



Priority Area 2	Income Elevation in Rural Areas											
Income elevation in Rural Area	<p>[Background and current situation] Uganda, uncommonly in Africa, has fertile soil suitable for food production with 77% of the workforce engaged in agriculture. However, due to immature agri-technologies and undeveloped distribution systems, the low productivity is obstructing farmer's income growth. As 85% of export from Uganda is agri-products and 86% of the population directly/indirectly depends on agriculture, income elevation in rural areas is crucial for economic growth. Rice is positioned as a "cash crop" with promising markets, and its acreage is rapidly growing (by 6.5% per year). However, Uganda has faced many challenges such as low productivity per unit due to extensive paddy rice farming, and lack of promoters and researchers knowledgeable of rice cultivation. In addition, though aware of the need to export of non-traditional and value-added products in order to reduce poverty in rural areas, product and market development is lagging behind. In the future, more efforts are needed to increase productivity and profitability in rural areas through increased production of rice as cash crop and support to market-oriented farm unions.</p>					<p>[Strategy] Japan will, through the promotion of rice production including the production of NERICA (New Rice for Africa) and support to market-oriented farm unions, increase agricultural productivity and value addition, and provide assistance for income elevation in rural areas. Especially in rice promotion, "Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)" Initiative announced at TICAD IV, May 2008, stipulates a goal to double the rice production in Africa from 1400 to 2800 tons within 10 years. As the south eastern part of Uganda is the hub for NERICA rice production in Africa, this region is expected to contribute to achieving this goal.</p>						
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Before FY 2014	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018	Assistance Amount(100 Million Yen)	Note
	Rice Promotion Program	The program aims to strengthen research and development capacity of rice cultivation research institutes, build the capacity of rice-related service providers, and improve the quality of rice in the market. These will support food security and income elevation of farmers through the increased productivity and production of rice in Uganda.	Promotion of Rice Production	TR							9.0	
			Feasibility Study for Establishment of Medium to Large Scale Irrigation Scheme	TCDP							4.6	
			Irrigation Advisor	EXP								
			Promotion of Rice Production Training	TCP								
	Animal Husbandry Promotion Program	The program aims to support food security and income elevation for farmers through the improvement of medical treatment of animal diseases in order to increase livestock productivity.	Technical Assistance to Improve National Diagnostic Capacity for Animal Disease Control	TCP							4.5	
			Animal Husbandry Promotion Training	TR								
			Animal Husbandry Promotion JOCV	JOCV								
	Local Industries Enhancement and Promotion Program	The program aims at elevating income and reducing poverty in rural communities through the creation of income generation opportunities in rural villages, particularly by value addition to agricultural outputs.	Enhancing Local Industries	TR								
Enhancing Local Industries JOCV			JOCV									
Others	Cross cutting	Agricultural Planning Advisor	EXP									
		Rural Development Training	TR									
		Rural Development	GHGA							0.11		

Priority Area 3	Improvement of Living Conditions (Health and Water Supply)											
Improvement of Health Services	[Background and current situation] To achieve the MDGs by 2015, more efforts are needed to improve indicators such as child (<5yrs) mortality rates, maternal mortality rates, infant vaccination rate against measles, and hospital birth rate. These issues are caused by the large number of deaths from HIV/AIDS or Malaria, limited access to medical services among the rural poor (especially vulnerable population such as women and children), and the delayed delivery and shortage of medicines as well as lack of healthcare providers. In Uganda, " Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) 2" aims to decrease the prevalence and mortality rate of major diseases, to reduce child mortality and maternal mortality rates, and to narrow the disparity in health service provision. It also puts an emphasis on improvement in the efficiency/equity of health service provision and enhancement of comprehensive support system for health service delivery.					[Strategy] To improve the basic livelihood, Japan aims to upgrade and expand the facilities and equipment of regional referral hospitals, build the management capacity and service provision in hospital as well as to reduce child (<5yrs) mortality rates and maternal mortality rates through maternal/child health support.						
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme							Assistance Amount(100 Million Yen)	Note
	Health Services Enhancement Program	The program aims to improve the quality of health services in Uganda by improving and expanding core health facilities and equipment in rural areas as well as by building maintenance and management capacities.		Project for the Rehabilitation of Hospitals and Supply of Medical Equipment in the Western Region in Uganda	GA	—	—	—	—	—	18.17	Including Detailed Design
				Project on Improvement of Health Service through Health Infrastructure Management	TCP	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	
				Health Infrastructure Development and Maintenance JOCV	JOCV	—	—	—	—	—		
				Improvement of Health Services JOCV	JOCV	—	—	—	—	—		
				Health-Related Issues Training	TR	—	—	—	—	—		
Creative and Comprehensive Approach to Enhance Nutrition for Small-Scale Farmers				ML	—	—	—	—	—	2.99 Million USD	Japan Social Development Fund (World Bank)	
Provision of Daily-Use Water	[Background and current situation] The rural water supply rate has increased to 63% in 2006 from 39.4% in 1996, but the regional disparity (ranging from 25% to74%) remains outstanding. Uganda also relies heavily on water resources for its social economic activities (daily use, livestock, industry, hydropower generation, agriculture, transport, fishing, sewerage, tourism, etc.). In implementing assistance to water supply, comprehensive demand and potential supply has to be taken into consideration, and an appropriate water resources management system has to be put in place, in order to avoid rapid exhaustion and reduction of water resources.					[Strategy] To improve the basic livelihood, Japan aims to increase rural water supply rate by constructing water supply facilities and strengthening the local capacity of water management.						
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme							Assistance Amount(100 Million Yen)	Note
	Rural Water Supply Development Program	The program aims to improve the basic living standards of rural residents through the increased the rural water supply rate under an appropriate water resource management system. In the Kyoga Lake Basin, a study on water resource development/ management and supply planning will be conducted, while a development plan will be formulated to improve the water supply coverage in the basin.		Project for Operation & Maintenance for Rural Water and Improvement of Sanitatin in Central and Acholi region	TCP	—	-----	-----	-----	-----		
				Development of Rural Water Supply System Training	TR	—	—	—	—	—		
Development of Rural Water Supply System JOCV				JOCV	—	—	—	—	—			
Access to Safe Water				GHGA	—	—	—	—	—	0.34		

Priority Area 4	Peace Building in Northern Uganda											
	[Background and current situation] Having experienced the severe conflict with LRA for over 20 years since 1980's, which caused at one point some 2 million IDPs, the region is lagging behind in development compared with the Southern part of Uganda. The peace agreement was concluded in 2006 and IDP camps closed by the end of 2011. However, the region returned to devastated villages and are continuously forced to live in an unstable condition without access to basic needs. In addition, since a majority of the people who remained in the IDP camp sites are widows, children, the elderly and the disabled, it is urgent to improve basic livelihoods of IDPs in order to support their return and resettlement.					[Strategy] Japan aims to improve basic livelihoods in order to support the return and resettlement of the IDPs and to contribute to closing the gap between the northern and central/southern parts of Uganda.						
Northern Uganda Recovery Support	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Before FY 2014	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017	JFY 2018	Assistance Amount(100 Million Yen)	Note
	Northern Uganda Recovery Support Program	The program aims to build an environment that enables returned IDPs to live in peace by ensuring the consolidation of peace and preventing the recurrence of conflicts. To this end, the program provides emergency aid for the recovery of Northern Uganda as well as assistance to reduce poverty and achieve MDGs.	The Upgrading of Atiak-Nimule Road Project	LA							33.95	Co-financing with WB
			Project for Capacity Development in Planning and Implementation of Community in Acholi Sub-Region	TCP							7.1	
			Project for Social Infrastructure Development for Promoting Return and Re-settlement of Internally Displaced Persons	GA							13.4	
			The Project for Community Reconstruction and Promotion of Resettlement of Former Internally Displaced Persons in their Original Villages	GA							11.53	
			The Project for Provision of Improved Water Source for Resettled Internally Displaced Persons in Acholi Sub-Region	GA							9.73	
Support to Northern Uganda	ML							1.9 Million USD	Supplementary through UNDP (1 mil in 2012 and 0.9 mil in 2013; all in USD)			



Others	Environment/ Climate Change Program	The program aims to support developing countries vulnerable to effects of climate change as well as countries that tackle climate change issues.	The National Wetlands Management Project	TCP							4.5				
			Environment and Climate Change Training	TR											
			Environmental Education JOCV	JOCV											
			Construction of a Compost Site for Garbage Management	GHGA							0.11				
	Public Financial Management Enhancement Program	The program aims to develop capacity to promote government-led public financial management reforms.	Seminar on Government Audit	TR											
	National Participatory Cooperation		Primary Education JOCV	JOCV											
			Computer Education at Secondary School JOCV	JOCV											
			Gymnastic Education JOCV	JOCV											
	Others	Others		Humanitarian Assistance for Karamoja Region and Congolese Refugees	ML							14.5 Million USD	Supplementary Budget through UNICEF (1.5 mil in 2009, 3 mil in 2011, 8 mil in 2012, and 2 mil in 2013; all in USD)		
				Food Assistance	ML								37.88 Million USD	Supplementary Budget through WFP (2.5 mil in 2009, 3 mil in 2010, 5 mil in 2011, 8 mil in 2012 and 2.5 mil in 2013), KR (5.3 mil in 2009, 4.7 mil in 2010, 6.38 mil in 2011, Emergency Grant Assistance (500,000) all amount in USD	
				Refugee Assistance in Uganda	ML									15.2 Million USD	Supplementary Budget through UNHCR (1 mil in 2009, 4 mil in 2010, 4 mil in 2011, 4.2 mil in 2012 and 2 mil in 2013)
				ODA Loan Advisor	EXP										TARTOL
				Uganda Wildlife Conservation Project Phase 2	JPP										
Uganda Wildlife Conservation Project Phase 3				JPP											
Other Trainings				TR											
<p>Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design by TARTOL, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (and Development Study), [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issuebased Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [GA] = Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid schemes listed below), [NPGA] = Non-Project Grant Aid, [GHGA] = Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, [JNGA] = Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects, [CGA] = Cultural Grant Aid, [GCGA] = Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [TARTOL] = Technical Assistance Related To ODA Loan, Solid Line [-----] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -] = Tentative Schedule</p>															