



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



REVIEW REPORT ON UGANDA'S READINESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA



**THEME:
ENSURING THAT NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND**

1ST JULY 2016



FOREWORD

In September 2015, the United Nations Member States at the UN Summit under the Presidency of Uganda adopted the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, and on 1st January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the Agenda officially came into play. These goals that universally apply to all will require countries over the next fifteen years to set targets for delivering on social, economic and environmental tenets for sustainable development.

The 2030 Agenda requires that all Governments take ownership and establish national frameworks for the implementation and achievement of the 17 Goals. The Agenda also requires that governments have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review, at the national, regional and global levels, in relation to the progress made in implementing the Goals and targets over the coming 15 years. To this end, Uganda was among the 22 countries that volunteered to undertake a country level review on the readiness to implement the Agenda at the High Level Political Forum.

I am pleased to present to you the report which demonstrates Uganda's readiness to implement the 2030 Agenda. Uganda's readiness is demonstrated by the leadership and ownership at both the political and technical levels which have shown commitment towards the implementation and achievement of the Agenda. Resulting from this, Uganda was among the first countries to integrate the Agenda in its national planning frameworks particularly in the Second National Development Plan (NDPII) and had integrated the principles of sustainable development on its National Vision. I am proud to say that Uganda is recognised as an early riser in implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The country's existing legal, policy, planning and institutional frameworks also provide a foundation for kick-starting implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This readiness report also shows how Uganda is

positioning its self to coordinate, mobilise efforts and resources, manage data and monitor progress for the successful implementation and realization of the results of the Agenda.

We are also cognisant of the opportunities the Agenda presents and the challenges we still face. For Uganda, the 2030 Agenda provides an opportunity to build on our unfinished business from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and sharpen our focus to achieve a middle income status within the context of the NDP II and our Vision 2040. We recognise that challenges of weak multi-sectoral implementation planning, coordination gaps, data and reporting inadequacies, weak public private partnership and limited financial resources, among others, if not tackled with conscious effort involving all stakeholders will slow delivery of the 2030 Agenda. The Government therefore acknowledges that it alone cannot deliver this ambitious Agenda without the involvement of all stakeholders everywhere. We all must work together to tap into emerging opportunities and tackle these challenges and ensure that the agenda is understood, owned and implemented by all Ugandans and well-wishers.

I therefore call upon all Ugandans, the private sector, civil society organisations, faith based organisations, academia and development partners to continue supporting government along the sustainable development path and also collectively work together to implement the 2030 Agenda and ultimately attain the SDGs. I also call upon the international community, within the auspices of the 2030 Agenda to support Uganda.

Finally, I wish to convey my appreciation to all those who contributed to the development of this report, particularly the National Planning Authority for providing leadership to ensure this report is prepared.

For God and My Country



Hon. Matia Kasaija

Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

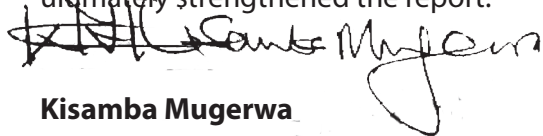
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government of Uganda is pleased to present this Review Report on Uganda's Readiness for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This report has been developed with contributions and support from both state and non-state actors.

I wish to acknowledge the technical leadership of the National Planning Authority for leading the technical process of developing this report. The effective participation of the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, UNDP and the Uganda National NGO Forum are highly appreciated. I do particularly acknowledge the multi-sector technical committee on the review report for their guidance and review of the report at several stages. The committee consisted of members from: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, National Planning Authority, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, National Environmental Management Authority, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – Uganda, and Uganda National NGO Forum. I would like to thank the foot soldiers; the drafting team, which also included members of the institutions listed above, for the work done in developing and finalizing this report.

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Special thanks also goes to all the individuals and institutions including Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Development Partners, Civil Society, Academia, Media that participated in the consultation and validation workshops for this report for their input and suggestions that ultimately strengthened the report.



Kisamba Mugerwa

Chairperson, National Planning Authority

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ACRONYMS

CNDPF	Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
GAPR	Government Annual Performance Report
ISC	Implementation Steering Committee
KIDP	Karamoja Integrated Development Program
LGDPs	Local Government Development Plans
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
NCCRG	National CSO Core Reference Group
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NEMP	National Environmental Management Policy
NPA	National Planning Authority
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PCC	Policy Coordination Committee
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation of Uganda
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SD	Sustainable Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDPs	Sector Development Plans
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNNGOF	Uganda National NGO Forum



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uganda embraced the principles for sustainable development as stipulated in the 2030 Agenda. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships to “Ensure that No One is Left Behind”. It builds on the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the commitment to eradicate poverty in all its forms. Building on this progress, the 2030 Agenda therefore, presents Uganda with an opportunity to refocus its development agenda, address the bottlenecks that hamper development, learn from, and network with other countries, and accelerate national efforts towards achieving a middle income status, while pursuing sustainable and inclusive development within the framework of the Uganda Vision 2040 and the second National Development Plan (NDP II).

Accordingly, Uganda was among the first countries to localize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into its national planning frameworks as well as creating national awareness about the Agenda. To this end, Uganda was among the 22 countries that volunteered to conduct a National review under the auspices of the first High Level Political Forum in July 2016.

The Agenda renews Uganda’s commitment to sustainable development. Uganda actively pursued the sustainable development agenda since the early 90’s when it gained ascendancy as a development paradigm. This pursuit has unfolded in three distinct transition phases: post war reconstruction (1986 – 1997); poverty eradication (1997 – 2009); and social economic transformation (2010 -2020).

Nearly three decades on from the first United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 1992, Uganda remains steady in its commitment to sustainable development. Results from the 2014 National Population and Housing Census confirm that this commitment is yielding desirable results in social, economic and environment aspects. Between 1991 and 2014 life expectancy rose from 48.1 to 63.3 years; infant and under-five

mortality rates dropped from 122 and 203 deaths per 1,000 live births to 53 and 80 respectively; orphan hood levels dropped from 11.6 to 8.0 per cent; literacy levels rose from 54.0 to 72.2 per cent; income poverty declined from 56 to 19 per cent; access to electricity – a factor that impacts heavily on the environment in Uganda – increased from 5.6 to 20.4 per cent; and the proportion of the national budget that is funded from domestic sources increased, from 64.7 per cent (FY 1991/92) to 82 per cent (FY 2014/15).

Despite the above progress, Uganda still has significant room for improvement in pursuit of its sustainable development agenda. The economy is still heavily reliant on natural resources and agriculture; the current demographic structure propagates a high dependency ratio and low domestic savings; there is continued pressure on the forest cover because of limited access to modern forms of energy; inequality though falling remains high; vulnerability among different segments of the population is also still significant; and the economy remains in need of deeper and broader economic integration, especially at regional level.

The adoption of 2030 Agenda has nationally been interpreted as embracing principles of sustainable development that promote prosperity for all people and protect the planet from degradation so that it supports the needs of the current and future generations. The 2030 Agenda presents an opportunity for Uganda to renew commitment to sustainable and inclusive growth, build stronger partnerships for implementation of the national development agenda, and accelerate efforts to address the bottlenecks to national development.

Uganda's leadership has accordingly sustained active commitment to development cooperation at regional and international levels. The most recent manifestation of this commitment was the leadership role in shaping the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in July 2015.

Uganda's leadership at both political and technical levels embraced sustainable development right from the time of promulgation of the National Constitution which integrates key

principles of balanced and sustainable development. The leadership of the country further demonstrated commitment to sustainable development through its strong support and approval of Uganda's Vision 2040, the East African Community's Vision 2050 and Africa's Agenda 2063 – all of which strongly feature within Uganda's second and current National Development Plan (2015/16 to 2019/20) whose overall goal is to transition Uganda into a middle-income country by 2020, through strengthening Uganda's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth. Localization of the Agenda for Uganda is accordingly being cascaded to sector and local government planning and implementation frameworks. The Manifesto of Uganda's newly re-elected Government whose term of office runs from 2016 to 2021, is aligned to the second National Development Plan (NDP II 2015/16 – 2019/20) and has also embraced the principles of the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development.

The second NDP's preparation coincided with the deliberations and adoption of Agenda 2030 which provided an opportunity for the country to integrate the SDGs into its current NDP and resulted into the country being among the first in the world to integrate the SDGs into the national planning frameworks. In recognition of the importance of review and follow-up mechanisms, Uganda's leadership is working to strengthen the implementation, coordination, and communication strategy for the current NDP and the Sustainable Development Goals. Key efforts in this regard include national and local level consultations on localization of the 2030 Agenda; National Information, Education and Communication campaigns; high-level policy dialogue engagements; institutional capacity development; and revitalised engagement with the private sector and civil society.

The localization of the 2030 Agenda requires innovative approaches and adaptive programming of its interventions. On this note, the Government of Uganda has commenced implementation of a range of new social programmes based on enhanced targeting capabilities with the aim of ensuring that no one is left behind. Notable among them are: Operation Wealth Creation; Enhancing quality of Universal Primary and Secondary Education; the Youth Livelihood Program; the Higher Education Students Loan Scheme; the Social

Assistance Grant for Empowerment for the elderly; the Legal Aid Programme, the Women Entrepreneurship Program; Community Tree Planting Programme; and the Skilling Uganda Program.

Over the years, Uganda has made efforts to enhance its national capacity to formulate and implement development policies, plans and programmes. However, the ambitious and comprehensive nature of the 2030 Agenda requires further enhancement of national capacity on how best to steer inclusive development across time, sector, and regions of the country. To this end, Uganda has undertaken a number of reforms to improve institutional functionality and steer coordination and implementation of national development programs including; the establishment of the Delivery Unit in the Prime Minister's Office, the Government Evaluation Facility, institutional coordination mechanisms, the issuance of certificates of compliance of the national and sector budgets to the NDPs, certificate of compliance to gender and equity, and is gradually shifting from output-based to programme-based budgeting.

Furthermore, Uganda has introduced a number of reforms and pieces of legislations that will facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Key among them is the Public Finance Management Act (2015), the Public Private Partnership Act (2015), Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2014), the Financial Institutions Amendment Act (2015), and the Registration of Persons Act (2015).

With the conducive policy, legal, and institutional framework in place, Uganda's key challenge to attaining national development objectives now stems from inadequacies in implementation. Effective implementation of the Agenda 2030 therefore, requires rallying mass support, addressing implementation challenges, and devising new means to holistically plan, implement, and monitor development programs. Key among the proposed means of implementation are; strengthening institutions and reforms, increasing domestic revenues as a proportion of GDP, investments in public infrastructure, reforming public procurement, rallying the private sector, civil society, citizens and other partners towards implementation;

tapping into technological capabilities for innovation and efficiency, public private partnerships, empowering local governments to deliver services and mobilising the population to effectively participate in the development programmes.

To enhance data capturing and management, Uganda has developed a National Standard Indicator Framework to track progress towards attainment of middle-income status by 2020. This framework builds on the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, the Integrated NDP II Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy. Through these instruments the implementation of SDGs will be monitored, evaluated, and reported on. Already, Uganda has established that out of the 230 indicators in the global indicator framework for SDGs, only 80 indicators have data readily available in its current national statistical framework and the NDP II integrated some of the indicators, while others will be integrated into the subsequent third and fourth plans.

Admittedly, there are challenges that remain which Uganda must address in order to facilitate implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the national development objectives including; weak multi-sectoral implementation planning, coordination gaps, data and reporting inadequacies, human and financial resource insufficiencies, multi-sectoral collaboration gaps, weak public private partnerships and mobilizing the population around the development agenda.

The Agenda is relevant to Uganda's socio-economic development, given the fact that it fits into its long term development planning framework—the Uganda Vision 2040. The 15 year Agenda provides Uganda adequate time to articulate the medium-term development goals and targets (10 years and 5 years) and ample time to implement and progressively measure ourselves. The next steps are: i) enhancing multi-sectoral implementation planning and coordination of SDGs ii) integration of SDGs in prospective development plans iii) strengthening data, monitoring and evaluation systems iv) establishing concrete Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for implementation and v) Harnessing the demographic dividend.

The Government of Uganda re-affirms its commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and recognizes that successful implementation requires concerted efforts and partnerships to facilitate attainment of the desired development goals and targets. Uganda intends to partner with the international community in delivering this global development agenda.



SECTION I: BACKGROUND

Uganda embraced the principles for sustainable development as stipulated in the 2030 Agenda. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships to “Ensure that No One is Left Behind”. It builds on the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the commitment to eradicate poverty in all its forms. The latest MDG report¹ for Uganda shows that Uganda achieved only 33% of the MDG targets and the 2030 Agenda provides an opportunity for Uganda to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs. Uganda’s unfinished MDG business is not understood simply as the targets that Uganda missed, but the underlying constraints that must be addressed to accelerate and sustain progress². Building on this progress, the 2030 Agenda therefore, presents Uganda with an opportunity to refocus its development agenda, address the bottlenecks that hamper development, learn from, and network with other countries, and accelerate national efforts towards achieving a middle income status, while pursuing sustainable and inclusive development within the framework of the Uganda Vision 2040 and the second National Development Plan (NDP II).

Uganda’s commitment to the 2030 Agenda builds on prior commitment to several processes that culminated into the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly under the leadership of Uganda’s Presidency. Since 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro (“Rio 1992”), Uganda took part in the processes that shaped the Agenda 2030, including: the World Summit for Social Development, 1995; Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, 1995; the Beijing Platform for Action, 1995; the Millennium Summit, 2000; the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002 (“Rio+10”); and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 2012 (“Rio+20”). Uganda’s commitment to sustainable development is further demonstrated through participation in regional and continental processes which have culminated into the East African Community Vision 2050 and the Africa Union Agenda 2063 respectively.

¹ Millennium Development Goals Report for Uganda 2015

² *Ibid*

With this commitment, Uganda has made significant progress in embedding sustainable development as laid out in Agenda 21³ and other global commitments in its planning and development frameworks. In this regard, a number of policy, legal, and institutional frameworks are in place to facilitate sustainable development in its three dimensions of economic, social, and environmental. Key among these are; The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), the National Environment Management Policy (1994), the Energy Policy (2002), the Renewable Energy Policy (2007), the Rural Electrification Strategy and Plan (2022), the Uganda Vision 2040 (2012) and the National Development Plans (NDPs 2010-2020).

Uganda's thrust for sustainable development over the last 30 years has seen three phases of transition: post war reconstruction (1986 – 1997); poverty eradication (1997 – 2009); and social economic transformation (2010 -2020). During these phases, Uganda's development approach has made attempts to ensure that no one is left behind by identifying the vulnerable population groups and designing programmes that address their specific needs. Overall, the key areas of focus have been: increasing household incomes; enhancing the availability of quality and gainful employment; increasing the stock and quality of infrastructure; human capital development; improving nutrition and food security; increasing access to quality social services (education, health, social protection, and water and sanitation); promoting good governance, defense, and security; and promoting sustainable population and use of the environment and natural resources (including combatting effects of climate change, water resource management, and wetland management).

As a result, the country has made progress in a number of socio-economic indicators as highlighted below⁴:

- i) Sustained peace and security across the entire country.
- ii) An improvement in the quality of the population; with the proportion of people living in extreme poverty reducing from 56 in 1992 percent to 19.7 percent in 2013, life expectancy improving from 48.1 years in 1991 to 63.3 years in 2014, under five

³ Agenda 21 is the Outcome document of first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992

⁴ Statistics cited from NDP II; National Population and Housing Census 2014, Demographic Health Survey, Uganda National Household Survey

- mortality rate reduced from 203/1000 live births in 1991 to 90/1000 live births in 2011 and literacy rate increased from 54 percent in 1991 to 72.2 percent in 2014.
- iii) Sustained macro-economic stability and growth averaging about 5.5 percent over the NDP I period (2010/11 – 2014/15). Per capita income increased from USD 596 in 2008 to USD 788 in 2013/14.
 - iv) Improvement in the stock and quality of economic infrastructure, including the improvement of proportion of paved national roads from four percent in 2008 to 18 percent in 2014, access to electricity from seven percent in 2002 to 20 percent in 2014, and ICT infrastructure.
 - v) Progress in access to quality social services, with the average distance to health facility reducing from 5km in 2000 to 3.2 km in 2013; immunisation coverage increasing from 59 percent in 2000 to 93 percent in 2013; access to safe water increased from 57 percent in 2000 to 73 percent in 2013 and enrolment in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary increased from 7.3, 0.6 and 0.08 million in 2002 to 8.7, 1.3 and 0.2 in 2014 respectively.

Despite the progress recorded, Uganda still has sustainable development concerns including; poverty, demographic structure with a high dependency ratio, inequality, service delivery bottlenecks, high rates of unemployment among the youth, reliance on natural resources and agriculture, reliance on water-fed agriculture, low agriculture productivity, low levels of access to clean and modern energy, natural resource degradation, and vulnerability among different segments of the population, such as women, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous communities, hard to reach populations and other vulnerable groups.⁵

1.1 Objectives of the Review

Uganda is among the first countries to adopt and mainstream the 2030 Agenda in its planning and development frameworks. As such, the country has volunteered to participate in the first national review and report on progress undertaken towards implementation of the

⁵ National Progress Report on Implementation of the Rio Commitments towards Sustainable Development in Uganda, June, 2012.

2030 Agenda at the High Level Political Forum. The purpose of this review therefore is to demonstrate Uganda's readiness towards the implementation of the Agenda and map out next steps required to achieve the Agenda. Specifically, the objectives of this review are to:

- i) Share experiences on adoption and integration of sustainable development in national planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting frameworks and map out means for further integration;
- ii) Share on how Uganda is positioning itself to realign the institutional, legal and policy frameworks and systems to support implementation of the Agenda;
- iii) Share opportunities that the 2030 Agenda presents to Uganda's development as well as challenges that could impede implementation of the Agenda, while identifying the next steps to tap into opportunities and address remaining challenges; and
- iv) Galvanize national ownership and implementation for the localization of 2030 Agenda as a mechanism of national accountability.

1.2 Process for compiling the review report

The approach for compiling this review report consisted of literature review and consultations;

- i) Review of literature and documents, including laws, policies, and reports (documents referenced in the bibliography)
- ii) Consultations and input from key government institutions and representatives from the civil society which constituted the technical drafting team and the multi-sector technical committee on this review report from; Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), National Planning Authority (NPA), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Uganda and Uganda National NGO Forum. The drafting of this report was supported by an external consultant.

- iii) Consultations from technical government officials on the National Task Force on SDGs, chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the OPM.
- iv) Validation meeting with representatives from Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs), CSOs, private sector, academia, special interest groups, development partners, Uganda Local Government Association.
- v) Validation by Cabinet.

Box 1: Summary of Uganda's Readiness to Implement the 2030 Agenda

- i) Political commitment and leadership to sustainable and inclusive development
- ii) Existence of policy and legal frameworks that promote sustainable development
- iii) Existence of long and medium term national planning frameworks that have mainstreamed the 2030 Agenda including the Uganda Vision 2040 and the Second National Development Plan and opportunity for further integration in the 10 year perspective plan (2020 - 2030) and the third and fourth National Development Plans
- iv) Currently in the process of developing Sector and Local Government Development Plans which are aligned to the NDP II (2015/16 – 2019/20) and integrate sector specific SDGs
- v) Existing national technical capacity to translate the global agenda into national development priorities and programmes and on-going efforts to strengthen capacity at the national, sector and local government levels
- vi) Existence of institutions that facilitate planning, financing, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the 2030 Agenda, only requiring strengthening to implement the more ambitious Agenda
- vii) Existence of the government coordination framework and on-going efforts to strengthen this framework in order to facilitate SDGs implementation and reporting
- viii) On-going efforts to develop the National Standard Indicator Framework to facilitate data capturing and management
- ix) Existence of the National Strategy for Statistical Development that is aligned to NDP II and provides an integrated programme for censuses and surveys for data collection and management
- x) The enactment of the Public Finance and Management Act (2015) which will facilitates efficiency in implementation by providing for:
 - a. Certification of compliance of the national budgets to the NDP II
 - b. Compliance of sector budget framework papers to gender and equity
- xi) Existence of partnerships with key stakeholders in development including, the private sector, civil society, development partners, and regional initiatives and existing opportunities to create more partnerships
- xii) Existence of opportunities to mobilize finances for implementation of the NDP II through domestic resources and internationally through development partnerships
- xiii) Recognition of the need to strengthen multi sectoral collaboration to harness synergies through re-institutionalising and operationalising the sector wide approach

SECTION II: UGANDA'S EXPERIENCE IN ADOPTING AND MAINSTREAMING THE 2030 AGENDA

Uganda's experience in adopting and mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda is defined by the extent of involvement of country's leadership at both political and technical levels and integration in the planning, monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Equally important, are partnerships for localization of the Agenda at both national and international levels.

2.1 LEADERSHIP AND OWNERSHIP

Uganda has accordingly sustained active commitment to development cooperation at regional and international levels. The most recent manifestation of this commitment was the leadership role in shaping the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in July 2015. The Government of Uganda's Presidency of the Annual General Assembly influenced, motivated and shaped the Country's actions to advance its readiness to implement the SDGs.

Uganda's leadership at both political and technical levels embraced sustainable development right from the Rio+ negotiations but was entrenched in the fundamental law before; the 1995 Constitution which integrates key principles of balanced and sustainable development. The leadership of the country has continued to demonstrate commitment to sustainable development through its Uganda Vision which was signed off by His Excellency the President of Uganda. The formulation of the Uganda Vision 2040 went through a wide consultative process involving Parliament, civil society, private sector, development partners, and citizenry. The development of the Uganda Vision coincided with consultations on the Rio+20 Summit, providing Uganda a chance to integrate the principles of sustainable development in its long term development framework, while also providing input into the global processes that ultimately fed into the 2030 Agenda.

Further, His Excellency the President has provided political leadership through signing off and rallying support for the country's medium term plans (NDP I and NDP II) which have to a large extent integrated the principles and the specific sustainable development goals that apply to

Uganda. The Manifesto of Uganda's newly re-elected Government whose term of office runs from 2016 to 2021, is aligned to the second NDP and has also embraced the principles of the 2030 Agenda.

In addition, the Cabinet and Parliament of Uganda have also provided leadership through policy direction and oversight to ensure implementation of the principles and interventions articulated in the country's medium term development plans. Specifically, the Parliament which represents the voices of the people ensures that all policies, programs, and budgets are inclusive and equitable in line with the 2030 Agenda theme of leaving no one behind.

In addition, there has been increasing commitment from the technical leadership, at the national, Sector, Ministry, Department, Agency, and Local Government levels to mainstream the 2030 Agenda and ensure its implementation. As a result of this technical leadership, Uganda was one of the first countries in the world to mainstream the relevant sustainable development goals and targets in the NDP II as the overall medium term development plan for the country. Furthermore, the 2030 Agenda has been integrated in some Sector Development Plans (SDPs) and Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs).

In an effort to rally support and ensure national ownership for the 2030 Agenda, as already integrated in the national and decentralized development plans and programs, the Government of Uganda leadership has made efforts to involve other stakeholders and citizens. Some of the efforts include:

- i) The Government of Uganda in partnership with civil society convened several consultations in 2014 on localization of the 2030 Agenda at national and local levels.
- ii) Government of Uganda with support from UNDP conducted validation workshops in all districts and sectors in January 2015 to validate the NDPII and further popularise the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
- iii) Uganda was the first country to pilot the National Post 2015 briefing and capacity building in 2015 for government officials in partnership with United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), United Nations Institute for Training and Research(UNITAR), and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

- iv) Following the July Addis Ababa conference on financing sustainable development, Uganda was the first country to hold a high level dialogue on financing sustainable development with the then President of the General Assembly, Uganda's Minister for Foreign Affairs in 2015 in partnership with UNCT .
- v) To further create awareness and ownership of the 2030 Agenda at the local level, Government in partnership with the UNCT convened the planners' forum and the local government forum for capacity building on their roles in implementation of sustainable development, in line with the NDP II.
- vi) The Government with support from the UNCT and the Belgian Technical Corporation organized the third United Nations Development Cooperation's High Level Symposium in Kampala which brought together representatives from governments, civil society, the private sector and international organizations to share global and local experiences on how to revitalize partnerships to achieve the newly adopted 2030 Agenda in 2015.
- vii) In 2015, Cabinet was briefed on the Agenda 2030 highlighting Uganda's commitment to following a sustainable development path, which views development in its three dimensions of economic, social and environmental, in a balanced and integrated manner. This brief implored Cabinet to affirm commitment and provide leadership in their respective ministries, to emulate the President's commitment who represented the country at the time of adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015.
- viii) The Government of Uganda in partnership with UNCT also organized a National Launch including an exhibition of the 17 SDGs. of the Global Goals. During the launch, five eminent Ugandans were engaged to serve as SDG Ambassadors to help raise awareness through participation in related SDG events as well as voicing radio messages.

2.2 PLANNING FRAMEWORKS AND PROGRAMMING

2.2.1 Integration of the 2030 Agenda in Uganda's Planning Frameworks

Uganda has a long term Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) whose continued implementation inevitably provides a context within which to localize the fifteen-year 2030 Agenda. The CNDPF provides for the development of the 30 year Vision, three 10 year Perspective Plans, six five-year Development Plans, five Sector Development Plans and Local Government Development Plans and annual plans and budgets. To date, the country has already developed the Uganda Vision 2040 and the first and second National Development Plans.

The Uganda Vision 2040

The Uganda Vision 2040 provides the overall guiding framework on sustainable development and socioeconomic transformation for Uganda. The Uganda Vision 2040 document was prudently and comprehensively drafted to capture issues of sustainable development that are reiterated by the 2030 Agenda. The Vision intends to transform Uganda from a peasant to modern and prosperous country by 2040. This involves changing from a predominantly low income to a competitive upper middle income country within 30 years, reaching a per capita income of USD 9,500.

The Uganda Vision is conceptualized around strengthening fundamentals to harness opportunities. The opportunities highlighted therein are natural resources such as oil and gas, water resources, minerals, and tourism, agriculture whose gains can only be harnessed through strengthening infrastructure (energy, transport, water, ICT and oil and gas), human capital development, and a stable macroeconomic environment. The Uganda Vision has targets whose achievement will inevitably contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is therefore pertinent to synchronize national targets and indicators that will monitor SDGs with the national targets in the National Vision.

National Development Plans

The first National Development Plan (NDPI 2010/11 to 2014/15) whose goal and thrust was “Growth, Employment and Socio-economic Transformation for Prosperity” was the first in a

series of six development plans to operationalize the Uganda Vision 2040. It was instrumental in instilling the culture and discipline of planning as a basis for development planning and financing. Following the end of NDPI which coincided with the end of the MDGs, it was noted that Uganda had achieved two of the seventeen MDG targets – halving the number of people living in absolute poverty and achieving debt sustainability – and was on track to achieving another eight targets by end of 2015⁶. Notwithstanding the slow progress on some targets such as reduction of maternal mortality, inadequate integration of sustainable development into national policies and programs, and environmental degradation, the recorded progress made towards the MDGs laid the foundation for accelerating socio-economic development in the NDP II era.

The second National Development Plan (NDP II 2015/16-2019/20) which is Uganda's current medium term plan is also the framework for implementing the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. The NDPII intends to achieve middle income status by 2020 with a per capita income of US\$ 1,039 through strengthening the country's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth. It should be noted that NDPII is only five year while the Agenda is 15 years, thus the subsequent NDPs (NDP III and NDPIV) will further integrate the SDGs.

The preparation of the NDPII which was highly consultative also coincided with the deliberations and adoption of the 2030 Agenda. This provided an opportunity for Uganda to integrate the SDGs into the plan (see summary of integration processes in Box 2 and Table 1 on the extent of integration).

⁶ Millennium Development Goals Report for Uganda, September 2012

BOX 2: Summary of processes of integration

- i) The country's planning horizon coincided with the end of the MDGs which created an opportunity to include the 2030 Agenda in the NDP II
- ii) Prioritization was important, focusing on fundamentals (infrastructure and human capital development) that increase the country's competitiveness, and the opportunities (agriculture, tourism, minerals, oil and gas) with the greatest multiplier effect
- iii) The process was highly consultative and iterative, covering a wide stakeholder base (sectors, academia, development partners, non-state actors, civil society, private sector, cultural and religious organizations, and citizens), who validated and strengthened the priorities and strategies
- iv) Government invited the UNCT to orient the drafting team about the then evolving post 2015 Agenda
- v) The Agenda was formally incorporated in the NDP II as part of the development context, and offered a framework through which different sectors could trace their linkages to the national priority areas
- vi) The framework was discussed with key stakeholders, and approved by Cabinet
- vii) Once the Agenda was integrated into the NDP II, work commenced to align sector and local government development plans and set corresponding targets
- viii) A number of non-state actors and development partners have also adopted components of the Agenda into their plans

Table 1: SDGs Integration in the NDP II

Goal	NDP 2 Targets / Interventions
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the percentage of people living on less than \$1 per day from 19.7% to 14.2 % by 2020 • Increase the number of vulnerable people accessing social protection interventions from one million to three million by 2020 • Increase the percentage of women accessing economic empowerment initiatives from 12% to 30% by 2020 • Reduce the rate of discrimination and marginalization by 4% by 2020 • Develop capacity for mitigation, preparedness and response to natural and human induced disasters for quality effective service delivery
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce child stunting as a percentage of under-five from 31 to 25 • Increase agricultural production and productivity • Enhance consumption of diverse diets at household level • Promote commercialization of agriculture particularly amongst small

<p>and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>holder farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen ecologically sound agricultural research and climate change resilient technologies and practices • Establish and operationalize trade information centres across the country. • Establish satellite border markets across the country
<p>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births from 438 to 320 by 2020 • Reduce infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births from 54 to 44 by 2020 • Integrate reproductive health into national strategies and programs • Reduce annual outpatient department attendance to reduce malaria cases from 12,224,100 to 2,600,000 • Reduce new HIV infections among adults • Establish a functional surveillance, monitoring and research system to support the prevention and control of Non Communicable Diseases. • Design and implement a National Health Insurance scheme
<p>SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase primary to secondary school transition • Increase net secondary school completion rates • Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training • Develop and implement Early Childhood Development policy framework • Expand and improve social infrastructure for all levels including water supply infrastructure, sanitation, and hand washing facilities, school physical education and community facilities • Increase adult literacy rates from the current 73% to 80 percent by 2020 • Increase the number of scholarships for disadvantaged areas to enroll in higher education
<p>SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the rate of discrimination and marginalization by 4% • Mainstream gender and rights in policies, plans, and programs in sectors and LGs • Promote formulation of gender sensitive regulatory frameworks in all sectors and LGs with a focus on emerging areas of climate change and oil and gas • Promote women economic empowerment • Promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups-children, PWDs, older persons against abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect
<p>SDG 6: Ensure availability and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and manage water catchment areas • Prepare and implement the National irrigation Master Plan that takes

<p>sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>into account the impacts of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to safe water supply in rural areas from 65% (2012/13) to 79% and urban areas from 77% (2012/13) to 100% by 2019/20 • Increase access to improved sanitation in rural and urban areas • Increase the proportion of major polluters, abstractors regulated according to the water laws and regulations from 55% to 70% • Safeguard Uganda's interests in international waters by developing a national policy and strategy for management of international waters and promoting regional cooperation for equitable and reasonable utilization of the shared water resources • Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems
<p>SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase % of the population with access to electricity from 14% to 30% • Increase power generation capacity from 825MW in 2012 to 2,500MW by 2020 • Promote energy efficiency through development and enforcement of standards and revamping the transmission networks to reduce technical power losses • Promote and facilitate the use of renewable energy technologies such as bio-fuels, wind, solar, improved cook stoves, and LPG at household and institutional level • Develop decentralized village-based agricultural processing centers that incorporate low-carbon sources of energy such as bio-gas digesters and solar driers •
<p>SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average targeted growth is about 6.3% less than the proposed 7% • Develop and implement a policy on mandatory association membership for informal sector players • Develop locally manufactured goods through supporting MSMEs. • By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training by 20% • By 2020 develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact • Improve decent work coverage from 40% to 70% by 2020 • Promote decent employment opportunities and labor productivity • Improve the resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable persons for inclusive growth • Promote rights, gender equality, and women's empowerment in the

	development process
SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritizes infrastructure development as a critical component to increase competitiveness and spurring growth in the country. The strategic infrastructure that the plan focuses on includes transport, energy, ICT, oil and gas, and water for production. • Construct and rehabilitate national roads and Develop and implement mechanisms to ensure that the existing and future transport infrastructure is climate change resilient • Strengthen the legal and policy environment to support industrialization • Improve the regions road, electricity and water infrastructure, as well as production skills to promote agriculture, fishing, agro-processing, light manufacturing, tourism and mining • Establish and foster a national Innovation System for proper and adequate exploration of Research and Development (R&D) outputs and promote emerging technological needs
SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance effective participation of the marginalised in social, economic and political activities for sustainable and equitable development. • Eliminate discrimination, marginalisation and ensure that all persons have equal opportunities in accessing goods and services
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to housing for all income groups for rental and owner occupation to 7.8 million units by 2019/20 • Reduce slums and informal settlements and increase access to affordable housing finance • Operationalize the Physical Planning Act, 2010 to support orderly and sustainable development
SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the sustainable use of Environment and Natural Resources • Popularize and encourage efficient and zero waste technologies and practices. • Promote sound management of hazardous chemicals and e-wastes including the establishment of modern waste management infrastructure. •
SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase automation of climate monitoring network from 10% in 2015 to 40% in 2020 • Develop a National REDD+ Strategy and action plan • Integrate and implement the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) including awareness creation in all MDAs, LGs as well as CSOs and the

	<p>private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public awareness on ENR opportunities, green economy and sustainable consumption and production practices.
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in level of pollution of large water bodies • Develop and implement ecosystem management and restoration plans; Restore the degraded fragile ecosystems (river banks, bare hills, range lands and lake shores).
SDG 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the percentage of forest cover from 14% in 2013 to 18% in 2020 • Enhance environmental compliance to national standards from 70% in 2014 to 90% in 2020 • Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems. • Increase afforestation, reforestation, adaptation and mitigate deforestation for sustainable forestry
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the prevention, detection, and elimination of corruption • Improve democracy and governance for increased stability and development • Promote accountability and the observance of human rights • Increase community participation from 50% to 70% in the development process
SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis is put on domestic resource mobilization and harnessing new sources of financing beyond the traditional sources. • Strengthen Inter-Agency collaboration among agencies concerned with investment promotion i.e. UIA, KCCA, LGs, URA & URBS to design and implement a mutually beneficial comprehensive investment regime • Strengthen Project Preparation and Appraisal system • Land Acquisition Legal Frameworks • Public Service Contractual Reforms

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Procurement Reforms • Strengthen implementation planning • Rationalize the special regional programmes • Build an education and training system that produces human resources with capacity to generate and effectively apply STI based on contemporary needs of society. • Develop and strengthen national, regional and international partnerships and networks.
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An assessment undertaken by the National Planning Authority indicated that the NDP II has integrated 69 percent of the SDGs.

The integration of 2030 Agenda will continue to trickle down to sector and local government planning frameworks since the NDP II provides the national strategic direction and guides planning at decentralized levels. In this regard, the Government of Uganda with support from the UNDP has trained sectors and local governments on SDGs and provided technical backstopping to local governments for quality assurance of development plans. The Government developed and disseminated development planning guidelines for sectors and local governments which provide for integration of SDGs into Sector and Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs).

However, more work needs to be done: (i) develop detailed frameworks that sectors and local governments can use to integrate SDGs; (ii) build national capacity for planning and integration of SDGs; (iii) intensify sensitization for national ownership; and (iv) rally non-state actors particularly the private sector and civil society to integrate the SDGs into their investments, programs and plans.

2.2.2 Inclusive programming

Uganda's commitment to 'ensure that no one is left behind' has been a key feature in all the government programmes and the discussions shaping the 2030 Agenda. The idea that 'no goal should be met unless it is met for everyone' is well established in the campaign around the SDGs. Leaving no one behind requires not only a targeted focus on the most vulnerable (the youth, the children, the women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, the poor, the ethnic

minorities and the geographically disadvantaged), but more emphasis on participation and concerted efforts to build partnerships between government, civil society, private sectors to ensure that programmes are successfully implemented. Factors such as poverty, income and gender inequalities, landlessness and limited access to socioeconomic services that impede inclusive growth and development, and exacerbate the vulnerabilities of certain categories of people will therefore need to be addressed to ensure that no one is left behind. The subsequent sections illustrate how Uganda's programmes have made steps to ensure that no one is left behind.

Poverty and Inequality: There has been significant progress in addressing poverty and vulnerability in Uganda, with the national poverty rate declining from 56 percent in 1992 to 19.7 percent in 2012/13. However, as a result of the high population growth rate, the absolute number of people living below the poverty line has not reduced significantly. To date, over 6.7 million people remain poor and an additional 43 percent of the population is highly vulnerable to falling into poverty.

Additionally, there remain significant poverty disparities across regions, social groups as well as between rural and urban areas. Disaggregation reveals disparity across regions with poverty reducing from 52.7 percent to 8.7 percent in the Western part of the country; from 73.5 percent to 43.7 percent in the Northern region; 58.8 percent to 24.1 percent in the Eastern region and 45.6 percent to 4.7 percent in the Central region⁷. The Northern region remains the poorest part of the country albeit the gap has narrowed significantly since the restoration of peace in 2006.

Government has, over the years, attempted to address the regional disparities in poverty and development through the introduction of the equalization grant, and through the introduction of special programmes. The equalization grant was introduced in FY1999/2000 as a block grant to a number of districts mostly in Northern and Eastern Uganda to give those districts wider fiscal space to address some of the most pressing service delivery gaps. This grant was given to districts for purely social service delivery. The special programs are managed and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister and include the Karamoja Integrated Development Program

⁷ See The Poverty Status Report, 2014

(KIDP); the Luwero and Rwenzori Development Program (LRDP); and the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) that includes the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), Karamoja Livelihoods Programme (KALIP) and Northern Uganda Agricultural Livelihoods Recovery Programme (ALREP).

Despite the reduction in poverty levels, Uganda's level of inequality is increasing. Income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient reduced from 0.426 in 2009/10 to 0.395 in 2012/13, and is higher in urban areas (0.41) compared to the rural areas (0.34). There are also variations in human development outcomes such as school enrolment, infant mortality and under-five mortality across different geographical regions. In addition, risk and social vulnerabilities are on the increase and are generally associated with demographic characteristics such as age, sex, disabilities and covariate risks such as unemployment, access to social security, poor working conditions, poverty and disasters.

Gender equality and empowerment of women: Uganda has made significant progress in strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment. Notable among these is the formulation of gender responsive regulatory framework including policies and strategies. Further, progress has been registered in the institutionalization of gender planning in all sectors and increased collection of gender disaggregated data and information. Some outcomes from these interventions include a critical mass of women in Parliament (the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments has given women a share of 35% in parliament and a minimum of 30% in local governments), gender parity in enrolment of girls at primary level, increased ownership of land by women, improved access to water and sanitation has reduced the time spent by women and children in fetching water.

Women, however continue to face constraints related to access to, control over and ownership of businesses and productive resources such as land and credit. Furthermore, there is limited employment of women in skill-based industries and this constrains women's income potential. Women are also more likely to be excluded in skills development programs, access to financial resources, employment in non-agriculture sectors and inheritance rights. Only 27 percent of registered land is owned by women. Although 70 percent of the women are engaged in

agriculture, less than 20 percent control outputs from their efforts. Women comprise of the majority of labour force in the Agricultural Sector while men form the majority of the labour force in the Industry and Service Sectors. Female headed households comprise 80.5 percent of the agricultural subsistence workers compared to 67.5 percent of the male headed households. However, plots managed by women produce 17 percent less per acre on average than plots managed by men or jointly by other family members. In wage employment, fifty percent of the employed women work in the three of the lowest paying sectors compared to 33 percent of men.

In order to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, the NDP II identified Women Economic Empowerment as a key strategy to uplift the economic participation of the women. In order to actualize this intervention, the Government of Uganda has approved and is implementing the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) as an initiative that is aimed at improving access to financial services by women and equipping them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services. Specific activities include; mobilization and sensitization of communities, training and capacity development, access to credit, access to appropriate technology and access to markets. Once this programme is well implemented, it will contribute to the creation of self-employment and wealth at the household level. The initial funding has been provided by the Government of Uganda through the Women Fund beginning with the Financial Year 2015/16.

Child vulnerability: An estimated 8.1 million children in Uganda live under conditions of serious deprivation or danger⁸. Children who experience abuse, violence or are exploited, abandoned, or severely neglected (in or out of families) also face significant threats to their survival and well-being as well as profound life cycle risks that have an impact on human, social, and economic development. While there has been a significant reduction in the proportions of vulnerable children over the years, the number of Uganda's children who are vulnerable to deprivation, abuse, violence and other challenging circumstances remains persistently high.

⁸ See The National Strategic Programme Plan of Intervention for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (2011/12-2015/16)

Overall, 38 percent of the children aged 0-17 years are vulnerable totalling 6.4 million children according to Uganda National Household Survey report 2009/2010. It is estimated that eight percent of children in Uganda are critically vulnerable, 43 percent are moderately vulnerable while 55 percent of children under five years of age are affected by child poverty. Karamoja and West Nile have the highest percentage of children experiencing multiple child poverty (68 percent). Currently, 2.43m children are orphans, over 1.7m children below 14 years are engaged in child labour (with 95.5 percent in agriculture), over 2.1m children live with older persons and 22,500 children fall victims of defilement offences annually. Some of the reasons that expose children to vulnerabilities include malnutrition, HIV and AIDS, orphan-hood, child abuse, neglect violence, limited family and community involvement.

In a bid to protect the vulnerable children, Government in partnership with Development Partners and civil society organizations in January 2014, established the Uganda Child Helpline (UCHL)-116 – a toll free line as a mechanism to increase reporting of cases of child abuse. The Helpline was established as a medium through which children abused and seeking different forms of help could report and be helped. In addition, Government has developed an Alternative Care Framework to promote family based care for children and facilitate access to suitable alternative care options for children deprived of parental care in Uganda.

Youth: The youth constitute 21.3 percent of the total population and 57 percent of the labour force. Seventy nine (79 percent) of youth live in rural areas where poverty levels are high and the major economic activity is agriculture. The youth in Uganda face numerous and multi-dimensional problems including: the persistence of inadequate employable skills; limited access to assets and other means of production; limited access to basic and critical health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, for example, only 30 percent females in Uganda have access to contraception services⁹, the majority being youth; early marriages and pregnancies with prevalence rates at 22.3 for the ages of 12 – 17 years in select districts¹⁰; and substance and drug abuse as a coping strategy for lack of employment. They are also affected by peer influence and other social pressures, exposing them to HIV/AIDS, crime, unplanned

⁹Statistical Abstract, UBOS, August 2013, Kampala

¹⁰TRIA

pregnancies and STIs, lack of life skills needed to resist such pressures and to practice safe behaviour. Although teenage pregnancy has reduced from 43 percent in 1992 to 25 percent in 2013, it is still high compared to other countries.

Government of Uganda has put in place a number of interventions to address the challenge of unemployment particularly amongst the youth who lack appropriate skills. One of the specific objectives in the NDP II that the Government of Uganda has rolled out the Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP), targeting the poor and unemployed youth in all districts in the country with an initial fund of 265 Billion Uganda Shillings (appx. USD 76 million) for five years starting with the Financial Year 2013/2014. The funds are advanced to Youth Interest Groups in form of a revolving fund in order to increase outreach and enhance sustainability of the program. Through this programme: the youth will be provided with marketable vocational skills and tool kits for self-employment and job creation; financial support to enable establish income generating activities; entrepreneurship and life skills; and knowledge and information for attitudinal change.

Disability: The recently concluded Uganda National Population and Housing Census 2014 found that for the population aged two years and above, the prevalence of People with Disabilities (PWDs) was 12.4 percent while the equivalent for five years and above was close to 14 percent. Sex differentials revealed that disability was higher among women compared to men and higher among those living in rural areas compared to those in the urban areas. Strategies in the NDP II targeting PWDs are geared toward equalization of opportunities, rehabilitation and inclusion of PWDs in community activities.

The Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) for equalization of opportunities, rehabilitation, and inclusion of PWDs in their communities, is the current Government strategy towards interventions of PWDs. However, funding is accessed by only 26 districts in the country which is a big gap. The special grant for PWDs is a country wide affirmative programme for employment creation. The funding for the grant is still meagre to cater for the overwhelming demand by PWD groups.

Social Protection interventions for the Poor and the Elderly: Social protection is globally recognised as critical for sustained poverty reduction, inclusive growth and social cohesion. Many Ugandans however have no access to social security, Direct Income Support (DIS) or social care services in times of hardship. This results in a high level of vulnerability to shocks and persistent poverty. Public investment in Social Protection stands at only 0.78 percent of GDP. Spending on DIS stands at only 0.33 percent of GDP which is significantly lower than the average 1.1 percent of GDP spent on DIS by other low income African countries. Approximately, only 3 percent of the Ugandan population has access to formal social security. Only 2.8 percent and 2.3 percent of the working population are covered by the Public Service Pension Scheme (PSPS) and National Social Security Fund (NSSF) respectively. A number of small, private social security schemes managed by groups also do exist, but their impact remains minimal.

The National Social Protection Policy (2016) was recently launched to provide a comprehensive and harmonised policy framework that addresses issues of reducing poverty and vulnerability through supporting excluded citizens to access services, providing a foundation on which to strengthen the capacity of the vulnerable persons and their families to meet basic needs build resilience, access opportunities and improve life chances. It aims at empowering all citizens to participate in and benefit from the social and economic transformation in the country. The Policy has also been developed to promote effective coordination and implementation of relevant and already existing social protection interventions in the country. This policy is an integral part of the Uganda Vision 2040 which underscores the importance of social protection in addressing risks and vulnerabilities.

The various social protection interventions that the Government of Uganda is currently implementing include: The Public Service Pension Scheme; The National Social Security Fund, Workers Compensation; Public Works Programmes; Social Care and Support Services and The Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE).

The SAGE has been one of the most recent flagship pilot programs to provide cash transfers to the elderly and the most vulnerable households. The program which started in 2011 to date has reached about 560,000 people in 124,547 households over a period of 4 years, receiving a

monthly transfer of 25,000 Ugandan Shillings. The program started with 14 pilot districts and is now being rolled out to reach 20 Districts. Key impacts of this program include; reduction in household poverty, increase in consumption expenditure at household level, increase in food expenditure, increase household welfare and wellbeing and increase on cultivated land.

The Government is already in the process of reforming the Public Service Pension Scheme to improve sustainability and is also reforming the contributory social security system. The Uganda Retirements Benefits Regulatory Authority has been established to oversee the reform of retirement benefits and regulate the industry.

Climate Change adaptation and mitigation: The high reliance on climate change sensitive sectors coupled with limited ability to cope makes Uganda one of the most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change. Notably, the severity of the effects of climate change are unevenly distributed across different age groups, genders, economic and social classes making the elderly, people with disabilities, women, youth and children the most vulnerable. Albeit fair progress has been registered in containing the effects of climate change at the policy, planning, legal and institutional levels, more needs to be done in terms of climate change finance readiness and enhancing the financial and technical capacity of implementing institutions at sector and local government level. The national strategy on climate change is building national resilience and pursuit of development along a low carbon development path. Although aligned, the climate change interventions are generic thereby losing sight of specific interventions tailored to the needs of the aforementioned most vulnerable groups.

The National Climate Change Policy assigns two key responsibilities of coordination to institutions at the national level, and implementation to sectors and local governments. Whilst remarkable progress has been made at all levels, financial and technical capacity gaps at the national level are augmented at the local government levels. The costed implementation strategy of the National Climate Change Policy indicates that Uganda will require an estimated total of US\$ 3.9 billion (approximately US\$ 258 million per annum) over the next fifteen years to address climate change concerns in addition to the existing interventions. Readiness to respond to climate change through increased expenditure is still lacking especially among the

implementing institutions such as sectors and local governments whose expenditure is highly conditional and earmarked for specific programs and projects.

Green growth development: Uganda is also developing a green growth development strategy to operationalize green growth initiatives espoused in the Uganda Vision 2040 and the second National Development Plan (2015/16-2019/20). The strategy describes how Uganda will pursue sustainable production and consumption patterns, create green jobs, mitigate and adapt to climate change and decouple economic growth from environmental degradation. This however requires leap frogging in terms of technology to embrace clean technologies that are more efficient, effective and emit less greenhouse gases. Capacity building in terms of skilling the youth in utilisation of green technologies is pertinent in this endeavour. Equally important is appropriate technology transfer to ensure leap frogging and pursuit of development along a low carbon path.

Sustainable Energy for All: Uganda is among the countries which are implementing the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All), a global initiative to ensure universal access to modern energy services, doubling the rate of improvement of energy efficiency, and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy. Uganda's energy sector is faced with challenges must be addressed in order to achieve the goal of sustainable energy for all, including; need to increase modern forms of energy, increasing generation capacity to meet the growing demand, strengthening the transmission and distribution infrastructure to reduce system losses and improve reliability, low energy consumption, and increasing efficient utilization of energy.

Uganda has set national objectives to be achieved by 2030 in order to increase access, efficiency, and sustainability of energy. Specifically, Uganda aims to: increase electricity access to cover 98 percent of the population from 15 percent; increase access to modern cooking solution to over 99 percent of the population; improve energy efficiency of power users by a minimum of 20 percent and to reduce wood fuel consumption by 40 percent; and increase the renewable share in the total final energy consumption for electric power to over 90 percent and increase renewable energy for thermal purposes to 36 percent.

Implementation of SE4All initiative in Uganda will follow three phases involving transition, consolidation, and acceleration of strategies and actions to achieve energy efficiency, access, and renewable energy goals by 2030. Among the strategies put in place by Government are: increasing generation capacity and renewable energy for access from four percent in 2007 to 61 percent by 2017; achieve universal rural electrification by 2040; financing renewable energy project; and doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Despite the efforts highlighted above, implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires comprehensive programs that promote inclusiveness, resource efficiency, poverty eradication, job creation, and climate change adaptation to ensure that no one is left behind. While the Government of Uganda has pursued inclusive development, there is need to pursue programs that are holistic in nature to fit the interlinked nature of SDGs. Therefore, the country's planning approach should be enhanced to ensure that the programming systems are comprehensive enough to holistically analyse and devise appropriate interventions and modalities for addressing the various vulnerabilities and development needs. This requires efforts by all development actors – both state and non-state – including civil society, private sector, development partners, and the citizenry.

2.3 EFFORTS BY NON-STATE ACTORS TO IMPLEMENT THE SDGS

Localization of the SDGs will not only be at the national level but also in planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting to ensure effective implementation of the Agenda. Non-state actors play a major role in promoting innovative financing, advocacy, monitoring and creating awareness among citizens about their role in implementing 2030 Agenda.

2.3.1 Civil Society Organisations

The CSOs in Uganda have been able to engage in the 2030 Agenda through a coordinated process. The National CSO Core Reference Group (NCCRG) on SDGs is a consortium of CSOs doing work around SDGs. The NCCRG is hosted by the Uganda National NGO Forum and through its leadership, the CSOs engaged in a number of processes and consultations that have contributed to creating awareness on the SDGs. Key among these include: the Uganda CSO

Consultation on Post 2015 Development Agenda¹¹ in July 2014; regional workshops on localizing the SDGs in Districts of Mbarara, Mbale and Lira Districts; the National Launch of Action 2015 Campaign under the theme *"Leave No One Behind."*; the Pan African CSO Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015¹²; the Global Citizens' Day of Action (September 2015); and 4th Certified Public Accountants – Uganda (CPAU) Economic Forum whose theme was Sustainable Development; These have contributed to mobilizing and sensitizing citizens on the 2030 Agenda, creating a common understanding and building synergies amongst CSOs. They have further advocated for efficient utilisation of resources and localization of the 2030 Agenda in the planning processes. The CSOs under their coalition-NCCRG have also embarked on monitoring of the SDGs as they are being implemented within the existing institutional structures. Various organizations are working with Government to build capacity particularly to monitor the SDGs at the local level.

2.3.2 Private Sector

The private sector is involved in financing and ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth that generates decent employment and reduces poverty and inequality. They partner with government through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), and through other development interventions for effective implementation of SDGs. The NDPII identifies PPPs among the mechanisms for financing the plan. This form of partnership has already been demonstrated to work even for very large projects most recently applied to the construction of the Tororo Phosphate plant, the Bujagali hydroelectric project, the Kilembe mineral project, the Kenya-Uganda railway project and Kalangala infrastructure services project, among others. Government has already embarked on promoting and encouraging PPPs in various forms for the smooth implementation of NDPII. PPPs will be encouraged and promoted in the provision of infrastructure and energy, as well as undertakings which require substantial financial resource outlays in line with the Public Private Partnerships Act 2015.

¹¹The statement titled "Uganda Civil Society Statement on Post-2015 Development Agenda" was issued and shared with the media and the relevant authorities and stakeholders

¹² The outcome document of the Pan African CSO Conference on Financing for Development 2015 was presented at 2nd UN International Conference on Financing for Development (IFFD) which took place in Addis Ababa

In addition, a number of private sector institutions through their corporate social responsibility activities have been involved in SDG initiatives and the provision of improved services for example, setting up school projects, health centres, opening rural access roads and setting up sanitation facilities. While government has played a major role in creating an enabling environment for the private sector to operate and do business, more must be done to deliberately rally the private sector to invest in SDG priority areas and supplement public financing through PPPs.

2.3.3 Development Partners

Successful implementation of the NDP II will require building new partnerships and strengthening the already existing partnerships for technical and financial assistance, capacity building, and trade. The Government of Uganda has benefitted from different partnerships in the design and implementation of development policies and programs from a number of development partners. These partners have played a key role in facilitating the integration of the SDGs into the Planning, Legal, and Policy frameworks, popularizing, creating ownership and financing of the 2030 Agenda.

Through partnerships, the civil society, private sector, youth, academia and development partners provided technical input into the NDP II process and successfully advocated for key cross-cutting issues pertinent to the 2030 Agenda to be mainstreamed in the NDP II (such as youth, gender, human rights and climate change). Additionally, development partners conspicuously UNDP have supported the Government of Uganda in the development of the NDPII including integration of SDGs as well as alignment of the local government development plans to the NDP II.

In a more recent initiative from development partners, a formal partnership has been established between the government and the Pulse Lab Kampala, an initiative of the United Nations to monitor progress of the NDP II and SDGs through real time data tools. The Pulse Lab Kampala has already collected information about issues and priorities for the 2030 Agenda from analysis of social media and SMS text messages.

2.4 MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

2.4.1 Mechanisms for monitoring progress and reporting

Uganda recognizes the power of evidence-based decision making across all the levels of the public and private sector. To this effect, the NDP II is fully cognizant of Uganda's development obligations as enshrined in the Constitution, the East African Community Integration Protocols, the Africa Agenda 2063, Vision 2040 and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. In this context, the Sustainable Development Agenda has been integrated into the NDPII and therefore, monitoring and reporting mechanisms of SDGs implementation will follow the existing arrangements under the NDP II.

In FY2014/15 Uganda adopted an integrated NDPII M&E Strategy to coordinate and support sectors, MDAs, LGs and other stakeholders (CSOs and Private Actors) in undertaking monitoring and evaluation for the period 2015-2020. The NDPII M&E Strategy encapsulate a results framework for the NDPII providing an integrated multi-layer monitoring and reporting framework at all levels of service delivery.

As part of reporting, the country produces annual and periodic reports. The annual reports include: Annual National Development Report (NDR), the Government Annual Report (GAPR), SDG Progress Report, Annual Sector Performance Reports and MDA statistical abstracts. Others are independent assessments of government programs; World and African Statistical Year Books; World Economic Outlook by IMF; Human Development Reports by UNDP; African Union and East African Community (EAC) Reports; District Development Plans and Reports; and other relevant information. The periodic reports are: NDP Mid-term Review Reports, End of Plan evaluation Reports, selected Policy/Programmes Evaluation Reports

2.4.2 Data sources and availability

Currently Uganda is implementing its second National Strategy for Statistical Development (NSDS2) that is aligned to NDP II and provides an integrated programme for censuses and surveys. In addition, the NSDS2 articulates mechanisms for strengthening administrative data and civil registration systems. It is envisaged that the information need for monitoring Agenda

2030 will be delivered through implementation of NSDS2 as well as non-conventional data sources that include Big-data and geospatial technologies and information from private actors.

Similarly, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and National Planning Authority (NPA) are in the process of developing a National Standard Indicator (NSI) framework. This NSI framework is a three level hierarchical indicator framework; the national, sector and service level indicators for monitoring government operations. These indicators are aligned to the National Development Plan II goals and objectives and address the broad requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, SDG Agenda 2030 Indicators are yet to be integrated into the monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems at sector and local government levels. This will include “localization” of the global indicators as applicable and relevant, based on national priorities.

The fiscal year 2014/15 is considered the most appropriate baseline year for measuring progress of implementation of Agenda 2030 in Uganda because it is the baseline for NDP II. In addition, a wealth of data/information was made available during the course of the fiscal year 2014/15. Such information is available from the 2014 National Population and Housing Census, 2014 Rebased GDP series and routine administrative data from Central Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. For indicators where no data series are available for 2014/15, data from the most recent surveys will provide the baselines as well as data from upcoming surveys.

With regard to data availability for SDG Indicators, a quick assessment revealed that data is available for only 80 indicators (35%) of the 230 indicators and no data on 113 others that are relevant to Uganda. Thirty seven (37) other indicators are either for global monitoring or not applicable to Uganda’s situation (see Annex 1). This low level of data availability is partly associated with absence of internationally accepted methodology for computations of some indicators, limited national capacities in the management of administrative data and weak civil registration systems. Worse still, some indicators are not applicable to Uganda’s situation. In some cases where data is available, it can be disaggregated by incomes, sex, age, geographical

location and residence. Assessment for baseline indicates that, only 33 indicators where data is available (on 80 indicators) have baseline information. Where Indicators have baseline information, they are characterized by limited data disaggregation and time lags depending on the frequencies of data collection according to the national statistical system (refer to Annex 1).

The major data sources include: Administrative Data from MDAs, Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, National Population and Housing Census (NPHC), Census of Business Establishment (COBE), Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA), Livestock Census, Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS), the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS), the Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS), National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS), Malaria Indicator Survey, Sero and Behavioral Survey and National Biomass Study.

2.4.3 Challenges in monitoring and reporting

Over the years, focus on monitoring and reporting gained significant importance in the public sector due to the growing demand for accountability and managing for development results. However, the country continues to grapple with limited capacity to undertake effective monitoring and evaluations. The key challenge in monitoring and reporting is availability of quality statistics both for the baseline and subsequent monitoring of trends. The capacity of the National Statistical System to deliver on responsive data needs is mainly constrained by:

- i) Differences/absence in statistics standards, concepts and definitions
- ii) Limited appreciation of statistics and its role in economic and social development,
- iii) Inadequate appropriation of resources for statistical activities,
- iv) Lack of baseline data on a majority of indicators and limited disaggregation on available data
- v) Absence of appropriate methodologies and technologies for measuring some indicators,
- vi) Weak coordination among data producers as well as statistical programmes and activities.
- vii) Underdeveloped administrative data and civil registration systems
- viii) Irregularity of data collection programmes.

SECTION III: UGANDA'S POSITIONING TO STRENGTHEN ITS INSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND SYSTEMS TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA

Over the years Uganda has made efforts to enhance its national capacity to develop policies, plan, implement, and monitor and evaluate its development programs. However, with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its integration in national development frameworks, Uganda will need to further enhance existing capacity and reposition itself to implement and achieve results of the ambitious, and yet relevant agenda.

3.1 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Uganda's legal framework is shaped by the 1995 Uganda Constitution which among other provisions spells out rights for all citizens to peace and democracy, a clean environment, food security and nutrition, clean and safe water, national unity and stability and recognition of the role of women in economic development and the need for balanced and equitable development. All these issues have been reiterated by the 2030 Agenda and Uganda will continue to adhere to its Constitution thereby directly contributing to the realization of the 2030 Agenda. Other legal frameworks that contribute to the 2030 Agenda include; the Public Finance and Management Act (2015), Higher Education Students Financing Act (2015), the Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act (2013), Financial Institutions Amendment Act (2015), the National Planning Authority Act (2010), the Public Health Act (2010), the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2010), the Domestic Violence Act (2010), the National Environment Management Act (1995), Registrations of Persons Act (2015), the Children's Act (CAP 59), the Prevention Of Trafficking In Persons Act (2009), the Electricity Act (1999), and the Persons With Disabilities Act (2006). Enhanced implementation of the aforementioned inclusive laws will enormously contribute to the achievement of 2030 Agenda.

There are also existing policy frameworks that will contribute to 2030 Agenda including; the National Social Protection Policy (2015), the HIV/AIDs policy (2011), the National Climate Change Policy (2014), the Equal Opportunities Policy (2007), the National Environment Management Policy, the Child Labor Policy (2007), the National Policy for Older Persons (2009), the National Policy on Disability (2006), the Uganda Gender Policy (2007), the Universal Post

Primary Education Training Policy (2007), the National Agriculture Policy (2013), the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of the Public Sector (2013), the National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children's Policy (2004), the National Coordination Policy (2015), the Energy Policy (2002), the Renewable Energy Policy (2007), and the National Nutrition Policy is in its final stages of formulation.

Box 3: Sustainable Development Principles in the Uganda Constitution

- i) The right to development (SDG 1)
- ii) Food security and nutrition (SDG 2)
- iii) Medical services and recreation sports (SDG 3)
- iv) Education and cultural objectives and protection of the family (SDG 4)
- v) Recognition of the role of women in society (SDG 5)
- vi) Clean and safe water (SDG 6)
- vii) Preservation of public property and heritage (SDG 7)
- viii) Recognition of dignity of persons with disabilities ((SDG 1, 7)
- ix) Protection of the aged (SDG 1, 3, 4, 7)
- x) Balanced and equitable development (SDG 8, 10, 11)
- xi) General social and economic objectives (SDG 2, 3, 6, 7, 9)
- xii) Protection of natural resources, the environment, and natural disasters (SDG 12, 13, 14, 15)
- xiii) Democratic principles, national unity and stability, national sovereignty, fundamental human rights, gender balance and fair representation of marginalized groups (SDG 16)
- xiv) Provision of adequate resources for organs of government, role of people in development, role of state in development, duties of a citizen, and foreign policy objectives (SDG 17)

3.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Uganda's institutional framework provides support in implementation of the policy, legal and planning frameworks. Already, the country has a number of requisite institutions which are in position to facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These include:

- i) The Office of the President which takes overall leadership and oversight of implementation and is charged with the responsibility to mobilize the citizens to embrace the national development agenda.
- ii) The Cabinet which is charged with providing policy direction for the development agenda.
- iii) The Parliament which oversees implementation of the development agenda, appropriates resources for financing development, ensures the national budget is aligned to the NDP and enacts enabling legislation to support development.
- iv) The Office of the Prime Minister which is responsible for coordinating implementation of all development programs and monitoring, and reporting progress of implementation of all government policies and programs.
- v) The National Planning Authority which is the central agency charged with the production of comprehensive and integrated development plans for the country elaborated in terms of perspective vision and the long and medium term plans. In its role, NPA ensures that such global commitments on sustainable development are localized and mainstreamed into the national development plans. NPA also ensures that sectors' and local governments' development plans align to the national development priorities through alignment processes and the issuance of certificates of compliance.
- vi) The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development which is responsible for resource mobilization and allocation, ensuring accountability for resources disbursed, and ensuring there is a direct linkage between planning, budgeting, and resource allocation during budgeting and implementation.
- vii) The Uganda Bureau of Statistics which is responsible for provision of data, coordinating and harmonizing data, and ensuring that all the relevant indicators are captured into the national statistical system.
- viii) The rest of the MDAs develop and implement sector plans in line with NDPII priorities, account for allocated resources, and provide technical support and supervision to local governments.

- ix) Local governments which are service delivery points implement national projects and programs, and mobilize local revenues to finance local government priorities, as well as mobilising the population to participate in development programmes.
- x) Private sector and other non-state actors which play a key role in partnering with government to deliver development programs.

3.2.1 Coordination mechanisms to Steer Implementation of SDGs

Government has in place the National Coordination Policy which will guide the coordination framework on SDGs in addition to other government programmes. The Policy outlines the guiding framework for management of Government's coordination machinery to enhance public service delivery and effective implementation of national planning frameworks and programmes. In line with the Policy, the following coordination mechanisms will require strengthening in order to effectively steer implementation.

i) Sector Wide Approach to Planning

Government of Uganda established the Sector Wide Approach in the late 1990s with a purpose to harmonize and coordinate planning, financing and implementation at the central government and local government's levels. However, the approach over the years has ceased to be operational in majority of the sectors. Within the SDG framework, government will re-institutionalize and ensure operationalization of the sector wide approach to facilitate inter-sectoral collaboration, harness synergies and avoid duplications while increasing efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

ii) Implementation Planning

Given the inter-likeness and multi-sectoral nature of the SDGs, there will be need for strengthening implementation planning to coordinate relevant stakeholders around a particular SDG to effectively plan and ensure coordinated implementation that will lead to the realization of the targeted results. This will reduce duplication of resources and lead to efficient and effective implementation of the SDGs. Where necessary, multi-sectoral action plans or strategies will be developed to rally key implementing stakeholders and map out key milestones for the SDGs. NPA will act as a clearing house through which SDGs interventions,

cross cutting in nature will be coordinated to ensure that stakeholder's plans are synchronized

iii) The Proposed SDG Coordination Framework

Additionally, Uganda is positioning itself to improve efficiency in coordination of implementation of the 2030 Agenda through modification of existing institutional and coordination frameworks to include 2030 Agenda in line with the National Coordination Policy. In this regard, the SDG coordination framework is a proposed initiative, yet to be adopted that will be operationalized through different levels of political and technical committees as elaborated below:

- i) The SDGs Policy Coordination Committee (PCC) comprising of members of Cabinet, Heads of UN Agencies, and Heads of Missions, chaired by the Prime Minister. This committee provides policy guidance and direction to MDAs on SDGs, and reviews implementation.
- ii) The SDGs Implementation Steering Committee (ISC) comprises of Permanent Secretaries, Heads of Agencies, and Development Partners, chaired by Head of Public Service and Secretary to Cabinet. This committee will review progress and make recommendations to the PCC.
- iii) The SDGs National Task Force (NTF) comprises of technical officers from OPM, MoFPED, MoFA, MoLG, NPA, UN, NGO Forum, and PSFU, chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the OPM. The committee will meet quarterly to review reports from technical working groups for consideration by ISC.
- iv) There are five SDGs Technical Working Groups (TWGs) to engage various ministries as follows: Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting TWG led by OPM; Data TWG led by UBOS; Planning TWG led by NPA; Communication and Advocacy TWG led by OPM; and Finance TWG led by MoFPED.

3.2.2 Reforms to Improve Institutional Functionality

The Government of Uganda is further implementing reforms to improve institutional functionality and facilitate efficient service delivery. Key among these reforms are;

- i) The establishment of a delivery unit in the Office of the Prime Minister to fast track implementation of core projects, presidential initiatives, and key sector results. This will also facilitate the implementation of SDGs while ensuring that the critical priority areas are being efficiently allocated resources and implemented.
- ii) All accounting officers at national and local governments to sign performance contracts in line with NDP II results and targets. This will facilitate resource allocation and accountability for delivery of expected results.
- iii) The issuance of a Certificate of Compliance of the national budget to the NDPII and MDA plans and budgets to NDP II before approval by Parliament. This will ensure coherence between the budgeting and planning instruments and allocation of resources to priority areas.
- iv) The progressive shift from output-based budgeting to programme-based budgeting to increase efficiency and reduce duplication of programmes while enhancing multi-sectoral collaboration and harnessing linkages.

While Uganda has sufficient legal, policy, and institutional frameworks in place to support the 2030 Agenda, the challenge lies in ensuring effective implementation of the legal and policy frameworks. The success in implementation largely depends on the functionality and capabilities of all implementing and coordinating institutions at the national and local government levels. The reforms to improve institutional functionality and the mechanisms proposed to steer implementation presented above are potential game changers that can accelerate Uganda's improvement in implementation.

3.3 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The means of implementation structure follows the current structures of Government. SDGs were incorporated into the NDP II with the aim to ensure that the Government policy framework, budget priorities and programmes are properly aligned with the SDGs in the overall framework of the NDPII. This alignment ensures adequate attention to the underlying challenges to economic growth and development. The role of CSO's, private sector and other stakeholders in rallying efforts behind the SDG's has not been ignored as they have been actively involved in the consultative processes.

The implementation of the NDP II implies the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This section highlights the existing and planned efforts to ensure a holistic approach to implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

3.3.1 Increasing Domestic Tax Revenues

The means of implementing 2030 Agenda are enshrined in the NDP II Fiscal Strategy that emphasizes domestic revenue financing for sustainable growth. Government has set a target of increasing the tax to GDP ratio by 0.5 percent per annum to reach 16 percent by 2018, although Uganda still faces a low tax to GDP ratio of 13 percent of GDP, which is much lower than its counterparts in Sub Saharan Africa. In the medium term, there are efforts to enhance domestic revenue mobilisation by expanding the tax base; reforming the structure of taxation; reducing the size of the informal sector; and improving efficiency in tax collection and compliance.

3.3.2 Investment in Public Infrastructure

Through fiscal expansion, Government is frontloading infrastructure investment in key sectors such as Transport, Energy, ICT and Oil and Gas to harness concessional and semi- concessional financing and other development support facilities that are targeted to accelerate investment in infrastructure and human development among others. This is expected to ensure; sustained macroeconomic stability and economic growth, robust private sector growth and development, and increase fiscal space to support investment in social sectors in order to improve the quality of human skills in order to further reduce poverty. The resulting outcomes will ultimately lead to increased progress on SDG implementation.

3.3.3 Financing Modalities and Debt Management

In a bid to utilize new and innovative sources of finance, Government is using a broader range of financing modalities to meet the country's infrastructure investment requirements. A public debt strategy for the medium term was approved. This strategy provides for a wide scope of debt management and financing alternatives including concessional, non-concessional, external and domestic financing, in contrast to previous strategies which focused on grants and concessional financing. The strategy covers a broader range of non- concessional instruments; liabilities under Public Private Partnerships and other direct and contingent liabilities; and sets new benchmarks and limits.

3.3.4 National, Regional and International Partnerships

Uganda has taken steps to strengthen mechanisms for management of partnerships with development partners through the Uganda Partnership Policy (2013). This policy specifically aims to: improve the effectiveness of development cooperation through greater government ownership and leadership; strengthen economic management by increasing flows of development through the budget and coordinating off-budget flows; increasing transparency and accountability between Government and development partners, and Government and citizens; and accelerate progress towards policy coherence in Uganda's relationships with development partners. The Uganda Partnership Policy is complemented by the National NGO Policy (2015) which sets out a framework to strengthen the relationship between the NGO sector and Government, and enhance capacities and effectiveness in the areas of service delivery, advocacy, and community empowerment.

There are a number of initiatives that development partners are involved in, and will continue to support government programmes, build capacity and create awareness on the 2030 Agenda, as per the partnership commitments at the international level under SDG 17. Such commitments include: mobilization of finances; implementation of the official development assistance (ODA) commitments; implementing investment promotion regimes for developing countries; promoting technological transfer and regional and international cooperation; supporting

capacity building; promoting non-discriminatory and equitable multi-lateral trading systems; and ensuring policy coherence, multilateral stakeholder partnerships, and support data, monitoring, and accountability systems.

Beyond its physical borders, the country's regional and international cooperation efforts span across a range of areas with the main ones currently being trade and investment, infrastructure, and tourism. Other areas of cooperation include peace and security, and trans-boundary natural resources management. These regional partnerships will be important in providing a means of absorbing shocks and financing critical infrastructure. More so, the regional partnerships provide a platform for knowledge sharing, innovations, and capacity development, which can be viewed as important non-financial means of implementation and within the context of the 2030 Agenda and agenda 2063.

Uganda is actively engaged in efforts to deepen regional integration and remains committed to its membership to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union (AU).

Within the EAC, the country will benefit from the implementation of projects geared to attainment of SDGs that fit within the EAC Regional Integration.. Key of these include the Northern Corridor Integration Projects whose aim is to facilitate the competitiveness of the region in the global market by fast tracking projects for the benefit of citizens and the development of the region. It includes clusters that handle ICT, Oil Refinery, Financing, Power Generation, Transmission and Interconnectivity, Commodities Exchange, Human Resource and Capacity Building, Land, Immigration, Trade, Tourism, Labour and Services, Single Customs Territory, Mutual Defence Cooperation, Mutual Peace and Security Cooperation and Airspace Management. Projects coordinated by Uganda include the Standard Gauge Railway, ICT Infrastructure and the Crude Oil Refinery.. The on-going implementation of the projects is already contributing to reducing the cost of doing business, enhancing economic growth, improving people's livelihoods, and creation of employment opportunities. Uganda's prospects for industrialization will be boosted when the key flagship projects particularly the standard

gauge railway, the crude and refined oil pipelines, power generation, transmission and interconnectivity, and single customs territory are fully implemented.

Uganda is also part of the Tripartite Free Trade Area comprised of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, - East African Community and Southern African Development Cooperation which opens up a wider market of over 600 million people and a combined GDP of about 1 trillion dollars, with the free movement of goods across borders of the three regional blocks. This partnership will open up more markets for Ugandan goods and services to be exported duty free in all the 26 member countries significantly increasing the export earnings and improving the balance of payment position of the country.

3.3.5 Science, technology and innovation (STI)

The 2030 Agenda calls on all countries to enhance research, upgrade technological capabilities, encourage innovation, grow the number of research and development (R&D) workers per one million people and increase public and private R&D investment. Uganda has made progress in the area of STI as seen from the development of a number of research and development products in crop breeding, disease control, ICT, formulation of Science & Technology (S&T) policies such as the National Information and Communication Technology (NICT) Policy (2003), the National Biotechnology and Bio-safety Policy (2008), the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy (2009), and the recent creation of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation that will act as a definite home for agencies, organs and initiatives dealing with research, innovation and scientific discovery and inquiry.

NDPII identifies slow technology adoption and diffusion in the country as a challenge in the country which will have to be tackled to facilitate implementation of SDGs. To facilitate implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Uganda intends to scale up science and technology activities the following areas; creation of a science and technology fund and increasing financing to promote research and development, establishment of science parks and science centres, establishment of science and technology information management systems, and strengthening the intellectual property management system, widening dissemination of information to facilitate knowledge transfer and information sharing for example utilisation of the U-Report

platform, strengthening partnerships for technology development, transfer and adoption especially to facilitate industrialisation, and improvement in human resource capacity, among others.

3.3.6 Empowering Local Governments to deliver services

The Outcome document of the Kampala Declaration on Developmental Local Government which arose out of the seventh Commonwealth Local Government Conference held in Munyonyo, Kampala in May 2013 stressed the relevance of Developmental Local Government to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda and in particular to gear efforts towards putting local governments at the heart of development. Local governments will play a major role in implementing, and monitoring SDGs and therefore have the responsibility for setting local/sub-national targets and indicators and overseeing their realization.

Being at the front line of service delivery, successful implementation of 2030 Agenda requires maximum involvement of local governments for sustainability. Uganda's decentralisation devolved powers to the local governments to enhance local economic development and expand local revenue bases. However Local governments still face a number of challenges in delivering services mainly related to; financing and revenue mobilization, human resource capacity gaps, inadequate community mobilization and others. As a means of implementation, empowering the Local governments will involve; increasing their functionality in terms of building technical capacity and increasing financing, promoting Local Economic Development and community mobilisation, and improving planned urban development, among others, in a bid to effectively deliver services.

3.3.7 Mobilising the population to participate

To rally the population towards implementation of SDGs, the Government of Uganda will ensure effective mobilization and sensitization of the various categories of the population to enhance their participation in programmes and projects geared towards the realization of SDGs in line with the NDP II and local community development needs.

SECTION IV: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

4.1 OPPORTUNITIES

The 2030 Agenda presents opportunities for Uganda that require innovativeness and renewed commitment, renewed inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination due to interlinkedness of the SDGs to harness synergies; revitalization of partnerships between Government, CSOs, private sector, citizenry, and development partners; renewed commitment to eradicate poverty, and achieve sustainable, and inclusive growth; learning and sharing global experiences and best practices; acceleration of national efforts to address gaps in development – from planning to implementation; and networking with other countries at the regional and global levels.

Specifically the Agenda provided the opportunity for:

- i. Completing the unfinished business of the MDGs – going beyond achieving the unmet targets to addressing the underlying constraints.
- ii. Refocus Uganda's development Agenda through the current and the next generation NDPs (up to 2030) to achieve more inclusive economic growth and thus further reduce inequalities/ exclusions in national development, given the theme of leave no one behind.
- iii. Develop new continental/ global partnerships and cooperation's on SDGs for experience sharing, learning as well as for increasing resource mobilization by adopting more innovative solutions.
- iv. Opportunity for greater leverage of the presently underutilized potential of the private sector to advance SDGs in Uganda.
- v. Reform national systems for more integrated planning and implementation at national and sub- national levels.
- vi. Strengthen local governments and civil society engagements to increase chances of achieving SDGs for all Ugandans.

4.2 CHALLENGES

Even with the current policy, legal, institutional and planning frameworks, there are admittedly a number of gaps that need to be addressed in order to facilitate efficient and effective implementation. Key among these are the following:

- i) Multi-sectoral Implementation Planning

The inter-linkedness and multi-sectoral nature of the SDGs presents a planning challenge. Additionally, the general practice in Uganda is that sectors operate vertically according to their mandate and there is often minimal effort to harness inter-linkages horizontally across sectors, which would significantly improve efficiency in implementation. Therefore, there is need for strengthening implementation planning to coordinate relevant stakeholders around a particular SDG to effectively plan and ensure coordinated implementation that will lead to the realization of the targeted results. The National Planning Authority therefore needs to strengthen its capacity to facilitate integrated development planning across the SDGs using multi-goal modeling and project planning tools. There is also need to strengthen inter-sector collaboration mechanisms to harness synergies from inter-linkages among the SDGs through re-institutionalizing and operationalizing the Sector Wide Approach.

ii) Coordination of Implementation

While Government has an institutionalized coordination mechanism, there are evident gaps in coordinating implementation across MDAs, civil society, private sector, and development partners to ensure that all the stakeholders are focused on implementing interventions that are geared towards realization of the national development priorities. As a result, resource allocation in the past has not been fully aligned to the national development priorities. Therefore, there is need to strengthen and harmonize the various coordination mechanisms available to avoid duplication of duties.

iii) Data, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

Although effort has been made to enhance the capacity of the National Statistical System (NSS) to respond to increasing statistical needs through the development and implementation of the second National Strategy for Statistical Development, the administrative data and civil registration systems are still weak. Mapping the SDG targets and indicators to the country indicators in the NDPII, the NSS and the necessary data requirements on these indicators reveals a major gap requiring the country to undertake baseline surveys as well as analysis of available administrative data to facilitate reporting on SDGs. More to that, the methodologies and technologies to support compilation of data for some key SDGs indicators are not yet defined in

the country context. The NSS relies mainly on Surveys and Censuses to furnish its statistics needs, however these are not often conducted regularly due to resource constraints so as to provide up-to-date information. This has led to time lags in a number of baselines as well as non-availability of some. In addition, there is limited disaggregation on most of the data required for tracking progress of the implementation of SDGs. On monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, there are still multiple systems across government entities requiring the development of a coordinated monitoring, evaluation and reporting system. In addition, the country continues to grapple with limited capacity to undertake effective monitoring, evaluations and reporting.

iv) Financial and Human resource capacity

While Uganda has made significant progress in funding the national budget from domestic resources up to 80 percent, the ambitious targets of the SDGs presents a financial constraint which requires the country to mobilise additional domestic resources and other means of financing beyond the traditional sources. Therefore, the country will need to mobilize more resources to: ensure comprehensive programming, alignment and compliance of sector and local government plans and budgets to the NDP II and SDGs; enhance programme implementation; ensure that data, monitoring and evaluation and reporting systems are established and functional; and ensure and periodic reviews of the NDP II. There are also significant human resource capacity gaps in government in numbers (average of 60 percent staffing levels), soft and hard skills at different levels, constraining innovation and effective implementation. It is thus necessary to build capacity of the current staff and to support recruitment of new staff to fill up these gaps in order to realize the SDG targets.

v) Implementation and enforcement of laws and policies

Despite having strong legal and policy frameworks to ensure that no one is left behind, the country faces a challenge of effective implementation and enforcement of the laws thus undermining efficiency in service delivery. It is therefore necessary to strengthen enforcement and put in place mechanisms to fast track implementation of the laws.

vi) Mobilizing and rallying the population around the development agenda

While Government of Uganda has made efforts to popularize and rally support for the national development agenda, there is still lack of public understanding and knowledge of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. Citizens and stakeholders are not sufficiently empowered to access information, meaningful participation, and understanding of their roles in the process of development. It is therefore imperative to reinforce public sensitization programs to build confidence to participate and own the 2030 Agenda. The local governments being the service delivery points will need to be empowered to mobilise community participation and ensure delivery of SDGs at the lowest level.

vii) High population growth rate

The high population growth rate of three percent means that our efforts to leave no one behind could be undermined by the fact that the increasing numbers pose a burden on the available resources thus affecting service delivery levels.



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SECTION V: GALVANISING NATIONAL OWNERSHIP FOR LOCALISATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA

The Report provides an opportunity for Uganda to galvanise national ownership of the SDGs to ensure that the commitment demonstrated by state and non-state actors during the adoption and integration is maintained during the implementation, monitoring and review of the SDGs. The process of this review has enhanced national understanding, collaborations, awareness and commitment by the different stakeholders towards identifying the roles they will play in implementing the Agenda. The report clearly identifies the milestones in moving the Agenda forward across areas of policy, planning, coordination, implementation, financing, monitoring and evaluation, and partnerships thus enabling the various stakeholders to have entry points in ensuring that the gaps and challenges are addressed to facilitate the realisation of the desired targets.

Critical to galvanising ownership is the need for the population to understand the importance of the Agenda, the role of the national and local governments, their own roles and responsibilities and how to hold the duty bearers accountable on the implementation of the Agenda.

In view of the above, the government of Uganda with support from the UN under the technical working group on Communication and Advocacy is in the process of developing a Communication Strategy for the SDGs. The strategy will aim to reach the largest portion of Ugandans using messages and concepts of sustainable development that are easily understandable and explain the relevance of the Goals to everyone. The youth, media and members of the community will play a major role in supporting government deliver these messages through harnessing the power of local culture.

The dissemination of this review report at national, regional and international levels will further galvanise stakeholder's efforts and commitment towards prioritising interventions geared towards achievement of the goals and targets. In addition, the report presents the opportunity for government to provide accountability to its citizens on the efforts so far undertaken to ensure that no one is left behind in the national development process.

SECTION VI: LESSONS LEARNT, NEXT STEPS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 LESSONS LEARNT

Some of the lessons learnt during the implementation of the PEAPs, MDGs, NDPI and throughout the process of localizing the 2030 Agenda are:

- i) Good governance and leadership at all levels is important to galvanize support for the 2030 Agenda and implementation of SDGs. For example, Uganda's unsatisfactory performance on MDGs is attributed to the inadequacy and lack of conscious effort to fully integrate them as part and parcel of the national development agenda. To this end, the 2030 Agenda has been fully owned by leadership at the national level, and the NDP II has already integrated the 2030 Agenda.
- ii) The policy and legal frameworks are a means rather than an end in the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda. These frameworks must be buffered by strong institutional capacities, sufficient human resource and financing. Many projects have failed or had slow implementation due to institutional weaknesses and insufficient funding. Therefore the proposed institutional reforms in the NDPII are aimed at improving institutional capacity and public sector management to enhance synergies across sectors and improve service delivery.
- iii) Owing to the multi-dimensional nature of Sustainable Development Goals, the recognition of the vital role played by non-state actors and their active involvement in complimenting government efforts in the implementation of sustainable is paramount. This therefore calls for building strong coalitions and partnerships with private sector, civil society, academia, and the citizenry.
- iv) Some challenges to SDGs implementation are multi-sectoral, and therefore the insistence on sector silo approaches to development is no longer tenable. There is need for deeper inter-sector collaboration and a coherent approach to financing development. To this end, Government is progressively shifting from out-put based budgeting to programme-based budgeting so as to break down silo operations, avoid duplication of efforts, and

promote a more comprehensive approach to planning and budgeting for sustainable development.

- v) One of the lessons learnt from the MDGs era is that there was no clarity on how goals were set and inconsistencies between goals, targets, and indicators were not adequately addressed, which makes their application difficult. Having been part of the adoption of the Agenda, the Government of Uganda has embraced the SDG global indicator framework and has assessed the indicators that are relevant to its development context. The Government is also making efforts to map out the SDG indicators to the NDPII results framework and to the NSS.
- vi) One of the lessons learnt from implementing the NDPI was that it was wide in scope and stretched the country's development resources so thin, yet the MDGs had a narrow focus which did not include the country's key strategic sectors. To this end, NDPII has prioritized key growth drivers including Agriculture, Tourism, Minerals, oil and Gas, Infrastructure and human capital development to drive national development. The 2030 Agenda is broadly encompassed within the national development agenda however the government will continue to prioritize SDGs in the subsequent five year development plans.
- vii) Although decentralization devolved power from the center to local governments, the local governments have not effectively delivered on their functions. Many service delivery functions fall in their mandate, and yet they are hampered by inadequate financial and human resource capacities. Through the process of localizing the 2030 Agenda, the importance of participating in global process to draw lessons and best practices on localization cannot be overemphasized. Local governments as delivery and implementation units for the SDGs need to be empowered to champion priority setting and given flexibility in mobilizing resources for financing local level development priorities which complement the 2030Agenda. This way, development can be locally owned.
- viii)The need to leave no one behind in the development process through the integration of cross cutting issues including human rights, gender and equity, child protection, climate change, disability, nutrition, environment, population and HIV/AIDS.

6.2 NEXT STEPS

The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development is relevant to Uganda's socio-economic development, given the fact that it fits into the CNDF – a 30 year timeframe in which to realize development goals as set out in the Uganda Vision 2040. The 15 year 2030 Agenda provides Uganda adequate time to articulate the medium-term development goals and targets (10 years and 5 years) and ample time to implement and progressively measure ourselves. The next steps are:

i) **Enhancing multi-sectoral implementation planning and coordination of SDGs.**

Moving the SDG Agenda forward, the government of Uganda intends to develop a clear road map for localisation of the Agenda at both national and local government levels. Multi-sectoral action planning around specific SDG goals and targets using multi-goal modeling and project planning tools. Additionally, to harness synergies and inter-linkages among the sectors the Sector Wide Approach will be revitalised, institutionalized and operationalized. Fast track the adoption and ensure implementation of the proposed SDG coordination framework including establishment of an SDG reporting system at national, regional and international levels.

ii) **Integration of SDGs in prospective development plans**

It is through the national development plans that the SDGs will be implemented, owned and achieved. Therefore the country will establish and build national consensus what is achievable in the third and fourth National Development Plans covering the next 10 years of the SDGs;

iii) **Strengthening data, monitoring and evaluation systems**

Having identified the data gaps in line with the SDG indicator framework, the next step is to generate comprehensive metadata on all indicators (concepts, definitions, & methods), undertake baseline surveys, produce quality, comparable and regular statistics to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments, disseminate and make statistics accessible to all users to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes, and promote accountability. On monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, focus will be on developing a more comprehensive and coordinated monitoring, evaluation and reporting

system that further integrate indicators and targets in all other planning and implementation documents including; the Sector Development Plans, Local Government Development Plans and budgets;

iv) Establishing concrete Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for implementation.

To mobilise resources and fast track implementation, government will establish concrete PPP arrangements and sign agreements with private sector players and development partners around their areas of interest in line with the NDPII priority areas and SDGs,

v) Harnessing the demographic dividend

Government will continue to integrate the population growth and structure issues in the planning, implementation and financing frameworks in order to fast track the realization of the demographic dividend.

6.3 CONCLUSION

Uganda is still in the category of low developed countries, with most of the social and economic indicators still lagging behind many countries and thus all the SDGs are in line with Uganda's current and future development needs and aspirations in pursuit of a middle income status by 2020.

This report therefore demonstrates Uganda's readiness to implement Agenda 2030. However, as has been highlighted in the report, even with the necessary planning, policy and legal frameworks and institutions in place to enhance implementation, there are challenges and capacity gaps that remain which must be addressed in order to effectively implement the 2030 Agenda.

The government of Uganda re-affirms its commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development which has been integrated in the national development and planning frameworks and monitoring systems as well as policy documents. The government recognizes the remaining challenges that require concerted efforts and partnerships to facilitate

attainment of the desired development goals and targets. Uganda intends to partner with the international community in delivering this global development agenda.



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Annex 1: A Mapping of NDP II Indicators and Targets Against SDGs Global Indicator Framework.

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)		Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
	Goal 1	End Poverty in all its forms everywhere				
Percentage of people living on less than USD 1 a day (From 19.7 - 14.2)	1.1	Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	No		US\$1.25 not for official use in Uganda
Percentage of people living on less than USD 1 a day (From 19.7 - 14.2)	1.2	Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age, (urban/rural)	Yes	19.7% (2012/13), urban/rural - (22.8%/9.3% (2012/13)	Data not disaggregated by sex, age except but Urban/Rural)
Increase the number of vulnerable people accessing social protection interventions from about 1,000,000 in 2013 to about 3 million by 2020;	1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	No		lack of disaggregated data
Increase the percentage of women accessing economic empowerment initiatives from 12 percent in 2009/10 to 30 percent by 2019/20; Improve equity in access to land, livelihood opportunities and tenure security of vulnerable groups.	1.4	Ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Yes	77% (NSDS, 2015), urban/rural- (58%, 83%)	Data not disaggregated by sex, age except but Urban/Rural) and sub-regions



Mapped NDPII and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)		Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
			1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Yes	29% (NSDS, 2015) urban/rural- (35%, 27%)	Data not disaggregated+G37 by sex, age except but Urban/Rural) and sub-regions
Reducing the impact of natural disasters and emergencies	1.5	Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ^a	No	No baseline	Data gap
			1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) ^a	Global indicator		
			1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^a	Global indicator		
There are real opportunities for resource mobilization with modalities in place to raise and transfer resources directly to Local Governments.	1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	No	No baseline	Data gap
			1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
Promote rights, gender equality and women's empowerment in the development process.	1.b Create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	No	No baseline	Data gap+H20	
	Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture					
Increasing agricultural production and productivity	2.1 End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
		2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Yes	data from Panel and household (agric) can be used to derived this indicator	Can be derived	
Reduce child Stunting as a percentage of under fives from 31 to 25, Enhance consumption of diverse diets at household level	2.2 End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Yes	33% (2011, UDHS)		

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)		Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
			2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Yes	5% (2011, UDHS)	
Improve availability of land for development. Promote commercialisation of agriculture particularly amongst small holder farmers	2.3	Double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	No	No baseline	Data gap
			2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	No	No baseline	Data gap
Strengthen ecologically sound agricultural research and climate change resilient technologies and practices	2.4	Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	No	No baseline	Data gap

Mapped NDPII and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	2.5	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
		Maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	No	No baseline	Data gap
			2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	No	No baseline	Data gap
Increase market access and improve physical agricultural infrastructure. Implement the Single Spine Agricultural Extension system while promoting gendered innovation in agricultural research centres and extension services.	2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	No	No baseline	Data gap
			2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
increase market access for Uganda's products and services in regional and international markets contributing to the increase of exports as a percentage of GDP from 12.9 percent in 2012 to 16.5 percent in 2019/20	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Promote investment in storage infrastructures to reduce post-harvest losses.	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	Yes	But data got by UBOS does not show separate values for subsidies	Can be derived	
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
Reduce Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births from 438 to 320 by 2020	3.1 Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Yes	438/100,000 (2011)		
		3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Yes	58% (2011)		

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
Reduce infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births from 54 to 44 by 2020; Reduce under five deaths in health facilities from 18/1000 (2012/13) to 16/1000 by 2020	3.2 End preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Yes	90/1000 (2011)		
		3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Yes	27/1000 (2011)		
Reduce new HIV infections among adults from 140,908 to 42,272 (by 70%) in 2020; Routine screening and treating of TB in all HIV positive clients. Mass treatment of malaria for prevention	3.3 End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	Yes	6% (2014/15, HMIS)		
		3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Yes	No baseline	Data gap	
		3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Establish a functional surveillance, monitoring and research system to support the prevention and control of NCDs; promote healthy lifestyles that contribute to prevention or delay of occurrence of NCDs.	3.4 By 2030 reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Scale up demand reduction measures for tobacco, alcohol and drug use.	3.5 Strengthen prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
	harmful use of alcohol	aftercare services) for substance use disorders				
		3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Increase safety of transport services.	3.6 Halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Yes	8/100,000 (2013)		
Strengthen public awareness and empowerment to enhance consumption and utilization of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and HIV prevention services.	3.7 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Yes	23% (2011, UDHS)		
		3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Yes	135 (UDHS, 2011), but UDHS does not cover women 12-14 years		
Design and implement a National Health Insurance scheme (Social Health Insurance, private health insurance and community based health insurance schemes).	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
		3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
		health system per 1,000 population				
	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Scale up demand reduction measures for tobacco, alcohol and drug use.	3.a Strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Establish a functional surveillance, monitoring and research system to support the prevention and control of NCDs.	3.b Support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
Scale up pre-service education and in-service training. Attract and retain health workers. Improve HRH productivity and accountability.	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Build community resilience to health disasters through promotion of disaster risk reduction and management strategies.	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all					
Increasing primary to secondary school transition rate from 73% to 80% Net Secondary Completion from 36 percent to 50%	4.1 Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Yes	Literacy, numeracy at P3 (56.215; 69.8%, 2013) Literacy, numeracy at P6 (40.15%;41.4%, 2013)		
Develop and implement a comprehensive policy framework for ECD	4.2 Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	No	No baseline	Data gap	
			Yes	2014		
Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training	4.3 Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	SDG Indicators	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
Reducing the number of young people not in education, employment or training by at least 20%	4.4	Increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived
Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training	4.5	Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Yes	The information can be derived from census and other household surveys where info on specialization is collected	Can be derived
Improve the instructional processes that lead to students' achievement of literacy, numeracy and basic life skills.	4.6	Ensure that all youth and at least x% of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived
	4.7	Ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	No	No baseline	Data gap

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
Expand and improve school infrastructure for all levels, including water supply infrastructure, sanitation and hand-washing facilities, school physical education and community facilities	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Increase the number of scholarships for disadvantaged areas to enroll in higher education	4.b Expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enroll in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
Develop and implement a Teacher Development and Management System (STDMS) to provide in-service teacher training and support.	4.c Increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Reduce the rate of discrimination and marginalisation by 4% by 2020	Goal 5 5.1 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	SDG Indicators	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
Prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence Formulate a National Sexual Harassment Policy	5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Yes	No baseline	can be derived
Promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups- children, PWDs, older persons against abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect	5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Yes	9.9 (in a union before age 15), 39.7 (in a union before age 18)	Can be derived
	5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived
Promote women economic empowerment through entrepreneurship skills, provision of incentives, and enhancing their participation	5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	Yes	35% (2015)	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
in decision making at all levels						
Strengthen public awareness and empowerment to enhance consumption and utilization of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and HIV prevention services.	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	No Yes	No baseline No baseline	Data gap Can be derived	
Increase the percentage of women accessing economic empowerment initiatives from 12 percent in 2009/10 to 30 percent by 2019/20; Improve equity in access to land, livelihood opportunities and tenure security of vulnerable groups.	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws	5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Global Indicator No	No baseline	Data gap	
		5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Global Indicator			

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Promote rights, gender equality and women's empowerment in the development process.	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Global Indicator			
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
Increasing access to safe water from 65% to 79% in rural areas and from 77% to 100% in urban areas	Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Yes	87.3%/67.7% (urban/rural, 2012/13 UHS)		
Increase sewerage coverage to 30 percent (2012/13) in towns with population greater than 15,000 Increase household latrine coverage from 68% to 80% Promote Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) humanitarian preparedness and response especially in settlements for poor communities, refugees and displaced persons.	Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Yes	8%/0.6% (urban/rural, 2012/13 UHS)		
Improving on the Pollution Index from 61.78% to 65.0 Promote sound management of hazardous chemicals and e-wastes including the establishment of modern waste management infrastructure.	Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
		6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	6.4	Substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Improve national capacity for water resources management (WRM)	6.5	Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems	6.6	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	6.6	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	6.a	Expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
Implement demand led sanitation and hygiene (Community Led Total Sanitation and sanitation/social marketing), including the promotion of hand-washing.	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities for improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all					
Increase % of the population with access to electricity from 14% to 30%	7.1 Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Yes	40.5%/4.3% (urban/rural, 2012/13 UHS)		
		7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Promote and facilitate the use of renewable energy technologies like bio-fuels, wind, solar, improved cook stoves and LPG at household and institutional levels.	7.2 Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Improve Energy Efficiency	7.3 Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	7.a Enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies	7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
Increase power generation capacity from 825MW in 2012 to 2,500MW by 2020	7.b Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all					
Average targeted growth is about 6.3% less than the proposed 7%	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances, and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Yes	19.7% (2012/13 UNHS)		
Improve agricultural markets and value addition for the 12 prioritised commodities	8.2 Achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Yes	21% (2012/13)		
Increase access to agricultural finance services	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
	8.4 Improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	No	No baseline	Data gap	
increase decent work coverage from 40 percent to 70 percent by 2020	8.5 Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
		8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
By 2020, Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training by 20%	8.6 Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, and eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, and eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	

Mapped NDP11 and SDG Targets and Indicators

NDP11 Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
Promote decent employment opportunities and labour productivity Promote compliance with Occupational Safety and Health standards at Public and private workplaces and working environment	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	No	No baseline	Data gap
Develop and review the relevant policy and regulatory standards, in a manner that encourages meaningful participation of women, youth and other players in the sector.	8.9 Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived
Increase access to finance Support the development MFIs	8.1 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and to expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex 8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24		
8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, particularly LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs	No	No baseline	Data gap		
8.b	Develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the ILO Global Jobs Pact	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived		
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation					
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Yes	No baseline	can be derived		
	Construct and rehabilitate national roads Develop and implement mechanisms to ensure that the existing and future transport infrastructure is climate change resilient. Improve the regions road, electricity and water infrastructure, as well as production skills to promote agriculture, fishing, agro-processing, light manufacturing, tourism and mining					
		Yes	No baseline	Can be derived		
		Yes	No baseline	Can be derived		
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and by 2030 raise significantly industry's share of employment and GDP in line with national circumstances, and	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived		
	Promote the development of value added industries in agriculture and minerals; Strengthen the legal and policy environment to					

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
support industrialization; Sectoral composition of GDP (%), industry; 27.9 % by 2019/20	double its share in LDCs					
		9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
Mainstream and monitor operations of Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASM).	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ e emission per unit of value added	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Establish and foster a national Innovation System for proper and adequate exploration of Research and Development (R&D) outputs and promote emerging technological needs.Promote and	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Yes	0.3% (2014/15)		

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
accelerate the use of research, innovation and applied technology	x% and public and private R&D spending					
Similar to 9.1	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
Promote and support technology development, acquisition and transfer. Establish national and regional technology incubation centres for nurturing SMEs and start-up enterprises	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter alia industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Increase access to ICT infrastructure to facilitate exploitation of the development priorities	9.c Significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries					
10.1	Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Enhance effective participation of the marginalised in social, economic and political	10.2 Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin,	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
activities for sustainable and equitable development.	religion or economic or other status					
Eliminate discrimination, marginalisation and ensure that all persons have equal opportunities in accessing goods and services	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Strengthening the capacity of state and non-state actors to mainstream equal opportunities and affirmative action in all policies, laws, plans, programmes, activities, practices, traditions cultures, usages and customs	10.4 Adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	10.5 Improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Global Indicator			
Support to National Citizenship and Immigration Control	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
	through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	destination				
		10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Global Indicator			
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
10.b	Encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Yes	7.00%		
10.c	Reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable					
Promote rural housing development schemes; Promote and ensure availability and affordability of housing finance; Increase accessibility to housing related inputs through land banking, housing revolving fund, etc.	11.1 Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Yes	43% (2012/13 UNHS)		

Mapped NDP/II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP/II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
Rehabilitate and maintain the District, Urban, and Community Access (DUCA) road network; Develop inland water transport with special emphasis on hard-to-reach island areas; Construct new and rehabilitate old bridges; Establish a National Road Safety Authority and a Multi-sectoral Transport Regulatory Authority; Formulate and implement the Inland Water Transport Policy and regulation for inland ports.	11.2 Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	11.3 Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDPII and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	SDG Indicators	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
Promote country wide protection of natural and cultural heritage taking into account resilience to climate change	11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	No	No baseline	Data gap
Develop disaster risk profile and vulnerability map of the Country; Resettle landless communities and victims of disasters; Coordinate timely responses to disasters and emergencies; Provide food and non-food relief to disaster victims; Develop and implement humanitarian interventions and Support livelihoods of disaster	11.5	Significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ^a	No	No baseline	Data gap
			11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ^a	Global Indicator		Data gap

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	SDG Indicators	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
Establish and maintain waste management systems for LGs; Mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation in DDP, work plans and budgets; Improve urban safety, security, sanitation and waste management; Promote sound management of hazardous chemicals and e-wastes including the establishment of modern waste management infrastructure	11.6	Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Yes	No baseline	Data gap
			11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	No	No baseline	Data gap
Open Public spaces preservation project	11.7	Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	No	No baseline	Data gap
			11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	No	No baseline	Data gap
Develop and implement the Regional Physical Development Plans (RPDP); Develop and strengthen national, regional and international partnerships and networks in	11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	No	No baseline	Data gap

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
environmental and natural resources management.						
11.b	Increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 ^o	No	No baseline	Data gap	
11.c		11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ^o	Global Indicator			
	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	Global Indicator			
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns					
12.1	Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP), all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Global Indicator			

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators

NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
	and capabilities of developing countries				
Increase the sustainable use of Environment and Natural Resources	12.2 Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	No No	No baseline No baseline	Data gap Data gap
Support and facilitate cooperative society members to acquire mechanization, irrigation equipment, farm level post-harvest handling technologies and other appropriate technologies; Promote investment in storage infrastructures to reduce post-harvest losses.	12.3 Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index	No	No baseline	Data gap
Promote sound management of hazardous chemicals and e-wastes including the establishment of modern waste management infrastructure.	12.4 Achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste	Global Indicator No	No baseline	Data gap

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
		treated, by type of treatment				
Popularize and encourage efficient and zero waste technologies and practices.	12.5 Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse Encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
	12.6		No	No baseline	Data gap	
	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	12.8 Ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	Global Indicator			
Strengthen research on future climate trends and its impacts; Expand research on economic, ecological and socio-cultural values of	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
ecosystems and biodiversity						
	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	Goal 13 13.1	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries				
Increase the country's resilience to the impacts of climate change		13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies ⁶⁹	Global Indicator			

Mapped NDPII and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
Integrate and implement the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) including awareness creation in all MDAs, LGs as well as CSOs and the private sector.	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Global Indicator			
Increase public awareness on ENR opportunities, green economy and sustainable consumption and production practices.	13.3 Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Global Indicator			
		13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	Global Indicator			
	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
	actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible					
	13.4 Promote mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related planning and management, in LDCs, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Global Indicator			
	Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development					
A.3.4. Decrease in level of pollution of large water bodies; C.2.2. Pollution Index	14.1 Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	N/A			
Develop and implement ecosystem management and restoration plans; Restore the degraded fragile ecosystems (river banks, bare hills, range lands and lake shores).	14.2 Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	SDG Indicators	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
	14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	No	No baseline	Data gap
	14.4	Effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	No	No baseline	Data gap
	14.5	Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	No	No baseline	Data gap
	14.6	Prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation *	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Global indicator		

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators

NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
	14.7	By 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	No	No baseline Data gap
	14.a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	No	No baseline Data gap
	14.b	Provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Global indicator	
Restore the degraded fragile ecosystems (river banks, bare hills, range lands and lake shores).	14.c	Ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Global indicator	

Mapped NDPII and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Goal	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
Restore the degraded fragile ecosystems (river banks, bare hills, range lands and lake shores).	Goal 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived
Increase afforestation, reforestation, adaptation and mitigatedeforestation for sustainable forestry	15.1	Ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	No	No baseline	Data gap
Promote implementation of sustainable management of forests through restoration of natural forests on protected and private land; Promote sustainable development of commercial forest plantations and industry including value addition	15.2	Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	No	No baseline	Data gap
	15.3	Combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	No	No baseline	Data gap

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators

NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems.	15.4 Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits which are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	No	No baseline	Data gap
		15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	No	No baseline	Data gap
Implement national biodiversity and bio-safety targets.	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index	No	No baseline	Data gap
Breeding and Genetic Development	15.6 Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and promote appropriate access to genetic resources	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	No	No baseline	Data gap
Combating poaching and eliminating the problem of wildlife dispersal to ensure maximum exploitation of tourist attractions and amenities	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	No	No baseline	Data gap
Promote the protection of wildlife species; Control the spread of invasive species.	15.8 Introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems, and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Global Indicator		Data gap
Develop and implement ecosystem management and restoration plans	15.9 Integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	No	No baseline	Data gap

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)		Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
	15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	No	No baseline	Data gap
	15.b	Mobilize significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	No	No baseline	Data gap
	15.c	Enhance global support to efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	No	No baseline	Data gap
	Goal 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			No baseline	Data gap
Promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups- children, PWDs, older persons against abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect; Prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence	16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	No	No baseline	Data gap
			16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	No	No baseline	Data gap

Mapped NDPIL and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPIL Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
		16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups- children, PWDs, older persons against abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Yes	No baseline	Data gap	
Improve citizen participation and contribution in promoting rule of law, transparency and accountability in the provision of services to achieve equitable and sustainable development	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Yes	26%(2014)		
	16.4 Significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	No	No baseline	Data gap	

Mapped NDP/II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP/II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
		16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Enhance the prevention, detection and elimination of corruption; Adopt and implement anti-corruption measures	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Identify and pursue appropriate collaboration and networking with Audit, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Institutions at Regional and International levels	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
		16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Yes	Available 2015		
Decentralised & Participatory Development Planning Project; Participate in discussion and decision-making committees at programme, sector and national levels that review and comment on public sector performance;	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
		16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	No	No baseline	Data gap	
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	Global Indicator			
Establishment of the Regional Offices for Uganda Registration Bureau Services (URBS)	Provide legal identity for all including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Yes	29.9%(2011)		
Develop and implement coherent ICT strategy to operationalize the Access to Information Act in the promotion of an accountable public governance system	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Global Indicator			
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Global Indicator			

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
Eliminate discrimination, marginalisation and ensure that all persons have equal opportunities in accessing goods and services; Profile vulnerability and eliminate discrimination and bias in access to JLOS Services	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	No	No baseline	Data gap	
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development					
Emphasis is also put on domestic resource mobilization and harnessing new sources of financing beyond the traditional sources.	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Yes	data not disaggregated by source	Can be derived	
		17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their ODA commitments, including to provide 0.7% of GNI in ODA to developing countries of which 0.15-0.20% to least-developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
			Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
		proportion of total GDP				
	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
Strengthen Inter-Agency collaboration among agencies concerned with investment promotion i.e. UIA, KCCA, LGs, URA & URBS to design and implement a mutually beneficial comprehensive investment regime	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Global Indicator			
	Technology					
Uganda-China South-South Cooperation phase 2	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, particularly at UN level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDP II Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	SDG Indicators	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
	17.7	Promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	Global indicator		
Build an education and training system that produces human resources with capacity to generate and effectively apply STI based on contemporary needs of society.	17.8	Fully operationalize the Technology Bank and STI (Science, Technology and Innovation) capacity building mechanism for LDCs by 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technologies in particular ICT	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived
	17.9	Capacity building Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	N/A		
	17.1	Trade Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Global Indicator		
	17.11.	Increase significantly the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the LDC share of global exports	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Global Indicator		

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
	17.12. Realize timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries consistent with WTO decisions, including through ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Global Indicator			
	Systemic issues					
	Policy and institutional coherence					
	17.13. Enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived	
Develop and implement a comprehensive National Housing Policy, law and investment plan for the housing sub sector; Review the policy and procedures for the establishment and management of cities and other urban centres.	17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Global Indicator			
	17.15. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	No	No baseline	Data gap	
	Multi-stakeholder partnerships					

Mapped NDP II and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPII Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	17.16.	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24
	17.16.	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Global Indicator		
Develop and strengthen national, regional and international partnerships and networks in environmental and natural resources management	17.17.	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Yes	No baseline	Can be derived
		Data, monitoring and accountability				
	17.18.	Enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	No	No baseline	Data gap
			17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Global Indicator		

Mapped NDPiI and SDG Targets and Indicators						
NDPiI Indicators/Targets (Goals, KRAs, Objectives and Sectors)	Sustainable Development Goal and Targets	SDG Indicators	Data Availability (Yes/No)	Baseline Data Status	Data Gaps G24	
		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Global Indicator			
17.19.	Build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	No	No baseline	Data gap	
		17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Global Indicator			







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