

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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## COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

### Consideration and approval of country programmes

#### SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR UGANDA UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Uganda for the period 1983-1986

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\* The previous country programmes for Uganda were issued under document symbol DP/GC/UGA/R.1.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The second country programme for the Republic of Uganda covers the years 1983 to 1986 and is based upon the Recovery Programme, 1982-1984, published by the Government in April 1982. The period immediately preceding the second programme, from the resumption of UNDP activity in 1980 to the end of 1982, was concerned largely with the rehabilitation and restoration of essential services. The second programme will progressively return emphasis to institution building and pre-investment activity.

2. Uganda is confronted with a host of economic difficulties originating from a long period of economic mismanagement during the 1970s, and the effect of the 1979 war. Coupled with this is an acute scarcity of technical and financial resources. In recognition of this situation, since 1979 the United Nations General Assembly as well as the UNDP Governing Council have passed a number of resolutions and decisions calling upon the international community, including member states, and the organizations of the United Nations system, to provide urgent aid to supplement the efforts of the Government in the difficult task of economic rehabilitation.

3. The UNDP resources available for the second country programme are estimated at \$49.2 million, including 80 per cent of the Illustrative Indicative Planning Figure of \$59.5 million, plus carryover of \$5.9 million from the 1977-1981 programming cycle, plus \$0.7 million from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, less estimated expenditure of \$6.8 million in 1982. In addition, cost sharing contributions of \$1.8 million have already been identified and there will be complementary inputs from other funding agencies such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund and United Nations International Children's Educational Fund.

### Country programme methodology

4. Since 1979, a number of missions have been fielded by the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as by the Commonwealth Secretariat. These missions have assisted the Government in the preparation of sectoral development strategies and in the identification of projects which could usefully be financed under UNDP assistance. The projects identified by the programming missions have been reviewed and elaborated upon by the substantive ministries and institutions of the Uganda Government under the overall co-ordination of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, which is responsible for co-ordinating the programme of external assistance. The objectives and priorities articulated in the development projects represent the recommendations of various missions. These have been further discussed between representatives of the substantive Ministries, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, United Nations system representatives and project personnel and UNDP headquarters and its field office and, as such, constitute a consensus of the Government development policy and strategy. In formulating the country programme, particular emphasis has been given to its role in supporting the efforts to be undertaken under the Recovery Programme.

Many of the projects included in the programme are directly concerned with the global priorities established for UNDP in such fields as drinking water and sanitation, energy, transportation, protection of the environment and integration of women into the development process.

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

### National development objectives

5. In April 1979, immediately after the war, a Commonwealth Team assisted Uganda in the preparation of a document entitled The Rehabilitation of the Ugandan Economy which essentially described the situation of Uganda and its most urgent needs. In September 1981, the Ten Year Action Programme was prepared, comprising a long-term economic plan for the country and setting out reconstruction goals and plans for each sector. The Recovery Programme 1982-1984 was prepared drawing on the above two documents. It forms a priority programme of policies and projects for the two years commencing July 1982 and, as such, constitutes a short term development plan designed to channel both domestic resources and external assistance for the early revival of the economy. The Government has also taken measures to increase domestic resource mobilization and to improve administrative and implementation capacity. The Government considers the main constraint to the Recovery Programme to be the level of foreign exchange and through this the Balance of Payments. The projects contained in the Recovery Programme have been selected on the basis of priorities which favour the following categories of projects:

- (a) Projects promising rapid earnings of foreign exchange through increased exports or savings of foreign exchange through judicious import substitution
- (b) Projects quickly stimulating industrial and agricultural production particularly those promoting self sufficiency in food.
- (c) Projects having a positive or, at worst, minimal negative impact on the Government's recurrent budget.
- (d) New Projects which must be started to sustain and enhance economic recovery and growth.
- (e) Projects of an urgent humanitarian and social character.

6. The size of the Recovery Programme, determined on the basis of resources likely to be available and the absorptive capacity of the Uganda economy, has been set at \$556.5 million in constant prices over the period July 1982-June 1984, with a follow-on spending of \$180 million in the year July 1984-June 1985. By this time, there will be a blending of Recovery Programme projects with new projects starting in the first year of the subsequent Five-Year Plan.

7. The strategy of the Recovery Programme is to revive the economy's productive capacity, with emphasis on agriculture, industry and mining.

8. The main constraint to the recovery effort is the narrow base of foreign exchange earnings. Therefore, in the short-term, the rehabilitation of coffee production, the main export product, and the consequent foreign exchange earnings are crucial. In the medium term, some diversification of agricultural exports is foreseen, together with the reactivation of tourism and some of Uganda's smaller mines. In the longer term, export growth is anticipated from further increases in agricultural production, processing of foodstuffs, large mining operations and the export of hydroelectric power.

9. In view of the fact that scarce resources have to be utilized where limited foreign exchange or technical assistance have maximum impact on output, preference has to be given to the rehabilitation of existing capacity. Nonetheless, assistance requested from UNDP concentrates more on preparing the ground for medium term development beyond the recovery programme, even though a number of projects are for direct assistance in the rehabilitation of existing capacity.

#### UNDP-supported programmes

##### A. Political affairs

10. The rapidity and manner in which political relations in the former East African Community (EAC) deteriorated and the Community collapsed rendered the task of mediation difficult and lengthy. The mediation exercise will hopefully reach a satisfactory conclusion in the early part of the programme cycle.

#### Support for East African Mediation Services (UGA/81/009)

11. Under this ongoing project, which is similar to projects being undertaken by the Governments of Kenya and the Republic of United Republic of Tanzania, in conjunction with UNDP, a mediator was appointed to recommend proposals for the permanent and equitable division of the assets and liabilities of EAC corporations and general fund services and to formulate recommendations for the future structure and operations of institutions including the East African Development Bank. UNDP contribution: \$30,000.(1983-1986).

##### B. General development issues policy and planning

12. Although Uganda has had three five-year development plans in the past, there has been a gradual decline in the planning techniques to the extent that in the 1970s, planning activities in such important areas as the development of basic statistics came to a stand-still. In order to ensure that all the available resources are directed into uses consistent with the country's development goals, there is an urgent need to improve the scope and quality of the planning process by strengthening sectoral, central and regional planning

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institutions. In addition to facilitating the implementation of UNDP projects and other United Nations system-assisted activities, assistance is required in programme supporting services.

#### Assistance in Economic Planning (UGA/79/011)

13. This ongoing project aims at strengthening the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development to enable it to carry out its responsibility for long term planning. This includes the elaboration of a national planning methodology and establishment of a viable planning system to enhance its capacity to monitor and implement the Government's recovery programme and to develop a medium term development programme consistent with available resources. The project will assist in undertaking macroeconomic and sectoral studies, drafting economic policy, developing methods of project preparation and criteria for their priority ranking and developing of suitable indicators for monitoring economic activities on regular basis. UNDP contribution: \$2,031,000 (1983-1986).

#### Supporting Administrative Services (UGA/75/009)

14. The immediate objective of this ongoing project is to facilitate the implementation of the UNDP programme and other activities undertaken by the United Nations System in Uganda providing supporting services, primarily in the areas of transportation and secretarial assistance. UNDP inputs 1983-1986 \$320,000.

#### United Nations Volunteers Technical Assistance Umbrella Project (UGA/80/009)

15. Due to the shortage of technically qualified manpower in the various sectors, the Government has requested the use of United Nations Volunteers in its reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. This ongoing project provides for 20 United Volunteers for assignments within either United Nations assisted projects or other Government institutions including the External Aid Co-ordination Section of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. UNDP contribution: \$492,000 (1983-1986)

#### Training Programme in Public Service (UGA/80/011)

16. This ongoing project provides short-term and medium-term fellowships for public servants in various sectors of the economy, for which training provisions were not made under specific programmes and projects. Specific training arrangements are tailored to enhance job performance. Further assistance in public administration training may be provided under a new project. UNDP \$118,000 (1983-1986).

#### United Nations Capital Development Fund Projects Appraisal Mission (UGA/80/012)

17. The purpose of this ongoing project is to provide for the following: a United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) consultancy mission to assist the Government in selecting projects for submission to UNCDF for funding, any

follow-up feasibility missions required for specific project proposals, and consultants to review and discuss with the Uganda authorities the implementation of the projects. UNDP contribution: \$33,000.(1983-1986).

18. The following activity has been identified within the sector and will be considered for approval and subsequent implementation when funds become available: Public Administration Training.

### C. Natural resources

19. Uganda is truly fortunate to have abundant water, energy and mineral resources, fertile land, forests, fish and scenic landscapes.

20. While certain parts of the country, notably West Nile and Karamoja, commonly experience problems of drought, Uganda does have large areas of surface water and widely distributed small ground water resources. The rehabilitation of existing services will involve the provision of training, reorganization of institutional responsibility, and equipment necessary to rehabilitate existing services, and the expansion of services will require, in addition, improved statistical information about water resources and demand.

21. Uganda's major sources of industrial and urban energy supply are hydroelectric power and petroleum. The country has a very high potential for increasing hydro-electric output, with likely attendant increases in foreign exchange earnings through exports to neighbouring countries. Although electricity consumption has fallen by half since 1971, increased demand due to economic recovery implies the need to plan now for installation of greater capacity, and to explore alternative energy resources. Among alternative energy sources, use of more efficient charcoal, agricultural wastes and biogas holds immediate promise, as could development of geothermal energy in the rift valley.

22. The mineral subsector in Uganda involves the operation of small-scale mines extracting a dozen or so different minerals, as well as the large copper mine in Kilembe. It is hoped that comprehensive geological surveys will reveal commercial deposits of iron-ore, oil and phosphates. Improvement of local training institutions, the transport network and national administration of the sector, will also be important factors in tapping mineral resources to the fullest.

### Assistance to the Water Development Department

23. Although the precise details of this new project require further discussions with all parties concerned, it is envisaged that it will provide assistance for the strengthening of the Water Development Department in general and to its Drilling Section and for the establishment of its Hydrogeological Section. This assistance relates to the Recovery Programme goal (Si 14) Rehabilitation of Rural Boreholes which is also receiving support from UNICEF and UNCDF. UNDP \$500,000 (1983-1986).

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### Energy Development for Uganda

24. The purpose of this new project will be to provide for the services of consultants in various energy related fields, particularly those which may lead to identification and exploitation initially in pilot plants of viable forms of new and renewable sources of energy, to energy conservation and to the provision of appropriate energy supplies to the rural population. UNDP \$150,000 (1983-1986).

25. The following activities have been identified within the sector and will be considered for approval and subsequent implementation when funds become available:

- Strengthening the Geological Survey and Mines Department of the Ministry of Lands, Minerals and Natural Resources.
- Assistance to Small Mining Operations.

### D. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

26. Uganda's economy is based primarily on the agricultural sector. About 93 per cent of the population lives in rural areas, of which about 90 per cent earn their livelihood from agriculture, forestry and fisheries. By 1971, Uganda had achieved a sound economy based on Agricultural exports - coffee, cotton, tea and tobacco-earning the country about 90 per cent of foreign exchange. Farmer organizations, marketing and agriculture processing were well developed. Industrial activity, now at a very low ebb, concentrated largely on agro-industry. During nearly a decade of military rule and economic mismanagement, agricultural production facilities and infrastructure deteriorated. The devastation of 1979 followed by a series of droughts resulting into severe food shortages and famine exacerbated the already deteriorating situation.

27. Because of the importance which the Government attaches to the agricultural sector the projects for implementation with UNDP assistance are intended to strengthen agricultural policy, planning and research; increase agricultural production and the processing of agricultural products; reduce food losses.

### Rehabilitation of Agricultural Marketing (UGA/80/013)

28. Operating in the Ministry of Co-operatives and Marketing, this ongoing project provides direct support and assistance in the formulation of agricultural marketing strategies, levels of prices for cash crops, and assists the management and administrative capabilities of the marketing boards and co-operatives by training manpower. UNDP \$797,000 (1983-1986).

Assistance to Dairy Production (UGA/80/018)

29. This ongoing project assists the Dairy Corporation and the Dairy Development Committee in the formulation of plans and strategies for increasing milk supply. In particular the project assists in the identification of specific constraints and measures for their removal; in the formulation of reference price system for milk; in the rehabilitation of the processing plants and the milk collection centres; and in developing schemes of direct assistance to dairy farmers through a programme of dissemination of improved techniques to boost dairy production. Related World Food Programme assistance has made 6.540 metric tons of dry skim milk and 2.694 metric tons of butter oil available for reconstitution. Sale proceeds will be used to establish a dairy development fund for financing the rehabilitation of the existing Dairy Corporation Plants and milk collection centres. UNDP contribution:

\$43,000 (1983-1986).

Agricultural Planning

30. The objectives of this new project will be to provide advice to the Ministry of Agriculture on the probable effects of various agricultural policies, to assist in planning for the implementation of those policies; to assist in the preparation of projects for submission to external aid agencies; to assist in the co-ordination and monitoring of projects and to provide related training. Implementation of the project will be closely co-ordinated to Assistance in Economic Planning (UGA/79/011). UNDP contribution: \$950,000 (1983-1986).

Fish Stock Assessment and Research, Lake Kyoga

31. The objectives of this new project will be to mount an investigation to determine the parameters on which to base a survey from which plans for rational management can be derived. In the longer term, the objectives will be to assist in the management of fishing on Lake Kyoga to the maximum economic yield based on data and resource information made available. UNDP contribution: \$565,000 (1983-1986).

Control of Grain-Eating Birds

32. The purpose of this new project is to continue the activities of the regional project at the national level as part of a foreseen larger undertaking to establish a plant protection and quarantine unit. UNDP contribution: \$250,000 (1983-1986).

33. The following additional activities have been identified within the sector and will be considered for approval and subsequent implementation when funds become available:

- Semi-Arid Farming Systems
- Improvement of Horticultural Crops
- Farming Systems Research

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- Assistance to the Fisheries Planning Unit
  - Assistance to the Fisheries Training Institute
  - Plant Protection and Quarantine Unit
- Technical assistance for Communal Livestock Facilities.

#### E. Industry

34. During the 1960s Uganda had a small but important industrial sector specializing in import substitution processing local materials to supply the domestic sector with basic consumer goods, as well as processing local raw materials for export. However, industrial production declined dramatically during the 1970s and most industrial concerns are still either not operating or utilizing only a small portion of installed capacity.

35. Rehabilitation of industry depends to a large extent on a rehabilitated agriculture and the animal industry which can provide raw materials to industry as well as demand for its outputs. In addition, a more efficient transport system and conversion from petroleum to hydro-electric power will lower industrial costs. Significant difficulties, however, will need to be overcome in the areas of sufficiency of foreign exchange and the efficiency of its allocation; local credit to purchase raw materials, spares, consumables and new equipment; legal problems regarding ownership and compensation for properties now being returned to those expropriated; limited managerial capacity; labour discipline, skills and inadequate incentive pay and, above all, the security situation.

36. Taking into account the above constraints, the Government is giving special attention in the Recovery Programme to the rehabilitation of agro-based processing industries, followed by import substitution industries producing essential agricultural inputs and mass consumption goods, construction materials and Government revenue-producing industries. Restoration of tourism is also expected to contribute significantly to increased foreign exchange earnings.

#### National Industrial Training Scheme (Phase II) (UGA/78/008)

37. This ongoing project assists in the Directorate of Industrial Training in the rehabilitation and development of the industrial sector through a multi-faceted approach which is based on modules of employable skills with emphasis on accelerated training courses. Specific activities under this project include entrepreneurial training for trainees recruited from rural areas, a 30-week vocational course for first year students at the Faculty of Technology, Makerere University and the establishment of a motor vehicle parts reclamation facility. It is anticipated that UNCDF will provide financial assistance to 20 entrepreneurial trainees annually. UNDP contribution: \$651,000 (1983-1986).

Rehabilitation of Mukisa Foods Limited (UGA/81/001)

38. Under this ongoing project an initial six-month consultancy was extended for an additional six months to complete the project objectives of installing a new biscuit production line, the rehabilitation of the original line, and training of production and other staff. Start up of production and training on the original biscuit line has taken place. However, due to delays in equipment delivery the installation of the new line has been delayed leading to a request for a final extension of the new project for a further six months necessitating an increased allocation UNDP contribution: \$64,000 (1983-1986).

Rehabilitation of the Government Printing Department (UGA/81/006)

39. This ongoing project is a continuation of an earlier Funds in Trust project aimed at returning to full production the Government Printing Press which is currently operating at a fraction of its capacity. Progress has been slower than anticipated due to the lack of capital required in relation to the size of plant needed, the extent of the deterioration of the equipment and premises, and the decline of professional standards of the staff, the project provides experts, training and equipment. Close co-operation exists between the project and the EEC which has provided a portion of the equipment for the printing press. Extension of the project by two years is planned. UNDP contribution: \$1,272,000 (1983-1986).

Assistance to Pulp and Paper Production (PAPCO) (UGA/81/008)

40. The original purpose of this ongoing project was to determine the feasibility of introducing at the existing paper plant a pulping line which could utilize locally available bagasse instead of wood. A feasibility study has now been completed and will be submitted to potential donors. Significant capital assistance above and beyond the project's equipment budget is also needed to bring the two paper machines to a satisfactory level of operation. UNDP contribution: 1983-1986 \$53,000 (1983-1986).

Assistance in the Manufacture of Agricultural Equipment (UGA/80/014)

41. The purpose of this new project will be to rehabilitate an existing agricultural implements factory, which earlier received United Nations Industrial Development Organization assistance but which ceased production during the 1979 war, by providing technical assistance to complement the input of equipment to be supplied by UNCDF. The factory is designed to produce ploughs, carts, handmills, hoes and slashers. UNDP contribution: \$800,000 (1983-1986).

Assistance for Anti-Poaching Activities in the National Parks (UGA/80/016)

42. This ongoing project provides assistance in training a well equipped mobile anti-poaching strike force to prevent further depredation of wildlife by organized poachers. UNDP contribution: \$58,000 (1983-1986).

### National Parks and Wildlife

43. On the basis of the recommendations of a joint mission to be fielded in early 1983, it is envisaged that a new project will be formulated to extend some of the activities currently undertaken by project UGA/80/016 (mentioned above), as well as to provide assistance to rehabilitate the National Parks and Game Department and return the parks to the management condition they were in 10 years ago, and to develop long-range planning to increase the wildlife population. UNDP contribution: \$750,000 (1983-1986).

### Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Industry

44. Under a Special Industrial Services-funded preparatory assistance project due to commence early in 1983, a full scale new project will be formulated to assist the Ministry of Industry in improving its organizational framework, management, planning and research capabilities UNDP contribution: \$650,000 (1983-1986).

### Tourism Planning

45. The purpose of this new project will be to prepare, at the national level in Uganda, and similarly in other participating countries in the region, for a regional tourism planning project. UNDP contribution: \$25,000 (1983-1986).

46. The following activities have been identified within the sector and will be considered for approval and subsequent implementation when funds become available:

- Leather Industry.
- Cement Industry.

### F. Transport and communication

47. Uganda is a least developed and land-locked country. It needs rehabilitation and upgrading of its transport infrastructure to increase close communication between its remoter areas. The success and effectiveness of the Uganda Recovery Programme very much depends upon the sector to ensure the development of trade, tourism and other related economic activities.

48. In terms of surface transport, due to the lack of maintenance of roads and rail facilities, the destruction, looting and illegal export of vehicles, damage to rolling stock, and deterioration of services and administrative facilities, only a fraction of passengers and materials are being transported in a reliable and timely manner. In the field of civil aviation, the break-up of the East African Community in 1977 has meant that the Directorate of Civil Aviation was suddenly given additional tasks in relation to administering international flight operations. The telephone system and postal services in Uganda, like other infrastructure, suffered during the 1970s requiring remedial activities to rectify lack of spares, breakdown of plant, lack of maintenance, and lack of trained personnel.

49. The transport and communication sector therefore plays a crucial role in the internal and external life of the country when the economy is trying desperately to recover from the devastation of recent years. As the economy recovers, the sector must expand in step, and must be strengthened towards meeting the anticipated need in the country.

Emergency Transport Rehabilitation and Development (UGA/79/008)

50. Specific activities under the ongoing project include development and implementation of a national transport policy with regard to both road and rail transport; development of an overall procurement and supply system for spare parts and tools; development of a vehicle maintenance and repair system with requisite facilities as well as development of a manpower plan for managerial, technical and operational personnel of the transport sector. UNDP contribution: \$141,000 (1983-1986).

Rehabilitation of the Telecommunication Network (Phase II) (UGA/80/007)

51. This ongoing project accords with the development plans of the Uganda Posts and Telecommunications Corporation emphasising the Kampala-Masaka-Mbarara telephone route which forms an important part of the national microwave loop spanning all major towns in the country; the restoration of the disrupted international route to Rwanda and Burundi; and the proposed Panafel spurs to Bukoba in the United Republic of Tanzania and Goma in Zaire. Under the first phase of the project (UGA/79/006) basic services along war damaged routes were restored. UNDP contribution: \$211,000 (1983-1986).

Establishment of a Central Telecommunications Repair Depot (UGA/80/020)

52. This ongoing project was established to assist the Government to set up a properly equipped central repair depot with an equipment calibration section to provide specialized repair of modules and sub-assemblies of telecommunication equipment. UNDP contribution: \$274,000 (1983-1986).

East African Civil Flying Academy (UGA/81/018)

53. Previous assistance to the Soroti Flying School had been provided under a UNDP intercountry project (RAF/75/041). A new project, funded from country IPF funds, will render assistance to further increase the capacity of the school which has recently been renamed The East African Civil Flying Academy. The goal is to train 30 pilots and 20 aircraft maintenance engineers annually. UNDP contribution: \$1,300,000 (1983-1986).

Technical and Operational Capabilities of Civil Aviation and Air Transport (Phase II) (UGA/82/006)

54. This new project will follow on from project UGA/77/008. The new project will assist in restoring safe, reliable and efficient aeronautical services and facilities within the country. UNDP contribution: \$776,000 (1983-1986).

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55. The following activities have been identified within the sector and will be considered for approval and subsequent implementation when funds become available:

- Assistance to the Ministry of Transport.

#### G. International trade and development finance

56. The weak performance of the Ugandan economy is to be seen as part of the overall economic deterioration that has persisted during the last decade as a result of political events and mismanagement of the economy during the 1970s. Domestic inflation and the combined effects of the world-wide recession and inflation have progressively turned the terms of trade and finance against Uganda. The success of the Recovery Programme depends on the formulation of strategies to obtain soft-term external lending and financial support, to calm upward inflationary trends and to stabilize commodity prices.

#### Assistance of Uganda Commercial Bank (UGA/80/006)

57. This ongoing project aims at strengthening the management capability of the Uganda Commercial bank by providing Operational Assistance experts in the fields of accounting, training, inspection and audit, research planning and management by objectives and agricultural credits. Specific activities include the reconstruction of the accounts destroyed during the war; installation of new procedures; management and control analysis; preparation of reports on the financial position of the Bank and preparation of plans and strategies with a view to re-aligning the bank's financial resources and lending operations. UNDP contribution: \$495,000 (1983-1986).

#### Uganda Development Bank (UGA/80/017)

58. This ongoing project assists the Uganda Development Bank (UDB) in introducing a new and mechanized accounting system; improving its project preparation; appraisal and supervision capability; introducing appropriate investment and financial policies; and mobilizing resources from both external and internal sources to finance its investment programme. An International Development Agency credit for industrial rehabilitation will channel \$30 million through UDB. In addition, UDB has been appointed executing agency for various loans from different sources, e.g. \$15 million from Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund; \$10 million from the European Investment Bank and \$50 million from the Saudi Arabia and Kuwait Funds and the Islamic Development Bank. The project is financed in part under a cost-sharing arrangement utilizing funds from an IDA technical assistance credit. UNDP contribution: \$240,000; cost sharing: \$1,780,400 (1983-1986).

External Sector Development (UGA/80/021)

59. This ongoing project contributes to revitalization of Uganda's trade and commerce which has been sharply reduced in volume both in the domestic and external trade sectors. The project assists in co-ordination of foreign trade planning and policy, export planning and policy; transit and transport policy, import policy planning, trade statistics, monitoring and other areas related to trade including commodity distribution, facilitation of trade and customs procedures, tariff design, insurance, and export promotion of specific products. UNDP contribution: \$790,000 (1983-1986).

Government Missions to Donor Countries (UGA/82/003)

60. This ongoing project is intended to assist the Government in mobilizing development assistance resources. UNDP contribution: \$20,000 (1983-1986).

H. Human settlements

61. The major task in the human settlement sector is rehabilitation of the three important regional towns of Arua, in the north west, and Mbarara and Masaka in the south west of the country. The revival of the building materials industry will be a prerequisite for the repair and construction of buildings in these towns and others. In the medium term, the development of all categories of technical and professional manpower in the building trades must also be accelerated as bottlenecks exist in this area. Generally speaking, urban housing standards have fallen markedly as construction and maintenance have failed to keep pace with population growth. In particular, the Government pool of housing for civil servants is inadequate in relation to the demand and generally such housing tends to be in a poor state of repair.

Assistance for the Reconstruction and Development of the South-West (UGA/80/003)

62. This ongoing project is assisting the newly created Regional Development Corporation in its efforts to plan, redesign and in general supervise the reconstruction of the towns of Masaka, Mbarara and Arua. The project is directly related to the Recovery Programme project SI 16 - Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Masaka, Mbarara and Arua. UNDP contribution: \$983,000 (1983-1986).

Development of Human Settlements Programmes (UGA/80/004)

63. The objectives of this ongoing project are to establish a national housing strategy oriented towards improving the production and management of housing and assuring better access to infrastructure and social services; to define, prepare and implement two experimental, pilot habitat operations for low-income urban populations; and, based on a quantitative and qualitative assessment of needs in rural and urban areas, conceive and prepare projects to provide housing to low-income populations. UNDP contribution: \$30,000 (1983-1986).

Pre-Investment Project Appraisal in Human Settlements (UGA/81/010)

64. This ongoing project provides for consultancies relevant to the human settlement sector. Consultancies have been undertaken in the fields of low-income housing and housing sector manpower. Others are foreseen for the training of building contractors for project formulation for human settlement training institutions and for quantity surveying. UNDP contribution: \$47,000 (1983-1986).

65. The following additional activities have been identified within the sector and will be considered for approval and subsequent implementation as when funds become available:

- Rehabilitation of Government Housing.

I. Health

66. During the 1960s, Uganda maintained an enviable standard of health services on the continent. The present situation, however, is one of hospitals and other facilities, including sewerage systems, in a state of past neglect; urgent shortages of drugs and other medical supplies, and a severe lack of skilled health personnel. Because of the attendant deterioration of services, the general level of health of the population has declined dramatically. This has resulted in the efflorescence of disease, strikingly manifested in major increases in malnutrition and preventable epidemics once under control. While the current needs are of an urgent capital nature calling for the immediate provision of drugs and physical reconstruction of health facilities, the rebuilding of the health sector will also require large-scale training and retraining in a wide variety of posts, including management, planning research, repair and servicing and medical equipment, as well as in the medical professions.

Assistance to the Water and Sanitation Decade (UGA/82/005)

67. This ongoing project provides for consultancies in the fields of hydrogeology and economics/planning to assemble statistics and other water and sanitation related information for the development of a water decade master plan. UNDP contribution: \$49,000 (1983-1986).

Village Based Organization in Primary Health Care (Bunamwaya)

68. The objectives of this new project will be to educate women to recognize and manage common and uncompl cated health problems in their families and in the village of Bunamwaya; to improve food production; to provide adequate water to the villagers; to train selected members of the Bunamwaga Women's Association in their organization management; to increase women's earning capacity and to train selected village members in basic elements of primary health care. In addition to the women's association, several related Government ministries, World Health Organization and UNICEF are to be involved. UNDP's participation, within the context of the United Nations Decade for Women, relates to the provision of training, equipment and materials. UNDP contribution: \$147,000 (1983-1986).

### Sleeping Sickness Emergency Control in Busoga

69. The objectives of this project will be to re-establish essential diagnostic and treatment facilities by providing equipment and training in the local dispensaries and treatment centres in the Busoga area, to alleviate individual suffering and reduce the mortality rate, to reduce the transmission rate by lowering the proportion of infected people. UNDP contribution: \$535,000 (1983-1986).

70. The following additional activities have been identified within the sector and will be considered for approval and subsequent implementation when funds become available:-

- Assistance to Epidemiological Services
- Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Health.

### J. Education

71. The Uganda school system provides a seven year primary course, a four-year ordinary level secondary course, and a two year advanced secondary course. There is also a range of vocational training courses. At the secondary level and above, there are a number of technical institutes and teacher training colleges, one technical college and Makerere University.

72. In the last decade, enrolment at all levels of the educational system increased significantly more than population growth, thereby placing substantial pressure on teaching staff, facilities, supply stocks and education budgets. Expansion tended to take place at the expense of quality which was, in addition, affected by the departure of Asians who had filled a sizable gap in secondary school teaching, particularly in the Mathematics and Science subjects. Falling incentives for teachers since then has lowered morals and encouraged many teachers to change profession or to leave the country. Makerere University with only about half of its established posts filled an acute unavailability of back-up services and supplies has been severely affected by the present situation. Under these circumstances the resourcefulness and administrative functioning of the educational system has been remarkable.

73. The country's education programme emphasizes the purchase of equipment for technical institutes, increased in-service training and refresher courses, provision of primary school educational supplies and furniture. Small allocations to meet the urgent needs of secondary schools and Makerere University, the latter of which not long ago was considered the pre-eminent university in Sub-Saharan Africa, are also included. Curriculum development to match education with Uganda's economic needs is also considered vital.



Assistance to the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Makerere University  
(UGA/74/002)

74. This ongoing project which began in 1974 was designed to strengthen the teaching capabilities of the then new Faculty at Makerere University. With animal health control by far the most important of the activities of the Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries, this was an important area for assistance. The project provides 40 per cent of the total teaching hours of the curricula and some 85 per cent of the total hours provided for the students in the third and fourth years. Lectures are offered in Veterinary Surgery, Preventive Medicine, Food Hygiene and Pharmacology. UNDP contribution: \$946,000 (1983-1986).

Assistance to the Faculty of Science, Makere University (Phase II)  
(UGA/79/001)

75. The objective of this ongoing project is to assist Makerere University in its role of promoting development through partial reorganization of undergraduate courses and postgraduate work in the Faculty of Science and their reorientation towards industry and economic development by training qualified scientific and technical manpower. Specifically the project assists the Departments of Chemistry, Geology and Zoology and carries on activities begun under the first phase project. UNDP contribution: \$1,257,000 (1983-1986).

Assistance to the Faculty of Technology, Makerere University (Phase III)  
(UGA/81/017)

76. The objectives of this ongoing project are to assist the Faculty of Technology to achieve an output of graduate engineers sufficient in quality and quantity to meet Uganda's manpower requirements for reconstruction of the infrastructure and industry and for further industrial and economic development. The project carries on activities started under earlier phases. UNDP contribution: \$997,000 (1983-1986).

77. The following activities have been identified within the sector and will be considered for approval and subsequent implementation when funds become available:

- Assistance to the Forestry Department, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, Makerere University.

K. Employment

78. As a direct result of the political and economic difficulties experienced by Uganda during the 1970s both Ugandans and foreigners left in sufficiently large numbers that Government ministries and parastatal organizations, business enterprises and academic institutions, senior and middle level personnel resources were affected. In addition, there has been somewhat of a hiatus in the otherwise ongoing training of Ugandans which has manifested itself in very apparent gaps in the country's manpower structure.

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Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A.	<u>Resources</u>	\$
(a)	IPF and other resources	
(i)	Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986	59 500 000
(ii)	Less unprogrammed balance <u>a/</u>	(11 900 000)
(iii)	Less authorized budget level for 1982	(6 800 000)
(iv)	Previous IPF cycle-balance	5 885 000
(v)	Other resources <u>b/</u>	2 523 000
(b)	Provision for adequate programming	-
	Total resources available for programming	<u>49 208 000</u>
B.	<u>Use of resources</u>	
(a)	<u>Programmed</u> (all sectors)	
(i)	Ongoing projects	15 899 000
(ii)	New projects and new phases of ongoing projects included in the country programme	7 470 000
(iii)	Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out at a later stage	6 719 000
	Subtotal	<u>30 088 000</u>
(b)	<u>Reserve</u> <u>c/</u>	<u>19 120 000</u>
	Total programmed plus reserve	<u>49 208 000</u>

C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector

<u>Sector<sup>d/</sup></u>		<u>Ongoing projects</u> \$	<u>New projects</u> \$	<u>Sectoral Earmark- ings</u>	<u>Total</u> \$
01	Political affairs	30 000	-	-	30 000
02	General development issues policy and planning	2 994 000	-	900 000	3 894 000
03	Natural resources	-	650 000	850 000	1 500 000
04	Agriculture forestry and fisheries	1 640 000	1 765 000	2 290 000	5 695 000
05	Industry	2 098 000	2 225 000	1 040 000	5 363 000
06	Transport and communica- tions	626 000	2 078 000	300 000	3 004 000
07	International trade and development finance	3 325 000	-	100 000	3 425 000
09	Human settlements	1 060 000	-	530 000	1 590 000
10	Health	49 000	682 000	230 000	961 000
11	Education	3 200 000	-	199 000	3 399 000
12	Employment	508 000	-	230 000	738 000
13	Humanitarian aid and relief	369 000	-	-	369 000
15	Culture	-	70 000	50 000	120 000
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>15 899 000</u>	<u>7 470 000</u>	<u>6 719 000</u>	<u>30 088 000</u>

a/ Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming.

b/ Representing Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries: \$743,000 and cost sharing: \$1,780,000.

c/ Including amounts held as reserve in view of resource availability

d/ According to ACC classification.