rate and poverty among the youth in the country. It covers all the Districts of Uganda (including Kampala Capital City Authority). Cabinet and Parliament approved budget of US\$265 Billion (Approx. US\$. 100 million) for the first 5 years of implementation 2013-14 to 2017-18. The Programme was launched January 24, 2014. Table 4.10 below presents budget appropriation, release and utilisation of YLP Funds;

Table 4.10: Budget appropriation, release and utilisation of YLP Funds 2015/16-2020/21 (Bns)

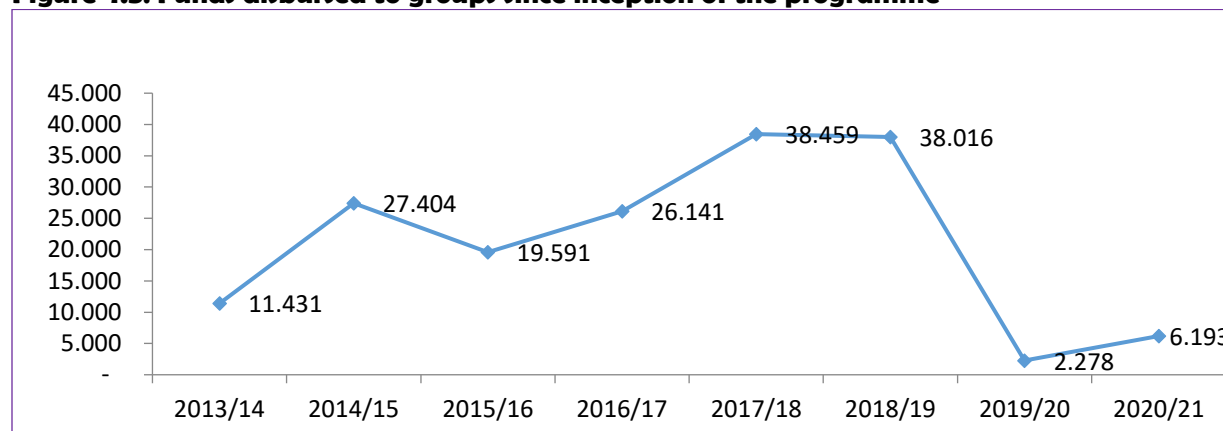
Category	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
YLP Approved Budget	33	75	66.66	65.67	3.3	3.3
YLP Released Budget	24.32	37.52	44.79	52.62	2.74	2.7
YLP Utilised Budget	24.63	37.52	44.79	52.62	2.74	2.71

Source: MoFPED, Annual Budget Performance Reports 2015/16-2020/21

During the period under review, a total of UGX. 243.63 Bn was appropriated towards YLP of which UGX. 161.99 Bn was released (66%). A total of UGX.81.64 Bn was not released as per the approved budget. Over the years, findings reveal deviation from the approved budget and release. The highest deviations were

registered in the FY 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19. Findings further reveal that in the FY 2019/20 government funding towards YLP drastically reduced. Figure 4.5 below presents the amount of funds disbursed to the women groups since inception of the programme. Figure 4.5 below presents the funds disbursed to groups since inception of the programme;

Figure 4.5: Funds disbursed to groups since inception of the programme



Source: MoGLSD, 2015/16-2019/20

Since project inception, Shs169.512Billion has been disbursed to 13,822 youth enterprises benefitting 251,940 youth of which 136,881 were males and 115,059 females. By proxy, on average UGX. 77.41478 billion (46%) Benefited females.

4.1.10.1 Recoveries and funds revolved

- i. UShs42.4Bn has been recovered of the amount (UShs75.563Bn) that is due representing 56%.
- ii. As at end of June 2021, Ushs22.5889 Billion had already been revolved to the Local Governments to finance 2,173 Projects benefitting 20,086 youth.
- iii. 335 projects have completed 100% recovery of funds and are ready to transition into Small and Medium Sized (SMS) enterprises

4.1.11 Support to GBV Prevention and Response

22 % of women aged 15-49 years had ever experienced violence within a span of 12 months compared to only 8% of men in the same age bracket (UDHS, 2016). 11% of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during one or more pregnancies.

- i. **Physical or sexual violence:** Half of women (51%) and men (52%) age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 1 in 5 experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Twenty-two percent of women and 8% of men have ever experienced sexual violence.

- ii. **Violence during pregnancy:** Eleven percent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during one or more pregnancies.
- iii. Gender Based Violence and harmful practices disproportionately affect women and girls. Violence against women and girls is one of the most systematic, widespread human rights violations in most local government.

Gender-based violence and poor management of victims has led to increased exclusion and discrimination (social isolation), continuous cycle of violence (suicide, Hatred, and attitude of revenge), physical injuries, death, health, and psychological problems. As a measure, Government instituted a sub programme under the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development to address the vice. Table 4.11 below presents funding (in Bns) towards the fight against GBV for the period 2015/16-2020/21;

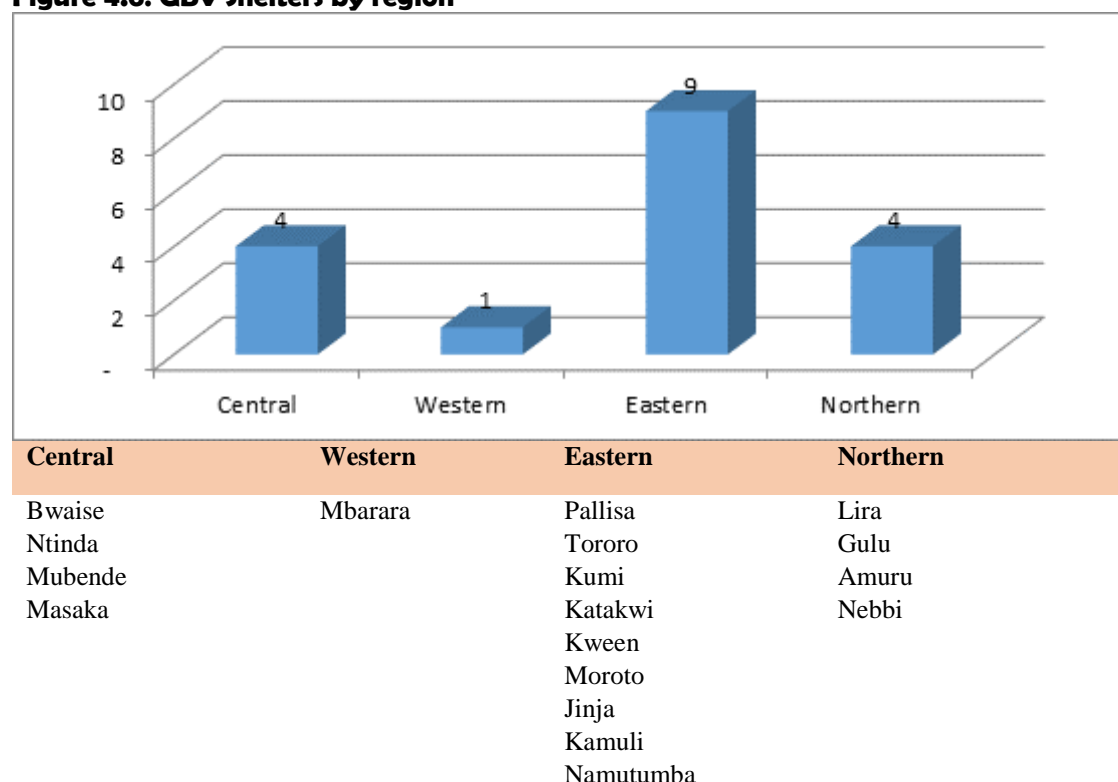
Table 4.11: below presents funding towards the fight against GBV for the period 2015/16-2020/21;

FY	UNFPA	UN-WOMEN	UNDP	GoU to REACH	MGLSD Support to GBV Prevention	Total
2015/2016	1.295	0.030	-	0.2	-	1.525
2016/2017	1.066	0.036	-	0.2	-	1.302
2017/2018	0.799	0.063	-	0.2	-	1.062
2018/2019	1.558	0.070	-	0.2	-	1.828
2019/2020	1.438	0.157	0.2905	0.2	0.01	2.096
2020/2021	3.017	0.000	0.551	0.2	0.02	3.788
Total	9.174	0.356	0.842	1.200	0.030	11.601

Source: MoGLSD, 2015/16-2020/21

During the period under review, UGX 11.601 Bn was invested in the fight against GBV. The funding was contributed by both the Government of Uganda and the Development Partner with UNFPA making the highest investment. Given the wide spread cases of GBV across the Country, GBV shelters have been established by region as presented in Figure 4.6 below;

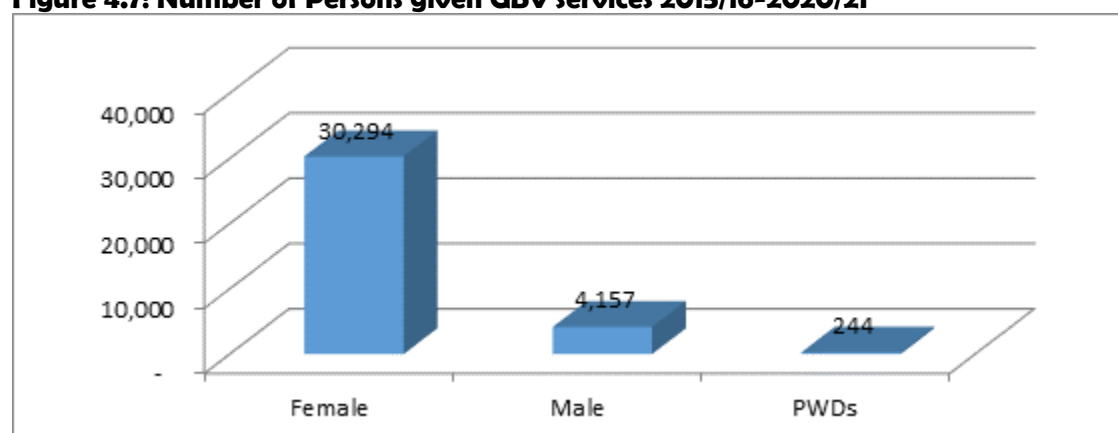
Figure 4.6: GBV Shelters by region



Source: MoGLSD, 2020/21

Services provided include; psychosocial support, temporary sheltering, legal aid, mediations, re-integration and medical treatment support. However, Government funding towards GBV remains very low and not tandem to the rising cases of GBV especially targeting women. Figure 4.7 below presents the number of GBV cases handled in the periode under review;

Figure 4.7: Number of Persons given GBV services 2015/16-2020/21



Source: MoGLSD, 2020/21

During the periode under review a total of 34,695 people received GBV services of which 30,294 (87%) were female, 4,157 male (12%) and 244 PWDs (1%).

4.1.12 Combat Trafficking in Persons

The Government of Uganda under the Ministry of Internal Affairs developed an action plan to combat trafficking in of people majority of whom usually constitute women and children. Trafficking in persons means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion of abduction, fraud of deception of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another for the purpose of exploitation. On an annual basis, government has continuously invested UGX. 0.35 Bn to combat trafficking. However, on contrary the cases of trafficking have been on the rise among women and children.

4.1.13 Government Investment to Enhance Women Health Care

4.1.13.1 Provision of Safe Blood

The Uganda Blood Transfusion Service is the National Blood Service responsible for all blood transfusion and safety activities for the entire country. The Uganda Blood Transfusion Service was established as an autonomous institution and commissioned in January 2003 by a Board of Directors. It operates within the framework of the National Health Policy (NHP) and the Health Sector Strategic Plan HSSP).

UBTS has grown from a service supplying blood in Central Uganda within a radius of 100 km from Kampala in 1989 to a network of 7 Regional Blood banks which include Arua, Fort-Portal, Gulu, Kitovu, Mbale, Mbarara and Nakasero; Six- (6) blood collection centers in Hoima, Jinja, Kabale, Rukungiri Lira and Soroti. At that time blood collection was mainly replacement donation and hardly any Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donors (VNRBD). The percentage of VNRBD gradually increased to 85% in 1999 and currently stands at 100%.

In support of the SDGs relating to health, the UBTS has made significant contribution by providing safe blood to: Reduction of child mortality: 50% of all blood collected is for treating children with severe anemia, largely due to malaria, intestinal worm infection and malnutrition. Reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality: 25% of the blood is for treatment of pregnant women with anemia and complications of child birth. 25% of the remaining blood is used in other emergence medical treatment of anemia, accident and surgical cases. Table 4.12 below presents government funding towards safe blood provision.

Table 4.12: Government Funding towards Safe Blood Provision

Safe Blood Provision	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Approved Budget	8.65	8.93	9.72	19.172	17.94	17.54
Released Budget	8.81	9.11	12.85	19.17	18.03	17.34
Utilised Budget	8.53	8.42	11.8	19.14	17.69	17.1

Source: MoFPED, Annual Budget Performance Reports 2015/16-2020/21

4.1.13.2 Construction of Specialised Maternal and Neonatal Healthcare Unit at Mulago National Referral Hospital.

The Government of Uganda with support from the Islamic Development Bank constructed a 320 bed Specialised Maternal and Neonatal Healthcare Unit at Mulago National Referral Hospital. The Unit is set up to offer facilities and services for High Risk Antenatal Care, Delivery and Postnatal Services, Gynaecology Uro-gynaecology especially obstetric fistula, Assisted Reproductive Health Technologies, Pharmacy, Blood Bank, Labour Suites, Intensive Care Unit and Operation Theatres. The photo below shows the 320 bed Specialised Maternal and Neonatal Healthcare Unit at Mulago National Referral Hospital.



Source: Photo taken by EOC showing the newly commissioned 320 bed Specialised Maternal and Neonatal Healthcare Unit at Mulago National Referral Hospital.

The objective of the project is to facilitate the reduction of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Specifically, the project is aimed at improving Maternal and child healthcare services delivery at Mulago Hospital through improvement of infrastructure, supply of medical equipment and training of personnel. However, the cost of accessing maternal health care is very high.

4.1.13.3 Emerging Issues of Concern Regarding Health Service Delivery

- i. **Theft of drugs at health facilities:** While MoH has provided tools for management of stocks of medicines at dispensing and stores levels, Government drug stocks are still found in private pharmacies and drug shops (Field findings, 2021).
- ii. **High levels of absenteeism** in health facilities were also eminent. This was attributed to the rampant dual employment (Medical Personnel having their private clinics and other employment commitments). For example, a Medical Officer in Buwenge General Hospital was doubling as an employee of Nsambya Hospital.
- iii. **Corruption** tendencies especially patient extortion is still being noted in public facilities.
- iv. **Drug Stock outs:** Findings indicated that although various facilities reported to have received 99% of their budgets, the overall availability of medical supplies remains low across facilities. The National Household Survey FY 2019/20 also noted that drug stock outs were among the key challenges affecting health service delivery. The average availability of the 41 Tracer Medicines in the last Quarter of FYs under review was 63%.
- v. **Staffing Gaps:** The National Household Survey FY 2019/20 established that inadequate staffing at health facilities was among the key health concerns. For example Nyaruhandagazi Health Center II has only 3 staff against a staff ceiling of 9 staff following its upgrade to Health Centre III effective July 2021.
- vi. Despite the inadequate staffing at various levels in the health sector, there is persistent return of Wage to Consolidated Fund amidst staffing gaps in Specialized, National, Regional Referral Hospitals and LG health facilities. Over the last five years (FYs 2016/17-2020/21) a total of UGX 78.7Bn earmarked for general staff salaries was returned to Consolidate Fund due to delayed recruitments, deployments and access to the payroll. Table 4.13 below shows the Health Sector Wage Performance for the period 2016/17-2020/21

Table 4.13: Health Sector Wage Performance 2016/17-2020/21

Item	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	
Revised Budget (UGX-Mil)	100,348	94,400	149,910	181,941	643,264	Unspent funds (Bn)
Release	98,709	94,399	147,674	165,142	657,499	
Expenditure	73,098	78,572	132,623	160,304	640,095	
Returned to UCF (Mil)	25,610	15,827	15,050	4,838	17,403	78,729

Source: IFMS, 2020/21

- vii. Lack of equipment appropriate for levels with critical cadre H/W's; CBC machines, U/S scans, dental chairs, theatre patient monitors and incinerator, affecting service delivery
- viii. Lack of District hospitals which narrows the scope of services offered to Local Communities. Even existing health centres to a larger extent lack basic facilities to offer effective health services.
- ix. The Ministry of Health has upgraded a number of Health Facilities from Health Centre II to Health Centre III. However most of the upgraded Health Facilities remain less equipped, with low staffing levels and most of the structures whose construction commenced in the FY 2018/2019-2019/2020 are yet to be completed.
- x. There is prevailing inadequate supply of Maama kits in Health Centre III facilities. Most of these facilities are provided with 30 pieces of maama kit every after three months yet on average, over 100 women deliver in three months at every Health Centre III.
- xi. The World Health Organisation recommended population with respect to level of Health Facility and number of medical works is still below the desired in over 80% of the Local Governments. Accordingly, there is a lot of pressure exerted on the health facilities and congestion which possess a high risk of among others leading to the further spread of COVID-19.
- xii. Majority of the rural health facilities lack access to a water source and lighting. This continues to frustrate efforts to reduce maternal mortality.
- xiii. Inability of Health Centre IVs to conduct C-section in the established operating theatres.

4.1.14 Government Investment in Energy to address gender issues

The Energy Sector is responsible for establishing, promoting development, strategically managing and safeguarding the rational and sustainable exploitation and utilisation of energy resources for all-inclusive social and sustainable economic growth and development.⁵ The sector plays a crucial role as a key driver of inclusive sustainable economic growth and industrialisation. Table 4.14 below presents government investment towards rural electrification;

Table 4.14: Government investment in Rural Electrification

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
REA Approved Budget	90.68	269.164	492.461	683.16	166.755
REA Released Budget	116.27	152.584	321.396	436.23	85.695
REA Utilised Budget	115.6	152.445	271.132	436.64	78.295

Source: MoFPED, 20219/20

4.1.14.1 Key Interventions undertaken by Government of Uganda

- i. Government is implementing a rural electrification program across the country to ensure access to electricity by all. To date out of 1368 sub county headquarters in Uganda 734 (54%) have accessed electricity.
- ii. Connection of rural houses adjacent to grid lines to electricity at no cost provided they have effectively done wiring in their houses within a period of four years (effective 2017) the project targets to connect 132500 low income households (approximately 655,000 beneficiaries)
- iii. Through the Rural Electrification program Government provides subsidies to individuals who wish to access energy through the solar technology that are outside the grid from a radius of 100 meters. Under this arrange REA works with several micro finance institutions which give solar loans. REA repays 30% of the loan while the consumer pays the remaining 70 %. For example, Kalangala district which is one of the hard-to-reach areas in Uganda has been connected to power through solar generation system of 1.6 Megawatts
- iv. Under the rural Electrification program selected public facilities have been electrified among these include; health facilities, institutions of learning, places of worship, police posts, water projects in water stressed areas and

⁵Energy and Mineral Development Sector; Sector Development Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20

small and medium enterprises to boost employment and enhance productivity.

- v. Government invested US dollars 1.4 million in super energy saving distribution. These targeted vulnerable communities in urban suburbs including slums

4.1.14.2 Key Observations

- i. The level of households in rural areas using grid electricity for lighting was low at 8% as compared to over 57% of households in urban areas. Hence households in rural areas utilise other more dangerous forms of energy such as kerosene, charcoal and burning wood, which are extremely harmful to the environment and mainly impact on the livelihood and survival of the vulnerable and marginalised groups.
- ii. There was a wide disparity regarding access to electricity in rural and hard-to-reach areas (Islands). Within the island located in the 8 districts of Kalangala, Buikwe, Mukono, Namayingo, Wakiso, Buvuma, Rakai and Masaka it was observed that only Kalangala district had been connected to power through solar generation system of 1.6 Megawatts.
- iii. Out of 1,826 sub-counties and town council headquarters 895 headquarters are connected to the national grid translating into a coverage of 49%.
- iv. Out of the 13 sub regions assessed on accessibility to grid electricity, low coverage was observed in Karamoja (9%), Teso (29%) Bukedi (39%) and Acholi 27%. Sub regions with the highest level of electrification include; Buganda (63%), Ankole (64%), Bunyoro (71%) and Kigezi (75%).
- v. 20% of households were not using grid electricity for lighting due to the high cost of initial connection. The grid being too far from households was the main reason for non-use in rural areas (71%) while the high cost of initial connection was the major reason in urban areas (34%). Elgon sub-region had the highest percentage of households for whom high cost of initial connection was the major reason (59%) for non-use of grid electricity while Toro and Karamoja sub-regions had the highest percentages of households for whom grid being too far from their households was the main reason for non-use (78% and 77% respectively).
- vi. A number of public health facilities do not have access to grid electricity. This is in conformity with the research conducted by ISER on the status of health care of Sigulu islands which revealed that all the health centres (II and III) in

Sigulu do not have electricity, a constraint that has affected the functionality⁶ of the health units including the operation of the laboratory apparatus.

4.1.14.3 Recommendations

- i. In subsequent planning, the energy sector the Government should consider rolling out the Solar Generation System Intervention Programme to other islands and hard-to-reach places to address the current disparity.
- ii. The Government should ensure that the remaining sub county headquarters in the different 13 regions are also connected to the national grid electricity to curb the usage of dangerous forms of energy.
- iii. Government should review the cost of electricity, which is currently too high to afford for the vulnerable and marginalised population.
- iv. A number of public health facilities do not have access to grid electricity. As a strategy to enhance service delivery, more especially under health and education, electrification of public facilities should be fast-tracked.

4.1.15 Government Investment in Water and Sanitation

The Water and Environment (MWE) Sector is mandated to ensure sustainable utilisation, development and effective management of water and environment resources for socio-economic development of the country. The Sector services aim to: (i) Increase equitable access to safe water and sanitation facilities for rural, urban and water for production use; (ii) Increase availability of good quality and adequate water resources to support socio-economic transformation; (iii) Improve Weather, Climate and Climate Change Management, Protection and Restoration of Environment and Natural Resources. Table 4.15 below present government investment in rural water supply;

Table 4.15: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Central Government)

	2015/16	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Budget Approved	43.92	86.23	90.135	120.91
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Budget Released	35.72	89.33	99.56	78.93
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Budget Utilised	35.46	86.67	90.62	74.37

Source: MoFPED, 20219/20

⁶ It was observed that although the health Centre uses solar energy it is not functional presently due to battery failure and therefore the microscope at the facility cannot be operated due to lack of electricity

Table 4.16: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (Local Governments)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Budget Approved	62.37	92.95		47.7	
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Budget Released	60.37	83.14	61.63	45.09	52.94
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Budget Utilised	60.37	56.01		45.1	52.93

Source: MoFPED, 2021/9/20

In the FYs 2016/17-2021, most of the sector unspent balances were experienced under the development budget. The development unspent balances were External Finances (**UGX 201Bn**), Government of Uganda (**UGX 74Bn**) and Recurrent 16Bn. Poor spenders included Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (**UGX 115.08Bn**), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (**UGX 80.57Bn**) and Water Resources Management (**UGX 40.56Bn**).

4.1.15.1 Key Government Interventions undertaken to enhance access to Water

In order to achieve its objectives, the sector during the Financial Years 2016/17-2020/21 various strategies and interventions were used to deliver services to the public. These include construction, rehabilitation and extension of piped water systems; provision of water wells, Rain water Harvesting Tanks, Solar pumped systems and improvement of the integrity of environmental resources.

4.1.15.2 Emerging Issues of Concern Regarding Service Delivery under the Water and Environment Sector

- i. **Limited access to safe water sources;** According to the Ministry of water impact study of the water and sanitation subsector, 2017, the national water coverage for rural is estimated at 65% while access to improved water supplies in urban areas both large and small town is 73%. In addition, according to Water and Environment Sector performance report 2018, out of the 57,974 rural villages in Uganda, 38,183 (66%) of the villages had valid water sources as of June, 2018. The percentage of water samples that complied with national standards in rural areas was 64%, in small towns 89% while for NWSC services was 99.3%. This shows that rural areas suffer lower quality of drinking water.
- ii. **Limited access to water for production;** Continuous encounters of water shortage in water stressed areas. Limited water for production affects;

output, household incomes, food security, health and continued effects of climate change.

- iii. **Inadequate access to sanitation facilities;** There is poor sanitation in urban areas where only 36.3% use an improved sanitation facility. Open defecation is practiced by 8% rural and 12.6% urban population. Hand washing with soap and water was 36.5% in rural and 39.6% in urban. People's health will be compromised and the limited access to sanitation affects output by affecting production and productivity due to poor health.

4.1.15.3 Recommendations

- i. The MFPED should release funds in adherence to the timelines as stipulated in PFMA 2015 more especially prioritize counterpart funding in resource allocation because this has a bearing on external financing and overall project implementation and related accrued costs.
- ii. The MWE should ensure all land clearance processes are done before project commencement to avoid delays. These may include MoLHUD frequently carrying out land valuation for different regions to reduce on contestation of the compensation costs by the landowners. The GoU should also encourage cross-sectoral infrastructure planning to avoid major delays.
- iii. The Ministry of Water and Environment should continue to put resources in development of appropriate water supply technologies such as bulk water supply systems in the water stressed areas. This will ensure equity in access to safe water services.

4.1.16 Government Investment in Agriculture

Uganda's economy and population largely depends on agriculture with a 24.7% GDP contribution and employing 65% of the Country's population (UBOS, 2019/20). The agriculture labor force is majorly comprised of; the rural poor, women, PWDs, youth, older persons and some children. The NDP II (2015/16-2019/20) emphasized commercialisation of agriculture to increase production and productivity along the value chains. It emphasized agro-processing and marketing as a launch pad to commercialisation.

4.1.16.1 Financial Investment in the Agriculture Sector FYs 2015/16-2020/21

The Government of Uganda under FYs 2015/16 to 2020/21 National Annual Budgets, increased funding to the Agriculture Sector to improve production and productivity through; distribution of seedlings and stocking materials; strengthening research, technology development and extension services; improving value addition, agro-processing and post-harvest handling and storage facilities, market infrastructure and expanding water for production facilities; increasing access to affordable agricultural finance; and enforcing standards and quality assurance to improve market access. Table 4.17 below presents funding trends in the Agriculture Sector;

Table 4.17: Agriculture Sector Budget Performance FYs 2016/17-21 (Ugx. in Bns)

FYs	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
Budget	854	867	945	1,054	1,334	5,054
Release	747.010	783.051	857.582	869.035	1300.62	4,557
Expenditure	736.494	765.809	746.106	837.073	1194.39	4,280
%age released	87%	90%	91%	82%	97%	90%
%ge spent	99%	98%	87%	96%	92%	94%

Source: BMAU, 2021

The Agriculture Sector budget for the period 2016/17 to 2019/20 was cumulatively UGX 3,720 Bn representing 4% of the total budget. There was growth in the budgets over the respective FYs of which 90% (UGX 4,557Bn) of the funds budgeted were released. 94% (UGX 4,280Bn) was utilised.

Despite the high budget release, absorption performance over the five years reveals that the sector **accumulated UGX 277.147Bn in unspent** balances, largely under the development budget; amounting to UGX 255.774 Bn (92.3%) of the budget.

4.1.16.2 Key Service Delivery Improvement Interventions targeting Gender

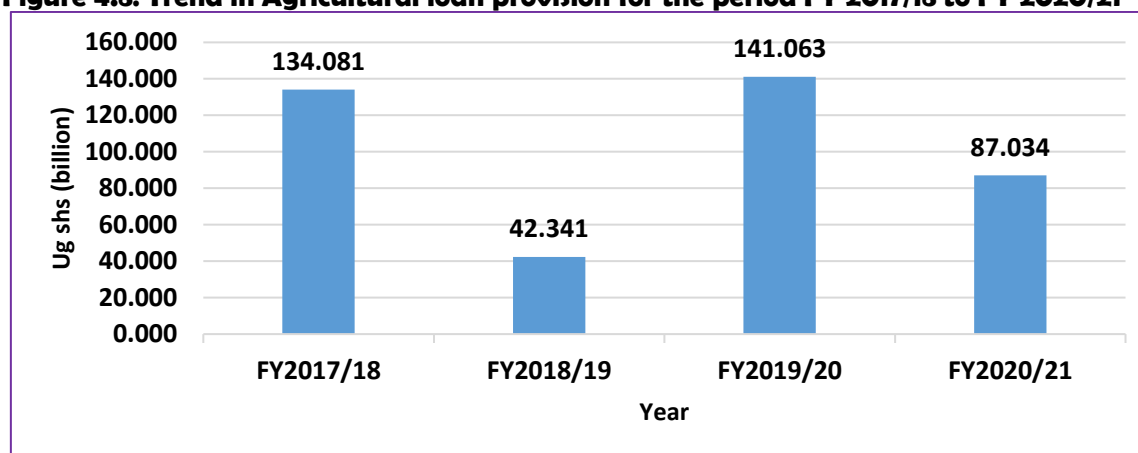
- i. Accelerating the transformation of agriculture from subsistence to commercial production in particular by connecting women smallholders to the value-chain for Commercialisation of Agriculture.
- ii. UCDA in collaboration with the NAADS/OWC procured and distributed 1.035 Bn elite Coffee Seedlings Countrywide during the period 2016/17-2020/21.

- iii. In FY 2017/18, a total of 1,065 farmer demonstration plots were established against the planned 404 demonstration plots. UCDA invested substantially in coffee research and technology generation at NACORI.
- iv. Since FY 2016/17, MAAIF focused on recruitment of sub-county and district extension staff to increase farmers' access to agricultural advisory services. The Cabinet approved a ceiling of 5,000 extension workers for the District Local Governments (DLGs).

4.1.16.2 Provision of Agricultural Financing

This is being done through the Agricultural Credit Facility (ACF). This is a risk-sharing public-private partnership whose objective is to provide medium and long term financing to agricultural projects, agro-processing and grain trade at lower than market interest rates. Implemented since 2009, the GoU ACF leverages resources of Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) to bridge the financing gap for commercialized agricultural production. The interest chargeable is 12% per annum while working capital for grain trade does not exceed 15% per annum. Block allocations of UGX 20 million are provided to micro borrowers without collateral. Figure 4.8 below presents trends of agricultural loan provision for the Period 2017/18 to 2020/21;

Figure 4.8: Trend in Agricultural loan provision for the period FY 2017/18 to FY 2020/21



Source: BOU data, 2017/18-2020/21

Cumulatively since 2009 up to 30th June 2021, the BoU had received cumulative loan applications totaling 1,463 with a total loan value of UGX 987.82 Bn out of which UGX 620.039 billion was disbursed to 1,194 project beneficiaries (including UGX 4.919 Bn extended to 314 farmers under the block allocations). The total amount contributed by Government of Uganda (GoU) was UGX 314.793 Bn (BoU,

2021). The trend in loan provision for the period FY 2017/18 to FY 2020/21 was fluctuating (Figure 2.4)⁷. There was a reduction in loan applications and disbursements in FY 2020/21 due to the challenges associated with COVID 19 and the lock down since the banks were increasingly risk averse due to the uncertainties in the economy.

Emerging Issues of Concern Regarding Provision of Agriculture Services

- i. The Agriculture sector exhibited inability to absorb the allocated budget annually. Despite the good release and absorption performance across five years, the sector accumulated UGX 277.147Bn in unspent balances, largely under the development budget which accounted for UGX 255.774Bn (92.3%) of that total.
- ii. The persistent challenges in the programme were the wastage of cropping materials due to late deliveries when the planting season was over; high seedling failure rate due to harsh weather conditions; lack of extension advisory services to help in controlling pests and diseases; distribution of technologies that were not requested by beneficiaries; poor quality of inputs; inadequate volumes and low outreach of the programme to farmers.
- iii. **In an effort to distribute the inputs to as many beneficiaries as possible, some women farmers received non-economic units;** such as 1 to 2kgs of maize seeds instead of the recommended 10kgs for an acre; two to three mango seedlings instead of the recommended 60 seedlings per acre; five to ten citrus seedlings instead of the recommended 80 tree seedlings per acre; seeds that had 10% germination and poor cattle cross breeds that produced between one to five litres of milk per day instead of ten to 15 litres per day. Such small quantities of poor quality planting materials and animal breeds limited the achievement of increased agricultural production and productivity and food security.

4.1.17 Summary of key Gender and Equity financed interventions FY 2021/2022

Agriculture Sector

- a. In order to increase cotton production the Uganda Cotton development authority established a total of 4,593 one-acre demonstration plots were established in Eastern, Northern, West Nile, Kazinga Channel and Mid-Western

⁷ Reliable data for FY 2016/17 was not available.

Regions for training farmers on cotton production technologies at a cost of UGX 180,062.

- b. At a cost of UGX 161,624,000, three hundred sixty six (366) metric tonnes of cotton planting seed were distributed to 306 women, 188 youth Groups, 240 elderly and 112 PWDs in Eastern, Northern, West Nile, Mid-West & Kazinga Channel "Over 7,300 training sessions were conducted at the demo plots for about 103,000 farmers including 306 women.
- c. The Uganda Cotton development organization conducted a total of 7,300 training sessions through the demo plots targeting about 103,000 farmers (306 women, 188 youth groups, 240 elderly and 112 PWDs) at a total cost of UGX 180,062,000, with a view of increasing participation of older persons in commercial farming thus improving their incomes and standards of living.
- d. Relatedly, in order to increase seed production and create employment for increased rural household incomes, the Uganda Coffee development authority utilized total of UGX 69,294,428,000 on assessment and certification of Seven (7) Arabica seed gardens in (Kapchorwa -1, Bulambuli-2, Sironko-1, Mbale-1, Kabarole- 1 and 1 in Kabale.
- e. UCDA trained a total of 56 farmer organizations/ cooperatives comprising of 4,080 farmers (3476M, 604F and 60Y) in coffee at a cost of UGX 31,992,347 000 in rehabilitation and fertilizer application. The training benefited 21 in South West, 3 in Greater Masaka, 1 in Eastern and 31 in Western

Public Administration Sector

- i. In a bid to fight against the Covid-19 pandemic the State House hosted 100 delegations from districts holding up to 23 meetings at a cost of UGX 16,615,990,000
- ii. The VP mobilized masses towards poverty reduction in the various parts of the country and increase household incomes at a cost of 1.7.84 billion shillings.
- iii. H.E the president commissioned two tourism roads and one trade route to Kenya to boost trade and employment for the young people and transport of locally produced goods to the international market.
- iv. The electoral Commission conducted 2,840 Voter education outreaches targeting both communities and institutions in 135 districts to mobilize the various groups such as youth, Women, persons with disability among others to participate in Voting and maintain peace and tranquility at a cost of UGX 918,961,000
- v. The office of the president produced an Independent study Report on the performance of innovation fund Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial

Development. (PIBID) at a cost of UGX 193, 172, 000. This initiative is meant to boost the household incomes and increase food security.

- vi. The office of the president also developed one Gender and Equity responsive Policy Research Agenda Plan, to guide in planning and advising on inclusive programmers that target the vulnerable groups.

Social Development Sector

- i. The Equal opportunities Commission conducted a study on access to social services and other government programs among ethnic minorities in Uganda at a cost of UGX 590 ,882.000. This was to establish the challenges in accessing services for this marginalized group and advise the duty bearers on how to design inclusive programmes and provide equal opportunities for them.
- ii. At a cost of UGX 413,870,000, the Equal opportunities Commission resolved 50 % of the complaints received and some were put before the tribunal for further mediation and litigation .The cases came from Masaka, Kalungu, Sembabule, Mpigi, Butambala, Mbale, Bududa, Manafwa and Bukedi.
- iii. At a cost of UGX 300 million shillings, the Commission produced a gender and equity assessment report for the national and programme budget framework papers for fy 2020/2021 , to advise the minister of finance on the compliance and the various programmes with gender and equity requirements as per the PFMA, 2015. The average Compliance level was 65.75% for all the 18 programmes, and therefore they all qualified for the certificate of Compliance.
- iv. One Semi-annual consolidated issues report from monitoring of Government Programmes by RDCs and DISOs incorporating information particularly on the marginalized peoples Program, HIV/AIDS concern and Environment Issues was produced at a cost of UGX 614,159,000

Justice, Law and Order Sector

The Low development Centre, produced a handbook on refugee rights and another on Child Justice Bench book were completed and sent for printing and publication at a cost of UGX 2,100,000, to guide in the teaching and eventual administration of justice for these marginalized and vulnerable groups 11.0

Security Sector

The Ministry of conducted a joint training exercises for peace support operations at a cost of UGX 3873251.2 , these are crucial in restoring and maintaining peace which benefits all especially the families of the communities around.

ICT and National Guidance

The ministry developed a concept note on interconnection of PWDs centers on a common platform drafted and Pre-feasibility study is ongoing. Persons with Disabilities at a cost of UGX 15,837,000, this will increase access to ICT infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Education Sector

The Ministry conducted licensing and registration of Early Childhood and development Centres in Bukwo, Bukedea, Kumi and Kapchorwa Local Governments to regulate and ensure quality learning for the children.

The Ministry completed the construction of a resource centre, walkways, external and renovation of kitchen/dinning, laboratory block, at Kabale National Teachers and constructed a multipurpose hall, ECD nursery, kitchen, boys dormitory, resource center, 3 latrines blocks; and renovation of administration complex, girls dormitories, clinic block, sports facilities at Mubende NTC is estimated at 50% among others, both at a total cost of UGX 8,843,029,000

Health Sector

Butabika hospital resettled 213 patients within Kampala/wakiso and 262 patients were resettled up country at a cost of UGX 62,203,000. This facilitated healing for those affected as well as saving their families of stress and cost of resettling them.

4.2 Status of GEB outcome indicators by Selected Programmes

The programmes of focus include: Agro- industrialization; Digital transformation; Governance and Security; Human Capital Development; Integrated transport infrastructure and services; Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change; Land and Water Management; Public Sector Transformation; Regional Development; Sustainable Energy Development; and Sustainable urbanization and housing.

4.2.1 Agro-Industrialisation

The Agro-industrialisation programme seeks to transform the lives of the vulnerable (*Women, Youth, Older Persons, the rural poor and PWDs*) from subsistence agriculture to commercialisation and competitiveness of agricultural production and agro processing. Accordingly, government aims at converting 68% of the homesteads from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture while strategically concentrating on coffee, fruits, cocoa and tea. A total of seven indicators were selected as GEB outcome indicators whose performance status is presented in Table 4.18 below;

Table 4.18: Performance Status of GEB Outcome Indicators under Agro-Industrialisation

GEB Indicators	Baseline 2017/18	Target 2020/21	Status 2020/21
% of food secure households	69.0	75.2	78.3
Post-harvest losses for priority commodities (%)	37	33	18.4
The proportion of farmers adopting improved post-harvest handling methods.		5.0	N/A
The proportion of rural farmers with access to markets for their agricultural produces	29	29	31.2
Proportion of farmers that access agricultural finance	33.0	40.0	10
Proportion of farmer's households accessing agricultural extension services (disaggregated by gender, location)	11.7	16.8	N/A
Area under formal irrigation (ha)	15,147	19,776	22,504

Source: MAAIF, Agro Industrialisation Programme Annual Performance Report Financial Year 2020/21; https://www.agriculture.go.ug/sdm_downloads/15570/

(i) Percentage of Food Secure Households

The %age of food secure households increased by 9.3% from 69% in FY 2018/2019 to 78.7% in the FY 2020/21 above the NDPIII target of 75.2%. However, despite the reported increase in the percentage of food secure households Food insecurity is a critical problem affecting households in Uganda. Most recently, a number of Families in Karamoja sub region were faced with starvation.

According to latest updates reported by district officials to the World Food Programme, the total number of fatalities in 2022 caused by the current food insecurity crisis in Karamoja is 2,465. Most of the fatalities were children, women and older persons.

The last Acute Food Insecurity IPC revealed that approximately 518,000 people are in urgent need of food assistance in Karamoja, with almost 428,000 individuals facing crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC3) and almost 90,000 in emergency levels (IPC4) in the period between March and July 2022. Also, 91,600 children and 9,500 pregnant women are projected to be acutely malnourished for the period February 2022-January 2023.

The raise of the prices and availability of food, the intensity of climate shocks, the indirect effects of preventive measures to minimize COVID-19 spread, burden of malnutrition, and the increase of insecurity and its associated protection risks are the main triggering factors, on top of large-scale structural and chronic vulnerabilities.

However, on a positive note, government most recently dispatched relief food for Karamoja sub region;



The Minister for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, Mr Hilary Onek (left) and Napak District Woman MP Faith Nakut flag off relief food to Karamoja at Office of the Prime Minister stores in Namanve, Wakiso District on July 19, 2022.

(ii) The post-harvest handling losses

The post-harvest handling losses for priority commodities reduced to 18.4 percent, performing better than the NDPIII target at 33 percent attributed to increased farmer awareness in post-harvest losses and support with post-harvest handling equipment. Government through the Matching grant scheme has supported farmer groups including women and youth to establish storage facilities in 57 districts of Uganda. The storage capacity is now 792,714 metric tons above the NDPIII target of 750,000 metric tons.

Most of the postharvest loss were reported to occur during harvest, processing and during storage. The losses ranged from 20 – 45 %. The qualitative postharvest forms of losses reported included insect infestation, moulding, change in appearance, sprouting; mixture of varieties; and presence of shriveled grains.

Information on the proportion of farmers adopting improved post-harvest handling methods could not be availed by MAAIF.

(iii) Proportion of rural farmers with access to markets for their agricultural produces

The value of Agriculture exports as a percentage of total exports, increased from 29 percent in FY 2019/20 to 31.2 percent in the FY 2020/21. A decline in the export value of maize due to poor standards, fish due to reduced fishing activity, cotton

due to low production and dairy due to restrictions imposed by the Kenyan market was registered but this was upset by the increase in export value of coffee, tea, tobacco, simsim, hides and skins, beans and flowers. This performed beyond the NDP III target of 29%. It is also important to note that most of the above commodities are produced by the rural poor.

(iv) Proportion of farmers that access agricultural finance

The proportion of farmers that access agricultural finance reduced to 10 percent from 38 percent in FY 2017/18 and below the NDP III target of 40 percent. The main stream lending institutions are not favourable to the small holder farmers. A considerable amount of agricultural finance and most of the financing provided to smallholders is delivered through savings and credit cooperative organizations (SACCOs) and banks whose funds are sourced and need to be serviced in foreign currencies. These institutions had some deterioration in their non-performing asset portfolios due to the reduced revenue of borrowers during the COVID-19 pandemic resulting into a decline in agricultural lending.

(v) Proportion of farmer's households accessing agricultural extension services

Information on the Proportion of farmer's households accessing agricultural extension services was not availed by MAAIF.

(vi) Area under formal irrigation (ha)

Irrigation is crucial for food security. The total area under formal irrigation in Uganda increased from 15,147 hectares in 2018/19 to 22,504 hectares in the FY 2020/21 against a target of 19,779 hectares. Uganda has an estimated 560,000 hectares with irrigation potential.

4.2.1.1 Key Observations

- i. Whereas the percentage of food secure households have increased, food insecurity remains very high in Karamoja sub region affecting livelihood of children, women and older persons.
- ii. Post-harvest food loss is one of the largest contributing factors to food insecurity and under-nutrition. It directly impacts on the lives of poor, smallholder farming families every year. This is due to predominantly inadequate handling and storage practices at the household level, farmers lose more than 30 percent of their crops every year to insects, pests, mold and moisture.
- iii. Agricultural liberalisation is resulting into rise in producer prices of cash crops and food crops negatively impacting on the survival of the vulnerable.

- iv. The main stream lending institutions are not favourable to the small holder farmers.

4.2.1.2 Lessons Learnt

- i. Provision of relief food is not sustainable this is especially when the magnitude is overwhelming which may lead to lose of life among the vulnerable.
- ii. The inability to safely store food at the household level has huge nutritional, health, and financial impacts. These losses significantly lower the quality and volume of food available for consumption and sale, thus contributing to hunger and malnutrition, and reducing household income.

4.2.1.3 Recommendations

- i. There is urgent need to invest in a sustainable food system targeting drought prone areas (SFS) so as to deliver food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental base to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised.
- ii. Continuously train small scale hold farmers and and subsidized storage equipment.

4.2.2 Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer;

Government committed to prioritizing the strengthening of the legal framework around innovation to increase technology adaption and diffusion. In particular, special focus for this reporting is centred on the status of; establishing ICT incubation centres, increasing internet access and bandwidth, investments in ICT services to increase coverage as well as usage, down to the household level for increased productivity, especially in agriculture and the informal sector. Table 4.19 below presents the performance status;

Table 4.19: Performance Status of GEB Outcome Indicators under ICT

GEB Indicators	Baseline 2017/18	Target 2020/21	Status 2020/21
The proportion of households with access to ICT assets (%)-Radio, Mobile phone, TV set and a computer (UNHS, 2020)			Radio 31.9% Mobile phone, 74% TV set 19.3% Computer 2%
Internet penetration	25.0	30.0	46%
Unit cost of internet (USD)	237	210.6	205
Radio signal coverage (%)	80.0	85.0	90% (UCC 2022)

Source: UNHS 2020 and UCC 2022

(v) Access to ICT Assets at Household Level

The proportion of households with access to ICT assets was highest for mobile phones (74%) followed by Radio (31.9%) and TV Set at 19.3%. Households with access to a computer were the lowest at 2%.

(vi) Internet Penetration

Under ICT, internet penetration rate (internet users per 100 people) was 46 percent above the Plan target of 30 percent. The good performance was as a result of total lockdown of the economy as a way to curb COVID 19 virus which led to shifting work culture, which led many businesses to adopt remote working methods which increased internet penetration.

The internet penetration increased to 51% in FY 2020/21 from 25% in FY 2017/18 indicating very good performance compared to the 30% target for the period under review. Fixed broadband connectivity also registered an increase 12,554 subscriptions which is above the target of 11,144 subscriptions. This is attributed to the covid 19 restrictions that limited physical contact and forced many to embrace digitization and adopt digital survival strategies to maintain operations and survive the times.

With regards to the internet connectivity at the district and parish level, the percentage of parishes with broadband connectivity (3G network population coverage) increased to 85 percent which is above the NDPIII target of 74 percent and the Percentage of district headquarters connected to the NBI also increased to 54.8 percent. The covid 19 lockdown limited access to some of the district headquarter offices however the performance was still above the NDP target of 44 percent. The overall percentage of the population covered by broadband services stood at 85 percent and this is was also above the target of 74 percent in FY 2020/21.

(vii) Unit cost of internet (USD)

The Unit cost of 1Mbps/month of internet on the retail market reduced from USD 237 in FY 2017/18 to USD 205 in FY 2020/21. This is slightly below the target of USD 210.6 for that same year. The unit cost of low entry smart phones also reduced from UGX 100,000 to UGX 50,000. The cost is lower than the FY 2020/21 target of UGX 95,000 and target was therefore achieved.

(viii) Radio signal coverage

Radio signal coverage in Uganda has increased to 90% in FY 2021/22 from 80% in FY 2017/18 with 292 operational FM stations, every district in the country has more than two stations broadcasting in local languages.

4.2.2.1 Key Observations

- i. Women in many radios continue to be underrepresented in decision making and leadership in several areas. The consequence of this gender gap is that female radio workers do not participate fully in decisions that shape their lives and radios are not capitalizing on the full potential of women.
- ii. There is no disaggregated data on access to ICT assets with respect to sex and sub-region.

4.2.2.3 Lessons Learnt

- i. Women's active participation in decision-making is essential in order to ensure that women can promote and defend their specific needs and interests. They can be prime actors in promoting gender sensitive policies in radios that address the interests of both women and men.

4.2.2.4 Recommendations

- ii. Radio owners and their managers should take into consideration the policies and programs which would advance gender equality, including leadership positions, giving female radio workers full and equal share in decision-making.
- iii. Training programs need to be done in ways of enabling female radio workers themselves to decide what their gender interests are and how to bring about change.
- iv. Continuous and relevant capacity building trainings of women in all positions should be taken into account. This can be done through scholarships or through internal workshops and training.
- v. There is need for gender equality in distribution of opportunities and benefits. Training opportunities should be offered to all regardless of one's position in the radio.
- vi. Women should also be made aware of the promotional opportunities in order to have a vertical job segregation that is associated with an increase in pay due to promotion and more fringe benefits instead of horizontal job segregation that leaves women with a peanut salary and without any benefit attached to lower positions women occupy in radios.

- vii. Equal promotion and hiring of both men and women in radios management are greatly emphasized. Recruitment and appointment process should be publicized for radios to offer more opportunities for women to make their choice and competitive capacity. This could pave the way for a more competitive selection process.
- viii. Radio owners and managers need to consider the instruments that were put in place to accelerate equality. First, the Uganda constitution stresses gender equality and equality for all. The United Nations Report (2001) recommends institutional changes to establish gender equality in basic rights. The legal framework CEDAW, to which Uganda is a member through article 7 (a) and (b) and strategic objective (g) of the Beijing platform of action, all is geared towards effective participation of women.

4.2.3 Community Mobilization and Mindset Change

The Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme (CMMC) aims at empowering especially the vulnerable (*youth, women, older Persons, PWDs, the Poor and Residents of hard to reach places*) citizens, families and communities for increased responsibility and effective participation in sustainable national development. The outcome results of focus include; reduced GBV prevalence, and reduction in the percentage of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour at the community and district level. Table 4.20 below presents the status of selected GEB indicators under the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme;

Table 4.20: Status of selected GEB indicators under the Community Mobilization and Mindset Change Programme;

GEB Indicators	Baseline 2017/18	Target 2020/21	Status 2020/21
GBV prevalence	56.0	50.0	55%
Percentage of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	30.9	28.9	Total 18% males 20% females 15%

Source: UNHS (2019/2020)

Gender based violence and management of victims; 22 % of women aged 15-49 years had ever experienced violence In the 12 months preceding the survey compared to only 8% of men in the same age bracket (UDHS, 2016). 11% of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during one or more pregnancies. Gender based violence and poor management of victims has led to increased exclusion and discrimination (social

isolation), continuous cycle of violence (suicide, Hatred and attitude of revenge), physical injuries, death, health and psychological problems.

In 2021 (January-June) RRP partners managed 2,541 new GBV incidents from 13 refugee hosting districts in Uganda, hence reaching 55% of the expected target of 4,350. 94% of the survivors were female while 4% were male. Rape was registered highest at 29%, followed by physical assault (26%).

Regarding the percentage of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, Uganda made moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor.

Accordingly, the percentage of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour reduced from 30.9% in 2017/2018 to 18% (male 20%; female 15%) above the NDP III target of 28.9%. Busoga and Bukedi sub-regions had the highest proportion of children aged 5-17 years in child labour (29% and 28%).

4.2.3.1 Key Observations

The reduction is attributed to the fact that government increased its efforts to investigate, prosecute, and sentence culprits complicit in facilitating the worst forms of child labor. Uganda also reconstituted its National Steering Committee on the Elimination of Child Labor. In addition, the government approved a new national action plan to address child labor. However, some children in Uganda are still subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Children also perform dangerous tasks in gold mining.

4.2.3.2 Lessons Learnt

The lack of a centralized supervisory authority along with inadequate funding, training, and resources, hampered the capacity of law enforcement agencies to conduct child labor inspections and investigations.

4.2.3.3 Recommendations

There is need to empower the National Children Authority along with inadequate funding, training, and resources to conduct child labor inspections and investigations.

4.2.4 Human Capital Development Programme

The Human Capital Development Program (HCDP) programme aims at improving productivity of labour for increased competitiveness and better quality of life for

all. Key expected results include: increased proportion of labour force transiting to gainful employment; increased years of schooling; improved child and maternal outcomes; increased life expectancy; increased access to safe and clean water and sanitation; and increased access by population to social protection. The programme performance against the selected GEB outcomes is presented in Table 4.21 below.

Table 4.21: Human Capital Development Performance against the selected GEB outcomes indicators;

GEB Indicators	Baseline	Target		Status	
	2017/18	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Proportion of primary school children accessing a school meal, %	36.0	40.0	44.0	33%	N/A
Survival rates, % (Primary)	38.0	40.0	41.0	34.2	N/A
Science pass rates (O-level)(by sex and location)	50.0	53.0	57.0	N/A	N/A
Transition from P.7 to S.1	61.0	65.0	68.0	61	N/A
Proportion of teachers accommodated within the premises of institutions of learning				N/A	N/A
Average distance (Kms) from household to the nearest primary school and secondary				N/A	N/A
Prevalence of teenage Pregnancy	25.0	22.0	20.0	N/A	N/A
Prevalence of Malnutrition in the population, %	40.0	36.0	32.0	N/A	N/A
Access to safe water supply -Rural	73.0	75.4	77.8	N/A	N/A
Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation/toilet facility(Access to basic sanitation)	19.0	23.0	28.0	N/A	N/A
Hygiene (Hand washing coverage)	34.0	36.0	38.0	N/A	N/A
The proportion of women that deliver under the supervision of a qualified medical personnel				73%	N/A
Proportion of women that attended the recommended antenatal visits				60%	N/A
The proportion of households that don't sleep under a mosquito net				N/A	N/A
Proportion of the population with access to Direct income support, %	0.5	0.7	2.5	0.4	N/A
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	293.0	263.0	230.0	302	317
Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000)	336.0	311.0	286.0	336	336
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	27.0	24.0	22.0	27	20
Under Five Mortality Rate (Per 1,000)	64.0	42.0	39.0	46	46

GEB Indicators	Baseline	Target		Status	
	2017/18	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Unmet need for Family Planning	28.0	26.0	22.0	17.3	22.7
Proportion of the population accessing health Insurance	2.0	7.0	12.0	3.9	3.9

Source: UNHS 2019/202

Regarding Education, the performance on key indicators according to the Statistical Abstract 2020 indicates that the primary to secondary school transition rate was 61 percent against the target of 65 for the FY 2020/21. The survival rate for primary was 34.2 percent against the target of 40 percent for the FY2020/21. The quality adjusted years of schooling was estimated at 4.5 against the FY target of 4.6. The literacy rate was 73.5 percent against the target of 74.1 percent for the FY. Up to eight million children attend school in Uganda, however the largest proportion go hungry, with only 33% of the children receiving meals at school

Regarding Health, obstetric care from a skilled health professional during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality. During pregnancy, it is recommended that women attain at least four (4) Antenatal Care (ANC) visits under the supervision of a skilled health professional. In the FY 2020/21, 60% of pregnant women attained the requisite ANC visits up from 48% in 2011.

On the other hand, the percentage of child births attended to by a skilled health professional has increased over the years, from 37% in 2001 to 73% in 2020. The proportion of deliveries attended to by a skilled health professional reduces with increasing birth order. For instance, 86% of first births are delivered by a skilled health professional compared to 64% for the sixth or higher birth order. The percentage of childbirths attended to by a skilled health professional has increased over the years, from 39% in 2001 to now 73%. The proportion of child births attended to by a skilled professional increases with a higher level of education of the mother.

With regards to Health key performance indicators according to the Statistical Abstract 2020, the Infant Mortality Rate/1000 was 43 against the FY 2020/21 target of 41.2. Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000 was 336 against the target of 311 for FY2020/21. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000) was 27 against the FY target

of 24. The Total Fertility Rate and U5 Mortality Ratio/1000 were 5.4 and 64, respectively. This was against the respective targets of 5 and 42 for FY2020/21. The proportion of stunted children U5 was 29% against the target of 27 for the FY.

Youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services; There is Increased adolescent pregnancy / Teenage childbearing and it was reported that 25% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing (**UDHS 2016**). Among women and men age 15-19, 10% of women and 17% of men had sexual intercourse by age 15. Only 3% of women and no men age 15-19 were married by age 15.

One percent of women age 15-19 gave birth before age 15. (**UDHS 2016**). 27% of women age 15-19 in rural areas have begun childbearing, as compared with 19% of young women in urban areas (UDHS 2016). Teenage childbearing is Highest in North Central, Bukedi, Teso, and Tooro regions at 30% to 31%, and lowest in Kigezi and Kampala regions 16% to 17% (**UDHS 2016**).

4.2.4.1 Key Observations

Perinatal mortality is highest for women age 40-49 (81 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies). On contrary, there are 102 deaths per 1,000 live births in Karamoja region. This may hinder attaining the SDG target of reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

4.2.4.2 Lessons Learnt

Provision of sexual and reproductive health services reduces early marriages, unwanted and unplanned pregnancies hence reduced school drops, increased education attainment, Higher enrollment, retention and transition in education, . This is in addition to reduced Alcohol and substance use, prevalence and incidences of AIDs and HIV among the youth and increased economic inclusion of youth.

4.2.4.3 Recommendations

Government of Uganda should fulfill it's the commitment under the Maputo Protocol of appropriating 15% of its National Budget towards the Health Sector. This will help in addressing a number of Health Gaps that relate with gender and equity issues.

4.2.5 Land, Water and Sanitation Management

Regarding Land and Water Management, government aims at addressing the historic distortion of land ownership and ensure equitable access to land as a factor of production. This is in addition to ensuring that the vulnerable have access to safe and clean water. Table 4.22 below presents the performance status of GEB outcome indicators relating to land and water;

Table 4.22: Performance status of GEB outcome indicators relating to land, water and sanitation management

GEB Indicators	Baseline 2017/18	Target 2020/21	Status 2020/21
Percentage of titled land –National (MoLH, 2021)	21.0	24.0	22.4
Central			31.9
North			1.7
East			20.3
West			9.3
Zonal Offices			
Arua	N/A	N/A	1.1
Gulu	N/A	N/A	3.1
Jinja	N/A	N/A	67.5
Kabale	N/A	N/A	1.7
Kabarole	N/A	N/A	5.5
Kampala	N/A	N/A	
Kibaale	N/A	N/A	10.6
Lira	N/A	N/A	1.3
Luweero	N/A	N/A	45.8
Masaka	N/A	N/A	21.5
Masindi	N/A	N/A	11.9
Mbale	N/A	N/A	3.3
Mbarara	N/A	N/A	11.3
Mityana	N/A	N/A	28.2
Moroto	N/A	N/A	1.0
Mpigi	N/A	N/A	28.0
Mukono	N/A	N/A	21.8
Rukungiri	N/A	N/A	10.0
Soroti	N/A	N/A	0.8
Tororo	N/A	N/A	1.2
Wakiso-(Busiro & Kyaddondo)	N/A	N/A	50.1
Cumulative WfP Storage capacity (million m ³) in Selected water stressed regions	39.32	54.32	47.02
Safe water coverage (%) Total (UNHS, 2019/2020)	73	75.4	79.3
Central			78.2
North			84.9

GEB Indicators	Baseline 2017/18	Target 2020/21	Status 2020/21
East			92.4
West			59.5
Sanitation coverage (Improved toilet)			
Total (UNHS, 2019/2020)	19	23	20.6
Rural			17.6
Urban			27.8
Central			27.8
North			6.5
East			23.9
West			20.6
% of households with Handwashing facilities			
Total (UNHS, 2019/20)	34	36	7.6
Central			10.0
North			8.1
East			4.2
West			10.3

Source: UNHS, 2019/20; and MoLHUD 2020/21

The %age of titled land increased by 1.4% from 21% in FY 2017/2018 to 22.4% in the FY 2020/21 below the NDP III target of 24%. However, there have been deliberate government effort to increase the proportion of titled land. The above commitment among others includes elimination of absentee landlords where the land in question is acquired by government and given to the vulnerable. The photo below for instance shows H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni issues out Land Titles to vulnerable Families in Nother Uganda



H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni issues out Land Titles to vulnerable Families in Nother Uganda

With regards to water for production, the target for Cumulative WfP Storage Capacity (million m3) was estimated at 47.02 below the Plan target of 54.32 in FY2020/21.

Safe Water Coverage; During the current review period, an increase in safe water coverage by four percentage points was projected for Uganda. Notably, three out of the four major regions of Uganda have already surpassed the NDP III target. As such, financial resources were provided to increase rural water supply, which has greatly increased safe water coverage in rural areas. These include drilling boreholes and overhauling existing non-functional boreholes and constructing appropriate and climate change resilient community water supply systems. In Urban areas, efforts have been made towards increasing access to piped water.

Sanitation Coverage; According to the WHO, sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faecal matter. In Uganda, sanitation coverage was projected to increase to 28. This was not achieved and all regions of the country fell below the target with wide variations registered by region. The Northern region at 6.5 percent is way below the national rate of 21% compared with the Central at 27.8 percent.

The low sanitation coverage is often attributed to lack of demand, low priority setting among the communities and local governments, inappropriate toilet technologies, weak supply mechanisms and high costs of setting up improved sanitation facilities. The growth of slums in many urban areas of the country reduces access to basic facilities and services.

Percentage of Households with Hand washing facilities; Handwashing is one of the ways to keep people healthy and prevent the spread of respiratory and diarrheal infections. During the current review period, the percentage of households with hand washing facilities in Uganda was projected to increase from 34 percent to 38 percent.

The proportion of the population accessing health Insurance was 3.9% against the set target of 7%. This was because of loss of Jobs and sources of income due to the COVID 19 pandemic. Out of pocket health expenditure (financial protection for ill health) was 41 against the target of 38%. This under performance has not improved much over the years due to the reduced range of services offered by the public facilities. The percentage readiness capacity of health facilities to provide general services was 58% against the target of 60%. This was because can mainly be attributed to focus on COVID 19 interventions.

4.2.5.1 Key Observations

There are regional differences in access to safe water with 92 percent in the East and only 59 percent in the West. The UDHS also shows significant differences in safe water coverage by residence.

The lack of safe sanitation systems contributes to the emergence and spread of infectious diseases. Furthermore, research in different communities has shown that the economic cost associated with poor sanitation is substantial.

4.2.5.2 Lessons Learnt

Access to safe water and sanitation facilities does not, on its own, necessarily lead to improved health. However, it has implications on hygienic practices such as hand washing after toilet use and before eating or preparing food. Safe sources of water include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Access to safe water reduces the prevalence of waterborne infections and the burden of health service delivery from such infections. Substantial improvements have been registered in providing access to improved water sources in SSA. In Uganda, MWE targeted to increase water coverage by providing a clean and safe water source in at least each village by 2019/2020.

Access to improved sanitation facilities is key to the socioeconomic wellbeing and sustainable development of any society. Improved sanitation greatly impacts people's health by reducing morbidity and mortality related to poor sanitation.

4.2.6 Integrated transport infrastructure and services

Government prioritised the Works and Transport Sector as the catalyst for Socio-Economic Transformation with approximately 20% of the National Budget allocated for the FY 2021/2022. This has been intended to improve the quality and stock of the road network which ultimately leads to reduction on; travel time, cost to the users, rate of accidents and improvement in the overall accessibility/connectivity in the Country.

4.2.6.1 Key Service Delivery Interventions Undertaken in the Works and Transport Sector

- i. Leveraging the local content participation in key major infrastructure projects to nurture the private sector.
- ii. Deliberate measures to improve the country's competitiveness by investing to reduce transport costs especially among the vulnerable and improve transport interconnectivity
- iii. Construction of landing sites with rescue facilities to facilitate safe loading, offloading and boarding as well as manage emergencies including accidents on water.
- iv. Connection of Islands and sub-regions through provision of ferries targeting hard-to-reach places to facilitate mobility of people and transportation of goods and services. To date Government is managing 12 ferries on different water bodies out of which 4 are serving Islands.



MV. Sigulu Ferry in Namayingo Districtinternet

- v. Government has also constructed over 60 bridges across the 13 sub-regions of the country in the last 10 years (2010-2021)
- vi. Rehabilitation of Urban Roads with new provision such as walk ways to cater for pedestrians with different abilities.
- vii. Continued construction of cable bridges such as Mihani Cable Bridge Connecting Kasese and Bunyangabu Districts



viii. Construction of bypasses to reduce congestion in Cities and Towns.

4.2.6.2 Status of GEB outcome indicators under Integrated transport infrastructure and services

The outcome indicators of focus include; %age of roads in Fair to good condition, and % of paved roads at national and local government level. Table 4.23 below presents the performance status;

Table 4.23: Performance Status of GEB outcome indicators under Integrated transport infrastructure and services

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Status	
		2020/21	2020/21	Source
%age of District roads in Fair to good condition	61	64.8	70%	MoWT
% of paved roads to total national road network	21.1	27	33	MoWT

Source: MoWT, 2021

The %age of District roads in Fair to good condition improved by 9% from 61% in 2017/2018 to 70% in 2020/21 which is above the NDP III target of 64.8%. On the other hand, the % of paved roads to total national road network also improved by 11.9% from 21.1% in 2017/2018 to 33% in 2020/21 which is above the NDP III target of 27%.

However, community roads that provide mobility and transportation of goods and services to the most vulnerable continue to be in a sorry state. This negatively impacts on transportation of goods and services especially during the rainy

season. Among the most affected sub regions include; Karamoja as presented in the photo below;

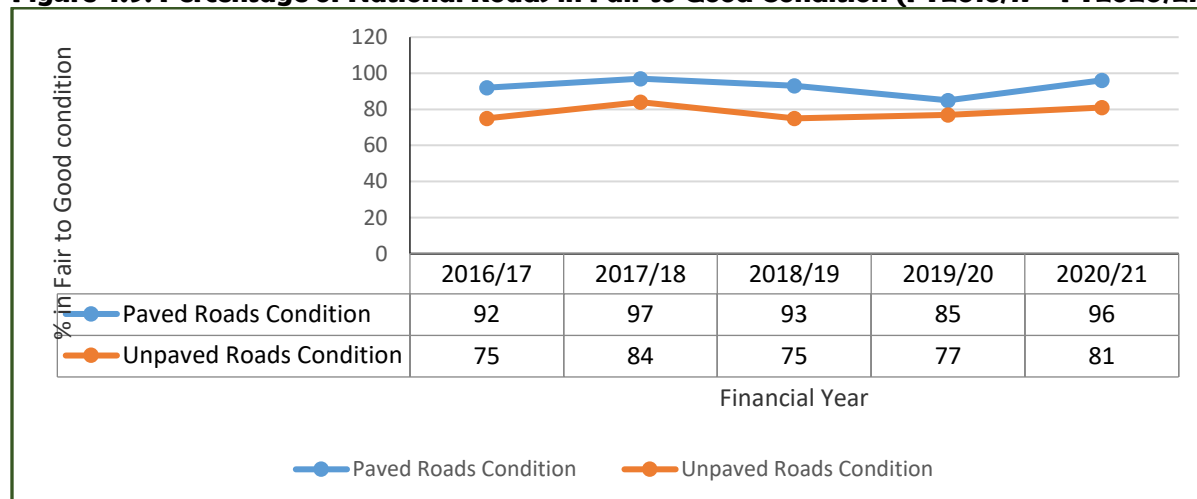


Source: Photo of a District Road in Karamoja sub region taken during field visit, 2021/2022

4.2.6.3 National Roads in Fair to Good Condition

Evidently, over the medium term the percentage of paved national roads in fair to good condition has improved from 80% to 96% between FY 2016/17 and FY2021 while that of the unpaved national roads has increased from 70% to 81% over the same period. Figure 4.9 below presents the Percentage of National Roads in fair to good condition (FY2016/17 - FY2020/21)

Figure 4.9: Percentage of National Roads in Fair to Good Condition (FY2016/17 - FY2020/21)



Source: MoWT, 2020/21

Relatedly, as a result of policy interventions towards improving road safety, the number of road accidents has generally decreased over the last five years from 14,474 in 2016 to 12,249 in 2020 representing 18% reduction. However, Uganda still registers one of the highest fatality rates in Sub-Saharan Africa, averaging at 3,647 fatalities per year over the last five years. This means on average 10 people die daily in road accidents.

Poor road network connectivity increases the cost of transport more especially during the rainy season. Performance under Road transport result area during the FY2020/21 indicates that the proportion of paved roads to total national road network increased to 33 percent from 21.1 percent in FY 2017/18, while the percentage of roads in fair to good condition increased to 69 in FY 2020/21 from 67 in FY 2019/20

4.2.6.3. Key observation

- i. The regional imbalances still exist in terms of coverage with Lango having the least coverage of the road network at 1%, followed by West Nile at 2% and Bukedi at 3%.
- ii. out of the seven districts with islands, four districts (Mukono, Mayuge, Rakai And Wakiso) have no ferry services, and remain inaccessible.
- iii. Th level of involvement in the compenstion process was still low among the vulnerable groups.

4.2.6.4 Lessons Learnt

There has been a general improvement in the status of equal opportunities in the provision of works and transport service. The sector has experienced a positive trend in the stock of the paved national roads network and the condition of the roads network. A number of roads and bridges projects were substantially completed. The accident and fatality rate on the roads however remains very high. Additionally, the sector is faced with a challenge of inadequate financing for the road maintenance leading to an increasing maintenance backlog; and inadequate data on the impact of the road investments on travel time and cost to the road users.

4.2.6.5. Policy recommendations

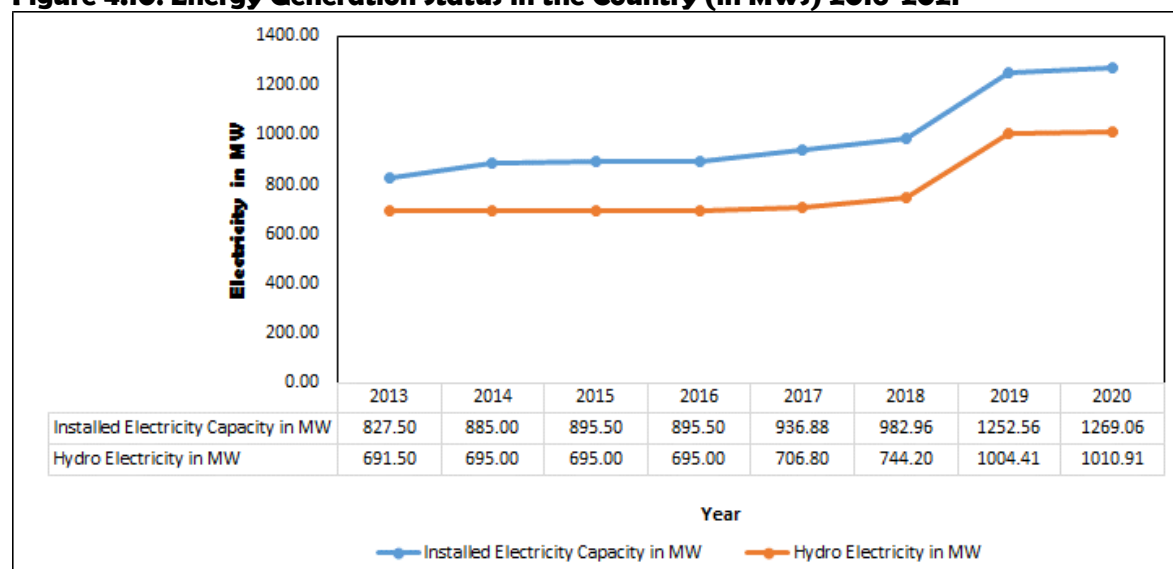
- i. There is need for the government to revisit the constructed roads to ascertain whether the road is in good condition
- ii. There is need to put road safety measures like sign posts to minimise the road accidents that happen to different road users during road construction .

- iii. The ministry of works and transport should issue tough guidelines on gender-based violence
- iv. Government should relocate and ensure timely compensation of the people living in project affected areas.
- v. During construction of national roads there should be proper coordination between the district local government and UNRA to ensure that the valuers use the standard prices during valuation process.
- vi. Road fund should stop using a formula of availing fund according to the road traffic in the district but rather consider the kilometers

4.2.7 Sustainable Energy Development

The goal of the programme is to increase access and consumption of clean energy. The key GEB results to be achieved over the next five years is increased proportion of households with access to electricity and reduced cost of power to 5 US Cents. Uganda has 46 power plants at present and produces a total of 1,268.9 MW (2021). This will increase to 1,884 MW if Karuma Dam is commissioned. Figure 4.10 below presents the energy generation status in the country for the period 2016-2021.

Figure 4.10: Energy Generation Status in the Country (in MWs) 2016-2021



Data Source: UBOS, 2021

On contrary, Uganda only consumes 600 MW (47%) at peak and 53% remain unutilized yet both costs are embedded in the tariffs. Table 4.24 below presents the performance status of access and cost of electricity in Uganda;

Table 4.24: Access and Cost of Electricity

Indicators		Baseline 2017/18	NDP III Target 2020/21	Progress 2020/21
Energy generation capacity (MW)		984	1,884	1,268.9
Households with access to National Grid, %		21	40	28
Total				46.1
Central				4.3
North				10
East				8.5
West				
Cost of electricity (USD cents)	Residential	19.4	23	23
	Industrial (large)	8	9.8	9.8
	Industrial (Extra-large)	7	8	8
	Commercial	14.6	17	17

Source: MEMD, 2020/21

Access to electricity remains low both by global and regional standards. While the historical customer connection rate has been, on average, around 70,000 new connections annually since 2007, of which about 90 percent were made by UMEME, the national electricity access rate remains low at is 28 percent (FY2020/21) against the NDP planned target of 40 percent. Nationally about 18 percent in rural areas are connected as compared to other countries in the region. The costs in USD cents for residential, industrial (Large), industrial (Extra-large), and commercial are 23, 9.8, 8 and 17 below the targets of 19, 8, 7 and 14.6 USD cents. This remains very expensive as compared to the intended target.

Under the energy results area, the NDPIII target for Energy generation capacity (MW) was 1,884 in FY2020/21. During the FY, the Energy Generation Capacity was reported at 1,254.2 indicating a below NDPIII target performance. The percentage of households with access to electricity increased to 28 percent in FY2020/21 from 23 percent in FY2017/18 although far below the Plan target of 40 percent.

There was an increase in the cost of electricity during the FY2020/21. The costs in USD cents for residential, industrial (Large), industrial (Extra-large), and commercial were 23, 9.8, 8 and 17. The performance was below the targets of 19.4, 8, 7 and 14.6 USD cents. This performance was as a result of the outbreak of the COVID 19 pandemic which led to decreased electricity demand, as businesses and the manufacturing sector cut down on production due to a limited market. This fall in demand put extra financial pressure on Government to

pay deemed electricity for the available generation capacity that is not being utilized hence since the operational costs were high as well, all consumers of electricity had to carry the burden, which explains the high charges as opposed to the NDP III target.

4.2.7.1 Key Observations

Uganda only consumes 600 MW (47%) at peak and 53% remain un utilized yet both costs are embedded in the tariffs. The Auditor General's Report 2020, shows that Government paid UGX 104.4 billions to power generators of the Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited for electricity that was not being utilized.

Access to electricity remains low both by global and regional standards. While the historical customer connection rate has been, on average, around 70,000 new connections annually since 2007, of which about 90 percent were made by Umeme, the national electricity access rate remains low at is 28 percent (FY2020/21) against the NDP planned target of 40 percent. nationally and about 18 percent in rural areas, compared to other countries in the region such as Kenya (70 percent) and Tanzania (33 percent).

4.2.7.2 Lessons Learnt

- i. Reducing the cost of electricity cannot be achieved with just Bujagali Hydro Power Plant. Government must increase the load factor of the power plants hence reducing the tariff by putting in place measures to grow the energy demand.
- ii. Huge volume of Power is lost (25.6%) during transmission. This is due to evacuation of high voltage power on to low and medium voltage lines resulting in significant energy losses where the company does not generate economic value.
- iii. Whereas Government has been implementing a free connection policy, it has been sharned by the citizenery in most of the areas due to the protracted processes since it takes upto to two years to get connected which hinders expansion and access to the grid.
- iv. Whereas Uganda's electricity cost has remained high (10 cents for households and 8 cents for business), its neighboring countries within the East African Community have continued to price their electricity at relatively lower charges. For reinstance; Rwanda charges 0.259 cents for households and 0.096 cents for business, Kenya charges 0.22 cents for households and

0.17 cents for business and Tanzania charges 0.1 cents for households and 0.102 cents for business.

4.2.7.3 Recommendations

- i. Government must deliberately expand its electricity consumption to absorb the already existing surplus of about 600MW. This can be realised by electrification of demand driven Industrial Parks and the implementation of the Free Connection Policy to get more households, businesses and industries consuming electricity. This will facilitate increase of households with access to electricity from 24 percent to the desired 60 percent;

4.3 Status of High level GEB Impact Indicators

Uganda's Goal is; "Increased household incomes and improved Quality of life". It is focused on the most vulnerable with the following GEB impact indicators to measure the country's progress;

- i. Employment and direct Income Support
- ii. Population below the poverty line (%), and
- iii. Gender Inequality Index (GII)
- iv. Norminal Average Household Income

4.3.1 Employment and Direct Income Support

Gainful Employment of the citizenry is essential for continued economic growth of the country. Creating quality jobs is a challenge for the Ugandan government, especially at a time when the country aims at propelling to the upper middle income status by 2040. Agriculture is still the core of the economy and the primary source of employment; creating better jobs on the farm and therefore promoting agribusiness are critical to improving productivity. Table 4.25 below presents Uganda's performance status on employment and direct income support.

Table 4.25; Uganda's performance status on employment and direct income support.

Indicators	Disaggregation	Baseline	Targets	Status
			2020/21	2020/21
Youth unemployment rate (%)	Total	13.3	12.2	13
	Male			13
	Female			13
	Central			8.8
	North			13.3
	East			17.4
	West			16.6
% population receiving direct income support	Total	0.5	0.7	13
	Central			6.3

Indicators	Disaggregation	Baseline	Targets	Status
			2020/21	2020/21
	North			19.0
	East			13.3
	West			12.7

Source: UNHS, 2019/2020

Unemployment has reduced by only 0.3% from 13% in FY 2017/2018 to 13.3% in FY 2020/2021 which is below the NDP III target of 12.2%. However government has undertaken a number of measures to create employment among which includes the establishment of over 22 industrial parks. The photo below shows Namanve industrial Park,



Namanve Industrial Park

4.3.2 Population below the poverty line

The proportion of people living on less than a dollar per day marginally decreased to 20.3 percent in FY2021/20 from 21.4 percent in FY2016/17 according to the Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20, indicating good performance compared to the 25.3 percent target for the period under review. Figure 4.11 below presents Uganda's Status on the population below the poverty line and the Gender Inequality index

Figure 4.11; Uganda's Status on the population below the poverty line and the Gender Inequality index



Source: UBOS, 2020/21

Similarly, 41.8 percent of the population was living below the international poverty line in FY2019/20 below the Plan target of 49.47 percent. Despite the marginal improvement, the incidence in income poverty increased during the covid-19 pandemic from 19 percent pre-pandemic to 22 percent during the pandemic implying that a significant part of the population remains vulnerable.

Poverty prevalence is inequitably distribution with some sub regions experiencing high prevalence as compared to their counterparts: Acholi 68%, Karamoja 66%, Bukedi 35%, Busoga 29%, Kigezi 28%, Lango 23%, Teso 22%, West Nile 17%, North Buganda 14%, Elgon 13%, Ankole 13%, Tooro 13%, Bunyoro 10%, South Buganda 7% and Kampala 2%.

Accordingly, contribution to national poverty by region is as follows; Busoga 14.5%, Bukedi 10.4%, Acholi 10.3%, Northern Buganda 8.1%, Teso 7.1%, Karamoja 6.5%, Tooro 6.5%, Ankole 6.4%, Lango 5.4%, South Buganda 5.3%, West Nile 5.2%, Kigezi 5.2%, Bunyoro 4.3%, Elgon 4.1% and Kampala 0.5%.

According to the most recent UNHS (2019/20), regions where poverty has reduced include: West Nile (from 35% in 2017 to 17% in 2020), Bunyoro (from 17% to 10%), Teso (from 25% to 22%), Elgon (from 35% to 13%), Bukedi (from 44% to 35%), Busoga (from 38% to 29%), South Buganda (from 9% to 7%), and Kampala (from 3% to 2%).

On the other hand, regions where poverty increased include the following: Acholi (from 33% in 2017 to 68% in 2020), Ankole (from 7% to 12%), Karamoja (from 60% to 66%), Lango (from 16% to 23%), Kigezi (from 12% to 28%), Tooro (from 11% to 13%), and North Buganda (from 11% to 14%).

4.3.3 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

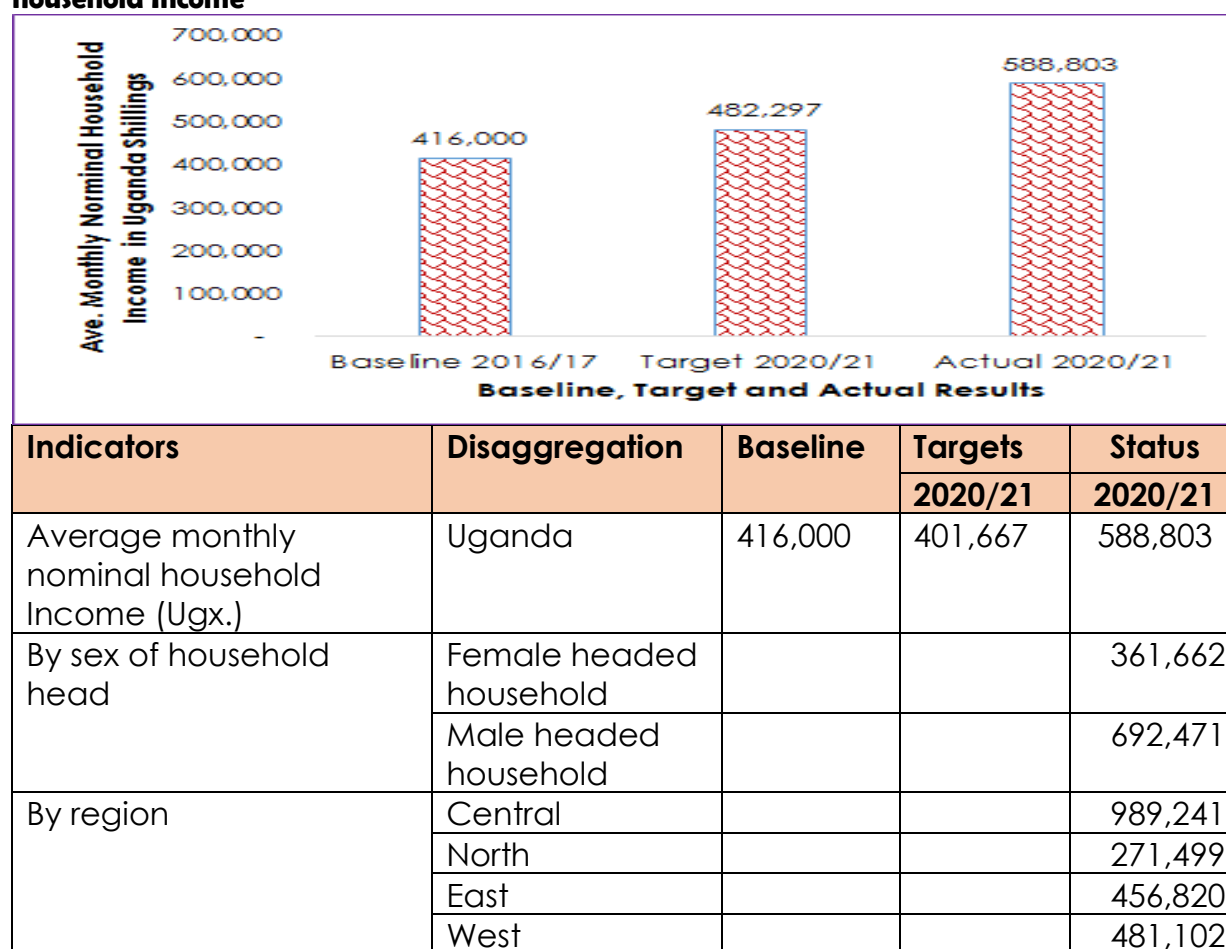
The government of Uganda anticipated to maintain the Gender Inequality Index at 0.52 in 2020/21. On the contrary, the Gender Inequality Index worsened to 0.535 in the FY 2020/2021 from 0.52 in 2016/17, ranking it 131 out of 162 countries in the 2020 index. In Uganda, 34.9 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 27.5 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 35.1 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 375.0 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 118.8 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19. Female participation in the labour market is 67.0 percent compared to 73.9 for men.

4.3.4 Average monthly nominal household Income

The Average monthly nominal household Income for Ugandans in 2016/17 was Shs 416,000 (*urban Shs 703,000; rural Shs. 303,000*). Kampala had the highest average monthly income (*Shs 938,000*), followed by Central I at Shs 569,000. Bukedi sub-region was the poorest with average income at Shs 141,000 per month.

Government of Uganda under its NDP III 2020/21-2024/25, projected to improve Average monthly nominal household Income from Shs. 416,000 in 2016/17 to 482,297 by end of 2021/2022. Figure 4.12 below presents the Baseline, Target and Actual Performance of Uganda on Average monthly nominal household Income

Figure 4.12; Baseline, Target and Actual Performance of Uganda on Average monthly nominal household Income



Source: UNHS 2019/2020

During the period under review, the Country's Average monthly nominal household Income increased by Ugx.172,803 from Ugx.416,000 in 2016/17 to Ugx. 588,803 in 2020/21 which is way above past the target of Ugx. 482,297.

Results reveal that average monthly nominal household income is higher among male headed households (Ugx.692,471) as compared to the female headed households (Ugx.361,662) translating into an income gap of Ugx. 330,809. Average monthly nominal household income varied by region as follows; West Ugx. 481,102; Central 989,241; North 271,499; and East 456,820.

Section Five

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

This section summarises the conclusions and recommendations drawn from the analysis of the Status Report on Medium-Term M&E and Expenditure Framework for Gender and Equity Budgeting (GEB) High Impact Programme Outcome Indicators for the FY 2021/2022. This section presents the conclusion and recommendations.

5.2 Conclusion

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and other relevant laws provide for the promotion of equal opportunities and affirmative action for the marginalised groups and vulnerable people. It is commendable that the government and other stakeholders have made effort to attain equalisation of opportunities and affirmative action for the marginalised. Nevertheless, a lot remains to be done to improve access to services and opportunities for the vulnerable and marginalised as reflected by the status Report.

Gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting among other strategies is viewed as the game changer given its focus on bring the vulnerable such as women, youth, PWDs, Children, the Poor, Older Persons and Minorities to be part of national development. Whereas the government of Uganda is yet to attain the lower middle income status that was targeted by 2020, gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting has been of commendable impact. Among the major changes registered include the increase in budget allocation towards interventions that explicitly target women, youth, older persons, disadvantaged locations and the poor; changes is the design of the built up environment.

A number of structures have taken into consideration the accessibility standards. The proportion of women below the poverty line has reduced in some places among others. However, despite the registered impact, there is increasing inconsistency between funds appropriated, released and utilised. A number of sectors continue to return unutilised funds to the treasury at the end of a Financial Year. It has also been observed that most of the outcome GEB indicators have not been met.

Therefore, the information availed in this Status Report should be used as basis to inform policy improvement and resource appropriation among others so as to realise the targets sets especially those that relate to GEB.

5.3 General Recommendations

S/N	Recommendation	Responsible MDA/LG
1	The Equal Opportunities Commission should work hand in hand with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the relevant MDAs to establish missing information through surveys and or establishment of administrative data structures	EOC, UBOS
2	The Commission and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics should advocate for data disaggregation at all levels	All MDAs and LGs
3	The selected indicators should be communicated to the responsible MDAs and task them to regularly provide update on their performance status	EOC, All MDAs and LGs
4	Government of Uganda should fulfill it's the commitment under the Maputo Protocol of appropriating 15% of its National Budget towards the Health Sector. This will help in addressing a number of Health Gaps that relate with gender and equity issues.	MoFPED
5	Government must deliberately expand its electricity consumption to absorb the already existing surplus of about 600MW. This can be realised by electrification of demand driven Industrial Parks and the implementation of the Free Connection Policy to get more households, businesses and industries consuming electricity. This will facilitate increase of households with access to electricity from 24 percent to the desired 60 percent	MoEMD

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Annexes

Annex 1A: Table 1 showing list of Communal Valley Tanks constructed by Water for Production Department (MWE)

S/N	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF VALLEY TANKS	TOTAL CAPACITY (Cubic meters)
1	Pallisa	2	40,000
2	Kumi	2	45,000
3	Amuru	4	30,000
4	Pader	3	48,000
5	Agago	3	60,000
6	Nwoya	1	15,000
7	Oyam	2	30,000
8	Omoro	3	65,000
9	Kiryandongo	1	20,000
10	Dokolo	2	25,000
11	Arua	1	20,000
12	Kitgum	1	10,000
13	Katakwi	3	110,000
14	Soroti	3	85,000
15	Kamuli	2	35,000
16	Bukedea	2	35,000
17	Ngora	2	20,000
18	Kibuku	1	15,000
19	Amuria	2	30,000
20	Busia	1	15,000
21	Butebo	2	40,000
22	Kayunga	1	10,000
23	Tororo	2	147,000
24	Mbale	1	30,000
25	Nakapiripirit	15	260,000
26	Kotido	22	310,000
27	Moroto	6	60,000
28	Napak	7	70,000
29	Kaabong	23	230,000
30	Amudat	14	190,000
31	Abim	13	130,000
32	Karenga	3	50,000
33	Kapelebyong	3	90,000

34	Nabilatuk	10	200,000
35	Kiruhura	334	1,168,300
36	Isingiro	24	161,200
37	Ibanda	2	40,000
38	Kyenjojo	1	10,000
39	Kyegegwa	4	52,500
40	Ntungamo	19	130,250
41	Sheema	3	30,000
42	Mbarara	115	1,150,000
43	Masindi	19	176,402
44	Lira	5	100,000
45	Otuke	3	30,000
46	Apac	17	170,000
47	Mayuge	4	14,500
48	Kaberamaido	3	39,000
49	Bugiri	5	53,000
50	Nakaseke	15	150,000
51	Mityana	2	20,000
52	Lyantonde	188	1,880,000
53	Lwengo	4	30,800
54	Kasese	3	30,000
55	Bukomansimbi	2	40,000
56	Butambala	4	80,000
57	Rukungiri	1	20,000
58	Kyankwanzi	5	50,000
59	Kazo	4	42,350
60	Rakai	12	90,000
61	Mpigi	9	51,000
62	Sembabule	110	1,100,000
63	Gomba	8	80,000
64	Mubende	23	154,750
65	Masaka	2	20,000
66	Nakasongola	41	531,404
67	Luweero	14	269,000
68	Kiboga	15	150,000
TOTAL		1,162	10,684,456

Annex 1B: Table 2 showing list of Earth dams constructed by Water for Production Department of MWE

S/N	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF DAMS	TOTAL CAPACITY (Cubic meters)
1	Kumi	3	435,000

2	Pakwach	1	3,400,000
3	Kole	1	1,200,000
4	Katakwi	1	1,000,000
5	Nakapiripirit	1	600,000
6	Kotido	1	450,000
7	Moroto	1	2,300,000
8	Napak	1	2,100,000
9	Kaabong	1	1,400,000
10	Abim	1	1,300,000
11	Isingiro	1	560,000
12	Mbarara	2	2,200,000
13	Otuke	1	1,500,000
14	Apac	2	576,000
15	Rakai	1	860,000
16	Sembabule	2	3,220,000
17	Oyam	1	4,800,000
18	Kween	1	250,000
19	Nebbi	1	8,000,000
20	Kasese	1	185,000
TOTAL		24	36,336,000