

PEAP RESULTS AND POLICY MATRIX

Key Strategic Results

1. Reduced income poverty and inequality

- % of population below poverty line reduced from 38% in 2003 to 28% by 2013/14
- Inequality reduced from 0.43

2. Improved Human Development

- Reduced infant mortality rates from 88 in 2003 to 68 in 2008
- Reduced maternal mortality from 500 in 2003 to 300 in 2008
- Increased literacy (by gender) from 70% in 2003 to 85% in 2009/10

3. Increase GDP growth

- Real GDP from 5.2% in 2003 to an average of 7 percent subsequently

Strategic Objectives	Challenges/ Constraints	PEAP Outcomes/indicators	Baseline 2002/03	Target 2007/08	Target 2013/14	<i>PEAP Policy Actions</i>	D S
PILLAR ONE. ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT							
1.0 Macroeconomic stability consistent with rapid private-sector led growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low revenue-GDP ratio - Rising non-poverty related spending 	1.1 Reduced fiscal deficit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal deficit (% of GDP) • Revenues (% of GDP) • Expenditures (% of GDP) 	11.3	8.2	6.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened revenue collections, including through tax administration and new tax policy measures - Rigorous public expenditure prioritization to fund poverty reducing programs and ensure value for money within constrained resource envelope 	M
			12.6	13.2	15.8		
			23.9	21.8	22.5		

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	- Controlling inflation in spite of Liquidity pressures from large fiscal deficit.	1.2 Low inflation maintained <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPI inflation (excluding foodstuffs, average period) 	2.4	<5.0	<5.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary policy to continue to focus on delivering low and stable inflation. - Government to ease liquidity pressures by reducing deficit. 	U
	Lending to private sector low by international standards.	1.3 Increased private sector access to finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector credit (% of GDP) • Savings to GDP ratio 	7.1	10.4	17.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce government's fiscal deficit to reduce issuance of Treasury Bills, thus freeing up resources for private sector lending. - Reform pension system 	E U
	External debt ratio high, despite recent debt relief.	1.4 Reduce external debt to sustainable levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPV of external debt (% of export earnings) 	305%	238%	187%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce fiscal deficit and seek donor financing through grants rather than loans ▪ Implement programmes to boost export performance ▪ New loans only for productivity enhancement not consumption 	M

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	Maintain Balance of Payments stability	1.5 International reserves at a minimum of 5 months of imports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross reserves (months of following year imports of goods & non-factor services) 	6.2	5.0	5.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BoU to pursue prudent reserve management policy and maintain a free-floating exchange rate 	E
PILLAR TWO. ENHANCING PRODUCTION, COMETITIVENESS & INCOMES							
2.1 Increased and more efficient private sector production	See below	2.1.1 Increased private sector competitiveness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Private Investment as % of GDP ▪ Total export as % of GDP 	17 % 12.1 %		21 % 16.1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government maintains stable macro-economic policies minimize risks of investments - Maintain liberal trade policy - Minimize domestic and international barriers to trade - Harmonize activities under Strategic Exports program with PMA& MTCS programs 	U U

Strategic Objectives	Challenges/ Constraints	PEAP Outcomes/indicators	Baseline 2002/03	Target 2007/08	Target 2013/14	<i>PEAP Policy Actions</i>	D S
2.2 Increased and more efficient agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited agricultural growth - Limited access by farmers to technology - Limited access by farmers to advisory services - Limited operationalisation of crop, livestock and fisheries regulations and standards - Inadequate and unimplemented soil management strategies - Limited agricultural information - Inappropriate irrigation strategy and program 	2.2.1 Increased agriculture production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growth rate of agriculture sector 	3.8 %			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enact and implement provisions of National Agricultural Research System (NARS) System - Extend National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS) - Strengthen meteorological services to support farmers' decision making - Prepare livestock policy to help livestock sector - Finalize and implement policy to strengthen agricultural education in schools - Finalize & implement the water for production study - Operationalise crop, livestock and fisheries regulations and standards - Implement soil management strategies and programs - Establish and implement agricultural database and information systems - Develop and implement irrigation strategy 	

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	Tariff and non tariff barriers to Uganda's exports	2.2.2 Increased marketing of agriculture products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture product marketed as % of total agriculture production ▪ Agriculture export as % of total value of agriculture output 	20 %		70 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonize some of the current Strategic Export Programs (SEP) with the PMA and MTCS programs and activities, coordinate by the MTCS Secretariat. - Focus SEP activities along the commodity value chain - Encourage private sector leadership (through commodity associations and other stakeholders) in the identification and implementation of interventions 	
	Limited access to ownership of land	2.2.3 Increased access to land titling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of households with land titles for agriculture production ▪ % of titled land 	< 1%	1.5%	3%	Implement Land Sector Strategy, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of more equitable land rights - Revitalization of land registries to facilitate functioning of land market - Operationalize Land Tribunal in order to strengthen conflict resolutions mechanisms - Finalize National Land Use Policy - Operationalize Land Fund for funding resettlement and Land adjustment 	
2.3 Increased and	- Extensive unrecorded and	2.3.1 Increased annual capture				Implement the 2003 Fisheries Sector	

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sustainable fisheries production	unregulated fishing & trading fishing and trading activities - Poor infrastructure of Fish landing Sites - Inadequate private investment in the fishery sector	of fish ▪ Growth rate of fishery sector ▪ Value of fish exports (US\$ million)	88			Strategic Plan (FSSP), which include: - Establishment and capacity-building of community institutions to manage beaches and lakes - Monitoring and control of illegal practices - Development of quality guarantees for fish exports - Development of a central information system - Stock enhancement for dams and small lakes - Evaluation of options for fish technologies	
	Limited participation of local people in fishery management	2.3.2 Improved sustainable management of fishery ▪ Number of functioning Beach Management Units	100	700		Formation of legally empowered Community Beach Management Units	
2.4 Increased and Sustainable Forestry Production	Degradation of forest land due to Unsustainable harvesting of forest products	2.4.1 Increased forest cover ▪ % of land under forest cover ▪ Distance travelled by villagers to firewood source	24 % 0.73 km	27% 0.5 km	30 % <0.5 km	Enhance implementation of the National Forest Plan, which include - Promote private sector investment in privately owned forests - Promote the establishment of community woodlots through DFS extension and advisory services to private and community members. - Develop National Tree Seed Centre and	

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						establish National Tree Fund	
2.5 Increased and more efficient production of non-agriculture goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSMEs lack of entrepreneurial skills and access to business development services - Inadequate business regulatory environment 	2.5.1 Increased growth of MSMEs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Value of production of MSMEs (MSMEs as % of GDP) ▪ Time spent by MSMEs in obtaining licenses 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to enhance linkages and information flow between the government and MSMEs, particularly with regards to new trading regulations and any changes to international standard requirements. - Work with local governments to streamline taxation systems of MSMEs in both rural and urban areas. - Improve the investment climate by creating a conducive regulatory framework, enhancing the efficiency of the registration and trade related services. - Provide entrepreneurial skills and business development services in partnership with the private sector. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited infrastructure and security around tourism sites - Inadequate promotion of Uganda tourism resources 	2.5.2 Increased tourism revenues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of tourists visiting Uganda 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote abroad of Uganda as a tourist destination - Promote diversification of tourism products including rural tourism, cultural routes, etc - Training of staff in the tourism industry - Provide business development services for tourism, in cooperation with the private sector. 	
	Undeveloped & under-exploited mining sector	2.5.3 Increased growth of mining industry				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement Mining Regulations to operationalize the new mining law. - Provide improved information to 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Value of production of mining industry (by sub-sector) 				investors and artisanal miners - Establish an environmental and social management framework for mining activities.	
2.6 Strengthened infrastructure in support of increased production of goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under-developed road network - Poor condition of the road network 	2.6.1 Improved road network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roads in good condition (by category) 	75%	100 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to invest in road rehabilitation and maintenance in accordance with the RSDP - Enforce the axle load restrictions - Develop a price index for construction to enable the unit cost of construction to be monitored more accurately. - Establish the National Road Authority - Provide financial resources through conditional grants for ducar-roads maintenance. - Give priority to those rural roads which could unlock areas with potentially high agricultural surplus and also enable the rural populace to access basic social services as well as product and input markets. - Increase private sector participation in management, investment and maintenance projects within the transport sector as well as strengthening the national construction industry. 	

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	Limited energy supplies to rural areas	2.6.2 Improved rural household access to electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of rural households accessing electricity 	3%		10 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the rural electrification strategy - Facilitate private sector participation - Promote technologies to reduce the use of fuel wood
	Undeveloped infrastructure and services	2.6.3 Increased railway haulage capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual tones of freight carried by rail 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize negotiations for the concessioning of the railway system in Uganda in a joint operation with Kenya. - Improve private sector incentives to invest in the rehabilitation of operational lines, in the re-opening of closed lines and in connecting the Ugandan Railways network including the marine wagon service on Lake Victoria with that of the neighbouring countries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inefficient airport handling - Underdeveloped airport infrastructure 	2.6.4 Increased airport utilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual cargo export rate ▪ Annual passenger traffic rate 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider the best way of funding necessary infrastructure at Entebbe including a new runway, taxi way, lighting system and apron - Upgrade the navigational system at Entebbe Airport

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	- Limited water supply to supplement rainfall	2.6.5 Increased water for production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulative storage capacity for WfP • Increase in irrigation areas 	131m m ³ 7,600 ha	150 m m ³ 8,500 ha	187m m ³ 10,500 ha	- Finalise water for production strategy - Establish a coordination mechanism	
2.7 Strengthened Environment and natural resource (ENR) management regime in support of sustainable production of good and services	- Degraded forests resources - Environmental impact assessment regulations not enforced	2.7.1 Improved forest resources management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of forest land covered by sustainable forest management plan 				- Prepare a ENR strategy to ensure that economic activities consistent with sustainable use of natural resources and protection of the environment. - NEMA rationalized in interests of cost effectiveness. - Prepare National Environmental regulations, standards and guidelines.	
	- Significant degradation of wetlands	2.7.2 Improved Wetland Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of wetlands with sustainable Management plan 	7.5%	20%	35%	- Develop and disseminate guidelines for wise use of wetland resources - Improve community skills and diversification of wetland products in order to add value to wetland products - Enforce appropriate policies, laws, procedures and regulations to curtail degradation of wetland resources - Assess wetland resources to determine resource availability and trends - Support community initiatives that promote wise use of wetlands	
2.8 Strengthened		2.8.1 Increased access to				- Continue to implement the Microfinance	

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financial sector in support of increased production of goods and services	Limited availability finance for agriculture activities	finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of clients served by MFIs 				Outreach Plan to ensure increased coverage – reaching out to more poor people in rural areas. - Develop and monitor mechanisms through which MFIs can meet the needs of small-scale agriculture. - Support capacity building and business skills development, especially for MSMEs.	
PILLAR THREE. SECURITY, CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT							
3. Protection of persons and their property through elimination of conflicts and cattle rustling, resettlement of IDPs, and strengthened disaster management	- Rebel insurgency in the North	3.1 Reduced insurgency conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No civilian casualties from conflict (disaggregated by killed, wounded, abducted) % returnees/reportees that are resettled 				- Work to end the rebel insurgency - Work with faith based groups and traditional leaders through a regular forum of national discussion on conflict-resolution - Implementation of defence review recommendations, which include removing Ghost workers from defence pay.	
	Cattle rustling and proliferation of small arms especially in Karamoja region	3.2 Reduced proliferation of illegal arms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of cattle rustling incidents No. of small arms decommissioned 				- Proceed disarmament programme in Karamoja, while ensuring that it does not lead to abuses of the rights of the Karamojong or expose them to attack from neighbouring tribes. - Continue to support the peace building initiatives involving the Karamojong, including recovery of stolen cattle - Support livelihood development in pastoral areas	

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	Over 1.6 million people are internally displaced with poor condition of life.	3.3 Reduced number of people internally displaced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of people internally displaced (million) 	1.6	0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop concrete plans to implement the IDP policy, in cooperation with key stakeholders including donors and civil society. - Better monitoring and improvement of conditions in the IDP camps is a key priority, with a particular focus on health and sanitation.
	Uganda hosts over 200,000 refugees, which add pressure on the use of local resources	3.4 Enhanced refugees self reliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of MTEF budgetary resources allocated to Refugee programs in targeted districts 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate humanitarian need and existing resources into the national plans - Implement the policy of self-reliance in cooperation with other partners - Encourage Donors supporting refugees to cooperate with local authorities in refugees service delivery

PILLAR FOUR. GOOD GOVERNANCE

4.1 Strengthened political Governance	Absence of participation of multi parties in the political process during the previous elections	4.1.1 Strengthened system of representation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % public satisfaction with the extent of democracy ▪ % of voters turnout in the national elections 	54%	90 %		<p>The Government to ensure that the elections to be held in 2006 are completely free and fair, and that the emerging political system will have the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A credible system of representation, with well functioning political parties/organizations and interest associations; - An electoral system that guarantees regular free and fair elections as well as universal suffrage;
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A system of checks and balances based on separation of powers, with independent judicial and legislative branches; - A vibrant civil society, able to monitor government and private business and to provide alternative forms of political participation; - Free, strong and independent media, including alternative people's media; and - Effective civilian control over the military and other security forces 	
4.2 Improved human rights	Illegal detentions and use of torture in some detention centers were identified by UHRC	4.2.1 Improved human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of human rights abuses reported by UHRC 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government will take action to prevent any of the violations reported by UHRC from continuing., in particular, the J/LO sector will treat the humane treatment of prisoners as a priority and the security sector will ensure that its agencies do not exceed their legal powers, for instance by illegal detention. - UHRC will continue coordinating a national civic education framework with other human rights organizations for the next three years to increase awareness among Ugandans about their human rights and obligations. - In line with the UN Convention on Rights of the Child and the Children's Statute, UHRC will support and coordinate data collection on abuse, neglect and exploitation of children. 	

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4.3 Strengthened legal and justice systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime rate is high - Justice system is slow, inefficient - Some laws are obsolete, absent or discriminatory - Access to JLOS institutions is limited - Inadequate capacity in JLOS institutions 	<p>4.3.1 Reduced crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crime rate (incidents per 10,000 people) <p>4.3.1 Increased Efficiency in the Justice System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Average length of stay on remand <p>4.3.1 Increased Quality of Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of public confidence in legal and justice system 	30	20	95 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue with programme to strengthen other justice agencies including the increase of their services at local levels and skilled planning units - Enact pending bills (criminal laws, Local Council Courts, Magistrates Court, and Domestic Relations & Sexual Offences Bills) - Extend Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms - Develop and implement National Strategy for Gender & Juvenile Justice, including operationalisation of Family & Children’s Courts and rehabilitation of regional juvenile remand centres - Strengthen and extend legal aid procedures through establishment a of Legal Aid Fund & better enforcement of the Advocates Act provisions on pro bono services 	C

Strategic Objectives	Challenges/ Constraints	PEAP Outcomes/indicators	Baseline 2002/03	Target 2007/08	Target 2013/14	PEAP Policy Actions	D S
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complex regulatory framework - Inefficiency of commercial registers - Limited access to efficient commercial dispute resolution institutions 	<p>4.3.1 Increased Efficiency in the Commercial Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial court case backlog growth rate (per month) ▪ % satisfaction of business with commercial system 	<p>30</p> <p>30</p>	<p>10</p> <p>70</p>	<p>0</p> <p>95</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalise chain link and case backlog initiatives - Continue implementing commercial Justice Reform Programme - Strengthen the Commercial Court, Inspector of Courts, Company and Land Registries - Reform commercial laws and regulations, (including strengthening of claims against insolvent debtors) and enact pending bills - Simplify court procedures and strengthen Alternative Dispute Resolution procedures 	
<p>4.4 Strengthened Public Sector Management and accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak public financial management and accountability systems - Complex LG transfer system 	<p>4.4.1 Public Financial Management Strengthened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of clean audit reports ▪ % of Ministries / LAs preparing regular financial statements in accordance with financial regulations 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of agreed CIFA action plan - Timely preparation, submission and auditing of financial statements - Roll out IFMS to all central and local government 	

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roll out Fiscal Decentralisation Strategy to all local governments - Finalisation and Enactment of revised Audit Bill Compliance with international public sector auditing standards Establish Internal Audit function in all ministries New procurement laws and regulations (at central and local levels) fully operational, with procurement units in ministries /agencies and regulatory procurement body fully functional 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uganda is still considered among the countries with wide spread corruption - Lack of transparency in the procurement systems and accountings 	<p>4.4.1 Reduced Corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % Perceived incidence of corruption measured by the National Integrity Survey ▪ % satisfaction with Local Government services 	23	12		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement National Anti-Corruption Strategy IGG verifies annual asset declarations and takes appropriate action Government will act as appropriate on the findings of commissions of inquiry Complete updating and table legislation (Prevention of Corruption Act(Revised); Whistleblower Bill; Freedom of Access to Information Bill; Leadership Code Amendment Bill) 	

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						<p>Implement central and local government procurement regulations and systems</p> <p>Promote best practice models of codes of conduct and client charters</p>	
	Inadequate quality & effectiveness of public services	<p>4.4.1 Improved public sector performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % satisfaction with public service delivery 				<p>Timely implementation of Public Service Reform Program</p> <p>Enhance public service pay with more rapid increase for technical, professional and managerial cadres and monitor impact on rates of turnover, qualifications of staff, absenteeism and performance</p> <p>Extend Results Oriented Management, and link with budgetary process</p> <p>Increase cost effectiveness of public administration and political governance agencies</p> <p>Under take a comprehensive pension reform program</p>	

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	<p>Limited local government autonomy in fiscal allocation, due to inadequate revenue collection and limited unconditional transfers</p> <p>Poor participation in planning and budgeting at the local government level</p>	<p>4.4.1 Strengthened Local Government System for service delivery</p> <p>% of LG revenue as share of LG Budget</p> <p>% of transfers as a share of LG Budgets that is un-conditional</p>	6	9	12	<p>Implement the Harmonized participatory planning guidelines</p> <p>Role out the fiscal decentralization strategy to all Districts</p> <p>Restructure LG's to make them affordable, appropriate and responsiveness to the needs of the population</p> <p>Reform LG tax system</p>	

PILLAR FIVE. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objectives	Challenges/ Constraints	PEAP Outcomes/indicators	Baseline 2002/03	Target 2007/08	Target 2013/14	PEAP Policy Actions				
5.1 Better Educated Ugandans	Not all primary school age are attending school	5.1.1 Increased primary enrolment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Net primary enrolment rate (Disaggregated by gender) <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">M</td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">87%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">F</td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">86.4%</td> </tr> </table> 	M	87%	F	86.4%				Government will use the following methods of improving access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of basic education in emergency situations e.g. psychosocial support, construction of temporary infrastructure in cases of disaster among others. - Provision of incentives for teachers in hard-to-reach areas to improve the performance of teachers and impact on learning outcomes - Continued provision of classroom facilities - Construction of schools / provision of resource rooms and - Training and retraining of teachers in specific areas of SNE, SWT, guidance and counselling to take care of children with learning disabilities
M	87%									
F	86.4%									

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited availability of instructional material - Lack of appropriate facilities in schools 	5.1.2 Improved quality of Primary Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary completion rate (Disaggregated by gender) <table style="margin-left: 20px; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">M</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">F</td> </tr> </table> 	M	F	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">56 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">66%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">44%</td> </tr> </table>	56 %	66%	44%	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">69 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">74%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">64%</td> </tr> </table>	69 %	74%	64%		<p>To improve the quality of education, Government will take the following measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of teacher quality through the Primary Teacher Training Colleges (PTCs) and through the Teacher Development and Management System (TDMS). - Implementing the use of mother tongues in parallel to English in instruction in lower primary school. - Increasing the relevance of the curriculum by including aspects of education related to sustainable development - Adjusting the assessment and examination system in order to match changing needs and realities of Ugandan society. - Recruitment and retention of high quality teachers by putting in place attractive terms and conditions of service for teachers. - Better support and supervision for teachers. <p>- Ensure all pupils have access to better sanitary facilities</p>	E
M	F														
56 %															
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44%															
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	Secondary school education is skewed toward the higher income groups and urban and semi-urban families	5.1.3 Increased post-Primary Education enrolment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Post- Primary Gross enrolment % (Disaggregated by gender) M F 	18 % 20 % 17 %	27 % 30 % 25 %		<p>- In response to UPE bulge, increase access to secondary schools and BTVET institutions through: (i) constructing seed secondary schools in sub-counties without any; (ii) , increasing grant aid funding for secondary schools; (iii) constructing community polytechnics in 56 sub-counties and vocationalizing secondary schools;</p> <p>- Improve equity of access to secondary schools and thereby effectiveness of system through providing bursaries to poor, bright students (increase to 8 students per LC3 by 06/07 from 2 in 02/03).</p>	E
	Limited quality of Post-primary Education curriculum	5.1.4 Improved quality of Post-Primary Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completion rate of senior 4 (Disaggregated by gender) M F 	18 % 20 % 17 %	25 % 26 % 23 %		<p>- Improve effectiveness of secondary school/BTVET curriculum through developing vocational qualifications and assessment framework, and a competency-based curriculum and strengthening the Uganda Examinations Board and Education Standards Agency.</p> <p>- Finalize and implement strategy for expanding sports curriculum.</p>	E

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	Tertiary student enrolment rate is among the lowest rate among the sub-Saharan Africa (2%)	5.1.5 Improved tertiary enrolment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tertiary Gross enrolment rate 	4 %	5.5 %		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve curriculum to emphasis science and technology and use the credit system - Introduction of mechanisms to improve access to the poor students (i.e. loan system, bursary schemes) - Provide for increased physical access to tertiary educational institutions through expanded and rehabilitated facilities - Establishment of a Labour Market Information System and Network linked to UBOS to facilitate planning of curriculum in secondary and tertiary institutions and deployment of labour force. 	
5.2 Healthier Ugandans		5.2.0 Improved Key Strategic Health objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infant mortality rate ▪ Maternal mortality rate ▪ % population undernourished ▪ HIV/HAID Prevalence rate 	88 % 6.2 %	68 % 5%		<p>See specific policies below</p> <p>Promote better health care seeking behaviour.</p> <p>Improve and expand delivery of quality health care services.</p> <p>Promote multi-sectoral response to health targeting nutrition, population and reproductive health, sanitation and community participation</p>	

Strategic Objectives	Challenges/ Constraints	PEAP Outcomes/indicators	Baseline 2002/03	Target 2007/08	Target 2013/14	PEAP Policy Actions	D S
	Low access and utilization of health care services in remote and rural areas	5.2.1 Improved utilization of health care - OPD utilization rate	0.79 %	1.0 %		Increase access and utilization of health care through rehabilitating, staffing & equipping Health Centres, and ensuring regular supplies of medical supplies.	
	Shortage of skilled health care staff	5.2.2 Improved quality of health care ▪ % of approved filled posts filled by formally trained health workers	68 %	90 %		- Improve the qualification levels of Health Care staff through rehabilitation and recruitment of trained staff. - Improve availability of essential drugs	
	Poor maternal health services	5.2.3 Improved access to maternity services ▪ % of deliveries in health care centers	24.4%	50%		- Ensure HCIVs are functional. - Maintain adequate supplies of reproductive health care commodities and drugs. - Staff and equip maternity units	
	High fertility rate	5.2.4 Improved family planning ▪ % met demand for family planning services				- Stronger promotion of family planning in health care centres in order both to strengthen health and to reduce the current burdensomely high population growth rate	
	Sustain immunization services	5.2.5 Improve children access to immunization care ▪ % of children immunized (DPT 3)	83%	90%		- Ensure adequate supplies for vaccines - Mobilize communities	

Strategic Objectives	Challenges/ Constraints	PEAP Outcomes/indicators	Baseline 2002/03	Target 2007/08	Target 2013/14	PEAP Policy Actions	D S
5.3 Improved Water and Sanitation Systems	Limited access to safe water in rural areas	5.3.1 Improved access to safe water supply & sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % population using safe water (disaggregated by rural and urban) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R U ▪ % Population using sanitation facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R U 	55% 65%		90% 100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued implementation of plans to install/upgrade water and sanitation facilities in rural and urban areas. - Implement cost-effectiveness improving measures: DWD reorganization and strengthening, private sector partnership - Review water sector policy, particularly subsidy policy. - Implement plan for dam construction in areas of variable/limited rainfall for multiple users. 	
	Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	5.3.2 Improved water facilities maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of rural W&S facilities functional 	70%	85%	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure sustainability through operations and maintenance strategies, including through payment of user fees (by strengthening Water Use Committees, - Review water sector policy, particularly tariffs and private sector involvement. 	
5.4 Inclusive and Empowered Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited community participation in public service delivery - Gender inequality among women and men in the development process 	5.4.1 Revitalised Community Development Function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of filled CDW Posts • No. of Graduate Community Development Staff • % of functional community management committees 	742 102	930		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revitalizing the Community Development Function - recruiting more CDWs. - Implementing the Social Protection Framework - Implementing the Revised National Gender Policy 	M D

