

## The VNR in a Nutshell – National Strategies for SDGs.

### Uganda

|                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Capital                               | Kampala          |
| Population                            | 34.6million      |
| Area (in sq.km)                       | 241, 550.7       |
| Languages                             | English, Swahili |
| Per capita income                     | US\$801 annually |
| International Tourist Arrivals (2015) | 1,303, 000       |



Sources: Uganda Bureau of Statistics, UNDP, Human Development Index 2015, Inter Parliamentary Union (2016)

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#### **Title of VNR: Review Report on Uganda’s Readiness for Implementation of the 2030 Agenda**

**Presenter for VNR:** Matia Kasajja, Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of Uganda

#### **National Thematic Focus:**

The VNR did not identify specific thematic focus but addressed interlinkages between the goals- including climate change and the list of intersectional issues cutting across all SDGs.

#### **Institutional Arrangement:**

The **Prime Minister’s Delivery Unit** (a special desk created in 2015 in the Office of the Prime Minister) was established to provide political leadership and oversight to the SDG implementation process. The **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** leads the SDG implementation process.

#### **SDG Incorporation to National Framework:**

Implementation of the national development plan, to which the SDGs are being aligned, contains an integrated multi-layer monitoring and reporting framework.

Uganda’s long term Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) provides for the development of a 30 year Vision, three 10 year Perspective Plans, six five year Development Plans, five sector development Plans and Local Government Plans and annual plans and budgets.

The second National Development Plan (NDP II 2015/2016-2019/20) is the framework for implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs during that period, and will be followed by a third and fourth NDP which will further integrate the SDGs.

The preparation of NDPII coincided with the deliberations and adoption of the 2030 Agenda and this provided an opportunity for Uganda to integrate the SDGs into the plan. An assessment undertaken by the National Planning Authority indicated that the NDPII has integrated 69 % of the SDGs.

Efforts to bring the SDGs into national plans and strategies involved ensuring synergies with other national strategies and processes:

- Africa 2063
- East African Community Vision 2050
- Paris Agreement (climate change)

Uganda recognised that private businesses can generate important impetus to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda if they integrate sustainable development into their business models.

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The preparation of Uganda’s second and current National Development Plan (NDP) (2015/16–2019/20) coincided with the deliberations and adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Hence, the Agenda has been integrated into the second NDP from the beginning.

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

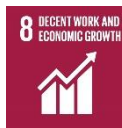
## Tourism Ministry /NTA portfolio:

[Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities](#)

## Tourism and SDG in Uganda:

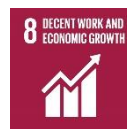
### Opportunities

- **Industry, transport and infrastructure**
- **Economic development**



- Explicitly mentions tourism (and other sectors) as an opportunity to achieve the Uganda Vision 2040, whose gains can only be harnessed **through strengthening infrastructure, human capital, and a stable macroeconomic environment**

- **Economic development**



- Prioritisation was important, focusing on fundamentals that **increase the country's competitiveness** and the opportunities (agriculture, tourism, minerals, oil and gas) with the greatest **multiplier effect**

- **Industry transport and infrastructure**

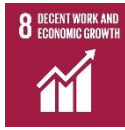


- Tourism is mentioned when aligning the second National Development Plan (NDPII) to **SDG 9 on infrastructure**: Improve the regions road, electricity and water infrastructure, as well as production skills to promote agriculture, fishing, agro-processing, light manufacturing, **tourism** and mining

- **Partnerships**



- Tourism is mentioned as one of the **clusters of the Northern Corridor Integration Projects** within the EAC region



- **Economic development**

- NDP II has **prioritised key growth drivers** including Agriculture, **Tourism**, Minerals, etc. to drive national development

**Threats**



- **Biodiversity and ecosystem protection**

- Uganda has been combating **poaching and eliminating the problem of wildlife dispersal to ensure maximum exploitation of tourist attractions and amenities.**

**Resources and Useful Links**

[VNR Uganda 2016](#)