NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

UGANDA

1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Uganda signed the CAADP Compact on 30 - 31 March 2010 and organised its independent technical review of the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) from 2–10 September the same year. Support to undertake analytical work and country stocktaking was provided in the formulation of the country's NAIP. The business meeting was held 16-17 September 2010.

The Investment Facility Platform in Uganda has been launched and is institutionalized through Uganda Agribusiness Alliance (UAA) - a non-profit organization established by the private sector.

An agricultural risk assessment was undertaken highlighting the major risks in the agricultural sector, including plant and animal pests and diseases, price and market volatility, fake inputs, post-harvest losses, and drought spells. Mitigation &adaptation tools will be developed in 2016.

Uganda received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) to a tune of USD 27.64 million. The funding finances interventions that seek to link agriculture, nutrition, health and education in order to improve food security and nutrition outcomes among vulnerable groups in the country.

Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management

The Uganda Agriculture Risk Assessment study was undertaken, highlighting the major risks in the agriculture sector, including plant and animal pests and diseases, price and market volatility, fake inputs, post-harvest losses, and drought spells. The attendant tools and policy instruments for mitigation and adaptation will be developed.

This will entail providing support to technical and financial institutions who will provide at least 100,000 farmers (by end of 2017) with AFIRM Tools – including insurance schemes on selected crops, agriculture and market information, storage facilities for reducing post-harvest losses and productive safety nets.

Climate Change Fund

Eighty district chief administrative officers, district planners, farmers and agricultural extension workers and production coordinators were orientated on how to deal with the effects of climate change on agriculture. In addition, a toolkit for Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change was developed and translated in local languages and subsequently distributed, and green technologies in

the form of solar powered Eco stoves donated to 39 households.

Gender Climate Change Agriculture Support

A Country Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) framework was established, aligned with the National Vision, the National Development Plan and the agriculture sector policies and strategies. The framework espouses integrated CSA approaches on climate change, gender and youth.

Gender sensitive CSA plans have been integrated into the Uganda National Development Plan.

Food and Nutrition Security

Measuring the Cost of Hunger in Africa: This study was completed in 4 countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda). The overarching objective of the multi-country study led by the AUC, NEPAD, WFP and UNECA, is to catalyse coordinated action and inform the design of nutrition-oriented policy frameworks and programmes, with greater investments to eradicate child undernutrition on the continent.

10 findings from the first phase of the "Measuring the Cost of hunger" study:

1) There are more stunted children in Africa today than there were 20 years ago.
2) 69 to 82 per cent of all cases of child undernutrition are not properly treated.
3) Most of the health costs associated with undernutrition occur before the child turns one year old
4) 4 between 7 and 16 per cent of grade repetitions at schools are associated with stunting.
5) Stunted children complete 0.2 to 1.2 years less in school education.
6) 8 to 28 per cent of all child mortality is associated with undernutrition.
7) Child mortality associated with undernutrition has reduced national workforces by between 1 and 8 per cent
8) 40 to 67 per cent of working-age populations suffered from stunting as children.
9) The annual costs associated with child undernutrition reach values equivalent to 1.9 to 16.5 per cent of gross domestic product.
10) Eliminating stunting in Africa is a necessary step for inclusive development on the continent.

TerrAfrica

- Through the support of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TLF), Uganda was able integrate SLWM into the national environmental and agricultural frameworks through the development of SLM Country Strategic Investment Frameworks (CSIF) and has completed its analyses on the costs and benefits of SLM options.
- Strategic Investment Program (SIP): The Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable

Land Management (U-SIF SLM) for Uganda aims to promote key sector cooperation towards improving natural resource based livelihoods and other ecosystem services. The U-SIF SLM is a multi-sector national initiative to be spearheaded by the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) – the focal ministry for the UNCCD, CAADP and TerrAfrica.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Africa Power Vision

Baringo-Silali Geothermal Field Project: The project purposes to develop geothermal energy in the Baringo-Silali Block, which comprises the Bogoria, Baringo, Arus, Korosi, Chepchuk, Paka, and Silali prospects. The project is located in Kenya (part of the East African Rift - extending from Baringo to Silali up to the border with Ethiopia), and will serve Uganda and Rwanda.

North - South Transmission Line Project: Construction of an 8,000 km, 3,000 - 17,000 MW capacity transmission line system from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to South Africa, connecting the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the SAPP. The project is a regional interconnector between East and Southern Africa. The countries that will be served by this project are Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

Uganda-Kenya Petroleum Products Pipeline: 300 km long pipeline for a lower cost mode of transport of petroleum products

Northern Multimodal Corridor: This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor on modern standards (climbing lanes and urban bypasses) in East Africa. This programme aims to facilitate travel by people and goods across the borders between Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC with a spur to South Sudan

Lamu Gateway Development: This programme aims at responding to the Eastern Africa challenge in developing sufficient port capacity to handle future demand from both domestic sources and landlocked countries. The priority action will be to develop the Lamu gateway

Central Corridor: This project is geared at modernizing the third priority ARTIN corridor in East Africa and facilitating travel for people and goods across the borders between Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC. A donors roundtable was held geared at seeking financing to accelerate the implementation of 18 of the 23 projects that were identified by the regional task force of the CCTTFA member States. The 18 projects were presented using the newly adopted Quality at Entry Criteria (QaE) for validation of NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Fund (IPPF).

Kampala Jinja Road Upgrading: The aim of this project is to improve the traffic capacity of Greater Kampala; this road corridor is a vital link connecting Juba, South Sudan with Kampala, Uganda. Given its design configuration as a dual carriageway of 2 to 4 lanes in each direction, this project could potentially be procured through PPP.

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Infrastructure Skills for Development (IS4D)

The **Infrastructure for Skills Development (IS4D)** initiative is a capacity building project that was launched in February 2015 jointly by the Australian Government and the NEPAD Agency. The

project aims to build public sector management-capacity to accelerate the delivery of priority PIDA infrastructure projects across Africa through action-learning. The project is implemented through a combination of academic course material delivered via distance learning (on-line), together with practical on-the job learning hinged on problem solving in participants' own work-based projects.

A total of **65 participants from eight African countries** – including Uganda, have been trained. The participants were drawn from public sector agencies and regulators across various transport and power transmission corridors. The other participating countries include Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, South Sudan and Zambia

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, Uganda was one of the 37 out of the 42 African countries that had completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus. To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services. To-date, SE4All Action Agenda for Uganda is finalised.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

The basis for policy formulation and implementation regarding genetically modified (GM) crops was strengthened among Members of Parliament from Uganda through information and real-life experience of small-scale farmers.

Technical capacities were strengthened to establish and manage functional biosafety systems for the safe use of modern agricultural biotechnology. Other technical support included national biosafety training workshops, biosafety short courses at African institutions and partner institutions outside Africa, notably at Michigan State University in the USA, biosafety internships, technical consultation support, and biosafety information resources.

Biosafety short courses form an integral component of ABNE activities in Africa. In 2014, ABNE presented a biosafety short course at Makerere University in Uganda and agricultural biotechnology short courses at Michigan State University in the USA. A total of 24 regulators drawn from Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe gained broad insights into the

basics of biosafety science, policy and regulation, GM crop risk assessment and management, and biosafety communication and awareness creation.

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

Implementation of **harmonised medical product regulatory standards** in the EAC came into effect in January 2015. These standards are purposed at facilitating the marketing authorisation of products in the five partner States of the region – including Uganda.

The standards have enabled national drug regulatory authorities (NMRAs) in the EAC region, including Kenya, to authorise 152 products. In addition, 4 products have been authorised by the NMRAs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (Mainland) through joint assessments conducted at regional level. Furthermore, harmonisation of guidelines and standards for inspection of pharmaceutical manufacturing sites has resulted in inspection of 9 manufacturing sites in the East African Community region as well as Egypt and India with subsequent approval of 5 facilities. All these effort are geared toward facilitating faster approval of medicines that meet internationally acceptable standards of quality, safety and efficacy.

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Uganda.

In 2015, the inaugural **IGAD** Member States NMRA's meeting was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **Uganda successfully participated and signed the Call for Action** to implement a regional Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme. A follow up meeting was convened in 2016 and **agreed to establish an IGAD MRH Steering Committee, Technical Working Groups (TWG's) and a Coordination Unit**.

After the successful establishment of the East African Countries (EAC) Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme in 2012, **Uganda participated in the development and subsequent adoption of harmonized technical guidelines by the EAC Council in 2014 and publication of a compendium for EAC member states**. Two pilot projects: the World Health Organization Medicines Prequalification Program (WHO-PQP) and the EAC Joint Assessments and Inspections ensured that **Uganda participated in the approval of 5 and 7 products in 2011 and 2013 respectively**. Phase two of the EAC-MRH programme has expanded to include drug safety (pharmacovigilance) strengthening; clinical trials oversight; regulation and quality assurance of medical devices including diagnostics; and harmonization of regulation of vaccines. In 2015, the EAC-MRH programme conducted a Joint Dossier Assessment of 8 medicinal products in Entebbe,

Uganda.

The National Drug Authority of Uganda is a designated RCORE specialized in licensing of the manufacture, import, export, distribution and; inspection and surveillance of manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and dispensers of medicines. RCOREs are institutions with specific academic and technical regulatory science expertise and training capabilities capable of producing regulatory workforce in Africa.

Within the realm of boosting implementation of the African industrialization agenda, various technologies and associated frameworks have been developed to **control vectors that transmit infectious disease** such as malaria, Zika virus disease and chikungunya. Confined field trials for the vectors will be piloted in three countries – including Uganda. The other countries participating in the pilot are Burkina Faso and Mali.

African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

The ASTII project was launched in the country in September 2007. Implementation of the project saw R&D data collected and subsequently published in the 1st African Innovation Outlook (AIO-2010) report. Moreover, data for both R&D core indicators and Innovations was published in the 2nd AIO report of 2014.

The country established a dedicated Council to manage STI indicators in Uganda - the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology, (UNCST).

Uganda benefited from regional training workshops that were conducted by the NEPAD/ASTII Team, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the South Africa's Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII) and the Research Policy Institute of the University of Lund, held between 2008 and 2012 on international survey methodologies (OECD).

The country signed two NEPAD grant agreements for financial support to STI surveys from the SIDA seed funding instrument, to tune of USD75,000 covering the period 2008 to 2013.

Bio-Innovate

The Bio-Resources Innovations Network for Eastern Africa Development (Bio-Innovate) Program was established in 2010 to support multi-disciplinary biosciences and product oriented innovation activities in the eastern Africa countries.

Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)

The BecA-ILRI Hub is empowering African scientists and institutions to exploit the opportunities presented by advances in technology for sustainable agricultural development in on the continent.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

- Development and Piloting of an Africa **Extractives Capacity Assessment Framework** (ECAF) – as an integral part of the African Mining Vision: Uganda is one of the 5 pilot countries that are refining and contextualizing the Framework. Other pilot countries are Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Mozambique and Kenya.

- Uganda was one of seven countries involved in strengthening the application of Country Results Frameworks (CRFs) for effective development and co-coperation. Other countries that undertook the same exercise included Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar, Benin, Burundi and Rwanda.

- Support provided under the auspices of Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev), improved Uganda's competency to integrate accountability for results, with a focus on the implementation of SDGs. As a result, Action Plans for in-country and cross-country implementation and learning on CRF development were formulated, and the resources effectively mobilized from different partners to support country implementation.

- Advocacy support and strengthening of Negotiation Capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

- The Nairobi Outcome Document of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Results developed in consultation with RECs (COMESA, EAC, and ECOWAS), member States (Rwanda, Nigeria, RSA, Uganda and Egypt, civil society and private sector.

Rural Futures

Uganda was among ten countries where skills audit and youth employment creation studies were conducted. This exercise addressed the Rural Futures Programme's objective of reducing rural poverty and addressing employment challenges.

Gender

The NEPAD Spanish Fund provided technical and financial support to the Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET). The support was geared at enhancing income growth between small and micro women entrepreneurs through use of ICT. Furthermore, the Fund supported capacity strengthening and income generation of 150 women small and micro women entrepreneurs through the use of ICT.