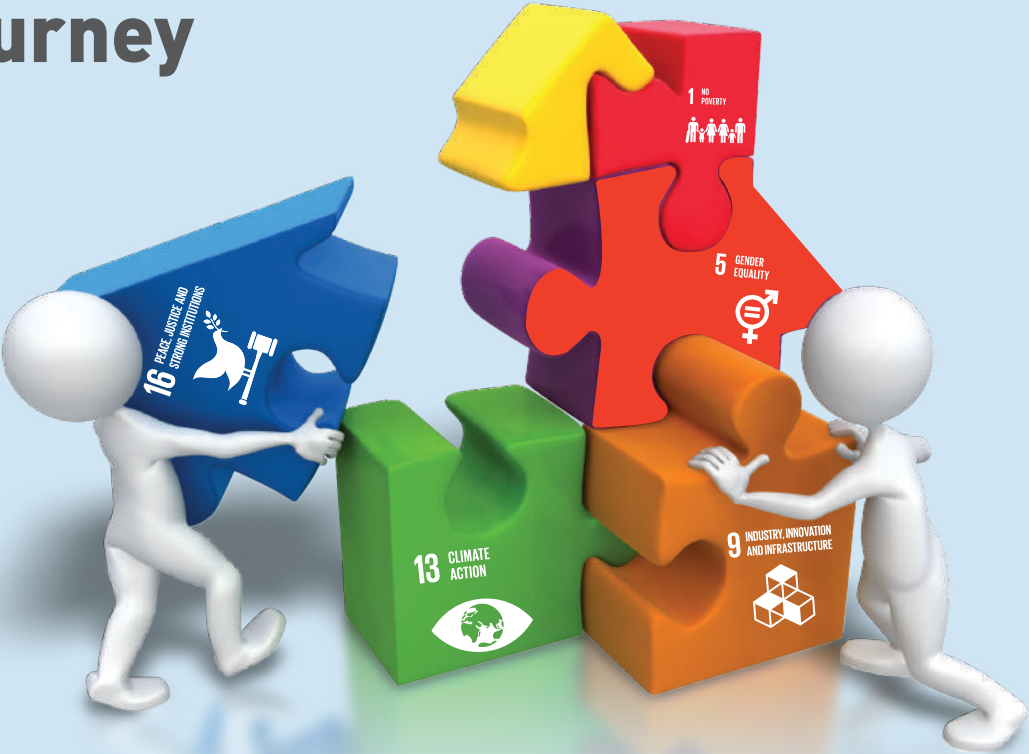




UN
DP

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

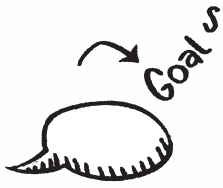
UNDP's Contribution to Uganda's SDGs Journey



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

12
Responsible
Consumption
and
Production

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



What Ugandans say



Arubaant ngina ka atitopol ngalosikine

Malengo endelevu ya Maendeleo

Bidhuko Bya Nkulankulana Mpangazi

Dongo Lobo ma rii pi tare malac pi anyim

Alosikineka nu cibiro nuka Apolo nuka Alwap

Ebigendererwa omu by'enturaburana ebinyabwiraako

Bitsiililira bye Intoswatswana Bibimanya

Ebigyendererwa by'entugwala eritubaasa kubangirira

Bitsiililira bye Intoswatswana Bibimanya

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Foreword

Uganda has been showcased globally as one of the pioneer countries that shaped the post-2015 development agenda, now known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The country is praised for its bold move as an early starter in the localization of the agenda, providing a learning platform for other nations that followed suit.

Through this journey, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), working with the UN family in Uganda, has been pivotal, and continues to play a central role in supporting the Government of Uganda to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core.

It is my singular honour and privilege to present this advocacy report, which chronicles UNDP's contribution to Uganda's journey from the post-2015 consultations to implementation of the SDGs. It provides a snapshot of how the UNDP has positioned its 2016–2020 country programme to deliver on the agenda.

This publication explores how integrated support that UNDP is providing is contributing towards the achievement of SDGs and Agenda 2030 in Uganda. It also showcases the exemplary work of the institution by working with public and private sector stakeholders' as well as Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to offer innovative solutions that can accelerate progress on the SDGs. As the journey ahead is still long, building on the findings of this publication, UNDP together with sister UN agencies and our public and private sector partners, will continue to support government and communities in their efforts to harness the country's potential for sustainable development.

It is my sincere hope that you will find this report educational and a source of inspiration helps facilitates stronger collaboration and innovation among all stakeholders to advance the 2030 Agenda. I wish to give a firm assurance of the unwavering commitment of the UN family to the people of Uganda to ensure that the country meets its aspirations come 2030. I call on all stakeholders to continue to partner with government and the people at all levels toward achieving the SDGs in this era of change and attaining the Uganda we want.



Rosa Malango

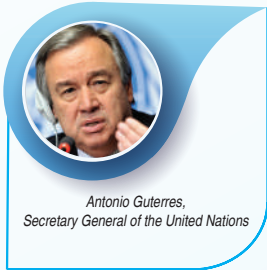
UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative



What the leaders say



“The SDGs proclaim in bold letters the concept of universal prosperity by all societies for the first time in human history. While it is amazing that this enlightened self-interest has taken so long to dawn on all of us, the old saying that ‘better late than never’ appropriately comes to mind in this case.”



“The 2030 Agenda will create conditions for people to trust again in political systems but also in multilateral forms of governance.”



“Implementation of the 2030 agenda is expected to happen at the local level, and its impact should be realised and felt locally first. It is time to deliberate on the readiness of Uganda’s Institutions to deliver on the aspirations of the people.”

3



“The world is at a cross road. We cannot afford to continue business as usual; instead, we must take full advantage of the groundbreaking opportunity the 2030 agenda offers to do things better. It is our joint responsibility, big and small, to join hands in eradicating poverty and ensuring that no one is left behind.”



“We require more holistic thinking and action to ensure that in everything we do, the 2030 agenda is at the core of everyone’s practice.”

Acknowledgement

This report was prepared by the Strategy and Policy Advice team of UNDP, under the direct supervision of Yemesrach Workie (Economics Advisor) with substantive support from Tony Muhumuza (National Economist), Simon Peter Nsereko (Economics Analyst), Rikke Sig-Hansen (SDG Coordination Specialist) and Josephine Faith Nansubuga (Programme Associate).

It was enriched by invaluable technical submissions from the entire programme team of the country office. Preparation of this report was carried out under the leadership of Rosa Malango, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, and Almaz Gebru, the UNDP Country Director. It was edited by Christina Dendy, UN Online Volunteer mobilized through www.onlinevolunteering.org.

1. How Did Our Journey Begin?

In 2015, the world made history when the 193-Member States of the United Nations (UN) adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (herein after referred to as the “2030 Agenda”) with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core. This ambitious agenda proposes a new way of thinking about global sustainable development by acknowledging the interdependence of three dimensions of development—economic, social and environmental. To achieve meaningful transformation, these dimensions must be addressed together.

Since the start of discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Uganda has been one of the few countries acclaimed for pioneering the journey toward the 2030 Agenda. Today, Uganda remains a flagbearer in domesticating the SDGs through planning frameworks and coordination structures. Throughout, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been a leading and trusted partner to government, Development Partners, civil society, academia, the private sector and others, within the UN family.

This report offers a snapshot of what has transpired in Uganda since the Post-2015 consultations, in which UNDP has played a pivotal role. It showcases selected engagements that demonstrate the country’s commitment to fully embrace the 2030 Agenda as part for its national Vision 2040.

2. The 2030 Agenda: A Call for Action

The 2030 Agenda is an inclusive plan of action that aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms and to ensure a peaceful, prosperous and environmentally healthy world for all by 2030.

The Agenda aims to stimulate action in five areas of critical importance, also known as the five Ps: People, Planet, Peace, Prosperity and Partnership.



At the heart of the 2030 Agenda are the 17 global goals for achieving and measuring sustainable development. These SDGs have a total of 169 targets and 232 indicators. The agenda will guide national, regional and international development in the Member States from 2016 to 2030.

The SDGs are broader and more ambitious than any preceding development frameworks. They aim to accomplish the unfinished business of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In Uganda, only 33% of the MDGs were achieved. The SDGs offer an opportunity for the country to put in place innovative mechanisms that will unlock bottlenecks and harness opportunities for sustainable development.

17 Goals

169 Targets

231 Indicators

193 Countries

How Does the 2030 Agenda Relate to Africa's Agenda 2063?

“ *The new agenda is a promise by leaders to all people everywhere. It is a universal, integrated and transformative vision for a better world. It is an agenda for people, to end poverty in all its forms. An agenda for the planet, our common home. An agenda for shared prosperity, peace and partnership. ... Above all, it pledges to leave no one behind.* ”



During the Post-2015 negotiations, Africa was the only continent that presented a united front. The Common African Position (CAP) was developed through a series of multi-stakeholder consultations among 53 African countries.

The comprehensiveness of the CAP significantly shaped the 2030 Agenda. It also informed the African Union's Agenda 2063, which envisages a peaceful, integrated and prosperous Africa by 2063.

As a result, the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 closely align in the following Aspirations:

- **People:** equitable social development
- **Prosperity:** inclusive economic development
- **Peace:** peaceful and inclusive societies and responsive institutions
- **Planet:** environmental sustainability
- **Partnerships:** global cooperation

UNDP estimates the level of congruence between the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 at 90 percent.

The preamble of the 2030 Agenda states that UN Member States "... reaffirm the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, all of which are integral to the new Agenda."

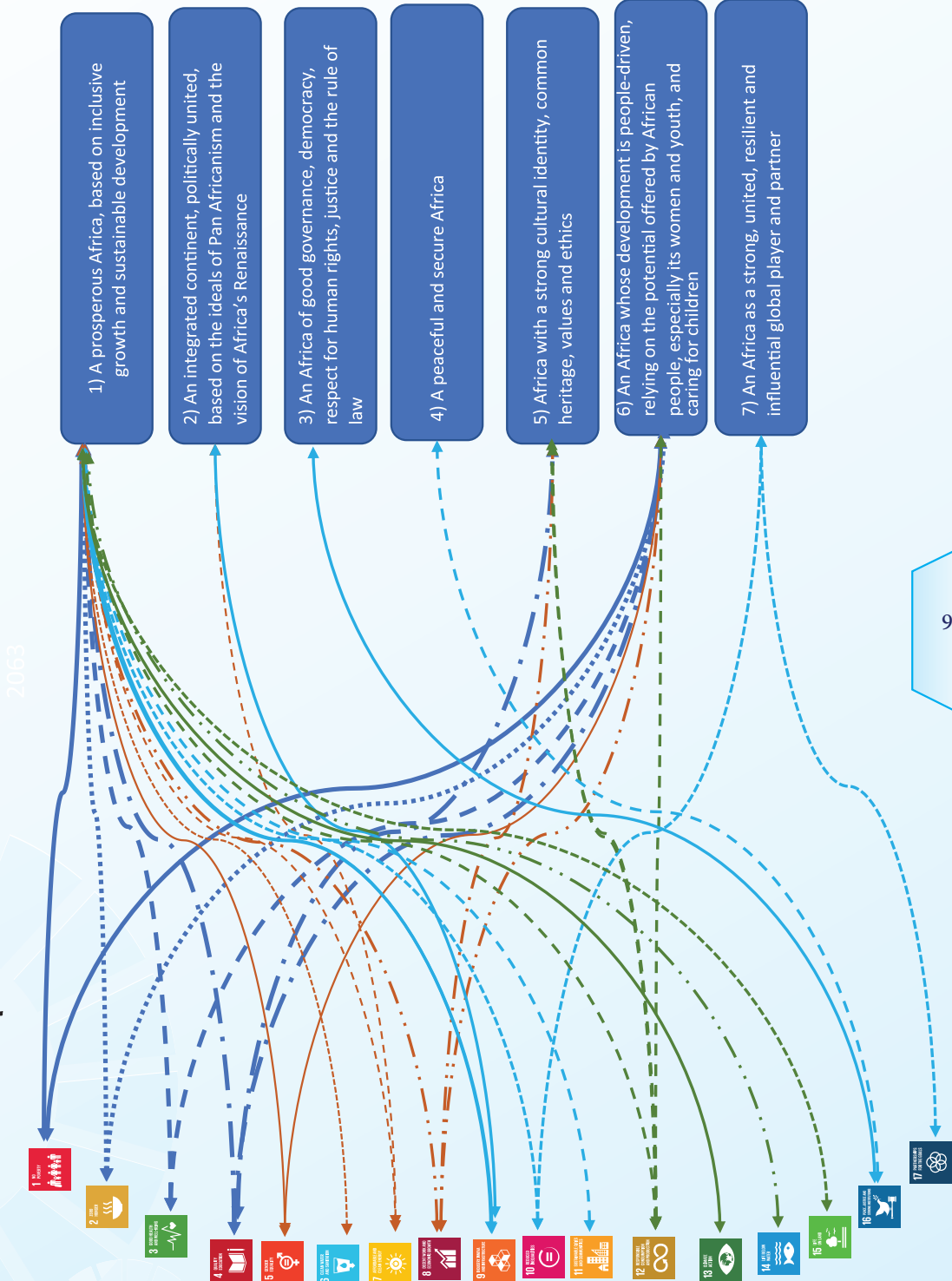


Select International Commitments with Links to SDGs



Sustainable Development Goals

Aspirations of Agenda 2063



Inclusive Green Growth

UNDP's Direct Programme and Policy Response in Uganda

Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction

10

1 NO POVERTY	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
2 ZERO HUNGER	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION
15 LIFE ON LAND	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Inclusive & Effective Governance

5 GENDER EQUALITY	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

1 NO POVERTY	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
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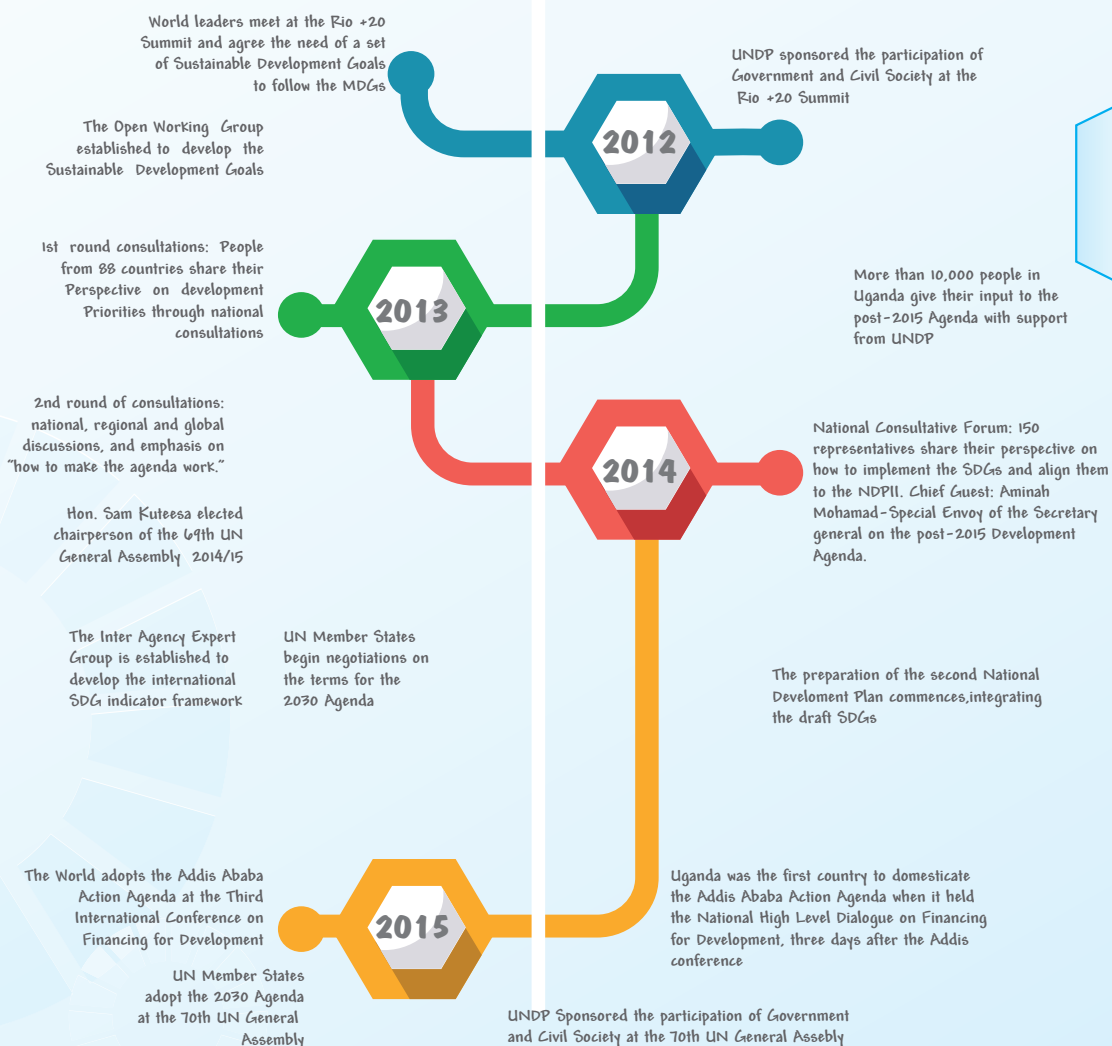
3. UNDP's Contribution to Uganda's SDG Journey

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, UNDP continues to support Uganda's government, civil society, academia, private sector and other development partners in strengthening policy mechanisms and coordination structures as well as in creating a favorable environment for implementing the SDGs.

UNDP Uganda supports SDG efforts in the country in three areas—economic, social, and environmental—in conformity with the UN guide on Mainstreaming Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS).

A Global Post-2015 Process

Undp's Contribution to the Post-2015 Process



⇒ Landing the 2030 Agenda at National and Local Levels

UNDP continues to be at the forefront of supporting mainstreaming and alignment processes nationally and locally in Uganda.

Alignment



Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie,
then, UN Resident Coordinator
and UNDP Resident
Representative for Uganda

“ By jointly launching NDP II and UNDAF, we are demonstrating that delivering on the aspiration of the people commands strong and trusted partnerships ”

Having mainstreamed the 17 SDGs in their draft form as early as the beginning of 2015, implementation of the second National Development Plan (NDP II: 2015/16–2019/20) started in July 2015, 2 months ahead of the official

adoption of the 2030 Agenda. The NDP II is part of the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework being implemented through the National Vision 2040 and 5-year National Development Plans. By implication, Uganda began implementing the 2030 Agenda ahead of the rest of the world.

UNDP technically and financially supported the formulation of NDP II as well as the alignment of Local Government Development Plans to the NDP II. Technically, UNDP played a major role in ensuring the mainstreaming of SDGs and the quality of the plan. To this end, UNDP enhanced participation and coordination of relevant regional and national stakeholders through membership in working groups, coordinated interagency technical reviews of the plan, and facilitated national and regional consultations and validation of the plan.

The launching of NDP II in conjunction with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a testament to the strong partnership between the Government of Uganda and the UN family in working toward national development priorities. UNDP leads on two out of the three pillars of the UNDAF, namely, Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development, and Inclusive Governance.

Currently, UNDP provides technical support to the mid-term review of the NDP II through the Local Development Partners Group. This review is expected to inform the formulation of the Third NDP

Effective Delivery Mechanisms

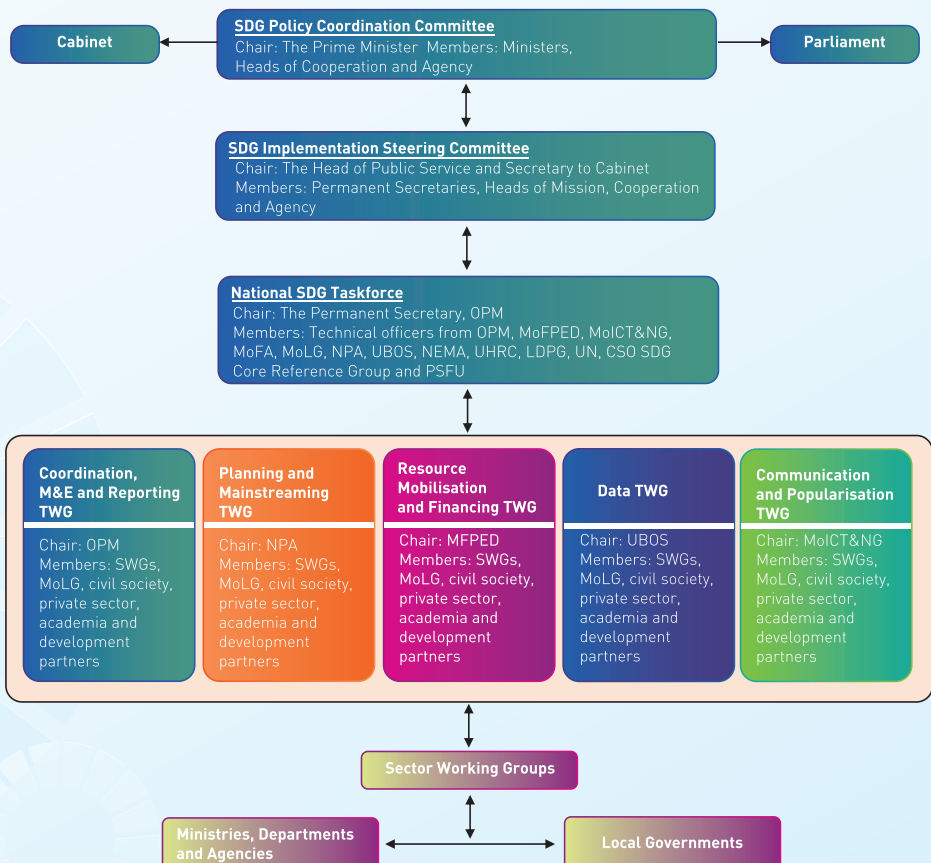
Within Government

In 2016, the Government of Uganda established a framework for coordinating implementation of the SDGs, with support from UNDP and other UN agencies. The framework, under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), is anchored on the national coordination architecture. It provides for six tiers, at the core of which is the multi-stakeholder National SDG Taskforce and five multi-stakeholder Technical Working Groups (TWGs). UNDP continues to provide technical and financial support to partners and is a member of the National SDG Taskforce.

One milestone achieved under the coordination framework was the drafting of the costed roadmap for SDG implementation within the NDPII period (2015/16–2019/20).

The roadmap identifies strategic priority actions for building an enabling environment to implement the SDGs. The roadmap will be reviewed annually based on emerging developments.

The National SDG Coordination Framework



UN System Coherence

To ensure coherence in the UN's response to issues related to SDG implementation, the UN Country Team in Uganda established an internal coordination structure that augments the national SDG coordination structure. Within this structure, since 2016, the UNDP has co-chaired the UN SDG Technical Working Group (UN SDG-TWG), which provides technical advice to the UNCT and government of Uganda and facilitates UN interagency coordination. UNDP is also a member of the UN SDG Data Working Group.

Local Government Development Plans

With the SDGs integrated into the NDPII, the government appreciated the importance of further localizing these goals at the sub-national levels to ensure effective implementation of the plan. UNDP supported alignment of Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs) to the NDPII and the 2030 Agenda SDGs through: 1) alignment training for technical staff at the Local Government level, and 2) quality assurance of LGDPs. By the end of UNDP support for that initiative, about 45 Local Governments had received training and a total of 80 sub-national plans had been quality-assured.

UNDP, in partnership with its Regional Service Centre for Africa and the Asia-Pacific Hub, is implementing the SDG Local Governance Diagnostic Executive Snapshot Tool in five districts, namely, Bunyangabu, Kabarole (Western region), Luuka (Eastern), Maracha (Northern) and Namutumba (Eastern). The tool allows local governments to analyse statistical data, public expenditures and citizens' perception surveys against SDG relevant indicators. Uganda is the first country in Africa to implement this tool.

Progress Reporting on SDG Implementation

Through the National SDG Coordination Framework, the Government of Uganda continues to report on progress and performance in SDG implementation both at the national level and globally. The framework calls for quarterly progress reports by the TWGs to the National SDG Taskforce; biannual reporting to the SDG Implementation Steering Committee, Cabinet and Parliament; and annual reporting to the SDG Policy Coordination Committee.

Globally, Uganda was among the first 27 countries that volunteered to do a Voluntary National Review at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2016. The Review Report on Uganda's Readiness for Implementation of the 2030 Agenda was prepared by a multi-stakeholder core technical team, chaired by the National Planning Authority (NPA), within the Coordination Structure. UNDP provided financial and technical support to this process and represented the UN team at the advisory committee that guided the preparation of the report.

⇒ Accelerating Progress Toward the SDGs

UNDP supports acceleration through the Country Programme (2016–2020). The Country Programme is anchored on the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Uganda (2016–2020), which is aligned to the NDPII. It spells out the strategy for supporting national development goals focusing on governance and sustainable, inclusive economic development.



The Country Programme is structured into two portfolios namely: Inclusive and Effective Governance (IEG); and the Sustainable & Inclusive Economic Development (SIED). The IEG portfolio seeks to develop national capacities in the rule of law, constitutional democracy, transparency and accountability and peace, security and system resilience. The SIED portfolio focuses on strengthening capacities for (a) natural resources management, adaptation and developing resilience to climate change and disaster risk, and (b) green growth, expanding livelihood and employment opportunities including supporting the integrated approach to fostering sustainability and resilience for food security.

Strengthening Inclusive and Effective Governance Systems

Access to Justice

UNDP provided support to improve access to justice. This included development of the justice service delivery standards and client charters, awareness creation, and support to Legal Aid Clinics.

Access to informal justice mechanisms, as an alternative instrument for dispute resolution, has been improved through judicial and prosecutorial outreach on war crimes and crimes against humanity in affected regions.

UNDP supported the review of 13 Human Rights Instruments and Optional Protocols for ratification and domestication.



Electoral Support and Peacebuilding

The National Electoral Commission and Human Rights Commission were supported to effectively undertake their mandate.



Candidates at the 2016 Presidential Debate

The 2016 general elections were successfully implemented while the 2016 presidential debate contributed to increased demand for issues-based politics. UNDP prepared a briefing note to guide other countries in their efforts to facilitate dialogue on elections.

Instrumental in the 2016 general elections, the national architecture for peacebuilding was established as a neutral infrastructure for conflict resolution and mitigation at the national and subnational level. This architecture comprises the Interreligious Council of Uganda, the National Consultative Forum, the Elders Forum, the Citizens Coalition for Electoral Democracy, the Women Situation Room, and the Nabbagereka Development Foundation.

Transparency and Accountability

The capacity of accountability and transparency institutions has been strengthened.

Institutional support was extended to the Inspectorate of Government to strengthen systems for asset declaration and recovery by public servants and to combat cross-border corruption.

The establishment of the Open Data Web Platform at Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) has further increased citizens' demand for accountability.

Building Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities

UNDP promoted community-driven integrated and sustainable local economic development and scaled-up proven sustainability innovations in Luuka, Kabarole, Maracha and Bunyangabu districts. This was achieved through the Global Pilot Project on Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities (ISNC).



The UN Resident Coordinator Rosa Malango with the Queen of Buganda in celebration of Obuntubulamu. Placing local values at the centre of SDG domestication efforts



Communities working together to construct roads in Bunyangabu District. The Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities (ISNC) project was implemented with support from the Republic of Korea. This is an example of values-based approaches to community level development

Strengthening Cross-Border Security

Social cohesion has been enhanced through border demarcation as well as by facilitating cross-border dialogue and trade. Improved community security in Northern Uganda has resulted, in part, from the establishment of policing structures at the community level.

Peacebuilding Through Cultural Leaders

UNDP, through the UN system in Uganda, works with cultural institutions using local values-Obuntubulamu – Our Shared Humanity to adapt development to cultural realities, build ownership and ensure a more sustainable approach to development and humanitarian responses.

Inclusive Growth

Improving Sustainable Production and Consumption

Small and medium-scale enterprises in agriculture, tourism and manufacturing were supported to increase production and productivity capacities, sustainable consumption and production technologies, and access to markets.

UNDP contributes toward sustainably harnessing the country's natural resources while generating employment and income opportunities by helping develop a national tourism and conservation investment framework. Other efforts include mobilization of private capital to preserve Uganda's natural ecosystems and to address the challenge of underinvestment in conservation.

- 
- **Selected Results** The first televised presidential debates promoted issue-based politics.
 - A resolution was passed legitimizing the role of Parliament in delivering on the 2030 Agenda.
 - A national coordination framework for SDGs was developed.
 - The "Saemaul Undong" enhanced Local Economic Development.
 - 17 kms of Uganda-Congo border was demarcated to improve border management.
 - National infrastructure for peace was sustained.
 - 5 million fast-growing trees planted. 108 women and youth groups supported with income-generating grants.
 - 665 new green jobs created.
 - 130 MSMEs empowered to sustainably engage in the mining of development minerals.

Improving Livelihoods and Creating Jobs



The government is piloting the Songhai-integrated model that empowers communities, especially women and youth, to improve their livelihoods and create jobs while sustainably harnessing natural resources in agriculture, industry and services.



A Youth Graduate Scheme has been established to equip 500 young graduates annually from universities and vocational technical training institutions with employable skills through placements in public and private sector work spaces.



UNDP supports efforts to improve the management of development minerals while building knowledge and awareness about them. UNDP also aims to foster sustainable and inclusive development of the small-scale mineral resources industry. Thus far, this support has come through the ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme.

*(top) The president launches the Songhai Centre.
(middle) Preparatory work begins at the Songhai Centre. (bottom) Small scale miners in Uganda*

Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction

A National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and implementation strategy as well as 105 district-level vulnerability profiles were developed to inform national planning for prevention and response to disasters. This reinforces investment in enhancing national preparedness and management capacity.

A hazard risk and vulnerability analysis and mapping in 112 districts of Uganda was developed to inform national and district level development and contingency planning for disaster risk reduction.

The functionality of the National Emergency Coordination and Operation Centre (NECOC) was enhanced to provide National Integrated Early Warning Information and Forecasts.



Ms. Rosa Malango, the UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative (right) hands over the completed Hazards Risk and Vulnerability (HRVs) Profiles and Maps to Ms. Christine Guwattude, the Permanent Secretary for Office of the Prime Minister during a visit to NECOC.

(Photo credit: UNDP Uganda 2017)



A mobile truck for disaster response can move to any part of the country and provide information to NECOC. (Photo credit: UNDP Uganda 2016)

Reducing Emissions from Forest Degradation

The National Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) + strategy was developed. The strategy aims to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as well as to foster conservation and sustainable management of forests and to enhance forest carbon stocks.

Restoring and Protecting Wetlands



The UN Resident Coordinator views the Uganda Wetlands Atlas at the launch.

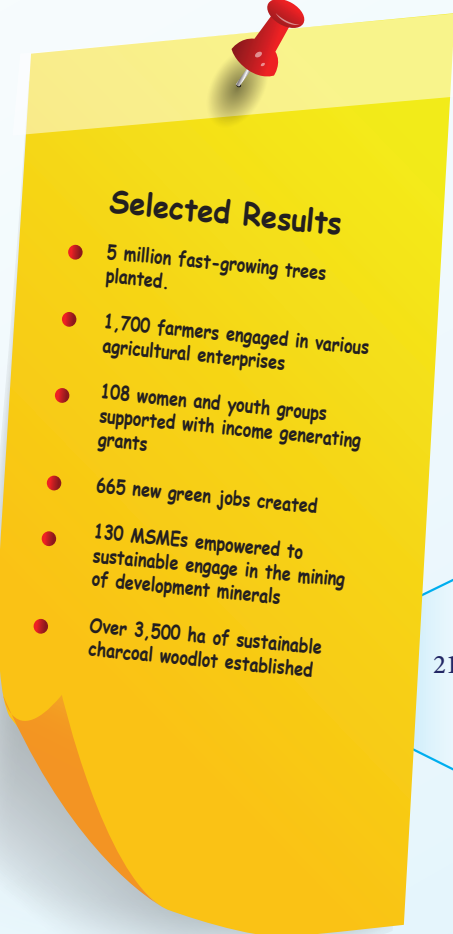
Through a partnership with the Green Climate Fund, the government of Uganda is being supported to restore degraded wetlands, improve ecosystems and strengthen climate information and early warning systems.

The Uganda Wetlands Atlas (Volumes I & II) provides information about the location and state of the country's wetlands including challenges to their survival and areas where degradation has progressed at such a rapid rate that it threatens local communities. Data from the atlas is being used to address the growing devastation of the wetlands because of industrialisation and development. It also supports evidence-based restoration approaches.

Greening and Engendering Uganda's Charcoal Value Chain

Under the UNDP - GEF "Green Charcoal" project, the Government of Uganda has been supported to introduce environmental-friendly technologies for charcoal production that enable producers to conserve trees while sustaining livelihood. Producers were empowered to migrate from using traditional earth kilns to new conversion kilns that are up to 40 percent more efficient in converting wood to charcoal. Communities have also been introduced to new fast-growing tree varieties to reduce the rate of forest cover depletion.

Tulina Esubi Tree Growers Association brings together 35 smallholder farmers, 57% of whom are women. The association started planting fast-growing trees for charcoal production after undergoing training in conservation agriculture and forestry management. Using proceeds from such investments, members are able to cater for their family welfare. As a rest of this engagement, more than 5 million trees were planted, directly supporting more than 1,700 members four districts.



Selected Results

- 5 million fast-growing trees planted.
- 1,700 farmers engaged in various agricultural enterprises
- 108 women and youth groups supported with income generating grants
- 665 new green jobs created
- 130 MSMEs empowered to sustainable engage in the mining of development minerals
- Over 3,500 ha of sustainable charcoal woodlot established

“I am no longer worried about my children's future since I am part of the association. We are working and promoting our work very hard and have already seen it bearing fruit. I am also a member of the local credit association which helps me save some money

regularly.
Glady's, Association member



As a result of UNDP's effort to support sustainable charcoal production, Communities are involved in production of new fast-growing trees

Inclusive Business as a tool to engender Tourism

Inclusive businesses present a promising approach to realize the full potential of the tourism sector to transform the economy. Through innovation challenge awards, UNDP seeks to pilot and or scale-up of inclusive business solutions, by addressing key business-level barriers through targeted funding and technical assistance.



Women groups have been empowered to engage in the tourism value chains

Kraft 256, one of the tourism enterprises selected for scale-up of their “Family at Work Model”, targets 30 women groups around tourist hot spots in over six districts. The enterprise empowers these groups to produce tourism products using local materials and guarantees them market at various eco-tourism lodges that include Chobe safari lodge, Mweya, Silverbacks, Paara, Ssesse habitat, the Ark hotels in Kenya and other countries. However, the company is unable to meet the demand because of low production capacity. To meet demand, the Family At Work model enables these groups to equip their family members with requisite skills to increase household production capacity.

Demonstrating Commitment to Leaving No One Behind

Promoting Self-Reliance and a Dignified Life for Refugees

In June 2017, at the Solidarity Summit on Refugees, heads of state, government and high-level representatives, and representatives from national, regional and international organizations pledged more than USD 517 million toward Uganda's development through refugee response programs. The summit was hosted by the President of the Republic of Uganda and co-hosted by the United Nations Secretary General in the presence of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. This event aimed to increase understanding of Uganda's model of the humanitarian-development nexus



(from left) UNHCR High Commissioner, Mr. Filippo Grandi; UN Secretary General, Mr. Antonio Guterres; Uganda's President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni; and the Prime Minister of Uganda, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, at the opening of the Solidarity Summit



Mr. Hiroshi Kato, Senior Vice President of JICA, speaks at the side event on local government.

As part of the Summit, UNDP organised a side event showcasing refugees and host communities to encourage private sector investment. The event demonstrated successful business models; highlighted private contributions to resilience building and self-reliance of refugees and host communities; took stock of private sector barriers to entry and bottlenecks to "doing business" in refugee host districts; and deliberated on incentives required by the public sector for private sector engagement.

During the 2016 Solidarity Summit, UNDP partnered with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to host a side event on local governments. Participants identified and discussed challenges to and opportunities for strengthening the ability of local governments to deliver on the 2030 Agenda while providing for the coexistence of refugees and host communities and protecting refugee populations. Delegates agreed that they must work toward better organisation and integration at the local level to enhance the resilience and self-reliance of both refugees and host communities.

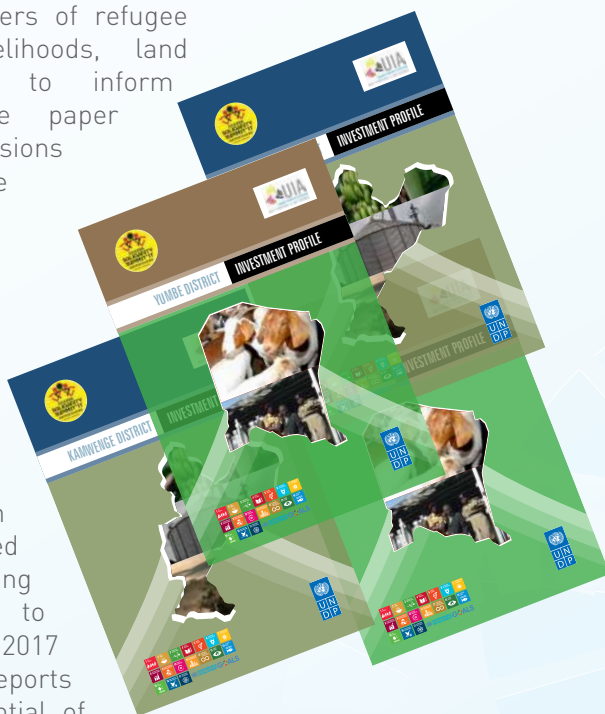
Refugee Protection and Management

UNDP prepared the first-ever Uganda's Contribution to Refugee Protection and Management report. This publication, which informed the 2017 Solidarity Summit, provides an evidence-based methodology for calculating direct and indirect public costs related to refugee hosting, and attempts to account for both in-kind and financial contributions. It reveals that in 2016/17 alone, the government of Uganda and local communities spent more than USD 300 million to support refugees.



In 2018, UNDP prepared a policy paper on land dynamics in refugee-hosting communities of Northern Uganda. The paper contextualizes issues of land access, management and productivity among refugees and refugee hosting communities in Northern Uganda. It also explores how significant numbers of refugee arrivals have impacted livelihoods, land ownership and land use to inform decision-making. Finally, the paper highlights the impact of land decisions on household livelihoods and the environment and proposes options for optimising Uganda's progressive refugee policy.

With UNDP support, the Uganda Investment Authority produced investment profiles for 11 refugee-hosting districts in the country. These profiles proved instrumental in informing private-sector contributions to refugee support during the 2017 Solidarity Summit. Overall, the reports showcase the investment potential of refugee-hosting communities, including incentives that each district provides to attract investment. These were the first-ever investment-informed products developed to mobilise financing in humanitarian settings.



Reconstructing Post-War Northern Uganda

UNDP's 2015 National Human Development Report for Uganda, which focuses on unlocking the development potential of Northern Uganda, received the 2016 Global Award for Human Development Reporting. Northern Uganda is recovering from 20 years of debilitating conflict. This report has played a central role in guiding programs by government and non-state actors to ensure inclusion for the region in the nation's development outcomes. The report has contributed to mobilizing additional investments to fast-track recovery.



Addressing Gender Inequality



In 2016, Uganda made history when 13 private sector companies committed to implement the UNDP Gender Equality Seal (GES), an innovative tool for attaining SDG 5 by promoting gender equality and women's empowerment at the workplace and in the marketplace. Since then, these companies have taken steps to make their products and services and workplace environments gender-responsive. So far, 42 companies have signed up to implement the GES.

25

Enabling Young People

YouthConnekt: UNDP partners with government and other UN agencies to scale up the YouthConnekt Uganda initiative. YouthConnekt was initiated in Rwanda and adopted as an African good practice. This program connects young people to their role models, improves their skills set, and inspires and empowers them to co-create and take up opportunities themselves. YouthConnekt Uganda adheres to the UN Uganda Country Team's Youth Strategy and builds on ongoing youth innovation initiatives in the country. UN agencies, the government, youth-led institutions and the private sector will work together to jointly take this initiative forward.



A participant takes a picture at the launch of YouthConnekt Uganda in 2017.

African Conference of Youth (ACOY) on Climate Change and SDGs: In 2017, with support from UNDP, Youth Go Green Uganda organized the African Conference of Youth (ACOY), which brought together African Youth to discuss challenges, opportunities and prospects in advancing solutions to climate change and SDGs. Youth Go Green, UN Agencies and the Speaker of Parliament used this opportunity to organise an SDG Run where more than 5,000 people ran for the Goals!



The Speaker of Parliament, Mrs. Rebecca A. Kadaga, shares her view alongside fellow panelists at the African Conference of Youth in 2017.

Adjumani Youth Challenge: Thirty youth participated in a ten-week long Design Challenge in Adjumani District. The district borders South Sudan and hosts 200,000 refugees in addition to the local population of 392,000. The purpose of the design challenges was to identify the challenges faced in their communities, and design innovative solutions to address them. One group, Hope Youth Group, designed a prototype of a ploughing machine with local farmers and welders. The machine helps address challenges of inaccessibility, unavailability and affordability of farming equipment in the district.



Participants to the SDG Run in 2017.

Making SDGs Known to All



UNDP, with support from the UNDP/Government of Kazakhstan partnership and the Ministry of ICT, collaborated with the National NGO Forum to translate SDG advocacy materials into 10 local languages, including Runyoro, Runyakole, Nga Karimajong, Lusoga, Lumasaaba, Lugbara, Luganda, Kiwahili, Ateso, Acholi. These materials have been used to promote and work toward the SDGs in communities across the country.



Uganda, Our Constitution, Our Vision, Our SDGs

In 2015, UNDP supported the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to publish a report titled "Uganda: Our Constitution, Our Vision, Our SDGs". The first of its kind in the country, and probably, globally, this knowledge product demystified the SDGs by establishing their link to Uganda's development aspiration as at independence as established in the national anthem, the 1995 constitution, and cultural heritage. This product has been the main advocacy tool in the country, also showcased globally as a case in point regarding how the agenda can be popularised.



⇒ Upstream Policy Support

UNDP's Strategic Policy Advice function serves to strengthen its position as a requisite partner in areas of sustainable human development and inclusive economic growth in Uganda.

UNDP achieves this function by advising the Government in the design of national plans and policies; advising the UN Country Team on relevant policy issues and entry points for engagements with government and other stakeholders; supporting the UN Country Team in designing and monitoring strategic documents, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF); and providing technical support to the government of Uganda and the UN Country Team in the domestication and implementation of the SDGs.

To achieve these goals, UNDP focuses on three key areas: generating knowledge that facilitates national debates on Uganda's socioeconomic development; strengthening national capacities to undertake and use evidence-based policy research to steer national policy debates; and contributing to national policy and institutional design as well as reform.



UN Resident Coordinator, Ms. Rosa Malango, Executive Director Uganda Investment Authority (UIA), Dr. Arkebe Oqubai, and UIA officials make a site visit to Namanve Industrial Park.

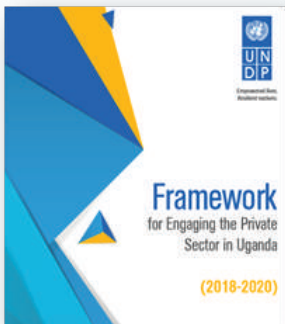
Promoting Sustained Industrialization

Since 2016, UNDP has been central to providing strategic support for the development of a transformative industrialization agenda. It has done so through several engagements, including through South-South Cooperation and by inviting two renowned experts from Ethiopia and China.

UNDP worked with UNECA to prepare the paper ABC of Industrialization in Uganda: Achievements, Bottlenecks and Challenges. This background paper for the high-level dialogue on industrialisation identifies key achievements, bottlenecks and challenges of Uganda's industrial performance. Its analysis sets the scene for more in-depth discussions among policymakers, the academic world, the private sector and other stakeholders regarding ways to improve the effectiveness of Uganda's industrial policy.

Following these engagements, UNDP is supporting the government to prepare the industrial policy (2018) and its corresponding strategy (2020/21– 2024/25).

Leveraging the Power of the Private Sector



Within the framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), UNDP, the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), and the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) undertook a country pilot study on Private Sector Engagement (PSE) in Uganda. The study documents Uganda's experiences in PSE through development cooperation.

Informed by the results of the PSE study, UNDP established the Framework for Engaging the Private Sector in Uganda. Anchored in UNDP's country programme (2016–2020), the framework provides a basis for rallying private actors to be mindful of how they do business and contribute to all the dimensions of sustainable development. It embraces the principles of the UNDP global private sector and foundation strategy for the SDGs (2016–2020) and will be implemented within the realm of international commitments.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



UNDP, working with its Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy (BERA), has partnered with the Global System for Mobile Communications Association (GSMA) to demonstrate how mobile communications can be a positive force for societal change and to build a collective vision to deliver on the SDGs. This partnership aims to outline the opportunities and challenges of mobile technology for achievement of national development outcomes and SDGs. It will provide country-level recommendations to industry and government on accelerating mobile-enabled digital transformation through in-depth research; facilitate agreement among national policymakers and the mobile industry on collaborative next steps to improve social and economic progress toward digital transformation through mobile technology; and work with policymakers and industry and development partners to produce an action plan for government and the private sector to work together to achieve new social and commercial value and deliver on the SDGs using mobile communications. This engagement is guided by a Technical Working Group of 20 key stakeholders from across the Uganda government and mobile industry, first convened on 13 June 2018.



GSMA Technical Working Group meeting hosted by UNDP in June 2018

Uganda's Investments and the Green Growth Development Strategy



Second Deputy Prime Minister, UNDP Country Director and other officials appear at the launch of the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy.

The government of Uganda prepared the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (2017/18–2030/31) as a blueprint for the sustainable achievement of national goals and targets. It seeks, in part, to accelerate economic growth through targeted investments in priority sectors with the highest green growth multiplier effects, and to achieve the social and economic transition through a low-carbon development pathway that safeguards the integrity of the environment and natural resources. UNDP's Low Emissions Capacity Building Programme provided financial and technical support.

Re - Engineering the Discourse on Development Effectiveness

To strengthen development cooperation in Uganda, UNDP is helping the government of Uganda undertake a comprehensive and independent review of current development cooperation and partnership architecture. Undertaken within the framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, with financial support from the government Germany, the review aims to identify implementable solutions. To enhance development effectiveness, it will inform the draft development cooperation policy and strengthen existing development cooperation mechanisms.



Discussions on UNDP industrialisation support started when UNDP Regional Director for Africa Mr. Abdoulaye Mar Deye (centre), and Ms. Rosa Malango, the UNDP Resident Representative/UN Resident Coordinator in Uganda (right), visited Rt. Hon. Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, the Prime Minister (left).

Augmenting National Resource Mobilization

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UNDP supports the government of Uganda in undertaking a Development Finance Assessment (DFA). The DFA is a tool to expand, diversify and strengthen coordination of development financing. It assesses national planning and budgeting systems and their results orientation; maps existing development financing flows and determines how effectively they link to national development objectives; explores new sources of development financing; and informs the way forward in improving development financing through the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), all within the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Rethinking Poverty Measurement

SDG 1 calls on countries to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Since 2017, UNDP has partnered with the government to produce the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for Uganda. The MPI methodology measures non-income dimensions of poverty, such as health, education and standard of living, and advances policies to address the hardship of marginalized people. To target resources more effectively, the MPI will be used to identify the most vulnerable people and the ways in which they are deprived. UNDP is helping the government institutionalize this measure by providing capacity-building support to the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the National Policy Research Center.

UNDP's Sustained Thought Leadership

UNDP co-chairs several working groups within the development partner community in Uganda. Through this community, UNDP has ensured coordinated policy and programme support to the government on various sustainable development issues. The UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative serves as a permanent co-chair of the Local Development Partners Group (LDPG). UNDP also co-chairs the LDPG working groups on environment, national resources and climate change; decentralisation and local development; Northern Uganda; the Donor Economics Group; and tourism. Within the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, UNDP co-chairs the livelihood working group and the energy and environment group. Within the UN Country Team, UNDP leads on two out of three UNDAF pillars—Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development and Inclusive Governance.

Sustained Policy Advocacy

Launch of human development reports: UNDP continues to influence policy by generating dialogue through national, regional and global human development reports. In 2015, UNDP launched the national human development report and the global report together. Senior political leadership and technocrats deliberated on how to ensure that leaders established mechanisms to ensure decent work for everyone, including the excluded sections of the community. During the national launch of the 2016 Africa Human Development Report on Gender, deliberations focused on the economic benefit of eliminating gender disparities at all levels.

National high-level dialogue on financing for development: In July 2015, UNDP supported a national high-level dialogue on financing for development to domesticate the outcomes of the Third International Conference on Financing. Organized by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UN in Uganda, the dialogue contextualized the new principles of development finance to NDPII implementation and shared best practices for alternative resource mobilization strategies.



High-level panel deliberates on innovative mechanisms to finance development in Uganda.

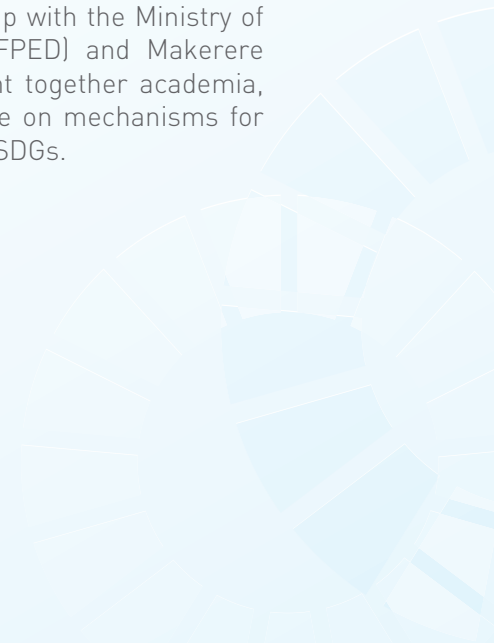
Dialogue on the role of Parliament in SDG implementation: In 2016, during the International Day of Democracy, UNDP partnered with Parliament of Uganda to host a dialogue on the role of Parliament in successful implementation of the SDGs. This resulted in a resolution acknowledging that Parliament plays a critical role in translating the SDGs into concrete action. To do so, it must enact legislation ensuring delivery of the SDGs while providing purposeful oversight.

Dialogue on leveraging local governance to attain sustainable development: In 2016, UNDP partnered with the Uganda Policy Development Management Forum (UPDMF) to hold a policy dialogue on leveraging local governance to attain sustainable development in Uganda. Participants included representatives from academia, the private sector, civil society, and government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

East and Central African Cities Development Forum: In 2016, UNDP mobilized the UN system to co-host—with the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)—the first East and Central African Cities Development Forum. The Forum brought together urban authorities in the region, civil society, the private sector, development partners and academia to share knowledge and develop practical urban policy recommendations for inclusive and sustainable urban development. The event served as a launchpad for an annual forum held in different countries on a rotational basis.

Global Development Cooperation Symposium: In April 2015, the government of Uganda, with support from UNDP and sister agencies, convened the Global Development Cooperation Symposium. More than 200 global participants deliberated on mechanisms for positioning development cooperation as a “means of implementation” in the post-2015 era.

High-Level Dialogue on Uganda’s Economy: In November 2015, a high-level dialogue on Uganda’s economy was held in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) and Makerere University School of Economics. The dialogue brought together academia, policy makers and development partners to deliberate on mechanisms for successful implementation of NDPII and realization of SDGs.



SDG Ambassadors

- 5 high profile SDG Ambassadors appointed to advocate for the Global Goals in Uganda

Private Sector

- Framework for engaging the private sector in Uganda developed
- UNDP Gender Equality Seal (GES) adopted by 42 companies
- Pilot study on Private Sector Engagement (PSE) in Uganda
- Partnership with the Global System for Mobile Communications Association (GSMA) to promote business solutions for the SDGs through mobile technology

South-South Cooperation

- UNDP South-South Cooperation Strategy developed
- Strengthened cooperation between Uganda and Ethiopia, Mauritius, Kazakhstan, Benin and China

UN System

- Support to UN Country Team as co-chair of SDG Technical Working Group
- Engagement in the UN Data Group



Parliament

- Parliamentary Forum on SDGs supported to develop strategic plan and implement activities
- Capacitybuilding efforts of parliamentarians on SDGs, anticorruption and gender sensitivity

Civil Society

- SDGs translated into 10 languages
- Sustained advocacy through dialogues and forums
- Collaboration on strengthening coordination structures

Inclusive Partnerships

In addition to its longstanding, close partnership with Uganda's government, UNDP collaborates with a broad range of stakeholders to ensure sustainable development:

Cultural Leaders

- Promoting Obuntubulamu – Our Shared Humanity to adapt development to cultural realities, build ownership and ensure a more sustainable approach to development and humanitarian responses
- Video entitled “Obuntubulamu – Towards Agenda 2030 Through African Culture in Uganda” launched

Media

- Journalists trained on 2030 Agenda
- Curriculum developed to train journalists on evidence-based reporting, conflict-sensitive journalism, human rights, rule of law, and constitutional democracy

Development Partners

- Coordination of development partners through joint leadership of Local Development Partners' Group
- Chairmanship of development partner platforms on environmental protection; accountability and transparency; decentralization; development of Northern Uganda; Private Sector; and South-South Cooperation

4. Opportunities Ahead

Building on progress and lessons learned, UNDP will continue to explore opportunities to support Uganda's journey toward sustainable development:

The revision and implementation of the National SDG Roadmap is an opportunity for strengthening coordination and accelerating delivery on SDGs through strategic interventions.

The upcoming development of the National Development Plan III offers an opportunity for mainstreaming, prioritising and targeting specific SDGs on the medium term. In this regard, the planned support to undertake SDG Gap Analysis will be the bases for the next medium-term plan.

The review and extension of the Plan for National Statistical Development II enables strengthening of data production for tracking SDG progress, especially in the areas of producing disaggregated data and producing and using administrative data. The finalization of the National Standardized Indicators (NSI), which guide allocation of resources and reporting, provides much needed space for enhancing accountability and transparency.

With Uganda's Presidential Initiative on Wetlands and the development of the Wetlands Atlas II, UNDP takes center stage in restoring and protecting wetlands, one of the biggest challenges for achieving SDG 15 (Life on Land).

Parliament's endorsement to prioritise the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the availability of the Parliament SDGs Self-Assessment Toolkit by the Inter-Parliamentarian Union and UNDP offers an opportunity for strengthening the oversight role of Parliament and mainstreaming the SDGs into annual budgets and legislation.

The upcoming Constitutional Review Commission is an opportunity to ensure that all marginalized groups are constitutionally included in development and decision-making processes and that no one is left behind.

The private sector's pledge to support the Global Goals and the new UNDP Private Sector Engagement Framework lays the foundation to enhance the contribution of private-sector players as key stakeholders in achieving SDGs.

The growing momentum for mainstreaming and accelerating progress on the SDGs among sector ministries offers an opportunity for further aligning sector plans, policy statements and budgets to the SDGs and identifying and addressing gaps and bottlenecks in implementing the SDGs.

The Development Finance Assessment (DFA) is a tool that will enhance and diversify development financing by tapping into new finance flows and improve effective utilization of resources for the delivery of SDGs.

The development of the new UNDAF (2021–2025) and the UNDP Country Programme document (2021–2025) offer an opportunity for more coordinated and targeted contributions to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and integration of SDGs into all aspects of day-to-day work.

The increased attention to the Gender Seal Certificate offers an opportunity to scale up the project for companies to significantly contribute to the achievement of gender equality (SDG 5).

The new initiative aimed at strengthening indigenous capacities to sustain peace offers opportunity that will build upon the UNDP's supported peace architecture.

Our contribution to Uganda's development was made possible by the valuable and trusted partnership with:

The Government of Uganda

The Private Sector

Civil Society

Faith Based Organisations

Cultural Institutions

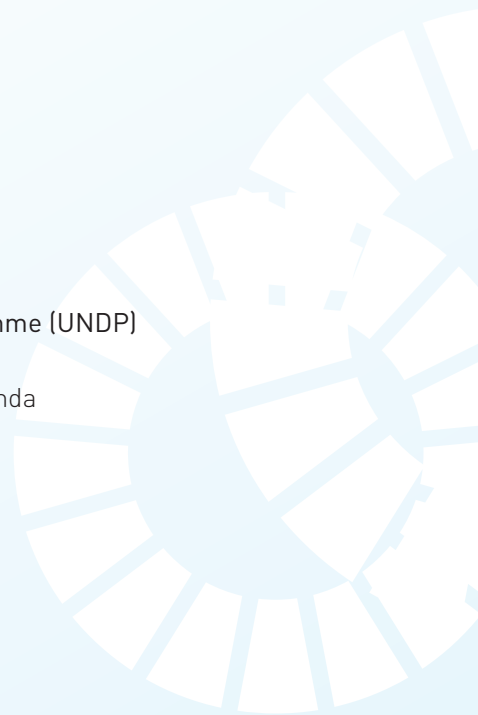
Development Partner community

The United Nations family

Together we can improve the quality of life of the people of Uganda – leaving no one behind



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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Plot 11, Yusuf Lule Road
P.O. Box 7184, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 417 112 100



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ACHOLI

Dongo Labo ma riti pi kare malac pi anyim.

1 **FIRO NI CA MHEB**
Gin me eedha i anyin 1: Gino kwoj cal meppat dical i kadedo dical.

2 **RIEMO KE- WIKO KATWAL**
Gin me eedha i anyin 2: Gino ke onyo yrema ke- mendo cam me pit ma oromo, ki mendo zur malac pi anyim ma pe bala kabdo ma orumo wa.

2 **KOMAME ETENGE**
Ne eloskitat adolore 2: Ahtsar etengei, aaimo iryamat kosodeke ahtseamar iryamat lu epokuka ka ahtan tanga epok ido kosopo akoru naka iryamat.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

LUGANDA

Ehtrubirirwa by'Entukakulana ey'Obuwangazi

1 **OKUMALIND**
Okumalind obomoro obir'ecgeri yona woma mu nsi.

2 **EBULU**
Ektrubirirwa 2: Okumalino epigara, obomoro obir'ecgeri omha n'okwongera okulya obulung n'obu- tumbula obubulint eby'obuwangazi.

2 **HALI ANGARO HAKUNA WUA**
Lengo 2: Maliza njaa, fanikisha upatikanji wa chakula na l'heh tilyoboreshwa na pia hiltusa kilimo endelevu.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

LUMASABA

Bisititirwa bye Intoswatsovana Bihimanya

1 **BUTAMBI TOWA**
Shitititirwa 1: Gino k'abiyako buwe asambo yoozi wootstano ma shala.

2 **MALAWO INTSALA**
Shitititirwa 2: Kuduwekumisa k'abiyako obir'ecgeri bilwo hiltusa n'olurufi k'ilya bilwo hiltu goma bulamu, lund' khalimo bilitindu bihimenya.

2 **HAJI OTUZA KOKORIBI**
Astile n'iti 2: Gert anyu, bant anyu nyaka ma to mbazu abiri' erhe 'diy' arizu n'ji, nyaka nyaza onyifu ri gie asin gert kilima. Bant anyu amvu yazi diy' otuzu 'ba ma esale.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

NGA'KARIMOJONG

Arubant' ngina ka aktipool ngalosikinta

1 **TOLEWAGE AKULYAKO**
Aloskitet 1: Tolere ne k'alyako alowenti o' d'adung, ngalosikinta.

2 **TODALINA AKORO**
Aloskitet 2: Tolere ne akoro k'alyako obir'ecgeri k'alya ngalosikinta ngina n'ub.

2 **SHARBA NIBWALA SHANE**
Kidhubo 2: Komya endhala, otuka ku bungi obwe enere emala ne endya enturu era no okuturumala ob'ubulint obighan- gazibwa.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

RUNYAKORE - RUKIGA

Ehigendererwa by'entunguka ehikubaasa kuhangirwa

1 **OKUMALIND**
Ehigendererwa 1: Okumalind obw' entunguka omu myanya yoma.

2 **OKUMARABO**
Ehigendererwa 2: Okumalind epigara, obomoro obir'ecgeri ebir'ekumara obir'ecgeri akurya kurungi hamwe n'ob'ubulint.

2 **OKUMARABO**
Ehigendererwa 2: Okumalind epigara, obomoro obir'ecgeri ebir'ekumara obir'ecgeri akurya kurungi hamwe n'ob'ubulint.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ATESO

Aloskitneta nu tibwo muka Apolo naka Akwap

1 **KOMAMUNOS ICAH**
Ne eloskitat adolore 1: Ahtsar ibakor l'uka iponiso kere kotoma aboisio kere.

2 **KOMAME ETENGE**
Ne eloskitat adolore 2: Ahtsar etengei, aaimo iryamat kosodeke ahtseamar iryamat lu epokuka ka ahtan tanga epok ido kosopo akoru naka iryamat.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

KISWAHILI

Malengo endelevu ya Maendeleo

1 **HALI ANGARO HAKUNA DWASINI**
Lengo 1: Maliza umakuti wa abwa zote kila mahali.

2 **HALI ANGARO HAKUNA WUA**
Lengo 2: Maliza njaa, fanikisha upatikanji wa chakula na l'heh tilyoboreshwa na pia hiltusa kilimo endelevu.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

LUGBARATI

Astile n'iti 1: Gert bant' eco anyu alio otuzu part' erhe ma alia na 'diy'.

1 **OTUZA ALIO KOKORIBI**
Astile n'iti 1: Gert anyu, bant anyu nyaka ma to mbazu abiri' erhe 'diy' arizu n'ji, nyaka nyaza onyifu ri gie asin gert kilima. Bant anyu amvu yazi diy' otuzu 'ba ma esale.

2 **HAJI OTUZA KOKORIBI**
Astile n'iti 2: Gert anyu, bant anyu nyaka ma to mbazu abiri' erhe 'diy' arizu n'ji, nyaka nyaza onyifu ri gie asin gert kilima. Bant anyu amvu yazi diy' otuzu 'ba ma esale.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

LUSOGA

Bidhubo Bya Mkuankulana Mpangazi.

1 **BWAMU MWE**
Kidhubo 1: Komya obwawu bwa built ngert built ghanu.

2 **SHARBA NIBWALA SHANE**
Kidhubo 2: Komya endhala, otuka ku bungi obwe enere emala ne endya enturu era no okuturumala ob'ubulint obighan- gazibwa.

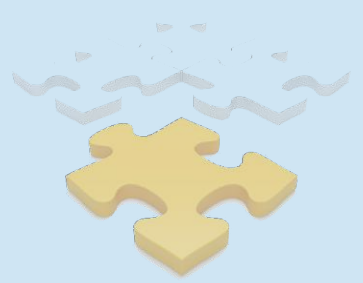
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

RUNYORO-RUTOORO

Ehigendererwa omu by'enturakurana ebinyakwiraho

1 **BIRISAO**
Ehigendererwa 1: Okumalind obumaku obw' entunguka omu myanya yoma.

2 **OKUMARABO**
Ehigendererwa 2: Okumalind epigara, obomoro obir'ecgeri ebir'ekumara obir'ecgeri akurya kurungi hamwe n'ob'ubulint.



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Resilient nations.*

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Plot 11, Yusuf Lule Road,
Nakasero P.O. Box 7184
Kampala, Uganda.

Tel: +256 417 112100/301


Fax: +256 414344801

Email: registry.ug@undp.org

Find us on;

 www.ug.undp.org

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