



UGANDA SDG GAP ANALYSIS FOR SELECTED POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS





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Resilient nations.*

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by Overseas Development Institute (ODI) on behalf the Government of Uganda. It was undertaken under the leadership of the National Planning Authority (NPA) with financial and technical support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It benefited from oversight and technical guidance of the multi-institutional National Technical Working Group on SDG planning and mainstreaming and UNDP's Strategy and Policy Unit. NPA is grateful to the staff of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), civil society, Private Sector and the UN SDG Technical Working Group, for generously providing data and reviews that richly informed the report.



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PREFACE

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development since its adoption in 2015 has provided a roadmap for countries to live in a sustainable world where people are prospering, peaceful and mindful of the planet. Government started implementation of this agenda through national planning, budgeting and implementation systems and frameworks. However, there was need to appreciate whether adequate planning, in terms of the right policy and institutions had been done for successful realization of country set targets. This policy and institutional gap analysis present an in-depth review based on two areas covering alignment of selected policies to SDGs as well as institutional capacity to implement the goals.

The report builds on the review report on Uganda's readiness to implement the 2030 Agenda that was presented at the HLPF in 2016. It provides a deeper assessment of 20 selected policy frameworks including national planning documents, national policies and 5-year sector plans and examines Uganda's institutional environment for implementation of the SDGs. The report demonstrates that Uganda's policies, plans and strategies are cognizant of the transformative agenda and that its elements are not new to the country. Areas such as agricultural productivity (SDG 2), sustainable infrastructure (SDG 9) are priority to the country's development and are well embedded in the current second National Development Plan (NDP II) and the Uganda Vision 2040. Gender equality and (SDG 5 and 10), economic growth and decent jobs (SDG 8) as well as the protection of life on land (SDG 15) also feature strongly across the policy documents. Action has also been undertaken to integrate health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4) and water and sanitation (SDG 6) at the sector level. This alignment shows Uganda's long-standing commitment to the social, economic and environmental dimensions required to live in a sustainable manner.

Notwithstanding, there are weaknesses in integration of issues related to sustainable consumption and production which has a strong interlinkage with

other goals including; water and sanitation (SDG 6), clean energy (SDG 7), sustainable cities and communities (11), and life on land (15). At the same time, we must also uphold the principle of leaving no one behind. Inequalities have increased and progress has been slow on the goal of reducing poverty. There will be need to adequately identify our most vulnerable and effectively integrate their needs into our policies, plans and budgets.

This gap analysis also shows that although institutional arrangements exist to support the implementation and coordination of SDGs, particularly the operationalization of the SDG coordination framework, more needs to be done to strengthen their continuous functionality based on accountability, integration and collaboration.

As we move towards implementation of the third NDP and our respective plans and budgets especially at the sector and local government level, it will be important to consider the areas of improvement that this report has highlighted so as to build a stronger foundation for the integration of the agenda goals into our planning, budgeting, coordination and reporting frameworks. We hope that in this report is informative and useful in your work on the SDGs. ■



Prof. Pamela Mbabazi

Chairperson,
National Planning Authority

FOREWORD

SINCE ITS INAUGURATION IN SEPTEMBER 2015, THE 2030 AGENDA WITH THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) AT ITS CORE, HAS PROVIDED A BLUEPRINT FOR SHARED PROSPERITY IN A SUSTAINABLE WORLD—A WORLD WHERE ALL PEOPLE CAN LIVE PRODUCTIVE, VIBRANT AND PEACEFUL LIVES ON A HEALTHY PLANET. THE BREADTH OF THE AGENDA AND ITS LEVEL OF AMBITION ATTEST TO THE CHALLENGES OF OUR TIME. 2030 IS JUST OVER A DECADE AWAY, AND WE MUST ENQUIRE OF OURSELVES IF OUR ACTIONS TODAY ARE LAYING THE RIGHT FOUNDATION TO ACHIEVE THE SDGS. THE NATIONAL SDG POLICY GAP ANALYSIS REPORT PROVIDES EVIDENCE-BASED INSIGHTS TO ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

The report uses the latest available data to take stock of how far Uganda has come in integrating the Goals and targets into its planning frameworks and aligning its policies and institutions behind them. The report shows that, while advances have been made in some areas, challenges remain. The evidence and data, spotlight areas that require urgent attention and more rapid progress to realize the 2030 Agenda's far-reaching vision.

This report highlights the imperative of a multi-dimensionality and integrated approach for the realization of the SDGs as opposed to addressing each SDG as a separate objective. It acclaims the Government of Uganda's proactive stance in ensuring that its policies and institutions are reflective of the 2030 Agenda; fit-for-purpose; and can enable the country to meet its development aspirations towards Vision 2040.

Notwithstanding the progress, this report identifies many areas that need urgent collective attention within planning frameworks. Some of these include the absence of a comprehensive prioritisation and standardisation process for SDGs at all levels of government, policies, plans and strategies; instruments to ensure alignment of financing to guarantee the agenda is sufficiently resourced; and mechanisms to streamline reporting at all levels.

It therefore highlights policy and institutional interventions that can drive progress faster across all 17 SDGs: financing; resilience; sustainable and inclusive economies; more effective institutions; local action; better use of data; and harnessing science, technology and innovation with a greater focus on digital transformation.

I commend the National Planning Authority for undertaking this study, through a consultative process within the National SDG coordination framework, and entrusting UNDP as a key player in this process. I call upon all stakeholders to diligently ensure that policy choices leave no one behind, and that national efforts are supported by effective international cooperation.

Moving forward, UNDP remains steadfast in its resolve to support the Government of Uganda and other key stakeholders including the private sector in implementing the 2030 Agenda aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Co-operation Framework. ■



Elsie Attafuaah

Resident Representative




ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASSP	Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CoC	Certificate of Compliance
DI	Development Initiatives
GAPR	Government Annual Performance Report
GDP	Gross domestic product
GoU	Government of Uganda
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KALIP	Karamoja Livelihoods Programme
LEDP	Local Economic Development Policy
LGDP	Local Government Development Plan
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministries, departments and agencies
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoTIC	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MSME	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprise
MTEF	Medium-Term Economic Framework
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NCD	Non-communicable diseaseNSPP

NDP	National Development Plan
NEP	National Employment Policy
NGO	Non-government organization
NHP	National Health Policy
NIP	National Industrial Policy
NPA	National Planning Authority
NSI	National Standard Indicator
NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
NYP	National Youth Policy
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PAF	Poverty Action Fund
PWD	People with disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TDMP	Tourism Development Master Plan
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBoS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCCP	Uganda Child Care Program
UGGDS	Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy
UNCCCIS	Uganda National Climate Change Costed Implementation Strategy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPP	Uganda Partnership Policy
WTSP	Works and Transport Sector Plan



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The endorsement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by countries around the world in 2015 coincided with Uganda's preparation of its second National Development Plan (NDPII). Consequently, the country was among the world's first to begin alignment of the SDGs with its national planning frameworks. Almost 5 years after the publication of NDPII, which set priorities for the country's sectors and local governments, and also at the dawn of the NDPIII period, this report assesses readiness to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across two areas:

- Uganda's policy environment, through the examination of a selection of 20 policy frameworks including national planning documents, national policies and 5-year sector plans; and
- Uganda's institutional environment, by gathering primary and secondary data on the preparedness in a selection of 12 government bodies.

Overall, the Government of Uganda (GoU) presents a mixed picture of readiness to implement the 2030 Agenda in both its policy and institutional environment. Analysis particularly highlights a need to focus on improving alignment of national development strategies with SDG relevant targets, as well as alignment of policies and plans with the pledge to 'leave no one behind' and its framework, and address trade-offs between commitments to climate action and investments in oil and petroleum.

Targets are largely absent for SDGs related to **sustainable consumption and production** (SDG 12) and **peaceful and inclusive societies** (SDG 16)

Absence of evidence or detailed implementation planning for interventions has implications **for Uganda's ability to leave no one behind**

Policy alignment to SDGs: Uganda made progress in adopting the SDGs most notably in the NDP II, which is important at the country moves into the NDP III period. Analysis (see databased in the Annexes) shows that most of the areas covered by the 17 SDGs are not new to Uganda and the country's policy content is reflective of the importance of economic, social and environmental sustainability. In particular, commitments to the SDGs on agricultural productivity (SDG 2), gender equality (SDG 5, and which also overlaps with SDG 10), economic growth and decent jobs (SDG 8), sustainable infrastructure and industrialisation (SDG 9) and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15) have a strong presence across the policy documents analysed and in line with NDP II and Vision 2040's focus on wealth creation in Uganda. However, for SDGs related to sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12) and peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16), targets are largely absent in the selection of policies included in this exercise. Evidence is provided in the databases in the Annexes of the main report.

The stated goal of all plans and policies, implicitly or explicitly, is the eradication of poverty from Uganda, which is in alignment with targets under SDG 1. While the policy statements support this aim, there is often an absence of evidence or detailed implementation planning for how interventions will achieve poverty reduction, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable. This has implications for Uganda's ability to leave no one behind. The assumption of the 'trickle down' effects of policy and the absence of linkages between infrastructure, growth and poverty reduction are most notable in the sector plan for Works and Transport Sector Plan 2017/2018 – 2019/2020. This also commands the largest share of government development expenditure. Meanwhile, the Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan 2015/16-2019/20 is the only one that outlines how

Within sector ministries, there is **lack of clarity surrounding the significance of the 2030 Agenda**

investment in the agricultural sector will create jobs for the poorest who work in this sector and hence reduce poverty.

Funding for SDGs is meant to be channelled through budget allocations for national level policies and sector plans through budgeting cycles, with monitoring occurring through the National Standard Indicator (NSI) framework of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS). Budget allocations were included in the text of sector plans more prominently than in national level policies, as expected. For sector plans, however, the degree of information on budget allocations for areas relevant to the SDGs varied – not just between plans from different sectors but also within the same 5-year plan. Some interventions were costed across the period, however a number of interventions in sector plans did not have corresponding budget lines, raising questions on whether it is relevant to have unfunded strategies in the plan. Out of the 20 policies and plans studied, 12 did not indicate the baseline data they used to inform the evidence to set policies and or against which they were measuring success at the end of the policy/plan period. The lack of baseline data could be a reason for the absence of monitoring indicators for a range of SDG relevant targets.

Institutional alignment to SDGs: Uganda has sufficient policy frameworks to support implementation of SDGs, such as Vision 2040, a set of national development plans issued every five years, an SDG coordination framework and an NSI

The **SDG coordination structures** have not met regularly enough to integrate and coordinate planning, leading some key informants to describe **alignment with SDGs as passive or 'unknowing'**

framework. However, the country faces challenges in implementing these frameworks in practice. Within sector ministries, there is lack of clarity surrounding the significance of the 2030 Agenda. This is evident from varying levels of knowledge on SDGs possessed by staff from different ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs); some are very conversant with targets relevant to their sectors, while others had heard of SDGs but were not clear on whether the 2030 Agenda had any influence on fine-tuning sectoral targets.

The coordination framework for the SDGs in Uganda has established a hierarchy of planning and reporting on the SDGs starting with five Technical Working Groups (TWGs) feeding into a National Taskforce (NTF), then to an Implementation Steering Committee (ISC) and finally the Policy Coordination Committee (PCC). At present, the SDG coordination structures have not met regularly enough to integrate and coordinate planning, leading some key informants to describe alignment with SDGs as passive or 'unknowing'. However, in late 2018 and 2019, the Government appointed the Minister for General Duties, Hon. Mary Karooro Okurut, to be in charge of SDGs in the cabinet, in addition to launching the SDG Secretariat housed at Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), thus signalling a commitment to streamlining SDG efforts in the country.

Since existing national priorities and budgetary cycles are the channels through which the 2030 Agenda is being localised in Uganda, there are no earmarked SDG funds. Existing analyses have examined current budget allocations to show that while budget expenditure is well aligned on poverty reduction (SDG 1), on gender equality (SDG 5), on water and sanitation (SDG 6), alignment is much lower on ensuring economic growth was sustainable (SDG 8), on providing technologies to women and other vulnerable groups and hence reducing inequalities in provision (SDG 10). Analysis of the budget for 2019/20 shows that budget allocations by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) to Works and Transport and Defence activities are greater than allocations to SDG and NDP II

priority areas under agriculture, education, health and particularly tourism.

Leave no one behind (LNOB): Within the 2030 Agenda, the pledge to leave no one behind, and its corresponding framework for action, requires Government to look at national priorities through the lens of the poorest and most vulnerable people and to design policies that promote development outcomes for these groups as an explicit part of any policy strategy. While the Government recognises regional inequalities in its policies and plans, hence emphasising a geographical interpretation of LNOB (i.e. focusing on poor districts rather than specific population groups), there is insufficient targeting based on the composition, status, location and requirements of vulnerable groups.

Trade-offs between goals: One of the priority areas for the GoU in the Vision 2040 and NDP II is industrialisation through investment in resources of oil, petroleum and minerals in the country while Uganda had invested heavily in generating electricity from hydro power over the last decade. However, this stated priority trade off should be carefully calibrated with the commitments in Vision 2040, NDP II and sector plans on SDG 7.2 to move from fossil fuels to renewable energy. As such these two national priorities of the GoU explicitly discussed in either Vision 2040 or the NDP II and the sector plans for the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) and Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MoTIC) should be discussed and an agreement drawn that enables the country to balance the trade-offs in the short and medium terms.

Recommendations

Addressing policy gaps:

- i. *Complete the prioritisation process:* While national priorities have been identified in Vision 2040, SDG target level priorities still need to be systematically agreed upon at the national and sectoral level to improve alignment across and between policies and plans. There needs to be a clear rationale behind how SDG targets are selected in line with national priorities as well as specifying how these targets reinforce each other in the national context.
- ii. *Standardise integration of SDGs across national policies, plans and MDA strategies:* In line with the GoU commitment to integrate relevant SDGs across its policy structure, a standardised guideline for this integration is needed. In particular, standard guidelines need to reflect on expectations around how policies and sector plans will reflect budget allocations and select and present indicators for monitoring progress on selected targets.
- iii. *Standardise monitoring of SDG targets:* In the immediate term, it is recommended that NPA integrate and cost the remaining 31 percent of global SDG indicators (currently not aligned in NDP II) into the forthcoming NDP III. Meanwhile, OPM and UBoS can communicate to MDAs the strategy for deploying the NSI framework to gather data on SDG indicators and the degree of involvement required from sectors. The finalisation of the NSI framework will be critical in the generation of baseline data as well as facilitate monitoring and evaluation efforts.
- iv. *Invest in linking multisectoral SDG targets:* Thematic or programmatic coordination is one way to ensure that one SDG target that is being addressed by multiple MDAs at the same time benefits from the focus of multiple agencies and does not fall victim to conflicting institutional mandates and competing sector interests.

Addressing institutional gaps:

- v. *Create awareness amongst MDAs:* A communication exercise – in person, or through meetings at the level of Permanent Secretary (PS), and heads of MDAs will be important not just to establish a Government wide position on the 2030 Agenda but also to cultivate buy-in from MDAs.
- vi. *Focal persons within MDAs:* For each MDA, it would prove useful to have two focal people who are at a politically high level within the MDA to participate in the existing SDG coordination structure that is comprised of the sector working groups.
- vii. *Utilize established SDG coordination structures:* As noted above, use of the existing coordination structure, through regular convenings of the working groups is imperative. Only through the implementation of the structure will it become clear if Uganda's purposes would be served better by a modified form of the structure or another means of coordination between sectors.
- viii. *Improve alignment of financing:* Certificates of compliance and annual Government performance reports should include a section on performance on SDG areas of focus for each MDA.
- ix. *Document successful collaborations:* A body of knowledge can be developed on sector wide collaborations that have been successful in planning, implementing, receiving financing and monitoring with the involvement of multiple stakeholders.

Addressing gaps in leaving no one behind (LNOB):

- x. *Identifying Uganda's vulnerable populations:* To move beyond applying the LNOB framework in silos, it is important for all sectors to recognise – on the basis of data that exists with the Government, with Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

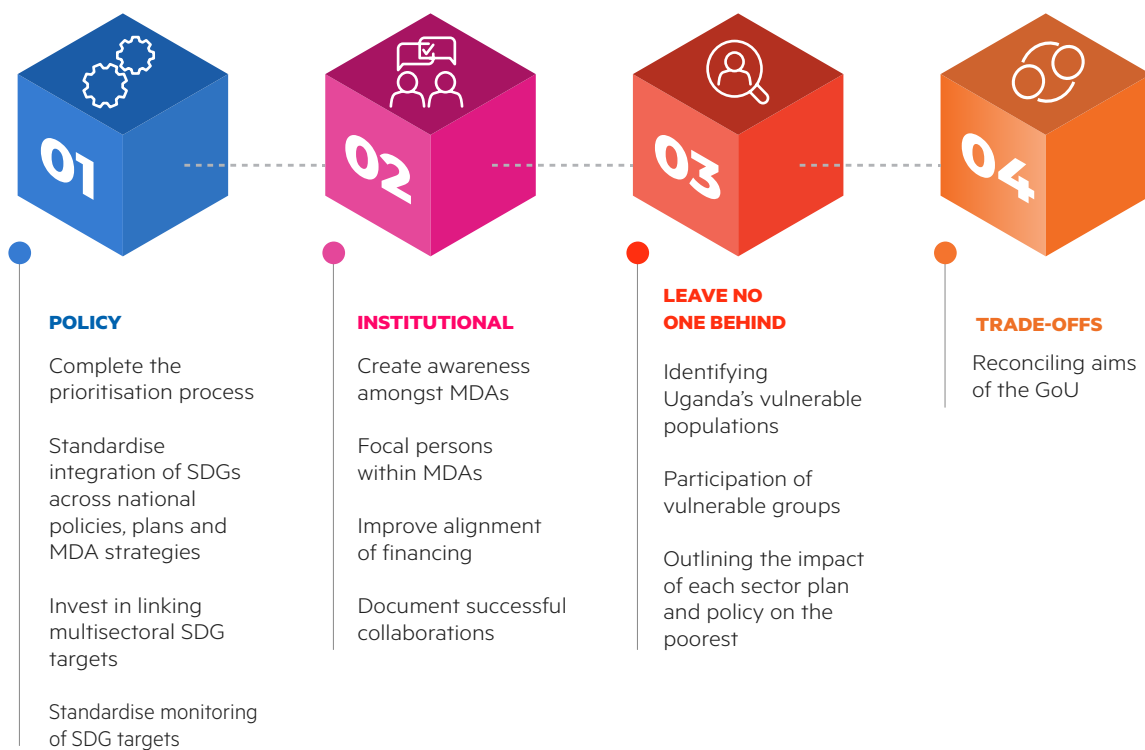
(MGLSD) and with civil society – the profile of Uganda’s vulnerable populations and to integrate targeting to these populations in each sector plan.

- xi. *Participation of vulnerable groups:* Reports on processes to prioritise policy actions and nationally adapt SDGs should clearly indicate which stakeholders were invited, how they were selected and the content of the meeting to highlight areas of consensus and contention.
- xii. *Outlining the impact of each sector plan and policy on the poorest:* It is recommended that in the spirit of LNOB, each sector plan should include the projected impact on their proposed interventions on the vulnerable groups.

Addressing gaps in trade-offs:

- xiii. *Reconciling aims of the GoU:* Currently Uganda has prioritised simultaneously both investment in fossil fuels alongside the promise to combat climate change and develop renewable sources of energy. An explicit strategy to achieve the two objectives simultaneously in each relevant sector plan and the national planning documents is recommended as the NDPIII period begins. Additionally, if the GoU chooses to sequence national development (i.e. to make an active trade-off in the short term), National Planning Authority (NPA) and relevant sector agencies will need to specify how the costs and benefits were calculated as part of the trade off, particularly costs to vulnerable populations. This will enable the country to make informed decisions and balance the trade-offs.

ADDRESSING GAPS



1 INTRODUCTION

Following the adoption and endorsement of the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by Uganda, the country was among the world's first countries to begin alignment of the SDGs with its national planning framework. In the National Development Plan (NDP II) the Government of Uganda (GoU) thus made a commitment to the principles of sustainable development that promote prosperity for all and protect the planet from degradation. Uganda was also among the first countries to volunteer the submission of a Voluntary National Review (VNR) report at the first High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2016 outlining readiness to implement the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Since then, GoU has established an SDG Coordination Framework and launched the SDG Roadmap (2018) showing evidence of commitment to create an enabling environment for localising and implementing the SDGs. This is in addition to establishment of the SDG Secretariat housed at the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

On performance, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) *'2019 Africa: SDG Index and Dashboard Report'* that ranks 52 African countries based on 97 indicators across all 17 goals, ranks Uganda at 18th place. Uganda received an overall score of 54.88 (compared to the regional average of 52.7). The score shows that by SDSN's calculations, Uganda is more than 50 percent of the way towards achieving SDGs by 2030 (as indeed is the rest of the continent).

Table 1 gives an overview of Uganda's overall standing on SDGs as of 2019. According to the index, Uganda is on track to achieving SDG 13 on climate action that is measured by the number of people affected by climate-related disasters (8.9 per 100,000 population); emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per capita that arise from the



Table 1. SDG Dashboard and SDG trends for Uganda



Source: Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2019

consumption of energy (at 0.1 tonnes CO₂/capita) and imports of CO₂ emissions embodied in goods (at 0.2 tonnes CO₂/capita).

For SDGs on poverty, hunger, education, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, sustainable cities, life on land and peace and justice, Uganda’s performance was stagnating – meaning their scores on relevant indicators (SDSN, 2019; p. 159) remains stagnant or is increasing at a rate below 50 percent of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030. Despite significant challenges, there is improvement in scores on health, gender equality, decent work and economic growth, industry innovation and infrastructure and partnerships. However, the improvement is still more than 40% of the way from achieving the SDGs by 2030.

The aim of this report is to undertake two specific exercises to assess the current readiness of the policy and institutional environment in Uganda

for implementing 2030 Agenda: an SDG policy gap analysis and an SDG institutional gap analysis. While the former focuses on understanding the extent of alignment of selected policies with the SDGs and targets and where gaps remain, the latter refers to the degree to which selected institutions display a readiness to implement the SDGs. Readiness in this report refers to the degree to which the current policy set up in Uganda as well as the current institutional structure in the country is conducive to advancing the 2030 Agenda, particularly at the NDP III period begins in 2020.

Although distinct in focus, the nature of the two outputs is iterative. Knowledge of the strengths and gaps in the policies around SDGs provides information on supportive legal and policy frameworks that are necessary to inform the institutional gap analysis. The section below discusses the methodology and approach used for the SDG policy gap analysis before moving on to do the same for the SDG institutional gap analysis.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Policy gap analysis

The purpose of a policy gap analysis is to examine the content of policies in Uganda to assess the degree to which their priorities and strategies align with SDGs' objectives and targets. NPA and UNDP Uganda guided selection of national planning documents, national policies and sector development plans to examine for SDG alignment in content based on priorities articulated in Vision 2040 and NDP II. Annex I contains the list of documents analysed to produce the SDG alignment database as the first part of SDG policy gap analysis. The ODI team performed content analysis of these documents guided by the questions in the table below.



Table 2. Questions to guide textual SDG policy gap analysis

- What are the explicit commitments made by the existing documents to carrying out 2030 Agenda? What is the information available on how particular SDGs were prioritised?
- What is the ambition of the policies under study and are those ambitions in alignment with the SDGs as reflected in their goals and targets?
- What are broad areas (e.g. economic growth, social protection, security etc.) prioritized by the Government in their existing plans? Does the Government explicitly link 2030 Agenda goals or targets to these areas?
- What policies exist to support priority areas identified by the Government? Does the Government explicitly link 2030 Agenda goals or targets to these areas? Do the policies have impacts on other areas as well (e.g. environment, gender equality)? Are links to relevant SDGs for these areas explicitly made?
- What are the strategies that the Government has employed to follow through on the policies? How were trade-offs made between other and competing strategies to achieve the same goals?
- What is the budget allocation for each priority as seen in the finances allocated to each policy and strategy on SDG priorities? How much has already been allocated and spent and how much is left unspent? What is the period covered by each policy, strategy and budget?
- How many sectors have incorporated SDGs into their planning and investment schedule?
- What processes have been highlighted in these documents for the implementation of 2030 Agenda particularly with reference to identifying nationally relevant goals, integrating goals, and leaving no one behind?
- What national indicators exist to measure the SDGs identified at the national and sectoral level as important?

Table 3. Definition of alignment to SDGs

What is alignment?

Alignment¹ was considered to have occurred (i.e. fall under the category ‘Yes’) if

- i) the SDG in question has been prioritised and the priorities established in specific strategies,
- ii) an indication as to the budget allocated to policy and strategy,
- iii) a specific implementing organisation identified and
- iv) indicators chosen to monitor progress on priority SDGs chosen.

What does full or partial alignment mean?

Evidence of clear commitment to an SDG target through the discussion or mention in policy of ALL four categories - specific strategy to achieve SDG target; budget allocation; identified implementing organisation; monitoring indicators – was considered to show full alignment to SDG target in policy or plan in question.

Evidence of clear commitment to an SDG target through the discussion or mention in policy of at least ONE of the four categories - specific strategy to achieve SDG target; budget allocation; identified implementing organisation; monitoring indicators – was considered to show partial alignment to SDG target in policy or plan in question.

What does non-alignment mean?

An absence of ANY commitments under all four categories – specific strategy to achieve SDG target; budget allocation; identified implementing organisation; monitoring indicators – meant the SDG target was not considered to be aligned in the policy or plan in question.

Next, we developed a database to give an overview of how selected policies in Uganda are linked to SDGs by providing data under the following four categories: strategies/programmes, budget, indicators and agencies responsible for implementation. The full databases are available in Annexes II, III and IV at the end of the Report and will form the basis of the narrative discussion of Results in sections 3 and 4 of this report.

2.2 Institutional gap analysis

The purpose of an institutional gap analysis is to provide a picture of the institutional landscape in Uganda for SDGs. This is done by triangulating data from planning and policy documents with operations and knowledge on ground along the criteria given in Table 4. Therefore, officials were interviewed from the following institutions to inform a rapid institutional analysis that would buttress findings from the database. The institutions identified by NPA and

UNDP Uganda as critical to SDG implementation in the country, based on priorities articulated in Vision 2040 and NDP II, were::

1. Office of Prime Minister (OPM)
2. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)
3. National Planning Authority (NPA)
4. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
5. Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES)
6. Ministry of Health (MoH)
7. Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA)
8. Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives (MoTIC)
9. Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE)
10. Ministry of Works & Transport (MoWT)
11. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)
12. Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)

¹ The understanding of alignment has been adapted from the [UNDP's Rapid Integrated Assessment \(RIA\)](#) (2017) tool specifically developed for looking at SDG progress.

A total of 26 semi-structured interviews² were conducted across the institutions identified above, and triangulated the data with the sector plans, the latest annual performance reports and the

Office of the Auditor General’s (OAG) reports on financial statements and/or value for money audits for the agency in question (where available).

Table 4. Criteria for analysis of institutional readiness³

<p>Legal definition and authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the constitutional and/or legal basis for the institution to deliver on the SDGs? • What is the mandate of different leadership roles in MDAs to deliver on SDGs? <p>Policy processes for domestication and integration of SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the mechanisms of public involvement and consultation? • What are the principal processes for SDG policy-making – cross-sectoral and sectoral? • Is there any legislation that the institution has been able to enact on SDGs? <p>Are there any existing policies and strategies to act on SDGs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the forms and frequency of coordination with other SDG stakeholders such as Government agencies, civil society organisations (CSOs), non-government organisations (NGOs), development actors and the private sector? • What are the self-identified challenges in the coordination and integration of SDGs? <p>Knowledge base and learning for SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the team have access to knowledge about the SDG process in the country? • What is the state of knowledge of team on how SDGs are being implemented/conceptualised in the country? <p>Transparency and accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the monitoring mechanisms established to internally track progress on SDGs? • Is there any monitoring done to present status reports to government bodies and the international community? • What is the form and how often is there reporting to national government institutions? • What are the self-identified challenges in monitoring and reporting? <p>Financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the budget allocation for SDGs within institutions/national budget at present? • How much of the budget since 2015 has been utilized for SDGs to the knowledge of respondents? • What have been the biggest budget heads for this expenditure according to respondents? • What are the challenges identified in budgeting process and utilization?
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² Although the majority of interviews were individual, at different points in the interviews KIIs would often invite colleagues to join the conversation at which point the interaction resembled a focus group discussion.

³ Adapted from Who will Achieve the SDGs? The Institutional Imperative (Bass et al. 2017).

2.3 Limitations of the methodology

The starting point of the exercise were Vision 2040 and NDP II, as both provide the overarching guiding framework for all sectors in setting their priorities. The process of selection is significant since it means that if Vision 2040 and NDP II do not currently prioritise a sector, it has been left unexamined in the report even if it is nationally relevant to the achievement of SDGs (e.g. the justice sector). The trade-off is reflective of trade-offs made in Vision 2040 and NDP II rather than a deliberate omission from the exercise.

Similarly, 20 policies and plans in total were selected for review (see Annex I). Due to time and resource limitations, this exercise does not review the entire range of plans and policies in Uganda and nor has it included the entire range of subnational plans and discussion on their alignment to the SDGs.⁴

The database provided in the Annexes focus on SDGs prioritised by the Government in different sectors and across different policies (implicitly or explicitly) and highlight the gaps in the commitments in the 20 policies and plan under analysis. However, given the multisectoral nature of a number of SDG goals and targets it is likely that a number of SDGs could be considered relevant to some sectors (e.g. certain goals under health can be considered relevant to the agricultural sector). Since the methodological starting point was the commitments already existing in the policy documents and plans, the report does not go into detail on SDG targets that are entirely absent from the selected national plans and policies. It may be likely that the missing SDG targets in this discussion are reflected in the work of other sectors and plans and policies that were not part of this analysis.

Additionally, the depth of analysis of the report was constrained by the number of interviews that could be carried out. Only a few individuals could be interviewed from each sector and there were limited opportunities for follow up interviews with the same individual. The focus of the exercise on gaps in planning and institutional practice also precluded interviews with civil society organisations, local communities or officials in local governments. Four representatives from civil society were invited by NPA to attend a discussion preliminary finding from the content analysis in May 2019 and highlighted the absence of the justice sector from the list of sector plans/institutions for analysis.

⁴ This report is not the product of an outcome evaluation which is an exercise that will be performed by the Uganda VNR. This report is a policy and institutional gap analysis that draws its data from (a) commitments in the sector plans, and (b) knowledge of interviewees from each sector on the SDGs.

3 RESULTS: POLICY GAP ANALYSIS

Although all 17 goals and 169 targets encompassed within 2030 Agenda are equally important in principle, in reality national governments make trade-offs and prioritise policy actions as a matter of daily decision making. The imperative of finite technical and financial resources, pressure on delivery in the short run, and the obligations in political mandates often overtake long term consideration.

The policy gap analysis therefore makes explicit the SDG targets that the country has been prioritising to date, as evidenced from the architecture of its policies. The analysis pinpoints the nature of commitments expressed to SDG targets (e.g., reduction of maternal mortality) rather than its umbrella SDG goal (e.g., SDG 3 on ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages). While the latter signifies a pledge at a general level, the former requires specificity and measurability in demonstrating how an SDG will be achieved.

The section below outlines the SDGs that have been prioritised in the 20 policy documents selected for the report and the degree to which they are aligned, i.e., where prioritisation is matched by a strategy; a corresponding budget; clearly identified implementing institutions and indicators for monitoring success. Data for the narrative account below, has been provided by databases constructed along the four variables of alignment and can be viewed in detail in Annexes II, III and IV at the end of the report.



3.1 Uganda Vision 2040 and National Development Plan II

3.1.1 Uganda Vision 2040

Uganda's Vision 2040 is a long-term document guiding the planning function of the Government's ministries with the overall goal to transition Uganda to a middle-income country by focusing on sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth. Although Vision 2040 was published before the onset of SDGs, Vision 2040 makes commitments that support the pursuit of a range of SDGs in the country.

Vision 2040 is clearly and fully aligned to SDGs along nine SDG targets across six goals. These targets are on

- *Health (SDG 3)* - specifically commitment to reduce stunting (3.4),
- *Water and sanitation (SDG 6)* - specifically achieving water-efficiency (6.4),
- *Economic growth and employment (SDG 8)* -specifically sustaining high GDP growth (8.1) and a focus on high economic productivity (8.2) as well as reducing the number of youths not in employment (8.6).
- *Sustainable industrialisation (SDG 9)* - specifically development of regional and transborder infrastructure (9.1)
- *Sustainable cities (SDG 11)* -specifically ensuring safe housing and upgrading slums (11.1) and
- *Sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15)* - specifically promoting afforestation and halting deforestation (15.2) and sustainable forest management (15.9b).

For the SDG targets above, Vision 2040 is considered aligned because it highlights a pathway for achieving goals (e.g. it commits to increasing GDP through investment in productive industries and further details on other targets can

be found in the database in Annex II and IIb). For the SDG targets above, it also embeds national indicators within the plan, (see Annex II and IIb) to show how the Government intends to measure progress on its commitment over time.

Given its role as a guiding document, Vision 2040 does not specify budgets for each intervention and justifiably decentralises those decisions to the NPA, the sectors, and the MoFPED. However, the Vision contains some information on monitoring, providing indicators for some priorities (Uganda Vision 2040, pgs. 13 – 16 for chosen indicators) but not others. For instance, the Government has commitments in the Vision on reduction of mortality through Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and increasing land ownership amongst women, but these are not accompanied by matching indicators (See Annex IIb). If these indicators exist elsewhere – in documents other than Vision 2040 – a rationale needs to be in evidence to explain why Vision 2040 provides a clear target outcome on some national priorities compared to others to ensure that their absence is not taken as de-prioritisation of the issue in question.

In its commitment to economic growth as the route to poverty eradication, Vision 2040 requires an clarification of the theory of change behind the chosen sectors for investment (infrastructure, agriculture, industrialisation) and its impact on employment for poverty reduction (in line with SDG 1). Currently Vision 2040 emphasises commitment to SDG indicator 8.3, creating decent jobs through the construction of a Hi-Tech City and through supporting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). However, it lacks description on how the number of jobs provided to poor people through the establishment of a Hi-Tech City will be monitored or measured. Similarly, on SDG indicator 8.5, which measures productive employment for men and women including for people with disabilities, Vision 2040 indicates that the development of a green economy will provide employment for these groups of people (Vision 2040, pg. 99) but does not delineate how such investments will lead to employment for Ugandan

nationals and particularly Ugandan women and people living with disabilities. The indicator for measuring progress on employment at present in Vision 2040 is aggregate, i.e. percentage share of national labour force employed, rather than a disaggregated measure to highlight employment in MSMEs, particularly targeting women's employment in the green economy and people living with disabilities (PWDs).

Vision 2040 states that Uganda will pursue competing priorities of combating climate change and investment in non-renewable energy simultaneously. The document further describes exploitation of fossil fuels and the construction of oil refineries in the country without providing specifically how it aims to balance the trade-offs that arise from such a policy choice. Vision 2040 recognises the impact of climate change in Uganda, in particular the effects on rainfall and agricultural productivity, and notes that,

‘Due to climate change, emphasis will be on other renewable forms of energy including; wind, solar and biogas will be harnessed and promoted. Government will invest in R&D and provide incentives to encourage use of renewable energy’ (Vision 2040, pg. 74)

Consequently, the Government recognised the need for sector-wide work on combating the effects of climate change:

‘This implies that sectors and local Governments must plan to adapt to climate change while undertaking mitigation measures in some cases. Critical measures to prevent erosion of climate security, including viable food production and personal health need to be assured’ (Vision 2040, pg. 101)

Simultaneously, however, Vision 2040 relies on the exploration and exploitation of oil and gas reserves and the construction of an oil refinery as a major source of revenue for the country (Vision 2020, pg. 48) noting that it

Vision 2040 states that Uganda will pursue competing priorities of combating climate change and investment in non-renewable energy simultaneously

‘presents the country with opportunity to spur economic growth, create employment, foster technology transfer and generate revenues for investments in development of other strategic sectors such as infrastructure and human resource development’ (Vision 2040, pg. 48)

Vision 2040 in its present iteration does not acknowledge the trade-off which affect the energy sector plan (section 3.3.6) which similarly falls short of an in-depth discussion on the pros and cons of two competing development strategies. These trade-offs are examined in further depth later in this report.

3.1.2 National Development Plan II

Uganda's Vision 2040 is operationalised by a series of five-year National Development Plans (NDPs) which set medium-term strategic directions for the country's sectors and related ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) which in turn are required to align all their work and plans to the NDP. In 2014, when the Government of Uganda (GoU) committed to integrating SDGs in its national planning, it was beginning discussions on its second NDP. In keeping with the emphasis in Vision 2040, NDP II prioritises investment in three key areas of wealth creation: agriculture (SDG 2), tourism (SDG 8), and minerals and oil and gas. This is in addition to development in two areas of cross-cutting fundamental support: infrastructure and human capital. Following from these priorities, the NDP II focuses on SDG targets related to economic growth, employment and decent work (SDG 8) and building resilient infrastructure and industrialization (SDG 9), with accompanying investments in health (SDG 3) and education (SDG 4).

The database in Annex II highlights the SDG targets that the NDP II has committed to in its

text and the database shows that NDP II is aligned to SDGs along nineteen SDG targets across nine goals.

However, there are a few development objectives that NDP II has taken the important step of recognising as significant, but which are categorized as weakly aligned in this exercise because the commitment in NDP II is currently missing a linkage between policy and outcome, corresponding budget allocation and/or tracking information. We address these key areas below.

The most significant of these is SDG 1 on poverty reduction, since the goal is not sector specific but provides a national target on poverty⁵ and requires planning at the national level. The goal is monitored both internationally and at the national level. NDP II recognises poverty reduction to be a central concern of the GoU. Within the plan period, NDP II commits to 'reducing the poverty rate from 19.7 per cent to 14.2 per cent' (NDP II, pg. xxiii) and specifies measurement in its results matrix (NDP II, pg. 287). However, while NDP II has adapted the SDG target 1.1 on reducing the proportion of men and women living in multidimensional poverty, it does not specify how such a reduction will be achieved. NDP II contains broad commitments to improving the local economy through investment in infrastructure, bolstering employment and increasing growth in agriculture through land reform but it is unclear within the plan how the areas of importance will work together to achieve a reduction in multidimensional poverty (i.e., how many Ugandans will be employed in constructing infrastructure and will infrastructure be targeted in the poorest areas of the country?). Similarly, NDP II commits to SDG 1.4, providing poor and vulnerable men and women with equal rights to economic resources in particular rights to ownership of land. In this respect, while NDP II commits to gender equality in land ownership (NDP II, pgs. 95 and 98), it does not commit to a

strategy, nor does it commit to the SDG explicitly or provide an indicator on women's ownership of land in the results framework to monitor progress over the Plan period.

NDP II commits to improving the resilience of the poorest to income shocks in the country per SDG 1.5 and specifies strategies to do so (NDP II, pg. 232). The strategies in this iteration are procedural in that interventions are linked to further commitments (not interventions) to bringing about a programme e.g. eventually establishing public works programmes or expanding social security services to the informal sector. These commitments in turn do not have a corresponding budget in NDP II allocations nor an indication of how such coverage will be tracked in the results framework, for example, the number of public works programmes established, and the proportion of informal sector reached via social security. Since the commitment to a general goal remains at a level without a specific strategic commitment bolstered by funds or monitoring, this target is considered unaligned for the purposes of this exercise.

In SDG 5 on gender equality, NDP II explicitly commits to increasing access to land and land titles for women and other vulnerable groups per SDG 5.6a (NDP II, pg. 208). However, the document does not specify any programs/policies by which the GoU has or will seek to undertake such measures. Nor does NDP II specify what success will look like at the end of the plan period (for example by specifying how many women will be ensured by the Government to have land titles by 2020).

At the time of drafting [NDP II](#), [NPA undertook an assessment of indicator alignment](#) with 2030 Agenda that put the level of NDPII alignment to the global targets of the SDGs at 69 percent. An assessment by [Development Initiatives \(DI\) \(2016\)](#) showed that of the total 230 indicators used to measure the SDGs in Uganda, data is available for only 80 (35 percent) of the 230 indicators thereby lacking data on 113 relevant⁶ indicators. It is possible and likely that some of

⁵ For example, target 1.1 states 'By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day' while target 1.2 requires governments to 'By 2030, 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'.

the indicators identified as missing in the results framework by the policy gap exercise either exist elsewhere in different policies and/or have been developed over the time period since NDP II was published. However, in order to showcase commitment to SDGs highlighted in the NDP II, it is advisable to incorporate any updates into the results framework for NDP III.

3.2 National policies

3.2.1 National Employment Policy (2011)

The National Employment Policy (NEP) commits to seven SDG targets across five goals in 2030 Agenda (see Annex III database). The NEP implicitly (given it was drafted before 2030 Agenda was established in 2015) contributes to targets under the SDGs related to poverty eradication (SDG 1), on promoting sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), on education (SDG 4), on economic growth and decent work (SDG 8) and on sustainable partnerships for development (SDG 17). Thus, it supports the main SDGs relevant to Uganda related to employment, including education, and employment in agriculture.

The SDG targets that NEP commits to are partially aligned because of the absence of clear budget allocation and/or a monitoring framework to track performance on stated objectives.

The NEP does not contain a monitoring framework and instead specifies that

‘Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impact of policy measures at all levels shall be carried out on regular basis using appropriate indicators. This will involve full participation of the Government ministries, departments and agencies, private sector, workers’ and employers’ organisations and civil society. This policy shall be reviewed

⁶ 37 indicators are either for global monitoring or not applicable to Uganda’s situation, for example Goal 14 on the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

In order to showcase **commitment to SDGs** highlighted in the NDP II, it is advisable to incorporate any updates into the results framework for NDP III

after every five years to consider impact, performance and emerging challenges’ (pg. 38)

At various points in the document, the Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE) and Labour Unions, a National Employment Council (which to date has not been established) as well as the NPA are referenced as agencies responsible for overseeing the implementation of the policy. The policy itself does not have a detailed schedule of what ‘appropriate’ indicators are, how they will be developed (if they do not exist) in line with the strategies of the Government nor how sectors will coordinate measurement on policy targets. Although the policy was intended to be reviewed by 2016, it is unclear if such a review was undertaken and how outcomes on the relevant SDGs were recorded.

Similarly, on budgetary support for the implementation of NEP, the policy specifies that

‘Since employment is a cross-cutting issue, the policy promotes a multi-sectoral approach and integration of employment issues at all levels of Government and private sector programmes. The financing of the policy is therefore spread over the line Ministries, departments and agencies as well as local governments, social sector development partners and Civil Society Organisations. Each sector ministry shall identify employment concerns, budget and fund them within their MTEF⁷ ceilings’ (pg. 39).

However, although the NEP periodically refers to the National Youth Action Plan for some implementation and monitoring and evaluation plans, it is overall unclear how financing will be

Although the NEP periodically refers to the National Youth Action Plan for some implementation and monitoring and evaluation plans, it is overall unclear how financing will be tracked

tracked to ensure the NEP is integrated into the work of all relevant sector ministries, particularly those recognised as crucial to employment for Ugandans such as MAAIF in agriculture, MGLSD in social protection, MOFPED on overall financing for NEP objectives. Furthermore, there are significant overlaps with the National Youth Policy (discussed in 3.2.2) which has very similar aims to the NEP in focusing on youth employment. As discussed in 3.2.2, it may be beneficial to streamline these two policies into one succinct policy document.

3.2.2 National Youth Policy (2016)

The National Youth Policy (NYP) implicitly contributes to targets under the SDGs related to poverty eradication (SDG 1), on health (SDG 3), on education (SDG 4), on gender equality (SDG 5), on economic growth and decent work (SDG 8) and on peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16). The National Youth Action Plan (NYAP) provides the costing and monitoring and evaluation framework for the NYP.

The NYP is partially aligned to four SDG targets and fully aligned to four SDG targets across seven goals in 2030 Agenda. For the SDGs to which the policies show commitment, alignment is considered partial because in several cases the monitoring indicators are present neither in NYP nor the NYAP, or the strategies outlined under the SDGs are not allocated a budget line (for information on specific targets please see database on NYP in Annex III). In some cases, the strategies are allocated budget lines in NYAP, not NYP, and are nonspecific. However, SDG targets related to engaging youth in participatory decision-making, skilling and productive employment, and sexual and reproductive healthcare are well-defined in the NYAP and therefore are

considered aligned. The policy, in addition to the implementation details in the NYAP, provides its own implementation mechanism matrix which delegates responsibilities to different stakeholder, emphasising that:

The policy shall utilize a multi-sectoral approach involving Government ministries, departments and agencies, Local Governments, development partners, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), cultural institutions; Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) and private sector. The Ministry responsible for youth shall spearhead the implementation, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and review of the policy. Government shall publicize this policy and also put in place an enabling legislation for its implementation. The successful implementation of the NYP depends very much on mutual cooperation, partnership and solidarity and networking among the various stakeholders. (p. 20)

Therefore, while the primary ministry responsible for youth affairs in Uganda at present is the MGLSD, it is acknowledged that youth remains a cross-cutting issue requiring multisectoral efforts and stakeholder engagement.

Finally, the NYP – similar to the NEP – refers to the National Youth Action Plan (NYAP) as the central document that will be formulated to provide the indicators for measuring the success of NYP as well as guiding sectoral implementation. As there are several overlaps between the NEP and NYP, with both referring the NYAP, it may be beneficial to combine the NEP, NYP and NYAP into one succinct plan or set of programmes to assist in streamlining Government actions for youth employment in Uganda.

3.2.3 Uganda Gender Policy (2007)

The Uganda Gender Policy (UGP) commits to improving gender equality along different dimensions relevant to the SDGs. These include SDG on poverty eradication (SDG 1), on health (SDG 3), on education (SDG 4), on gender equality (SDG

⁷ Medium Term Economic Framework.

The UGP does not specify any budget allocations for programmes of intervention (e.g. interventions to increase justice) nor an idea of how much the GoU overall or each sector is expected to allocate to **gender equality** in its annual budget

5), on economic growth and decent work (SDG 8), on sustainable infrastructure and industrialisation (SDG 9), on reduction of inequalities (SDG 10) and on peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16).

While policies are expected to be guidance instruments and hence do not need to contain specific budget lines, with the exception of programmatic commitments, they should normatively provide a direction for sector or Government allocations to the policy objectives. However, the UGP does not specify any budget allocations for programmes of intervention (e.g. interventions to increase justice) nor an idea of how much the GoU overall or each sector is expected to allocate to gender equality in its annual budget. Instead the UGP notes

‘The cross-cutting nature of gender implies that the different actors/sectors have the responsibility to finance the gender mainstreaming interventions pertinent to their respective sector’ (pg. 22).

which effectively leaves each sector to make a non-standardised interpretation of which gender goals embedded in the policy will be considered significant and which ones will be side-lined.

3.2.4 National Social Protection Policy (2015)

The National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) implicitly (given it was drafted before 2030 Agenda was established in 2015) commits to target areas under SDGs on poverty eradication and extending social protection (SDG 1), extension of health insurance (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5) and reduction of inequalities (SDG 10). The NSPP has identified priority areas of focus as reform of public pensions, expansion of social security to the private sector and informal sector, health insurance

system, direct income support for vulnerable people, investment in capacity of family and community care for the elderly and people living with disabilities and bolstering Uganda’s institutional framework to provide the services above.

Although the NSPP lays considerable emphasis on improving the resilience of the poorest and vulnerable in Uganda, the Policy overall is only partially aligned to the SDGs. The strategy outlined under each priority area are framed broadly (see the NSPP component of the database Annex III) and commit to promotion and expansion activities without accompanying indicators of what success will look like. For example, the current iteration of the policy is lacking information on which programmes will provide social security to the informal sector, which industry within the sector and what percentage of population coverage will be considered successful.

Monitoring indicators for NSPP are lacking overall though the document notes ‘appropriate indicators’ (NSPP, pg. 33) will be required to measure outcomes.

There is no direct budget allocation to the policy as reflected in the NSPP Programme Plan of Interventions (PPI) which provides detailed cost of the interventions and proposed financing arrangements. Allocations are intended to be assigned through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEFs) of various sectors, i.e. Ministry of Public Service (MoPS), MoFPED, Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA), and MoH. The MTEFs however cost only programmatic interventions e.g. the Senior citizens Grant, Social Care services, and remuneration of Community Development Officers.

Uganda Partnership Policy

Despite its commendable ambition, there is no financing or budget specified or foreseen in the implementation of the plan

3.2.5 Uganda Partnership Policy (2013)

The Uganda Partnership Policy (UPP) implicitly (given it was drafted before 2030 Agenda was established in 2015, like NSPP) commits to a range of targets under SDG 17, related to means of implementation of SDGs, particularly SDG 13 on climate change. The UPP lays out the terms at which the GoU aims to work with development partners as well as other African countries and in the world. The UPP aims to lobby for reduction of agricultural subsidies on the world stage in line with SDG 13.2 as well as integrating climate change measures into national policies. The UPP also outlines specific strategies to increase domestic resource mobilisation (SDG 17.1), limit the kind of projects that the Government can seek non-concessional financing for (SDG 17.4) and promote a trade strategy that draws attention to national and regional priorities (SDG 17.10). Despite its commendable ambition, there is no financing or budget specified or foreseen in the implementation of the plan. Monitoring indicators are also absent though the UPP states that a measure of success will be to obtain

‘A Memorandum of Understanding with all [development partners] containing collective targets to operationalise the [UPP] will be signed by the OPM by end of 2012’ (UPP, pg. 17)

Any ongoing efforts in the formulation of a development cooperation policy should reference the framework provided by UPP and harmonise or integrate the policies to avoid multiple directives in this policy domain.

3.2.6 National Information and Communications Technology Policy for Uganda (2014)

The National Information and Communications Technology Policy (NICTP) implicitly (given it was drafted before 2030 Agenda was established in 2015) commits to SDGs on education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), economic growth (SDG 8) and sustainable infrastructure (SDG 9). The NICTP is completely aligned on its commitment on four SDG targets across four goals in 2030

National Information and Communications Technology Policy for Uganda

The NICTP is completely aligned on its commitment on four SDG targets across four goals in 2030 Agenda, specifying strategies, clear cut indicators that map onto the strategy as well as budget allocations for main priorities (at a budget head level rather than a line item for each strategy)

Agenda, specifying strategies, clear cut indicators that map onto the strategy as well as budget allocations for main priorities (at a budget head level rather than a line item for each strategy, see database in Annex III).

3.2.7 Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (2017)

The Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) commits to green growth relevant SDG targets though it does so implicitly, not explicitly even though the policy was published two years after Uganda became a signatory to 2030 Agenda). The UGGDS commits to targets under increasing sustainable agricultural production and value chains (SDG 2.4), investing in natural capital management of forestry and wetlands and improved water resource management (SDG 6.6 and 6.7), ensuring universal access to renewable energy (SDG 7.1) and invest in green city environments and provide for sustainable mass transport systems (SDG 11.7 and 11.2).

UGGDS is thus committed to six SDG targets across four goals in 2030 Agenda, however it is considered partially aligned because although it identifies strategies and allocates individual budgets to each strategy (see database in Annex III), the corresponding framework to measure progress has a mixture of outcomes for which some are measurable, but others are not. For example, in its ‘Matrix of monitoring and evaluation framework’ (UGGDS, pg. 65) on developing and implementing a resource mobilization strategy, the matrix lists the indicator of measurement as ‘implementation of new financing instruments for

Framework to measure progress has a mixture of outcomes for which some are measurable, but others are not

green growth' which could arguably be a strategy in and of itself.

3.2.8 Local Economic Development Policy (2014)

The Local Economic Development Policy (LEDP) implicitly (given it was drafted before 2030 Agenda was established in 2015) commits to a range of SDGs making commitments on issues ranging from increasing agricultural productivity (SDG 2), to quality education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), economic growth (SDG 8), reduction of inequality (SDG 10) and partnerships for development (SDG 17).

The LEDP is considered fully aligned on three targets across three goals in 2030 Agenda. The policy has in place strategies and indicators to monitor progress on increase of employment amongst youth and women (SDGs 4.4), increasing ability of financial institutions to expand who they offer services to (SDG 8.10), and investing in technology as a method of improving marketing for MSMEs (SDG 17.8). The LEDP is partially aligned on commitments to improving agricultural productivity of farmers (SDG 2.3), ensuring women's participation and leadership in community projects (SDG 5.5) and improving economic inclusion of vulnerable segments of populations (SDG 10.2) because the policy lacks a monitoring framework for the latter targets. Responsibility for monitoring is diffused across multiple agencies without clarity on which one will be held accountable.

Therefore, the LEDP notes that monitoring and evaluation of the LED will be developed in liaison with the NPA and gives the central government the 'the overall responsibility for creating an enabling environment, support and monitor local government's implementation of the policy' (LEDP,

The policy lacks a monitoring framework

pg. 18). However, further in the document LEDP adds an additional layer of monitoring responsibility, thus confusing the final institution that can be held to account for progress on the policy:

'An elaborate and operational M&E Framework will be developed to monitor the implementation of the Uganda National LED Policy. A comprehensive baseline study will be carried out to establish the key components of the M&E Framework namely; the outcomes, outputs, indicators and benchmarks as well as clear responsibilities. The Ministry of Local Government will be responsible for monitoring implementation and evaluation of the LED Policy' (LEDP, pg. 21)

In terms of budget, the LEDP is clear in referring to the central government as the most significant institution in determining budget required to implement the LEDP. LEDP notes throughout that for implementation, the policy will require 'a non-conditional grant for LED financing in the national budget to be transferred on a regular basis to the LGs' (LEDP, pg. 15) and that

'Through the national budget, the Ministry of Finance will create a budget line for LED programmes in all LGs under the conditional grants. The utilization of the funds will be in accordance with the LED financing guidelines' (LEDP, pg. 15).

3.2.9 The Second National Health Policy (2010)

The National Health Policy (NHP) implicitly (given it was drafted before 2030 Agenda was established in 2015) commits to multiple SDG targets under SDG 3 on health. These include SDGs on reducing maternal mortality (3.1), promoting child health (3.2) and achieving universal health financing (3.8). The NHP mandates the Ministry of Health

in mobilising resources to achieve these aims, recognising that ‘internal budget allocations are based on an agreed formula’ (NHP, pg. 8) and reminds the central government to ‘consider regional and international commitments to which the GoU is a signatory in the process of budgetary allocations to and within the health sector’ (NHP, pg. 25). The NHP, however, is considered partially aligned to SDGs because even though situational analysis conducted by the Policy presents comprehensive statistics on SDG related targets, there is no evaluation mechanism by which the current proposed strategies can be deemed to be successful over a period of time. Instead, the NHP vaguely commits that ‘a monitoring and evaluation framework for all stakeholders will be developed to monitor attainment of the NHP objectives’ (NHP, pg. 30).

3.2.10 National Industrial Policy (2008)

The National Industrial Policy (NIP) implicitly (given it was drafted before 2030 Agenda was established in 2015) commits to undertaking commitments under SDGs on economic growth and decent jobs (SDG 8), sustainable infrastructure and industrialisation (SDG 9), gender equality (SDG 5) and reduction of inequalities (SDG 10).

The NIP is partially aligned to six SDG targets across four goals in 2030 Agenda (please see database in Annex III). Alignment of NIP is considered partial overall because strategies relevant to SDG targets do not contain indicators to measure progress in a way systematically linked to the interventions described.

The NIP notes that

‘Monitoring the implementation and impact of policy measures shall be carried out on a regular basis using appropriate sets of indicators and will involve full participation of the private sector and other key partners in industrial development. For those activities outside the direct influence of the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry, monitoring shall be multi-disciplinary. The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry Policy Analysis

Unit shall coordinate the overall monitoring and evaluation strategy’ (pg. 26),

yet does not identify or establish a coordination mechanism to develop policy appropriate indicators, nor specify the timeline for the formation of a results matrix and its usage.

The NIP does not allocate specific budget to the different interventions, neither in the document itself nor in a separate, costed implementation plan. Therefore, the prioritisation is largely unclear. However, it is still considered aligned to the budget because it requires the Government to spend at least 1 percent of the total GDP on the industrial sector (NIP, pgs. 17 and 20) to ensure that it is fit for purpose.

3.2.11 National Climate Change Policy (2015)

While there is a National Climate Change Policy Executive Summary dated 2018, in this review, National Climate Change Policy (2015) is the basis for the analysis as there was no fully developed revised policy. The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) commits to undertaking climate action along different dimensions relevant to the SDGs. These include SDGs on sustainable cities (SDG 11), on combating climate change (SDG 13), and on sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15).

The NCCP is completely aligned on two targets across one SDG, and is partially aligned on four SDG targets, across three goals in 2030 Agenda. For the SDGs that the Policy commits to, alignment is considered partial because the strategies - while costed in separately in Uganda National Climate Change Costed Implementation Strategy (UNCCCIS, 2012) - do not have indicators to measure, monitor and track progress on outcomes for some of the goals. This gap in the NCCP is surprising as the Policy acknowledges that the National Climate Change Commission will monitor the implementation of the policy (NCCP, pg. 20) and goes on to state that

‘The Implementation Strategy details the accountabilities of the various ministries, departments and agencies concerned with

National Climate Change Policy

Although the costed strategy includes budget allocation, they remain at a broad level rather than programme specific

the indicative climate change programmes presented in the Strategy' (NCCP, pg. 42)

Yet, the 'Monitoring, Detection, Attribution and Prediction Strategy Matrix' within the implementation strategy (UNCCCIS, pg. 135) and the overall monitoring and evaluation matrix in Annex A (UNCCCIS, pg. 141) also lack indicators. Outputs are vaguely defined, for e.g. 'water basins and pans constructed to promote irrigated agriculture' (UNCCCIS pg. 29) and thus missing important variables as the number of basins needed, the areas identified for construction and exact budget allocated to such construction. Although the costed strategy includes budget allocation, they remain at a broad level rather than programme specific leaving an open question as to how the budget will be distributed under each allocation head or indeed amongst ministries.

3.3 Sector plans

3.3.1 Education

The Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) 2017/18 – 2019/20 commits explicitly to SDG 4 on equitable access to quality education for all and outlines priorities under all SDG targets (see exception of the target on eliminating disparities at all levels of education not just along the database in Annex IV). The sector plan is completely aligned on all SDG targets with the dimension of gender but also markers of vulnerability (for example ethnicity, religion, disability and age).

The sector plan emphasises development of primary and secondary schools per parish with particular emphasis on refugees and host communities (per SDG 4.1), development of an Early Childhood Development (ECD) framework

(per SDG 4.2), establishment of a Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) institution per constituency (per SDG 4.3), retraining of unemployed graduates (per SDG 4.4), commitment to improvements in competence of learners and improving teacher competency to achieve the same (per SDG 4.6) and development of a reliable assessment system (per SDG 4.7). Along the six targets, the sector plan outlines clear cut and specific strategies. The goal areas are budgeted separately for infrastructure development and investments in quality of education and training. Monitoring indicators for the plan are similarly disaggregated to not only to include enrolment, but also include pass rates along different programs (MoES, pg. 25-27) emphasising quality of education as well as access.

On the SDG target 4.5 towards achieving gender parity at all levels of education and ensure all vulnerable groups have access to all levels of education and vocational training, the plan makes an explicit commitment (MoES, pgs. 6 – 7). Yet the strategy is limited in its commitment to enrol 'disadvantaged persons' in primary, sector and vocational education, since there is an absence of accompanying discussion (and/or data) defining "disadvantaged" for the purposes of the plan. The plan identifies persons with disability as a vulnerable group, but identifies their disability as 'moderate, severe or profound' without going further (MoEs, pg. 27). In the results framework, the MoES does not identify a target for persons with disability from the baseline figure it has in 2015, casting doubt on the intention of MoES to execute its policy commitment.

MoES has specific goals for vulnerable populations in certain sections. For instance, 314 percent of people with special needs should be enrolled in school by 2020 (pg. 37). However, it remains unclear which populations can be included in 'special needs' and what information about their status and current education status is available.

3.3.2 Health

The Ministry of Health's (MoH) sector plan 2015/16

Overall the sector plan is most weakly aligned on areas of SDGs that require **investments in preventative practices** e.g. NCDs, substance abuse (SDG 5), **road safety** and **chemical pollution**

– 2019/20, similar to the education sector, commits to all targets under SDG 3 on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages.

The sector plan is completely aligned on prioritisation of maternal health (per SDG 3.1), health of children and infants (per SDG 3.2), elimination communicable diseases (SDG 3.3), and moving towards a universal health coverage (per 3.8) (see database in Annex IV for details on budget and indicators).

Overall the sector plan is most weakly aligned on areas of SDGs that require investments in preventative practices e.g. NCDs, substance abuse (SDG .5), road safety and chemical pollution. The role of preventative requires further work in subsequent sector plans on this target.

For instance, on prevention and treatment of NCDs (per SDG 3.4) the strategy under this target remain procedural

‘strengthen the regulatory framework - Develop and implement the Alcohol Control policy, Tobacco Control Policy, and the Drug Abuse Control Policy’ (MoH, pg. 46)

The commitment is unaccompanied by an estimated cost for the exercise (unlike it has with other priorities) even though HSDP indicates that the Government intends to do so (pg. 46) nor does the plan list indicators to track progress on the goal. Similarly, on prevention of road death (per SDG 3.6) and reduction of deaths from hazardous chemicals and pollution (per SDG 9), the sector plan makes explicit commitments but does not follow through with specific programmes of interventions nor monitoring indicators.

On its commitment to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (per SDG 3.7), the strategies are targeted (rather than universal). For instance, the plan focuses its knowledge efforts to target male partners but does not specify what benefits these services and knowledge exercises would have for women or girls. Additionally, the health sector plan commits to an implementable costed family planning intervention, but it is unclear if this is a Government intervention or an NGO or INGO led intervention. The target has no associated budget or specific targets on success, for example it currently lacks information on how many male partners will be reached through the interventions and what behaviour would qualify as success for the programme.

3.3.4 Agriculture

Uganda’s Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) 2015/16-2019/20 prioritises investing in the agricultural sector (SDG 2) as a means to contribute to national growth (SDG 8) and poverty reduction (SDG 1).

The ASSP is unique in Uganda’s policy landscape in that it specifies how investment in agriculture will impact poverty reduction. In particular, the ASSP notes ‘the sector continues to employ the majority of the workforce with 72 percent of the workforce and 87 percent of the working poor being primarily engaged in agricultural activities. Given the level of detail in the Plan and the significance of agriculture to the country, the budgetary allocation towards the sector (see Section 4.5) is disproportionately low.

In contrast with the industrial and energy sectors, the ASSP set of monitoring indicators includes indicators that match policy targets. For example, the percentage change in proportion of

Given the level of detail in the Plan and **the significance of agriculture to the country**, the budgetary allocation towards the sector (see Section 4.5) is disproportionately **low**

The ASSP is also weakly aligned on guaranteeing equal rights to women over agricultural land (SDG 5.6)

rural population below the poverty line, level of household agricultural incomes, and percentage of labour force in agriculture are included.

The ASSP explicitly commits to and is found to be completely aligned on agricultural productivity (SDG 2.3 and 2.5) to tackle hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2.1) and achieve average growth rate of 6 percent per year over the next 5 years (SDG 8). ASSP is also aligned on commitment to integrate climate friendly measures and technologies in the sector (SDG 13.2) and improving the sustainable management of fisheries (SDG 14.4 and 14.6).

Of the SDGs that the plan explicitly commits to (pg. 3), it is weakly aligned on increasing water use efficiency in the agricultural sector (SDG 6.4). Under target SDG 6.4, the ASSP 's commitment is process based and focuses on the constitution of water use associations without indicating how that will ensure efficiency and what indicator will be used to measure outcomes on the target.

The ASSP is also weakly aligned on guaranteeing equal rights to women over agricultural land (SDG 5.6). Although ASSP recognises that gender is a cross-cutting area (ASSP, pg. 62) and the Government has mandated gender equity in budgeting (see Section 5 on further discussion), the strategies identified as gender mainstreaming by the sector are not linked to a budget line or indicators to showcase concrete commitment.

3.3.5 Tourism

The priorities of Uganda's Tourism Development Master Plan (TDMP) 2014-2024 as articulated in the ongoing sector plan emphasise investing in tourism in Uganda (SDG 4), contributing to GDP growth and investing in human resources development to bolster employment for the industry (SDGs 4.4, 8.9 and 12.8) and developing industry infrastructure to create jobs (SDG 9).

TDMP acknowledges the centrality of Uganda's natural resources to tourism and has committed to greater efforts in conserving forests and wetlands (SDG 15). The TDMP is unique in the policy landscape in that it is completely aligned on all targets that it identifies on tourism but, despite the priority accorded to the sector in Vision 2040 and NDP II, budget allocations (see Section 4.5) for 2019/20 were low.

The biggest gap in the TDMP is its lack of engagement with gender and the inclusion of vulnerable groups (in line the Government's priority of 'inclusive growth' in Vision 2040 and NDP II). The Plan makes no mention of how it will ensure gender parity in employment and training initiatives (a commitment made by NDP II) or seek to make jobs accessible to people with disabilities thus ignoring a key area of the SDG agenda on leaving no one behind.

3.3.6 Energy and Mineral Development

The Energy and Mineral Development Sector Development Plan (EMDSDP) 2015/16 – 2019/20 focuses the plan on meeting the energy demands of Uganda for social and economic development through building and improving electricity transmission and distribution network (SDG 7.1) increasing energy penetration in rural areas (SDG 7.1), developing sources for renewable energy (SDG 7.2) as well as investing in efficient utilisation of available energy resources (7.3) and investing in inclusive structures of decision making throughout the sector (SDG 16.7).

On its commitments to improving electricity distribution, strategies listed in the plan are limited to outlining infrastructure projects without a discussion on how proposed provision is linked to existing gaps in electricity service. On the plan's commitment to renewable energy development, the EMDSDP finds itself in competition with another stated priority which is furthering investment in resources of oil, petroleum and minerals in the country. While it is clear that the Government plans on creating economic growth and employment through this sector (objectives that are in line with SDGs), the plan does not

discuss mitigation measures associated with exploitation of fossil fuels.

The plan is considered partially aligned across all its SDGS commitments for the absence of a monitoring and evaluation framework.

‘Various initiatives, such as Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs), shall provide the basis for performance assessment, which is a prerequisite for effective planning, budgeting and overall policy decision-making’ (MEMD, pg. 215)

and notes that indicators will be found in Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of EMDSDP 2015/16 – 2019/20.

3.3.7 Trade and Industry

The Trade, Industry and Cooperatives Sector Development Plan (TICSDP) 2015/16 - 2019/20 commits to protection of labour rights for people living with HIV and AIDs and mainstreaming gender in the institutional set up of the sector (SDG 8.8), on the construction of sustainable infrastructure for industrialisation (SDGs 9.1 and 9.4), green growth (SDG 9.2), growth in small scale industries (SDG 9.3) and investment in local research and development (per SDG 9.5).

With the exception of the SDG on sustainable industrialisation (i.e. SDG 9.2), the sector is aligned completely on the targets mentioned, for each of which it outline specific interventions for achieving commitments with earmarked budget and indicators for measurement (see database in Annex IV).

On sustainable industrialisation, the plan is considered weakly aligned because the indicators on monitoring industrialisation do not reflect the plan’s commitment to green growth. Indicators on success are procedural, for example measuring success by the establishment of innovation

The biggest gap in the TDMP is its lack of engagement with gender and the inclusion of vulnerable groups

Trade and Industry

On sustainable industrialisation, the plan is considered weakly aligned because the indicators on monitoring industrialisation do not reflect the plan’s commitment to green growth

centres rather than the agenda and purpose of such centres and the expected outcome on green indicators.

3.3.8 Works and Transport

The Works and Transport Strategic Plan (WTSP) 2017/2018 – 2019/2020 is overall, the sector plan least aligned to 2030 Agenda and SDGs in the selection of policies studied in this exercise.

The WTSP explicitly commits the sector (MoWT, pgs. 10-11) to halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents (SDGs 3.6 and 11.2), development of sustainable and efficient transport systems (9.1) and catering to the needs of the most vulnerable population (SDG 11.2). However, the focus of the plan leans heavily towards construction of infrastructure. This construction is budgeted for, although there is minimal evidence provided to support infrastructure’s role in increasing employment, raising and improving the incomes of agriculturists by improving market access, and/or improving access of poor and vulnerable people to basic Government services (see database in Annex IV).

Despite the focus on the WTSP to develop transport infrastructure with the goal of promoting growth through industrialisation and equitable access, the plan does not possess an indicator for measuring contribution to poverty reduction or GDP growth. This is particularly significant since under NDP II, the MoWT has the largest share of budget with allocation of Shs 6.4 trillion in 2019/2020 up from Shs 4.7 trillion in 2018/2019. As such an indicator is necessary to show value for money in investment.

The plan falls short of providing indicators for several of its SDG relevant commitments. For

Despite the focus on the WTSP to **develop transport infrastructure** with the goal of promoting growth through industrialisation and equitable access, the plan does not possess an indicator for measuring contribution to poverty reduction or GDP growth

example, the plan commits to improving safety of transport and ensuring road safety but does not specify which indicator will be used to monitor deaths due to road traffic injuries (SDG 3.6). Additionally, the plan commits to the development of environmental and social safeguards (including climate change) for the sector (SDG 9.1) but noticeably lacks detail and commitment to the implementation on of the safeguards.

Within the WTSP, the MoWT notes that

‘The Ministry developed an M&E Framework to measure the overall performance of the works and transport sector at all levels. The framework provides guidance in measuring inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts, particularly on the golden and GAPR⁸ indicators. The M&E Framework is currently under review to ensure continuous improvement in sector M&E activities’ (MoWT, pg. 24),

However, the framework was not accessible at the time of data collection.

3.3.9 Water and Environment Sector Development Plan

A wide variety of SDGs focusing on sustainable development are prioritised both explicitly and implicitly by the Water and Environment Sector Development Plan (WESDP) 2015/16 - 2019/20. These include all targets under SDG 6 on sustainable water and sanitation, and targets for SDG 13 that focus on integration of climate change measures in planning, in addition to targets ensuring conservation and restoration of natural resources (SDG 15). Along SDGs 6 (all

targets) 13 (targets 1, 2 and 3) and 15 (targets 1 and 2), the plan shows complete alignment, not only specifying initiatives to be undertaken to implement the SDG but explicitly laying out both the budget allocated to the strategy and the indicators for monitoring outcomes (see database in Annex IV).

Meanwhile the WESDP is partially aligned and will require improvement in alignment on its commitments to

- reducing deaths from disasters (SDG 11.5). While the plan specifies strategies to prepare for dealing with disasters, it does not specify budget allocations for strengthening the capacity of poor people across Uganda to build resilience, nor does it note how it will measure success on resilience
- on developing tools for monitoring sustainable tourism (12.8b). While the plan outlines the development of forestry-based tourism, it has not costed the intervention nor indicated how investments are linked to job creation, and
- on integration of biodiversity values in national and local planning (per SDG 15.9). On 15. 9 the plan in its current iteration falls short of providing a cost envelope for intervention on increasing financial flows towards conservation of biodiversity and accompanying monitoring indicators.

In the spirit of 2030 Agenda, the sector plan commits to mainstreaming the aims and objectives of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) into sector actions through developing the capacity of MDAs and local governments for implementation. The plan assigns the MoWE responsibility for coordinating aspects of climate change in the country (pg. 20) via the Climate Change Department (CCD). The CCD is mandated to implement NCCP and is organisationally located under the office of the Permanent Secretary within the Ministry of Water and Environment ensuring coordination between the NCCP and sector plan. At the time of interview, the CCD was lobbying for

⁸ Government Annual Performance Report

inclusion of national climate change indicators into the OPM list of indicators, and incorporation into MoFPED Programme Budget Support (PBS) to ensure regular tracking by all sectors.

3.4 Summary: Overall policy structure in Uganda for SDGs

Uganda has a long term Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) which provides the overall framework for localising 2030 Agenda. The CNDPF mandates the development of a 30-year Vision, three 10-year perspective plans, six five-year development plans, five sector development plans as well as local government development plans, annual plans and budgets. To date, the country has developed the Uganda Vision 2040 and the first and second national development plans and is in the process of developing its third plan.

The explicit alignment and integration of SDGs into the planning frameworks at national level

began with the alignment of NDP II (2015/2016-2019/20) to SDG targets (see discussion on NDP above and the NDP II component of the Annex II database on alignment). Since the NDP II (and soon, the NDPIII) provides the national strategic direction to all government MDAs and local governments, the plan is Uganda’s main framework for implementing the 2030 Agenda with the aim of increasing integration of SDGs every subsequent plan leading up to 2040. As seen in the preceding sections, the GoU prepares a wide variety and number of plans and strategies for various levels (national planning), sectors (e.g. agriculture or tourism) and themes (e.g. gender policy or youth policy). Some of these (e.g. National Industrial Policy or Second National Health Policy) were drafted before 2015 when 2030 Agenda came about. Yet, the analysis above shows that most of the areas covered by the 17 SDGs are not new to Uganda in that the country’s policy content is reflective of the importance of economic, social and environmental sustainability.

Figure 1.⁹ A simplified overview of SDG alignment in Uganda’s policy documents under study



⁹ This figure presents a generalised picture of Uganda’s landscape highlighting which SDGs are implicitly prioritised by GoU.

In particular, commitments to the SDGs on agricultural productivity (SDG 2), gender equality (SDG 5 and overlapping with SDG 10), economic growth and decent jobs (SDG 8), sustainable infrastructure and industrialisation (SDG 9) and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15) make a strong presence across the policy documents analysed in this report and in alignment with NDP II and Vision 2040's focus on wealth creation in Uganda. Meanwhile, the policy focus on health (SDG 3) and education (SDG 4) are echoed in sectoral documents and aligned with the NDP II and Vision 2040's focus on human development.

Although we note the strong presence of commitments SDGs, we still note only moderate or low-level alignment overall. This is because although policies had identical SDG targets by no means did each policy treat the target with the same comprehensiveness, meaning that on any one SDG we found a mixed picture. For example, the Education and Sports Sector Development Plan 2017/18 - 2019/20 is completely aligned (with one exception) on all the SDGs within its scope, including SDG 4.6 which requires that *'By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.'* The same SDG target is also present in the National Youth Policy where it is only partially aligned because it does have measurable targets on literacy or numeracy and the policy is not backed by a budget for implementation.

Similarly, some of the other SDGs, such as water and sanitation (SDG 6) and sustainable cities (SDG 11), are significant to some sectoral (i.e. MoWE) and thematic areas (i.e. UGGDS and NCCP) as well as the NDP I. However, they are not universally prioritised by other policies and sectoral plans.

Importantly, the SDGs on sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12), on the various indicators of peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16) and their targets were largely absent from the policies reviewed in this report.

Most of the plans and policies implicitly or explicitly state their eventual goal to be eradication of

poverty from Uganda, in alignment with targets under SDG 1. While the policy statements/objectives support the aim, there is an absence of discussion on how interventions will achieve poverty reduction, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable. The only exception is the agricultural sector plan as noted above. The overall policy environment thus appears to assume that progress on economic growth and poverty will trickle down through infrastructure development. A report by Development Initiatives (DI) (2016) quotes its own analysis as well as that conducted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to note that Uganda's focus on infrastructure and industrialisation in the

'hope that its medium-term payoffs will result in trickle-down benefits for social sectors assumes inclusiveness, good utilization and economic geography informs use of these investments. The outcomes of such assumptions are not clearly known and this risks (sic) leaving key sectors relevant to the poorest deprioritised, at least in the immediate term' (pg. 2).

The assumption of a 'trickle down' effect of top-down policy and the absence of linkages between infrastructure, growth and poverty reduction is most readily apparent in the Works and Transport Sector Plan.

For the SDGs prioritised by the policies reviewed in this report, the strategies proposed to achieve the SDGs varied in how specific they were about their outcome not just across policy documents but also within them. While (see Annexes III and IV) some were entirely specific (for example, establishment of export processing zones), others were extensions of general commitment (for example, 'achieve coverage in social protection' in the NSPP¹⁰). Therefore, while commitment exists

¹⁰ The National Social Protection Policy commits to SDG 1.3 on achieving coverage in social protection for poor and vulnerable. However, the strategy/intervention remains general and vague i.e. 'expand the scope and coverage of care, support and protection services' and lack accompanying measurable targets.

to SDGs as noted above, the non-standardised presentation of how these SDGs will be achieved makes it difficult to judge the readiness of the different sectors and plans to move ahead on 2030 Agenda in spirit.

In Uganda, implementation structure of the SDGs is not intended to occur through a parallel structure but to utilise current structures of Government. This means that the SDGs will be financed through existing Government budget cycles. Similarly, the indicators used to track outcomes for sector and policy goals will also be used to track the achievement of SDGs in Uganda. On both these dimensions (i.e. budget allocations and monitoring) there is high variation in the degree of both information and specificity, thus presenting a mixed picture on readiness for implementation.

Regarding budget, funding for SDGs is meant to be channelled through budget allocations for national level policies and sector plans through budgeting cycles. The policies and sectors studied in this exercise provided a picture of the budget arrangements for programmes (off-budget arrangements may have been used to support implementation of some SDG targets but have not been included in this report). While the report recognises that national policies are but broad guidelines and hence cannot provide specific budget allocations, some of the policies (e.g. gender policy, employment policy) did not indicate how much the Government would be expected to spend on implementation. Meanwhile, other policies (e.g. NSPP and NCCP) separated costed plans that, even if they did not budget items line-by-line, provided an adequate indication to MoFPED of the required cost to execute the plan.

Similarly, monitoring across the policies and plans presents a mixed picture. As previously noted, an exercise by NPA on NDP II highlighted that the plan was 69 percent aligned to the SDGs. Uganda has also established that, of the 230 indicators in the global indicator framework for SDGs, the country has data readily available in its current national statistical framework for 80 indicators.

Since the NDP II period, the government has been working on the [National Standard Indicator \(NSI\)](#) framework to support tracking of progress against both national and international development targets. An interim version of the NSI framework was published in 2016 and at the time of fieldwork the framework had been completed but not publicly available for analysis and hence was not reflected in policies or plans analysed for this report.

Based on the study of policies and plans selected for this exercise, most policies did not indicate the baseline data they used as evidence to set policies and or against which they measured success. The lack of reference data to drive policy can also be linked to the absence of monitoring indicators for a range of SDG relevant targets (see Annex III and IV for specific instances for a sector of choice) resulting in disengagement in the policies between objective and quantifiable and measurable outcomes. For example, the TDMP's commitment to increasing vocational skills has indicators on the number of institutions and internships offered rather than a measure of skills acquired. The finalisation of the NSI framework will be critical in the generation of baseline data as well as facilitate monitoring and evaluation efforts.

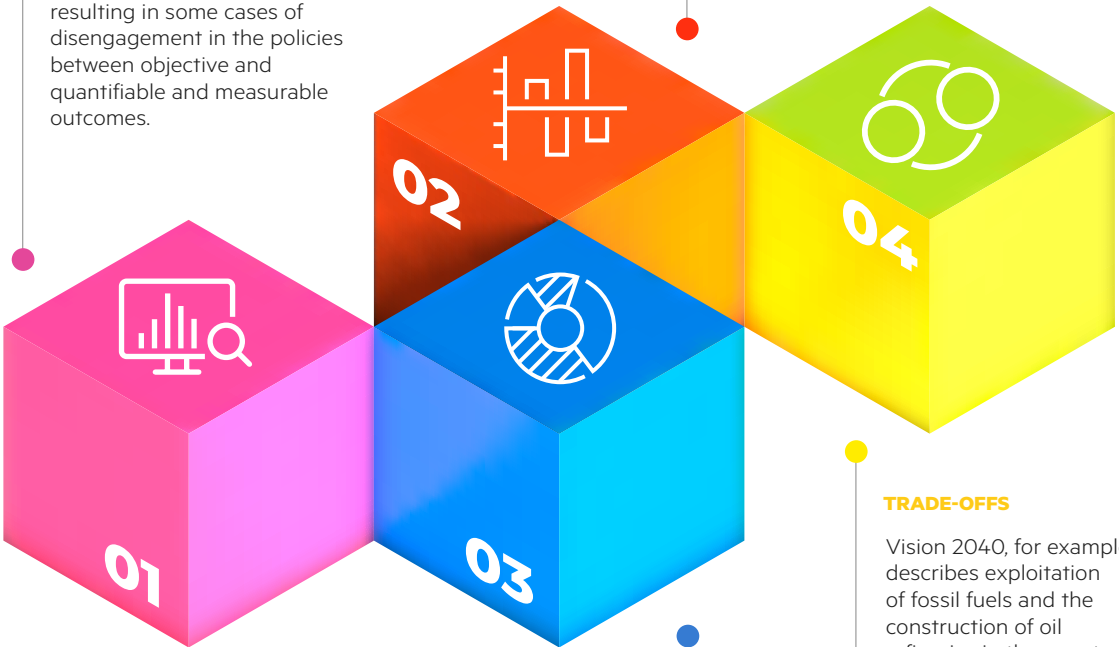
COMMON THEMES IN POLICY GAPS

BASELINE INDICATORS AND DATA

Most policies did not indicate the baseline data they used as evidence to set policies and or against which they measured success. The lack of reference data to drive policy can also be linked to the absence of monitoring indicators for a range of SDG relevant targets, resulting in some cases of disengagement in the policies between objective and quantifiable and measurable outcomes.

RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

Commitments in policies and plans need to be explicitly tracked in monitoring and results frameworks across all policies.



SPECIFIC BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

Although national policies are but broad guidelines and hence cannot provide specific budget allocations, some of the policies did not indicate how much the Government would be expected to spend on implementation. Meanwhile, other policies separated costed plans that, even if they did not budget items line-by-line, provided an adequate indication to MoFPED of the required cost to execute the plan.

TRADE-OFFS

Vision 2040, for example, describes exploitation of fossil fuels and the construction of oil refineries in the country without providing specifically how it aims to balance the climate change trade-offs that arise from such a policy choice.

4 RESULTS: SDG INSTITUTIONAL GAP ANALYSIS

There are a number of structures in Uganda working on implementing national priorities. Key amongst these are:

- i) Office of the President provides leadership of development goals for the country at highest level;
- ii) The Cabinet which is charged with providing policy direction for the development agenda provides high level guidance on the implementation of the SDGs;
- iii) The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) which coordinates implementation of all development programs and also oversees monitoring, and reporting on progress of implementation of all government policies and programs;
- iv) The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) which coordinates implementation of all development programs and also oversees monitoring, and reporting on progress of implementation of all government policies and programs;
- v) The National Planning Authority (NPA) charged with the production of comprehensive and integrated development plans for the country integrates the goals;
- vi) The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) 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 (UBOS) 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) All other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) which develop and implement sector plans in line with NDPII priorities, account for allocated resources, and provide technical support and supervision to local governments; and
- ix) Local governments which function as service delivery points and implement national projects and mobilize local revenues to finance local government priorities

It is against this backdrop that this report examines institutional readiness of the GoU to implement the SDGs along the dimensions discussed below.

4.1 Legal authority of institutions

There is no separate legislation that exists to guide implementation of SDGs in the country because, as discussed earlier, the GoU is implementing SDGs by integrating them into NDP II and through existing institutions and budgeting cycles. Therefore, the legal authority of MDAs to implement SDGs emerges directly from prioritisation articulated in the national development and financing frameworks.

Given the significance of the central level of government in implementing the 2030 Agenda, key informants interviewed in the course of the preparation of the report focused on assessing the level of knowledge on the Agenda itself and the role of each MDAs to deliver the goals. The findings from such qualitative assessment points that there is varying level of knowledge among MDAs and within MDAs. For example, some were very conversant with targets relevant to their sectors, while others had heard of SDGs but were not forthcoming on whether 2030 Agenda had any influence on fine tuning sectoral targets. Another point of varying knowledge between key informants across MDAs was the question of which government agency, between OPM and NPA, possessed legal oversight of Uganda's implementation of the SDGs. Despite these two examples of varying knowledge, however, most key informants were clear that implementation or alignment of SDGs into plans was centrally led and a work in progress. Encouragingly in late 2018, GoU appointed the Minister for General Duties, Hon. Mary Karoro Okurut, to be in charge of SDGs in the cabinet thus signalling a commitment to streamlining SDG efforts in the country.

A significant gap in legal capacity was expressed by key informants in the MoLG and MoTWA whereby while the tourism sector plan and policy provide for a tourism levy to be collected and shared between local government/sectors, the local governments have not agreed to the practice leading to a stalemate in collection of this revenue. Discrepancies between local governments and central-level MDAs was also evident, particularly in the area of education MoES indicated that,

Introduce programmatic coherence between government institutions **working on similar goals to ensure clarity of purpose** for each individual agency

although local governments are responsible for pre-primary and primary education, it is an area where the latter shows less involvement than is needed by the sector to achieve objectives on ECD and primary education. The above two cases highlight the significance of introducing programmatic coherence between government institutions working on similar goals to ensure clarity of purpose for each individual agency.

4.2 Process for domestication and integration of SDGs

The National Coordination Framework for SDGs has established a hierarchy of planning and reporting on the SDGs starting with five Technical Working Groups (TWGs) feeding into a National Taskforce (NTF), then to an Implementation Coordination Steering Committee (ICSC) and finally the Policy Coordination Committee (PCC). The five TWGs include i) coordination, M&E and reporting; ii) planning; iii) financing and resource mobilisation; iv) data; and v) advocacy and communication.

The framework holds OPM to be the main entity responsible for coordination and monitoring of SDGs in Uganda. The framework is operationalised by a costed multi-year National SDG Roadmap, which outlines priority actions to create an enabling environment to deliver on the SDGs at all levels of government. In line with the mainstreaming approach, the Roadmap commits to implementation over the NDP II period ending in July 2020, noting clearly the remit of its responsibilities:

‘The Roadmap does not assume the roles and responsibilities of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), sub-national institutions and non-state actors in implementing the

Agenda but rather creates an enabling environment to empower all relevant actors to contribute to the realization of the Goals' (SDG Roadmap, pg. 4).

At present, most of Uganda's policies and sector plans reviewed in this report showcase a noticeable level of alignment with SDGs that is unintentional – or 'unknowing' as a key informant describes it – rather than active alignment. Relatedly, the SDG coordination framework and the SDG Roadmap establishing TWGs from different sectors only materialised in 2016 and 2018 respectively. As such, while alignment of the NDP II to SDGs has also set the tone for sector alignment, national policies and sector plans that exist at present have not actively had discussions on domesticating targets, coordinating across MDAs on identical SDG targets and discussion on developing and constructing Uganda specific monitoring indicators.

The actualisation of integration of SDGs across different MDAs is of critical importance not only for achieving the SDGs themselves, but also the priorities identified by NDP II. There are strong relationships between several sector priorities and SDGs. For example, in the sector plans of MoWT, MEMD, MoH and MAAIF. SDG 8 (on promoting economic growth, employment and decent work) and SDG 9 (on building resilient infrastructure and industrialization) are prioritised across the majority of the policies analysed. Similarly, NDP II, TICDP and NIP are aligned and interdependent on targets under SDG 9 and the NDP II, the National Youth Policy, the National Employment Policy, the Local Economic Development Policy and the Tourism Development Master Plan (TDMP) all commit to SDG 4.4 on increasing the number of youth and adults with technical and vocational skills for decent jobs. In their current iteration, neither the NYP, NEP nor LED mention whether budget has been allocated to their strategies nor how these budgets are coordinated across

the local governments and central level MDAs. There is acknowledgment in the policies and amongst key informants that some sectors are interdependent, and almost all interventions in the policies name multiple responsible agencies for implementation. However, the implications of interdependencies on programmatic work have not been included in sector plan discussions (e.g., how these agencies will coordinate the work on an annual basis, which agency will take the lead, how budgets for collaborative efforts will be allocated by MoFPED, how actors will avoid duplication of strategies, and whether success will be measured by one or multiple indicators or measured similarly across the policies).

At the time of fieldwork in May-Jun 2019, key informants at MDAs and OPM indicated that TWGs had not been active until 2019. As such there were no available quarterly reports or meeting minutes for reference and key informants noted that generally meetings focusing on SDGs were held close to times when international monitoring exercises were to be undertaken and/or when national planning exercises were conducted. Encouragingly, however, four TWGs had held a first meeting by May 2019 and the SDG Secretariat had been established for the coordination of SDGs in the OPM with a full staff.

4.3 Knowledge base and learning for SDGs

A readiness report on SDGs in Uganda from DI (2016) indicated that the government

'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)' (pg. 16).

Key informants from MDAs interviewed for this report had not been involved in these training

Knowledge about SDGs within sectors was "patchy" across different employees

exercises, but did note that knowledge about SDGs within sectors was “patchy” across different employees which was surprising given the government’s intention in 2016 (GoU, 2016) to increase messaging and understanding regarding SDGs:

‘...the GoU, 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.’ (pg. 46)

At the central level, research was unable to identify a specific cause of the gaps in communication and knowledge about SDGs, indicating that information had either not been disseminated per plan and/or had not had the intended effect on MDAs.

4.4 Accountability and reporting

As noted earlier, a 2016 report by NPA undertook a preliminary assessment that put the level of NDPII alignment to the global targets of the SDGs at 69 percent. The current iteration of the SDG roadmap does not have information on how the remaining 31 percent targets will be incorporated into national planning. Interviews with UBOS indicated that a new comprehensive National Standard Indicator (NSI) framework had been compiled at the time of fieldwork which may help cover the gap in indicators, however a copy was not publicly available. Key informants did not indicate if they were using the NSI or had access to it and the NSI

The current iteration of the SDG roadmap does not have information on how the remaining 31 percent targets will be incorporated into national planning

was not reflected in policy documents studied in this exercise.

However, from secondary data, the NSI framework is a three-level hierarchical indicator framework; the national, sector and service level indicators for monitoring government operations aligned to the National Development Plan II goals and objectives and thus aimed to address the broad requirements of SDGs. UBOS indicated that while their effort was to ensure each sector would collect data, they recognised constraints in capacity – both technical and financial – within sectors and echoed the limitations identified in 2016 (GoU, 2016), such as

‘Inadequate appropriation of resources for statistical activities; weak coordination among data producers as well as statistical programmes and activities; underdeveloped administrative data and civil registration systems and irregularity of data collection programmes’ (pg. 30).

Currently, Uganda’s monitoring data comes from administrative surveys and censuses, however, these exercises are not regular enough to provide up to date information thus explaining the lack of baseline data in a number of policy documents. Key informants explained that currently data sources have limited disaggregation. This thus limits tracking of a number of SDGs including those recording progress for the poor and vulnerable people, but that the NSI framework would have more granular indicators. It remains to be seen

Currently data sources have limited disaggregation. This thus limits tracking of a number of SDGs including those recording progress for the poor and vulnerable people

Out of the 20 policies analysed in this exercise, only 8 indicated baseline and monitoring indicators for all SDG relevant targets

if the NSI framework has disaggregated data to serve the leave no one behind framework for achieving SDGs.

Out of the 20 policies analysed in this exercise, only 8¹¹ indicated baseline and monitoring indicators for all SDG relevant targets. 12 of the policies and plans had commitments to SDG targets (implicitly or explicitly) without corresponding indicators. These include Vision 2040, NDP II¹², health, agriculture and trade sector development plans¹³ as well as the NIP, UCCP, NEP, NYP, NSPP, UPP and the health policy.¹⁴

On SDG monitoring, key informants in MDAs noted that it was most likely to be OPM's role to report SDGs at the international level, recognising the agency's role in coordination and monitoring of all Government activities in Uganda. Although Uganda produces numerous periodic reports as part of national reporting exercises (e.g. GAPR, certificates of compliance and annual sector performance reports), the country has yet to mandate a nationally led review of implementation of the SDGs. Such an exercise will be crucial in Uganda's ongoing preparations to present a voluntary national review at the HLPF in 2020.

4.5 Budget allocation for SDGs

Since existing budgetary cycles and national priorities are the channels through which 2030 Agenda is being localised in Uganda, there are no earmarked SDG funds. As such the NPA's Certificate of Compliance (CoC) (2019), that

analyses how closely budgets match stated priorities, observed that FY2018/19 budget was 63 percent compliant to the SDGs, registering a slight increment from the previous FY2017/18 budget (60.9 percent).

The report found that the budget was aligned well to government commitments made under poverty reduction (SDG 1), on gender equality (SDG 5), on water and sanitation (SDG 6), peaceful societies (SDG 16) and partnerships for development (SDG 17). The report found that the GoU scored low on allocating budget for stated priorities on ensuring sustainable economic growth (SDG 8), on providing technologies to women and other vulnerable groups and hence reducing inequalities in provision (SDG 10) and on support of fisheries (SDG 14).

In particular, the report indicates low performance of budget on developing pollution mitigating strategies in industrial parks and increasing green spaces (SDG 11) and measures on sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12). SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns has stood out in both institutional and policy gap analysis as the goal that Uganda is least ready to work towards and implement strategies on.

As noted earlier, Uganda's the NDP II and Uganda Vision 2040, emphasize the centrality of 'inclusive growth' to create sustainable development i.e. growth needs to include and benefit the poorest in Uganda. Of great concern (and in line with the discussion coming up in Section 5) is that public spending in Uganda has not been considered sufficiently redistributive to lead to inclusive growth (Jellema et al. 2016 and IMF 2017) because the country's revenue expenditure is not sufficiently targeting the poorest. The budget analysis for 2019/20 (see Table 1) conducted by Development Initiative shows that both Works and Transport and Defence receive more budget allocations than the SDG and NDP II priority areas under agriculture, education, health and particularly tourism (Development Initiatives 2019).

¹¹ Sector plans for MoWE and MoES as well as the following policies: UGP, NICT and LEDP.

¹² Vision 2040: 5.3, 5.6a, 9.5c. NDP II: 3.5, 3.9c, 4.2, 4.5, 5.6a, 6.5, 7.2, 7.3a, 9.5b, 10.7, 11.1, 11.7b, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 17.1, 17.18.

¹³ Health: 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.9; Agriculture: 5, 6.4, 15.3, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3b; Trade: 9.1.

¹⁴ NIP: 8.8, 9.1, 9.4, 9.5b, 10.4; UCCP: 11.2, 13.2, 13.3, 15.5; NYP: 1.4, 3.7, 4.6, 5.1, 8.5, 10.3, 16.7; NSPP: 1.3, 5.4, 10.2; UPP: 17.1; Health: 3.8.

Figure 2. SDGs aligned and not-aligned in NPA's CoC (2019)



Table 1. Development expenditure by sector excluding external funding (UGX billion)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Agriculture	238	392	401	412	364
Lands, housing and urban development	53	35	23	35	24
Energy and mineral development	355	447	375	427	550
Works and transport	1578	1598	1762	2079	2648
ICt and national guidance	5	3	17	17	23
Trade and industry	33	42	46	39	48
Education	185	190	161	240	283
Health	91	143	102	173	159
Water and environment	265	288	343	375	409
Social development	50	154	119	114	48
Security	140	140	140	473	1983
Justice, law and order	305	299	219	313	376
Public sector management	203	254	235	248	250
Accountability	456	273	224	138	144
Legislature	15	25	25	67	67
Public administration	85	38	47	41	46
Interest payments	0	0		0	0
Science, technology and innovation	99		32		38
Tourism			10	7	8

Source: Development Initiatives 2019.

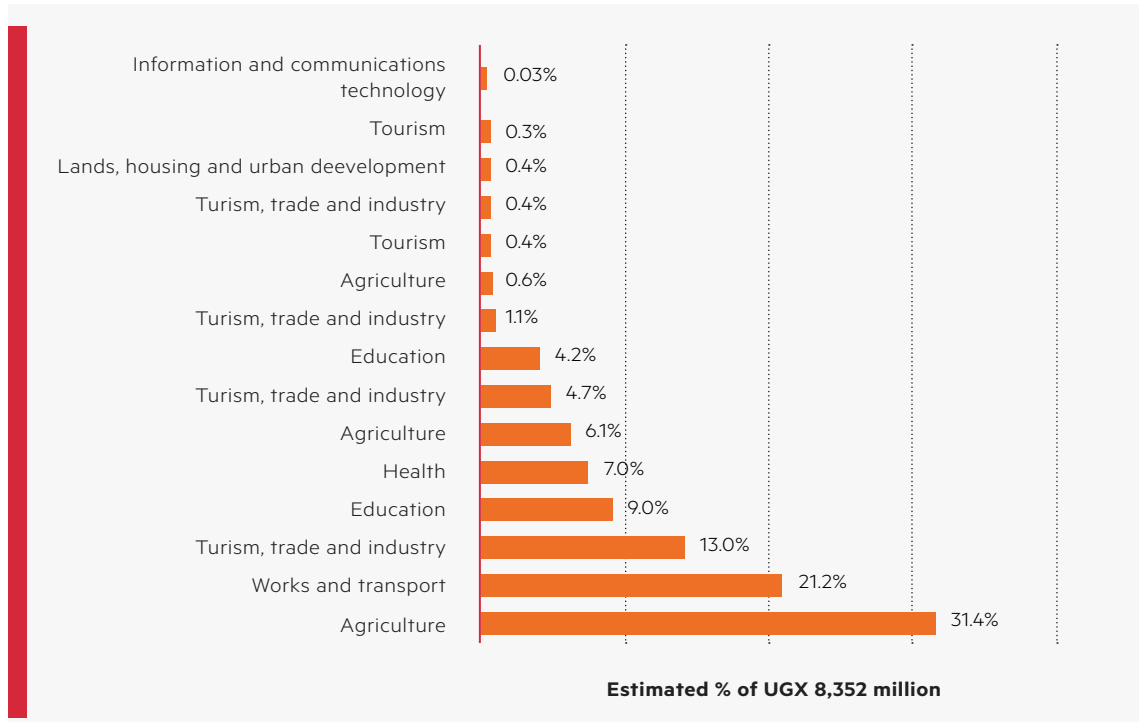
Under the Poverty Action Fund (PAF) spending in Uganda – a virtual group of programmes and investments as opposed to an isolated fund – between FY2015/16 and FY2018/19, works and transport sector received the highest allocation, and in FY2019/20, the sector was allocated 30 percent of the PAF, while education (21 percent) and health (13 percent) ranked second and third. Meanwhile agriculture, which is a critical channel for improving livelihoods in Uganda’s agricultural economy, received only 7 percent of the PAF allocation. Similarly, despite its ostensible centrality to Vision 2040 and priorities in NDP II, the tourism sector remained the least funded in the 2019/20 budget (Development Initiatives 2019).

During fieldwork, key informants from MDAs also noted that often ‘policy development is better funded than policy implementation’

Public spending in Uganda has not been considered sufficiently redistributive to lead to inclusive growth because the country’s revenue expenditure is not sufficiently targeting the poorest

explaining the range of policy documents guiding functions in Uganda at national, sectoral and local government levels. However, they noted that budget allocation that was eventually released did not always correspond to agreed budget heads for the sector. Instead the emergence of a ‘new’ priority which would then be funded despite an existing list of ‘unfunded priorities’ (referring to sectoral strategies that had been approved but had not received any budget in allocations from the MoFPED). Therefore, even though the policies clearly articulated priority areas, in practice budget release did not match these priorities

Figure 7. Sector allocation within the poverty action fund for tourism and agriculture in 2019/20



Source: Development Initiatives (2019) based on Government of Uganda Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Data 2019/20.

Agriculture, which is a critical channel for improving livelihoods in Uganda's agricultural economy, received only **7 percent** of the PAF allocation

leading to unspent balances. In its 2018/2019 certificate of compliance report, NPA noted that it was unclear how these unspent balances were rerouted towards stated priorities

'There is lack of clarity on the unspent balances from MDAs and LGs remitted to the Treasury and whether they are part of revenue for the following financial year. Whereas the Office of the Auditor General Annual Reports are replete with various unspent balances of LGs and MDAs, the NBFP¹⁵ and Approved Budget Estimates as well as the Government Financial Statistics (GFS) are silent on how these are treated and utilized' (OAG 2018, pg. xviii).

The government was recognised across MDAs as the main source of funding, yet a few MDAs listed a large proportion of ongoing programmes – usually on interventions relevant to left behind populations – that were co-financed or entirely financed by development partners. For example, key informants from the Climate Change Department (CCD) noted that their main funders in the last five years had been the EU, the governments of Germany, UK, Austria, Netherlands and Sweden. Given the [shift in Official Development Assistance \(ODA\)](#) (OECD, 2018) towards the poorest countries, the reliance on development partners increases Uganda's vulnerability to the international environment.

4.6 Summary: Overall institutional structure for SDGs

Uganda presents a mixed picture in terms of its institutional readiness to implement the SDGs. On one hand, this exercise has shown that the country has sufficient institutional frameworks to support implementation of SDGs. These include

Vision 2040, sequential national development plans as well as sector plans, establishment of an SDG coordination framework, ongoing efforts to publicise and develop the NSI framework and regular exercises to check compliance of national budgets to NDPs and sector budgets to aims such as gender and equity. However, GoU faces challenges in implementing policy frameworks in practice.

The [OAG's \(2018\)](#) analysis supports the findings of this report in highlighting that despite the SDGs Roadmap, there are gaps in the operationalisation of framework that undercut Uganda's readiness to implement 2030 Agenda (OAG 2018, pgs. V-VIII) including

- inadequate guidance of the review process of SDGs by NPA to identify applicable goals and targets, and how they were to be reflected in Uganda's development policies, strategies, and planning processes,
- low awareness by the public in regard to SDGs,
- incomplete constitution and convening of the five TWGs to steer SDG implementation in the country and
- absence of baseline and monitoring data on all applicable targets that would be used to track progress for SDGs implementation.

¹⁵ National Budget Framework Paper

5 LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND AND TRADE-OFFS BETWEEN SDGS

5.1 Uganda's policy framework to Leave No One Behind (LNOB)

The pledge to 'leave no one behind' means ending extreme poverty in all its forms and reducing inequalities among both individuals (vertical) and groups (horizontal) to increase the resilience of vulnerable people to shocks and fragility (Stuart and Samman, 2017; UNDP 2018). Key to LNOB is the prioritisation and fast-tracking of actions for the poorest and most marginalised people and ensuring growth and progress for these groups is accelerated and prioritized. Within 2030 Agenda, LNOB also requires examining each SDG target through the lens of the poorest and most vulnerable people and subsequently designing policies that promote development outcomes for these groups as an explicit part of any policy strategy.

As previously discussed, while Vision 2040 and NDP II in Uganda are committed to inclusive growth and reduction of inequalities, there is no exposition in policies or plans how investments in infrastructure will lead to growth in incomes of the poorest 40 percent of Uganda's population. As one key respondent in the MEMD noted that in the sector 'Implicit SDGs are inclusiveness, employment, climate action, resilience' highlighting the assumption of trickle-down growth as a prevalent feature of the policy and institutional environment. This is problematic, particularly for a country like Uganda that is prone to deep effects of climate change, because 'trickle-down effects of interventions in other sectors may be insufficient in responding to events, such as disaster and other emergencies, that exacerbate people's poverty and vulnerability' (DI, 2018).

Trickle down growth for increasing employment (another Vision 2040 and NDP II priority area) remains at odds with advice by organisations

Trickle down growth for increasing employment (another Vision 2040 and NDP II priority area) remains at odds with advice by organisations

such as IMF (2019) that note 'In the face of a rapidly-growing population, Uganda needs to ensure a sustainable growth that would create more than 600,000 new jobs every year in the next decade.' Currently there was little knowledge among informants, how investment efforts were being steered by the government to ensure that they were creating jobs for the poorest and that investment was targeted to the poorest areas. Meanwhile estimates from the [Uganda National Household Survey 2016/2017](#) (The World Bank, 2019) suggest that the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line rose from 20 percent in FY2012/2013 to about 21 percent in FY2016/2017. All regions registered an increase in the number of poor persons with the notable exception of the Northern region where poverty decreased from 44 percent to 33 percent.

The decrease in the gap is commendable since regional inequality has been a significant focus of Uganda's effort throughout the last decade. A number of policies reviewed in this report explicitly raise the issue of regional inequality in Uganda and adopt strategies reducing it (e.g. see pg. 238 on NDP II). The government has over the years sought to reduce regional disparities through the introduction of the equalization grant (introduced in 1999) as a block grant to a number of districts mostly in Northern and Eastern Uganda to increase their fiscal ability to meet gaps in basic service delivery. A range of special programmes also accompanied the grants such as Karamoja Integrated Development Program (KIDP); the Luwero and Rwenzori Development Program (LRDP); and the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP), which includes the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), Karamoja Livelihoods Programme (KALIP) and Northern Uganda Agricultural Livelihoods Recovery Programme (ALREP).

The focus on geographical location has received mixed assessments from the [Equal Opportunities Commission in Uganda](#) whose chairperson (EoC, 2018) has noted that

'The Commission observed that MDAs are mainly focusing on equity by location contrary to the provisions of the PFMA¹⁶. The practice by MDAs to focus on location defeats the national commitment of leaving no one behind. As provided for under the Public Finance Management Act, all categories of the marginalised groups ought to equally benefit from the national budget'

Apart from a [geographical interpretation of LNOB](#) (EoC, 2018), policies in Uganda recognise women, children and people with disabilities as vulnerable groups (with the exception of policies on education, health and social protection). However, the discussion is often limited to a recognition of the existence of these groups in Uganda. The status and requirements of these groups are not discussed in further depth in drafting strategies or interventions within sector plans. Discussion is also absent on other groups e.g. street children, ethnic minorities, religious minorities and their status in Uganda and different sector plans accommodate these groups. For instance, each vulnerable group faces specific barriers to equal access in education, health and employment which are neither identified in the policies nor provided for in the budget (e.g. the ESSP commits to improving educational access for people with disabilities and indigenous groups but does not indicate any analysis of existing barriers for these groups that need to be built into strategies).

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) in Uganda (which was not part of the selection of institutions in this exercise) operates social protection programmes that recognise a wider group vulnerable population alongside conceptualising social protection as a government intervention that needs to occur across the life course of a person (from infancy to old age). Currently, the Public Service Pension Scheme; the

¹⁶ Public Finance Management Act

The **conceptual understanding** of what it means to mainstream **gender** varies across sector plans

National Social Security Fund, and Social Care and Support Services and The Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) are notable programmes operating under the MGLSD. However, as noted earlier, LNOB requires interventions for a group across government sector rather than a single intervention.

Typically, a separate section of sector plans do recognise gender as a crosscutting issue (e.g. see pg. 100 in the trade and industry sector plan and pg. 66 in the ASSP). The conceptual understanding of what it means to mainstream gender varies across sector plans. While the TICDP commits to ‘promoting the use of gender analysis and gender-based budgeting in all development programmes’ (pg. 100), the plan is unclear on how this will occur and how success will be measured. Meanwhile ASSP not only lists strategies (pg. 63) but also indicates a budget line for each year dedicated to the effort (pg. 74) showing concrete efforts to mainstream gender considerations.

Uganda has a progressive provision on gender and equity in the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 that requires all sectors in Uganda to obtain the gender and equity certificates for their annual budget papers to be approved. Recently, the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) which carries out the assessment [noted](#) that of 139 ministerial policy statements, 121 passed the assessment with at least 50 per cent compliance levels on gender and equity. The national budget framework paper for MEMD was found to be in non-compliance with gender and equity requirements and [no ministry](#) (MoFPED, 2018) registered a 100 percent or even above 80 percent compliant by the government’s own standards.

Another element of LNOB is inclusion of vulnerable people in processes of planning. Most policy and planning documents reviewed in this exercise report undertaking consultations

to arrive at objectives. However, description of these consultations is limited to one paragraph that provides a list of sectors that were consulted rather the variety of stakeholders. For example, both the NCCP (pg. iv) and NEP (pg. iv) state that consultations were carried out with line ministries, MDAs, private sector, local governments, civil society, academia and development partners. However, none of the policies specify who was involved in these consultations and how they were selected. The process by which policies are arrived is integral to SDG 16.7 on inclusive participation at all levels of decision making. It is in the current standing of policies, unclear how vulnerable populations, especially in remote areas, had their concerns and priorities feed into sector plans.

5.2 Trade-offs between SDGs

As noted above in the discussion on MoTIC and MEMD’s sector plans, one of the priority areas for GoU in Vision 2040 and NDP II is industrialisation through investment in resources of oil, petroleum and minerals in the country. However, as previously mentioned, this stated priority competes directly the commitment in Vision 2040, NDP II and sector plans on SDG 7.2 to move from fossil fuels to renewable energy. As such there is a need for rebalancing and a transition mechanism that needs to be worked out in the implementation of the two national priorities of the GoU.

Neither the NDP II, the Vision nor the MEMD sector plan identify or discuss the trade-offs in government intentions and the effects that developing the oil and petroleum sector will have on Uganda’s actions to combat climate change (SDG 13). The potential trade-offs between accelerating economic growth while pursuing all sources of energy including fossilfuels has

The national budget framework paper for MEMD was found to be in non-compliance with gender and equity requirements and [no ministry](#) (MoFPED, 2018) registered a **100 percent or even above 80 percent compliant by the government’s own standards**

None of the policies specify who was involved in these consultations and how they were selected

been widely discussed (Cohen, 2016) after the publication of 2030 Agenda particularly for low income countries:

‘For instance, if the intention is to provide the entire population with electricity, and if it is costlier to use clean technologies, a country may opt for cheaper and less efficient energy sources. However, when using such sources without robust environmental and health accounting, the real cost of provision may be underestimated’ (Donoghue and Khan 2019, pg. 25).

Neither the NDP II, the Vision nor the MEMD sector plan **identify or discuss** the trade-offs in government intentions and the effects that developing the oil and petroleum sector will have on **Uganda’s actions to combat climate change (SDG 13)**

Key informants discussed climate change’s impact on Uganda as a widely recognised problem considering the country’s reliance on agriculture, largely compounded by deforestation, which is increasingly becoming a problem that Uganda will face if no urgent action is taken to reforest. Yet informants also noted that the government drive to invest in infrastructure development in oil and petroleum established national priorities. These national priorities will require discussion on the possible negative impacts in terms of environment and livelihoods as well as in further exacerbating the effect of climate change, and how they can and should be mitigated.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The gaps in policy and institutional readiness observed in the report above are interconnected and must be addressed collectively. Each of the recommendations below while important will have limited impact on improving Uganda's readiness to implement SDGs if tackled piecemeal.

6.1 Addressing policy gaps

- i. **Complete the prioritisation process:** While national priorities have been identified in Vision 2040, SDG target level priorities still need to be systematically agreed upon at the national and sectoral level to improve alignment across and between policies and plans. There needs to be a clear rationale behind how SDG targets selected by Uganda are in line with national priorities as well as specifying how these targets reinforce each other in the national context. A helpful exercise to this end would be to select the most relevant goal for high level national and sectoral monitoring over a set period of years (e.g. over each 5-year NDP period).
- ii. **Standardise integration across national policies, plans and MDA strategies:** In line with the GoU's commitment to integrate relevant SDGs across its policy structure, a standardised guideline on how this integration is reflected is needed. In particular standard guidelines need to reflect on expectations around how policies and sector plans will contain budget allocations and select and present indicators for monitoring progress on selected targets. The Annexes to this report contain detailed information on the areas where gaps exist for each sectoral plan and each national policy on specific SDG targets which they have committed to in the text of the policies and plans. By addressing the



gaps with necessary information on specific strategies, budget allocation, baseline and monitoring indicators and implementing institutions, each MDA can improve its current alignment status as measured in this report.

- iii. **Standardise monitoring of SDG targets:** In the immediate term it is recommended that NPA integrate and cost the remaining 31 percent of the global indicators that were not sufficiently reflected in NDP II for possible integration in NDP III. Meanwhile OPM and UBoS can communicate to MDAs how in practice it will deploy the NSI framework to gather data on SDG indicators and the degree of involvement required from sectors.
- iv. **Invest in linking multisectoral SDG targets:** Thematic or programmatic coordination is one way to ensure that an SDG target of importance to multiple MDAs does not fall victim to conflicting institutional mandates (e.g. conflict between MoWT and local governments on division of tourism levy) and competing sector interests (e.g. mandate of CCD on combating climate change and the mandate of MEMD on use of fossil fuels). The NDPIII will be adopting this programmatic approach. However, the method by which programmes will be coordinated across sectors and local governments will need serious thought to ensure that the unit in charge reflects an even and fair composition from all sectors involved.

6.2 Addressing institutional gaps

- v. **Create awareness amongst MDAs:** Key informants had varying levels of knowledge regarding GoU's position on the SDGs, the government's commitments, and the consequence of these commitments for MDA planning and implementation. A communication exercise – in person, or through meetings at the level of PS, and head of MDAs will be important not just to establish a government

wide Uganda position on 2030 Agenda but also to cultivate buy-in from MDAs. Additionally, such sessions would serve to communicate how plans and budgets for SDGs are not additional projects and/or mechanisms for additional funding since the Ugandan approach to mainstreaming is to work through the NDP and existing budgetary cycles.

- vi. **Focal persons within MDAs:** For each MDA, it would prove useful to have two focal people who are at a politically high level within the MDA to participate in the existing SDG coordination structure. At present the composition of the TWG is varied which in practice may mean that even when regular meetings are held, the attendees vary from time to time, risking the loss of momentum and institutional knowledge moving from the TWG into the MDA.
- vii. **Utilize the established SDG coordination structure:** As noted above, use of the existing coordination structure is imperative since only through its implementation will it become clear if Uganda's purposes would be served better by a modified form of the structure or another means of coordination between sectors. Currently as noted above, sectors operate vertically according to their mandate and there is little established knowledge on how MDAs can harness inter-linkages horizontally across sectors that would improve implementation by preventing duplication of effort and costs.
- viii. **Improve alignment of financing:** Certificates of compliance and annual government performance reports should include a section on performance on SDG areas of focus for each MDA. The government should prioritise finances that are released to MDAs (and not just approved) for SDGs that have been highlighted by NPA to be low performing in annual evaluations. Lack of prioritisation of funding of these sectors should be accompanied by an explanation and proposed corrective measures which NDP III can specify as a starting point. Additionally, the MoFPED should

mainstream off-budget donor financing so that allocation to SDG relevant priorities by the government and by development partners is made transparently clear to the Ugandan public and civil society.

- ix. **Document successful collaborations:** A body of knowledge can be developed on sector wide collaborations that have been successful in planning, implementing, receiving financing and monitoring with the involvement of multiple stakeholders.

6.3 Addressing gaps in LNOB

- x. **Identifying Uganda's vulnerable populations:** Policies and plans are often too general in reference to vulnerable groups, and limit identification to women, girls, youth, elderly, children, people living with disabilities or HIV/AIDs, and in one instance, refugees. To move beyond a siloed approach to LNOB, it is important for all sectors to recognise and target, based on government and civil society data, the profile of Uganda's vulnerable populations, particularly the poorest of the poor. This also means identifying and breaking down the barriers that vulnerable groups face in access to services or programmes. For instance, the current education sector plan commits to improving educational access for people with disabilities and indigenous groups but does not identify barriers for these groups that must be overcome. For NDP III, as the main national guiding document, it is recommended that information be provided on the most vulnerable groups and their greatest needs, along with details on how these needs will be met in the national plan.
- xi. **Participation of vulnerable groups:** Reports on processes to prioritise policy actions and nationally adopted SDGs should clearly indicate which stakeholders were invited, how they were selected and the content of the meeting to highlight areas of consensus or tension points. Current iterations of plans and policies reference that consultations

were undertaken but do not allow analysis of the diversity and range of perspectives incorporated into planning and formulation.

- xii. **Outlining impact of each sector plan and policy on the poorest, particularly for NDP III:** It is recommended that in the spirit of LNOB, each sector plan should include the projected impact on their proposed interventions on the vulnerable groups. There are tools that allow an analysis of the distributed impact of a strategy on different populations (e.g. PSIA from the World Bank and the benefits incidence approach). For example, for the Ministry of Works and Transport this would mean specifying for infrastructure projects how a location was chosen, its impact on the poorest residents in that area, how many jobs are predicted to be created by a programme and how will employment from those jobs be sure to include vulnerable groups. Importantly, the new NDP III also will focus on infrastructure, energy, oil and petroleum, and will require detailed work to outline how these investments will translate into pro-poor growth.

6.4 Addressing gaps in trade offs

- xiii. **Reconciling development objectives:** Countries face conflicting choices in policy prioritisation exercises. Currently Uganda has prioritised simultaneously both investment in fossil fuels (in contradiction with 2030 Agenda) alongside the promise to combat climate change and develop renewable sources of energy. An explicit plan to achieve the two objectives simultaneously in each relevant sector plan and the national planning documents is recommended. Additionally, if the GoU chooses to sequence national development (i.e. to make an active trade-off in the short term), NPA and relevant sector agencies will need to specify how costs and benefits were calculated as part of the trade-off, particularly costs to vulnerable populations.

xiv. **Earmarked financing:** The government and the MoFPED could set aside a portion of budget to identify the most significant linkages across sectors and SDG target areas and each sector to calculate trade-offs across national government priorities.

6.5 Areas for further research

Further research in this area can benefit from investigating the policies and roles of the following institutions:

- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- Ugandan Parliament
- A selected number of local governments

Further research would benefit from a meeting of MDAs to clarify understanding of SDGs for consistency purposes, targeted toward all officials across Government. This meeting of MDAs can also be the basis of examining mechanisms that have worked in the past in Uganda to coordinate cross sectoral work and highlight benefits and limitations of different approaches, in addition to sensitisation for government officials regarding SDGs.

A public financial management analysis can be helpful in analysing the degree to which expenditure since 2015 has been compliant with the SDG relevant areas. A financial analysis can also look at the role of domestic tax mobilisation in providing funding for SDGs of national importance.

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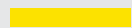
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ANNEXES



ANNEX I

NATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

TABLE 1. NATIONAL DOCUMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

1.a Development planning documents for Uganda	
2007	Uganda Vision 2040
2015	National Development Plan II (NDP II)
1.b Policy and strategy documents for Uganda and availability status	
Year	Document
2018	Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS)
2016	National Social Protection Policy (NSSP)
2015	National Gender Policy (NGP)
2016	National Youth Policy Towards 2020 (NYP) and the National Youth Action Plan (NYAP)
2014	Uganda Partnership Policy (UPP)
2011	National Employment Policy (NEP)
2014	Local Economic Development policy (LED)
2014	National information and communications technology policy for Uganda (ICT)
2008	National Industrial Policy (NIP)
2009	National Health Policy (NHP)
2015	National Climate Change policy (NCCP)

TABLE 2. UGANDA'S PRIORITY SECTORAL PLANS

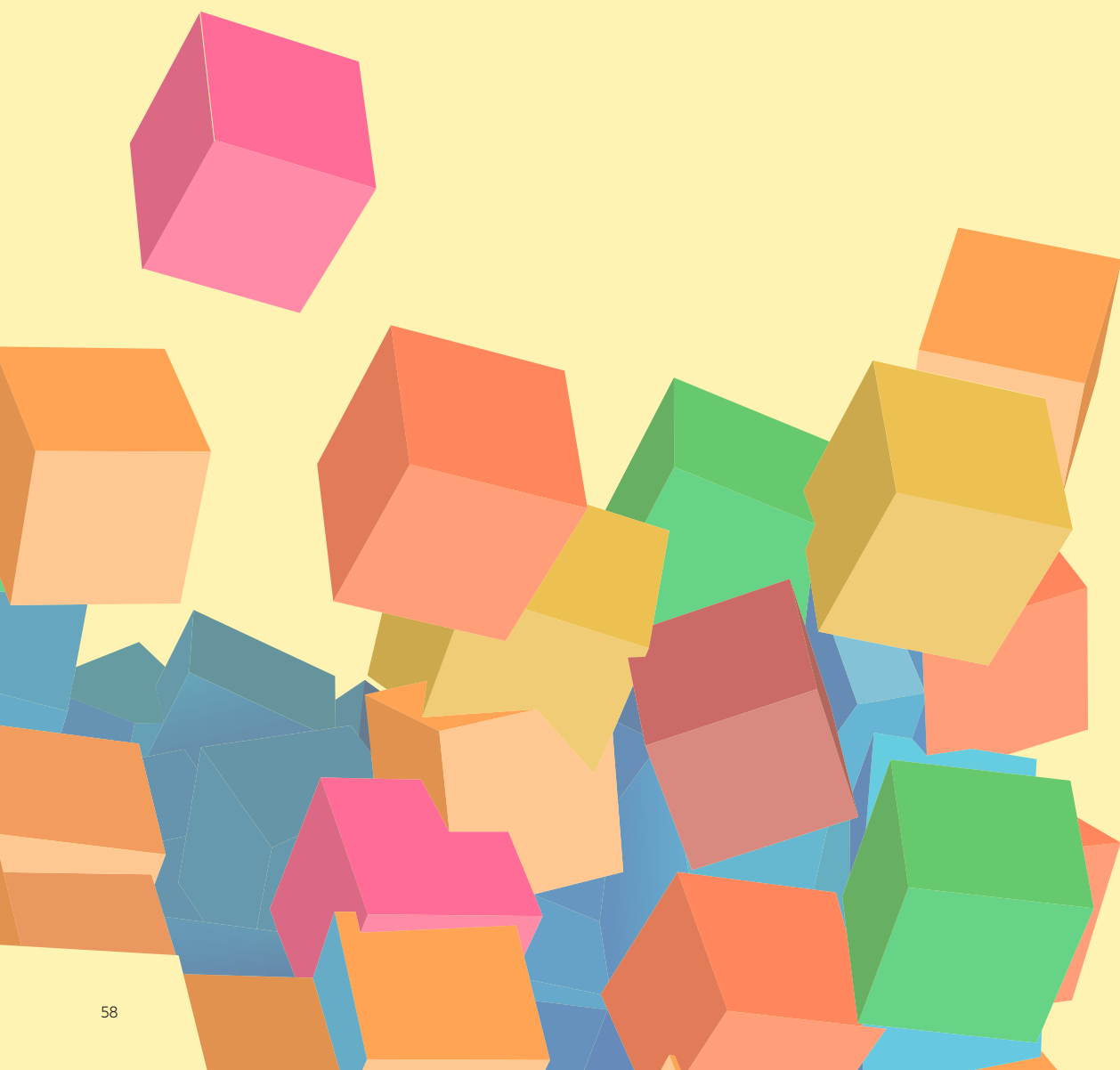
<p>Agriculture <i>Sectors: Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASP) and Water and Environment Sector Plan (WESDP)</i></p>
<p>Industrial Development <i>Sector: Trade and Industry Cooperatives Sector Development Plan (TICDP) (current version available in draft form, and text under interventions is still blank; however, it has been analysed for the database) and Energy and Mineral Development Sector Plan (EMDS)</i></p>
<p>Infrastructure <i>Sectors: Works and Transport Sector Plan (WTSP)</i></p>
<p>Tourism <i>Sectors: Tourism Development Master Plan 2014-2024 (TDPM)</i></p>
<p>Human Capital Development <i>Sectors: Education and Sports Sector Plan (ESSP) and Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP)</i></p>

ANNEX II

VISION 2040 AND NDP II

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1.2. NDP II	68



1.1 Vision 2040

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
<p>SDG 12 By 2030, 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.</p>	<p>Focus will also be put on reducing the number of people living in absolute poverty. The green economy will contribute to eradicating poverty.</p>	<p>Percentage of population below the poverty line to 5 in 2040 (from 24.5 in 2010).</p>	<p>The President and local and central governments.</p>	<p>Partial (the strategy is generalized without direct demonstration of how poverty will be eradicated as a result of interventions in the Vision).</p>
<p>SDG 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p>	<p>Another key health strategy will be to improve the nutrition status of the population especially for young children and women of reproductive age. In addition, a school feeding policy will be developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Reduce the number of maternal deaths by over 6,000 and child deaths by over 16,000 every year, and increase national economic productivity, both physical and intellectual, by an estimated Ush 130 billion (\$ 65 million) per year at present value Child stunting as a percentage of children under five: 0 in 2040 (from 33 in 2010). Under-five mortality rate per 1,000: 8 in 2040 (from 96 in 2010).</p>	<p>The President and local and central governments.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
<p>SDG 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular 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.</p>	<p>A mix of strategies and aims are indicated but no linkages are specified between them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The opportunity for value addition through agroprocessing is enormous. Uganda aspires to transform the agriculture sector from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture. • Invest in the development of all major irrigation schemes in the country. • Ensure continued investment in technology improvement through research for improved seeds, breeds and stocking materials. • Invest in the development of the phosphates industry in Tororo to reduce the cost of fertilizer. • Reform the extension system in the country to increase farmers' information access, knowledge and technologies. • Ensure that land fragmentation is reversed to secure land for mechanization; collect adequate agricultural statistics; improve weather information and its dissemination and intensify environmental control measures to halt the decline in soil fertility. • Strengthen and harmonize the legal, regulatory and institutional framework and ensure that the sector client charter is developed, popularized and enforced. • Develop, retool and motivate the appropriate human resource in agriculture. • Improve capacity for regulation and enforcement, especially in safety standards and quality assurance. • Attract private sector participation in value addition activities and investments. • Improve access to credit through the development of rural financing schemes and markets. • Expand the network of market infrastructure including appropriate structures to reduce post-harvest losses. • Strengthen cooperatives in order to build the capacity of farmers in management, entrepreneurship and group dynamics. 	<p>Sectoral composition of GDP (%): 10.4 in 2040 (from 22.4 in 2010) Labour force distribution in line with sectoral composition: 31 in 2040 (from 65.6 in 2010) Labour productivity (GDP per worker –\$): 6790 in 2040 (from 390 in 2010).</p>	<p>The President and local and central governments</p>	<p>Partial There is a contradiction between commitments to the expansion of agriculture sector and human service deployment, and aims in the indicators of shrinking the sector as part of GDP and shrinking the labour force.</p>
<p>SDG 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p> <p>SDG 3.9c 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.</p>	<p>This is anchored on preventive over curative health service delivery approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary health care services will be provided at the community level; the non-communicable diseases will be managed at the health sub-district level as the lowest level of specialized treatment. - Specialized training and increased remuneration of health professionals will be an integral component of this strategy. The Government in collaboration with the private sector will establish international and national hospitals in each regional city. 	<p>Life expectancy at birth (years) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births. Under-five mortality rate per 1,000.</p>	<p>The President and local and central governments.</p> <p>The President and local and central governments.</p>	<p>Partial No indicators are available to measure impact on non-communicable diseases (NCDs).</p> <p>Partial No clear indicators present to measure achievement.</p>

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 4.7a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender-sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	A mix of strategies and aims are indicated but no linkages are specified between them: - Over the Vision period, the provision of universal primary and secondary education will be considered a human right and consolidated as basic education. - All Government-supported tertiary education will be devoted to skills development according to the talents and aptitudes identified. Students will be accorded opportunities to excel in whichever skills area they are placed. These will range from sports and the arts, to technical and vocational, and research and academic pursuits. - The entire education system will be changed to emphasize practical skills, aptitude and moral values. Undergraduate courses will include a full year of internship in addition to course-specific industrial training in order to produce a human resource that is ready for the workplace. - The education curriculum, examination and instruction methods will be revised to suit the proposed changes in the education system and be responsive to the market demands.	Literacy rate (%): 95 in 2040 (from 73 in 2010).	The President and local and central governments	Partial It is unclear how the strategies are matched to the way the indicators will be measured, i.e. the measurement of literacy rate alone does not capture the ambition of the strategies committed to in the Vision.
SDG 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	A mix of strategies and aims are indicated but no linkages are specified between them: - The total elimination of harmful and non-progressive socio-cultural practices that affect the health, wellbeing and progress of both men and women will be tackled during the 30-year period to allow and provide the opportunity to every Ugandan to fulfil their desired potential and live a life of dignity. These include, inter alia: the elimination of practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM), Gender based violence, early marriages, child sacrifice, denial of the right to education and participation in employment.	There is no specific indicators to measure the SDG.	The President and local and central governments.	Partial There is no indicator specified to measure the commitment.
SDG 5.6a 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.	A mix of strategies and aims are indicated but no linkages are specified between them: o The challenges faced by women, minority groups and other marginalized groups in accessing and using land for production will also be addressed through land reforms and domestic relations laws and programmes. In this way, women and other marginalized groups will effectively use land to support the agriculture production and productivity goals for the realization of this Vision.	There are no specific indicators to measure the SDG.	The President and local and central governments.	Partial There are no indicators specified to measure the commitment.
SDG 6.4 By 2030, 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.	A mix of strategies and aims are indicated but no linkages are specified between them: o To improve health, sanitation and hygiene, commercial and low-consumption industrial set-ups should be promoted. The Government will construct and extend piped water supply and sanitation systems to all parts of the country. Bulk water treatment and supply systems that cover significant areas will be promoted. o To generate affordable electricity, the Government will develop all the hydro-power potential which is estimated at 4,500 MW along the various rivers. o Water resources should be strengthened and managed at the lowest appropriate levels. This will be at water management zones and water catchment zones. Water use efficiency, water recycling and water re-use will be key strategies to optimally use this resource. Strategies will be put in place to ensure efficient use of water especially in water consumptive economic activities	Electricity consumption (kWh per capita): 3 668 in 2040 (from 75 in 2010). % of the population with access to electricity: 80 in 2040 (from 11 in 2010). Water consumption (m ³ per capita): 600 in 2040 (from 26 in 2010). % of the population with access to safe piped water: 100 in 2040 (from 15 in 2010).	The President and local and central governments.	Yes

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to climate change, emphasis will be on other renewable forms of energy, including wind, solar and biogas, which will be harnessed and promoted. - The Government will invest in research and development (R&D) and provide incentives to encourage the use of renewable energy. - To reduce the energy deficit, emphasis will be put on the development of nuclear power preferably from the available uranium deposits in the country. The Government will invest massively in the development of human resources in this specialized area and other necessary infrastructure to support the early development and use of nuclear power to generate electricity. - To improve access and availability of electricity to the rural and urban areas, especially to economic zones and other productive areas, new transmission lines to evacuate power will be built and rural electrification programmes accelerated. The Government will provide incentives to lower the cost of electricity infrastructure, facilities and equipment. - The Government will support upgrading of industrial technologies to less energy-consuming technologies. 	<p>Electricity consumption (kWh per capita): 3668 in 2040 (from 75 in 2010).</p> <p>% population with access to electricity: 80 in 2040 (from 11 in 2010).</p> <p>Public expenditure as a percentage share of R&D to GDP: 2.5 in 2040 (from 0.1 in 2010).</p>	<p>The President and local and central governments.</p>	<p>Partial</p> <p>There are no indicators to measure the increase in renewable energy resources.</p> <p>There is a contradiction in commitment to increasing renewable energy resources and continuing the exploitation of fossil fuels in terms of climate change aims.</p>
SDG 7.3a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce the energy footprint, importation of power from neighbouring countries under the Power Trade Arrangement, and the development of nuclear power and other renewable energy sources will be pursued to complement the existing energy sources. 	<p>Public expenditure as a percentage share of R&D</p>	<p>The President and local and central governments.</p>	<p>Partial</p> <p>There are no indicators to measure the importation of power and the development of alternative resources.</p> <p>There is a contradiction in commitment to increasing renewable energy resources and continuing the exploitation of fossil fuels in terms of climate change aims.</p>
SDG 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	<p>Overall investment in infrastructure, oil, gas, agriculture, tourism and human development is outlined in the Vision.</p>	<p>Per capita income</p> <p>Percentage of population below the poverty line.</p> <p>Income distribution (Gini coefficient).</p> <p>Labour productivity (GDP per worker - \$).</p>	<p>The President and local and central governments.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	Overall investment in infrastructure, oil, gas, agriculture, tourism and human development outlined in the Vision.	Technology up-take and diffusion (Technology Achievement Index (TAI)): 0.5 in 2040 (from 0.24 in 2010). Innovation as measured by patents registered per year: 6 000 in 2040 (from 3 in 2010). Targets on increasing labour productivity in industry, services and agriculture outlined on p. 13.	The President and local and central governments.	Yes
SDG 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Hi-Tech City shall be a hub for high-growth, highly innovative companies of the future capable of creating thousands of technology jobs and greatly expanding the country's tax base. The High-Tech City shall be modelled on the Silicon Valley in the United States and/or East London Tech City. The Government of Uganda shall develop a blueprint for technology designed to make Uganda the most attractive place in the region in which to start and invest in innovative technology companies. - Emphasis will also be put on supporting the development of micro, small and medium-sized manufacturing industries that range from agriculture-based micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), handicrafts to automated high-tech industries that are well distributed throughout the country. In this regard, a national institution for coordinating, developing and implementing MSME development programmes and initiatives will be established. This will be guided by appropriate policy and legal frameworks. 	<p>Innovation as measured by patents registered per year: 6,000 in 2040 (from 3 in 2010).</p> <p>Targets on increasing labour productivity in industry, services and agriculture outlined on p. 13</p> <p>% share of national labour force employed: 94 in 2040 (from 70.9 in 2010).</p>	The President and local and central governments.	<p>Partial</p> <p>It is unclear how the High-Tech hub will link to indicators that will be used to measure achievement of the Vision.</p>
SDG 8.5 By 2030, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The green economy will contribute to eradicating poverty as well as sustaining economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the ecosystems. 	<p>Per capita income: \$9,500 in 2040 (from \$506 in 2010).</p> <p>Percentage of population below the poverty line: 5 in 2040 (from 0.43 in 2010).</p> <p>Labour force distribution in line with sectoral contribution (%) in Industry: 26 in 2040 (from 76 in 2010).</p> <p>Labour force distribution in line with sectoral contribution (%) in Services: 43 in 2040 (from 26.8 from 2010).</p> <p>% share of the national labour force employed: 94 in 2040 (from 70.9 in 2010).</p> <p>Income distribution (Gini coefficient): 0.32 in 2040 (from 0.43 in 2010).</p>	The President and local and central governments.	<p>Partial</p> <p>There is no indication given to how distribution of jobs to the most marginalized will be measured or tracked over time.</p>

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uganda shall utilize the power of information and communications technology (ICT) to stimulate growth innovation and employment creation through: Digital Content Creation; software development for the local and regional markets; creative industries and the multimedia; and Computer Aided Design and Manufacturing (CAD/ CAM) technology; and emerging technologies. - The water-related economic activities are expected to generate revenue for the country over the Vision period. It is projected that it will provide employment, and more jobs are expected in the secondary and tertiary industries that are associated with this. - The tourism industry is expected to play a major role in the economy and will be a major contributor to GDP by 2040. It will provide enormous employment opportunities directly and in related service industries. - The Government will ensure value addition to these resources through the construction of a refinery, which will enable the country to achieve the maximum multiplier effect through stimulation and strengthening of the associated secondary and tertiary industries. In addition, employment will be created in the secondary and tertiary industries. 	<p>% share of national labour force employed: 94 in 2040 (from 70.9 in 2010).</p> <p>Labour force distribution in line with sectoral contribution (%) across industry, agriculture and services (p. 13-15).</p>	The President and local and central governments.	Yes Although tourism as a separate sector for employment has not been accounted for.
SDG 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The tourism industry is expected to play a major role in the economy and be a major contributor to GDP by 2040. It will provide enormous employment opportunities directly and in related ser-vice industries 	<p>Labour force distribution in line with sectoral contribution (%) in Services: 43 in 2040 (from 26.8 from 2010)</p> <p>% share of national labour force employed: 94 in 2040 (from 70.9 in 2010).</p>	The President and local and central governments	Partial Tourism as a separate sector for employment has not been accounted for.
SDG 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over the Vision period government will promote the development of a high-tech industry. In this regard, land will be designated and appropriate infrastructure developed for the establishment of a high-tech city. The Government will support private sector investment in high-tech industries. Regional cities will have well-developed information and communications technology (ICT) and business process outsourcing (BPO) parks and software incubation centres. - The Government will invest heavily in integrated state-of-the-art infrastructure development and maintenance in the areas of energy generation, and road and railway infrastructure connecting to all major border points. - The Government will develop air transport infrastructure across the country with a view to opening up many entry and exit ports. It will invest in the expansion of Entebbe International Airport and the development of at least four other new international airports, namely, Arua, Nakasongola, Kasese and Soroti. - The Government will support the development of water for industrial purposes by putting in place the necessary infrastructure to support its reuse. The nuclear and oil refining industries require a considerable amount of water for cooling, which requires strict adherence to water cooling standards. - The main strategies will include: development of highways connecting Uganda to the neighbouring countries and the major productive centres within the country; improvement of road infrastructure within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area and other urban areas. Multi-lane express ways and superhighways connecting major cities' exit ports and economic zones will be built. 	<p>% of standard paved roads to total road network: 80 in 2040 (from 4 in 2010).</p>	The President and local and central governments.	Partial Missing indicators for remaining infrastructure, e.g. airports and rail.

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 9.5c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	Uganda shall continuously build robust ultra-high speed, pervasive, intelligent and trusted high-speed ICT infrastructure throughout the country in line with the changing technologies. For evacuation of international bandwidth, several alternate routes and networks shall be developed and connected to the submarine fibre optic cable networks around Africa. To enhance reliability, Uganda will construct its own sub-marine sea cables over the Vision period. In addition, satellite access will be improved in key strategic areas.	There are no specific indicators for this particular SDG.	The President and local and central governments.	Partial No indicator for measurement of connectivity.
SDG 11f By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	- Government in partnership with the private sector will invest in constructing appropriate housing estates in planned urban and rural areas to provide decent urban settlements.	% of the population in planned settlements: 100 in 2040 in urban areas (from 51 in 2010 (and 100 in 2040 in rural areas (from 0 in 2010). % level of urbanization: 60 in 2040 (from 13 in 2010).	The President and local and central governments.	Yes
SDG 11.2 By 2030, 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.	By 2040, Uganda will have a multi-lane standard gauge railway system with high-speed trains using the latest technology for both passenger transport and cargo freights. This will form the backbone of East Africa Regional railway system. The standard gauge network will link Uganda to at least four routes to the sea through Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Djibouti and Tanga Ports connecting to the world super highway. It will connect Mombasa to Kampala, Kasese, Kigali (Rwanda) and Kisangani (Democratic Republic of the Congo). It will also link Tororo to Gulu, Nimule, Juba and Djibouti. There will also be a link from Kasese to Pakwach Victoria to Musoma (United Republic of Tanzania) and Kisumu (Kenya) linking to Tanzania and Kenya railway systems, respectively. A link from Kasese to Pakwach will serve the oil producing and tourism areas of west and northwest Uganda. Furthermore, connections will be made to other productive areas within the country. For the regional projects, joint implementation programmes will be carried out with the sister countries. In addition, a railway development agency will be established to undertake the development of rail infrastructure.	% of standard paved roads to total road Network: 80 in 2040 (from 4 in 2010). The target is to have an average of 1000 km per 1000 km2.	The President and local and central governments.	Partial Lack of indicator for railway systems.
SDG 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	- As per the Constitution, the Government or local government shall continue to hold in trust natural lakes, rivers, wetlands, forest reserves, game reserves, national parks and any land to be reserved for ecological and touristic purposes for the common good of all its citizens.	Forest cover (% land area): 24 in 2040 (from 15 in 2010) Wetland cover (% of total area): 13 in 2040 (from 8 in 2010).	The President and local and central governments.	Yes
SDG 15.9b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	Conservation and wise use of environment and natural resources (ENR) and cultural diversity for the collective benefit of present and future generations, and adoption of patterns of production, consumption and reproduction that safeguard the environment will be undertaken as a matter of urgency.	Forest cover (% land area): 24 in 2040 (from 15 in 2010). Wetland cover - % of total area: 13 in 2040 (from 8 in 2010).	The President and local and central governments.	Yes

1.2 NDP II

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 12 By 2030, 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	There is no specific budget for this particular SDG ¹	Reduction in the proportion of persons living on less than \$1 per day. Improve in income distribution (Gini coefficient). Reduction in child poverty. Improved Global Gender Gap Index.	All concerned Ministries and Local governments.	Partial
SDG 14 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular, 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.	There is no specific budget for this particular SDG.	Government Effectiveness Index Public trust in the justice system Corruption Index Index of Judicial Independence.	MLHUD, NHCC, (HFB) (U) LTD, Buganda Land Board and Provident Funds.	Partial While NDP II commits to gender equality in land ownership, it does not commit to a strategy, nor to the SDG explicitly, nor does it appoint an indicator on women's ownership of land to see how it changes during the Plan period.
SDG 15 By 2030, 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.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	The NDP cost allocation to water and environment (Ush 0.65 % of GDP 2015/16-2019/20) for year 1, 0.64 for year 2, 0.28 for year 3, 0.29 for year 4, and 0.25 for year 5 for a total allocation of 2,077.3 billion.	Forest cover (% Land area) Pollution Index. Wetland cover (% of total area). Increase in the automation of the climate monitoring network.	Local governments.	No While NDP II commits to building the resilience of poor as an SDG target, the strategies are all linked to instituting coordination mechanisms and associated policy documents without illustrating how resilience among the poor or how achievement of that goal will be measured.
SDG 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	There is no specific budget for this SDG. However, the budget falls within the NDP II cost allocation to health sector (% of GDP 2015/16 –2019/20), which is USh 254,679 billion.	Child stunting as a per cent of children under five	MoH, MAAIF	Partial While NDP II commits to reducing malnutrition, the strategies it mentions rely on advocacy measures and legal frameworks rather than interventions in health or food security. For the strategies mentioned, there is no indication of how success will be measured (i.e. how many advocacy programmes? What kind of content will be deemed to be successful and how will it be measured?).

¹ Since NDP II is a long-term planning document, it has estimated a sector-based budget without specifying allocations to particular SDG-relevant strategies. Hence, this variable is not considered in regards to the alignment status of the NDP II document.

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular, 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</p>	<p>The NDP II total cost allocation to agriculture sector (% of GDP 2015/16–2019/20) is US\$ 6,694.2 billion</p>	<p>Increase in export of primary products of coffee (%) Increase in export of primary products of tea (%) Increase in export of primary products of cotton (%) Increase in export of dairy products. Increase in local beef consumption per capita (kg per year). Increase in local milk consumption per capita (litres). Fisheries increase fish consumption per capita (kg). Increase in fish exports.</p>	<p>MAAIF MoES</p>	<p>Partial NDP II does not specify how it will measure the rise in the income of small-scale food producers, nor how it will measure the access of agricultural income to vulnerable groups.</p>
<p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</p>	<p>The NDP II total cost allocation to agriculture sector (% of GDP 2015/16–2019/20) is US\$ 6,694.2 billion</p>	<p>Increase in export of primary products of coffee (%) Increase in export of primary products of tea (%) Increase in export of primary products of cotton (%) Increase in export of dairy products. Increase in local beef consumption per capita (kg per year). Increase in local milk consumption per capita (litres). Fisheries increase fish consumption per capita (kg). Increase in fish exports.</p>	<p>MAAIF, Cotton Development Organisation (CDO), Dairy Development Authority (DDA), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), National Genetic Resource Centre and Databank (NAGRC&DB), and Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA).</p>	<p>Partial NDP II commits to maintaining genetic diversity of seeds but does not specify a pathway nor indicate how success in diversity will be measured.</p>
<p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.</p>	<p>NDP II cost allocation to the health sector (% of GDP 2015/16–2019/20) is US\$ 254,679 billion.</p>	<p>Increase in eligible persons receiving antiretroviral (ARVs) (%). Increase in the TB treatment success rate (%). Increase in HCs without medicine stockout (%). Increase in proportion of the population satisfied with the health care.</p>	<p>MoH, NDA, NMS.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>	<p>There is no specific budget allocated to the SDG; however, the NDP II cost allocation to health sector (% of GDP 2015/16–2019/20) is US\$ 254,679 billion.</p>	<p>Decrease in under five deaths among under 5 admissions in health facilities (per 1,000). Increase in ratio HC IV to the population</p>	<p>MoH, NDA, NMS.</p>	<p>Partial.</p>

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
35 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	There is no specific budget allocated to the SDG.	There are no specific indicators to measure this SDG.	MoH, NDA, NMS.	Partial NDP II specifies a strategic commitment for mental health and does not indicate how success on prevention will be measured.
38 Achieve universal health coverage, 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	There is no specific budget allocated to the SDG. However, the NDP II cost allocation to health sector (% of GDP 2015/16-2019/20) is US\$ 254,679 billion.	Infant mortality rate Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births). Maternal mortality rate. Total fertility rate. Contraceptive prevalence rate (%). Public health life expectancy (years). Clinical services Proportion of the population living within radius of 5 km of a health facility. Per capita OPD utilization ratio. DPT3/pentavalent vaccine (%). Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) (Data from UDHS). HIV - Prevalence (%). HCs without medicine stockout.	MoH (partial, no responsibility for financing mechanisms).	Yes
39 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG.	Decrease in the level of pollution of large water bodies. There are no specific indicators to measure the SDG.	MoH, NDA, NMS.	Partial
3c 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				
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. However, the total NDP cost allocation to Education and Sports (US\$ % of GDP 2015/16-2019/20) is 23,632.7 billion.	P7 completion rate (%). Transition rate to S1 (%). Net secondary school enrolment rate (%). Net secondary school completion rate (%). Transition rate from S4 to S5.	MGLSD, MoES	Yes
4.2 By 2030, 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	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. However, the total NDP cost allocation to the Education and Sports sector (% of GDP 2015/16 - 2019/20) is 23,632.7 billion.	There are no specified indicators to measure progress on SDG	MGLSD, MoES	Partial While the SDG has been prioritized, there is no indicator on ECD enrolment included in the Plan to demonstrate how success will be measured.

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. However, the total NDP cost allocation to the Education and Sports sector (% of GDP 2015/16 – 2019/20) is US\$ 23,632.7 billion.	BTVET Enrolment by gender. Tertiary institution students.	MoTIC, UDC, UIRI, UIMA, MoES, National Council for Higher Education, National Council of Sports, National Council for Science and Technology, National Curriculum Development Centre, Education Service Commission, National Examination Bodies, Directorate of Education Standards.	Yes
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. However, the total NDP cost allocation to the Education and Sports sector (% of GDP 2015/16 – 2019/20) is US\$ 23,632.7 billion.	BTVET Enrolment by gender Tertiary institution students.	MoTIC, UDC, UIRI, UIMA, MoES, National Council for Higher Education, National Council of Sports, National Council for Science and Technology, National Curriculum Development Centre, Education Service Commission, National Examination Bodies, Directorate of Education Standards.	Yes
4.5 By 2030, 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	No specific budget allocated to the SDG.	There are no specific indicators to measure the SDG	MGLSD, National Women's Council, National Youth Council, National Council for Children, National Council for Disability, Uganda Culture Centre, National Library of Uganda, Industrial Court and EoC.	Partial
5.6a 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	No specific budget allocated to achieving the SDG.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on the SDG.	No	No While NDP II commits to gender equality in land ownership, it does not commit to a strategy, nor to the SDG explicitly or appoint an indicator on women's ownership of land to see how it changes during the Plan period.
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. However, the total NDP cost allocation to the Water and Environment sector (% of GDP 2015/16 – 2019/20) US\$ 2,077.3 billion	Urban safe water coverage (%) Storage capacity for water for production (million m3). Increase in urban access to safe water in urban areas.	MoWE	Yes
6.2 By 2030, 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	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. However, the total NDP cost allocation to health (% of GDP 2015/16-2019/20) US\$ 25,467.9 billion	Increase in urban access to safe water in urban areas. Increase in rural access to sanitation facilities. Increase in urban access to sanitation facilities Household latrine coverage (%) Households hand washing with soap.	MoWE, MoH, MoES and local governments.	Yes

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. However, the total NDP cost allocation to water and environment (% of GDP 2015/16 – 2019/20) is US\$ 2,077.3 billion.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on SDG target.	All government departments and ministries.	No The NDP II does not specify strategies to be undertaken for implementing IWRM nor how national success will be measured in achieving this objective.
6.6b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. However, the total NDP cost allocation to health (% of GDP 2015/16 – 2019/20) is US\$ 25,467.9 billion.	Increase in Urban Access to safe water in Urban areas Increase in rural access to sanitation facilities. Increase in urban access to sanitation facilities. Household latrine coverage (%). Household's hand washing with soap.	MoWE, MoH and LGs.	No NDP II does not mention how it will measure support to local communities on water and sanitation managements or how improved water and sanitation management itself will be measured.
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. However, the total NDP cost allocation to the Energy and Mineral sector (% of GDP 2015/16 – 2019/20) is US\$ 16,455.3 billion	Increase in proportion of households accessing power from national grid. Increase in the proportion of electricity consumed by industrial and commercial sector. Increased power consumption per capita.	MEMD, MoWE, ERA, AEC, REA, UEGCL, UETCL, UEDCL, UECCC	Yes
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	There is no specific budget allocated to the SDG.	There are no indicators to monitor the progress on the SDG.	MEMD, MoWE, ERA, AEC, REA, UEGCL, UETCL, UEDCL, UECCC	Partial NDP II does not specify indicators by which it will measure Uganda's increase in renewable energy mix.
7.3a By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency.	There is no specific budget allocated to the SDG.	There are no indicators to monitor the progress on the SDG.	MEMD, MoWE, ERA, AEC, REA, UEGCL, UETCL, UEDCL, UECCC	Partial NDP II does not specify indicators by which it will measure Uganda's increase in renewable energy efficiency.
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	There is no specific budget allocated to the SDG.	Development of conducive investment environment Subsidies Tax reduction for 3 years for new investments Import duty and other taxes reduced for 3 years for new investments.	MAAIF, MTWA, MEMD, MoTIC.	Yes
8.5 By 2030, 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	There is no specific budget allocated to the SDG.	Share of manufacturing to GDP Share of manufacturing jobs to total formal jobs	MAAIF, MTWA, MEMD	Partial The SDG has been prioritized and indicators for success specified, however there is a significant absence in how vulnerable populations will be included in employment and how their inclusion will be measured.

SDG targets (<i>explicit or implicit</i>)	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (<i>Yes/No/Partial</i>)
89 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG; however, the total NDP cost allocation to tourism (% of GDP 2015/16 – 2019/20) is US\$ 3,280.9 billion.	Increase in tourism receipts (million USD). Increase in tourist arrivals. Increase in tourism sector's contribution to the GDP. Increase in number of persons employed by the tourism sector.	MAAIF, MTWA, MEMD.	Yes
91 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. However, the total NDP cost allocation to Works and Transport (% of GDP 2015/16 – 2019/20) is US\$ 42,557.6 billion.	Total paved national road network (km). Proportion of paved to the national road network (%).	MoWT, UNRA, URF, CAA, URC, Engineers Registration Board, National Road Safety Council and Transport Licensing Board.	Yes
92 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG.	% tax reduction for 3 years to new investments. Import duty and other taxes reduced by x % for 3 years for new investments. Sectoral composition of GDP (%) Industry Labour productivity (GDP per worker \$) Industry ratio of manufactured exports.	MoTIC, UDC, UIRI, UMA.	Yes
9.5b 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.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	There is no specific budget allocated to implement the SDG. The total NDP cost allocation to the information and Communication Technology sector (2015/16 – 2019/20) is US\$ 14,260 billion.	No specific indicators for monitoring the SDG. Increased ratio of national budget allocated STI (R&D) and ICT. Internet penetration Proportion of businesses using the Internet (%). Proportion of households with a television (%). Increase in % of mobile line subscriptions Proportion of districts with internet infrastructure backbone (%) Teledensity (lines per 100 population).	MoICT, (UCC) and (NITA-U).	Yes
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	No specific budget allocated to achieving the SDG. The total NDP cost allocation to the Lands.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on the SDG.	All relevant sectors and ministries.	Partial The NDP II addresses internal migration and remittances (not displaced people) and does not provide an indicator to measure success on internal migration policies.

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
111 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Housing and Urban Development sector is US\$ 8453 billion.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on the SDG.	MLHUD, Uganda Land Commission, NHCC Ltd, HFB, Buganda Land Board and Provident Funds.	Partial NDP II commits to improving the market for land valuation and easing access; however, it does not indicate how that will link to provision of safe and affordable housing. Nor does the plan indicate how or if it will measure the percentage of people living in safe housing (particularly in urban informal settlements) to evaluate success of the Plan.
117b By 2020, substantially increase 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, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	No specific budget allocations to achieve the SDG.	No indicators to measure progress on the SDG.	LGs.	Partial NDP II does not indicate how it will measure city adaptation to climate change.
128b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	No specific budget allocations to achieve the SDG. However, the NDP II costing for the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector is 3,280.9 billion.	Increase in tourism receipts (\$ million) Increase in tourist arrivals. Increase in tourism sector contribution to GDP. Increase in number of persons employed by the tourism sector.	MTWA, UTB, UWA, UWEC, HTTI, UWTTI	Partial NDP II does not indicate how education on sustainable development will take place, nor how success along this goal will be measured. It also does not indicate which government agency will take responsibility for this endeavour.
131 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	No specific budget allocations to achieve the SDG; however, the NDP II costing for the Water and Environment sector is 2,077.3 billion.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on the SDG.	MoWE, NEMA, NFA, UNMA, LGs.	No NDP II does not indicate pathways that can lead Uganda to develop resilience to natural disasters nor how they will be measured.
132 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	No specific budget allocations to achieve the SDG; however, the NDP II costing for the Water and Environment sector is 2,077.3 billion.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on the SDG.	MoWE, NEMA, NFA, UNMA, LGs.	Partially. NDP II does not specify how it will measure whether all sector strategies and national policies and planning documents will integrate climate change measures.
133 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	No specific budget allocations to achieve the SDG; however, the NDP II costing for the Water and Environment sector is 2,077.3 billion.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on the SDG.	MoWE, NEMA, NFA, UNMA and LGs.	Partially NDP II does not specify how it will measure whether all sector strategies and national policies and planning documents will integrate climate change measures.

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status on SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
151 By 2020, ensure the 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.	No specific budget allocations to achieve the SDG. However, the NDP II costing for the Water and Environment sector is 2,077.3 billion.	Forest cover (% land area). Wetland cover (% of total area). Recovery of surface coverage for large water bodies in the country. Decrease in the level of pollution of large water bodies.	MoWE, NEMA, NFA, UNMA and LGs.	Yes
152 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.	No specific budget allocations to achieve the SDG; however, the NDP II costing for the Water & Environment sector is 2,077.3 billion.	Forest cover (% land area). Wetland cover (% of total area). Recovery of surface coverage for large water bodies in the country. Decrease in the level of pollution of large water bodies.	MoWE, NEMA, NFA, UNMA and LGs.	Yes
163 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.	No specific budget allocations to achieve the SDG; however, the NDP II costing for the Justice, Law and Order sector is 5,784.8 billion	Government Effectiveness Index. Public Administration Index of Judicial Independence. Public trust in the justice system. Corruption Index.	MoJCA, CADER, DCIC, DPP, JSC, LDC, MoGLSD, MIA, MoLG, TAT, UHRC, ULRC, ULS, UPF, UPS, and URSB.	Partial NDP II does not specify how it will measure access to justice for different populations, particularly the most vulnerable.
165 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.			OPM	Yes
171 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	No specific budget allocation for achievement of SDG.	No specific indicators for monitoring progress on the SDG.	UJA, KCCA, LGs, URA and URBS.	Yes
1718 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, 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	No specific budget allocation for achievement of the SDG.	No specific indicators for monitoring progress on the SDG.	NPA, OPM, MoFPED, Bank of Uganda, MoPS, MLG, LGs.	Partial The SDG has been prioritized, and indicators for success are implicit in the monitoring commitments made by NDP II (even though indicators are lacking for some of the commitments made by the Plan).

ANNEX II B

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2.1.1. Uganda Vision 2040

Vision 2040 is fully aligned with nine SDG targets across six SDGs as follows:

Fully aligned

- *Health (SDG 3)*, specifically reducing stunting (3.4);
- *Water and sanitation (SDG 6)*, specifically achieving water-efficiency (6.4);
- *Economic growth and employment (SDG 8)*, specifically sustaining high gross domestic product (GDP) growth (8.1) and a focus on high economic productivity (8.2) as well as reducing the number of youth not in employment (8.6);
- *Sustainable industrialization (SDG 9)*, specifically developing regional and transborder infrastructure (9.1);
- *Sustainable cities (SDG 11)*, specifically ensuring safe housing and upgrading slums (11.1);
- *Sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15)*, specifically promoting afforestation and halting deforestation (15.2) and ensuring sustainable forest management (15.9b).

Partially aligned

Although Vision 2040 commits to a number of SDG targets, it is considered only partially aligned with them because some crucial components needed for full alignment are missing. Accordingly, Vision 2040 must fill the gaps identified below:

- **SDG 2 on hunger:** While Vision 2040 commits to SDG 2.3 on doubling agricultural productivity through investment in the area, it does not specify how it will measure the income of small-scale food producers or the threshold of success, nor how it will measure access of agricultural income to vulnerable groups, which are crucial elements of the 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) agenda as applicable to agriculture.
- **SDG 3 on health:** Although Vision 2040 commits to SDG 3.4 on reducing mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs), it does not have an indicator specifically on tracking mortality from NCDs over the Vision period to showcase the Government's definition of sufficient progress in reducing NCDs. Similarly, while Vision 2040 commits to SDG 3.9c on increasing health financing and recruitment of health workers, it does not specify how it will measure the increase in workforce over the Vision period or the threshold of success in the view of the Government.
- **SDG 4 on education:** Vision 2040 commits in principle to the LNOB agenda by outlining a mix of strategies to achieve SDG 4.7a on upgrading education facilities to make them child, disability and gender sensitive. These include the provision of universal primary and secondary education, tertiary skills-based education and an update of education curriculum to reflect current market needs. However, there is a gap in Vision 2040 on specifying how these strategies will be adapted to reach children living with disabilities and/or how primary, secondary and tertiary education will become gender-sensitive (i.e. the definition of gender-sensitive in the context of Uganda). Similarly, the indicators of measurement specified in Vision 2040 do not correspond to objectives

of SDG 4.7a. At present, the Vision document indicates that it will measure success by looking at the literacy rate in the country (an aggregate indicator), but it does not make it clear if this rate will be disaggregated to measure improvements in access for children and people living with disability, and gender sensitivity, which is the objective of the SDG in question.

- **SDG 5 on gender equality:** Vision 2040 forcefully commits to SDG 5.3 on ending female genital mutilation (FGM) and early marriage (Vision 2040, p. 97) but does not clarify how success on the objective will be measured by 2040 and what the threshold of success will be, that is, the percentage reduction in FGM and early marriages in Vision 2040. Similarly, Vision 2040 commits to SDG 5.6a on improving land access for women (p. 97), but again, it does not indicate how it will measure success and how this general commitment will be made concrete, that is, the proportion of women who will have land rights by the end of the Vision period compared to the current situation.
- **SDG 7 on sustainable energy:** Vision commits to SDG 7.2 on increasing the share of renewable energy but does not indicate how progress will be measured. The Government could use the international indicator employed by SDSN (2019) on 'renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption' (calculated by dividing consumption of energy from all renewable sources by total final energy consumption) but data for Uganda are from 2015, thus highlighting the need for updated data source or a nationally adapted indicator. In the area of energy, Vision 2040 also upholds SDG 7.3 on improving energy efficiency, but it is unclear how this commitment will be made concrete; i.e. how the Government intends to measure energy efficiency within Uganda and what will it consider adequate progress on this goal by 2040.
- **SDG 8 on economic growth and employment for all:** Vision 2040 emphasizes commitment to SDG 8.3 on creating decent jobs through the construction of a Hi-Tech City and support of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), but lacks an appropriate way of tracking the achievement, i.e. how the establishment of a Hi-Tech City will lead to jobs. Similarly, with regard to SDG 8.5 on full productive employment for men and women including for people with disabilities (PWDs), Vision 2040 indicates that the development of a green economy will provide employment for them (Vision 2040, p. 99) but does not spell out how this will lead to employment for Ugandan nationals and particularly Ugandan women and PWDs. At present, the indicator for measuring progress on employment in Vision 2040 is aggregate, i.e. the percentage share of the national labour force employed, rather than disaggregated to highlight employment for women and PWDs in MSMEs in the green economy.
- **SDG 9 on sustainable industrialization:** With regard to connectivity, Uganda commits to SDG 9.5c on increasing access to the Internet and declares that the country will construct its own submarine sea cables, but does not specify what the expected outcomes, i.e. for instance, the proportion of the population that, as a result, will have access to connectivity and the Internet by 2040. Specifying outcomes would considerably improve the SDG focus of Vision 2040.
- **In SDG 11 on sustainable cities:** Vision 2040 commits to SDG 11.2 on providing safe transport and improving road safety for vulnerable populations. And while the Government specifies that it will increase the proportion of paved roads (80 per cent of total roads) and have an average of paved road density of 100 km per 1,000 km²; there is a lack of clarity on how these developments will meet the needs of vulnerable people and how the roads will translate into an increase in safe public transport. Therefore, there is need for a more specific indicator on measuring how transport infrastructure is attuned to the needs of the poorest in the country.

2.1.1. National Development Plan (NDP) II

The database in Annex II highlights the SDG targets to which NDP II has fully committed. NDP II is clearly aligned with 19 SDG targets across nine Goals (details are found in the database) follows:

Fully aligned

- **Health (SDG 3)**, specifically eliminating communicable diseases (SDG 3.3) and achieving universal health coverage and financial protection (SDG 3.8);
- **Education (SDG 4)**, specifically ensuring free universal primary and secondary education (SDG 4.1), on equal access for men and women to tertiary education (SDG 4.3) and on increasing adults with vocational skills suitable to the market in Uganda (SDG 4.4);
- **Water and sanitation (SDG 6)**, specifically ensuring universal access to clean drinking water (SDG 6.1) and on integrated water resource management (SDG 6.2);
- Economic growth and decent employment (SDG 8), specifically promoting decent job creation and growth of MSMEs (SDG 8.3), specifically promoting sustainable tourism that creates jobs (SDG 8.9);
- **Resilient infrastructure and sustainable industrialization (SDG 9)**, specifically building regional infrastructure (SDG 9.1), on raising industry's share of employment (SDG 9.2) and on support research and development in technology (SDG 9.5);
- **Combating climate change (SDG 13)**, specifically building resilience to natural disasters in Uganda (SDG 13.1), specifically integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (SDG 13.2) and raising awareness and taking steps towards managing climate change (SDG 13.3) through its commitment to integrating recommendations of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) across all sectors;
- **Sustainable use of terrestrial eco-system (SDG 15)**, specifically conserving, restoring and sustainably using terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems, particularly forests, mountains, wetlands and drylands (SDG 15.1) and also commitment to afforestation and halting deforestation in Uganda (SDG 15.2);
- **Peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16)**, specifically halting corruption and bribery in all forms in the country (SDG 16.5);
- **Strengthening global partnership for sustainable development (SDG 17)**, specifically improving domestic resource mobilization (SDG 17. 1).

NDP II is considered aligned with the SDG targets above because it highlights a pathway for achieving goals; for example, with respect to SDG 17.1, the Government highlights that it will increase revenue mobilization by raising corporation taxes and widening VAT coverage (NDP II, p. 142). The Plan also embeds national indicators within the NDP II results framework (NDP II, p. 256) to show how the Government intends to measure progress on its commitment over the plan period

Partially aligned

Although NDP II commits to a number of SDG targets, it is considered only partially aligned with them because some crucial components needed for full alignment are missing. Accordingly, if it chooses to commit to the same SDG targets for the next five-year period, NDP II must fill the gaps identified below:

- **SDG 1 on poverty reduction:** NDP II recognizes poverty reduction as a central concern of the Government of Uganda. Within the plan period NDP II commits to 'reducing the poverty rate from 19.7 per cent to 14.2 per cent' (NDP II, p. xxiii) and specifies measurement in its results matrix (NDP II, p. 287). However, while NDP II shows that it has nationally adapted SDG target 1.1 on reducing the proportion of men and women living in multidimensional poverty, it does not specify how such a reduction will be achieved. NDP II contains broad commitments to improving the local economy through investment in infrastructure, bolstering employment and increasing growth in agriculture

through land reform, but it is unclear how the areas of importance will work together to achieve a reduction in multidimensional poverty (i.e. how many Ugandans will be employed in constructing infrastructure and whether infrastructure will be targeted in the poorest areas of the country). Similarly, NDP II commits to SDG 1.4 on providing poor and vulnerable men and women with equal rights to economic resources in particular rights to ownership of land. Hence, while NDP II commits to gender equality in land ownership (NDP II, pp. 95 and 98), it does not commit to a strategy, nor does it commit to the SDG explicitly nor appoint an indicator on women's ownership of land in the results framework to monitor progress over the Plan period

- **SDG 2 on zero hunger and agricultural productivity:** NDP II emphasizes the Government of Uganda's commitment to ending malnutrition (NDP II, pp. 96 and 189). However, the strategies that NDP II relies on are advocacy measures and legal frameworks rather than programmatic interventions in health or food security. For these strategies there is no indication of how success will be measured in the results matrix (i.e. how many advocacy programmes the NDP II expects the sector ministries to implement and which populations they will cover; how the success of these programmes is measured; and what indicators on food security will be incorporated in the results framework). NDP II also commits to SDG 2.2 on increasing agricultural productivity in the country and incomes of small-scale food producers but does not indicate how the Government will measure or ascertain success at the end of the plan period. (i.e. How much of an income rise is expected for how many small-scale producers?). Furthermore, how will the Government ensure that the agricultural income of women and other vulnerable groups will be increased over the plan period? The Government also commits to maintaining genetic diversity in line with SDG 2.5 but does not identify how this will be achieved nor how it would be measured at the end of the plan period.
- **SDG 3 on health:** Akin to Vision 2040, NDP II also commits to SDG 3.4 on reducing mortality from NCDs. It extends commitments to other targets within the health SDG, namely 3.5 on prevention and treatment of substance abuse and on 3.9 on reducing the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals. For each of these SDG targets NDP II identifies strategies for further progress (for NCDs, see p. 192; for substance abuse, see p. 193; and for hazardous chemicals, see p. 169 on waste management) but lacks indicators in the results matrix on the threshold of success at the end of the plan period and how the Government will measure it.
- **SDG 4 on education:** NDP II emphasizes commitment to all girls and boys receiving access to quality ECE in Uganda per SDG 4.2 by introducing ECD programmes, building ECD centres and training ECD teachers, but lacks any corresponding indicator of success in the results matrix. In addition, NDP II explicitly commits to SDG 4.5 (NDP II, p. 94) on eliminating gender disparities at all levels of education, as well as disparities relating to PWD, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations, thus emphasizing its commitment to the LNOB agenda of the SDGs. However, the results framework only highlights monitoring access and results in primary, secondary and tertiary education for boys and girls (NDP II, pp. 287 and 288) but does not distinguish how it will fast-track and measure progress for vulnerable children and children with disabilities. Uganda has only achieved gender parity in enrolment at the primary level, excluding other vulnerable and marginalized groups; the next iteration of the plan should consider how to extend this parity to people from other vulnerable and marginalized groups, and enrolment at secondary and tertiary levels.
- **SDG 6 on water and sanitation:** NDP II commits to both SDG 6.5 on implementing integrated water resources management (NDP II, p. 205) and SDG 6.6. on strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. However, the plan does not clarify how the Government will measure either support to local communities on water and sanitation managements or how improved water and sanitation management will be measured,

i.e. there is no indicator to track Uganda's criterion for a successful result in water resource management.

- ***SDG 7 on sustainable energy:*** In NDP II, Uganda commits to SDG 7.3 on improving energy efficiency and outlines strategies to this end (NDP II, pp. 97, 182 and 183); however, none of the strategies (e.g., installation of prepaid meters or reductions in commercial power losses) are incorporated in the results framework to show commitment in monitoring progress and achieving a threshold of success.
- ***SDG 8 on economic growth and employment for all:*** NDP II commits to SDG 8.5 on employment and decent work for equal pay for all women and men, including persons with disabilities. It outlines various strategies (pp. 213 and 231 on the establishment of job centres and p. 235 on the inclusion of vulnerable people) but does not specify how they will be included or reached. However, it fails to show how these strategies will be reflected in the results matrix, which states that the Government will track changes in total labour employment but not disaggregate data on the number of women employed or PWD.
- ***SDG 10 on reducing inequality:*** NDP II commits to SDG 10.7 on facilitating safe migration and mobility of people in Uganda. To this end, NDP II addresses internal migration, noting that rural to urban migration should not lead to urban poverty, but does not provide how the success will be measured in the results framework.
- ***SDG 11 on sustainable cities:*** NDP II commits to SDG 11.7b on urban resilience to disasters and notes achievements in the past on improving disaster management. It also outlines future strategies on earthquakes over the plan period (NDP II, p. 164) and other natural disasters (NDP II, p. 224), imparting disaster management strategies to communities (NDP II, p. 91); however, these strategies are notably absent from the results framework, making it unclear what success will look like in monitoring indicators at the end of the plan period.
- ***SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production:*** NDP II commits to SDG 12. 8b on monitoring development impacts for sustainable tourism and as a priority area of wealth creation for the Government. It does delve into a number of strategies to fulfil the mandate of Vision 2040 with specific budget outlays to the sector. However, the results framework does not provide any indicators to monitor or evaluate progress on strategies and policies at the end of the plan period. Also, the framework does provide indicators on progress in other industries, for example, indicator to track improvements in labour in agriculture and industry (NDP II, p. 286)
- ***SDG 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies:*** NDP II commits to SDG 16.3 on ensuring equal access to justice for all, but does not indicate what strategies will be used to reach the most vulnerable groups in Uganda and how the increase in access to justice over the plan period will be measured in the results framework.
- ***SDG 17 on strengthening global partnership for sustainable development:*** While NDP II commits to increasing the production of disaggregated data by gender, it does not highlight a similar commitment for other vulnerable groups mentioned in SDG 17.18 such as age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location. Although throughout the Plan, the Government of Uganda commits to supporting vulnerable groups, there are no strategies to collect data on them nor a dedicated budget to increasing statistical capacity to do so, which will hinder Uganda's commitment to LNOB by 2030.

ANNEX III

NATIONAL POLICIES

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3.1 The National Industrial Policy

National Industrial Policy Year of Issue: 2008						
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)	
SDG 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.	Commitment to occupational health and safety but no clear strategies (See p. 24)	No specific budget allocated for achieving this specific SDG.	No indicators for measuring achievement of this SDG.	The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry shall lead the implementation of the National Industrial Policy while collaborating with other ministries that have a direct role in its implementation.	Partial	
SDG 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	The Government shall in collaboration with the private sector undertake to develop and upgrade infrastructure to facilitate industrial transformation (See pp. 20 and 21 for specific strategies).	No specific budget allocated for achieving this specific SDG.	No indicators for measuring achievement of this SDG.		Partial	
SDG 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.	Build through, inter alia, the education policy, the necessary human resource skills and competencies to support industrial transformation (See p. 23 for strategies).	No specific budget allocated for achieving this specific SDG.	Value added in industry (as a percentage of GDP) – 30% in the 10th year of implementing the policy.		Partially	
SDG 9.4 By 2030, 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, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	There is commitment that industrial transformation shall be pursued in a manner that ensures efficient resource utilization and environmental sustainability (see p. 25) but no specific interventions.	No specific budget allocated for achieving this specific SDG.	No indicators for measuring achievement of this SDG.		Partial	

National Industrial Policy Year of Issue: 2008						
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)	
SDG 9.5b 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	Create national capacity for science and technology, incubation, and innovation, to ensure sustainable industrial transformation (see pp. 22 for specific strategies).	No specific budget allocated for achieving this specific SDG.	No indicators for measuring achievement of this SDG.		Partial	
SDG 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality SDG 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	Gender-balanced and gender-sensitive industrial transformation shall be prioritized (see p. 25 for commitments without specific interventions).	No specific budget allocated for achieving this specific SDG.	No indicators for measuring achievement of this SDG.		Partial	

3.2 The Uganda Climate Change Policy

The Uganda Climate Change Policy Year of Issue: April 2015					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the development, approval and effective implementation of a long-term national transport policy and plan that will take GHG mitigation concerns into account. Promote modes of transport that take into account GHG emission reduction. Develop and ensure integrated planning and management of transport and other physical infrastructure that build on insights from climate predictions. Integrate climate change into the existing infrastructure risk assessment guidelines and methodology. Establish and enforce climate change resilient standards for transport and infrastructure planning and development through monitoring and reporting systems. Encourage the integration of climate change into transport and infrastructure development strategies. Promote and encourage water catchment protection in transport infrastructure development and maintenance. Conduct investigations (GIS) to determine whether areas are appropriate or inappropriate for infrastructural development. 	<p>\$137,596,957 (reduce traffic congestion and GHG).</p> <p>\$264,982,325 (reduction in GHG emissions).</p> <p>\$7,670,186 (biofuel industry).</p> <p>\$11,312,533 (national standards for emissions).</p> <p>\$17,733,268 (demarcate areas reserved for industrial use and other land development)</p> <p>\$352,312 (enforce regulations)</p> <p>\$14,100,800 (integrate climate change).</p> <p>\$21,532,900 (enforce climate change-resilient standards).</p> <p>\$622,589,867 (integration of climate change into transport and infrastructure).</p> <p>\$191,853,717 (water catchment protection).</p> <p>\$203,626,716 (GIS).</p>	<p>The policy do not have specific indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target.</p>	<p>MWE, MAAF, MoWT, MEMD, MoH, MoLHUD, MoTWA, MoGLSD, MoTTC, MoESTS, MoLG, OPM, NPA, KCCA.</p>	<p>Partial (The NCCP does not specify the indicators for the strategies)</p>
SDG 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote conservation and efficient utilization of energy to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, especially at consumer levels (industries, households, commercial and institutional buildings). Encourage the use of alternative fuels instead of heavily relying on biomass. 	<p>\$3,522,737 (biomass energy production and utilization).</p>	<p>C.2.1. Forest cover (% land area).</p> <p>C.2.2. Wetland cover (% of total area). (Refer to NDP II Annex 5.)</p>	<p>MWE, MAAF, MoWT, MEMD, MoH, MoLHUD, MoTWA, MoGLSD, MoTTC, MoESTS, MoLG, OPM, NPA, KCCA.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
<p>SDG 131 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p>	<p>Strategies for achieving the SDG target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and encourage highly adaptive and productive crop varieties and cultivars in drought-prone, flood-prone and rainfed crop farming systems. Promote and encourage highly adaptive and productive livestock breeds. Promote and encourage conservation agriculture and ecologically compatible cropping systems to increase resilience to the impacts climate change. Promote sustainable management of rangelands and pastures through integrated rangeland management to avoid land degradation and deforestation. Promote irrigated agriculture by encouraging irrigation systems that use water sustainably. Promote and encourage agricultural diversification and improved post-harvest handling, storage and value addition in order to mitigate rising climate-related losses and to improve food security and household incomes. Support community-based adaptation strategies through stretched extension services and improved systems for conveying timely climate information to rural populations to enhance the resilience of agricultural systems to the impacts of climate change. Develop innovative insurance schemes (low-premium micro-insurance policies) and low-interest credit facilities to insure farmers against crop failure due to droughts, pests, floods and other weather-related events. <p>2. Specific strategies for tackling sectoral policy priorities on water (p. 18)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and encourage water harvesting and efficient water utilization among individuals, households, institutions and sectors. Ensure availability of water for production in water dependant sectors in order to increase their resilience to climate change impacts. Promote and strengthen the conservation and protection against degradation of watersheds, water catchment areas, river banks and water bodies. Promote integrated Water Resources Management (including underground water resources), including contingency planning for extreme events such as floods and drought. Ensure that all guidelines for infrastructure/hydraulic works (i.e. water for production, piped water supply schemes and conditional grants guidelines for support to point sources protection) mainstream climate change. Improve and strengthen transboundary cooperation regarding water resources management. Support capacity building among institutions and individuals in water resource use, development and management. Strengthen water resource monitoring networks and flood warning systems. <p>3. Specific strategies for tackling sectoral policy priorities Fisheries and Aquaculture: Transport and Works; Forestry; Wetlands; Health; Energy; Wildlife and Tourism; Human Settlements and Social Infrastructure; Disaster Risk Management; Land Use and Land-Use Change; and Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation+ (REDD+); Waste Management (pp.19–37).</p>	<p>\$28,089,981 (productive crops).</p> <p>\$32,900,993 (adaptive and productive livestock breeds)</p> <p>\$13,014,701 (conservation agriculture and ecology)</p> <p>\$2,197,8601 (rangelands and pastures).</p> <p>\$2,906,801 (forestry policy to reduce deforestation).</p> <p>\$54,652,627 (irrigated agriculture).</p> <p>\$29,535,563 (agricultural diversification, and improved post-harvest handling).</p> <p>\$11,482,890 (community-based adaptation strategies).</p> <p>\$105,442,710 (innovative insurance).</p> <p>\$11,580,711 (water harvesting).</p> <p>\$69,453,691 (water for production).</p> <p>14,586,011 (aquatic ecosystems).</p> <p>\$105,892,624 (Integrated Water Resources Management).</p> <p>\$3,079,681 (infrastructure/ hydraulic works).</p> <p>\$4,272,516 (institutional and human capacity building).</p> <p>\$8,693,606 (water resource monitoring).</p>	<p>No indicators to monitor progress on this SDG.</p>	<p>MWE, MAAF, MoWT, MEMD, MoH, MoL, HUD, MoTWA, MoGLSD, MoTTC, MoESTS, MoLG, OPM, NPA, KCCA.</p>	<p>Partial (The NCCP does not specify the budget allocation and indicators to measure progress.)</p>

The Uganda Climate Change Policy Year of Issue: April 2015					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and encourage water harvesting and efficient water utilization among individuals, households, institutions and sectors. Ensure availability of water for production in water dependent sectors in order to increase their resilience to climate change impacts. Promote and strengthen the conservation and protection against degradation of watersheds, water catchment areas, river banks and water bodies. Promote Integrated Water Resources Management (including underground water resources), including contingency planning for extreme events such as floods and drought. Ensure that all guidelines for infrastructure/hydraulic works (i.e. water for production, piped water supply schemes and conditional grants guidelines for support to point sources protection) mainstream climate change. Improve and strengthen transboundary cooperation regarding water resources management. Support capacity building among institutions and individuals in water resource use, development and management. Strengthen water resource monitoring networks and flood warning systems. Mainstream gender issues in climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches to reduce the vulnerability of women and children to the impacts of climate change and recognize their key role in tackling this issue. 	<p>\$11,580,711 (water harvesting).</p> <p>\$69,453,691 (water for production).</p> <p>-</p> <p>\$105,892,624. (Integrated Water Resources Management).</p> <p>\$3,079,681 (guidelines for infrastructure/hydraulics).</p> <p>0</p> <p>\$4,212,516 (institutional and human capacity).</p> <p>\$9,684,848 gender mainstreaming.</p>	No indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target	MWE, MAAIF, MoWT, MEMD, MoH, MoL, HUD, MoTWA, MoGLSD, MoTTC, MoESTS, MoLG, OPM, NPA, KCCA.	Partial (The NCCP does not specify indicators to measure progress).

The Uganda Climate Change Policy Year of Issue: April 2015					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and support climate change education, awareness raising and capacity development for a range of stakeholders (government, academics, civil society and private sector) contributing to the national development process, from the local to the national level. Provide adequate support for policies and programmes that consider the interactions between population dynamics, climate change and development. Provide proper support for the information sharing and research. Promote research and development, transfer and diffusion of technology. Support institutional and human capacity building in water resource use, development and management. Strengthen the capacity for monitoring the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services. Provide financial support, technology transfer and provision for capacity building, especially to forest-dependent communities. Ensure adequate capacity development for technology transfer. Create a technology fund (with assistance from development partners and other financial institutions) that can facilitate the transfer, deployment and diffusion of technology. Promote the capacity building necessary to support the implementation of clean and low- carbon technologies in other sectors, such as land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and agriculture. 	<p>\$ 8,917,000 to promote and enhance climate change education, public awareness and capacity development.</p> <p>\$26,537,864 (interactions between population dynamics).</p> <p>\$10,181,000 for research and development.</p> <p>\$176,369 (biodiversity hotspots).</p> <p>\$1,071,590 (impacts of climate change).</p> <p>\$6,358,168 (technology transfer).</p> <p>\$34,166,000 development, transfer and diffusion of climate change technology.</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	No indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target	MWE, MAAIF, MoWT, MEMD, MoH, MoL-HUD, MoTWA, MoGLSD, MoTTC, MoESTS, MoLG, OPM, NPA, KCCA.	Partial (The NCCP does not specify indicators to measure progress)
SDG 15.1 Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to actively promote joint REDD+ efforts involving the public and private sectors. Promote a balance between conservation and sustainable use of wetlands to reduce GHG emissions. Promote and enforce urban and rural planning of settlements. Control and monitor land development and other land-use changes in a sustainable manner to better manage GHG sources and sinks. 	<p>\$3,079,968 (wetland policy).</p> <p>\$6,897,779 (wetland protection and restoration).</p> <p>\$381,811 (collaborative and participatory management of wetland resources).</p> <p>\$923,905 (wetland research).</p>	C.2.1. Forest cover (% land area) C.2.2. Wetland cover (% of total area) (Refer to NDP II Annex 5.)	MWE, MAAIF, MoWT, MEMD, MoH, MoL-HUD, MoTWA, MoGLSD, MoTTC, MoESTS, MoLG, OPM, NPA, KCCA	Yes (The NCCP has strategies and indicators to measure progress)
SDG 15.2 Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue and step up efforts targeted at effective forest management. Make a deliberate departure from 'business as usual' by formulating sectoral policies that address issues associated with increased unit productivity in plantation forestry. Promote and develop afforestation and reforestation programmes in non-forested areas and intensify afforestation and reforestation efforts in other areas. 	<p>\$1,761,349 (afforestation and reforestation).</p> <p>\$715,376 (agro-forestry).</p> <p>\$8,942,208 (forestry research).</p>	C.2.1. Forest cover (% land area) C.2.2. Pollution Index C.2.2. Wetland cover (% of total area) (Refer to NDP II Annex 5.)	MWE, MAAIF, MoWT, MEMD, MoH, MoL-HUD, MoTWA, MoGLSD, MoTTC, MoESTS, MoLG, OPM, NPA, KCC	Yes (The NCCP has strategies and indicators to measure progress)

The Uganda Climate Change Policy Year of Issue: April 2015					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream climate change mitigation issues, promote and improve the management of natural resources in order to ensure resilient, productive and sustainable agricultural systems with reduced GHG emissions. • Effect a gradual shift to the use of less carbon-intensive fuels (including compressed natural gas, ethanol and LPG) in vehicles instead of relying heavily on gasoline and diesel fuels. • Support and accelerate the implementation of the Renewable Energy Policy (REP) in order to the promote and develop new clean energy technologies and reduce GHG. 	<p>\$689779 (sustainable land management in fragile ecosystems)</p> <p>\$381811 (collaborative management and sustainable use of biodiversity)</p> <p>\$1761369 (valuation and payment)</p> <p>\$683213 (integrity of the ecosystem)</p> <p>\$1071590 (capacity for monitoring the impacts of climate change)</p>	No indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target.	MWE, MAALF, MoWT, MEMD, MoH, MoLHUD, MoTWA, MoGLSD, MoTTC, MoESTS, MoLG, OPM, NPA, KCCA.	Partial

3.3 The National Employment Policy for Uganda

The National Employment Policy for Uganda Year of Issue: April 2011					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
11 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$125 a day.	All the strategies below.	There is no specific budget allocated to achieve the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on this SDG.	MGLSD, MoFFED, MoPS, MAAIF, MTWA, MWI, MoH, MoES, MoLG, MoFA, MoL-HUD, MEND, MoCT, MoEA, NPA, UBOS, UIA, FUE, NOTU.	Yes (The NEP has strategies and indicators to measure progress.)
SDG 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular 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	The policy shall undertake the following strategies for promotion of agriculture and rural employment (p. 28): a) promoting the use of labour-based methods in the construction and maintenance of rural feeder roads and other public infrastructure. b) encouraging investment in the production of those agricultural enterprises that have the greatest long-run potential to employ large numbers of wage-workers while competing effectively on international markets. c) promoting agro-processing and agri-enterprises under the Agriculture Investment Policy (2010) to improve productivity and employment opportunities. d) emphasizing investment to increase yields on the most dynamic smallholder farms, where wage employment opportunities will largely occur. e) encouraging provision of rural financial services for income-generating activities. f) improving informal sector, micro and small-scale enterprises (p. 29) g) developing clusters to meet the supply chain demands as a special programme for micro and small enterprises for urban poor and semi-skilled artisans. h) promoting forward and backward linkages between large scales registered and small-scale unregistered enterprises. i) strengthening the capacity of small enterprise associations in coordination, networking and policy influence; j) providing infrastructure and other support to unregistered small-scale enterprises and making local government ordinances and user-friendly by-laws and regulations; k) providing advisory information on tax compliance, the improvement of working conditions, safety and health issues and union recognition; l) supporting entrepreneurship development programmes including training; m) providing incentives to encourage innovation and creativity among entrepreneurs.	There is no specific budget allocated to achieve the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on this SDG.	MGLSD, MoFFED, MoPS, MAAIF, MTWA, MWI, MoH, MoES, MoLG, MoFA, MoL-HUD, MEND, MoCT, MoEA, NPA, UBOS, UIA, FUE, NOTU.	Partial (The NEP has no indicators to monitor progress on this SDG targets)

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SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	<p>The policy highlights the following specific strategies to overcome challenges as per priority action areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> promoting growth, increased employment, socio economic transformation and prosperity for all, the following are highlighted key strategies (p. 26); setting targets towards employment generation for women and men and continuously monitoring and evaluating progress using objectively verifiable indicators; making employment creation a key criterion in selecting between alternative public and private investments, programmes and projects; ensuring that rural infrastructure investments are constructed using labour-based techniques; undertaking research and studies in areas of employment generation in both the formal and informal sectors, with a focus on rural employment generation; supporting existing or new labour-intensive enterprises and investments with high and sustainable employment generation potential; mainstreaming employment creation in the National Core Projects of the National Development Plan and other sectors. <p>2. To create accurate and timely labour market information on jobs, the following strategies are highlighted by the policy (p. 27):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> strengthening the ministry responsible for labour to play its role as the national and regional depository for labour and employment management information; mandating the Ministry responsible for Labour to issue computerized employment permits similar to driving permits in order to keep track of persons eligible for employment in the country and maintain an Employment Register. Providing guidelines on data collection, processing, and dissemination of information. establishing and supporting institutions in public and private sectors, including social partners, in the production of information on the labour market. studying the impact of multinational enterprises on employment in different industrial sectors; developing guidelines on operation of multinational enterprises with regard to social dialogue, employment and their impact on the labour market. documenting, disseminating and promoting best practices on corporate social responsibility; improving the collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of reliable information relating to migration and its effects on employment; carrying out new surveys and research in collaboration with the UBOS. 	There is no specific budget allocated to achieve the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on this SDG.	MGLSD, MoFPED, MoPS, MAAIF, MTWA, MWT, MoH, MoES, MoLG, MoFA, MoLHUD, MEMD, MoCT MoEA, NPA, UBOS, UIA, FUE, NOTU.	Yes (The NEP has strategies and indicators to monitor progress on this SDG targets)

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SDG targets (Explicit or Implied)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	<p>Developing and implementing the National Youth Action Plan, in particular:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> providing support to young people, particularly women to make transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance; strengthening the capacity of career guidance for youth towards studying practical technical courses; providing young entrepreneurs with support through tax rebates at least for the first five years of establishing business; integrating youth in Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) and any other programmes; promoting job placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable youth to acquire the requisite job training and hands-on experience; encouraging youth to form associations and cooperatives for the purpose of developing entrepreneurship and creating employment; establishing of one stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs; strengthening existing regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization. (pp. 33 and 34) 	<p>There is no specific budget allocated to achieve the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.</p>	<p>No specific indicators to monitor progress on this SDG.</p>	<p>MGLSD, MoFPED, MoPS, MAAIF, MTWA, MWT, MoH, MoES, MoLG, MoFA, MoLHUD, MEMD.</p>	<p>Yes (The NEP has strategies and indicators to monitor progress on this SDG targets)</p>
4.4. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	<p>Developing and implementing the National Action Plan for Youth Employment, in particular:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> providing support to youth, particularly females, to transition from informal to formal employment through improved access to training, business development services, and access to low interest microfinance; strengthening the capacity of career guidance to youth in order for them to study practical technical courses; providing young entrepreneurs support through tax rebates at least for the first five years of establishing business; integrating youth in NAADS, NUSAF, PRDP and any other programmes; promoting job placement, volunteer schemes and or internship to enable young acquire the requisite job training and hands on experience; encouraging youth to form associations and cooperatives for developing entrepreneurship and creating employment; establishing a one-stop centre to offer technical advisory services including information on existing investment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs; strengthening regional youth skills centres through retooling, staffing and capitalization. (pp. 33 and 34) 	<p>There is no specific budget allocated to achieve the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.</p>	<p>No specific indicators to monitor progress on this SDG.</p>	<p>MGLSD, MoFPED, MoPS, MAAIF, MTWA, MWT, MoH, MoES, MoLG, MoFA, MoLHUD, MEMD, MoCT MoEA, NPA, UBOS, UIA, FUE, NOTU.</p>	<p>Yes (The NEP has strategies and indicators to monitor progress on this SDG targets).</p>

The National Employment Policy for Uganda Year of Issue: April 2011					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
<p>SDG 178</p> <p>By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, 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.</p>	<p>Carry out new surveys and research in collaboration with the UBOS.</p>	<p>There is no specific budget allocated to achieve the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.</p>	<p>No specific indicators to monitor progress on this SDG.</p>		<p>Partial</p>
<p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.</p>	<p>This involves several strategies, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> developing clusters to meet the 'supply-chain demands' as a special programme for the micro and small enterprises for urban poor and semi-skilled artisans; promoting forward and backward linkages between large scale registered and small-scale unregistered enterprises; strengthening the capacity of small enterprise associations in coordination, networking and policy influence; providing infrastructure and other support to unregistered small-scale enterprises and making local government ordinances and by-laws and regulations user-friendly; providing advisory information on tax compliance, the improvement of working conditions, safety and health issues, and union recognition. supporting entrepreneurship development programmes including training; providing incentives to encourage innovation and creativity among entrepreneurs. 	<p>There is no specific budget allocated to achieve the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.</p>	<p>No specific indicators to monitor progress on this SDG.</p>	<p>MGLSD, MoFPED, MoPS, MAAIF, MTWA, MWT, MoH, MoES, MoLG, MoFA, MoLHUD, MEMD, MoICT, MoEA, NPA, UBOS, UIA, FUE, NOTU.</p>	<p>Yes (The NEP has strategies in place and indicators to monitor progress on this SDG targets).</p>

3.4 The National Youth Policy

The National Employment Policy for Uganda Year of Issue: April 2011					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
14. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular 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	<p>a) promoting income-generating activities among youth by supporting appropriate micro credit financial institutions that extend credit facilities to them;</p> <p>b) promoting youth enterprise development through enterprise education and establishment of information services;</p> <p>c) advocating for the creation of a Youth Trust Bank;</p> <p>d) supporting implementation of the 1998 Land Act to increase access, ownership and rights of youth while encouraging the adoption of modern agricultural knowledge;</p> <p>e) providing young farmers with market information and agricultural extension services;</p> <p>f) establishing a loan scheme for young students in tertiary institutions.</p>	There is no specific budget for the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	Each of the points in the "Strategies" column has monitoring indicators in the NYAP logical framework which is the action document for the NYP. These include indicators such as: No of Financial institutions providing youth tailored credit services. Youth Trust Bank in Place. No of youth provided with loans. Proportion of youth mobilised to carry on agriculture as a viable IGA. Percentage of youth farmers who access agricultural appropriate tools. Percentage of youth farmers who access agricultural technical support supervision. Ratio of the youth farmers with outside financial support	OPM, MGLSD, other MDAs NAPY National Youth Council, political organizations, development partners, civil society organizations (CSOs) and faith-based organizations.	Partial (The NYP has strategies and NYAP has some monitoring indicators.)

The National Employment Policy for Uganda Year of Issue: April 2011					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
<p>3.7 By 2030, 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.</p> <p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, 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.</p>	<p>a) advocating for the improvement, provision and expansion of access to services, including information, guidance and counseling, and making them youth-friendly by removing all legal, regulatory, structural, medical and attitudinal barriers to accessing such services;</p> <p>b) equipping youth with appropriate life skills and mobilize adults, families, communities, institutions and policymakers to create a safe and supportive environment for their growth and development;</p> <p>c) advocating for the promotion of innovative ways of mobilizing resources for services for youth, emphasizing partnership with central, and local governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector;</p> <p>d) ensuring full protection of young women and men from all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, and promoting the psychological recovery and the social and economic reintegration of the victim;</p> <p>j) building partnerships and coordination among stakeholders involved in youth health and development;</p> <p>k) advocate for adoption and implementation of the Adolescent Health Policy.</p>	<p>There is no specific budget for the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and no SDG targets.</p>	<p>Each of the points in the "Strategies" column has monitoring indicators in the NYAP logical framework which is the action document for the NYP. These include indicators such as:</p> <p>No of youth corners established in health units. No. of in and out of school youth reached with BCC messages on SRH/HIV prevention, care and treatment. Age and sex disaggregated data and information. Type of negative and positive cultural practices that impacted of SRH discouraged and promoted respectively. % of schools and communities that teach SRH. Percentage of parent that maintain parent-child communication on SRH issues.</p>	<p>OPM, MGLSD, other MDAs NAPY The National Youth Council, political organizations, development partners, CSOs and faith-based organizations.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

The National Employment Policy for Uganda Year of Issue: April 2011					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
<p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p>	<p>Support vocational training and establishment of internship and apprenticeship to enable youth to acquire a range of skills and essential tools.</p>	<p>There is no specific budget for the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.</p>	<p>Increase in total BTVET enrolment</p> <p>Increase in Net Secondary school completion rate (%)</p> <p>Business technical vocational educational training (BTVET) enrolment.</p> <p>In NYAP log-frame there are fewer indicators on formal education, but many on skills training and vocational:</p> <p>Baseline survey on Vocational training established.</p> <p>Market survey undertaken.</p> <p>No of people equipped with skills through apprenticeship & internship.</p> <p>Type & No of vocational skills integrated.</p> <p>No of organisations provided with technical support supervision</p>	<p>OPM, MGLSD, other MDAs</p> <p>NAPY</p> <p>National Youth Council, political organisations, development partners, CSOs and faith-based organizations.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

SDG targets <i>(explicit or implicit)</i>	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target <i>(Yes/No/Partial)</i>
<p>4.6. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p>	<p>a) advocating for increased accessibility to education, both formal and non-formal and career guidance b) mobilizing youth, parents and school authorities to ensure that they take advantage of available education and training opportunities at all levels and to support the girl child education and retention in schools; c) ensuring that programmes and services are accessed by refugee youth populations and internally displaced youth, with particular attention to their needs of basic social services, such as education, health services, skills training etc.</p>	<p>There is no specific budget for the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.</p>	<p>The policy has no indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target</p>	<p>OPM, MGLSD, other MDAs NAPY National Youth Council, political organisations, development partners, CSOs and faith-based organizations</p>	<p>Partial (The NYP has strategies but lacks indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target)</p>
<p>51 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p>	<p>a) advocating for the formulation and implementation of an appropriate National Employment Policy that addresses and responds to the concerns of youth, such as discrimination on the basis of age, gender and experience; b) advocating for a conducive socio-cultural environment that involves youth and protects them against harmful traditional practices, beliefs and culture-based gender discrimination and practices.</p>	<p>There is no specific budget for the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.</p>	<p>The NYAP has a number of broadly culture-related indicators that are aimed at ending negative cultural practices but are not explicit on gender. No of research on cultural practices No. & type of Materials on cultural practices developed. No of community leaders sensitised on impact of positive and negative cultural practices. No of people & dialogue meetings held. Proportion of youth who freely express their view in meetings & other decision making fora. No of youth and cultural leaders oriented on youth programming.</p>	<p>OPM, MGLSD, other MDAs NAPY National Youth Council, political organisations, development partners, CSOs and faith-based organizations.</p>	<p>Partial (The NYP has strategies and NYAP has indicators related to negative cultural practices but these are not gender-specific.)</p>

The National Employment Policy for Uganda Year of Issue: April 2011					
SDG targets (Explicit or Implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.	<p>a) advocating for the formulation and implementation of an appropriate National Employment Policy that addresses and responds to the concerns of youth such as discrimination on the basis of age, gender and experience;</p> <p>b) instituting effective measures to prohibit and eliminate child labour, and also protect young women and men against any other forms of exploitation;</p> <p>c) promoting income-generating activities among youth by supporting appropriate microcredit financial institutions that extend credit facilities to them; establishment of information services;</p> <p>e) advocating for the creation of a Youth Trust Bank;</p> <p>f) supporting implementation of the 1998 Land Act to increase access, ownership and rights of youth while encouraging the adoption of modern agricultural knowledge;</p> <p>g) providing youth farmers with market information and agricultural extension services; and establishing a loan scheme for young students in tertiary institutions.</p>	There is no specific budget for the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	The NYAP has several monitoring indicators for this across its objectives, including Skills Training, Youth and Information and Communications Technology, and Youth and Agriculture. For example, No of youth trained in market oriented skills No of youth centres equipped and are operational	OPM, MGLSD, other MDAs NAPY National Youth Council, political organisations, development partners, CSOs and faith-based organizations.	Yes
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	a) advocating for formulation and implementation of an appropriate National Employment Policy that addresses and responds to the concerns of youth such as discrimination on the basis of age, gender and experience.	There is no specific budget for the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	The policy has no indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	OPM, MGLSD, other MDAs NAPY National Youth Council, political organisations, development partners, CSOs and faith-based organizations	Partial (The NYP has indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target)
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	Advocate for increased effective youth representation and participation in key positions of decision-making, leadership and management at all levels of Government and in civil society.	There is no specific budget for the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	NYAP contains several monitoring indicators on this target: Type and No of IEC material developed. No of youth sensitised on rights & responsibilities Proportion of youth who participate in policies & plans development. No of youth organisations formed. No of youth trained in governance.	OPM, MGLSD, other MDAs NAPY National Youth Council, political organisations, development partners, CSOs and faith-based organizations.	Yes

3.5 The Uganda Gender Policy

Name of Policy/Plan: The Uganda Gender Policy Year of Issue: 2007					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 1b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec. 51, p19 [...] interventions that respond to diverse livelihood needs of women and men (target 1b). 	<p>There is no specific budget allocation for achieving the SDGs in the policy.</p> <p>The MFPEd together with EOC ensure gender and equity budgeting using a set of tools.</p>	Proportion of population below the poverty line by sex of household head (targets 1.1 and 1.2).		Partial – no budget information
SDG 13 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec. 51, p19; Promote social protection interventions for poor and vulnerable women and men (target 1.3, 5.4, 10.4). 				
SDG 31 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.			Maternal mortality ratio (target 31) NPEIs indicator 3.15: Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (MMP) (number)		
SDG 41 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.			Proportion of girls completing formal education by level (target 4.1) NPEIs indicator 2.15: Literacy rate at P3 by sex NPEIs indicator 2.16: Literacy rate at P6 by sex NPEIs indicator 2.17: Numeracy rate at P3 by sex NPEIs indicator 2.18: Numeracy rate P6 by sex NPEIs indicator 2.22: Drop-out rate by sex.		

Name of Policy/Plan: The Uganda Gender Policy Year of Issue: 2007					
SDG targets (Explicit or Implied)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 4.5 By 2030, 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 6 of the policy requires all line ministries to mainstream gender in all sectors, and education is one of the sectors (target 4.5). One of the indicators for monitoring the policy (section 7) is proportion of girls completing formal education by level (target 4.5). 		NPGEI indicator 2.27: Gender parity index in enrolment		
SDG 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy mandates that the national curriculum centre design education programmes on gender and girls empowerment in schools (target 4.7). 				
SDG 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 5.2, p. 20. Develop and implement interventions to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in all its forms and at all levels (target 5.2). 		Incidence of gender-based violence by region/location (targets 5.2). 5.2- Proportion of the ever-partnered population aged 15+ subjected to physical, sexual and psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months by sex. 5.3- Proportion of the population aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15 by sex.		

Name of Policy/Plan: The Uganda Gender Policy Year of Issue: 2007					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target (explicit or implicit)	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 5.2, p. 20. Develop strategies to address discrimination against women in elective and appointment structures and systems of governance (target 5.5). 		<p>Proportion of women in decision-making by sector and level (target 5.5).</p> <p>NPGEs indicator 4.1a: Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament.</p> <p>NPGEs indicator 4.1b: Proportion of seats held by women in local governments and LCV Chairpersons.</p> <p>NPGEs indicator 4.2: Managerial positions in the formal sector by sex.</p>		
SDG 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 5.2, p. 20. Developing and implementing sexual and reproductive health rights programmes (target 5.6). 		<p>NPGEs indicator 3.2.3: Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive health decisions.</p>		
SDG 14 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular 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.			<p>Proportion of population with registered land by sex and location (targets 1.4 and 5a).</p> <p>NPGEs indicator 1.13a: Proportion of the population owning land individually by sex of owner.</p> <p>NPGEs indicator 1.13b: Proportion of the population owning land jointly by sex of owner.</p>		Partial
SDG 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.			<p>NPGEs indicator 1.14: Proportion of the agricultural population owning agricultural land by sex of owner.</p>		

Name of Policy/Plan: The Uganda Gender Policy Year of Issue: 2007					
SDG targets (Explicit or Implied)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 5c 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec 5.3 p. 21. Broaden the scope of affirmative action to enhance its effectiveness in reducing gender disparities (target 5c.) • Sec 5.3 p. 21. Develop strategies to address gender inequalities in policies, plans and programmes at all levels (target 5c). • Develop strategies to empower the girl child to take up leadership positions in schools and tertiary institutions (target 5c). 				
SDG 8.5 By 2030, 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 51 specific strategy (c) aims to develop incentive frameworks to improve the earning potential of poor women and men for improved productivity and output (target 8.5). 		<p>NPGEs indicator 17: Average wage earnings in formal employment by sex.</p> <p>NPGEs indicator 18: Average wage earnings in informal employment by sex.</p> <p>NPGEs indicator 19: Youth unemployment rate by sex.</p> <p>NPGEs indicator 110: Percentage of the working age population employed by sex.</p> <p>NPGEs indicator 112: Proportion of children aged 5 – 17 years engaged in child labour by sex.</p>		
SDG 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec. 51, p19; Develop strategies to eradicate child labour incidence with emphasis on the exploitation of the girl child (target 8.7). 				
SDG 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	No strategies.		Proportion of population accessing and utilising credit schemes by sex and industry (target 9.3).		

Name of Policy/Plan: The Uganda Gender Policy Year of Issue: 2007					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 5.2, p. 20: Enact and reform laws to eliminate gender discriminatory practices, norms and values (target 10.3). 				
SDG 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 5.2, p. 20: Design and implement programmes to improve women and men's access to justice (target 16.3). 		Proportion of population accessing justice by sex (target 16.3).		
SDG 17.8 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and Small Island Developing States, 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.	<p>Ensure the collection, retrieval, compilation, packaging and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data (GDD).</p> <p>Establish gender responsive monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for development.</p>				

3.6 The National Social Protection Policy

The National Social Protection Policy (NSSP) Year of Issue: September, 2015					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors; and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	<p>In order to increase the coverage and scope of contributory social security (Objective 1), the Government shall pursue the following strategies (p. 23):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> undertaking reforms in the provision of contributory Social Security; establishing and expanding direct income support schemes for vulnerable groups; enhancing access to health insurance services; enhancing access to compensation by workers in both the private and public sectors. <p>With regard to 'Enhancing care, protection and support for vulnerable people' (Objective 2), the Government shall pursue the following strategies (p. 24):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> promoting community-based response mechanisms for supporting vulnerable people; expanding the scope and coverage of care, support and protection services; promoting public-private partnerships in the delivery of social care, support and protection services; building the capacity of social care and support service providers. <p>To strengthening the institutional framework for social protection service delivery, Government shall pursue the following strategies (p. 25):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> establishing coordination mechanism for social protection at various levels; establishing an effective monitoring and evaluation system for social protection; strengthening the functionality of civil registration system; developing Management Information Systems for different components of social protection strengthening the technical and logistical capacity for delivery of social protection services; developing a long-term financing mechanism for social protection. 	The budget is allocated per priority not per SDG targets. These priorities contribute to SDG targets.	No indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target.	MGLSD, NPA, UBOS, OPM, Uganda Registration Services Bureau, Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority, Uganda Immigration and Citizenship Board traditional and cultural institutions, civil society and faith-based organizations, local governments	Partial (The NSSP has indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target)
SDG 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> establishing and expanding direct income support schemes for vulnerable groups; enhancing access to health insurance services approving the Minimum Wage Bill 2015, whose objective is to provide for a minimum wage based on the different sectors of the economy. This was passed by Parliament but is awaiting approval by Cabinet. This will help reduce the magnitude of the problem. 	There is no specific budget allocated to achieving the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	No indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target.	MGLSD, NPA, UBOS, OPM, Uganda Registration Services Bureau, Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority, Uganda Immigration and Citizenship Board, traditional and cultural institutions, civil society and faith-based organizations local governments.	Partial (The NSSP has indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target)

The National Social Protection Policy (NSSP) Year of issue: September, 2015					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 10.2 Empower and promote the social economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) expanding the coverage and scope of contributory social security in both the formal and informal sectors; b) undertaking reforms in the provision of contributory Social Security; c) establishing and expanding direct income support schemes for vulnerable groups; d) enhancing access to health insurance services; e) enhancing access to compensation by workers in both the private and public sectors; f) promoting community-based response mechanisms for supporting vulnerable people; g) expanding the scope and coverage of care, support and protection services h) promoting public-private partnerships in the delivery of social care, support and protection services; i) building the capacity of social care and support service providers. 	There is no specific budget allocated to achieving the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	No indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target.	MGLSD, NPA UBOS, OPM, Uganda Registration Services Bureau, Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority, Uganda Immigration and Citizenship Board, traditional and cultural institutions, civil society and faith-based organizations local governments.	Partial (The NSSP has strategies but lacks indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target)

3.7 The Uganda Partnership Policy

Name of Policy/Plan: The Uganda Partnership Policy Year of Issue: 2013					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 171 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 31 p. 3. The Government will continue to increase its domestic revenues and to enhance domestic and foreign private investment... (target 171) Sec. 5.4. p. 15. The Government shall strengthen its legal, regulatory and institutional capacity to combat tax evasion, including passing anti-money laundering laws and reviewing investment and income tax laws (target 171). 	There is no specific budget allocated to achieving the SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	The policy has no indicators to monitor progress on SDGs.	The Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) is the lead agency and responsible for the strategies outlined above. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for scrutinizing loan agreements and give legal clearance on behalf of the Government.	Partial
SDG 132 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 5.3. p. 15. Government will establish a climate change policy covering adaptation and mitigation, and strengthen institutional mechanisms and financing for its implementation (targets 13.2 and 13.a). 			The Bank of Uganda shall work with the MFPED to implement the above strategies. Development partners expected to:	
SDG 132b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sec. 5.5. p. 15. The Government will update its costed agriculture and rural development strategy (...) also lobby for reduction of agricultural subsidies and other market distorting practices to increase the country's agricultural export volumes (targets 2b). 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the share of their development assistance provided as General Budget Support (GBS) Increase the share of development assistance provided as Sector Budget Support (SBS). Simplify or abolish procedural conditionalities wherever possible. Unite all aid, including technical assistance. 	

3.8 The National Information and Communications Technology Policy

The National Information and Communications Technology Policy for Uganda Year of issue: October 2014					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) promoting ICT as an alternative career for women, youth and PWDs in the informal and formal educational system; b) encouraging creativity and innovation around ICTs among women, youth and people with disabilities (PWDs) leading to entrepreneurship development; c) enabling the full and equal participation of women, youth and PWDs in creating the information society; d) implementing special ICT training programmes for women, youth and PWDs; e) facilitating and encourage the development of electronic networks and systems for associations and organizations engaged in the advancement of women, youth and PWDs issues in the country; f) implementing ICT programmes/projects focusing on combating HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases among women, youth and PWDs. 	\$400,000,000 annually ICT innovation centres of excellence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Proportion of households with access to the Internet by type of access. b) Frequency of individual use of the Internet in the last 12 months. c) Proportion of learners who have access to the Internet at school. d) Proportion of learners enrolled at the post-secondary level in ICT-related. 	MoICT, UNCST, UICT, NITA-U, UCC, Public Infrastructure Providers (PIPs), MoES, NCDC, NCHE, Parliament of Uganda, MoPS, MoFPED, MoLG, MoLHUD, UCC, Posta Uganda, Private Sector, UNEB, UBTEB and LGs.	Yes (The ICT Policy has strategies and indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target)
SDG 5.5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) taking advantage of new technologies in order to deliver faster business benefits and reduce cost; b) streamlining the management of the dot UG Country Code Top Level Domain name (UG ccTLD) in line with international best practices; c) putting in place mechanisms to ensure that the country is ready for the transition to the next generation global Internet delivery mechanisms including Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) address space; d) optimizing the operations of the national Internet Exchange Point and participate in the establishment of regional and international Internet Exchange Points e) in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, promoting regional root servers and the use of internationalized domain names in order to overcome barriers to access; f) promoting broadband access to the Internet as a basic necessity; g) promoting the development and use of open, interoperable, non-discriminatory and demand-driven standards. 	The policy does not have specific budget allocation for achieving SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Frequency of individual use of the Internet in the last 12 months. b) Proportion of businesses using computers. c) Proportion of persons employed routinely using computers. d) Proportion of businesses using the Internet. e) Proportion of persons employed routinely using the Internet. f) Proportion of businesses with a web presence. g) Proportion of businesses with an intranet. h) Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet. i) Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet. j) Proportion of businesses using the Internet by type of access. k) Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN) l) Proportion of businesses with an extranet. m) Proportion of businesses using the Internet by type of activity. n) ICT Proportion of total business sector workforce involved in the ICT sector. o) ICT sector share of gross value added. p) ICT goods imports as a percentage of total imports. q) ICT goods exports as a percentage of total exports r) Proportion of schools with a radio used for educational purposes. s) Proportion of schools with a television used for educational purposes. t) Proportion of schools with a telephone communication facility. u) Proportion of schools with Internet access by type of access. 	MoICT, UNCST, UICT, NITA-U, UCC, Public Infrastructure Providers (PIPs), MoES, NCDC, NCHE, Parliament of Uganda, MoPS, MoFPED, MoLG, MoLHUD, UCC, Posta Uganda, the private sector, UNEB, UBTEB and local governments	Partial

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
<p>SDG 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.</p>	<p>a) developing and implementing of an ICT research and innovation strategy; b) promoting industrial production and assembling ICT products c) promoting software and applications development; d) setting up ICT parks to support research and development as well as innovation; e) promoting innovation in economic and social systems; f) enhancing research and innovation in ICT products, applications, and services; g) promoting, stimulating and supporting the development of innovative local ICT applications to meet the requirements of the postal sub-sector. h) promoting the benefits of international trade and the use of e-commerce, and promote the use of local e-commerce models; i) through the adoption of an enabling environment, and based on widely available Internet access, stimulating private sector investment, foster new applications, content development and public-private partnerships j) providing assistance to, and growth of SMEs, in the ICT industry, as well as their entry into e-commerce; to stimulate economic growth and job creation as an element of a strategy for poverty reduction through wealth creation.</p>	<p>\$100,000,000 annually (ICT entre-preneurship and jobs).</p>	<p>a) Proportion of households with access to the Internet by type of access b) Frequency of individual use of the Internet in the last 12 months c) Proportion of businesses using computers d) Proportion of persons employed routinely using computers e) Proportion of businesses using the Internet f) Proportion of persons employed routinely using the Internet g) Proportion of businesses with a web presence h) Proportion of businesses with an intranet i) Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet j) Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet k) Proportion of businesses using the Internet by type of access l) Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN) m) Proportion of businesses with an extranet n) Proportion of businesses using the Internet by type of activity o) ICT Proportion of total business sector workforce involved in the ICT sector p) ICT sector share of gross value added q) ICT goods imports as a percentage of total imports r) ICT goods exports as a percentage of total exports s) Proportion of schools with a radio used for educational purposes t) Proportion of schools with a television used for educational purposes u) Proportion of schools with a telephone communication facility v) Proportion of schools with Internet access by type of access w) Proportion of learners who have access to the Internet at school x) Proportion of learners enrolled at the post-secondary level in ICT-related fields.</p>	<p>MoICT, UNCST, UICT, NITA-U, UCC, Public Infrastructure Providers (PIPs), MoES, NDCD, NCHE, Parliament of Uganda, MoPS, MoFPED, MoLG, MoLHUD, UCC, Posta Uganda, the private Sector, UNEB, UBTEB and local governments.</p>	<p>Yes (The ICT Policy has strategies and indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target)</p>

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
<p>SDG 9b 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.</p>	<p>The policy highlights enhancement of research and innovation in ICT products, applications, and services (objective 5, p. 16). The priority actions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> development and implementation of an ICT research and innovation strategy; promotion of industrial production and assembling of ICT products; promotion of software and applications development setting up of ICT parks to support research and development as well as innovation. 	<p>\$3500000000 annually.</p>	<p>The following are the indicators to track progress on policy implementation (pp. 57 and 58):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants. Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants. Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants. Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. International Internet bandwidth per inhabitant (bits/second/inhabitant). Percentage of the population covered by a mobile cellular telephone network. Fixed broadband Internet access tariffs per month in US dollars, and as a percentage of monthly per capita income. Mobile cellular telephone prepaid tariffs per month in US dollars as a percentage of monthly per capita income. Percentage of localities with public Internet access centres (PIACs) Proportion of households with a radio Proportion of households with a TV Proportion of households with telephone. Proportion of households with a computer. Proportion of individuals who used a computer in the last 12 months Proportion of households with Internet access. Proportion of individuals who used the Internet in the last 12 months Location of individual use of the Internet in the last 12 months. Internet activities undertaken by individuals in the last 12 months. Proportion of individuals who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months. Proportion of households with access to the Internet by type of access. Frequency of individual use of the Internet in the last 12 months. Proportion of households with electricity. Proportion of businesses using computers. Proportion of persons employed routinely using computers. Proportion of businesses using the Internet. Proportion of persons employed routinely using the Internet. Proportion of businesses with a web presence. Proportion of businesses with an intranet. Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet. Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet. Proportion of businesses using the Internet by type of access. Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN). 	<p>MoICT, UNCST, UICT, NITA-U UCC, Public Infrastructure Providers (PIPs), MoES, NDCD, NCHE, Parliament of Uganda, MoPS, MoFPED, MoLG, MoLHUD, UCC, Posta Uganda, the private sector, UNEB, UBTEB and local governments.</p>	<p>Yes (The ICT Policy has strategies and indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target)</p>

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
			hh) Proportion of businesses with an extranet. ii) Proportion of businesses using the Internet by type of activity. jj) ICT Proportion of total business sector workforce involved in the ICT sector. kk) ICT sector share of gross value added. ll) ICT goods imports as a percentage of total imports. mm) ICT goods exports as a percentage of total exports. nn) Proportion of schools with a radio used for educational purposes. oo) Proportion of schools with a television used for educational purposes. pp) Proportion of schools with a telephone communication facility. qq) Learners-to-computer ratio in schools with computer-assisted instruction. rr) Proportion of schools with Internet access by type of access. ss) Proportion of learners who have access to the Internet at school. tt) Proportion of learners enrolled at the post-secondary level in ICT-related fields. uu) Proportion of ICT-qualified teachers in schools. vv) Proportion of schools with electricity.		

3.9 The Uganda Green Growth Strategy

Name of Policy/Plan: The Uganda Green Growth Strategy, 2017/18–2030/31 Year of issue: 2017					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices	Sustainable agricultural production and value chains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to irrigation • Soil fertility management • Upgrading of the value chain for strategic enterprises. 	\$ 1349 million.	The results framework has targeted outcomes, not indicators. Some targeted outcomes are measurable and others are not.	MFPED – national governance and coordination and keeping track of the outcomes.	Partial
SDG 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Natural capital management and development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Development • Sustainable forestry management • Sustainable wetlands management • Sustainable and optimal water resources management. 	\$ 736 million.		The National Planning Authority (NPA) – national governance coordination and keeping track of the outcomes. MDAs, district local governments, and urban authorities – equally responsible for the results, outcomes and annual reporting on the performance of the UGGDS.	Partial
SDG 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate				Implementation level cooperatives – to enable communities and stakeholders to share and use information.	Partial
SDG 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Planned urbanization and development of green cities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive economic physical planning and efficient waste management. • Interlinkage between the rural raw material production base and industrial production in cities. 	\$ 1936 million.			Partial

Name of Policy/Plan: The Uganda Green Growth Strategy, 2017/18–2030/31 Year of Issue: 2017					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety...	Sustainable transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support planned multi-modal and mass transport systems • Development, utilization and interconnectivity of the planned national, regional transport systems. 	\$ 6087 million.	The results framework has targeted outcomes, not indicators. Some targeted outcomes are measurable and others are not.	MFPED – national governance and coordination and keeping track of the outcomes. The National Planning Authority (NPA) – national governance coordination and keeping track of the outcomes.	Partial
SDG 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	Renewable energy for green growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomass energy for electricity for domestic cooking and industrial uses • Enhancement of solar power potential. • Development and/or reinforcement of environmental, health and economic safeguards for energy generation. 	\$ 424 million.		MDAs, district local governments, and urban authorities – equally responsible for the results, outcomes and annual reporting on the performance of the UGGDS Implementation level cooperatives – to enable communities and stakeholders to share and use information.	Partial

3.10 The Local Economic Development Policy

Name of Policy/Plan: The Local Economic Development Policy 2014. Year of issue: 2014					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec 3.5.(7) p. 15: Improving farmers' access to credit in order to facilitate the transformation from subsistence to modern commercialized agricultural production (targets 2.3). 	There are no specific amounts. The policy only lists would-be financiers in section 6.	<p>a) Percentage of decline in the number of households living below the poverty line.</p> <p>b) The number of operational public-private partnership agreements concluded and implemented, resulting in improved infrastructure and better service delivery by local governments.</p> <p>c) Increase in locally generated revenue in local governments.</p> <p>d) Growth of private sector investments in localities (including amount of finance mobilized from the private sector (debt and equity).</p> <p>e) Number of local governments with development plans that incorporate LED, identifying opportunities for investments.</p> <p>f) Improvement in the local business environment, as measured by investment impediments that have been reduced or resolved.</p> <p>g) Percentage increase in employment of women and youth.</p> <p>h) Increased stock and quality of economic infrastructure.</p> <p>i) Increase in the application of appropriate technology, science, innovation and ICT to enhance competitiveness.</p> <p>j) Type and range of financial services offered by financial institutions.</p>	The Ministry of Local Government is the national LED secretariat. It supports the functions of the LED steering committee, the LED propagation team and the LED sectoral technical committees.	Partial
SDG 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec. 3.5.(8) p. 16: Ensure that the concerns of special interest groups such as women, youth and PWD are addressed at the initiation, design and implementation of the local community projects (targets 5.5, 5c, and 10.2). • Sec 3.5.(7) p. 15: Improve access to commodity and financial markets by women and youth entrepreneurs (target 5a). 				
SDG 5.9 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.					

Name of Policy/Plan: The Local Economic Development Policy 2014. Year of Issue: 2014					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec. 3.5(1) p. 13 [...]Nurture and mentor women and youth entrepreneurs to benefit from the LED initiatives (targets 4.4 and 10.2). • Sec 3.5(3) p. 13: Develop local entrepreneurship skills for SMEs, especially those operated by women and other vulnerable segments to increase their capacity for innovation and business growth (target 4.4 & 10.2) • Sec.3.5(5) p. 14: Promote initiatives that strengthen civic competence (education) and civil participation to empower communities to demand for better services and accountability from their leaders (target 10.2) • Sec. 3.5(8) p. 16 Ensure concerns of special interest groups like women, youth and people with disabilities are addressed at the initiation, design and implementation of the local community projects (targets 5.5, 5c, and 10.2) 	There are no specific amounts. The policy only lists would-be financiers in section 6.	<p>a) Percentage of decline in the number of households living below the poverty line.</p> <p>b) The number of operational public-private partnership agreements concluded and implemented, resulting in improved infrastructure and better service delivery by local governments.</p> <p>c) Increase in locally generated revenue in local governments.</p> <p>d) Growth of private sector investments in localities (including amount of finance mobilized from the private sector (debt and equity)).</p> <p>e) Number of local governments with development plans that incorporate LED, identifying opportunities for investments.</p> <p>f) Improvement in the local business environment, as measured by investment impediments that have been reduced or resolved.</p> <p>g) Percentage increase in employment of women and youth.</p> <p>h) Increased stock and quality of economic infrastructure.</p> <p>i) Increase in the application of appropriate technology, science, innovation and ICT to enhance competitiveness.</p> <p>j) Type and range of financial services offered by financial institutions.</p>	The Ministry of Local Government is the national LED secretariat. It supports the functions of the LED steering committee, the LED propagation team and the LED sectoral technical committees. Local governments coordinate implementation of the policy in their geographical boundaries, steered by a LED resource team chaired by the CAO/Town Clerk.	Partial
SDG 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec 3.5(5) p. 15: Mobilize the private sector (financial institutions) to participate in LED initiatives; Encouraging financial institutions to engage in MSMEs client appraisal for possible funding (target 8.10). 				
SDG 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec 3.5(5) p. 15: Mobilize the private sector (financial institutions) to participate in LED initiatives; Encouraging financial institutions to engage in MSMEs client appraisal for possible funding (target 8.10). 				

Name of Policy/Plan: The Local Economic Development Policy 2014 Year of issue: 2014					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 9c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec 3.51(5) p. 14. Create an interactive MSMEs website (Info portal) with modules that MSMEs can easily utilize to market their products and services (targets 9c, 178). • Sec 3.51(2) p. 13. Introduce a local financing initiative (LFI) programme that focuses on developing large infrastructure schemes through public private partnerships (target 171). 	There are no specific amounts. The policy only lists would-be financiers in section 6.	<p>a) Percentage of decline in the number of households living below the poverty line.</p> <p>b) The number of operational public-private partnership agreements concluded and implemented, resulting in improved infrastructure and better service delivery by local governments.</p> <p>c) Increase in locally generated revenue in local governments.</p> <p>d) Growth of private sector investments in localities (including amount of finance mobilized from the private sector (debt and equity).</p> <p>e) Number of local governments with development plans that incorporate LED, identifying opportunities for investments.</p> <p>f) Improvement in the local business environment, as measured by investment impediments that have been reduced or resolved.</p> <p>g) Percentage increase in employment of women and youth.</p> <p>h) Increased stock and quality of economic infrastructure.</p> <p>i) Increase in the application of appropriate technology, science, innovation and ICT to enhance competitiveness.</p> <p>j) Type and range of financial services offered by financial institutions.</p>	The Ministry of Local Government is the national LED secretariat. It supports the functions of the LED steering committee, the LED propagation team and the LED sectoral technical committees. Local governments coordinate implementation of the policy in their geographical boundaries, steered by a LED resource team chaired by the CAO/Town Clerk.	Partial
SDG 178 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology					
SDG 171 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sec 3.51(2) p. 13. Introducing a local financing initiative (LFI) programme that focuses on developing large infrastructure schemes through public private partnerships (target 171). 				

3.11 The Second National Health Policy

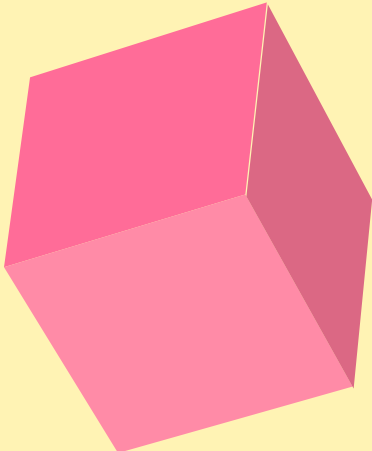
THE SECOND NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY Year of issue: July 2010					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize interventions that are proven effective against diseases targeted for control, elimination or eradication, and in conjunction with the private sectors provide in an integrated manner promotive, preventative, curative and rehabilitative services that have been proven effective, cost effective and affordable. • Ensure that all people in Uganda, both users and providers of health services, understand their health rights and responsibilities through implementation of comprehensive advocacy, communication and social mobilization programmes. • Improve people's awareness about health and related issues in order to bring about desired changes in knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviours regarding the prevention and control of major health and nutrition problems in Uganda. In order to achieve this, the Government will promote the use of social marketing and establish a clear pro-active marketing plan for targeting groups with the greatest need and use varying media according to the target audience. 	<p>The policy does not have specific budget allocation for achieving SDG. The budget is allocated based on sector priorities and not SDG targets.</p>	<p>The policy does not show indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target.</p>	<p>Ministries of Health, local governments, Defence, Internal Affairs, Gender, Labour and Social Development, which provide services and MDAs.</p>	<p>Partial (The policy does not have indicators to measure progress on the target).</p>
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a comprehensive health financing strategy addressing resource mobilization, pooling of funds, efficiency (allocative, technical and administrative) and equity. • Establish overall adjusted health financing mechanisms based on pre-payment and financial risk pooling aiming at universal coverage and social health protection. These shall include national health insurance and other community health financing mechanisms. 	<p>The budget is integrated in sector area allocations.</p>	<p>The policy does not have indicators to track and monitor progress towards this target.</p>	<p>Ministries of Health, Local Government, Defence, Internal Affairs, Gender, Labour and Social Development which provide services and MDAs.</p>	<p>Partial (The policy has strategies but no indicators.)</p>

ANNEX IV

SECTOR PLANS

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4.1 Education

Education and Sports Sector Development Plan 2017/18 –2019/20 Year of Issue: September 2017					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government primary school per parish; - Continue implementing the policy of having a government Primary School per parish through grant aiding and construction in a phased manner to reduce on the average walking distances to school for pupils. - Government secondary school per sub-county; - Continue with the policy of establishing a government secondary school in every sub-county in a phased manner through grant aiding and construction. - Provide education to refugees and host communities; - Develop and implement response programmes for provision of quality education to refugees and the host communities. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>A budget of USh 29154 billion was allocated for putting in place government primary school per parish;</p> <p>A budget of USh 46813 billion was allocated for putting in place government secondary schools per sub-county.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P 7 completion rate; • P 7 PLE pass rate; • Repetition rate; • Survival rate to grade S4 completion; • UCE pass rate; • Repetition rate; • DIT pass rate; • UNMEB pass rate; • UAHEB pass rate/UBTEB pass rate(pp. 25-27). 	<p>Implementation will be undertaken through the sector-wide approach (SWAp), which began in 1998 with its Secretariat in the Education Planning and Policy Analysis Department. The MTBF will be revised every year to reflect revisions to the strategies and interventions of the ESSP 2017 – 2020. Uganda's Education SWAp process entails MoES working together with key stakeholders including EDPs to agree on key priorities, and allocation of resources in a manner that enhances efficiency and effectiveness. With regard to vocational interventions, the ESSP isolates the C/BTVET as the central actor.</p>	Yes
SDG 4.2 By 2030, 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.	<p>Framework for ECD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement a comprehensive policy framework for ECD that, among others, provides for the institutionalization of training of ECD caregivers/teachers. 	<p>A budget of USh 0.38 billion was allocated to develop and implement a comprehensive policy framework for ECD.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross enrolment ratio- pre-primary; • Net enrolment ratio –pre-primary; • Gender Parity Index (GPI); • Pre-primary (pp. 25-27). 		Yes
SDG 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	<p>BTVET institution per constituency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue with the programme of establishing technical and vocational institutes in each district in a phased manner starting with districts without a public technical institute. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>A budget of USh 132.32 billion was allocated for the construction of technical and vocational institutions in each district in a phased manner (specific allocations provided in Annex 11a, p. 87 onwards).</p>	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student class room ratio • GPI at BTVET • Student instructor/tutor ratio • % of students eligible for tertiary • GPI at tertiary. 		Yes
SDG 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	<p>Re-tooling unemployed graduates - unemployed graduates lacking the requisite vocational/market skills will be retrained and re-tooled to fit into the current job market requirements.</p>	<p>A budget of USh 132.32 billion was allocated for the construction of technical and vocational institutions in each district in a phased manner.</p> <p>A budget of USh 20 billion was allocated to re-tooling unemployed graduates.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student classroom ratio; • GPI at BTVET • Student instructor/tutor ratio; • % of students eligible for tertiary education; • GPI at tertiary education. 		Yes

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
<p>SDG 4.5 By 2030, 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.</p>	<p>Enrolling disadvantaged persons in primary, secondary and TVET.</p>	<p>A budget of USH 23,328 was allocated for this SDG.</p>	<p>Gender Parity Index (GPI) – pre-primary.</p>	<p>Implementation will be undertaken through the sector-wide approach (SWAp), which began in 1998 with its Secretariat in the Education Planning and Policy Analysis Department. The MTBF will be revised every year to reflect revisions to the strategies and interventions of the ESSP 2017 – 2020. Uganda's Education SWAp process entails MoES working together with key stakeholders including EDPs to agree on key priorities, and allocation of resources in a manner that enhances efficiency and effectiveness.</p>	<p>Partial</p>
<p>SDG 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.</p>	<p>Ensure delivery of relevant and quality education and training by improved competence of learners in literacy and numeracy.</p>	<p>A budget of USH 29154 billion was allocated for putting in place government primary school per parish. A budget of USH 4,6813 billion was allocated for putting up government secondary school per sub-county.</p>	<p>Achieve literacy rate P3 at 72% by 2020, literacy rate P6 at 5760% by 2020 Achieve numeracy rate P3 at 7710% by 2020 and numeracy rate P6 at 5780% by 2020. 135 PTCs.</p>	<p>With regard to vocational interventions, the ESSP isolates the C/BTVET as the central actor.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>SDG 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of cultures' contribution to sustainable development.</p>	<p>Strengthen the current inspection system and approaches by increasing the frequency of inspection of schools and institutions. Develop and implement a valid and reliable learning assessment system at all levels</p> <p>Recruit primary and secondary school teachers to meet the set standards of Pupil-to- Teacher and Student-to- Teacher ratios respectively. In addition, increase the staffing levels of public Universities from the current 35% on average to at least 55%</p>	<p>Yes, p. 90. A budget of USH 4,970.18 billion was allocated to enhancing quality and relevant education and training.</p>	<p>Literacy rate P3 Literacy rate P6 Numeracy rate P3 Numeracy rate P6 Pupil teacher ratio S.2 student rate proficiency in biology S.2 student rate proficiency in math Proficiency in English Student teacher ratio Student tutor ratio.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>

4.2 Health

Health Sector Development Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20 Year of Issue: September 2015					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	Health promotion across the life course (p. 54 for specific interventions).	Yes, pp. 80 and 81 262.21 million total allocation to the reproductive and maternal health programme.	Reduce the maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births from 438 to 320/100,000 by 2020 and to 15 by 2040	MoH	Yes
SDG 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births.	Health promotion across the life course (pg. 54 and 55 for specific interventions).	Yes, pp. 80 and 81. 917.21 million total allocation to the child health programme.	Reduce the infant mortality rate per 1000 live births from 54 to 44 by 2020 and to 4 by 2040.	MoH	Yes
SDG 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Communicable Disease Prevention and Control (pg. 55 and 56 for specific interventions).	Yes, pp. 80 and 81. 2708.61 million allocated to HIV/AIDS programme and \$36.67 million allocated to the TB programme.	Increase measles vaccination coverage for children under one year from 87% to 95%; increasing TB case detection rate from 80% to 95%; increasing ART coverage from 42% to 80%.	MoH	Yes
SDG 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	NCD Prevention and Control (p. 54 for specific interventions).	Yes, pp. 80 and 81 2,649.28 allocated to the NCD programme.	No specific indicator for monitoring progress of this SDG.	MoH	Partial Absence of indicators to track progress on NCDs.
SDG 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	Improve health worker skills to manage NCDs; management of commmental neurological and substance use disorders including rehabilitative healthcare workers at all levels of care including the community and households.	144.93 allocated to the mental, neurological and substance abuse disorders programme.	No specific indicator for monitoring progress of this SDG.	MoH	Partial

Health Sector Development Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20 Year of Issue: September 2015					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	Supporting efforts on the issue in other ministries.	No specific budget allocation to this SDG.	No specific indicator for monitoring progress of this SDG.	MoH and MoWT	No
SDG 3.7 By 2030, 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.	Improve knowledge and skills of health workers in post abortion care. Implement the costed plan for family planning services at all levels of care. Empower male partners with knowledge about reproductive, maternal and newborn care services.	No specific budget allocation to this SDG.	No specific indicator for monitoring progress of this SDG.	MoH and district level.	Partial
SDG 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, 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.	Increase financial risk protection of Households (pp. 58 and 59 for specific interventions). Achieve universal health coverage (however, no specific strategies are specified).	No specific budget allocated to the SDG. However, a budget of 6,287/18 million was allocated for health systems strengthening.	Out-of-pocket health expenditure as a percentage of total health expenditure general government allocation for health as percentage of the total government budget.	MoH	Partial ¹ (but updated because of current legislation on national insurance).
SDG 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	Create awareness on indoor air pollution prevention, proper liquid, solid and gaseous waste management.	No specific budget allocation to this SDG.	No specific indicator for monitoring progress of this SDG.	MoH	No

¹ Although the status in the sector plan is partial as of June 2019, the Government of Uganda passed a bill on universal health insurance (yet it remains to be passed in Parliament to become law).

4.3 Agriculture

Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan 2015/16-2019/20 Year of Issue: April 2016					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 1 By 2030, 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	Prioritisation of investment in commodities linked to increased household income	A budget of USH 4935 billion was allocated for this strategy	Percentage change in proportion of the rural population below the poverty line, target=50% reduction. Level of household agricultural income. Percentage of labour force in agriculture.	MAAIF.	Yes
SDG 21 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, particularly the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	The Government has prioritized 12 commodities and four strategic commodities based on their contribution to household income and food security, among others. The priority commodities are bananas, beans, maize, rice, cassava, Irish potatoes, tea, coffee, fruits and vegetables, dairy, fish, livestock (meat), and the four strategic commodities are cocoa, cotton, oil ds, and oil palm	A budget of USH 270729 billion was allocated to increasing agricultural production and productivity.	Percentage of children under five who are undernourished.	MAAIF.	Yes
SDG 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	Operationalize and implement the MAAIF intervention(s) under the National Food and Nutrition Strategy and enhancing collaboration with other stakeholders to address the food and nutrition security challenge in Uganda. Promote appropriate agricultural technologies and crops that provide significant nutritional advantages with a focus on food-stressed areas. Promote awareness on food availability across agricultural zones by providing timely early warning broadcasts and information on food shortages and surpluses. Assist local governments (LGs) in prioritizing food and nutrition security in their district development plans and budgets.	A budget of USH 270729 billion was allocated to increasing agricultural production and productivity.	Percentage of children under five who are undernourished.	MAAIF and NARO.	Partial

Agriculture Sector, Strategic Plan 2015/16-2019/20 Year of Issue: April 2016					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular 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	Undertake technology promotion (production and agro-processing) and enhance farmer access to information/knowledge about existing and new technologies. Provide technology uptake grants for farmers, farmer groups and agro-processors. Provide farmers with education and provide extension staff with refresher training. Provide farmers with timely quality extension services using available technologies and modern agronomic practices.	A budget of US\$ 2,707.29 billion was allocated to increasing agricultural production and productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage change in proportion of rural population below the poverty line. Adequate budget allocation. Continued GoU commitment. Agriculture GDP growth rate Share of agriculture GDP in total GDP. Labour productivity (GDP per worker – US dollars). Percentage of children under five years of age who are undernourished Percentage change in the labour force in subsistence production. Percentage change in agricultural contribution to total GDP. Level of household agricultural income. 	MAAIF (in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Transport, Ministry of Trade and MoFPED), UBoS for statistics.	Yes
SDG 2.4. By 2030, 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.	Farmer institutional development (FID): -facilitate the establishment of business-oriented, multipurpose, self-reliant and sustainable farmer institutions; develop farmers' capacity; establish market and agribusiness linkages; and provide information and advisory services, all in the aim of increasing incomes and food security. MAAIF will establish and operationalize a commercialization fund through which support will be extended to smallholder farmers with potential to commercialize by helping them to overcome binding constraints that will be identified on a case-by-case basis; Promote time- and labour-saving technologies targeting women farmers.	'Strengthening ecologically sound agricultural research and climate change- resilient technologies and practices' was allocated a budget of US\$ 545.46 billion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture exports as a percentage of total value added in the agricultural sector. Value of agricultural exports as a percentage of total exports. percentage of farmers using labour-saving technologies. % of farmers applying the recommended package of inputs. 	MAAIF (in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Transport, Ministry of Trade and MoFPED), UBoS for statistics.	Yes
SDG 2.5a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	Achieve increased access to critical farm inputs. To this end, sector investments over the next five years will focus on four broad categories of farm inputs: agricultural machinery; quality seed and planting materials; water for agricultural production (WFAP); and fertilizers. Invest in modern irrigation technologies.				

Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan 2015/16-2019/20 Year of Issue: April 2016					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 2.5c 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	Promote appropriate technologies and practices for minimizing postharvest losses along the entire commodity value chain Promote commodity/farm-based storage and agro processing as a means to increasing access to domestic and regional market, through demonstrations and public-private partnerships. Marketing and value addition for specific priority and strategic commodities.	The budget allocation to the outcome 'improve agricultural markets and value addition for the 12 prioritized commodities' was US\$ 1,012,90 billion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural exports as a percentage of total value added in agricultural sector. Value of agricultural exports as a percentage of total exports % change in number of functioning and certified agricultural marketing infrastructure Percentage of strategic commodities production that is marketed 	MAAIF (in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Transport, Ministry of Trade and MoFPED), UBoS for statistics.	Yes
SDG 6.4 By 2030, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an irrigation master plan, guidelines, action plans, framework and principles for dissemination. Prepare guidelines for appraisal and design of small-scale farmer-based irrigation schemes. Develop appropriate mechanisms for cost sharing and funding of water for agricultural production-based interventions Develop guidelines for a Community Based Management System (CBMS) for the operation and maintenance of water for agricultural production facilities and for Water User Associations (WUAs). Institutionalize WUAs, cooperative societies and other farmer groups in regulation and management of irrigated agriculture Establish technical support units to LGs in agricultural water management (AWM). 	A budget of US\$ 387,85 billion was allocated to increasing access to water for agricultural production.	No specific indicator available.	MAAIF	Partial
SDG 8 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.	Achieve an average growth rate of 6% per year over the next 5 years.	A budget of US\$ 387,85 billion was allocated to increasing access to water for agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture GDP growth rate. Labour productivity (GDP per worker – US dollar). Percentage of labour force in agriculture. Percentage change in the agricultural contribution to total GDP. 	MAAIF (in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Transport, Ministry of Trade and MoFPED), UBoS for statistics	Yes
SDG 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Upscale the use of improved and climate change-resilient seeds and planting materials.	Strengthening ecologically sound agricultural research and climate change resilient technologies and practices' was allocated a budget of US\$ 545,45 billion while promoting adaptation of climate change - resilient agricultural production systems, technologies and practices was allocated US\$ 27,7 billion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage change in average agricultural yields of priority commodities and agricultural products. Percentage change in targeted beneficiaries using improved technologies and practices. 	MAAIF (in collaboration with Ministry of Water and Transport, Ministry of Trade and MoFPED), UBoS for statistics.	Yes

Agriculture Sector, Strategic Plan 2015/16-2019/20 Year of Issue: April 2016					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order 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.	<p>Support to restocking of water bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the small pelagic fishery. • Promote commercial aquaculture. • Development infrastructure along the value chain. • Strengthen monitoring on all water bodies. • Control the new breed of weed and water hyacinth. 	US\$ 292,95 billion.	Percentage change in registered fishers and fish traders complying with fishing standards and regulations.	MAAIF.	Yes
SDG 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated 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 World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the small pelagic fishery. • Promote commercial aquaculture. • Develop infrastructure along the value chain. • Strengthen monitoring on all water bodies. • Control the new breed of weed and water hyacinth. 	US\$ 292,95 billion.	Distribution of fish catch in different areas. Percentage change in registered fishers and fish traders complying with fishing standards and regulations.	MAAIF.	Yes
SDG 15.1 By 2020, ensure the 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the small pelagic fishery. • Promote commercial aquaculture. • Develop infrastructure along the fisheries value chain. • Strengthen monitoring on all water bodies. • Control the new breed of weed and water hyacinth. 	US\$ 292,95 billion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of fish catch in different areas. • Percentage change in registered fishers and fish traders complying with fishing standards and regulations. 	MAAIF	Yes

Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan 2015/16-2019/20 Year of Issue: April 2016						
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)	
SDG 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world.	Mainstream the adaptation of agricultural technologies and practices to climate change in all sector programmes.	Strengthening ecologically sound agricultural research and climate change- resilient technologies and practices has been allocated a budget of US\$ 545.45 billion while promoting adaptation of climate change- resilient agricultural production systems, technologies and practices is allocated US\$ 277 billion.	No specific indicators to monitor progress on the SDG.	MWE and MAAIF.	Partial	

4.4 Tourism

Name of Policy/Plan: Uganda Tourism Development Master Plan 2014-2024. Year of Issue: 2014					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	Sec. 34.6, pg. 155-166: Strategies to develop human resource and institutional capacity for the tourism sector (targets 4.4, 8.9, 12b). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen continuous professional development for current tourism sector employees Strengthen existing tourism education and training institutions and programmes. Develop the tourism education and training institutions and programmes Establish Satellite Training Centres. Set up mobile training centres in the tourism development areas. Set up student employability, internship and graduate training programmes. 	Human resource development – US\$ 135 billion. Private sector capacity development – US\$ 25 billion.	Reviewed internship training programmes. Number of institutions monitored and accredited. Number of institutions with international standards curricula. Number of reskilled, trained, recruited and retained staff.	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities will lead the policy development and implementation of the plan. Uganda Tourism Board will lead the promotional and quality assurance functions of the sector. Uganda Wildlife Authority will conserve and protect the ecological integrity of wildlife resources and wildlife protected areas. Uganda Wildlife Education Centre is mandated to support and promote education and awareness of wildlife resources, rescue and rehabilitate wildlife. The Department of Museums and Monuments is mandated to conserve and protect national cultural and heritage resources. The Hotel and Tourism Training Institute and Uganda Wildlife Training Institute are mandated to develop the human resource capacity of the tourism, wildlife and hospitality management labour force. Other MDAs to support the sector – Transport, JLOS, International and Regional Affairs, Local Government, Water and Environment, Energy, GLSD, Defence and Security, OPM.	Yes
SDG 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.					
SDG 12.8b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.					

Name of Policy/Plan: Uganda Tourism Development Master Plan 2014-2024. Year of Issue: 2014.					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Sec 3.4.4, pg. 144-145: Strategies to promote conservation of natural and cultural heritage resources (targets 11.4 and 15.7) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and strengthen the regulatory framework and enforce existing conservation laws and regulations. Clearly mark and secure all natural and cultural heritage sites. Increase financial resources to the conservation agencies. Strengthen the implementation of bi/multilateral conservation agreements. Strengthen adherence and observation of international conservation conventions and treaties. Mitigate human-wildlife conflicts Enhance and support conservation research and training. 	Conservation of natural and cultural heritage – Ush 1,000 billion.	Size of areas under protection. Number of community conservation projects initiated and implemented. Number of communities and the private sector involved in conservation. Reduced number of illegal trade and poaching cases.	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities will lead the policy development and implementation of the plan. Uganda Tourism Board will lead the promotional and quality assurance functions of the sector. Uganda Wildlife Authority will conserve and protect the ecological integrity of wildlife resources and wildlife protected areas. Uganda Wildlife Education Centre is mandated to support and promote education and awareness of wildlife resources, rescue and rehabilitate wildlife. The Department of Museums and Monuments is mandated to conserve and protect national cultural and heritage resources. The Hotel and Tourism Training Institute and Uganda Wildlife Training Institute are mandated to develop the human resource capacity of the tourism, wildlife and hospitality management labour force. Other MDAs to support the sector – Transport, JLOS, International and Regional Affairs, Local Government, Water and Environment Energy, GLSD, Defence and Security, OPM.	Yes
SDG 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					

Name of Policy/Plan: Uganda Tourism Development Master Plan 2014-2024 Year of Issue: 2014					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 91 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	<p>Sec. 3.4.3, pp. 139-144; Strategies to develop tourism infrastructure and facilities (targets 91, 9c, 11.2).</p> <p>Road transport infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade poor-quality roads in strategic tourist areas. Complete a comprehensive paved road network within Uganda. Link road transport with the other forms of transport such as water and air. Dedicate tourist bus services to key tourism areas. Provide rest stops, with clean toilets, food and beverage outlets, and some landscaped seating areas. Ensure the provision of standard and quality signage on major roads within key tourism areas. <p>Air transport services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the Entebbe International Airport. Provide an international arrival points closer to the tourist focus areas Upgrade domestic airfields. <p>Water Transport services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and map all navigable water bodies Improve the frequency, quality, and speed of ferry services <p>Railway transport services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refurbish narrow railway tracks and construct new standard gauge connecting Kenya to Rwanda, via Uganda <p>Accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct modern conference and exhibition facilities within six tourism development zones. <p>Utilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and implement a strategy for providing an on-grid power supply to all tourist areas and facilities. Implement alternative approaches such as local, small-scale, hydro schemes, if appropriate, and / or the use of renewable technologies. 	<p>Infrastructure development – US\$ 3,500 billion.</p>	<p>Length of roads developed and upgraded. Number and length tracks, walkways, footbridges upgraded/constructed. Number of airfields upgraded. Reduction in regional flight costs. Number of established water transport facilities. Number/capacity of passenger railway coaches. Number of accommodation facilities near tourism attractions established. Number of modern conference and exhibition complex constructed. Number of establishments connected to national grid. Number of establishments with alternative energy sources. Number of establishments with an adequate and reliable water supply.</p>	<p>Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities will lead the policy development and implementation of the plan. Uganda Tourism Board will lead the promotional and quality assurance functions of the sector. Uganda Wildlife Authority will conserve and protect the ecological integrity of wildlife resources and wildlife protected areas. Uganda Wildlife Education Centre is mandated to support and promote education and awareness of wildlife resources, rescue and rehabilitate wildlife. The Department of Museums and Monuments is mandated to conserve and protect national cultural and heritage resources. The Hotel and Tourism Training Institute and Uganda Wildlife Training Institute are mandated to develop the human resource capacity of the tourism, wildlife and hospitality management labour force. Other MDAs to support the sector – Transport, JLOS, International and Regional Affairs, Local Government, Water and Environment, Energy, GLSD, Defence and Security, OPM.</p>	Yes
SDG 112 By 2030, 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.					

4.5 Energy and Mineral Development

Energy and Mineral Development Sector Development Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20 Year of Issue: June 2015					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 71 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Partial Enhance Electricity Transmission Network and Enhancing Electricity Distribution Capacity (pp. 86 and 87 for specific interventions). Promoting Energy Penetration to Rural Areas (pp. 90 and 91 for specific interventions).	Yes, p. 78 for budget line items under different interventions. A budget of US\$ 1,964.32 billion was allocated for enhancing electricity generation while US\$ 4,940.04 billion was allocated to enhancing electricity transmission.	There are no specific indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target.	MoEMD, MoWE, MoWT.	Partial
SDG 72 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	Promote New and Renewable Energy (pp. 91–102 for specific interventions).	A budget allocation of US\$ 12.31 billion was allocated to promoting new and renewable energy.	There are no specific indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target.	MoEMD, MoWE, MoWT.	Partial
SDG 73b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.	There are no explicit strategies for this SDG.	A budget of US\$ 911.16 billion was allocated to enhancing mineral sector infrastructure to support mineral development and industrialization.	There are no specific indicators to monitor progress on the SDG target.	MoEMD, MoWE, MoWT.	Yes

4.6 Trade and Industry

Trade, Industry and Cooperatives Sector: Development Plan 2015/16 - 2019/20 Year of Issue: February 2016					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Ensure that sector institutional staff are knowledgeable and aware of HIV/AIDS issues (p. 207 for specific interventions) Mainstream gender aspects and issues in sector institutional set-up (p. 207 for specific interventions).	US\$ 2.9 billion is budgeted for the 2 interventions.	p. 207 for indicators on specific interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sensitization workshops and seminars organized. Existence of budget allocation in sector institutions towards support of HIV/AIDS affected staff. Existence of an HIV/AIDS policy for the sector institutions. Existence of gender policies for all sector institutions. 	MoTIC and relevant MDAs (pp. 111-154).	Yes
SDG 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	Fast-track the development of industrial parks. Establish and rehabilitate, where necessary, sector institutional premises. Enhance ICT infrastructure of sector institutions to support staff conduct their duties and/or deliver services.	A budget of US\$ 61,998 billion was allocated to strengthen the sector institutional infrastructure strategic objective.	40 industrial parks developed by end of plan period.		Yes
SDG 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.	Promote green industry and climate-smart industrial initiatives (pp. 181 and 195 for specific interventions).	A budget of US\$ 81.40 billion is allocated to promoting green industry and climate-smart industrial initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research studies conducted on efficient and zero waste technologies and practices. Efficient and zero waste technologies and practices promoted. Climate innovation centres established. Functional decentralized agro-processing facilities established. 		Partial
SDG 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to financial services for the cooperative institutions Financial institution established to provide financial services to cooperatives. Facilitate the development of locally manufactured goods by supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), especially micro, small and medium-sized industries (MSMIs). Establish national and regional technology incubation centres for nurturing SMEs and start-up Enterprises. 	US\$ 58.73 for the growth of cooperatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institution established to provide financial services to cooperatives. Strategy developed on the utilization of SACCOs as a vehicle for innovative financing in the cooperative movement. 		Yes

Trade, Industry and Cooperatives Sector Development Plan 2015/16 - 2019/20 Year of Issue: February, 2016					
SDG targets (<i>explicit or implicit</i>)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (<i>Yes/No/Partial</i>)
SDG 9.4 By 2030, 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, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	Promote the development of value-added industries in agriculture and minerals (p. 179 for specific interventions). Increase the productive capacities and capabilities required to produce goods and services (p. 180 for specific interventions).	A budget of US\$ 6,1998 billion is allocated to strengthen sector institutional infrastructure strategic objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of central and local government stations facilitated with infrastructure to support electronic trade management information system. Number of border markets established. Number of cold storage facilities established. Number of testing laboratories established Number of government institutions offering trade infrastructure development incentives to the private sector. 	MoTIC and relevant MDAs (pp. 111-154).	Yes
SDG 9.5b 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support research and development (R&D) in cooperatives as well as providing extension services to members. Promote and accelerate the use of research, innovation and applied technology (p. 180 for specific interventions). Establish and foster a National Innovation System for the proper and adequate exploration and utilization of R&D outputs, and promote emerging technological needs (p. 194 for specific interventions). 	US\$ 187,550 billion allocated to promote and accelerate the use of research, innovation and applied technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of innovative practices identified through R&D for cooperatives. p. 180 for specific interventions indicators. p. 194 for specific intervention indicators. 		Yes

4.7 Works and Transport

The Ministry of Works and Transport Strategic Plan 2017/2018 – 2019/2020 Year of Issue: June 2018					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 11.2 By 2030, 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.	pp. 33–35 - Support the upgrading, rehabilitation and maintenance of DUCAR network. - Improve railway transport infrastructure and rolling stock. - Develop key mainline infrastructure and improve connectivity to islands/hard-to reach areas. - Develop air transport infrastructure to support the development of Uganda as a logistics and tourist hub. - Support the development of the logistics industry in Uganda. - Develop strategies to improve public transport in GKMA. - Conduct transport studies to inform decision making and programme/project preparation.	Yes, pp. 50-92. The total budget of 3,538 billion	pp. 33 – 35 states specific intervention outcomes and outputs and refers to the golden indicators in the ministry's M&E framework.	MoWT and EACAA.	Partial because missing adequate monitoring framework missing.
SDG 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	pp. 39–40 - Establish and strengthen relevant institutions/bodies to effectively and efficiently perform their regulatory and safety functions. - Implement and coordinate transport safety programmes/projects/activities - Support the enforcement of transport safety regulations and standards.	Yes, pp. 50-92 Included in the budget above.	Partial pp. 39–40 mentions specific intervention outcomes and outputs and refers to the golden indicators in the ministry M&E framework. These outcomes do not include an indicator or monitoring of deaths due to road traffic injuries.	MoWT and EACAA.	Partial
SDG 9.1 To develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-boundary infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Commits to mainstreaming environmental and social safeguards (including climate change) in sector and Ministry policies, plans, programmes and projects. The National Climate Change Policy is implemented by several sectors including MoWT. Some of the strategies specified in the plan (p. 27) include: - developing climate resilient infrastructure; - developing sector emergency response plans; - mainstreaming environmental and social safeguards (including climate change) in sector and ministry policies, plans, programmes and projects.	Yes, pp. 55 Included in the budget above.	No Commitment extends to developing standards not committing to their implementation.	MoWT and EACAA.	Partial

4.8 Water and Environment

The Water and Environment Sector Development Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20 Year of Issue: 2015					
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	By 2020, increasing access to safe and affordable water supply in rural areas from 65 to 79 per cent in order to progressively fast track achievement of coverage for all (pp. 25-27 for strategic interventions). Increasing urban water supply from 73 to 100 per cent by 2020 (p. 27 for specific interventions).	—A budget of USh 76471 billion was allocated to water and sanitation development infrastructure while USh 334.6 billion was allocated to water resource management.	Percentage of safe water supply coverage. Percentage of functionality rate of rural water supply. Percentage of safe urban water supply.	MoWE and MAAIF.	Yes
SDG 6.2 By 2030, 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.	Increase sanitation coverage to 95 per cent in all towns with populations greater than 15,000 (pp. 27 and 28 for specific interventions).	A budget of USh 76471 billion was allocated to water and sanitation development infrastructure while USh 334.6 billion was allocated to water resource management.	Percentage of sanitation coverage. Percentage of safe water supply coverage. Percentage of functionality rate of rural water supply. Percentage of safe urban water supply.	MWE and MAAIF.	Yes
SDG 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	By 2020, improve water quality management to address pollution challenges (p. 32 and 33 for specific interventions).	No specific budget to achieve the SDG.	Level of waste water discharge. Level of surface water abstraction. Level of ground water abstraction. Percentage of waste water discharge permits. Percentage increase in compliance to water abstraction permits	MWE and NEMA, MAAIF.	Partial
SDG 6.4 By 2030, 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.	By 2020, increase strategic water storage for multi-purpose use and substantially reducing the number of areas (people) suffering from water stress (scarcity) (p. 29 for specific interventions). By 2020, improve coordination of water resources management among various water users and stakeholder (pp. 30 to 35 for specific interventions).	A budget of USh 76471 billion was allocated to water and sanitation development infrastructure while USh 334.6 billion was allocated to water resource management.	Percentage of safe water supply coverage. Percentage of functionality rate of rural water supply. Percentage of safe urban water supply.	MWE, MAAIF and LGs.	Yes

SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)
SDG 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.	By 2020, improve management of trans-boundary water resources (p. 34, for specific intervention).	A budget of US\$ 76671 billion was allocated to water and sanitation development infrastructure while US\$ 334.6 billion was allocated to water resource management.	Percentage of actions in catchment management plans in place and being used. Percentage of climate change mitigation measures implemented. A water resource institute in place. Number of permits issued for water use.	MWE, MAAIF and LGs.	Yes
SDG 6.6b By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.	Forestry management (pp. 39–42, for specific interventions). Wetland resources management (pp. 43 and 44, for specific interventions).	A budget of US\$ 76671 billion was allocated to water and sanitation development infrastructure while US\$ 334.6 billion was allocated to water resource management.	Percentage of actions in catchment management plans in place and being used. Percentage of climate change mitigation measures implemented. A water resource institute in place. Number of permits issued for water use.	MWE, MAAIF and LGs.	Yes
SDG 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Develop a mechanism for implementation of the national biodiversity strategic plan. Build capacity of the national biodiversity targets. Develop and implement mechanisms for harnessing benefits of biosafety and biodiversity.	No specific budget allocated to achieving this SDG.	Number of institutions implementing biosafety and biodiversity.	MWE, MAAIF, NARO, NFA, Academic institutions, CSOs and LGs.	Partial
SDG 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Respond effectively to climate change- induced disasters by: - supporting development and implementing of catchment-based management and restoration plans; - developing and implementing capacity building programme for disaster management and response at national and local government; - supporting the mapping of disaster-prone areas.	No specific budget allocated to achieving the SDG target.	Percentage of metrological network coverage.	MoWE, UNMA, MAAIF.	Partial

The Water and Environment Sector Development Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20 Year of Issue: 2015						
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)	
SDG 12.4 By 2020, achieve the 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 in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	Support the establishment of regional poison centres. Support the development of policy, legal and institutional frameworks for management of chemicals. Develop and implement a capacity development programme for sound management of consumer and industrial chemicals.	No specific budget allocated to achieving the SDG target.	Percentage of metrological network coverage.	MoWE.	Partial	
SDG 12.8b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	Promoting forestry and tourism of forestry-based industries, p. 40.	No specific budget allocated to achieving the SDG target.	Number of enforcement regulations and laws in place. Number of programmes on integrated ecosystem assessment developed. Ecosystems management and restoration plans in place. Number of guidelines developed and implemented.	MoWE.	Partial	
SDGs 13i, 13z, 13.3 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	There are a large number of specific strategies; therefore refer to WESDP pp.45-47 for this list.	A budget of US\$ 302 billion was allocated to enhancing community resilience to climate change.	Percentage of institutions mainstreaming climate change- resilient and mitigation activities. Number of communities mobilized and sensitized. Number of research findings and recommendations on climate change disseminated. Number of institutions with a climate change response strategy.	MoWE, UNMA, MAAIF.	Yes	

The Water and Environment Sector Development Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20 Year of Issue 2015						
SDG targets (explicit or implicit)	Strategies for achieving the SDG target	Budget allocated for achieving the SDG target	Indicators to monitor progress on this SDG target	Implementing agencies identified for the SDG target	Alignment status with the SDG target (Yes/No/Partial)	
SDG 15.1.15.2. By 2020, ensure the 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. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.	<p>Promote development of commercial forests.</p> <p>Promote community and institutional tree planting.</p> <p>Support communities to enhance their livelihoods and incomes through trees and forests</p> <p>Promote forestry research and development for sustainable development</p> <p>Restore and improve ecosystems derived from forests.</p> <p>Improve ICT in forest management and advisory services to communities.</p>	<p>(pp. 69, 71, 72)</p> <p>A budget of US\$ 111.85 billion was allocated to natural resource management.</p>	<p>Percentage of area covered by wetland.</p> <p>Percentage of area covered by forests</p> <p>Functional natural and environment resource management information system.</p> <p>Improved hazardous and e-waste management.</p>	MoWE, MAAIF, NFA, CSOs and LGs.	Yes	







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