

SOUTH SUDAN

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

KENYA



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Kampala

Uganda

Overview of main development results in 2015

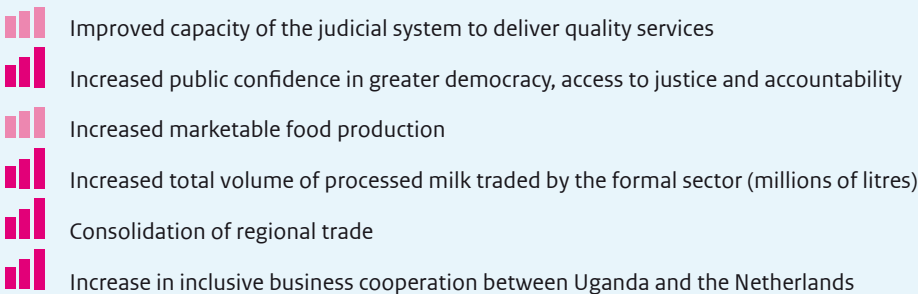
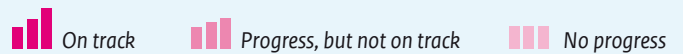
Context

2015 was a year of political 'stunting' in Uganda in the built up to the Presidential elections in February 2016. The much praised structural macro-economic stability of Uganda was put under pressure during the campaign by a tidal wave of cash and short term promises by candidates. Long term policy and the implementation thereof came to a standstill.

The Dutch bilateral development programme has been focussing on raising the number of stakeholders in inclusive growth in Uganda:

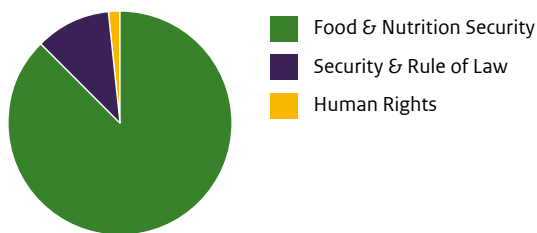
- raising income and the number of stakeholders by an inclusive, climate-smart program on food security and agriculture, which also served as a stepping stone to sustained economic cooperation between Uganda and the Netherlands and
- raising the number of stakeholders in civil society development by a multi-donor program focused on security, the rule of law and human rights as an overall political and legal framework for political participation and inclusive economic growth and investment.

Developments in Uganda

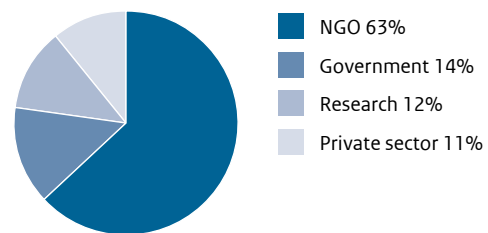


Expenditures 2015 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 13.241.772



Expenditures 2015 per channel



"You may never know what results come from your action. But if you do nothing, there will be no result."

- M. Gandhi.

Key results of the embassy in Uganda



Security & Rule of Law

- Dutch support to the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) was resumed. Access to services further increased: 60% of districts have a complete chain of front-line services in place, compared with 30% in 2010/11 (baseline); at 1:777, the police to population ratio is not yet on target (1:690), but has improved since last year (when the ratio was 1:812). The disposal rate of cases filed increased from 45% (2013/14) to 93%.
- Campaigns supported by the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF) contributed to significant public involvement in the run-up to the 2016 general elections. There has however been an increase in corruption cases. The Teso Anti-Corruption Coalition (TAC) received 256 complaints, 82 of which have been addressed to date. This has resulted in the recovery of stolen public funds and assets, blacklisting of substandard construction companies, and dismissal of corrupt public officials.



Food & Nutrition Security

- Performance on most indicators in the food security programme was better than planned. The number of farmers reached increased from 99,500 to 124,800 (just under 50% of whom are women). Crop production levels have increased from 56,000 to 89,475 metric tons.
- The total volume of milk production handled by the cooperative sector in the area covered increased from 75 to 144 million litres.
- Uganda's ranking in the Ease of Doing Business Index/Trading Across Borders index has improved to 128. One reason for this is the completion of one-stop border posts in Busia, Mutukula and Mirama Hills funded by TradeMark East Africa and the Dutch embassy. More tangible results are expected after surveys have been undertaken in 2016. Customs reforms at the Uganda Revenue Authority have reduced the average clearance time for cargo to 1 day, 15 hours and 50 minutes (previously 3 days).
- The number of companies in Uganda linked with the Netherlands increased from 120 (2014) to 130 (2015). Continued Embassy involvement in Uganda's Best Farmer competition promotes Netherlands as a preferred agricultural partner, with positive spin-offs for trade and investments (and incoming/outgoing missions).

Interpretation of the results in context

Slow progress in the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) is partly due to funding gaps. The midterm review (2016) will focus on JLOS efficiency and effectiveness in designing the new Sector Investment Programme. Unchecked population growth can be a major obstacle for inclusive growth in Uganda. The Embassy has made capacity available to facilitate coordination and synergy for centrally funded

projects in the field of SRHR. Results on food security surpassed the foreseen program results. As figures of the Uganda Bureau for Statistics for 2015 are not available yet program results cannot officially be compared to national trends. Unofficial data show that program results compare positively to national trends.

Glimpse into the future

Rule of law: strategic choices will be made before the end of 2016 for mid- and long-term planning in Dutch support for JLOS and the DGF. The results for food security clearly show the increasing impact of climate change: lower yields of rainfed crops were due

to unpredictable rainfall. In the future, greater emphasis will be placed on water use and water conservation methods and other agricultural applications increasing farmers' resilience to the effects of climate change.