



# Translating the Global Agenda into National Goals: A Case of Uganda's NDP II

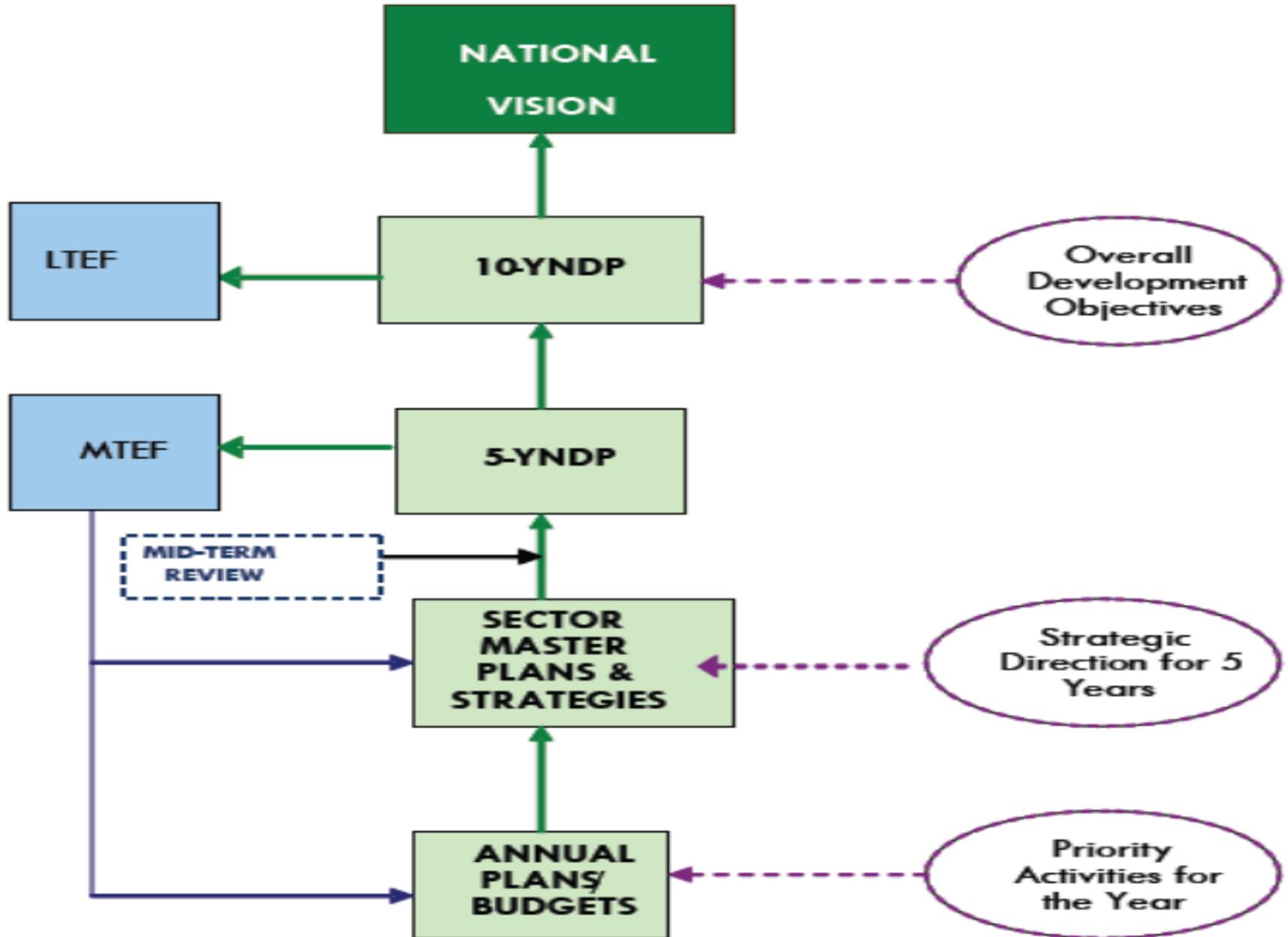
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# CNDPF





# Uganda Vision 2040



***“A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years”***

- **Target: Upper Middle Income status with a per capita income of USD9,500 by 2040.**
- **Conceptualisation:**
  - ***Harnessing Opportunities*** (Agriculture, Tourism, Minerals, Oil and Gas, Industrialisation, Knowledge and ICT, Geographical positioning, Abundant labour force, Water Resources)
  - ***Strengthening Fundamentals*** (Infrastructure, Human Capital, Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovations, Security and Defence)





# NDPII: Goal and Objectives

- Theme: Strengthening Uganda’s Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment and Inclusive Growth.
- Goal: “To achieve Middle Income status with per capita income of USD 1,033 by 2020 ”.
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## NDPII Objectives:

Increase Sustainable Production, Productivity and Value Addition in Key Growth Opportunities,

Increase the Stock and Quality of Strategic Infrastructure to Accelerate the Country's Competitiveness,

Enhance Human Capital Development,

Strengthen Mechanisms for Quality, Effective and Efficient Service Delivery



# NDP II Foundations

- Uganda Vision 2040
- Lessons from NDP I:
  - the need for prioritization
  - Many MDG targets were missed (not specifically incorporated into NDP I)
- The Constitution
- Regional and International commitments
  - EAC protocols
  - Sustainable Development Goals



# NDP II Prioritization:

- **Fundamentals:** those that most increase the country's competitiveness:
  - Infrastructure: Transport, energy
  - Human capital development
- **Opportunities:** those with the greatest multiplier effect:
  - Agriculture
  - Tourism
  - Minerals, oil and gas



# The Process...

- Highly consultative and iterative
- Covered key stakeholders:
  - Government Sectors
  - Local Governments
  - Academia
  - Development Partners
  - Non-state actors
    - Private sector
    - Civil Society Organizations
    - Cultural and religious organizations



# Some key observations

- The different stakeholders validated and strengthened the priorities and strategies
- The country's planning horizon coincided with end of MDGs/start of SDGs
- The SDGs were comprehensive enough to cover most areas of NDP II stakeholder interest
- Structure of SDGs (with sub-goal targets) could be utilized in sharpening the NDP II results framework and targets



# Some key planning decisions...

- Working with RC's office and with UNDP, we invited the UN team to orient the Core NDPII drafting Team about the evolving SDG process
- Formally incorporated the SDGs in Chapter 3 of NDP II as part of the development context
- The hitherto proposed sub-goals were integrated into the NDP II results framework and used as a platform for discussion with various stakeholders to generate the set of NDP II monitoring indicators and targets at various levels: National, Sector, LG



# Planning decisions cont'd...

- Once agreed, plans are underway to create an integrated baseline data system that can be used by different stakeholders to support:
  - situation analyses
  - Programme/intervention design
  - Programme Monitoring; and
  - Programme Evaluation



# Prioritization Challenge

- When the development priority areas were approved by Cabinet, challenge was getting all the sectors to see themselves working towards these areas
- **BUT:**
- Given the comprehensive nature of SDGs, they offered an initial framework through which different sectors could trace their linkages to the national priority areas
- The framework was discussed with key stakeholders: Cabinet, Parliament, OPM, MoFPED, Sectors and LGs

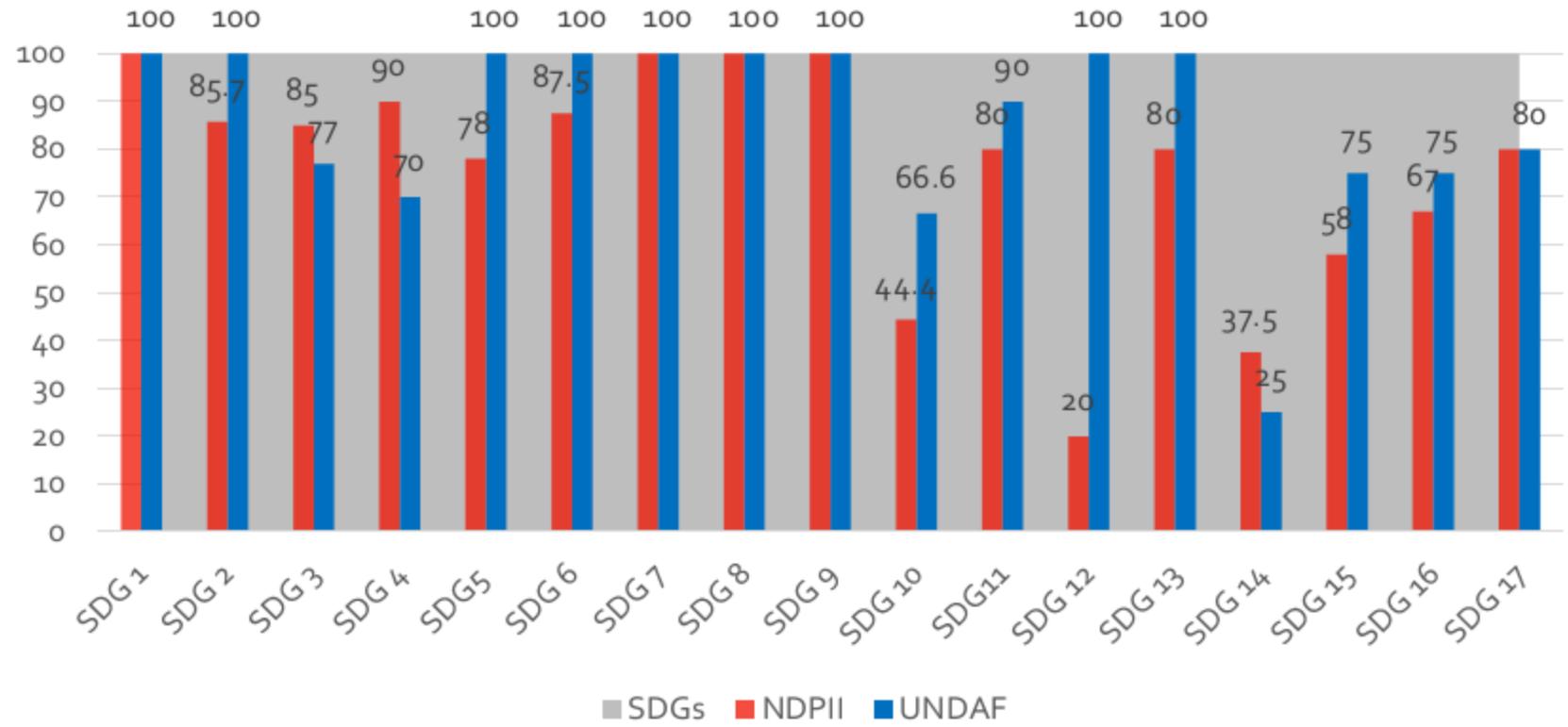


# Planning result...

- SDGs and sub-goals fully mainstreamed into the main planning frameworks, viz. NDP II, and NPA now working with stakeholder to align SDPs (18 sectors), LGs (134 LGs) and set corresponding targets
- The adopted SDGs are now reflected in the planning frameworks of various Development Partners
- Varying components of SDGs adopted in the plans of a number of non-state actors, including the private sector.



Percentage of SDG targets integrated within the UNDAF (2016-2020) and NDPII (2016-2021)





# Examples of SDGs in NDP II

## 1. **SDG1:End Poverty in all its forms everywhere**

- Reduce the percentage of people living on less than 1 USD per day from 19.7% to 14.2 by 2020
- Increase the number of vulnerable people accessing social protection interventions from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 by 2020
- Increase percentage of women accessing economic empowerment initiatives from 12% to 30% by 2020
- Develop capacity for mitigation, preparedness and response to natural and human induced disasters



# SDGs in NDPII Cont'd....

SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable Agriculture

- Reduce child Stunting as a percentage of under fives from 31 to 25
- Increase agricultural production and productivity
- Enhance consumption of diverse diets at household level
- Promote commercialisation of agriculture particularly amongst small holder farmers



# SDGs into NDP II Cont'd....

SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- Reduce Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births from 438 to 320 by 2020
- Reduce Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births from 54 to 44 by 2020
- Integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs
- Reduce annual Out Patient Department attendance due to malaria cases from 12,224,100 to 2,600,000;
- Reduce new HIV infections among adults from 140,908 to 42,272 (by 70%) in 2020.



# SDGs into NDPII Cont..

- . SDG4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
  - Increased Primary to secondary school transition
  - Increased net secondary school completion rates
  - Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training
  - Develop and implement ECD policy framework
  - Expand and improve school infrastructure for all levels, including water supply infrastructure, sanitation and hand-washing facilities, school physical education and community facilities





## SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- Reduce the rate of discrimination and marginalisation by 4% by 2020
- Mainstream gender and rights in policies, plans and programmes in sectors and LGs
- Promote formulation of gender sensitive regulatory frameworks in all sectors and LGs with a focus on emerging areas of climate change and oil and gas
- Prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence
- Promote women economic empowerment through



# SDGs in NDP II cont'd..

- . SDG8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**
  - Average targeted growth is about 6.3% less than the proposed 7%
  - By 2020, Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training by 20%

ETC ETC.



# Remaining Challenges



- Not all SDGs have been fully integrated since some actions are externally determined eg in SDG 17 “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development”.
- A results matrix for tracking progress on the SDGs still needs more work to be fully developed
- An acute absence of baseline data for some indicators, making target setting very difficult
- Consensus building among all implementing stakeholders on systems, indicators and targets is painstakingly slow
- Strengthening the Institutional framework for coordination and monitoring of SDGs - Set up a Post 2015 Development





# CONCLUSION

- A review of the performance, achievements and challenges of MDGs was done to inform NDP II.
- SDGs integrated in the context chapter as a foundation for the NDP II
- Make sure sectors align their sector issues papers to the SDGs in the guidelines provided
- SDG indicators and targets are incorporated in high level NDP II results framework
- Need to develop detailed results framework for NDP II that incorporates all SDG indicators and targets
- Need to develop a strong coordination mechanism at the country level and ensure SDGs are integrated in sector and LG plans



**FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY  
THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND  
ATTENTION**