

BANK OF UGANDA



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**PRESS RELEASE
 RESULTS OF TREASURY BOND AUCTION**

5-YEAR & 20-YEAR BENCHMARK BOND RE-OPENINGS

ISINs:UG12J0605277 16.000% 06-MAY-2027 & UG12L0111405 17.500% 01-NOV-2040

BENCHMARK MATURITIES:	5 Years	20 Years
MATURITY DATE:	6-May-27	1-Nov-40
CUT-OFF PRICE (Per 100):	106.633	103.724
Yield (YTM) at Cut-off Price (%):	14.500	17.008
OFFERED:	150,000,000,000	250,000,000,000
TENDERED:	186,956,100,000	389,310,100,000
COMPETITIVE	185,050,000,000	384,002,000,000
NON-COMPETITIVE	1,906,100,000	5,308,100,000
ACCEPTED BIDS	113,956,100,000	269,560,100,000
COMPETITIVE	112,050,000,000	264,252,000,000
NON-COMPETITIVE	1,906,100,000	5,308,100,000
BID TO COVER RATIO	1.641	1.444

MANAGEMENT
 Thursday June 16, 2022



Uganda Coffee Development Authority

**ABRIDGED NOTICE OF EXPRESSION OF INTEREST
 UNDER OPEN INTERNATIONAL BIDDING**

NOTICE OF EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

1. **Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA)** invites sealed expression of interest from eligible consultant firms for:

No.	Procurement Reference Number	Subject matter of Procurement
i.	UCDA/SVRS/21-22/000467	Consultancy services for Transaction Advisory services on the Proposed UCDA Head Office Building on Plot 9/11 Baskerville Avenue Kololo, Kampala.

- The shortlisting shall be conducted in accordance with the shortlisting criteria, the PPDA Act, 2003 and the PPDA (procurement of consultancy services) Regulations, 2014.
- Sealed Expression of Interest must be delivered before **11:30 Am** on **7th July 2022**.
- The detailed notice of expression of interest is available at the Entity's website at www.ugandacoffee.go.ug. and at www.ppda.go.ug.

Dr. Emmanuel Iyamulemye Niyibigira
 MANAGING DIRECTOR



CEHURD
 social justice in health

How global policies can make health services in Uganda sick

In most low-income countries like Uganda whose sexual and reproductive health (SRH) financing is based on foreign funding, it is important to keep tabs on global policy and legal developments, as it can affect access to SRH information and services. Global legal frameworks not only affect the operations of civil society organisations but also the government's ability to provide SRH services to its citizens. One such important policy is the Global Gag Rule.

The Global Gag Rule (GGR), also known as the Mexico City Policy, was first implemented in 1984 by the former United States President Ronald Reagan. It mandates foreign non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to stop providing comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care if they are to continue receiving United States Global Health Support.

On January 23rd, 2017, U.S president Donald Trump reinstated an expanded version of the Global Gag rule as part of a weaponisation of U.S. foreign assistance to systematically target global sexual and reproductive health and rights programmes. This policy makes non-United States NGOs ineligible for US foreign assistance if they provide abortion related services including counselling, referral, advocacy and information. Trump's administration renamed the policy as Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance. As the name suggests, the policy applied to all U.S. global health assistance amounting to nearly USD \$9 billion (approximately 33 trillion shillings). It included funding for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, global health security, zika virus, and water and sanitation at household and community levels.

Non-US NGOs who received any global funding had two choices; either accept U.S. global health assistance and restrict their activities on abortion or refuse United States global health assistance and find other funding.

The Trump Administration expanded the Global Gag Rule further in March 2019, intimating that a foreign NGO that agrees to comply with the policy, either as a direct recipient or as a subrecipient of US global health assistance, is prohibited from providing financial support to any other foreign NGO that engages in activities prohibited by the Global Gag Rule. This meant that complying foreign NGOs would no longer use their own non-U.S. funds to provide financial support for any health or development work of another organisation that does not receive U.S. global health assistance if that organisation also engages in abortion-related work with its own funding.

It is important to note that this does not only affect service provision by NGOs but also public service delivery because most of the public health service delivery systems are supported by Non-US non-governmental organisations. While the policy was disguised as aimed at preserving life, in reality it endangered multitudes of lives.

To understand the impact of the GGR, Center for Health Human Rights and Development (CEHURD) conducted a study to document the implications of the Global Gag Rule on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in Uganda.

The study found that the GGR has had far-reaching consequences for pregnant women, sexually

active teenagers, and other vulnerable service recipients, as well as service providers at the facility and community levels. The study for example found that the Global Gag Rule had led to the closure and scale-down of sexual and reproductive health services by civil society organisations. The voucher scheme which was being implemented in a number of clinics which had implemented it as part of the Blue Star network where men and women paid only Two Thousand Shillings only to a community mobiliser for a voucher that allowed them to choose any long-term contraceptive method by any Blue Star network facility was severely interrupted.

Beyond the individual and organisations, the Global Gag Rule has had a negative impact on the overall public health system. This is largely because so many government partners extensively support public health facilities and community-based programmes and as such, the ripple effects are felt throughout the system and not isolated to a few clinics. In a country with high poverty rates and where communities heavily rely on public health service delivery, this has had catastrophic consequences.

While the Biden Administration reversed the GGR, it is important to note that its consequences have not only been far-reaching but will have long lasting consequences on individuals and communities. The GGR and its expansion by the Trump administration will remain a scar on the provision of sexual and reproductive health. This is because an unplanned pregnancy and an unsafe abortion can have long-term consequences on the lives of individual mothers, girls and the communities in which they live. The combined effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequences of

the GGR has robbed young women of the future as a result of teenage pregnancies. Statistics from government institutions indicate a worrying increase in the number of teenage pregnancies during the COVID-19 pandemic. In some cases, young girls and women have lost their lives during child birth or while attempting to carry out unsafe abortion. In Uganda, adolescents account for 17.2 per cent of maternal deaths, while unsafe abortion contributes to 26 per cent of maternal deaths amongst adolescents. Critical to note is the fact that global frameworks have a direct impact on sexual and reproductive health services in the developing world which effects may be immediate, long term or even irreversible.

To respond to the challenges of the vagaries of global politics and how these affect sexual and reproductive health rights in country, it is imperative that the government invests more than ever in protecting the sexual and reproductive health of Ugandans. This should be designed to ensure that every individual who needs sexual and reproductive health services has access to the lifesaving care they need and to reduce the negative impact of global legal policies. As a country, we must continue our fight for gender equality and recognise that we will not achieve it without the realisation of sexual and reproductive health and rights. For women, men and their families to lead healthy lives and to be free to participate in social, economic and political life, they need universal access to quality services, information, and education. Global policies such as the Global Gag Rule attempts to silence women, hurt communities and undermine their care. We must stand together to resist this attack and fight for reproductive freedom for all.