

SWEDEN'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH UGANDA 2011

Brief summary of current and planned
contributions

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1. OVERARCHING AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

The strategy for development cooperation with Uganda 2009-2013 was decided on by the Swedish government in March 2009 and will help to implement Uganda's poverty strategy – The National Development Plan (NDP) for 2010-2014. The country frame is currently 260 MSEK per year, down from 290 MSEK stated in the Strategy based on a decision in December 2009.

The Swedish development cooperation with Uganda contribute to the Swedish development cooperation goal, i.e. to create conditions that enable poor people to improve their lives. It is also to contribute to achieve the main objective of Sweden's Policy for Global Development (PGU), i.e. to contribute to equitable and sustainable global development. The two perspectives set out in the PGU, namely the rights perspective and the perspective of poor people on development, will guide the cooperation. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness also govern the cooperation.

The key objective of Swedish development cooperation with Uganda is increased respect for and enjoyment of human rights, with special emphasis on women's and children's rights and democratic principles.

The thematic priorities for the development cooperation with Uganda are democracy and human rights, gender and the role of women in development, and environment and climate. The first two priorities are meant to be specifically addressed and incorporated in all contributions. Sida's portfolio does not include any targeted contribution to environment and climate but efforts are made to streamline this area.

The Swedish development cooperation with Uganda will focus on:

- democratic governance, including peace and security
- the health sector
- private sector development, including international trade and financial systems
- research cooperation

Two sectors are already phased out: the energy sector and the water and sanitation sector. The reason for this is that Sweden shall have fewer cooperation sectors in accordance with policies regarding aid effectiveness and division of labour among donors.

2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET BY SECTORS

Distribution by sector (million SEK)	2009	2010*	2011**
Health	81	94	95
Democratic governance, peace and security	81	81	80
Private sector development, trade and financial systems	16	38	40
Research cooperation	48	51	45
Water and sanitation (phased out)	71	0,5	-
Energy (phased out)	21	1,5	0,5
Total country frame	318***	266	260
Humanitarian support	66	27	apx 10
Swedish NGOs	16	18	18
Total MSEK	400	311	288

- * Disbursed
- ** Planned disbursement
- *** An increase of 10 % above the country frame 290 was permitted

3. CURRENT AND PLANNED SUPPORT IN THE DIFFERENT SECTORS

3.1 Democratic governance, peace and security

The overall sector objectives are (1) improved democratic governance, with increased respect for and enjoyment of human rights and greater regard for the rule of law, and (2) peaceful and sustainable resolution of violent and armed conflicts.

The support to the democratic process has aimed at contributing to free and fair elections in 2011. The support to deepening democracy will continue for post election activities. Both state and non-state actors are targeted, which also facilitates a broader political dialogue. Sweden's support to human rights organisations and the justice sector is composed of four large programmes and basket funds to reach a number of civil society organisations, core support to a couple of organisations, and sector budget support. Sweden also supports the recovery process in Northern Uganda., both through budget support to the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan, a World Bank Trust Fund supporting demobilisation and reintegration and through civil society organisations (CSOs). A new joint donor programme and funding facility, Democratic Governance Facility (DGF), which will include the entire sector and integrate some of the ongoing contributions, is planned to start in July 2011.

3.1.1 Contributions aiming at achieving improved democratic governance, with increased respect for and enjoyment of human rights and greater regard for the rule of law

Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) aims to achieve effective access to justice for all in Uganda. To alleviate this state of affairs the JLOS is geared towards improvements in relation to criminal, commercial, family and land justice. Transitional justice is also being included. JLOS was born 1999 and began developing a reform programme. JLOS is comprised of 15 Ugandan authorities and ministries. Sweden has supported the justice sector in Uganda since the end of the 1990's. Sweden considers continued support to JLOS important. First, since the sector has improved integration and reform, and secondly since the approach is in line with the Paris declaration on aid effectiveness. Sweden contributes to the JLOS through sector programme support to the Government of Uganda (GoU). Sweden has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Netherlands stating e.g. that the Netherlands represents Sweden in coordination forums in line with the principle of division of labour between development partners.

Legal Aid Basket Fund (LABF) is a joint donor basket fund, managed by the Danish development agency (Danida). The strategy of the LABF is to increase access to justice by providing adequate and affordable legal aid, and to advocate for the Government of Uganda to gradually take responsibility for legal aid, not least regarding poor and marginalized groups. The support to LABF aims to contribute to a minimum standard nationwide, with specific intensive support to areas of special

needs. The role of the LABF is to operate in the interim as a funding mechanism which aims to complement ongoing justice sector reforms and to pave the way for a sustainable provision of legal aid at the national level. The LABF will be completed in end of June 2011 and there after it is planned to be integrated into the DGF.

Deepening Democracy Programme (DDP) was formally launched in 2008 and will run through 2011. Six donor partners fund the DDP, namely Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Ireland, UK and the Netherlands. The goal of the DDP is to contribute to improved democratic governance in Uganda. Its purpose is on the one hand to increase informed, active, pluralistic participation of Uganda's citizens in the political process. On the other hand, the DDP aims to build the capacity of institutions critical in promoting public participation and in holding the state accountable to citizens' needs and concerns. The DDP has five components: (1) enhancing the integrity of elections, (2) institutionalising an effective multi-party political system, (3) strengthening parliamentary autonomy and oversight, (4) encouraging more active and participatory civic engagement, and (5) strengthening a free media to promote accountability. Sweden is not contributing to the Electoral Commission (first component) due to lack of independence. The DDP will continue within the framework of the DGF.

Women and Youth in Uganda - Promoting an Asset in Political Dialogue (Swedish Alliance parties coordinated by Christian Democratic International Centre, KIC) seeks to form structured cooperation between youth leagues of the political parties. The Ugandan partner is the Youth Leadership Forum with promotes youth issues in national politics and works with capacity development of active youth in the districts e.g. by training in value based leadership, gender equality and conflict prevention. The overall programme objective is to contribute to the establishment of a strong, prosperous and peaceful multi-party democracy in Uganda with respect for human rights and gender and age equality. KIC's Swedish partners are the Center Party International Foundation and the Swedish International Liberal Center.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) specifically targets Northern Uganda and Karamoja as well as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) rights with linkages to overall country human rights promotion. The main objective is to strengthen national and local capacity to systematically monitor and effectively respond to conflict-related human rights violations as well as other human rights abuses in Uganda. More specifically, OHCHR's objective is to make human rights promotion and protection a nationally owned sustainable capacity by a strengthened national human rights protection and monitoring system. The current human rights monitoring and response capacity in Uganda is very weak, both in terms of technical and political capacities. The current mandate of the OHCHR in Uganda is to provide increased technical assistance to the national Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), the national agency responsible for human rights monitoring and to a certain extent implementation. The OHCHR also works with the civil society, local governments and the different security agencies. The current mandate for OHCHR will expire at the end of 2011 and dialogue for renewal of the MoU will start soon.

The Foundation for Human Rights Initiatives (FHRI) works to improve the human rights situation by engaging both the state of Uganda and its citizens and for this aim

lobbying is an important instrument. The overall programme objective is to enhance citizen participation for democratic governance and sustainable development in Uganda. The strategic objectives are to (1) monitor and document human rights practices in order to promote dialogue and respect for human rights and democratic development, (2) promote sustainable access to justice for the poor and vulnerable groups, (3) advocate for best practices in the administration of justice, (4) build capacity of community based human rights associations to monitor, document and expose human rights violations, (5) build the civic competence of the media, local government and tertiary institutions to effectively participate in democratic processes, (6) promote electoral democracy before, during and after the 2011 general elections, (7) promote leadership development among human rights defenders and to strengthen the institutional capacity and sustainability of FHRI. The support to the FHRI may eventually be integrated into the DGF.

The Independent Development Fund (IDF) is a Ugandan non political, non-governmental, not-for-profit grant mechanism for supporting CSOs in Uganda. It was set up to deliver support services to Ugandan CSOs as a mean of strengthening their capacities to effectively contribute to the country's human rights, good governance and poverty reduction efforts. The main aim of IDF is to give grants and grant management support to CSOs that will work to promote a human rights approach, support and facilitate citizens to access and understand laws and government policies that have impact on their human rights. IDF also works to enable the citizens and CSOs to engage effectively with the government on local and national level on issues of human rights, good governance, poverty reduction and local democracy initiatives. The IDF may, in long term, be integrated into the DGF.

Diakonia Uganda aims to give support to CSOs in Northern Uganda and Karamoja in order to reduce poverty and to assist partner organisations in their effort to change the situation for the most marginalised and vulnerable communities and populations in the country. Diakonia and local stakeholders in Uganda have identified four areas as the most important to change the situation for people living in absolute poverty. These are the priority areas in the programme supported by Sweden and include (1) human rights and democracy, (2) gender equity, (3) social and economic justice, and (4) peace and conflict management.

Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU) is active in Northern Uganda and Karamoja. SCiU main made is the promotion child rights in Uganda. Some of the issues that SCiU tries to address are reintegration of former LRA child soldiers and internally displaced persons (IDP's), access to education, sexual abuses and child labour, access to land, children living in the streets, land disputes and trafficking in children. The needs of disabled children are addressed as an integral part of the programme. In Northern Uganda the programme seeks to improve the care and protection of children and to bridge the gap in service provision during the Northern Ugandan recovery period. This will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of child protection stakeholders at district and sub-county levels to identify, support and follow up children at risk of harm and by developing community based care and support systems for vulnerable children. The programme specifically targets increasing knowledge and skills as well as improved practices for community based child protection systems and structures to effectively respond to emerging child protection issues. In Karamoja the programme comprises Alternative Basic Education. It seeks

to provide (1) improved learning environment through construction of a classroom model designed to fit the specific context of Karamoja, (2) improved quality of education through separation of the different levels of learners based on their age and learning needs, (3) increased and improved transition from these Alternative Basic Education schools to formal schools through accurate certification of the Alternative Basic Education learners, and (4) to ensure that all the Alternative Basic Education centres are coded by the Ministry of Education.

International Women's Centre for Empowerment (IWCE) is supported by Sweden through the programme *Promoting gender equality, women's rights and empowerment* which seeks to enhance the ability of women to engage effectively in pro-poor democratic governance. The support to IWCE will address the major challenges to Uganda's progress on gender equality. Specifically, the project will tackle low levels of gender awareness and patriarchal attitudes among the public, the media and leaders; systemic weaknesses in the gender equality response including lack of capacity, weaknesses in co-ordination and harmonisation, and lack of accountability mechanisms as well as gaps in services and advice for women whose rights are violated and the gender-related barriers to accessing services. The project will also build systematic evidence on effective strategies to combat gender inequality.

The specific objectives are to (1) advocate for enactment and monitor the implementation of at least five gender responsive laws, policies and programmes, (2) increase networking at all levels to effectively engage institutions and governance structures for gender equality and promotion of women's rights, (3) increase knowledge and articulation of women rights and gender through information sharing amongst members and stakeholders, (4) promote and ensure women's access to power and decision making positions in all sectors and at all levels, (5) improve the socio-economic conditions of women and other marginalized groups, (6) work towards the achievement of equal opportunities and the rights for women in all sectors and increased access to and control of resources and benefits, (7) improve women's access to resources and to promote women's empowerment and rights awareness through increased collaboration with local organizations, and (8) provide support and associated capacity building to women organisations. The project may be included in the DGF.

East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP) works to strengthen human rights defenders through capacity building, protection and advocacy on a regional level. The protection programme involves financial, technical and psycho-social support as each individual case requires. This can for example mean legal aid and help with evacuation. The capacity building involves activities such as workshops, trainings and production of education material. EHAHRDP also does a lot of research and advocacy to respond to regional and national issues like new legislation. Media linkages is used to raise the profile and visibility of human rights defenders in order to make their challenges known to activists, decision makers and other stakeholders within and outside the region. EHAHRDP also works on grass root level with community based activities.

Financial Management and Accountability Program (FINMAP) was launched in 2007 and will end in June 2011. The objective of the programme is to improve the

efficiency and effectiveness of central and local government public financial management and accountability processes, including an increase in transparency in the use of public funds and reduced opportunities for corruption. The key goal is to ensure efficient, effective and accountable use of public resources as a basis for poverty eradication and improved service delivery. FINMAP is funded by six development partners, namely DFID, Norway, Sweden, EU, Ireland and World Bank, as well as the GoU. One key reason for supporting FINMAP is the understanding that improvement of public financial management systems is critical for budget support to GoU. Sweden plans to continue providing support to FINMAP Phase II which is being developed with the objective to continue the PFM reforms to improve efficiency, effectiveness and attaining value for money in the use of public resources.

Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) is planned to start in July 2011 and run until June 2016. It provides a harmonised approach forming the basis for joint planning, joint financing and joint implementation of a programme comprising the following three programme components: 1) Deepening Democracy, 2) Rights, Justice and Peace, and 3) Voice and Accountability. It has been developed in cooperation with present and possible future stakeholders and builds on the accumulated experience of the participating DPs. It will support both state and non-state actors, with an emphasis on the latter. The development objective is: Equitable growth, poverty reduction, rule of law and long term stability in Uganda. The programme objective is: Strengthened democratisation, protection of human rights, access to justice, peaceful co-existence and improved accountability in Uganda. The DGF will be managed by a Programme Management Unit and governed by a Steering Committee and a Board.

3.1.2 Contributions aiming at achieving peaceful and sustainable resolution of violent and armed conflicts

Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) is a government framework for peace, recovery and development of Northern Uganda. The overall goal of the PRDP is stabilisation in order to regain and consolidate peace and lay the foundation for recovery and development in Northern Uganda. The aim is to “boost” the districts in the North in order to increase their level of social and economic status and bring them up to the average national level. In order to achieve this the strategic objectives of the PRDP are (1) consolidation of state authority, (2) rebuilding and empowering communities, (3) revitalisation of the economy, and (4) peace-building and reconciliation.

The PRDP is supported by Sweden through “notionally earmarked” budget support to the GoU. The Office of the Prime Minister is responsible for coordination of the PRDP. Overall monitoring of the PRDP takes place in the PRDP Monitoring Committee in which the GoU, local government and development partners participate. Development partners coordinate PRDP issues through the Northern Uganda Recovery Group (NURD).

Uganda Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (UgDRP) is administered by the World Bank on behalf of the GoU. A Multi Donor Trust Fund is supported by a variety of bilateral donors. This project assist the government in achieving the objectives of the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for

Northern Uganda by supporting the social and economic reintegration of former rebel combatants into the communities to which they return. Ex-combatant from multiple rebel groups are targeted by the project, with multiple expected results for their families and communities. The project consists of five components: (1) demobilization and repatriation, (2) reinsertion of “reporters” (former rebels combatants and collaborators), (3) support for socio-economic reintegration, (4) reconciliation promotion, and (5) program administration. The project will end in June 2011.

Refugee Law Project (RLP) is part of the Faculty of Law at Makerere University in Kampala and works in a number of areas like research, advocacy, legal aid, psychosocial counselling for refugees. RLP has a strong focus on Northern Uganda and Karamoja, and more recently it has also become engaged in LGBTI rights. Sida has supported RLP since 2007 with the objective that it together with the Human Rights and Peace Centre (HURIPEC), also within the Faculty of Law, carries out a project called *Beyond Juba: Building consensus on a sustainable peace process in Uganda, 2007-2009*. The objective of the project is to play a catalytic role as an agent of change in generating support for a national reconciliation process in Uganda by demonstrating the extent to which conflicts and their legacies are a national problem and by assisting in the development of appropriate transitional justice mechanisms with which to address these legacies. The project ends in June 2011. Further support to RLP may go through the DGF.

3.2 Health

The overall sector objective is improved access by poor people to health services and a reduction in the spread of HIV/AIDS. Progress towards this objective will strengthen Uganda’s ability to fulfil the NDP sub-goal of improved access to quality healthcare.

Sweden has supported the development of the Ugandan health system since the mid-1990s. The current support is used for the implementation of Uganda’s national strategic plan for the health sector, with special emphasis on capacity building, sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV/AIDS. Sida is mainly supporting the health sector in Uganda by providing budget support to the public health system, but is also supporting non-state actors who complement government efforts in improving access to quality health services, and who act as watchdogs on the GoU and advocate for health rights. On-going and planned projects focus primarily on sexual and reproductive health, maternal health, advocacy for health rights and institutional improvements in the field of planning, leadership and management of the health sector. Sida also supports organizations working to improve access to HIV prevention services targeting the population that is most at risk, and addressing the risk factors and drivers of the HIV epidemic to prevent new HIV infections.

3.2.1 Contributions aiming at achieving improved access by poor people to health services and a reduction in the spread of HIV/AIDS

Budget support to the health sector is provided by Sida with the aim to support the implementation of Uganda’s Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan (HSSIP). HSSIP is anchored on the contents of the National Development Plan and the

National Health Policy and sets out the priorities, strategies and financing scenarios for the sector for the next five years. The sector is guided by a sector-wide approach (SWAp) to which development partners and GoU have committed to harmonize all their support. The goal of HSSIP is to attain a good standard of health for all people in Uganda in order to promote a health and productive life. The Sida contribution is disbursed through direct non-earmarked sector budget support. The Swedish dialogue with the GoU and other health stakeholders focuses on (1) sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV/AIDS prevention, emphasizing the high population growth, maternal health, gender equality, and the situation for the population in conflict affected areas, (2) human resources for health, emphasizing capacity development to mitigate the strains on the health system due to the shortage of health workers, and (3) improved financial management and control in the health sector, emphasizing overall planning and budgeting, transparency, accountability and effective allocation and use of resources.

Institutional capacity-building in planning, leadership and management in the Ugandan health sector is a new 4-year project in collaboration with Ministry of Health and the Belgian Development Agency, BTC. BTC will take on the coordinating role through a delegated partnership agreement with Sida. The objective is to strengthen institutional and organizational capacities in the field of planning, management and leadership to improve on the quality of services in two regional referral hospitals in Arua and Fort Portal, a few general hospitals as well as health centres at lower level.

Maternal Health Project is about promoting maternal and reproductive health through the rights-based approach, where teams consisting of civil society organizations educate communities in how to better demand services, utilize services and monitor the performance and accountability of health service providers. The project aims to increase the number of women delivering in health facilities that have responsive and service-oriented health workers provided with sufficient supplies and supervision from local health authorities. 11 civil society organizations, organized through the coalition Voices for Health Rights, operate in 8 districts in close collaboration with health workers, district authorities and village health teams to ensure that resources are used properly and that duty-bearers are held to account.

Gutmacher Institute carries out a research study on the economic costs of unsafe abortion in cooperation with a team of local researchers. The purpose of the study is to generate evidence that can fill the knowledge gap on the matter and to inform key policy and programme discussions on the root causes and consequences of unsafe abortion, thereby improving maternal health and advancing gender equity in Uganda.

Basel Institute on Governance will conduct a study assessing the governance structures within the Ugandan medicines supply chain system. Drugs and medical supplies for use in the public health system are procured, handled and distributed to health facilities by the semi-autonomous national agency National Medical Stores. The study aims to review both formal and informal governance structures of the system and come up with concrete recommendations for anti-corruption interventions.

Naguru Teenage Information and Health Centre (NTIHC) operates in the area of adolescent sexual reproductive health through provision of youth friendly services and

information in central Kampala. The main activities at NTIHC are geared towards increasing awareness, motivation and adoption of safe adolescent sexual and reproductive health behaviour and practices, and to advocate for adolescent sexual and reproductive health rights. The services provided by NTIHC includes issues related to sexual transmitted diseases, counselling and testing for HIV, pregnancy related services, behaviour change communication, advocacy, and other health related issues. The centre is targeting the age groups 10-24 years. The main catchment area is Kampala district, but clients also come from other areas of Kampala as well as neighbouring districts of Wakiso, Mukono and Mpigi. Sida plans a new assessment for the continued support for NTIHC during the strategy period 2011 to 2013, the support geared towards more prioritisation and strengthening ASRH services delivery in the country.

HIV/AIDS Civil Society Fund (CSF) is a multi-donor funding initiative which provides grants to indigenous organizations in support of activities aimed at scaling up effective and comprehensive responses to HIV/AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children, tuberculosis and malaria. Five donor agencies and the Ugandan AIDS Commission (UAC) have agreed on the set up and governance of CSF. Three general principles define the type of the projects CSF funds: (1) projects that are aligned with the national policy and strategic framework for HIV/AIDS as set by UAC, (2) projects that are short term but have essential activities that will contribute to the longer term objectives of the national response, and (3) projects that promise institutional partnership. About 220 Ugandan NGOs receive support through the CSF. The capacity building efforts for the NGOs and local organisations are to ensure efficient and effective delivery of HIV & AIDS services that will lead to reducing new HIV infections and mitigate the impact of HIV on communities.

Collaboration project between Lund University and Mbarara University of Science and Technology (LUMUST) is a joint collaboration project between the Faculty of Medicine, Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST), and the Division of Social Medicine and Global Health at the Faculty of Medicine at Lund University. The overall objective of the project is to improve the access and quality of healthcare for the population in South Western Uganda. A special focus is set on the poorer sections of the local communities and on the specific needs of women. Sida has been supporting LUMUST since 2002 and is now supporting a final phase out period (January 2010 - March 2011) to ensure overall sustainability of the achieved progress of institutional capacity at Mbarara University regarding its role to contribute to improvement of health in South Western Uganda.

3.3 Private sector development, international trade and financial systems

The overall sector objectives are (1) a better business and Investment Climate, and (2) increased Trade. The aim is to increase the productivity and competition, especially within the agricultural sector which is still the main component of the Ugandan economy, and also the largest sector for export and employment..

During the present strategy period, greater portfolio focus is achieved through support to larger and long-term programmes. In the trade sector mainly through support to the Quality Infrastructure and Standards Programme (QUISP), and in the agribusiness sector (both investment climate and trade support) through the U-Growth

Programme, including organic production and exports. Other initiatives relating to the strategy objectives are the support to CICS and to economic development and peace, conflict and rights. In this area, Sida continues to work with International Alert in linking private sector development with post-conflict peace building and with The International Rescue Committee (IRC) to re-establish agricultural livelihoods for farmers returning from IDP (internally displaced person) camps. Opportunities for support to improved investment climate (through IFC) and trade (Trade Mark East Africa with focus on regional integration) are presently explored.

3.3.1 Contributions aiming at achieving a better business and investment climate

Support to the CICS (Competitive and Investment Climate Strategy) Secretariat for the implementation of the CICS Strategy which represents the Private Sector Development Strategy for Uganda. The goal of CICS is to contribute to the enhancement of productivity, competitiveness and incomes by the identification of constraints that hinder private sector growth in Uganda. The CICS therefore places particular emphasis on recognizing and addressing competitiveness issues at sector/sub-sector levels by disaggregating these constraints and identification of measures to address them. It makes specific recommendations for further improving the business environment to support expanded domestic, regional, and international market competition through strengthened competitiveness of Uganda's productive sectors, an improved business environment and an improved competitiveness in the global market. CICS outputs are monitored through the CICS Secretariat, which monitors, coordinates and facilitates the implementation of the CICS.

Sida, "on behalf" of the other private sector donor partners, supports a three year project with the CICS Secretariat to complete the activities of the old CICS strategy and also to contribute to the new strategy that is under development for 2011-2016 which will be aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP).

The U-Growth Programme was initiated by the Danish development agency (Danida) as a response to requests from Uganda. U-Growth Programme is supported by Sida through funding of one of its components - the *Agribusiness Initiative (aBi)*. The aBi aims to support the government of Uganda and the private sector in achieving the main objectives of the government's Competitive and Investment Climate Strategy (CICS) which is to strengthen the competitiveness of Uganda's agricultural and agro-processing sectors. Other important aspires of the aBi is to improve production and productivity of the agricultural sector and to increase farmer incomes.

Sida will support the Agribusiness component, to strengthen Uganda's competitiveness through value chain development, rural financial services and quality/standards. Specifically, the aBi consists of three components: (1) development of medium and small enterprises and farmer's organizations via direct provision of business development services, support for development of business development service providers, and assistance for farmer's organizations, (2) expansion of financial services supporting agribusiness via support for expansion of banking services and infrastructure in rural areas, improvement of agribusiness related loan guarantees and lines of credit to financial institutions, and (3) development of trade related sanitary and phytosanitary quality management systems. The support from Sida will have a

special focus on issues where Sweden has a comparative advantage, such as organic (see support to NOGAMU below) and standards (see support to QUISP below).

Please note: The support to U-Growth/aBi is also very much aimed to and expected to increase trade so therefore it is also contributing to the strategy objective of “Increased Trade”.

International Alert works to support peace building initiatives in the Great Lakes Region and is supported by Sida through funding of the project *Aligning the Economy with Peace*. The goal of the project is a shift in policy and decision making among government officials, international development agencies and the private sector to align the economy with peace in Uganda. This by (1) promoting increased awareness of the links between economy-conflict and economy-peace among key stakeholders in Uganda, i.e. deepening the knowledge and understanding of ways in which the economy affects the prospects for peaceful development in Uganda, and (2) supporting proactive engagement on the part of some Ugandan business people in pursuing a peace building goal at both national and local levels, i.e. identifying and broadening a constituency which supports practical changes to align the economy more closely with peace.

The initiative has resulted in research and publications such as “Building a Peace Economy in Northern Uganda”, “Harnessing Oil for Peace and Development in Uganda” and “Women’s Economic Opportunities in Post-War Northern Uganda and Implications for Political Participation and Empowerment “. Ongoing discussions with International Alert are expected to a support that builds on the previous results, but more focused on the private sector being directly involved.

International Rescue Committee (IRC) has been supported by Sida since 2006 to implement the project Private Sector Promotion for Rural Economic Growth in Northern Uganda. Sida has recently signed a contract for a new three year phase to implement the project *Post-Conflict Recovery and Economic Empowerment of Returnees through Private Sector Development (PEEP)*. The project aims to assist former internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning to their homes after the conflicts in northern Uganda. This will be conducted through a market driven private sector led revitalisation of economic activities. The goal of the project is to improve the economic opportunities for returnees in the Lamwo and Lira districts through increased production of staple and marketable crops, increased collective marketing, and improvement in the local business environment. The main expected results are that households become food secure and earn a stable income to meet their needs, including social services.

To further support a better Investment and Business Climate discussions are ongoing to support an Investment Climate Programme implemented by IFC.

3.3.2 Contributions aiming at achieving increased trade

Quality and Standards Infrastructure Programme (QUISP) is a five year government programme to which Sida is the largest donor. The overall goal of the

programme is to promote the use of standards and quality infrastructure to improve the competitiveness of Ugandan products, processes and service delivery systems in domestic, regional and international markets. The implementing institution is the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MTTI) together with the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) and supported by a team of international experts. QUISP seeks to develop a market driven, holistic and well coordinated institutional framework for the Ugandan standards and quality infrastructure which supports trade, industry health, safety, consumer protection and a sustainable environment. It also promotes the use of best practices in the production and service sectors which means dealing with trade markets, buyers and sellers, producers and consumers, service markets, and public and private service providers and their clients.

The programme outputs shall include different national policies and strategies on standards and quality, enactment and review of relevant legislation, rationalized sector wide coordination modalities with delineated mandates, inventories of standards and quality service providers in Uganda, a coherent resource plan, an education curricula and training materials at various education levels to enhance communication on standards and quality issues, and a National Standards and Quality Forum.

National Organic Agricultural Movements of Uganda (NOGAMU) is the umbrella body for organic producers and exporters in Uganda, established with the goal of uniting and leading the organic sector in Uganda. NOGAMU is supported by Sida through funding of the project *Organic Trade Strengthening (OTS)* with the intention to ensure that Uganda's position as the second largest producer of organic products in Africa is sustained. The goal of the project is to improve the livelihoods of farmers involved in organic agricultural production in Uganda. The project aims to increase the awareness of Ugandan organic products nationally and internationally, to increase the opportunity for small holder farmers to participate directly in certificate ownership and organic management, and to increase farmers and extension workers' support capacity for the organic sector.

To further support the strategy objective of Increased Trade one good opportunity is to support the DFID lead Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA) programme in Uganda. TMEA has both a national and regional focus (EAC integration) and is already supported by Sweden in Tanzania and Rwanda.

3.4 Research cooperation

The overall sector objective is greater autonomy for the research system and improved analytical capacity in areas of importance to poverty reduction, democratic governance and peaceful resolution of internal armed conflicts. This objective is in line with the Ugandan National Development Plan's emphasis on the importance of research and innovation to social and economic development.

Sida cooperates with and gives support to Makerere University (MU) in Kampala. Ugandan PhD and Masters students have been able to graduate from MU and from Swedish universities through local or joint degrees, and regional exchanges between universities in East Africa has increased. Sida's support to MU has among other things contributed to increased access to internet, library resources, research

infrastructure, gender mainstreaming, increased research and research training capacity in areas relevant for poverty reduction, and strengthened collaboration between academia, government and industry.

3.4.1 Contribution aiming at achieving greater autonomy for the research system and improved analytical capacity in areas of importance to poverty reduction, democratic governance and peaceful resolution of internal armed conflicts

The bilateral research cooperation with Uganda was initiated in 2000 and its main objective is to enhance research and research training capacity of public higher education institutions. This to conduct and sustain strategic and quality research that can contribute to national development needs, through building a critical mass of independent thinking researchers. The purpose is to build capacity at the largest public university, MU, in Uganda by supporting programs for Masters, PhD and post-doctoral training in relevant fields (e.g. basic science, technology, agriculture, health, veterinary medicine, social sciences and humanities) and to strengthen the institutional capacity for research management.

The support 2010-2014 focus on collaborative research and PhD research training at MU, as well as building an enabling environment for research which includes improvement of research management capacity, administrative and financial systems, library services, research funds, ICT, demographic surveillance site, laboratory infrastructure, and gender mainstreaming. In addition, support will target administrative reforms, quality assurance of postgraduate training, research communication and dissemination, the Innovation Systems and Cluster Program in Uganda, regional research collaboration, and PhD and Masters training at MU for staff from the four other public universities in Uganda. The programs are implemented in collaboration with Swedish universities and research training will be conducted both in Sweden and in Uganda.

3.5 Energy (phased out sector)

The overall sector objective is to improve the energy supply in rural areas. This objective is related to the goal of developing and optimally exploiting the natural resource base with assured environmental sustainability, set out in Uganda's National Development Plan.

Sida supported Uganda's Rural Electrification Master Plan and during the phase-out period, through projects for extending the electricity network in certain rural areas and by supporting capacity building at the Rural Electrification Agency. Support is also provided through a World Bank Trust Fund to energy audits and energy efficiency measures. The Sida support to the energy sector was terminated in 2010, while Norway, Germany, Japan, the EU, the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB) will remain in the sector in accordance with donor coordination.

3.6 Water and Sanitation (phased out sector)

The overall sector objective is improved access by poor people to water and sanitation. This objective is closely related to the NDP sub-goal on access to water of good quality.

Sweden supported Uganda's programme for the water and sanitation sector through sector budget support and via a co-financed fund until the mid 2010. The support, was allocated both to the decentralised (district) administration and to the central government administration, is to be implemented by the public sector, civil society and the private sector. Denmark stepped up their support for the programme in order to offset the effect of the Swedish phase-out in mid 2010. During the phase-out period, Sweden pressed for further strengthening of donor coordination, more efficient management within the sector, continued efforts with respect to corruption issues and accountability, improved management of water resources, and more equitable distribution of financial resources.

4. OTHER COOPERATION

4.1 Humanitarian Assistance

The Swedish financing of humanitarian interventions in northern Uganda has been gradually reduced in favour of reconstruction initiatives and is almost completed, from a level of more than 100 MSEK per year a few years back. Synergy between humanitarian aid efforts and long-term development cooperation has been supported, for example the support to UN Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) and as explained under the sectors above. Sweden supported the UN/CAP 2010 with 11 MSEK (OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF) and SRC/IFRRC and ICRC with 12 MSEK. Final humanitarian support in 2011 is planned only through NRC, SRC/IFRRC and OCHA.

4.2 Swedish NGOs and other forms of cooperation between Sweden and Uganda

In addition to the annual allocation to Uganda, support is also provided via Swedish NGOs that have framework agreements with Sida (18 MSEK in 2010) and via regional programmes. The Swedish NGOs often link up with the Embassy and their programmes usually build long term partnership.

There are also about 5 Swedish municipalities who have cooperation's with Ugandan municipalities on environment management and other areas. Uganda is also a popular country for Swedish schools and universities and exchange between actors in culture.

In 2011 the Embassy has been approached for consultation on several initiatives under B4D. All have been recommended for further appraisal. A join grant with USAID is also planned.