

# UGANDA

## ANNUAL REPORT

# 2017



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



# About UNDP Uganda

We are committed to supporting the Government of Uganda to achieve sustainable development, create opportunities for empowerment, protect the environment, minimise natural and man-made disasters, build strategic partnerships, and improve the quality of life for all citizens, as set out in the Country Programme Document (CPD) for the years 2016 to 2020 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Uganda.

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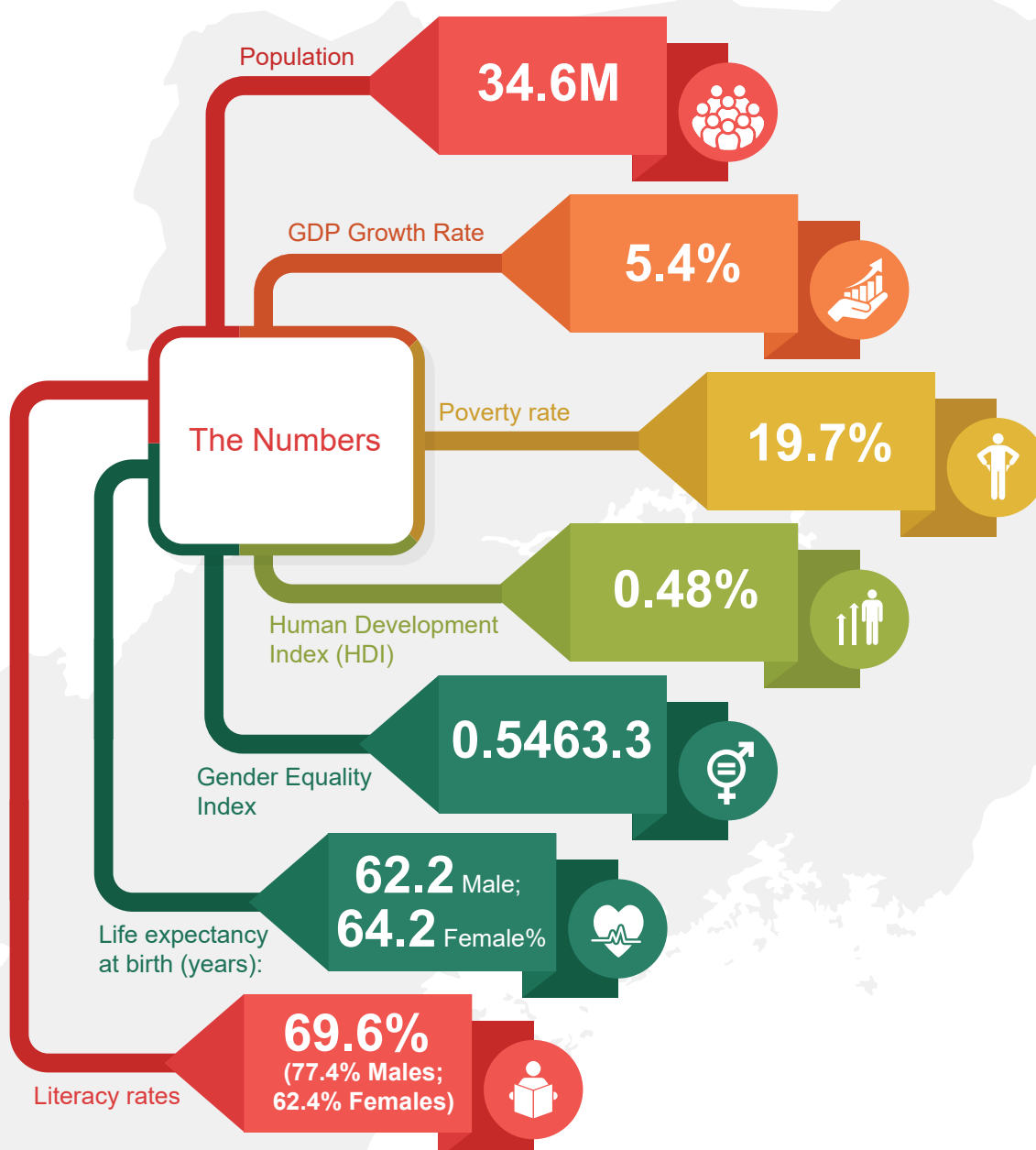
# Content



# Uganda at Glance

Uganda is known as the Pearl of Africa, with an undulating landscape comprised of Mountains, hills, valleys and vast savannahs with fertile lands for human settlement and agriculture. Although land-locked, the country is a central gateway for East Africa and had become a popular tourist destination in the last few years.

For over 40 years, the United Nations Development Programme has been working with Government of Uganda and other actors to eliminate poverty, inequality and exclusion to achieve sustainable development.





## A word from the Resident Representative

Dear Reader,

*"I am pleased to share with you the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s 2017 Annual Report for Uganda."*

The report highlights some of our most important results and shares stories of success as we worked with the people of Uganda, Government and partners to ensure sustainable and inclusive development for all.

A key area of cooperation has been continuous upstream support to the Government of Uganda in further domestication of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Following our support to the establishment of the national coordination framework for SDG implementation in 2016, UNDP has been instrumental in ensuring that this framework is operationalised, and the national costed roadmap drafted through a wide consultative process.

In 2017 focus was also on strengthening partnership between state and non-state actors in the coordination,

implementation and reporting processes. In a joint effort to ensure that people across the Country are aware of the new global development framework, the SDGs were translated into 10 local languages in a collaboration between Government, UN and the National NGO Forum. We also worked with Parliament to reinforce their role in advocacy, popularisation and monitoring for the Goals and supported their knowledge partnership exchange initiatives with other parliaments in Africa.

This included the launch and endorsement of a Parliamentary self-assessment toolkit to monitor and report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in their respective countries during the first ever African Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) Seminar on SDGs for Members of Parliament from 46 Sub-Saharan Africa held in Kampala in 2017.

The on-going slowdown in economic growth and upsurge of poverty, below the desired levels for achieving the middle-income status by 2020 have re-ignited public policy debate on the need for urgent reforms to accelerate structural transformation. UNDP played a critical role in supporting articulation of possible solutions to these issues. We invited two renowned experts on industrialisation to engage with Government on issues of industrialisation. Dr. Arkebe Oqubay, a Minister and Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Ethiopia and Professor Justin Yifu Lin, the Director of the Centre for New Structural Economics, once the Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank. They both addressed special cabinet sessions, and delivered key note speeches at high level policy platforms.

Their engagement drew practical lessons on mechanisms for delivering on Uganda's promise for industrialisation as a key driver of the national development aspirations. These engagements were followed with a review of the National Industrial Policy (2008) and the National Industrial Sector Strategic Plan (2010-2015). Preparation of the new, National Industrial Development Policy and its strategy were initiated thereafter, under the leadership of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives with the support of UNDP.

As part of efforts to address the rampant youth unemployment, UNDP engagements included the launch of the YouthConnekt Platform for Uganda. This Africa wide platform provides a space for young people to share ideas and interact with experienced mentors. In addition, a UNDP partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development on the Songhai Integrated model demonstration project also kicked off in Kampiringisa, Mpigi district. The model is an integrated approach that empowers youth, women and communities to sustainably harness natural resources for improved livelihoods, job creation while building their entrepreneurship capacity.

On the governance front, the Government also stepped up its efforts to address corruption in the public sector as a result of increasing public pressure and a 25% score on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index. In response to demands for improving service delivery, the Government conducted a comprehensive review of salaries for public servants. The President also issued a directive on the restructuring of government institutions to remove duplication, wastage, and improve efficiency. UNDP's support to the on-going reform processes is expected to help address some of these challenges.

Some of UNDP's interventions in this area include the

establishment of online platforms including the Open Data Web Platform that enables citizens to access information on government infrastructure projects; establishment of the system for Declaration of Assets and Liabilities by public officials which will support the Office of the Inspector General to implement the Leadership Code Act.

UNDP also continued to support the country's efforts to build a functional national infrastructure for peace, working with a group of six eminent institutions to settle deep-seated political and historical questions, increasing national ownership of conflict resolution approaches and promoting a shared responsibility in society for sustaining peace.

Working with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, UNDP continues to promote the use of local values – obuntubulamu – to promote peace and sustainable development by working with cultural leaders. This positions UNDP as an innovation agent facilitating the translation of local values and knowledge into the domestication of the SDGs.

UNDP Uganda also continues to support Government interventions on Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE). In this area, we are backing efforts towards completion of various legislations on peace and security including; the National Peace Building and Conflict Transformation Policy, Transitional Justice Policy, National Migration Policy as well as the Small Arms and Light Weapons Bill among others. It also contributes to regional efforts such as IGAD to ensure coherence on this important issue.

Political instability in the region and specifically in South Sudan resulted in an additional influx of 348,782 refugees into the country in 2017. Currently, with 1.4 million refugees, Uganda is hosting the largest number of refugees in Africa and among the top five in the world. More than 1 million of the refugees, the majority of whom are women and children, reside across five districts in Uganda's north-western region known as West Nile - one of the most economically disadvantaged regions. While refugees coming primarily from the Democratic Republic of Congo are joining vulnerable communities in Uganda's southwestern region. The Government's approach of enabling refugees to set up home next to host communities, share access to basic services and jobs is putting pressure on the services and resources of the country. Consequently, UNDP responded by increasing resource allocations to address these challenges including strengthening the governance systems, attracting investments for districts and communities hosting refugees, as well as rolling out interventions aimed at supporting livelihood schemes.

To further support refugee efforts, the United Nations in partnership with the Government of Uganda hosted the Uganda Solidarity Summit in June 2017. The milestone Summit was the first of its kind to be held in the global south and in the country for which support is required. It was attended by representatives from 46 countries including several Heads of States and Governments as well as several international organisations. By the end of the year, it had raised USD 517 million for refugees and communities hosting them in Uganda. The Summit successfully changed Uganda's profile and attracted a growing number of partners and investors.

As part of the Summit, UNDP led two side events for the Private Sector and another for refugee hosting local governments. Both events contributed to the discussions in the main event calling for Private sector to partner with the local governments to improve service delivery in the districts.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment remains a key component of UNDP's work in Uganda. I am proud to report that the UNDP Country Office was awarded Gold Certification for meeting the UNDP Global Gender Equality Seal Certification Programme's key benchmarks for gender mainstreaming in programmes and management processes. We also continue to support the Private sector to implement the Gender Equality Seal for Private Enterprises through their umbrella body, the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU).

Throughout 2017, UNDP maintained its long-term relationship with most key partners and donors. UNDP remains the government's preferred partner of choice to implement the Global Environment Facility (GEF) portfolio with approved funding of over USD 14 million for 2015/2018 and the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

portfolio of USD 24 million. These relationships and partnerships are what enable us to successfully implement our work in Uganda.

In 2017, we increased our efforts in to strengthen the management and protection of the environment and natural resources. Our efforts aimed to help ensure that through responsible management the country can address significant threats to sustainable human development due to over reliance on environmental resources for livelihoods and economic gain. The launch of the Uganda Wetlands Atlas produced by UNDP and the UN Environment informed the development of the Presidential Initiative on wetlands that aims to empower communities to cohabitate with wetlands by providing alternative livelihoods, sustainable resettlement options and community led protection efforts. Funds from the Green Climate Fund to implement wetland restoration served as a foundation for this Presidential Initiative. This contribution signed by the UNDP Resident Representative and the Minister of Finance Planning and Economic Development led to an increase in national wetland coverage of 476 hectares (10.9% in 2016/2019) against the NDPII target of 11.3%.

Uganda is a country of great opportunities with the capacity to transform its challenges into innovative approaches to sustain peace, humanitarian and development action where every Ugandan has a role to play. As the UN Development Programme and a member of the UN System in Uganda, we remain committed to working with the Government and its people to achieve the Uganda we want by investing in and supporting inclusive approaches to sustainable development, indigenous knowledge capacities, promoting local values of global relevance.

*Together we can improve the quality  
of life for the people of Uganda –  
leaving no one behind not even refugees!*

Ms. Rosa Malango

**United Nations Resident Coordinator | UNDP Resident Representative**

# Introduction

## Reaching For Sustainable Development

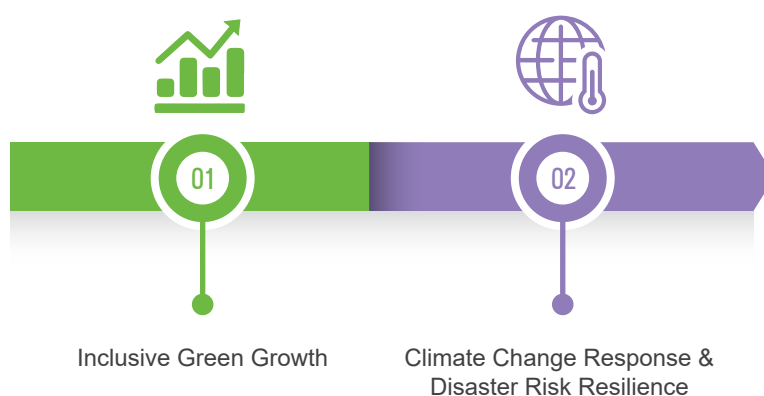
From promoting Sustainable, inclusive development to advancing effective governance, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continues to support Uganda's efforts to attain a middle income status. In the second year of implementing our current country programme (2016 -2020), UNDP's work continues to contribute to Uganda's second National Development Plan (NDP II) and its Vision 2040, the roadmap to middle income status. In addition, our work contributes to the UN wide goals in Uganda through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2016 – 2020).

Our two key portfolios and five programmes include;

1. The Inclusive and Effective Governance portfolio, focuses on advancing;



2. While, the Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development portfolio promotes;



In 2017, our work through the year focused on supporting the government and various partners to achieve the goals of the focus areas listed above, these are some of our key accomplishments;

# 01

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## Advancing Inclusive and Effective Governance

Effective governance is critical in ensuring that development reaches and benefits the lives of the people for whom it is targeted. In 2017, UNDP Uganda's Inclusive and effective Governance (IEG) portfolio continued to work with the Government of Uganda and various other partners to put in place deliberate policies and institutional mechanisms to strengthen rule of law and constitutional democracy, combat corruption, improve service delivery, promote peaceful dialogue to conflict in the country and ensure more women participate in decision-making. Our three key programmes in this area achieved the following;



## Rule of Law and Constitutional Democracy (RLCD)

Under Rule of Law and constitutional democracy programme, we continued to support the entrenchment of rule of law, and constitutional democracy as well as ensuring that all individuals have equitable access to justice and are treated equally under the law. In 2017, the programme realised the following results;



A member of Uganda Media Council talks to journalists about reporting responsibly during and after elections. This was during a regional media dialogue on conflict sensitive journalism supported by UNDP Uganda as part of its Rule of Law and Constitutional Democracy Programme. (Photo Credit: UNDP Uganda 2017).

### Promoting Rule of Law

As part of our support towards improving rule of law and coherence in governance, the Ministry of East African Community Affairs was able to review 29 national laws and provide recommendations to inform harmonisation with the East African Community Treaty, national laws as well alignment with the good Governance Protocol.

To augment human rights in Uganda, we worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), to review 23 International Human Rights Instruments and Optional Protocols, 9 were selected and recommended for ratification and domestication. These instruments and protocols will be harmonised with existing national laws and will play a role protection of Human Rights in the country.

#### Key partners

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
- Ministry of East African Community,
- Equal Opportunities Commission,
- Media Council of Uganda,
- Parliament of Uganda,
- Electoral Commission,
- Uganda Human Rights Commission,
- Uganda Police Force,
- The Judiciary /Judicial Service Commission,
- Uganda Law Reform Commission,
- Law Development Centre and;
- Makerere University.

### Access to justice:

UNDP partnered with the Law Development Centre to increase the capacity of local council leaders to provide legal aid in Northern and Eastern regions of Uganda. 651 Local Council Three (LC III) sub-county chairpersons were trained on the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. In addition, we strengthened the capacity of legal aid clinics in six (6) districts of Kampala, Kibaale, Kagadi, Masindi, Kabarole and Adjumani, which is also home to a large number of South Sudanese refugees through provision of office equipment and furniture to enable the carry out their work effectively.

Working with the Uganda Human Rights Commission, we trained various Voluntary Action Groups (local grassroots structures for promoting human rights) and students on protection and promotion of human rights and constitutionalism. At least 80 Voluntary Action group members, 29 of them female and 101 students, were trained across the country.



Through UNDP support, duty bearers - Judiciary and the Judicial Service Commission - were able to roll out the alternative dispute resolution mechanism. The mechanism which includes the Small Claims Procedure and Plea Bargaining and Mediation had reduced case backlog in various areas such as Mbale district in Eastern Uganda and Lira district in Northern Uganda.

## Constitutional Democracy

As part of efforts to de-mystify power, enhance understanding of the role of legislators, promote accountability and constitutional democracy, UNDP supported the Parliament of Uganda's efforts to interface with constituents through the outreach programmes. The outreach programmes were held in West Nile region and were attended by representatives from 15 districts in Northern region. It increased civic engagement and generated momentum for enhanced accountability and oversight.

In 2017, UNDP also supported the training for the new Electoral Commissioners in constitutional democracy, dialogue, as well as mediation and conflict prevention. We also provided media equipment including video cameras, television screens, projectors and a media van. The equipment supports the Commission's outreach and civic education activities as they engage and educate the public on their role in the electoral cycle.

Working with the Uganda Media Council, we also supported the development of a guide on evidence based reporting and conflict sensitive journalism. The guide is intended to be a point of reference for journalists reporting on elections and other sensitive issues. It also provides guidance on development reporting. Using the guide, the Uganda Media Council has trained 125 journalists, 58 of them female from Eastern and Northern Uganda on evidence based reporting. The trainings have also been a good platform for the Media Council –the government mandated media regulator, to interact with journalists and help them understand its mandate.

## Inclusive governance and an infrastructure for peace

Since 2015, UNDP has been working with various neutral Non-Government spaces such as the Elders Forum Uganda (TEFU) to promote inclusive dialogue for peace in Uganda. Through these initiatives a Working Group of six (WG6) was formed – its membership consists of - TEFU, The National Consultative Forum (NCF), The Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU), Women Situation Room (WSR), the Inter- Party Organization for Dialogue (IPOD) and the Citizens' Coalition for Electoral Democracy in Uganda (CCEDU). Through the WG6, a framework and road map for an inclusive dialogue process was completed in 2017 and foundation activities towards a national dialogue have been rolled out. The group has also developed several key knowledge products to guide the dialogue process. These include; a Resource Mobilisation and Fundraising Strategy (2018-2020), Communication strategy, Principles and Codes of Conduct, Mechanisms for Women engagement, Youth mechanism for sustained dialogue and social cohesion, Mechanism for engagement with security agencies, Framework for engagement of political parties and other political actors as well as a Mechanism for engagement with Uganda's diaspora in the inclusive dialogue process.

## Institutional Effectiveness (IE)

Under the Institutional Effectiveness Programme, our focus was on building institutional capacities for effective policy implementation and accountability as well as public demand for transparency, accountability from the public sector. In 2017, our key achievements included;

### Promoting transparency and accountability;

We worked with the Inspectorate of Government (IG) and Anti-Corruption Court to implement the Leadership Code act through the establishment of Online System for Declaration of Assets and Liabilities by District Leaders and Public Servants. In 2017, the System saw over 22,650 (90.6 per cent) leaders declare their assets out of the targeted 25,000, an increase from 21,877 (74%) out of the targeted 29,465 leaders in 2015 (declarations are made every two years). This is a big step towards promoting transparency among public officials. In addition, the Asset Recovery Unit of IG was strengthened resulting in the extraction of court orders (recoveries) worth over one billion Uganda shillings.

In addition, we worked with the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) to establish a web based platform - Uganda System for Open Data Electronic Records (USER) - to enable citizen access information on construction of infrastructure projects as well as monitor and report on infrastructure projects in the City. Since the establishment of the system in November 2017, a total of 41 issues and complaints have been received by Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) through the system, all of which have been addressed by the Authority. The development of the platform was a partnership between the Anti-Corruption Coalition of Uganda (ACCU), Seoul Metropolitan Government in the Republic of South Korea and UNDP Seoul Policy Centre and Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA).

To enhance public participation, UNDP supported awareness/advocacy campaigns conducted by Forum

for Women in Development (FOWODE, Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda; Uganda National NGO Forum (UNGOF) and Directorate of Ethics and Integrity. For these engagements, popular versions of some of Uganda's key anti-corruption laws were developed including a compendium of laws on anti-corruption. As a result 3,440 popular versions of the Anti-Corruption Act were translated in local languages of Lusoga, Luo and Ngakarimajong in 2017 and disseminated in the Iganga, Nakapiripirit, and Lira districts including two universities. Office of the Prime minister was also facilitated to conduct Barazas (community meetings) in 5 districts. From these efforts, District Integrity Promotion Forums have also been re-activated in 10 Districts and have increased capacity to handle complaints on corruption.

#### Key partners

- Office of the Prime Minister,
- Ministry of Public Service,
- Ministry of Local Government,
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- National Planning Authority,
- Kampala Capital City Authority,
- Directorate of Ethics and Integrity,
- The Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda,
- The Uganda National NGO Forum and;
- Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE).



Kampala Minister, Hon. Beti Kamywa cuts the ribbon to launch the USER portal. Looking on is UNDP deputy Country Director, Mr. Thomas Ole-Kuyan and KCCA deputy Executive Director, Mr. Sam Sserunkuma.

### Combating cross-border corruption and related risks to violent extremism and regional security;

UNDP Uganda and UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa, working in partnership with UNDP Kenya, supported the Inspectorate of Government; Directorate of Ethics and Integrity and Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda (ACCU) to pilot a regional initiative to combat cross-border corruption with a focus on Karamoja and Turkana Regions.

A Cross-Border Gap Analysis was undertaken on anti-corruption, accountability, security institutions in the border regions of Karamoja in Uganda and Kenya. As part of recommendations from the gap analysis, cross-border dialogues for various Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), national and local authorities were conducted. These identified local solutions to tackling cross-border corruption. Officials of Local Authorities, Anti-corruption agencies and Civil Society Organisations from both Uganda and Kenya agreed to coordinate, enforce laws and harmonise policies to combat corruption and maladministration in the border regions after receiving training on how to identify and curb cross-border corruption.

As a result of this pilot initiative, issues of cross border corruption and its linkage to security have been brought to the attention of Government. This is evidenced by the presentation of an issues paper on cross border corruption to Cabinet by the Minister of Ethics and Integrity and the current commitment to include cross border corruption in the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

## Supporting community led planning and development;

Since 2016, we have been promoting community-driven integrated and sustainable Local Economic Development approaches and scaling-up of proven sustainability innovations through the Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities Pilot (ISNC) Project based on the Republic of Korea's Saemaul Undong Movement. In 2017, the lessons learnt from implementing this project were documented and are being used to inform ongoing review of the Local Government Sector Strategic Plan as well as the preparation a national programme of action to implement the National Local Economic Development Policy.

## Peace and Security and System Resilience (PSSR)

The Peace and Security and System Resilience programme remained focused on cross-border peace efforts addressing, conflicts related to natural resources; inter-communal and cross border conflicts, terrorism and violent extremism, small arms proliferation as well as international border demarcations

### Key partners

- Office of the Prime Minister,
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Uganda Police Force
- Various district local governments

### Peace legislation

Support to the completion of various relevant legislation on peace and security including the National Peace Building and Conflict Transformation Policy, Transitional Justice Policy, National Migration Policy as well as the Small Arms and Light Weapons Bill, regulation for the prevention of Trafficking in persons Act 2010. UNDP supported regional consultations and validation for these legislations which are expected to enhance the environment for peace and security in the country.

### Peace at the borders

Through UNDP's support, Uganda and South Sudan agreed signed an action plan for improved peace and security between the two countries. This was during the first ever South Sudan/ Uganda joint commissioners' high-level dialogue in Kitgum district, Northern Uganda. The action plan addresses the issues of weapons control, cattle theft, illegal trade in prohibited wild animal parts and trade in contraband, illegal timber logging at the border as well as promote cultural exchange and intelligence information sharing.

With our support, leaders from the communities along the Uganda – Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) border met and agreed to work together to promote peace along their shared border. Officials from both sides of the border agreed on a cooperation agreement on the Lake Albert Fisheries project (LEAP II) as well as joint environmental

agreement in Kasese and Kinshasa. In addition, concrete recommendations for border management of the Mahagi border were reached for peaceful co-existence of the border communities including refugee and environment protection of Lake Albert.

The Uganda government delegation was supported to attend the Member States Validation meeting on the draft African Union (AU) Border Governance Strategy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This strategy aims at informing border governance in Africa.

We continued our support to border demarcation activities. In 2017 we reinforced government's demarcation exercise with Rwanda. So far 87 kilometres of that border have been demarcated bring to a total 100 kilometres of demarcated. This improved trade relations as well as social cohesion for the border communities. Also, the Uganda DRC joint Border technical committee meeting conducted in Arua paved way for opening of Vuura/Aruru border post.

## Using indigenous structures to promote peace

Through support by both UNDP and the UN Resident Coordinator's office, capacities for sustaining peace have been strengthened to prevent and respond to conflicts. This has been through working with various spaces to build and promote the national peace architecture. This was possible through partnerships with the Interreligious Council of Uganda, National Consultative Forum, Women Situation Room, The Elders Forum, Citizens Coalition for Electoral Democracy and the Nabbagereka Development Foundation among others. These have all been instrumental in prevention and mitigation of conflicts nationally and in the sub-regions of Uganda particularly during electoral periods. An addition to the architecture involves an innovative approach to social cohesion through use of positive cultural values, 'Obuntubulamu (Ubuntu).'

### SDGs



### Gender mainstreaming

With UNDP support, a gender responsive policy practice curriculum for all Public Servants in was developed in 2017. UNDP also equipped the government with tools to train public servants in gender responsive policy practice. The intervention was also informed by a UNDP funded capacity needs assessment which shows that 47% of the post graduate respondents have limited understanding of gender and its impact on policy formulation and implementation. Government now has a baseline to inform its policies.

## SUCCESS STORY:

### Communities take charge of their own development in Maracha

#### *“Building for our children”*

In Maracha’s Mundru sub county, a lot of children stay home after completing primary school. This is due to lack of school fees and also the long distances to secondary schools.

Parents are left saddled with children at home who do not have much to do.

However these parents want to change that. Through their Mundru Saemaul Undong (SMU) Group they have baked over 10,000 bricks and plan to bake 10,000 more which will be used to build a vocational school on The school will be built on land provided by the district local government , the land is close to Mundru Sub County offices.

The vocational school, they hope, will give their children can get ‘hands on skills’ that will enable them to get jobs quicker or even start their own businesses.



*They wanted something that would enable their children to start working right after school,” Diana Arijole, the District’s Community Development Officer said of the group which consists of 60 women and 52 men. The sub county has committed to include the construction of the vocational school in their development plan.*

The initiative was kick started by the Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities (ISNC) project in the district. The project builds on Government of Uganda and Development Partners’ achievements in local development and decentralisation by promoting community-based local development using the Republic of Korea’s Saemaul Undong (SMU) model.

*Women from the local SMU group preparing bricks for the vocational school they intend to build to train their children in Maracha district.*







Signposts displaying the ISNC project, the one in green highlights the SMU values in lugbara, the local language in Maracha district.

The SMU model, adopted from the Republic of Korea, is based on the principles of diligence, self-help and cooperation towards transformed communities with a long-term shared vision of a better life for all through small-scale self-help projects.

Through the project, communities form groups where they can discuss and agree on the key issues affecting them and how they can address them.

These groups have been leading efforts in clearing and maintaining community roads, wells, working together to till their gardens as well as assisting each other in keeping their homes clean and organised.

“

**Regina Amaguru** – a mother with four children joined the group in 2015 and she believes that through their community work, they have managed to change their neighbours who are not yet members of the group yet. She adds that she will be sharing some of the pigs received from the project with them. Ms. Amaguru received 3 pigs, although she lost one to swine fever, one of the two remaining ones has already conceived and will be giving birth soon.

At the sub-county, the leadership has also set up a multipurpose milling machine worth 10 million Uganda shillings from the ISNC project. The machine will be used for maize milling, cassava grinding as well as rice husking. It will be managed by the community and proceeds used to support other community projects.



*“We believe that that once this machine is up and running, the community will have a place to mill their produce at a subsidized cost enabling them to sell them their produce at a good price and even store some for their families,” Florence Deboru, the Sub County chief said.*

Maracha has four other SMU groups, these include; Letasi SMU, Asianzu SMU, Kimiru SMU and Otravu SMU. The community as well as the local government leaders in Maracha, have embraced the SMU model and are using it to promote community engagement in their own development.

“In the past I used to waste a lot of time, I would leave home early in the morning and head to the market to talk to the people since I thought this was how I could get them to elect me. Now I am engaged in SMU activities and I am with my people daily building our community together. I am personally more engaged in farming than ever before,” the Local Council three Chairperson for Mundru Sub County said.

The leaders say that they will continue to use ISNC model to address other challenges such as the relentless cutting down of trees and encroachment of swamps that is contributing to long dry seasons in their district. The ISNC project's main objective is to support Uganda's transformation through community-driven integrated and sustainable local development.

Transformation is brought about by mind set change, helping communities realise that that they can achieve most of what they are waiting for government to do if they work together. This inadvertently leads to community ownership of their own development. In Maracha, there is a notable increase in participation of the community, including women who are now able to influence what goes into the development plans. Community members are working together on projects including cleaning roads, maintaining water sources, brick laying and do communal farming among others.

The ISNC project is being piloted in two other districts Luuka, in Central Uganda and Kabarole in Western Uganda. The project is supported with funding from the Republic of Korea through the Korea International Development Agency (KOICA); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Uganda.

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## Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development (SIED)

Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development is at the core of UNDP's work and under this portfolio we focus on improving capacities in climate change response and disaster risk reduction while increasing sustainable production, productivity and value addition in key growth opportunities. In 2017, we continued to support Uganda to manage its natural resources better, reduce the risk of climate change and expand economic opportunities for women, youth and other vulnerable groups of people. Our achievement included;



## Inclusive Green Growth (IGG)

Through the Inclusive Green Growth programme, UNDP maintained its support to government's efforts to enhance its capacity in natural resource management, particularly among women and the younger generation, in a way that promotes entrepreneurship, livelihood and job creation.

### Promoting responsible conservation tourism;

As part of efforts to promote conservation oriented tourism, UNDP supported the Government to develop a conservation and tourism investment framework that promotes private sector investment in biodiversity rich areas. The framework which was unveiled by H.E. Yoweri K. Museveni in October 2017 at the Giants Club Conservation and Tourism Investment Forum - the first investment forum to pioneer public private sector partnership in tourism and conservation in Uganda. The forum attracted major global investors focused on responsible tourism and details on a series of new land concessions in the country's network of conservation areas, some of which are being made available for the first time in 30 years, were shared with the investors. This framework will guide the Government on how to promote tourism and expand its resource purse while protecting its environment.



*President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni addresses the Giants Club Conservation and Tourism Forum which was hosted with support from UNDP Uganda. A conservation and tourism framework for Uganda was launched during the forum.*

#### Key partners

- Office of the Prime Minister,
- Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities,
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development,
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development,
- Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) and;
- Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU)

Working with the Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) – the country's centre of tourism promotion, UNDP supported the establishment of an inclusive ecosystem business platform for tourism aptly named - the Uganda Tourism Ecosystem Platform (UTEP). The platform is intended to promote Uganda as a globally preferred sustainable and inclusive tourism destination with a tourism sector that creates opportunities for all. It brings together both public and private sector players including UTB, Association of Uganda Tour Operators (AUTO), Uganda Tourism Association (UTA), Uganda Community Tourism Association (UCOTA), Uganda Hotel Owners Association (UHOA) and Enterprise Uganda among others. The platform is part of the UNDP initiative to promote inclusive business practices which provide low-income earners and vulnerable groups including women with access to opportunities for income, basic goods and services, and choice.

### Harnessing the Development Minerals sector

In the Development Minerals sector, UNDP supported the skilling of Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners to initiate and manage successful enterprises. Over 140 stakeholders from the private and public sector were trained on how to develop bankable business plans with a market analysis and value addition prospects. The business plans are intended to help sector players be able to access financing for their enterprises which focus on minerals and materials that are quarried, processed, manufactured and used domestically in industries such as construction, manufacturing, and agriculture.

Through the African Caribbean and Pacific – European Union (ACP-EU) Development Minerals Programme which is implemented by UNDP, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), some of whom were trained will be supported to access funding for their business plans through Credit Guarantees that will be channeled through local financial institutions from the Africa Guarantee Fund for SMEs (AGF).

150 small scale miners, Civil Society Organisation (CS) representatives and local government resource persons received training through the ACP – EU Development Minerals Programme in mitigation and management of the environmental, health, safety and conflict implications of the extraction and utilisation of Development Minerals. These trained stakeholders are now being supported to roll out the training within their local communities and networks to facilitate sector transformation.

## Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production

Through the European Union funded Switch Africa Green Programme (SAG), UNDP supported the establishment of a platform for policy dialogue on green business. The platform, which, convened its first National Networking Forum on Sustainable Consumption and Production in 2017 is part of efforts to support the private sector to green its businesses and ensure minimal negative impact on the environment. The platform avails key stakeholders with a forum to discuss opportunities, challenges and barriers faced by the private sector in scaling up and replicating green business; promoting sustainable consumption and production (SCP) practices and patterns. So far, it has advocated for the greening of the policy framework including the preparation of the sustainable public procurement policy; green manufacturing strategy and action plan; and revision of the tourism act 2008 to ensure it's green.

The SAG programme also supported over 1,500 Micro and Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in agriculture, tourism and manufacturing sectors to adopt sustainable consumption and production technologies, practices and patterns. For instance, Skyfat Tanneries Limited a leather tanning company based in Jinja adopted a new solid waste management practise and now turns its solid waste from skin into dog chew and gelatin. This has diversified its product base, increased its revenue stream and created employment for approximately 250 people in the company. Increased adoption of these practises by more companies will see Uganda enjoying increased environmental, social and economic benefits in the coming years.

## Promoting youth engagement

The UNDP YouthConnekt initiative for Uganda was successfully launched in Uganda. The initiative acts as a platform for addressing issues of youth unemployment and inclusion in economic and political processes was launched by UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. UNDP will continue to work with sister UN agencies and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to roll out the initiative with a focus on connecting youth to their role models, peers, resources, skills and economic opportunities.



## Refugee response initiatives

Through the 'Emergency Response to South Sudanese Refugee Influx: Enhancing Human Security for Refugees and Host Communities Programme, UNDP improved the livelihoods of 500 youth and women (70% refugees, 30% host communities; 60% women, 40% men) in Bidibidi settlement, Yumbe district through the programme cash for work initiatives. These initiatives provide temporary employment opportunities such as road maintenance, woodlot planting for fuel and energy, as well as garbage pit digging. Participants in the programme are required to save one third of their earnings which they can use to start small micro businesses later.

In Oruchinga settlement, Isingiro district, UNDP increased refugees' self-reliance and improved their resilience to climate change-related effects through working with the community (both refugees and host community members) to set up greenhouses which they were trained to manage. The community was also trained in fish cage farming as part of efforts to save Lake Nakivale.

## Climate Change and Disaster Risk Resilience (CCDRR)

The Climate Change Response & Disaster Risk Reduction Resilience programme focuses on promoting climate resilient development with emphasis on supporting government and local communities in the fight against climate change and its effects through better environmental policy enforcement, better farming methods, protecting and restoring forests and wetlands among other things. In 2017, the programme achieved the following;



*Hon Vincent Bamulangaki Sempijja, the Minister for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and Ms. Rosa Malango, the UNDP Resident Representative and UN Resident Coordinator for Uganda launch the Uganda National wetlands Atlas during celebrations to mark World Wetlands Day 2017. (Photo Credit: UNDP Uganda 2017).*

### Key partners

- Office of the Prime Minister,
- Ministry of Water and Environment,
- Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries,
- National Planning Authority (NPA),
- National Environment Management Authority,
- USAID and;
- GIZ.

## Climate Change mitigation and adaptation

Over the last 3 years, the UN in partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other development partners notably USAID and GIZ supported automation of the climate information system and built capacity for forecasting and dissemination of climate information for early warning. In 2017, this climate information was linked to the National Early Warning System which is hosted in the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC). As a result, there has been increased effectiveness in both weather forecast and early warning, enabling the government to develop informed climate change adaptation strategies for food security in the agriculture sector as well as providing small holder farmers with timely forecasts to enable them plan better for the changing planting and harvesting seasons.

Working with the Ministry of Water and Environment, UNDP supported the development of an engendered National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). This REDD+ national strategy document guides development of the nationally agreed set of policies and programmes for addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. In addition, a national profile report for cities on climate change resilience was developed. The report contains information on vulnerabilities which will inform adaptation planning and efforts towards building adaptive capacity and urban resilience in Uganda.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries was been supported to develop a sectoral National Adaptation Plan. The Plan specifies and guides the medium to long term climate change adaptation strategies. What's more, Gender responsive Climate Change adaptation planning was integrated into the agriculture sector plans with UNDP support. To achieve this, UNDP trained at least 92 policy makers (41 of them female) including Members of Parliament, Ministry of Agriculture's technical staff, and staff from several local governments as well as staff from non-state institutions. This has enabled policy makers within the agriculture sector to ensure gender is mainstreamed into all their national plans and activities.

At the regional level, UNDP through its Integrated Landscape Management project in Eastern Uganda supported the development of the land use plans for six (6) sub-counties in the districts of Manafwa, Bulambuli and Mbale were developed. The development of the plans was informed by 33 natural resource maps developed at parish levels from the 3 sub-counties, and the land use plans shall inform landscape planning and management processes in the 3 districts. These largely participatory methodologies involved up to 2640 farmers (1002 women), all of whom were trained to identify degradation hotspots and propose the necessary actions. These plans will enable both the local governments and their communities to adapt sustainable land management and protect this fertile mountainous region from the frequent occurrence of soil erosion, landslides and flooding during the heavy rain seasons.

As part of interventions to curb deforestation which is estimated to be 1.8% per year in Uganda, UNDP through its Green Charcoal project supported communities in the districts of Kiboga, Kiryandogo, Mubende and Nakaseke to plant 5 million fast-growing trees and adopt improved charcoal production technologies. Working with 12 charcoal producer and 16 briquette making Medium, Small Enterprises (MSMEs) led by women, the project provided knowledge and skills in conservation agriculture and forestry management, business management and briquette making. As a result, the income of 840 women districts increased by 50% from charcoal making as well as woodlots. It has also contributed to the increase in the number of Ugandans with access to modern cooking energy which rose to 17,540 households in 2017 up from 17,000 in 2016.

After a national outcry to protect Uganda's wetlands led by the President, UNDP in partnership with the government launched the first Global Climate Fund (GCF) funded 'Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda Project.' The project which is an integrated multi sector initiative aims to restore wetlands and increase the resilience of both ecosystems and the communities living close to the wetland areas over the next eight years. The project will be implemented in 20 selected districts in Eastern and the Western Uganda where wetland degradation has been severe. These include; Pallisa, Kibuku, Bukedea, Namutumba, Butaleja, Budaka, Tororo, Kaliro, Ngora and Mbale in Eastern Uganda and Kabale Kisoro, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Bushenyi, Buhweju, Mitooma, Sheema, Rubirizi and Ntungamo in South Western Uganda.



Hon. Matia Kasaija, the Minister of Finance, Planning & Economic Development (right) and Ms. Rosa Malango, the UNDP Resident Representative and UN Resident Coordinator for Uganda (left) sign the Green Climate Fund (GCF) financial agreement at the Ministry Offices in Kampala. The project will restore degraded wetlands, improve ecosystems, and strengthen climate information and early warning systems. (Photo Credit: UNDP Uganda 2017).

## Disaster risk management

Building on the multi-hazard and vulnerability assessments in all districts of Uganda, UNDP supported development of a National Risk Atlas (NRA) that covers the major hazards prevailing in Uganda. The NRA is expected to support decision-makers, both in the public and private sectors, in making evidence-based, risk-informed investment and planning decisions.

As part of the process of generating a National Risk Atlas, the methodology to update existing hazard risk and vulnerability profiles was developed, 85% of required datasets were collected; a National Data Infrastructure Technical Working Group was formed and 6 hazard maps were developed.

## Promoting Green Growth

In partnership with the National Planning Authority (NPA), an engendered Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) was developed adopted with UNDP support. The strategy is a pathway to a green economy and provides specific guidance on catalytic investments needed to accelerate national and sub-national economic transformation. The strategy brings together stakeholders of economic activities related to production, distribution and consumption of goods and services to ensure efficient use of environment and natural resources.

SDGs



## Gender mainstreaming

Gender responsive Climate Change adaptation planning was integrated in agriculture sector plans with UNDP support. This was enhanced through orientation and skill building on gender responsive adaptation planning and application of decision making tools. It should be noted that the agriculture sector employs over 70% of the Ugandan population and ensuring that its engendered is key for sustainable development.



## SUCCESS STORY:

### Using modern weather technologies to address climate change

#### *Increasing the resilience of communities to climate shocks and improving food security*

In March 2017, a prolonged drought severely affected most of Uganda causing food insecurity in rural areas.

A National Food Security Assessment Report predicted that the number of food-insecure Ugandans increased to 11.4 million (approximately 30 per cent of Uganda's total population) in that month alone. As a consequence, the Government had to supply emergency food relief to several rural districts in both Eastern and Western Uganda.



*During the rainy season, we know what we are going to plant and what method we are going to use. But last season, the rain was too much, water flooded the garden and destroyed everything”, Haruna Masaba, a farmer shared during a visit to his small farm in Nakhabago Village in eastern Uganda.*

Had the severity of the drought been predicted earlier, its consequences would have been mitigated in time. With nearly 80% of the population is dependent on rain-fed agriculture, unexpected changes in weather can therefore be devastating. Improved weather, water and climate monitoring systems are the difference between life and death.

It is for this reason that the Government of Uganda embarked on an ambitious mission to modernize its weather, water and climate monitoring systems. This started with the formation of the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) in 2012. Since then, the authority has taken active steps to install and upgrade weather monitoring infrastructure across the country.

UMNA works with other Government structures and the private sector to provide weather alert services to the public via radio, television and telephone messages.

With support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through the Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (SCIEWS) project, the government has been building local capacity, fostering new partnerships and acquiring new technologies that will result in a complete weather monitoring system for the country.

Left: A technical team from the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) and a partnering consultant setting up an Automatic Weather Station. Right: One of the re-furbished weather stations in Entebbe closed to the airport.



Through the project, financed by the Global Environment Facility's Least Developed Countries Fund, over 20 per cent of the weather monitoring systems in the country have upgraded. In addition, 20 ground automatic weather stations and an automatic message switching system have been set up to link weather information to the regional hub in Nairobi, Kenya. In total 11 automatic weather stations have been installed and 40 hydrological stations are being rehabilitated and/or constructed - including 16 new automatic water level stations.

The project has also provided professional training for the UNMA staff to deliver long-term sustainability and maintenance of the weather monitoring systems.

Reliable weather information can now be accessed via a free dial-up service, provided by the government in partnership with a telecommunications company. A mobile phone package where users are able to dial '161' from any mobile device and obtain weather information in six languages free of charge, is being piloted.

Through new technologies and partnerships, the Government has created an extensive weather monitoring system that will reach even the most remote


farming communities. With these systems in place, Mr. Masaba can now access valuable weather information that can help him and his village adapt to climate changes through early planning.

Other farmers like Mr. Masaba can receive real-time information and improve crop forecasts, so that they know when to plant, harvest, and take their crops to market, increasing the resilience of communities to climate shocks and improving food security.

The new weather monitoring systems have translated into saving lives, building better livelihoods for smallholder farmers, and enabling climate-smart decisions. This has boosted Uganda's agricultural productivity, and is driving economic development.

The public sector plays a key role in ensuring that all people have access to sufficient and nutritious food year-round. By investing in infrastructure and technology, it can ensure that farmers are equipped with the information and skills needed to boost agricultural productivity, and ultimately end extreme hunger.

UNMA's services are a clear demonstration that addressing climate change and its impacts will require innovative, practical, and sustainable solutions.



**“ Now, when we get news about the weather on the radio, we can make a plan. If we know it is going to rain, we can dig a trench so that water can pass through without destroying our plants,” said Mr. Masaba (left).**

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UNMA's services are a clear demonstration that addressing climate change and its impacts will require innovative, practical, and sustainable solutions.

# 03

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## Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Gender equality and the empowerment of women remains an integral part of UNDP's development mandate. In 2017, UNDP supported several initiatives that have led to ensuring that gender is mainstreamed into various Government strategies and policies on agriculture, environmental protection. In addition, our support has strengthened the environment for increased participation of women and marginalized people in political roles and the economic sphere as well as accelerating progress and promote women's enjoyment of their rights in political, economic and social fields.

Since 2016, we have been working with the Private Sector apex body - Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) to ensure that gender equality is integrated into the work environment and business strategies of their members.

### ***Key partners***

- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU)



## Winning Gold for Gender



*Staff receiving the news of the Country Office's gold certification for the UNDP Global Gender Equality Seal Programme. The journey towards getting the certification took over three years of learning and practise to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into the Country Office's programmes and processes. (Photo Credit: UNDP Uganda 2017).*

In May 2017, the UNDP Uganda office received a Gold level certification after meeting the UNDP Global Gender Equality Seal Certification Programme's key benchmarks for ensuring that gender is mainstreamed into all our programmes and management processes. Winning the Gold certification, the highest certification for the programme came after three years of hard work on the process which started in August 2014, after the Country office committed to join the programme.

The journey to Gold certification began with a baseline assessment which would enable the Country Office to check whether its processes were gender sensitive and identify the gaps that needed to be addressed. It was during this period that a Country Office Gender Seal Focal (GFT) team constituting of staff from the programmes was instituted. Together with the Senior Management Team, the GFT worked with all the other staff to ensure that the key Country Office gender wins and gaps were identified. The baseline assessment earned the Country Office a Bronze level certification five months later in January 2015.

This certification gave the Country Office the push it needed to enter the 2015/2016 round of the GES Certification programme in August 2015. Working with the GES team at the UNDP headquarters, the Country Office developed and began implementing an elaborate action plan for improvement of gender equality within the country office. After 18 months of hard work ensuring that the UNDP Uganda programmes and processes addressed all the key gender issues, the Country Office went through a pre-certification online assessment in January 2017 and qualified to have a hands-on appraisal by the Gender Seal Team from the UNDP headquarters. A team from headquarters comprising of Kalyani MenonSen, an international expert and advisor to UNDP on the Gender Equality and Odette Kabaya, the Gender Practice Leader at the UNDP Regional hub in Addis Ababa came to Uganda in May 2017 to carry out the hands on appraisal.

The team carried out a week long intensive exercise to review the performance of the country office against the full set of Gender Seal benchmarks and after eight days (1 -8 May 2017) of evaluation, they recommended the Gold level certification for the Country Office. In June 2017 at a ceremony at the UN Headquarters in New York, the UNDP Country Director received the UNDP Uganda Gold Certificate from Magdy Martinez-Soliman, the UN Assistant Secretary General, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director for the UNDP Policy and Programme Support.

# The Gender Equality Seal

A Certification  
Programme for  
Private Enterprises

With this milestone achievement, the Country Office is now raising awareness with our implementing partners to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into all their programmes and processes as well. Already, the Country Office partnered with the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) to adopt the Gender Equality Seal for Private Enterprises. In 2016, 13 Companies, all of them members of PSFU committed to implement the seal – they shared some of their experiences so far in implementing the seal;



Through the Gender Equality Seal we have improved the balance of men and women among our staff as well as our Board representation. Our Board, for example, had only men, now we have six new women on board,” Rita Bazabyabwe, Women in Business – Manager, Finance Trust Bank.



“The GES programme has empowered me to continue giving my female teachers full maternity leave for three months. Many people argued that it was not good for business but this has proved me right because they come back more committed to work. I also want to do a parenting seminar for the male parents at school so that they can also empower their daughters, I am empowered because my father supported me,” Dr. Barbara Ofwono Buyondo, Chief Executive Officer – Victorious Kindergarten and Day Care Centre.



As part of our efforts to include more women in the leadership of our company, I have learnt that all some women need is to be told that you can make it and we will support you. This had helped the company – which is ICT based, a very male driven industry. We also developed a software called Cinnamon for investment clubs and offered a 10% discount for female led clubs – now we are seeing more groups led by women,” Dickson Mushabe, Chief Executive Officer, Hostalite Limited.

## Sharing our experiences

Due to the Country Office’s GES experience, it has been invited to share its lessons learnt with others across the continent;

In November 2017, Uganda shared her experiences in using sustainable procurement as a tool to address gender inequality in the private sector at the Africa Regional workshop intended to document best practices, lessons learned as well as share experiences on gender mainstreaming and the gender equality seal process.

UNDP also took part in the Responsible Business Forum (RBF) on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa and supported some of its GES Private Sector partners including Finance Trust Bank, Hostalite Limited, Victorious Education Services, Crown Beverages and PSFU to take part. The enterprises shared their knowledge and experiences on using inclusive finance as a tool to eradicate poverty, gender inequality and reduce exclusion as well as profitable mechanisms that enterprises can adopt to address growing inequality. Held from 31 August – 1st September 2017, the RBF on Sustainable Development examined each of the 17 SDGs in depth with case studies and perspectives from businesses, governments, UN agencies and NGOs, investors and international experts. It was also used as a platform to guide companies to concretely contribute to achieving the goals through inclusive growth.

# 04

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## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation

Since September 2016, when Government leaders from all over the world endorsed Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during a General Assembly presided over by Uganda. UNDP has been working with Government of Uganda to implement these goals. In 2017;

UNDP supported the Government to operationalise the National Coordination Framework for the implementation of the SDGs. This was actualised through recruitment of the SDG Coordination Specialist, who in part, ensured that the technical working groups were functional and reporting to different structures was timely.

A national Roadmap for Implementation of the 2030 Agenda was developed as a guiding tool towards implementation of the National SDG Coordination framework, with UNDP's support. The Roadmap will also be a tool for resource mobilization for implementation of SDGs. UN Agencies have also prioritized their support to SDGs in line with the Roadmap.

As part of efforts to increase the public's knowledge and understanding of the SDGs, All 17 SDGs have been translated into 10 local languages (Lusoga, Acholi, Runyankore/Rukiga, Nga Karimajong, Runyoro/Rutooro, Swahili, Lugbarati, Lumasaaba, Ateso, and Luganda) in a collaboration between UN, Government and civil society. These have been disseminated to various Local Governments in the country.

An SDG Local Governance Diagnostic Executive Snapshot – adopted from Asia where it was successfully applied to support decentralized planning– was introduced to Uganda Government Officials and CSOs to inform planning for localisation of SDGs. In 2017, this tool was piloted in Kabarole, Maracha and Luuka districts where it is being used to inform district planning right from the sub country level and had led to a revision district planning guidelines.

UNDP provided technical support in enhancing information sharing and reporting on SDGs, including the development of the Interim Report on the Status of Implementation of SDGs: Uganda, and the new initiative by the Office of the Prime Minister to produce quarterly SDG bulletins.

UNDP, continued to engage other UN Agencies to ensure more coordinated and unified UN support towards SDGs in Uganda. The UN data group was reactivated to ensure harmonised effort among agencies, to strengthen national data systems. Cohesion within the system delivered on manifold results, including but not limited to the drafting of the costed roadmap for SDG implementation.

The Government of Uganda was supported to host the third Partners for Review meeting. It is a transnational multi-stakeholder network for government representatives and stakeholders from civil society, the private sector and academia involved in the national review and monitoring process towards achieving the SDGs.

The first African Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) conference on SDGs with 251 participants from 25 African Countries was held in Kampala and supported by UNDP. Parliamentary Representatives from the 25 countries endorsed the Parliament SDGs self-assessment toolkit developed by UNDP and IPU which they will use to monitor and report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in their respective countries. The Speaker of Uganda's Parliament, who chaired the conference, led by example when she directed the clerk for Parliament of Uganda to ensure that SDGs are integrated in all parliament proceedings.



# 05

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## Coordination



## The UN Resident Coordinator's Office

As the administrator for the United Nations Resident Coordination System both globally and at the country level, UNDP remains committed to supporting a harmonised development approach throughout the UN. Its Country Programme is aligned to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and works in partnership with other UN agencies to implement it.



**Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees:** In 2017, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) with support from UNDP played a leading role in supporting the Government of Uganda organise the Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees. The summit was convened and jointly hosted by President Yoweri Museveni and António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General in Kampala on 23rd June 2017.

The main purpose of the summit was to rally support and strengthen Uganda's progressive and transformative model for refugee protection. It was also an opportunity to showcase the model in relation to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and mobilising international support to meet the immediate as well as address the longer-term humanitarian needs of the refugees and the communities that host them.

The Summit, which was attended by representatives from 46 countries including several Heads of States and Governments as well as several international organisations, was unique because it was the first summit of its kind to be held in the global south and in the country for which support required. By the end of the year, it had raised USD 517 million for refugees and communities hosting them in Uganda.

In addition to the main Summit, a number of side events were held to attract different pledges to specific causes. UNDP led two of these side events including the Private Sector side event whose theme was "Enabling the Private Sector to support Refugees and Refugee hosting communities." This event was intended to make a compelling business case for investing in refugee hosting communities for the Private sector. Pledges from various Private Sector entities were made at the end of the event.

### Countries that participated in the Solidarity Summit; Equatorial

Guinea, Burundi, Gabon, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia; from Europe, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, China, India, Japan and South Korea, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, Canada, United States of America and Australia.

### Organisations that participated include; European Union, African

Union, World Bank, African Development Bank, Plan International and Save the Children, Private Sector Foundation Uganda, Uganda Investment Authority.



UNDP also partnered with the Japan International Development Agency (JICA) to host the side event on Local Government with the theme: “Enhancing Development Approaches for Resilience and Self-Reliance of Refugees and Host Communities: Strengthening the Capacity of Local Governments in Uganda.” 12 districts in Uganda host refugees attending this meeting called for partners to support these districts improve their social service delivery for both their local communities as well as their guests – the refugees.

### Obuntubulamu (Ubuntu) - Promoting peace and development in Uganda by leveraging culture



Ms. Rosa Malango, the UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative (2nd left) and the Nnabagereka (Queen) of Buganda Kingdom Sylvia Nagginda (3rd left) launch the obuntubulamu initiative to use local values to promote peace and development hence making SDGs relevant to local communities.

The UN Resident Coordinator's office working with UNDP partnered with the Nnabagereka Development Foundation to promote peace and development using culture. The project demonstrates how the quality of life of Ugandans can be improved through preserving local heritage, natural resources, environment and wildlife. It spear headed by the Queen of Buganda, who is the founder and patron of Nnabagereka Development Foundation and brings together five cultural institutions including Buganda, Bunyoro, Busoga, Acholi and Alur.

Obuntubulamu, and its equivalent in different communities, is loosely translated to mean that one's humanity is inextricably linked to the other through common values of humaneness. It is rich in values that espouse tolerance, cohesion, honesty, mutual understanding, among others. By facilitating the revival of these cultural values, a greater sense of self and social capital is generated among communities. This innovative approach has been recognized on the global solutions platform SSMart as an innovation in addressing peace and development. It is testimony of the innovative work that UN in Uganda is doing in supporting the country on its peace and development priorities.

**Savings from the Business Operation Strategy (BOS):** In 2017 Operations Management Team (OMT) which is overseen by the RCO saved up to USD8.6m through implementing the BOS. Using this strategy, agencies were able to share their Long Term Agreements in procurement of goods and services. The biggest gains in procurement savings in 2017 were made in the areas of fuel usage, vehicle maintenance and communications.

**Community Outreach on UN Day:** Under the theme, 'UN for You' (#UN4U), UN staff from the various agencies carried out community outreach activities in the four (4) of the divisions of Kampala. The activities were intended to assist the least advantaged in these communities in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda slogan 'Leaving No One Behind' and to raise awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



## The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme



*Celebrating International Volunteer Day (IVD) 2018: (Left) The UN Resident Coordinator, Ms Rosa Malango, hands over an assortment of first aid, sanitation and recreation kits to pupils of Nakivubo Blue Primary School in central Kampala during celebrations to mark the Day held at the school on 5th December 2017 under the theme, "Volunteers as first responders in times of crisis." Right: Volunteers take part in different activities including physical exercise and blood donation during IVD 2018 celebrations.*

Traditionally administered by UNDP on behalf of the UN, the UNV Programme is an integral part of UNDP's day-to-day programmes and operations. Working in Uganda since 1983, the UNV programme continues to provide skilled human resource to the United Nations agencies, Governments and different organisations.

UN Volunteers contribute their skills to peace and development efforts both nationally as well as globally and remain critical catalysts in advancing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals since several of them serve within local communities. Their support fills a critical skills gap, enabling the successful implementation of development programmes.

In 2017, there were a total of 73 volunteers working in Uganda, 39 of these are nationals serving in various UN and government agencies. To date, Uganda is the fourth largest country providing UN Volunteers serving outside their home country standing at 189 volunteers serving abroad.

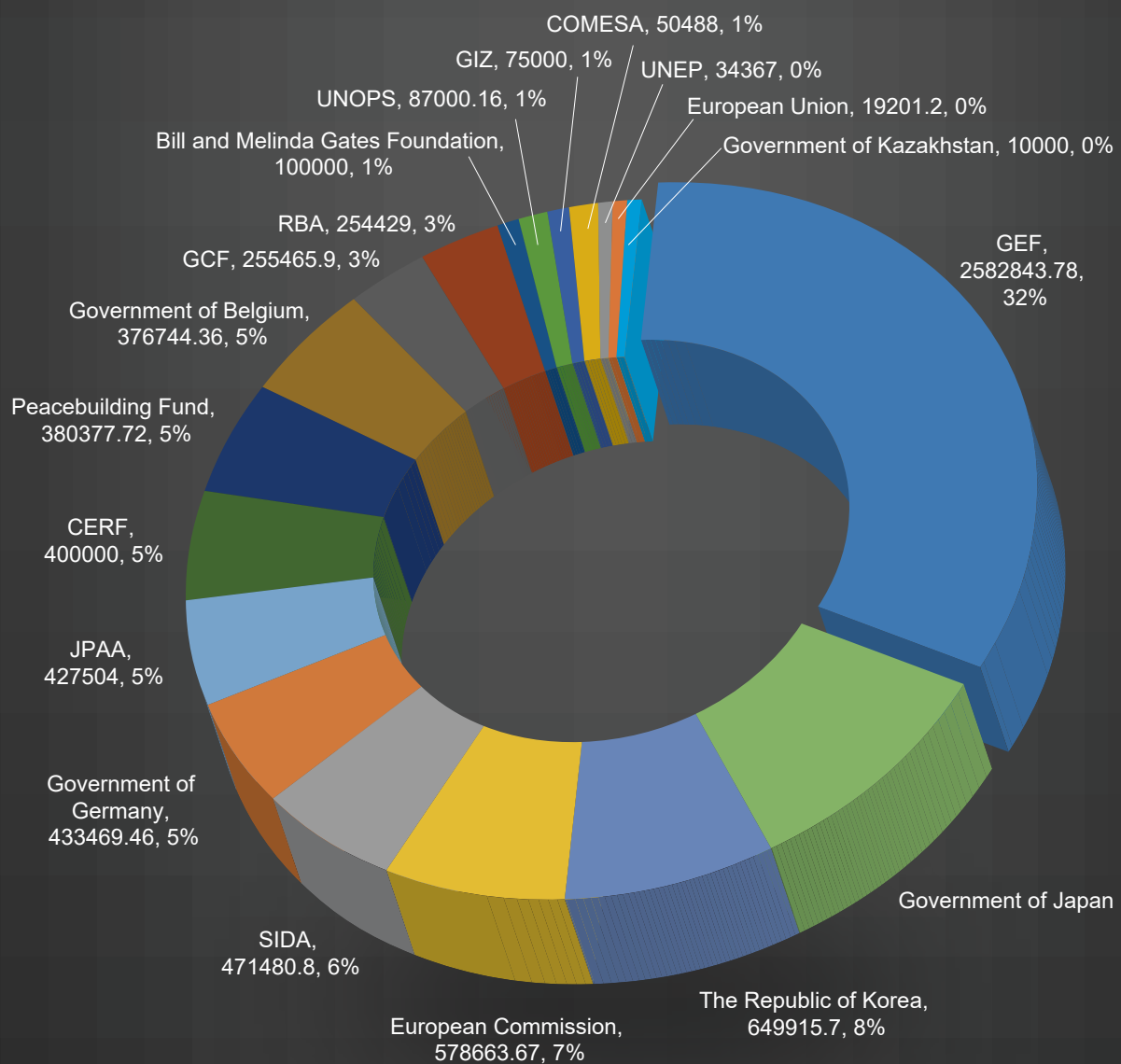
UNV in partnership with UNDP and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development kick-started the Graduate Volunteer Scheme programme, a national youth volunteer programme focused on mobilising and managing young graduate volunteers to contribute to the countries' efforts to implement the SDGs while enhancing their employability and improving their work readiness.

*This programme will enable young people to gain skills in a work place or business environment that will enable them get employed or start their own businesses. This is part of UN's contribution to reducing the youth unemployment problem in Uganda.*

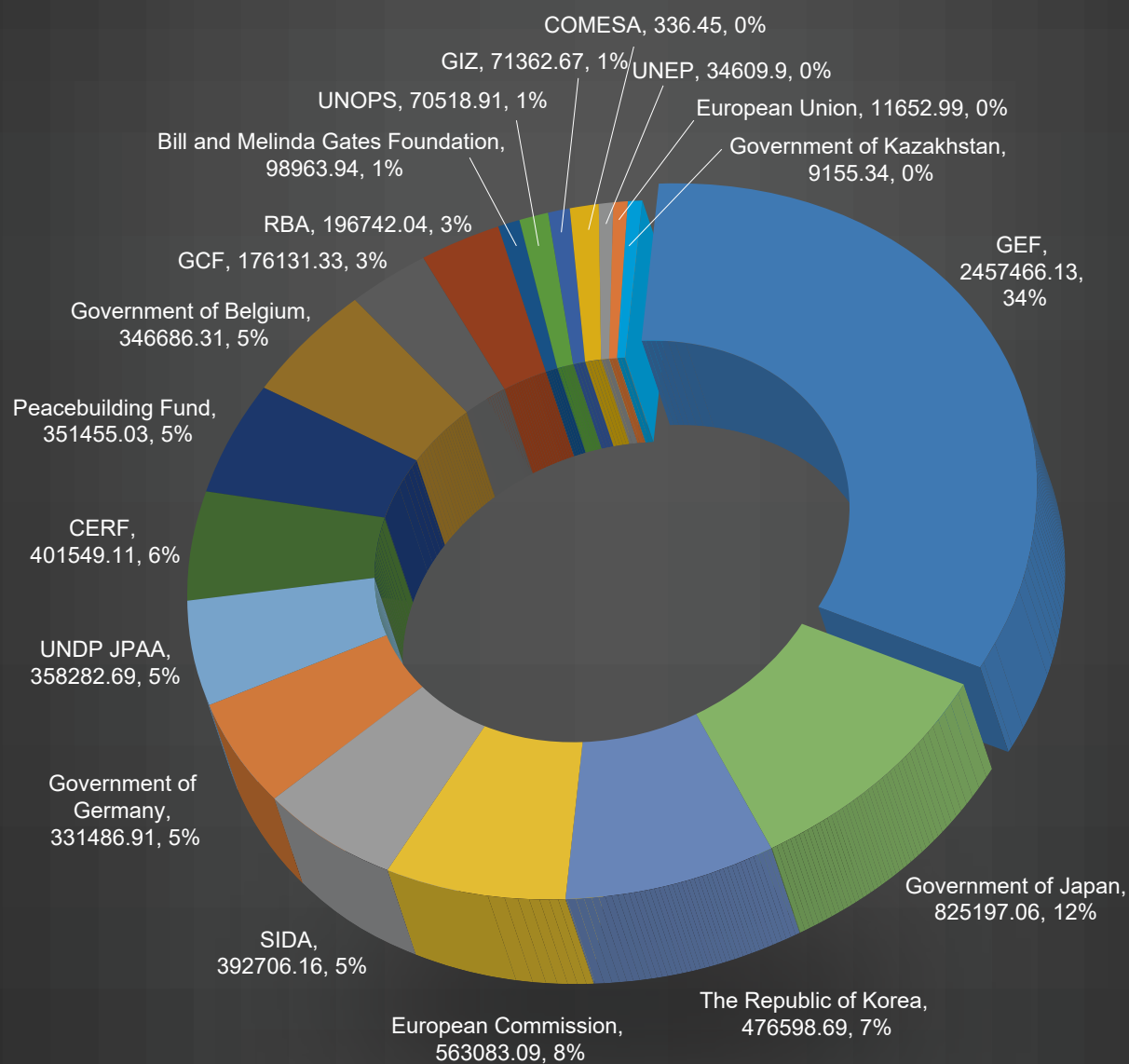


# 2017 FUNDING FOR UNDP UGANDA

## Funds received from other Development Partners - 2017

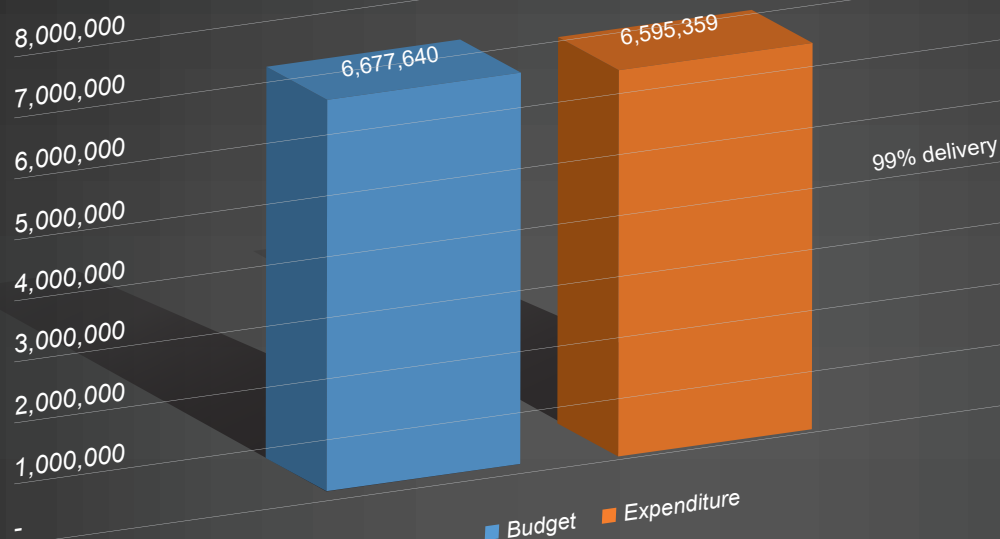


## Funds received from other Development Partners - 2017



## Funds from UNDP Global - 2017

### UNDP Thematic Resources Allocated Core (TRAC) Budget and Expenditure for Uganda



## 2017 Knowledge products

### Rule of Law and Constitutional Democracy (RLCD)

- Facilitators guide in Training Journalists on Evidence Based Reporting, Conflict sensitive journalism, development reporting with focus on Rule of Law, Constitutional Democracy and Human Rights
- The electoral commission 2016 elections evaluation report
- A report on the ratification and domestication of selected human rights treaties to harmonize with existing national laws
- A study report on involvement of marginalized groups in decision making processes at local government and national levels.
- A report on strengthening the technical and functional capacities of MEACA to achieve its coordinating role of EAC good governance principles at both regional and domestic level

### Institutional Effectiveness (IE)

- Compendium of Basic laws on Anti-corruption
- SDGs Readiness Report – Uganda
- ISNC Stories Booklet
- SDG Local Governance Diagnostic Executive Snapshot

### Peace, Security and Systems Resilience (PSSR)

- A harmonised curriculum for human trafficking, community policing small arms and counter terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) and Counter Terrorism was developed;
- Research on linkage between formal and informal justice mechanisms conducted to strengthen the administration of justice;

## 2017 Knowledge products

### Climate Change and Disaster Risk Resilience (CCDRR)

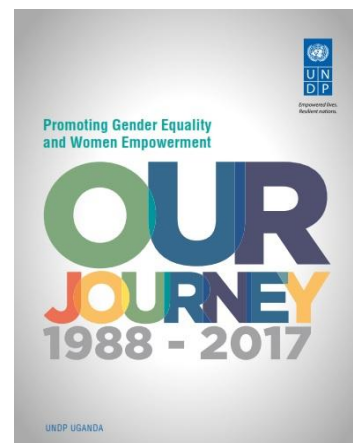
- Uganda Wetlands Atlas Vol 2
- The Uganda Green Growth Strategy
- Gender Responsive Adaptation Planning Case study

### Inclusive Green Growth (IGG)

- The National Charcoal survey
- National Guidelines for Volunteerism
- National Guidelines and Manual for Innovation Fund for Green Jobs Creation  
"Towards Job Creation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management."

### Strategic Policy Unit (SPU)

- An ABC of Industrialisation in Uganda: Achievements, Bottlenecks and Challenges
- Uganda's contribution to Refugee Protection and Management
- Uganda's Experience on Implementing Plans for Emergence: Export Diversification for Structural Transformation



## PICTORIAL

Solidarity Summit 2017



World Aids Day pledge 2017

Receiving the Gender Seal Certificate, New York



Staff retreat 2017





*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

**UNDP in Uganda**

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