

STOCK TAKING OF VNR PROCESSES IN UGANDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

By

Albert Byamugish (PhD)
Senior Technical Adviser--SDGs
Office of the Prime Minister
Uganda
Vienna 9-12 December 2019

Contents of Presentation

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Background
- 3. Uganda's Experience in the 2016 NVR
- 4. Uganda Progress in implementation of SDGs
- 5. The 2020 VNR Process
- 4. Challenges

1.0 Introduction

- Presentation will;
- Highlight the Uganda's experience in preparing the first VNR in 2016
- Highlight how Uganda is implementing SDGs through National implementation mechanisms
- Share on the progress made so far in preparation second National Voluntary Report 2020
- Highlight challenges being faced in implementation of SDGs

1.2 Background

- ❖ In September 2015, the 192 Member States of the UN adopted a historic resolution committing themselves to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- ❖ The Agenda 2030 and its associated SDGs informs and guides global and national development.
- ❖ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to achieve social and economic transformation, protect the environment and ensure that no one is left behind
- Uganda is among the first countries to adopt and mainstream the 2030 Agenda in its planning and development frameworks at the time Uganda held the UN Presidency
- ❖ In 2016, Uganda volunteered to participate in the first national review and report on progress undertaken towards implementation of the National Progress Report on Implementation of the Rio Commitments towards
 - 4 stainable Development in Uganda

2.0 Uganda's Experience in first VNR 2016

2.1 Uganda's Readiness Towards Implementation of 2030 Agenda

- ❖ Uganda's experience in adopting and mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda is defined by the extent of involvement of country's leadership at both political and technical levels and integration in the planning, monitoring and evaluation frameworks. In 2016 Uganda did First VNR;
 - Shared experiences on adoption and integration of SDGs in national planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting frameworks
 - > Shared on how Uganda was positioning itself to realign the institutional, legal and policy frameworks and systems to support implementation of the Agenda
 - ➤ Shared opportunities that the 2030 Agenda presents to Uganda's development as well as challenges that could impede implementation of the Agenda,
 - ➤ Shared on how it was galvanizing national ownership and implementation for the localization of 2030 Agenda as a mechanism of national accountability

2.0 Uganda's Experience in first VNR 2016

2.2 Leadership and Ownership Prior the 2016 Agenda

- Uganda in partnership with civil society convened several consultations in 2014 on localization of the 2030 Agenda at national and local levels
- Uganda conducted validation workshops in all districts and sectors in January 2015 to validate the NDPII and further popularise the 2030 Agenda
- ❖ Government in partnership with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) convened the planners' forum and the local government forum for capacity building on their roles in implementation of SDGs
- ❖ Uganda organized the third United Nations Development Cooperation's High Level Symposium in Kampala to share global and local experiences on how to revitalize partnerships to achieve the newly adopted 2030 Agenda in 2015

2.0 Uganda's Experience in first VNR 2016....con't

2.3 VNR 2016-Process

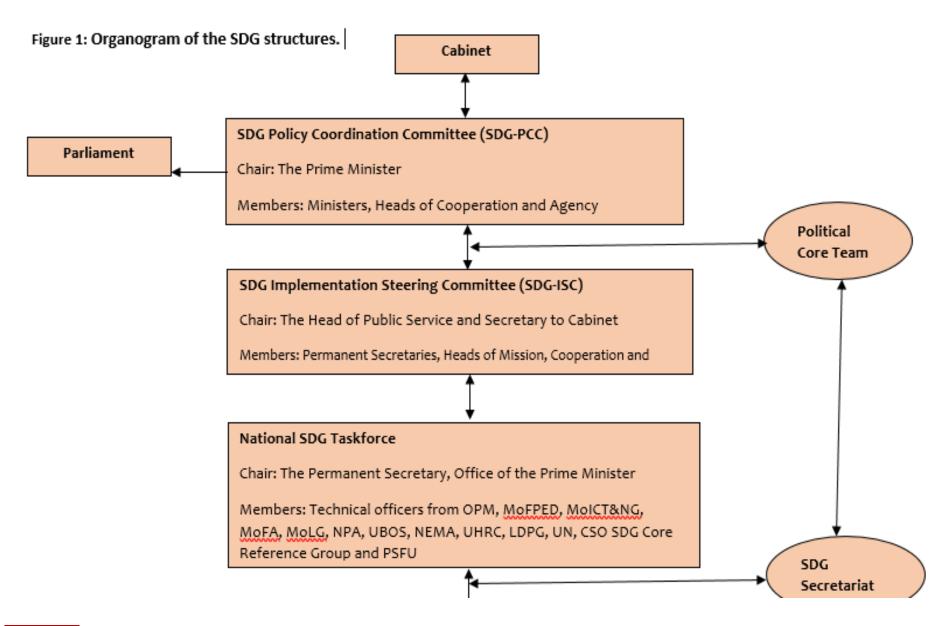
- The Government hired a consultant to provide technical assistance for VNR preparations
- Review of literature and documents, including laws, policies, and reports
- Consultations and input from key government institutions and representatives from the civil society which constituted the technical drafting team and the multi-sector technical committee on this review report from;
 - Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, National Planning Authority (NPA), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), UNDP, and Uganda National NGO Forum.
- Validation by Cabinet and approval by Parliament
- In partnership with United Nations Country Team organized a National Launch including an exhibition of the 17 SDGs.
 - During the launch, five eminent Ugandans were engaged to serve as SDG
 Ambassadors to help raise awareness

3.0 Uganda's Progress on SDGs Implemenation

a. Developed a framework to guide the coordination of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

- This SDG's coordination framework was approved by Cabinet and Parliament in 2016
- ❖ Framework is anchored within the existing coordination structures of implementing government business and provides strategic guidance on the roles and responsibilities of key institutions
 - Goals and targets of SDGs are implemented through plans, strategies and projects by all Ministries,
 Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and Local Governments (LGs) in Uganda- Coordinated by OPM
 - Parliament has set up structures for SDG implementationn. MPs are champions, advocates, mobilisers and ambassadors for the SDGs due to their proximity to people in their constituencies. A Parliamentary Forum on SDGs has been created to take this role.
 - The Auditor General of Government also supports implementation through the Annual Auditor General's Report to Parliament by ensuring that its report on the performance of MDAs includes a focus on implementation of SDG. His recent audit on Uganda's preparedness to implement the SDGs provided recommendations that are guiding the implementation of SDGs.
 - Civil Society has made significant progress in establishing structures for improved coordination for the achievement of the goals- Started campaign on Tondeka Mabega "Leave No one Behind"

b. Established Institutional SDG Coordination structures



b. Institutional SDG Coordination structures ct'd

Coordination, M&E and Reporting TWG

Chair: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)

Members: SWGs, MoLG, civil society, private sector, academia and development partners Planning and Mainstreaming TWG

Chair: National Planning Authority (NPA)

Members: SWGs, MoLG, civil society, private sector, academia and development partners Resource

Mobilization and

Financing TWG

Chair: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic

Development (MFPED)

Members: SWGs,

MoLG, civil society,
private sector,
academia and
development partners

Data TWG

Chair: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

Members: SWGs,

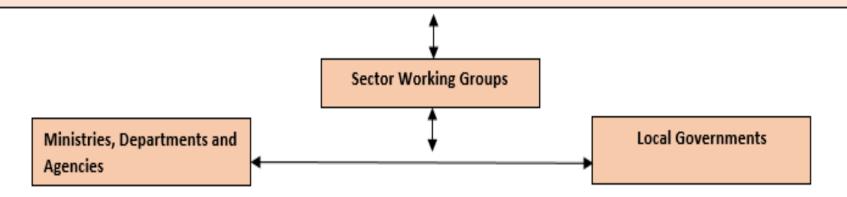
MoLG, civil society,
private sector,
academia and
development
partners

Communication and Popularization TWG

Chair: The Ministry of Information, Communication, Technology and National Guidance (MoICT&NG)

Members: SWGs,

MoLG, civil society,
private sector,
academia and
development partners



3.0 Uganda's Progress on SDGs Implemenation...ct'd

c. A costed National SDG Road map 2018-2020

- Roadmap contains priority actions to catalyze the implementation of National Coordination Framework for SDGs across the country, was developed and launched in October 2018
- The Roadmap aligns and synchronizes approaches and efforts of government and all stakeholders for the strategic attainment of the SDG
- OPM coordinates the implementation of the Roadmap in collaboration with the chairs of the TWGs (NPA, UBOS, MOFPED, MICT &NG)
- The Roadmap guides implementation and operations of the SDG Secretariat

3.0 Uganda's Progress on SDGs Implemenation ct'd

d. Focal Minister for SDGs & SDG Secretariat



Leadership & political oversight

Presents reports on SDG implementation and policy recommednation s to Cabinent and the political core team



- >Steer the coordination function and support oversee and harmonise the implementation and reporting on SDGs in Uganda
- >Coordinate monitoring and assessment of local implementation and progress of the SDG agenda in Uganda
- **➢ Building Strategic Partnerships with Private Sector on financing and innovation for SDGs**
- ➤To provide technical support, advice and expertise to the MDAs, private sector, civil society, academic institutions to accelerate the implementation of the SDG agenda
- >To be the hub of SDG information and data for the government and other stakeholders

4.0 The Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2020 Process

The Country is undertaking a second VNR geared towards determining the extent to which SDGs have been implemented

Lead institution for VNR process	Office of the Prime Minister takes lead of all the process.
Key national actors	Ministries, Departments & Agencies, United Nations Country Team, Civil Society Organizations, Local Governments & Private Sector
General projected timeline for VNR activities	August 2019 – December 2020

4.0 The Voluntary National Review 2020 Process ct'd

- Uganda formed an SDG advisory group led by Office of the Prime Minister to manage the VNR process
- ❖ A consultant has been hired to conduct the national SDG progress assessment since 2016 on all goals that will form the basis for VNR 2020
- ❖ The National Progress Report uses the Status Report on SDG Data Development, MDAs policy papers and research studies in Uganda to report progress on the SDG indicators with available data
- ❖ The report has been discussed by the National SDG Advisory Group. The report will be presented to different groups before a final is produced.

4.0 VNR 2020- Planned Activities

Planned Activity	Timeline
Conduct regional validation meetings for the VNR to collect views on the findings of the VNR	January 2020
Submit proposal for the Uganda VNR Side Event to the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the UN in New York	February 2020
Development of communication materials (video, infographic and popular version) out of the final report	March, 2019
Printing of VNR Report and all materials for the HLPF 2020	April, 2019
Prepare presentation and additional activities related to the VNR	May, 2019
Present the report to the High Level Political Forum	July 2020
In Country VNR dissemination	August – December 2020

5. Challenges

i. Capacity Gap:

Improvements in planning require skills in target setting and indicator profiling and M&E require strong skills and experience in quantitative and qualitative methods

- iii. Inadequate use of evidence to support policy-making and decision-making
- iv. Inadequate coordination & coherence among Gov't institutions & UN Agencies
- v. Inadequate information system dedicated to improve the quality statistical production
- vi. Capacity & funding to support the coordination Framework processes
- vii. Need to find other ways to communicate key messages to stakeholders like media & publication of articles in referred academic journals (Media can play a big role in this area)

