



# MDAs and Local Government Demographic Dividend Compliance Tool

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National Planning Authority, Uganda  
October 2020



**MDAs and LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND COMPLIANCE  
TOOL**

Submitted to:

**National Planning Authority, Uganda**

**October 2020**

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# Foreword

Uganda plans to harness a demographic dividend as a pathway to realization of Uganda Vision 2040 of achieving middle income status with a per capita GDP of **US\$9,500**.

The demographic dividend is characterized by economic growth, achieved by a population structure that has more working-age adults and fewer people to support, given that the right social and economic policies are in place. The increased productivity of a larger labour force, greater participation of women in income generation, due to reduced fertility, and the fewer child rearing responsibilities, greater household savings, and lower costs for basic social services would initiate the desired growth.

However, the dividend is not automatic. Unless the requisite investments are made in a timely manner—during a 60-year window—Uganda will miss out on the dividend.

The experience of developed East Asian countries shows that the demographic dividend (DD) accounted for up to a third of the economic “miracle” that these countries achieved in the early nineties.

The interventions that will guide the harnessing of the dividend are indicated in the

National Development Plan III 2020/21-2024/25, which must be operationalized at sectoral and lower levels in terms of sector and local government development plans, budget framework papers (BFP), budget allocations, and budget executions.

The Demographic Dividend Compliance tool is Government’s way of ensuring that the selected DD interventions are fully integrated into all government instruments and are actually implemented. Under the Public Finance Management Act (2015), the National Planning Authority (NPA) is authorized to ensure that this compliance is achieved. When all public sector institutions ensure implementation of the agreed interventions, the Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations will equally be guided and motivated to follow suit, thus positioning the country on the planned middle-income route.

**Chairperson**

**National Planning Authority**

# Preface

Uganda developed the Demographic Dividend (DD) Roadmap in 2018 to guide planning, programming and budgeting. This is in line with the Africa Call for countries to operationalize the Addis Abba Declaration of Population and Development (AADPD) with the theme “Harnessing the Demographic Dividend”.

The Uganda DD Roadmap prioritized five areas for investment to actualize the DD. These include: demographic transition and investments in Family planning, Health, Education, Economic reforms, and Good governance. The DD is not automatic and therefore requires streamlined interventions in all the five key areas that work in tandem to deliver the DD Compliance tool to guide planning and budgeting at all levels with DD lenses.

The DD Compliance tool provided a great opportunity to track the country's efforts towards achieving the potential DD through the investments the country will make at National and district levels, and for the various sectors that contribute to its realization of the DD. Investments in DD cannot be achieved unless well embedded in national planning and budgeting frameworks.

This is in recognition that no single sector can solely deliver

DD. Such sectors include but not limited to health, education, social development, urban development, agriculture, tourism, trade and industry; governance and accountability as well as a focus on harnessing the technology and innovation dividend. To maximize the opportunity for harnessing the DD, a multi-sectoral approach is vital which is well realized in the new Programme Based Planning approach in NDPIII.

UNFPA is committed to supporting this initiative to ensure adequate evidence is generated at both National and district level to inform decision makers and implementers of the gaps, and required investments to harness the demographic dividend.

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**Alain Sibenaler**  
**UNFPA Representative**

# Acknowledgements

The creation of the Demographic Dividend Compliance Tool and its incorporation into the general compliance tool of the Government was a comprehensive process that involved technical data manipulation and modelling as well as multi-stakeholder consultation at all levels. This process was led by a Steering Committee established by National Planning Authority, under the support of the Country Population Programme.

In this regard, I would like to deeply appreciate the Demographic Dividend Steering Committee (DDSC) which provided the technical oversight throughout the development of this work. The Steering Committee comprised of several organisations including the National Population Council; School of Statistics and Planning (Makerere University) and the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Gender Labour and Social Development; Education and Sports; Local Government; and Health.

Special appreciation is accorded to the UK Department of Foreign and International Development (DFID) and to the United Nations Population Fund for the financial and technical support through Reducing fertility rates and Improving Sexual Reproductive health outcomes in Uganda.

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**National Planning Authority**

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# Acronyms & Abbreviations

AB	Annual Budget
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
AWP	Annual Work Plan
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BTVET	Basic Training in Vocational Education and Training
CNDPF	Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DD	Demographic Dividend
ECD	Early Childhood Development
GFS	Gravity Flow Scheme
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
LGDP	Local Government Development Plans
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
NBFP	National Budget Framework Paper
NCDs	Non Communicable Diseases
NDP II	National Development Plan II
NPA	National Planning Authority
NPC	National Population Council
NPP	National Population Policy
SDP	Sector Development Plan
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health

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# Executive Summary

The Uganda Vision 2040 identifies human capital development as one of the key fundamentals that need to be strengthened to accelerate the country's transformation and harnessing of the demographic dividend. The current population structure of Uganda presents a potential for harnessing a demographic dividend. This can only be achieved through a multi sectoral contribution of actors.

It is based on the DD Theory of Change developed, which establishes a systematic analysis of critical factors influencing the desired outcomes, corresponding indicators and targets outlined in Uganda Vision 2040, NDP III and the National Population Policy (NPP) and its Action Plan. The ToC guided identification of critical DD drivers in sectoral and local development plans which must be financed.

As a country, human capital development was identified as an essential element to accelerate the country's transformation and its subsequent realization of Vision 2040. This is envisaged to be achieved through prioritization and implementation of interventions that

increase access to family planning services, improving nutrition and reforming the education system to increase the years of schooling and quality of education as strategic interventions critical for enhancing the level of skills and innovation of the labour force.

In executing its statutory mandate, National Planning Authority guides and annually conducts assessment of MDA Strategic Plans and LGDPs for its NDPs alignment to the budget for its compliance in implementation. Harnessing the Demographic Dividend being the government recent strategic focus, therefore necessitated a defined mechanism to be developed to guide this process, hence the DD compliance tool.

The Demographic Dividend compliance tool is part and parcel of the existing standard government compliance assessment tool. It aims at strengthening implementation of NDPs towards realization of the DD hence the Vision 2040. Thus the purpose of the Demographic Dividend compliance tool is to set a standard criterion to measure the extent and contribution of MDAs/LGs towards harnessing the potential Demographic Dividend through Strategic plans (SPs) and Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs) that are aligned to Vision 2040, NDPIII and the Population Policy. This tool is also an instrument that provides standard mechanisms to guide and facilitate sectors, MDAs and Local governments consciously

prioritize interventions in their plans and budgets to deliberately and consciously accelerate harnessing the Demographic Dividend.

The tool is based on the National DD Road map on accelerating the DD and is anchored on the Planning and budgeting instruments. A standard scoring criteria is used to measure the extent of alignment of LGDP and Annual Work Plans and Budget to the DD. Because the budget operationalises the plan, it's given a much higher weight. The final DD assessment score is weighted at 30 percent for alignment of LGDP to DD and 70 percent for alignment of Annual Budget results to DD.

# 1.0. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

Uganda Vision 2040 identifies the country's abundant human resource as one of the key fundamentals that need to be strengthened to accelerate its transformation through harnessing of the potential demographic dividend. The demographic dividend is defined as "an opportunity for economic growth and development that arises as a result of changes in the population age structure which are likely to happen when fertility and mortality rates decline significantly, prompting the share of the working-age population to increase in relation to previous years".

Based on the aforementioned, the NDPIII strategic objective 4 i.e. **Increase productivity, inclusiveness and wellbeing of Population** is entirely geared towards achieving the potential demographic dividend. This is envisaged to be achieved through implementation of policies aimed at accelerating rapid declines in fertility and mortality and ensuring the resulting surplus labour force is healthy, well educated, appropriately skilled, and economically engaged; thus accelerating realization of the demographic dividend. Hence, emphasis should be put on prioritizing improving access to family planning services to empower

women and couples to have only the number of children they desire and when they do; improving nutrition and child health services; and reforming the education system to improve the quality of education and thereby increase the years of schooling per child as strategic interventions critical for enhancing the level of skills and innovation of the labour force. Uganda as a country tuned to harnessing the potential DD needs to focus on providing corresponding and highly targeted investments into human capital e.g. specific skills for selected employment sectors and not just any skills.

NDPIII prioritized strategic objectives and interventions to hasten harnessing the Demographic Dividend; however the challenge remains translating strategic Demographic Dividend drivers into Programme implementation action plans, MDA Strategic plans and Local-level interventions; developing and adhering to the Demographic Dividend roadmap; integrating the identified interventions into budgeting frameworks; and applying multi-sectoral collaboration in order to utilize the economies of scale for resource mobilization and utilization and taking advantage of the Program-Based Budgeting approach.

As an institution mandated to guide and oversee the overall planning and development function in the country, National Planning Authority (NPA) has a critical role and responsibility in the governance and accountability sector of defining mechanisms that will drive the Demographic Dividend integration into development frameworks and its assessment. Thus ensuring existence of credible governance systems and tools are in place are necessary to ensure programme coherence anchored on the NDPIII priorities

and DD roadmap. In countries where Demographic Dividend has been harnessed, mobilizing multi sectoral action across sectors was very key and like any other multi-sectoral actions, monitoring, policy guidelines, frameworks and budget mainstreaming were vital for realization of Demographic Dividend.

NPA carries out annual assessments of Sector Development Plans (SDPs), Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs) and strategic plans to assess their alignment to NDPII, and thereafter the budget compliance (through the National Budget Framework Paper (NBFP) and the Annual Budget (AB)) to ascertain the extent to which NDP III is implemented. The Demographic Dividend has been integrated as a strategic result and is assessed along the identified key drivers. However there have not been clear criteria and mechanisms for assessing DD compliance and also a tool to guide its integration into plans and budgets. This compliance tool is simply aimed at standardizing and harmonizing implementation of the DD roadmap and results framework that are already aligned to the NDPIII.

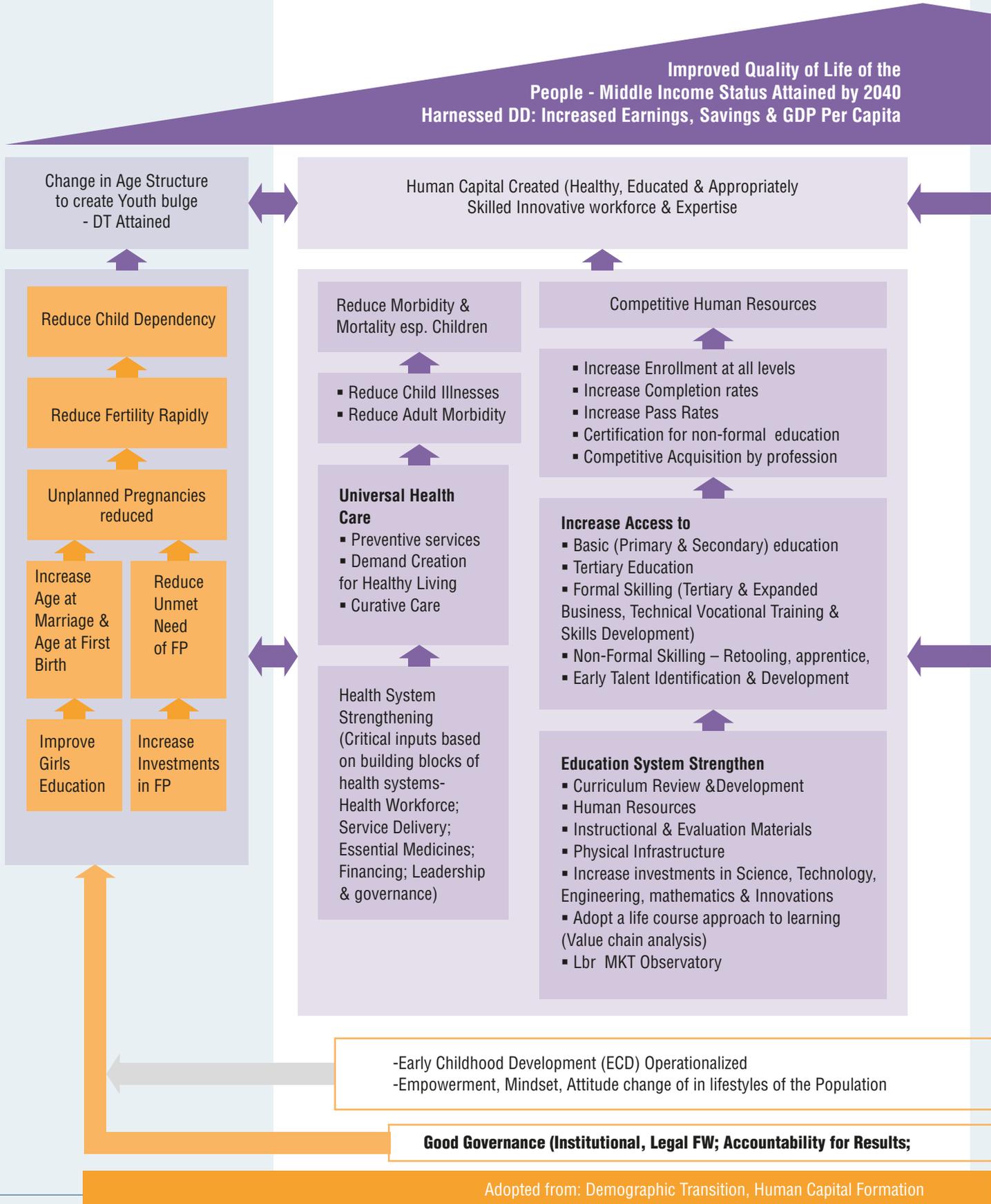
## 1.2. Demographic Dividend Theory of Change

The multi-sectoral interventions outlined in the DD Roadmap are based on a Theory of Change (ToC) established through a systematic analysis of critical factors influencing the desired outcomes, and their corresponding indicators and targets as outlined in Uganda Vision 2040, NDP III and the National Population Policy (NPP) and its Action Plan. The ToC guided identification of the critical DD drivers to be provided for in sectoral and local development plans which ought to be financed through annual budgets at all levels. This should be done within the broad framework of the NDPIII goal, objectives and strategic interventions.

It is therefore important to recognize that harnessing the demographic dividend is not automatic. The presence of a large young population is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for its harnessing. The other conditions that Uganda's key to focus on include: rapid fertility decline, health, education and skills

development, economic reforms and employment creation, good governance and sound fiscal policies.

The Demographic Dividend theory of change provides a conceptual framework that defines pathways to harnessing the potential demographic dividend. It demonstrates the population effect on economic benefit that can accrue from lowering fertility and slowing population growth rate, which gives rise to relatively large proportion of working age people. With effective investments in their health, education as well as relevant and targeted skills development, that population segment will have a resounding effect in the economic arena in terms of higher productivity, more savings and investments, all leading to accelerated economic growth.



**Expanded equitable Opportunities for Growth & Gainful Employment esp. Females**

**Consistent Investments in Infrastructure & Growth Sectors**

**Growth drivers**

- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Tourism
- Trade
- Mineral, Oil & Gas
- Services (ICT, Telecoms, Hotels & Public Service)

**Infrastructure**

- Roads, Works & Transport
- Water
- Energy &
- Mineral devt
- ICT Infrastructure

**Urbanization and Physical Planning**

- Enforce Planned Urbanization
- Plan Settlement & Services
- Improve Sanitation & Waste Management
- Promote Physical Planning standards

**Investments in high job multiplier industries**

- Value Addition & Chain Analysis in selective Sectors
- Stimulate Private Sector participation
- Access to Affordable Financing
- Appropriate taxation systems
- Incentives to save
- Social Safety Policies
- Development & Enforcement of Industry standards
- Promote dialogue btn industry & Training Institutions for Skills devt
- Sustainable consumption & Management of Environment Natural Resources

- Social Protection
- Child Nutrition (0- years)

**Resource Efficiency; Coordination Mechanisms; Advocacy & Reporting**

and Economic Change - A framework by David S. Reher 2011

Education is critical in enhancing the Human Capital Development Pillar. Similarly, changing the mindset of the population and address the attitude, cultural and other contextual issues in order to consciously influence the population into a productive mindset to achieve the dividend. The sustainable consumption of and management of natural resources is a critical factor of production. These resources, mostly intertwined with land, largely influence activities associated with the economy but also affect population growth.

On the other hand, enhanced good governance as the overarching framework in guiding inter and intra sectoral linkages in identification and implementation of the DD related sectoral interventions, will go a long way in determining their success. This will involve deciding on critical interventions as well as their sequencing in line with value chain logic. The ultimate goal is to achieve integrated sector and local government interventions commitment and accountability for results in plans, programmes and initiatives.

### **1.3. Purpose of the Demographic Dividend Compliance Tool**

The purpose of the Demographic Dividend compliance tool is to set a standard criterion to gauge the extent of integration of population issues (as sector/MDA/LG contribution) towards harnessing

the Demographic Dividend through Programme Implementation Plans (PIAPs), MDA Strategic Plans (SPs) and Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs) that are aligned with Vision 2040, NDPIII and the Population Policy. This alignment should culminate into synchronized budgeting and implementation which will ensure attainment of the desired results. The Demographic Dividend compliance tool aims at strengthening implementation of NDPs towards realization of the DD hence the vision 2040.

The Demographic Dividend Compliance Tool is an instrument that puts in place standard mechanisms to guide and facilitate sectors, MDAs and Local Governments to prioritize interventions in their plans and budgets to accelerate harnessing the Demographic Dividend. It also outlines the procedures and processes for assessing sector, MDAs and Local Governments for compliance in implementing Demographic Dividend-focused strategies and interventions while executing their mandates. It's important to note that the Demographic Dividend compliance tool is part and parcel of the existing standard government compliance assessment tool.

## 2.0. Demographic Dividend Drivers

Based on the analytical framework of the Demographic Dividend Theory of change, Demographic Dividend drivers are the pathways critical for an accelerated realization of the Demographic Dividend in Uganda. For purposes of fast tracking harnessing the Demographic Dividend interventions in the NDPIII programmes, different Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) that fall under the different programmes have been targeted. In particular, six programmes have been identified for DD integration. These are (i) Human Capital Development (ii) Agro-Industrialisation: (iii) Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management; (iv) Private Sector Development; (v) Integrated Infrastructure and Transport Services; and (vi) Sustainable Urbanization and Housing.

### 2.1. The Five Demographic Dividend Drivers

According to Uganda's National road map on accelerating harnessing the potential of the Demographic Dividend, the following five areas are considered the game changers for both an accelerated demographic transition and human development:

1. To reduce the child dependency burden.
2. To ensure a healthy and productive labour force.

3. To ensure a well-educated, skilled, productive, entrepreneurial and innovative labour force.
4. To create decent jobs and improve household incomes.
5. To strengthen service delivery and accountability for sustainable development.

### **2.2. Demographic Dividend Key Strategic Focus Areas**

According to findings available in the Uganda DD report 2014, focusing on the key strategic intervention areas below is most critical and certain to accelerate the potential for attainment of the Demographic Dividend in Uganda by 2040.

The fore mentioned demographic dividend objectives shall therefore most certainly be achieved through the prioritization of the following key strategic focus areas.

- (i) Promoting family planning
- (ii) Improving child survival
- (iii) Keeping girls in school
- (iv) Strengthening organized urbanisation
- (v) Promoting social protection.

- (vi) Achieving gender equality and equity

### **2.3. Rationale for attaining the Demographic Dividend**

Uganda's population is estimated to be 42 million with an annual growth rate of 3.0 percent. The mortality situation has improved overtime, with improvements observed in Infant, Child, Adult and Maternal mortality. Overall, life expectancy at birth increased from 50.4 years in 2002 to 63.3 years in 2014.

There has been a strong commitment to family planning during this period leading to improved use of modern contraceptive methods from 18 in 2000 to 35 percent in 2016, and the Total Fertility Rate declined from 6.9 children to 5.4 children per woman over the same period. Despite these achievements, there has not been much change to age structure of the population so far. However, if the decline in fertility is sustained, the age structure will transform from a youthful one to an older structure that is key for attaining the demographic dividend.

As regards to the social indicators, targets were slower compared to the projection. The mean years

of schooling for persons aged 25 years and above were projected to increase to 5.7 for females and 7.2 for males. However, survey results revealed that these were only 4.8 and 5.0 respectively. Similarly, the expected years of schooling which were projected to increase to 12 for either sex were only 11.2 and 11.9 for females and males respectively. The slow progress in the education indicators is as a result of a slowly declining Primary School Net Enrolment Rate and increasing School Drop-out Rate. The Labour Force Participation Rate went down from 59.8 percent in 2012/13 to 52.3 in 2016/17. The proportion of the population living in poverty increased from 19.7 percent in 2012/13 to 21.4 percent in 2016/17, an equivalent of about 10 million people living below the poverty line.

Over the past ten years, Uganda's economy has been growing but

not as fast as initially projected. The Vision 2040 projected that average GDP growth rate would be 8.2 percent per annum up to 2025 before it gradually declines to an average of 7.8 percent in the last five years of the Vision period. However, there has been a delay in accelerating growth and therefore Uganda has not been able to double its GDP even with the introduction of new technologies and the expansion of the infrastructure. If we continue addressing the development challenges without targeting the population issues, the GDP per capita is estimated to be USD 4,583 which is 52% of our Vision 2040 target of USD 9,500.

## 3.0. Demographic Dividend Compliance Assessment Framework

The overall DD compliance of the planning and budgeting instruments is derived from a step-wise assessment approach undertaken at four different levels namely: National level combining both the goal and objectives levels; MDA; and LG. In the first step, the National level assesses whether the AB strategic direction is consistent with the DD priorities. In the second step, the MDA level assesses whether MDA strategic plans and budgets have prioritised DD interventions. Lastly, the LG level assesses Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs) and Annual Workplans and Budgets (AWPB) have prioritised DD issues. The overall compliance score is a weighted average of these different levels at 20, 40 and 40 percentage weights, respectively.

the overall compliance score is:

$$DD_{compliance} = w_n * C_{national} + w_p * C_{programme} + w_{lg} * C_{lg}$$

Where,

$DD_{compliance}$  is the Overall DD compliance

- $C_{national}$  is the compliance score at national level
- $C_{programme}$  is the overall Programme level
- $C_{lg}$  is the compliance score at Local Government level;
- $w_n$  is weight attached to National level assessment (i.e.  $w_n=0.2$ );
- $w_p$  is weight attached to Programme level assessment (i.e.  $w_p=0.4$ );
- $w_{lg}$  is the weight attached to Local Government assessment (i.e.  $w_{lg}=0.4$ )

### 3.1. National Level Assessment Criteria

At National level, DD compliance is assessed at two NDPIII focus areas: the NDPIII Goal and ; Objectives; The overall score at national level is a weighted average of these focus areas with each contributing 50 percent to the final score.

Therefore, the national level DD compliance is represented as follows:

$$C_{national} = \frac{C_{Goal} + C_{Objective}}{2}$$

Where,

- $C_{Goal}$  Compliance of the Budget at the Goal level of the National level assessment
- $C_{Objective}$  Compliance of the Budget at the objective level of the National level assessment

#### 3.1.1. The Goal Level assessment

This level of assessment examines whether the AB is consistent with DD indicators for the NDPIII Goal. The NDPIII Results Framework indicators have been adopted. The total contribution of the Goal level assessment to overall national level compliance is 50%. This level of assessment sets a passmark where it's assumed that all indicators must attain atleast 70 percent. The 30 percent deviation is based on the fact that divergence of a specific indicator within that range in one financial year may not significantly affect realization of the desired targets and the objectives over the medium-term period. The actual indicator score is based on a six (6) point scale ranging from 0 to 6, in the following manner: (i) 0: points awarded if the deviation is 30 percent and above; (ii) 1 point is awarded if the deviation is between 24 and 29 percent; (iii) 2 points are awarded if the deviation is 18 and 23 percent; (iv) 3 points are awarded if the deviation is 12 and 17 percent; (v) 4 points are awarded if the deviation is 6 to 11 percent; and (vi) 5 points(for full compliance) are awarded if the deviation is 0 to 5 percent. The performance score is derived using the following expression:

$$C_{Goal} = \left\{ \frac{\sum_i^n IndScore_{AB,i}}{n} * 100 \right\}$$

Where

- $C_{Goal}$  is the overall NDPIII Goal level score;  
 $n$  is the number of goal level indicators scored in the AB respectively;  
 $i$ , is the  $i$ th goal level indicator in the AB;  
 $\Sigma$  is the summation notation, indicating that there is addition across indicators

### 3.1.2. The objective Level assessment

This level of assessment examines whether the AB is consistent with DD indicators for the NDPIII objectives. The NDPIII Results Framework indicators have been adopted. The total contribution of the objective level assessment to overall national level compliance is 50%. This level of assessment just like the goal level sets a passmark where it's assumed that all indicators must attain at least 70 percent. The 30 percent deviation is based on the fact that divergence of a specific indicator within that range in one financial year may not significantly affect realization of the desired targets and the objectives over the medium-term period. The actual indicator score is based on a six (6) point scale ranging from 0 to 6, in the following manner: (i) 0: points awarded if the deviation is 30 percent and above; (ii) 1 point is awarded if the deviation is between 24 and 29 percent; (iii) 2 points are awarded if the deviation is 18 and 23 percent; (iv) 3 points are awarded if the deviation is 12 and 17 percent; (v) 4 points are awarded if the deviation is 6 to 11 percent; and (vi) 5 points (for full compliance) are awarded if the deviation is 0 to 5 percent. The performance score is derived using the following expression:

$$C_{Objective} = \left\{ \frac{\sum_i^n IndScore_{AB,i}}{n} * 100 \right\}$$

Where

- $C_{Objective}$  Is the overall NDPIII objective score;  
 $n$  is the number of objective level indicators scored in the AB respectively;  
 $i$ , is the  $i$ th objective level indicator in the AB;  
 $\Sigma$  Is the summation notation, indicating that there is addition across indicators

### 3.2. Programme/MDA Level Assessment Criteria

At programme level, DD compliance is assessed at two levels of alignment to DD, namely: i) Programme objectives (Outcomes); and ii) Programme Interventions (outputs); The NDPIII programme results framework results framework is adapted. The overall Programme DD compliance score is thus a weighted sum at the two levels with 50 percent weights awarded for the different levels, respectively.

$$C_{Programme} = \frac{C_{Outcome} + C_{Output}}{2}$$

Where

$C_{Programme}$  is the overall programme score

$C_{Outcome}$  is the overall programme outcome score;

$C_{Output}$  is the overall programme output score;

#### 3.2.1. Programme Objectives assessment

This level of assessment examines whether the AB is consistent with DD indicators for the NDPIII programme objectives. It also takes into consideration the annual budgets allocated for each of the intermediate level results. However, for completeness, the budget numbers don't form part of the scoring criteria. The NDPIII Results Framework indicators have been adopted. This level of assessment just like the national sets a passmark where it's assumed that all indicators must attain at least 70 percent. The 30 percent deviation is based on the fact that divergence of a specific indicator within that range in one financial year may not significantly affect realization of the desired targets and the objectives over the medium-term period. The actual indicator score is based on a six (6) point scale ranging from 0 to 6, in the following manner: (i) 0: points awarded if the deviation is 30 percent and above; (ii) 1 point is awarded if the deviation is between 24 and 29 percent; (iii) 2 points are awarded if the deviation is 18 and 23 percent; (iv) 3 points are awarded if the deviation is 12 and 17 percent; (v) 4 points are awarded if the deviation is 6 to 11 percent; and (vi) 5 points (for full compliance) are awarded if the deviation is 0 to 5 percent. The performance score is derived using the following expression: The total contribution of the NDPIII programme objectives level assessment to overall Programme level compliance is 50%.

$$C_{Outcome} = \left\{ \frac{\sum_i^n IndScore_{AB,i}}{n} * 100 \right\}$$

Where

- $C_{Outcome}$  is the overall programme outcome score;
- $n$  is the number of outcome scored in the AB respectively;
- $i,$  is the  $i$ th outcome in the AB;
- $\Sigma$  Is the summation notation, indicating that there is addition across indicators

### 3.2.2. Programme interventions assessment

This level of assessment examines whether the AB is consistent with DD indicators for the NDPIII programme interventions. The NDPIII Results Framework indicators have been adopted. This level of assessment just like the national sets a passmark where it's assumed that all indicators must attain atleast 70 percent. The 30 percent deviation is based on the fact that divergence of a specific indicator within that range in one financial year may not significantly affect realization of the desired targets and the objectives over the medium-term period. The actual indicator score is based on a six (6) point scale ranging from 0 to 6, in the following manner: (i) 0: points awarded if the deviation is 30 percent and above; (ii) 1 point is awarded if the deviation is between 24 and 29 percent; (iii) 2 points are awarded if the deviation is 18 and 23 percent; (iv) 3 points are awarded if the deviation is 12 and 17 percent; (v) 4 points are awarded if the deviation is 6 to 11 percent; and (vi) 5 points (for full compliance) are awarded if the deviation is 0 to 5 percent. The total contribution of the NDPIII programme intervention level assessment to overall Programme level compliance is 50%.

$$C_{Output} = \left\{ \frac{\sum_i^n IndScore_{AB,i}}{n} * 100 \right\}$$

Where,

- $C_{Output}$  Is the overall programme output score;
- $n$  is the number of outputs scored in the AB respectively;
- $i,$  is the  $i$ th output in the AB;
- $\Sigma$  is the summation notation, indicating that there is addition across indicators

### 3.3. Local Government (LG) Level Assessment Criteria

At Local Government (LG) level, assessment is done at two levels of alignment to DD, namely: i) LG planning instruments; and ii) LG budgeting instruments. At Planning instruments level, LG are assessed upon whether the Local Government development Plans (LGDPs) are aligned to DD priorities the budgeting instruments level assesses whether the budgeting process (AWP, BFP and AB) is

geared towards delivering the DD specific targets. The overall score is a weighted sum of 30 percent for planning instruments (LGDP) and 70 percent for the budgeting process (AWP, BFP and AB).

Algebraically the score is as follows:

$$DD_{compliance} = w_m * LGDP_{align} + w_n * AnnualBudget_{align}$$

Where,

- $DD_{compliance}$  is the Overall AB alignment to the DD
- ✓  $LGDP_{align}$  is the compliance score for alignment of LGDP to DD;
- ✓  $AnnualBudget_{Align}$  is the compliance score of alignment of Annual Budget to the DD.
- ✓  $w_m$  is the weight attached to LGDP level assessment (i.e.  $w_m=0.3$ );
- ✓  $w_n$  Is the weight attached to LG strategic interventions level assessment (i.e.  $w_n=0.7$ );

### 3.3.1. Local Government Development Plan DD compliance

This level assesses whether the LG planning instruments are consistent with the DD key issues identified in the theory of change. The scoring criteria at this level is at three stages where a score of 1 is awarded to an assessment area if all the key DD issues are addressed, 0.5 is awarded if some but if not all issues are addressed and 0 is awarded if none of the issues are addressed.

Therefore, the LGDP DD compliance to DD score is expressed as:

$$LGDP_{align} = \frac{\sum_i^n IndScore_i}{n} * 100$$

Where

- $LGDP_{comp}$  is the compliance score for alignment of SDO to DD;
- $IndScore_i$  is the indicator score for an assessment area;
- $n$  is the number of assessment areas;
- $i$  is the  $i$ th assessment issue out of the total number of issues assessed;
- $\Sigma$  is the summation notation, indicating that there is addition across indicators

### 3.3.2. Annual Workplan & Budget DD compliance

At this level, the priorities of the LGDP and Annual budget are assessed for alignment to the NDP Programme strategic Interventions. The assessment of the LG AWP&B is based on the results and reporting framework for LGs. A binary scale is used to score, where one (1) is allocated if the LG output indicator is prioritized in the AWB and a zero (0) otherwise. The assessment takes into account the fact that not all strategic interventions or outputs are applicable to all the LGs. Therefore, where the output indicator is not in applicable to a local government, that record is removed from the assessment by entering “Not Applicable” (na) in the respective record.

Algebraically this can be represented as follows:

$$LGDPAB_{da} = \frac{\sum_j^m IndScore_{AB,j}}{m} * 100 \quad (11)$$

Where

$LGDPABC_{da}$	Is the performance score for alignment of AWP priorities to NDPIII targeted results;
$Indscore_{ddp,i}$	Is the score for alignment of priority i in the AWP to the NDPIII;
$Indscore_{AB,j}$	Is the score for alignment of output indicator j in the AWP to the NDPIII;
$\Sigma$	Is the summation notation, indicating that there is addition across (m) indicators;
$j$	is the jth output indicator
$m$	is the Total number of outputs assessed for compliance

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# ANNEXES

## Annex 1: National Level Assessment framework (NDPIII Goal)

DD Road Map goal	NDPIII Key Goal	NDPIII Result	Indicator	
To facilitate and guide sectors, MDAs and Local Governments to prioritize and integrate the DD policy interventions in their respective development plans.	Increased household incomes and improved Quality of life	Household incomes & Quality of life	Income per Capita (USD)	
			Gender Inequality Index (GII)	
			Proportion of working age population to total population by age; sex (%)	
			Working Population as a share of working age population by age & sex	
			Income Inequality (Gini coefficient)	
			Population growth rate (%)	
			Life expectancy at birth by sex (years)	
			Child Poverty Index	

## Annex 2: National Level Assessment framework (NDPIII objectives)

DD pillars	Desired outcome	NDPIII Objective	NDPIII Key Result Area	Indicator		
		Objective 1: Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities				
		Objective 2: Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	Private sector growth	Youth unemployment rate by sex (%) Net annual no. of jobs created		
	Changing the age structure	Objective 3: Consolidate & increase stock and quality of Productive Infrastructure	Energy	Households with access to electricity by age & sex of household head (%)		
	Reduced child dependency burden			Cost of electricity (USD cents)	Residential	
	Youth bulge created				Industrial (large) Industrial (Extra-large) Commercial	
		Objective 4: Increase productivity and wellbeing of Population	Agricultural productivity	Proportion of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood by age & sex of household head (%) Labor productivity (GDP per worker - USD)	Agriculture Industry Services	
			Health	Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000 Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000) Total Fertility Rate		
			Education	Primary to secondary school transition rate by sex Quality adjusted years of schooling at primary by sex Survival rates by sex, % Ratio of STEI/ STEM graduates to Humanities Quality adjusted years of schooling by sex	Total Primary Secondary	



DD pillars	Desired outcome	NDPIII Objective	NDPIII Key Result Area	Indicator	
			Water and Environment	Safe water coverage (%)	Rural
					Urban
				Sanitation coverage (Improved toilet) rural/urban	
				Hygiene (Hand washing) by rural/urban	
			Social Protection Coverage	Proportion of population accessing social insurance, %	
				Stunted children U5 (%)	
			Universal Health Coverage	Health insurance	

### Annex 3a: Programme Level Assessment framework (Intermediate Outcomes)

Objective	Intermediate Outcomes Indicators
<b>Human Capital Development</b>	
1. Improve the foundations for human capital development	Pupil Teacher ratio at ECD
	Gross enrolment rate at ECD
	Pupil Classroom Ratio at ECD
	Proportion of work places with breastfeeding corners
	Proportion of under fivers who received Vitamin A supplementation
	% of pregnant women receiving iron/folate supplement
	% of health facilities with designated mother-baby friendly (Hospitals, HC IVs and IIIs)
	Propotion of eligible mothers accessing full maternity leave in public sector
	Proportion of schools providing feeding to children
	DPT3HibHeb3 doses issued Coverage (%)
	Propotion of youth accessing youth friendly services in health facilities
Objective 2. Produce appropriate knowledgeable, skilled and ethical labour force (with strong emphasis on science and technology, TVET and Sports);	Completion rate at BTVET
	% of TVET students enrolled on skill-scarce TVET programme who are on state scholarships
	% of girls enrolled in BTVET education.
	% increase in no. of PWDs enrolled on skills training programmes
	Proportion of schools with senior-teacher /peer mentors, %
	Proportion of all schools with school feeding
	Gross enrolment rate at Primary
	Pupil classroom Ratio at primary
	Pupil stances Ratio at primary
	Pupil desk Ratio at primary
	Gross enrolment rate at secondary
	Student classroom ratio
	Student Latrine stance ratio
	Student desk ratio
	Pupil Laboratory Ratio at Secondary



Objective	Intermediate Outcomes Indicators	
4. Improve population health, safety and management.	TB treatment success rate.	
	Proportion of HIV infected Persons receiving ARVs.	
	Proportion of households with at least one ITN	
	Proportion of health department positions filled	
	Proportion of the functional health centre IVs (offering caesarean section and blood transfusion).	
	Proportion of deserving patients referred for super specialized services from General Hospitals	
	Per capita OPD utilization rate.	
	Proportion of health facilities without drug stock out for 41 tracer.	
	Service availability and readiness index (%)	
	% of hospitals with functional NICUS	
	% of young people outside school accessing RH services	
	% of rural population with access to safe water sources	
	% of urban population with access to safe water sources	
	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for all women of reproductive age (%)	
	Unmeet need for family planning	
% of the population accessing health Insurance		
<b>Governance and Security</b>		
2. Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective governance and security	Laws enacted as a % of those presented	
3. Strengthen people centered delivery of security, justice, law and order services	Crime rate	
4. Reform and strengthen JLOS business processes to facilitate private sector development	% of backlog cases disposed	
5. Strengthen transparency, accountability and anti-corruption systems	Proportion on government institutions with approved client charter	
	Disposal rate of corruption cases	
	Share of corruption cases conclusively investigated and disposed	
	Average time taken to dispose off corruption cases	
<b>NDP Implementation</b>		
4. Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems	Proportion of projects completed on time	
	Percentage of budget compliance to the NDP	
	Completion rate of public projects	
	Percentage of budget compliance to the NDP	
	Percentage of external audit recommendations implemented	
	Percentage of internal audit recommendations implemented	
5. Strengthen the capacity of the statistical system to generate data for national development	Proportion of NDP results framework informed by official statistics	
	Proportion of NSIs aligned to NDPIII	
	Proportion of MDAs, LGs and Sectors with Statistical Abstracts taking care of the Cross-cutting issues.	
	Proportion of MDAs with Updated Statistical web (online) Pages with disaggregated District Level Statistics.	
6. Strengthen the research and evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation	Proportion of audits undertaken using big data analytics	



Objective	Intermediate Outcomes Indicators	
<b>Community Development and Mindset change</b>		
1. Enhance effective mobilization of families, communities and citizens for national development	Percentage of Households participating in public development initiatives	
	Level of participation in electoral processes (voter turnout)	
	Proportion of villages participating in home improvement campaigns	
	Proportion Sub Counties implementing in HH model	
2. Strengthen institutional capacity of central, local government and non-state actors for effective mobilization of communities	Proportion of parishes with at least one community centres	
3. Promote and inculcate the National Vision and value system	Proportion of who participated in national service	
<b>Agro Industrialisation</b>		
1. Increase agricultural production and productivity	Proportion of Agriculture extention staff positions filled	
	Proportion of HH accessing Agriculture extension services in the last twelve months	
	Proportion of farming households accessing critical farms inputs.	
	Proportion of counterfeit inputs on the market	
	Proportion of farmers enrolled on e-voucher management system	
	Propotion of HHs using tractors from regional mechanisation centres	
	Proportion of arable land under irrigation.	
	Proportion of farming households using bulk water storage and trasfer systems including water abstraction systems, transmission mains, water pumping systems, storage tanks, water distribution networks.	
	Proportion of water user associations formed	
	Propotion of HHs using tractors from regional mechanisation centres	
3.0 Increase agro-processing and value addition	Proportion of farmers enrolled on e-voucher management system	
	Quantity with growth in domestic supply of cassava for agro-based industries	
	Quantity with growth in domestic supply of coffee for agro-based industries	
	Quantity with growth in domestic supply of cotton for agro-based industries	
	Quantity with growth in domestic supply of vegetable oil for agro-based industries	
	Quantity with growth in domestic supply of fruits for agro-based industries	
	Quantity with growth in domestic supply of meat for agro-based industries	
	Quantity with growth in domestic supply of fish for agro-based industries	
	Quantity with growth in domestic supply of sugar cane for mills	
	Quantity with growth in domestic supply of rice for agro-based industries	
	Quantity with growth in domestic supply of fish for agro-based industries	
	Electrification rate by rural and urban.	
	Percentage of district roads in fair to good condition	
4) Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets;	Proportion of cooperatives linked to market opportunities	
	Number of import bans/Interceptions of agriculture exports due to quality standards.	
	Share of agricultural exports to total exports.	
	Proportion of community level agricultural markets with developed infrastructure and facilities	
	Proportion of functional railways	
5. Increase the mobilization, equitable access and utilization of Agricultural Finance	Percentage increase in value of affordable agricultural finance	



Objective	Intermediate Outcomes Indicators	
<b>Urbanisation</b>		
2. Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all	Proportion of housing units with approved housing plans constructed	
	Proportion of housing developments attributed to housing finance Bank	
	Proportion of Government workers residing in government owned housing units	
3. Promote green and inclusive cities and urban areas	Proportion of cities with non-motorized plans	
	Safety levels of urban areas, %	
4. Enable balanced and productive national urban system	Proportion of cities, municipalities and town councils with Integrated physical and economic development plans	
<b>Tourism Development</b>		
1. Promote domestic and inbound tourism	Annul change in tourist arrivals	
2. Develop and diversify product range	Proportion of tourist oriented enterprises that are compliant with tourist service standards and guidelines	
3. Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure	Annul change in tourist arrivals for leisure and business	
	Proportion of tourism roads roads in fair to good condition	
	Proportion of marine routes functional	
4. Develop and Enhance the capacity of the labour force along the tourism value chain	Graduation rate in toursim training institutions	
5. Promote Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage	<i>Total expenditure as percentage of tourism budget spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional and local/municipal)</i>	
<b>Manufacturing</b>		
1. Develop the requisite infrastructure to support manufacturing in line with Uganda's planned growth corridors (triangle)	Proportion of new jobs created in manufacturing industry in serviced parks	
	Proportion of resource rich area's roads in good motorable condition	
	Proportion of rail network in good functional condition	
	Proportion of cross district roads in good motorable condition	

### Annex 3b: Programme Level Assessment framework (output)

Objective	Intervention	Outputs	
<b>Human Capital Development</b>			
1. Improve the foundations for human capital development	1.1. Institutionalize training of ECD caregivers at Public PTCs and enforce the regulatory and quality assurance system of ECD standards	ECD caregiver trainees on state sponsorship in public PTCs	
		ECD centres registered	
		ECD Inspection reports	
	1.2 Promote optimal Maternal, Infant, Young Child and Adolescent Nutrition practices		
	a. Strengthen the enabling environment for scaling up nutrition at all levels	Child and maternal nutrition enhanced	



Objective	Intervention	Outputs	
	1.3 Increase access to immunization against childhood diseases	Target population fully immunized	
	1.4 Improve adolescent and youth health		
	a. Provide youth friendly health services	Health facilities providing youth friendly services	
	b. Establish community adolescent and youth friendly spaces at sub county level	Community adolescent and youth friendly spaces at sub county level	
	c. Include youth among the Village Health Teams	VHT membership revised to include the youth	
<b>Objective 2.</b> Produce appropriate knowledgeable, skilled and ethical labour force (with strong emphasis on science and technology, TVET and Sports);	2.5 Provide incentives to increase enrolment in skills-scarce TVET programmes to reverse the currently inverted skills triangle	Increased TVET enrolment ('000s)	
		Scarce-skills TVET scholarships.	
		Strengthened Competence-Based Training for Agriculture	
	2.6. Implement the National Strategy for Girls Education, by among others strengthening affirmative action for enrolment of girls and PWDs in BTJET	Affirmative action for increased enrolment of girls and PWDs in BTJET in place.	
	2.9. Implement an incentive structure for the recruitment, training, and retention of the best brains into the teaching profession across the entire education system	Senior-Teacher mentors in school	
	2.10 Introduce initiatives for retaining children in formal school for at least 11 years	School feeding enforced	
		Pupils enrolled in primary school	
		Students enrolled in secondary school	
4. Improve population health, safety and management	4.1. Focus on high burden diseases (Malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Hepatitis), epidemic prone diseases and malnutrition across all age groups emphasizing Primary Health Care Approach	Reduced morbidity and mortality due to HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria	
	4.2. Prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases with specific focus on cancer, cardiovascular diseases and trauma		
	a. Establish centres of excellence in provision of oncology, cardiovascular and trauma services at both national and regional levels and foster regional integration	Super-specialised human resources trained and recruited s implemented	
		Preventive programs for NCD	
	4.3. Improve the functionality of the health system to deliver quality and affordable preventive, promotive, curative and palliative health care services focusing on		

Indicators	Score	Budget	Reamarks
No of DPT3HibHeb3 doses issued Coverage			
No. of health facilities providing youth friendly services (specific days designated for provision of the youth health services package)			
No. of youth accessing youth friendly services in health facilities			
No. of sub counties with adolescent and youth friendly spaces			
No. of VHTs with youth members			
No. of students TVET related enrolment			
No. of TVET institutions constructed			
No. of TVET institutions rehabilitated and equiped			
No. of students in TVET accessing student's loan scheme			
No of TVET students enrolled on skill-scarce TVET programme who are on state scholarships			
No. of ATPs for Agriculture and fisheries developed			
No. of girls enrolled in BTVET education.			
No. of PWDs enrolled on skills training programmes			
No. of schools with senior-teacher /peer mentors			
No. of primary schools benefiting from professional support on-site('000s),			
No. of secondary schools benefiting from professional support on-site('000s)			
No. of all schools with school feeding			
No. of parishes with a government aided primary school			
No. of classrooms constructed			
No. of latrine stances constructed			
No. of Desks procured for primary schools supplied			
No. of Sub counties with a government aided secondary school			
No. of classrooms constructed in secondary schools			
No. of Latrine/toilet stances constructed in Secondary schools			
No. of Desks procured for secondary schools supplied			
No. of Laboratories constructed			
No. of Malaria cases registered in Health facilities			
No. of TB cases			
No. of ITNs that we distributed by government in last 12 months			
No. of super-specialized HR trained			
No. of super-specialized HR recruited			
No. of eligible population screened			
No. girls immunized against cervical cancer by 10 years			

Objective	Intervention	Outputs	
	a. Ensure adequate human resources for health at all levels, with special focus on specialized and super specialized human resources	Integrated Authority to improve quality assurance and regulatory control systems and accreditation across public and private providers established. Human resources recruited to fill vacant posts E-personnel performance management, monitoring and reporting system developed Multi-sectoral plan for training of health workforce in appropriate skills and numbers Health workers trained Health facilities at all levels equipped with appropriate and modern medical equipment.	
	b. Strengthen an emergency medical service and referral system	Nationally coordinated ambulance services in place Emergency Medical Services critical cadre trained and recruited Functional Intensive Care Units (ICUs) at all Regional Referral Hospitals (RRHs)	
	c. Expand geographical access	Health Center IIIs constructed in the 132 sub counties without any health facility HC IVs constructed in 66 Constituencies without HC IVs	
	d. Avail affordable medicine and health supplies including promoting local production of medicines (including complementary medicine)	Basket of 41 essential medicines availed.	
	f. Develop and implement service and service delivery standards targeting lower middle-income standards	Service Delivery Standards disseminated and implemented. Service delivery monitored	
	4.4. Improve maternal, adolescent and child health services at all levels of care		
	a. Invest in appropriate guidelines, health care package, infrastructure, technologies and human resource capacity for neonatal services at all levels of health care	NICUs established in all hospitals	
	b. Develop and implement a comprehensive set of interventions to reduce teenage pregnancies, with a special focus on hot spot districts	Adolescent Health Policy developed and disseminated	
	4.5. Increase access to inclusive safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) with emphasis on increasing coverage of improved toilet facilities and handwashing practices	Increased access to safe water, sanitation & hygiene	
	4.6. Increase access to Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and Rights with special focus to family planning services and harmonized information	Increased access to FP services and age appropriate information	
	4.7. Increase financial risk protection for health with emphasis on implementing the national health insurance scheme	Prepayment mechanisms for health insurance promoted	
<b>Governance and Security</b>			
1. Strengthen the capacity of security agencies to address emerging security threats	Improve the capacity and capability of security sector through training and equipping personnel		
2. Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective governance and security	2.1 Review and enact appropriate legislation (a. Domestic international and regional treaties)	A law on the recovery of corruption proceeds, management and disposal of the recovered assets enacted	
	2.2 Review, and develop appropriate policies for effective governance and security	Laws & policies for effective governance and security developed/reviewed	

Indicators	Score	Budget	Reamarks
Joint Health Professionals Authority in place.			
No. of health department positions filled			
No. of staff appraised using the performance management system			
Health training Multisectoral plan			
No. of health workers trained			
No. of referral hospitals with CT Scan			
Number of Regional Ambulance Hub established			
No. of EMS cadre trained (in-service)			
No. of EMS cadre recruited			
No. of RRHs with functional ICUs			
No. of HC IIIs constructed and equipped			
No. of HC IVs constructed and equipped			
No. of health facilities with 95% availability of 41 basket of EMHS			
Average number of availability of a basket of 41 commodities at all reporting facilities			
Service and Service delivery standards developed			
No. of Quarterly supervision visits undertaken			
No. of hospitals with functional NICUS			
No. of young people in school accessing age appropriate information			
No. of young people outside school accessing RH services			
No. of Water sources or points constructed			
No. of Water sources or points rehabilitated			
No. of piped water supply systems/GFS constructed in rural areas			
No. of piped water supply systems/GFS rehabilitated			
No. of water and sanitation committees formed & trained			
No. of sanitation campaigns and trainings conducted			
No. of sanitation facilities constructed			
No. of bulk water supply systems constructed			
No. of women (all age groups) accessing Modern Contraceptives			
No. of health workers trained in provision of counselling for family planning			
No. of people accessing health services using health Insurance cards			
Law on recovery of corruption proceeds, management and disposal of the recovered assets in place			
No. of policies with standards developed			

Objective	Intervention	Outputs		
3. Strengthen people centered delivery of security, justice, law and order services	3.5 Strengthen response to crime	Use of scientific evidence in crime management strengthened		
		Comprehensive standards for investigation, prosecution, adjudication and correctional services developed and implemented		
4. Reform and strengthen JLOS business processes to facilitate private sector development	4.1 Re-engineer business processes to reduce red tape in service delivery especially regarding commercial and land dispute resolution (d. Integrate and automate information management systems)	Cases that are over 2-years disposed		
5. Strengthen transparency, accountability and anti-corruption systems	5.1 Strengthen the oversight role of Parliament over the Executive	A reporting framework for the executive to report to Parliament on International engagements/ commitments including Protocols developed		
		Reduced Backlog of the Constitutional reports		
	5.2 Enhance the Public Demand for Accountability	Client Charter feedback mechanisms reviewed and strengthened		
	5.3 Strengthen the prevention, detection and elimination of corruption	National Ethical Values promoted		
		Terms and conditions of Public Service improved		
		Specialized capacity developed among the Anti-corruption Institutions		
<b>NDP Implementation</b>				
4. Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems	4.1 Operationalize the High-Level Public Policy Management Executive Forum (Apex Platform)	APEX Platform Operationalized.		
	4.2 Expand the Terms of Reference for the Budget and National Economic Committees to include consideration of the NDP	Expanded Terms of Reference (TORs) for Parliamentary Committees to include consideration of the NDP.		
	4.3 Develop an effective communication strategy for NDPIII	An NDPIII communication strategy.		
	4.4 Develop integrated M&E framework and system for the NDP		Operational Integrated NDP M&E system	
			Policy and programme evaluations conducted	
		4.6 Enhance staff capacity to conduct high quality and impact-driven performance audits across government	Capacity built to conduct high quality and impact - driven performance Audits	
5. Strengthen the capacity of the statistical system to generate data for national development	5.1 Align and synchronize national survey and census programmes to NDPIII, Africa Agenda 2063, SDGs and other development framework data requirements	Surveys and Census programmes aligned to NDPIII, Africa Agenda 2063, SDGs and other development framework data requirements		
	5.2 Acquire and/or develop necessary statistical infrastructure in the NSS including physical, Information and Communication Technology and Human Resources	Statistical infrastructure		

Indicators	Score	Budget	Reamarks
No. of cases handled using scientific evidence			
No. of reported crimes handled			
No. of key modern scientific equipment acquired for forensic analysis			
Comprehensive standards in place			
No. of backlog cases disposed			
A framework for the executive in Place			
No. of the Constitutional petitions/cases disposed			
No. of institutions where performance assessment on the Client Charters are institutionalized.			
No. of MDA where the Client Charters have been rolled out.			
No. of LGs where the Client Charters have been rolled out.			
% of police units that undertake regular sensitization			
No. of people trained on ethical values			
No. of anti-corruption policies, laws and regulations developed			
Number of grand or syndicated corruption cases registered.			
No. of anti-corruption policies, laws and regulations translated in local languages			
No. of corruption cases disposed off			
No. of IG staff inpost			
No. of anti-corruption institutions' staff trained			
An Operational Apex Platform			
Expanded Terms of Reference (TORs) for Parliamentary Committees in place.			
NDPIII communication strategy in Place.			
Functional Integrated NDP M&E system			
Quarterly and monthly NDP implementation reports			
Policy and programme evaluations conducted			
Number of performance Audit reports			
No. of audit reports in emerging areas produced by public auditors			
No. of surveys conducted by UBOS			
Statistical infrastructure in Place:			
a) Functional Information & Communication technology			
b) Human resource			
c)Physical infrastructure			

Objective	Intervention	Outputs	
	5.3 Harness new data sources including big data, data science, block chain technologies and geospatial technologies in statistical production	New data sources Harnessed.	
	5.5 Review and update the National Standard Indicator Framework in line with the NDP III, Agenda 2063 and SDGs	Updated national standard indicator (NSI) framework	
	5.10 Support Statistical professional development and application through collaboration with the academia and relevant international organizations	Internship students hosted in MDA statistics units	
		MDAs, LGs annual statistical abstracts with integrated cross-cutting issues.	
	b. Strengthen production and use of disaggregated district level statistics for planning	District Disaggregated data produced and used for planning purposes.	
		Updated Statistical web (online) Pages for MDAs with disaggregated district level Statistics.	
6. Strengthen the research and evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation	6.3 Expand the Performance/Value for Money Audits, Specialized Audits and Forensic Investigations undertakings	Performance / Value for Money Audits, Specialized Audits and Forensics investigations undertaken.	
	6.5 Promote the use of big data analysis techniques in Audit and Investigations	Big data analysis techniques in Audit and Investigations promoted	
<b>Community Development and Mindset change</b>			
1. Enhance effective mobilization of families, communities and citizens for national development	1.1 Review and implement a comprehensive community mobilization (CME) strategy		
	b. Design and implement activities aimed at promoting awareness and participation in existing government Programs	Sensitization and mobilisation programmes undertaken	
	1.2 Develop and implement a national civic education programme aimed at improving the level of awareness of roles and responsibilities of families, communities and individual citizens	National Civic Education Program awareness campaigns conducted	
	1.3 Design and implement a program aimed at promoting household engagement in culture and creative industries for income generation	Home and village improvement campaigns revived & implemented	
	1.5 Implement the 15 Household model for social economic empowerment	15 HH model implemented nationally	
2. Strengthen institutional capacity of central, local government and non-state actors for effective mobilization of communities	2.1 Equip and operationalize Community Mobilization and Empowerment (CME) institutions/ structures of central, local government and non-state actors for effective citizen mobilization and dissemination of information to guide and shape the mindsets/ attitudes of the population	Community development centers renovated and or established at parish level	
3. Promote and inculcate the National Vision and value system	3.1 Develop and implement a national service program	A national service programme developed and implemented	
<b>Agro Industrialisation</b>			
<b>1. Increase agricultural production and productivity</b>	<b>1.1 Strengthen agricultural research and technology development</b>		
	<b>1.2 Strengthen the agricultural extension system</b>		

Indicators	Score	Budget	Reamarks
a) Functional Big data			
b) Functional Data science,			
c) Functional Block chain technologies			
d) Functional Geospatial technologies			
Number of indicators compiled from new data sources			
Updated national standard indicator (NSI) framework in place			
No. of NSIs with up-to-date data			
Number of Internship students hosted in MDA statistics units			
No. of MDAs, LGs and Sectors with Statistical Abstracts taking care of the Cross-cutting issues.			
Number of Districts with collected Disaggregated Data.			
No. of MDAs with Updated Statistical web (online) Pages with disaggregated District Level Statistics.			
Number of Audit reports produced			
No. of people trained in big data analytics - OAG			
No. of people trained in big data analytics (IAG) - MFPED			
No. of audits undertaken using big data analytics -OAG			
No. of audits undertaken using big data analytics (IAG)-MFPED			
No. of Community Development Initiatives (CDIs) by beneficiaries			
Community awareness levels on existing government programmes			
Number of public awareness campaigns			
Number of Civic Education programmes conducted			
Proportion of homes with complete homestead setting			
No. of home and village improvement campaigns conducted (e.g. bulungi bwansi)			
No of Sub Counties impeneting the HH model			
No. of community development centers renovated and or established at parish level			
A national service programme in place			
No. of Training centres implementing the national service program			
No. of people participating in National Service trainings			

Objective	Intervention	Outputs	
	1.2.1 Operationalize agricultural extension system.	Extension workers recruited, profiled, accredited and facilitated up to parish level	
	1.2.2 Strengthen coordination of the national agriculture extension systems		
	1.2.3 Develop and operationalize an ICT-enabled agricultural extension supervision and traceability system.	ICT-enabled agricultural extension supervision system developed and operationalised	
	1.2.4 Scale-up innovative extension models such as nucleus farmers in all agro-ecological zones	Innovative extension models developed	
	1.2.6 Strengthen the research-extension-farmer linkages to increase uptake of new technologies	Research-extension-farmer linkages developed and strengthened	
	1.2.7. Develop and equip youth with knowledge, skills and facilities for access and utilisation of modern extension services.	Youths supported in 40 selected districts.	
	1.3 Strengthen the agricultural inputs markets and distribution systems to adhere to quality standards and grades		
	1.3.1 Setup and equip farm service centres within the public service e-service centres for bulk input procurement, storage and distribution.	E-verification of agricultural inputs fully rolled up in all districts Capacity both local government and national level staff enhanced	
	1.3.2 Strengthen licensing procedures, inspection, certification, import processing and regulation for improved inputs and new seed varieties	Input dealers, processors, manufacturers, importers and exporters of inputs and agricultural products registered and licensed Agro chemicals registered Incinerators for destroying infective/ contaminated materials constructed	
	1.3.3 Reform the current input subsidy programme including: Scaling up the e-voucher model of inputs distribution	e-voucher scaled up	
	1.3.4 Establish and equip 9 regional mechanization centres to increase uptake of agricultural mechanization and labor-saving technologies	Regional labs for both seed and vegetative planting materials established	
	1.4 Increase access and use of water for agricultural production		
	1.4.1 Complete the irrigation schemes under construction/ rehabilitation.	Doho Phase II, Mubuku Phase II, Wadelai, Tochi, and Olweny irrigation schemes completed	
	1.4.2 Construct new irrigation schemes.	Ngenge, Acomai, Atari, Amagoro, Nabigaga, Rwimi, Nyimur, Musambya, Kibimba, Kabuyanda, Matanda, Igogero, Angololo, Namatala, Namulu, Sipi, Unyama, Lumbuye, Palyec, Porongo, Lopei and Imyepi irrigation schemes constructed Micro and small-scale irrigation systems constructed under UgIFT-AF-IRR program	
	1.4.3 Develop infrastructure and services for bulk water storage and transfer including water abstraction systems, transmission mains, water pumping systems, storage tanks, water distribution networks.	Water harvesting technologies for agricultural production developed Motorised production wells drilled for water for agriculture production	
	1.4.4 Promote water use efficiency in agricultural production.	Community based management system for water for agriculture production developed	
	1.5 Increase access to and use of agricultural mechanisation		
	1.5.1 Expand and equip regional agricultural mechanisation and service centres in the 9 agroecological zones.	Regional agricultural mechanisation and service centers expanded and equipped. 5000 Mechanization equipment and machinery operators trained and certified	
	1.5.2 Establish agricultural mechanisation manufacturing plants.	Agricultural mechanisation plants established.	
	1.5.3. Establish appropriate public and private financing options for agricultural mechanisation.	Financing sources for agriculture mechanisation increased.	

Indicators	Score	Budget	Reamarks
No. of parishes with extension workers			
No. of Ext. service providers profiled and registered			
25 Ext. service providers accredited			
No of districts using the ICT-enabled agricultural extension supervision system			
No. of e-learning centers at zonal level established			
No. of village agents supported			
No. of farmer field schools established			
No. of parish model farms supported			
No. of nucleus farmers supported			
No. of Zonal agricultural extension coordinators recruited			
Number of youths supported.			
Coverage of the E-verification of agricultural inputs			
Number of National level agricultural Inspectors recruited			
No. of input dealers, processors, manufacturers, importers and exporters of inputs and agricultural products registered and licensed.			
No. of agro chemicals registered			
Number of incinerators constructed by 2025			
No. of farmers enrolled on the e-voucher management system			
Regional mechanisation centres established.			
Number of irrigations shcemes completed and rehabilitated			
Number of new irrigation schemes constructed			
No. of Micro and small-scale irrigation systems constructed			
No. of new valley tanks/farm ponds constructed			
No. of valley tanks/ponds rehabilitated			
No. of valley dams constructed			
No. of Motorised production wells drilled for water for agriculture production			
No. of water user association formed			
No. of water user association trained			
Number of mechanisation centres expanded and equipped			
Number of operatorstrained and certified			
4 agricultural mechanisation plants established.			

Objective	Intervention	Outputs		
<b>3.0 Increase agro-processing and value addition</b>	3.1 Establish eco-friendly fully serviced agro-industrial parks/export processing zones to stimulate and expand agro-processing	Agro-industrial parks/export processing zones established		
	3.5.3 Establish 2 Starch and 3 ethanol processing factories from cassava in Gulu, Tororo and Lira	2 starch and 3 ethanol processing factories from cassava established in Gulu, Tororo and Lira		
	3.5.4 Establish at least two soluble coffee plants and 20 coffee washing stations in central and eastern Uganda	At least 2 soluble coffee plants and 20 coffee washing stations established in central and eastern Uganda		
	3.5.6 Establish five new, expand the existing 2 spinning and textile mills; 10 new garment making factories	Establishment of 5 new and expansion of the existing 2 spinning and textile mills, and 10 garmenting factories		
	3.5.7 Establish 2 new vegetable oil mills in Lira and Kiryandongo and expand the vegetable oil refinery in Jinja	2 new vegetable oil mills in Lira and Kiryandongo established and the vegetable oil refinery in Jinja expanded		
	3.9 Establish 5 more fruit factories including; Masaka, Arua, Kanungu, and Bundibugyo	5 fruit factories constructed in Masaka, Arua, Kanungu and Bundibugyo		
	3.10 Establish meat processing factories in Nakasongola and Mbarara	Meat processing factories established in Nakasongola and Mbarara		
	3.11 Establish fish processing factories in Mukono, Jinja, Kamuli and Serere	Fish processing factories established in Mukono, Jinja, Kamuli and Serere		
	3.12 Complete the Atiak sugar factory	Atiak sugar factory completed		
	3.17 Provide affordable, adequate and reliable electricity in the various production zones of the country	Affordable, adequate and reliable electricity provided in the production zones		
	15. Construct and regularly maintain community access and feeder roads for market access	Community access and feeder roads constructed and regularly maintained		
	4) Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets;	Improve skills and competencies of agricultural labor force at technical and managerial levels in post-harvest handling, storage and value addition		
		4.1 Enforce product certification	Stakeholder sensitization conducted	
4.5 Digitalize acquisition and distribution of agricultural market information		Develop a Management Information System linking other market-supporting institutions and/or other risk management tools		
4.8 Develop infrastructure and facilities for rural and urban agricultural markets at district and community levels to meet quality standards. Develop urban agricultural markets in all districts		Infrastructure and facilities for rural and urban agricultural markets at district and community built		
4.9 Revitalize the warehouse receipt system		Mismatch of regional distribution of warehouses and location of production centres addressed		
4.12 Complete the rehabilitation of the meter gauge to facilitate connectivity of agro-industries to markets		Rehabilitation of the meter gauge to facilitate connectivity of agro industries to markets finalized		
<b>5. Increase the mobilization, equitable access and utilization of Agricultural Finance</b>		5.1.To improve timeliness, regularity, relevance and coordination of policy response to the financing issues and needs of the agricultural industry	Agricultural finance policy finalized and implemented	
		Increased knowledge about the laws governing Agricultural Finance		
	5.2. To improve the scale, speed, cost as well as the effectiveness and appropriateness of agricultural finance products and services.	Increased mobilization and provision of agricultural finance and insurance products		
<b>Urbanisation</b>				
<b>2. Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all</b>	2. Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all			
	2.1 Develop and implement an investment plan for adequate and affordable housing	Affordable & adequate housing investment plan developed Affordable & adequate housing units in place		
	2.3 Develop an inclusive housing finance mechanism including capitalization of Housing Finance Bank to provide affordable mortgages and revisiting the mandate of NHCC to support housing development for all	NHCC mandate revised to deliver affordable housing for all		
	2.4 Incentivize real estate companies to undertake affordable housing projects to address the housing deficit	Real Estate Companies incentivize		
	2.6 Design and build inclusive housing units for government workers	Housing for formally employed workers		

Indicators	Score	Budget	Reamarks
Number of agro-industrial parks established			
Completion rate of each factory			
Completion status of each soluble coffee plant and coffee washing station			
Completion rate of the 2 newly constructed and 5 expanded spinning and textile mills, and 10 garmenting factories			
Completion status of each newly constructed vegetable oil mill and expanded vegetable oil refinery in Jinja			
Completion status of each constructed fruit factory			
Completion status of each meat processing factory established in Nakasongola and Mbarara			
Completion status of each fish processing factories established in Mukono, Jinja, Kamuli and Serere			
Completion status of Atiak sugar factory			
No. of production zones equipped with affordable, adequate and reliable electricity			
No. of community access and feeder roads constructed / rehabilitated			
No. of stakeholder trained			
Proportion of market-supporting institutions and tools linked to the MIS			
No. of community level agricultural markets with developed infrastructure and facilities			
No. of districts with urban agricultural markets			
Proportion of production centres with targeted warehouses			
No. of Kms of meter gauge rail rehabilitated/ constructed			
No. of agriculture finance products range offered			
Number of affordable & adequate housing projects implemented			
No. of new affordable & adequate housing units built ('000)			
Number of affordable housing delivered by NHCC			
Number of housing development sites serviced by government with tenet infrastructure			
Number of affordable housing delivered by Real Estate developers			
Number of housing units developed for formally employed workers			

Objective	Intervention	Outputs	
<b>3. Promote green and inclusive cities and urban areas</b>	3. Promote green and inclusive cities and urban areas		
	3.4 Promote non-motorized transit in city	Non-Motorized transport plans for cities	
	3.5 Increase urban resilience by mitigating against risks of accidents, fires and flood flooding	Protected and Secure urban areas	
<b>4. Enable balanced and productive national urban system</b>	4. Enable balanced and productive national urban system		
	4.1 Develop and implement integrated physical and economic development plans in the new cities and other urban areas	Integrated physical and economic development plans for municipalities and town councils	
<b>Tourism Development</b>			
<b>1. Promote domestic and inbound tourism</b>	1.1. Set up DMR	DMR/PR firms established and maintained in key source markets	
	1.2. Undertake promotional Programmes	Promotional Programmes Developed	
<b>2. Develop and diversify product range</b>	2.1. Improve and diversify Tourist product offerings	Diverse and improved product ranges developed	
		4. Stop over points constructed	
<b>3. Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure</b>	3.1. Expand, upgrade and maintain tourism national transport infrastructure and services	333 km of Tourism access roads to N.parks Constructed	
		Improved roads to Bigo Byamugenyi	
		Maintained access roads to protected areas in northern and southern areas of Bwindi impenetrable N.Park	
		Airstrip at periphery of Kidepo N. park relocated	
		Rehabilitated marine routes including 20 docking piers on L. Victoria and L. Albert	
		Glass bridge built on top of Murchison falls in Murchison Falls N. Park	
<b>4. Develop and Enhance the capacity of the labour force along the tourism value chain</b>	4.1. Transform the Uganda Hotel and Tourism Training Institute into a centre of excellence	Training facilities constructed	
		Qualified Instructors recruited	
		Student Hostels/ Dormitories constructed	
		Institutes equipped with Instruction material	
		Specialized trainings in the Tourism sector such as Trainings of museologists, museography, curatorship and heritage experts provided	
		Training courses at UHTTI reviewed	
		Internship programs scaled up for students	
		Teacher and Student study exchange programs introduced with regional centres of excellence	

Indicators	Score	Budget	Reamarks
No. of cities with non-motorized plans			
No. of Incidents of flooding in urban areas			
No. of fires recorded in Urban areas			
No. of cities, municipalities and town councils with Integrated physical and economic development plans			
No. of DMR established			
No. of Ugandan Embassies/ Mission Staff trained in support tourism marketing and handling			
No. of brand campaigns carried out			
No. of domestic promotional campaigns carried out			
No. of international expos attended			
No. of new tourism products marketed			
No. of visa and consular staff trained in customer care			
No. of new tourism products developed profiled			
No. of stop over points constructed			
No. of Km of tourism access roads to National Parks			
No. of Km of Improved / paved access roads to Bigo Byamugenyi			
No. of Km of roads maintained in northern and southern areas of bwindiimpenetrable N. Park			
Relocated and upgraded airstrip at periphery of Kideppo N.Park			
No. of rehabilitated marine routes and docking piers			
Glass bridge on top of Murchsion falls in Murchsion Falls N.Park built			
No. of training facilities constructed			
No. of qualified instructors recruited			
No. of student hostels/ dormitories constructed			
No. of Institutes equipped with instruction material			
No. of new specialized trainings in the Tourism Sector provided			
No. of training courses at UHTTI reviewed			
No. of internships programmes introduced for studnts			
No. of teachers and students engaged in study exchange programs with regional centres of excellence			

Objective	Intervention	Outputs	
<b>5. Promote Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage</b>	5.1. Expand and Modernize the National Museum	Modern and expansive National Museum constructed	
	5.2. Maintain integrity of cultural or heritage sites and monuments	Maintained integrity of Cultural heritage sites and Monuments	
	5.3. Develop Regional Museums	Maintained and equipped regional museums	
	5.4. Promote natural and cultural/heritage conservation	Programs on Natural and cultural/ heritage conservations launched	
	5.5. Enhance and maintain ecological integrity of wildlife conservation		Restocked extinct species
		Buffer corridors around conservation/ protected areas	
		Valley dams in 4 N.parks	
<b>Private Sector Development</b>			
1. Sustainably lower the costs of doing business	1.1 Increase access to affordable credit largely targeting MSMEs		
	1.1.1 Capitalize and strengthen government owned commercial banks	Government owned commercial banks capitalized	
	1.1.2 Set up a short-term development credit window for MSMEs	A short-term development credit window for MSMEs set up	
	1.2.3 Expand the pension and insurance coverage to increase formal sector savings	Savings mobilization strategy in place and reforms undertaken	
	1.3 Mobilize alternative financing sources to finance private investment		
	13.1 Deepen and widen the capital markets	A conducive environment for capital markets is in place	
	1.3.2 Strengthen the legal and regulatory frameworks for Private Equity and Venture Capital	Increased local firms' Access to Venture and Private equity and support grants	
	1.4 Address non-financial factors (power, transport, business processes etc) leading to high costs of doing business		Warehouse receipt system strengthened
		Private firm transacting using ICT increased	
2. Strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth	2.1 Improve the management capacities of local enterprises through massive provision of Business Development Services geared towards improving firm capabilities		
	2.1.1 Strengthen Business Development Services centres	Business Development Services centers in place	
	2.1.2 Establish Business Development Services framework	Business Development Services framework established	
	2.1.3 Strengthen Industry associations, chambers of commerce and trade unions	Industry associations (chambers of commerce and trade unions) strengthened	
	2.1.5 Increase Automation of business processes	Measures undertaken to increase the automation of business processes	
	2.1.6 De-risk Sub-county skills-based enterprise associations (EMYOGA)	Formation of producer cooperatives and pooling of resources for credit facilitated	
2.2 Strengthening system capacities to enable and harness benefits of coordinated private sector activities			
3. Promote local content in public programmes	3.1 Develop and implement a holistic local content policy, legal and institutional framework	An overarching local content policy framework developed	
	3.2 Build the capacity of local firms to benefit from public investments	Measures undertaken to increase the capacity of the local construction industry to participate in public investment programmes across sectors	
		A public construction company established	

Indicators	Score	Budget	Reamarks
Renovations in progress of the National Museum			
Number of cultural/ heritage sites fenced and face lifted			
No. of maintained and equipped regional museums			
No. of awareness programs on Natural and cultural heritage conservation launched			
No. of locally extinct species restocked			
No. of buffer corridors created around conservation areas			
Valley dams constructed in 4 N. Parks			
Assessment report on public financial institutions			
Amount of funds recapitalized per Government-owned banks per year (UGX Billion)			
Total assets available for lending in government-owned banks			
A short-term development credit window for MSMEs			
Number of measures implemented from a savings mobilization strategy			
Regulatory and technical system for investment in government securities via the mobile phone in place			
Number of companies supported by a functional deal flow facility			
Top 100 SMEs for support to access PE			
Number of warehouses licensed under the UWRSA			
Number of warehouse receipts generated at warehouses			
No. of private firm transacting using ICT			
Number of functional BDS centers in place			
Business Development Services framework in place			
SME specific Business Development Service Framework			
Number of functional chambers of commerce, associations and trade unions in place			
Number of firms registered as members of GS1 Uganda			
No. of measures undertaken to increase the automation of business processes			
No. of Sub-county skills-based enterprise associations (EMYOGA) benefitting from the Presidential Initiative			
A comprehensive local content policy framework			
No of measures to increase the capacity of the local construction industry participation in public investment programmes across sectors implemented			
A Public construction company in place			

Objective	Intervention	Outputs		
4. Strengthen the role of government in unlocking investment in strategic economic sectors	4.1 Undertake strategic and sustainable government investment and promote private sector partnerships in key growth areas	Pipeline of bankable priority NDP3 projects developed for private investment Private sector funding through UDC increased		
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
1. Develop the requisite infrastructure to support manufacturing in line with Uganda's planned growth corridors (triangle)	1.1 Construct 4 fully serviced industrial parks (1 per region)	Four fully serviced industrial parks		
	1.2 Provide appropriate financing mechanisms to support manufacturing			
	1.3 Develop the transport networks to support manufacturing especially in resources areas like Muko, Karamoja region; road, water, rail and air	Improved access to resource areas to source raw materials for manufacturing		
	1.4 Develop infrastructure linking the neighboring countries especially DRC and South Sudan	Increased cross border trade		
	2.2 Provide government support for installation of recycling facilities for Polyethylene terephthalate (PET), High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE) and Polypropylene (PP)	Reduced environmental degradation due to plastics use		
	2.3 Support local automotive assembling and manufacturing	Reduction on the forex expenditure on vehicle importation		
	2.4 Support existing sugar factories to produce industrial sugars	Reduction on the forex expenditure on industrial sugar importation		
	3. Increase access to regional and international markets	3.1 Expand the range of manufacturing standards and enforce applicable regulations	Enhanced quality of manufactured good	
		3.2 Establish a sliding scale export incentive regime	Increased forex earning	
		3.3 Establish a sliding scale export financing rate	Increased volume of manufactured good for export	
3.5 Establish 4 border markets to facilitate trade with regional neighbours (especially at the South Sudan and Congo borders)		Increased revenue from cross border trade		
3.9 Establish Export Credit Guarantee Schemes for SMEs		Increased revenue to SMEs		
4. Strengthen the legal and institutional framework to support manufacturing	4.1 Enact and enforce the local content law	Increased revenues to the citizens		
	4.2 Enforce the laws on counterfeits and poor-quality products	Improved quality goods and services on the market		
	4.4 Formulate, implement and enforce standards, laws, and regulations to facilitate adoption to green manufacturing	Reduced environmental degradation due to manufacturing activities		

#### Annex 4: LG Level Assessment framework (LGDP)

DD compliance Dimensions	Description and Guiding Questions	Key critical issues for Demographic Dividend (DD) achievement	
Assess whether the MDA/LGD Plan is contributing to the attainment of the Demographic Dividend objectives/ triggering the Demographic Dividend drivers.			
Overall MDA/LGD plans (strategic level: goal, Objectives, core projects)	review LGDP goals and strategic objectives to ascertain whether they are aligned to DD goal and objectives; Situation analysis of MDA/LGD Plan	<b>LGDP goals and strategic objectives are aligned to DD objectives</b>	
		-Transform the population age structure to reduce child dependency	
		- promote a healthy and productive labour force	
		- promote a well educated, skilled, productive, entrepreneurial and innovative workshop	
		- strengthen investment in high job multiplier industries	
		- strengthen service delivery across all sectors	
<b>1. Situation analysis of Sector plans and Work plans.</b>	<b>1.1: Does the MDA/LGD Plan have specific data that take into account:</b>	Is the situation analysis providing specific data on the key DD issues and or indicators?	

Indicators	Score	Budget	Remarks
Blended finance policy developed			
Total private equity investment facilitated by UDC (UGX billion)			
No. of fully serviced industrial parks constructed			
No. of km of community access roads constructed			
No. of km of rail network rehabilitated/constructed			
Number of aerodromes rehabilitated			
No. of km of cross border roads constructed			
Volume of PET, LDPE & PP recycled			
Number of automobiles assembled and manufactured locally			
Volume of industrial sugar produced locally			
Number of standards enforced			
Value of manufactured exports			
Number of firms producing for export accessing finance			
Number of border markets established			
Number of SMEs accessing credit			
Local content law enacted			
Number of laws enforced			
Number of green manufacturing technologies adopted			

Criteria	Scores	Remarks
if it met all issues score 1, else if met 3 or 4 score 0.5 else score 0	0.5	not provided to changing in the age structure to reduce dependency

	<p><b>i. change in the age structure to reduce child dependency ratio from 103 to 58</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The LG demographic profile</li> <li>· population growth rate</li> <li>· child dependency</li> <li>· male involvement in reproductive Health issues</li> <li>· Immunization</li> <li>· Nutrition</li> <li>· malaria eradication</li> <li>· HIV/AIDs</li> <li>· new-born care practices</li> <li>· fertility levels (CPR, TFR, etc.)</li> <li>· unmet need for family planning</li> <li>· awareness on family planning</li> <li>· use of contraceptives</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>ii. A healthy and productive labour force.</b></p> <p>Does the MDA/LGD Plan identify target populations and its associated critical issues (using up to date data) to be addressed to enhance a healthy and productive labour force?</p>	<p>The target population segments include: Women of reproductive age (15-49 years); Young people (15-24 years) , the entire population and Women (15-64 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· levels of women economic empowerment</li> <li>· Involvement in the sustainable formal employment sector</li> <li>· High incidence of maternal deaths associated with high teenage pregnancy (below 20)</li> <li>· Human resources for health (train, recruit, motivate, redistribute and retain)</li> <li>· Social Protection</li> <li>· skilled attendance at birth</li> <li>· weak health referral system;</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>iii. A well-educated, skilled, productive, entrepreneurial and innovative labour force.</b></p>	<p>Critical population issues in the MDA/LGD Plan situation analysis should focus on identification and analysis capturing data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· School enrollment rates at all levels for both girls and boys,</li> <li>· Cost of education, equitable accessibility levels of tertiary institutions,</li> <li>· Gender barriers to education.</li> <li>· Quality of human resource,</li> <li>· Adequacy of instructional materials,</li> <li>· Literacy and numeracy levels,</li> <li>· Absenteeism of both teachers/instructors/pupils or students,</li> <li>· Availability of opportunities for post school skill development</li> <li>· How well equipped institutions are.</li> <li>· Lack of connection with market needs.</li> <li>· High slum growth rate &amp; slow growth of urban areas</li> <li>· High levels of income poverty,</li> <li>· Lack of basic amenities (descent housing, sanitation, safe water).</li> </ul>	

	if it met atleast 70% score 1, else if met between 40 to 69% of score 0.5 else score 0	1	male involvement in family planning not provided for.
	if it met atleast 70% score 1, else if met between 40 to 69% of score 0.5 else score 0	1	
	if it met atleast 70% score 1, else if met between 40 to 69% of score 0.5 else score 0		

	<p><b>iv. Creating decent jobs and improve household income.</b></p>	<p>Issues of concern regarding creation of decent jobs and improving household incomes have emerged to revolve around :</p>	
	<p>Does the MDA/LGD Plan identify population segments affected using up to date data in identification of issues in its SDP situation analysis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· High skill mismatch between what the market requires and what the education system produces;</li> <li>· Under employment,</li> <li>· Lack of competitive skills,</li> <li>· Low productivity,</li> <li>· Low production &amp; value addition,</li> <li>· Limited employment opportunities,</li> <li>· Slow growth in key manufacturing sectors Low industrialization,</li> <li>· Gender barriers to employment.</li> <li>· Lack of appropriate production technology;</li> <li>· Low quality of goods and services;</li> <li>· Poor infrastructure;</li> <li>· Limited cooperative groups.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>v. strong service delivery and accountability for sustainable development</b></p>	<p>The critical issues which are a hindrance to accelerated attainment of vision 2040 through DD attainment include:</p>	
	<p><i>Does the MDA/LGD Plan identify population segments affected? Does it use up to date data in its identification of the issues in the situation analysis?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· weak accountability systems</li> <li>· corruption</li> <li>· community involvement in planning, budgeting and implementation of plans</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. Strategic Planning</b></p>	<p><b>2: Does the MDA/LGD Plan clearly specify strategies geared towards:</b></p>	<p>Are there any of the MDA/LG strategic interventions that were identified in the SDP/LGDP aligned or addressing any DD strategic objectives?</p>	
	<p><b>i. change in the age structure to reduce child dependency ratio from 103 to 58</b></p>	<p>Key strategies to reducing child dependency burden may include:</p>	
	<p>Does the MDA/LGD Plan have mechanisms through its strategies and interventions for contributing to the reduction of child dependency burden?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Increase and expand access to family planning ;</li> <li>· Increase demand for family planning;</li> <li>· Reduce all forms of gender inequality, gender based violence and harmful practices at all levels;</li> <li>· Increase and expand access to quality Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services;</li> <li>· Promote healthy lifestyles and prevent non-communicable diseases (NCDs);</li> <li>Organised Urbanisation</li> <li>· Promote universal health coverage;</li> <li>· Support initiatives that prevent early marriages and teenage pregnancies;</li> </ul>	

	if it met atleast 70% score 1, else if met between 40 to 69% of score 0.5 else score 0		
	if it met atleast 70% score 1, else if met between 40 to 69% of score 0.5 else score 0		
	if it met atleast 70% score 1, else if met between 40 to 69% of score 0.5 else score 0		

	<p>ii. A healthy and productive labour force</p> <p>Does the MDA/LG plan have strategies and interventions for contributing to a healthy and productive labour force?</p>	<p>Does the MDA/LGD Plan have Strategies that promote Healthy life styles? Such strategies may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Providing comprehensive knowledge,</li> <li>· Promote early screening of NCDs at community level,</li> <li>· Promote community engagement in learning programmes to increase health literacy and create awareness on health seeking behavior.</li> <li>· Fast track the approval and implementation health insurance policy;</li> <li>· Promote comprehensive social security policies and laws for both and formal and informal employees-covering the social welfare of the poor, unemployed, retired and older people)</li> </ul> <p>other Critical issues affecting attainment of a healthy and productive labour force include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· High HIV/AIDs prevalence,</li> <li>· High NCDs risk factors ,</li> <li>· High NCDs prevalence (cancers, diabetes heart related,</li> <li>· Limited comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDs,</li> <li>· Poor health seeking behavior,</li> <li>· High out of pocket expenditure on health, are characteristics.</li> <li>· Promote good hygiene and Sanitation to combat communicable diseases.</li> </ul>	
	<p>ii. A well-educated, skilled, productive, entrepreneurial and innovative labour force</p>	<p>BTVET institutions falls short on the quality of training and a lack of connection with market needs. Strategies that Promote collaboration between BTVET institutions and Private sector to facilitate imparting of practical skills are a priority focus in propelling Uganda into a middle income status through harnessing the Demographic Dividend.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Engagement of MDA/LGs with private sector partners to expand internships, apprenticeships and on-the-job training opportunities for women and youth is a strategic intervention of focus.</li> <li>· Are the comprehensive strategies developed and implemented to strengthen community and parent participation in schools and training institutions?</li> <li>· Create youth development funds at national and sub-regional (RECs) to support youth entrepreneurship advancement within all sectors.</li> </ul> <p>keeping children in school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Re-tooled unemployed Graduates in vocational/market skills to fit into the existing job market requirements.</li> <li>· Implementation of the policy on physical planning, Planned Urbanization &amp; Settlement Services through strategies such as:</li> <li>· Strengthening urban planning that promotes access to services for the young people including; SMEs, SRH, especially to cater for the increasing rural-urban migration of young people and accelerating the upgrading strategy.</li> </ul>	

if it met atleast 70% score 1, else if met between 40 to 69% of score 0.5 else score 0

if it met atleast 70% score 1, else if met between 40 to 69% of score 0.5 else score 0

	<p>iv. creating decent jobs and improve household income</p>	<p>MDA/LGD Plan should strategically focus on the following interventions:</p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Creating descent jobs and improving household incomes;</li> <li>· Expanding access to quality Early Childhood Development (ECD);</li> <li>· Promoting lifelong learning and career development;</li> <li>· Mainstreaming gender and equity in development planning and governance;</li> <li>· Promote inclusive access to public services and economic opportunities;</li> <li>· Promote investment in health systems with emphasis on human resources and infrastructure, with the goal to enhance access to health services.</li> <li>· Strengthen the labour market information system;</li> <li>· Establish a National labour market observatory;</li> <li>· Establish incubation centres;</li> <li>· Establish centres of excellence in the key priority areas (Manufacturing; Agriculture; Construction; Oil &amp; gas; Road Maintenance);</li> <li>· Conduct a manpower survey; Institutionalize internship and apprenticeship for hands-on training in both private and public institutions;</li> <li>· Provide focused investments for specific interventions in growth sectors Tourism, Trade, ICT, Agriculture &amp; industry and infrastructure, (energy, roads, minerals, oil and gas);</li> <li>· Promote domestic tourism for growth of local markets;</li> <li>· Expand access incentives and low interest rate credit facilities such as trade promotions (tax incentives and tax holidays and subsidies for locals (SMEs));</li> <li>· Establish functional linkages between training institutions' curricula, potential employers and job opportunities;</li> <li>· Promote establishment of research, innovation and technology;</li> <li>· Implement the agricultural zoning strategy;</li> <li>· Provide water for production (valley dams, GFS, harvesting rain water and irrigation);</li> <li>· Provide improved agricultural inputs;</li> <li>· Establish produce marketing boards and co-operatives.</li> </ul>	
	<p>v. Strong service delivery and accountability for sustainable development</p>	<p>Poor accountability, Weak accountability systems, corruption are hindrances towards accelerated attainment of vision 2040, so identifying what strategies the MDA/LGD Plan has put in place to address these issues is important</p>	
	<p>What strategies/interventions has the MDA/LGD Plan put in place to address issues affecting efficient and effective service delivery and accountability towards the development vision</p>	<p>Interventions such as these are identified as priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Fast tracking case backlogs in courts, strengthening community structures for communication (barazzas, notice boards, etc);</li> <li>· First track implementation of barazas at community level;</li> <li>· Each facility committee (water, education, health);</li> <li>· Fast tracking advocacy on inclusion of DD outcome and impact indicators in PBS;</li> <li>· Strengthen parliamentary oversight and accountability role.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Overall score</b></p>		

if it met atleast 70% score 1, else if met between 40 to 69% of score 0.5 else score 0

if it met atleast 70% score 1, else if met between 40 to 69% of score 0.5 else score 0

83.3333

### Annex 5: LG Level Assessment framework (AWP&B)

NDPIII programme	NDPIII Intervention	NDPIII Output	
Human Capital Development	1.1 Institutionalize training of ECD caregivers at Public PTCs and enforce the regulatory and quality assurance system of ECD standards	Quality assurance standards implemented	
	a. Strengthen the enabling environment for scaling up nutrition at all levels	Child and maternal nutrition enhanced	
	1.3 Increase access to immunization against childhood diseases	Target population fully immunized	
	a. Provide youth friendly health services	Health facilities providing youth friendly services	
	a. Establish community adolescent and youth friendly spaces at sub county level	Community adolescent and youth friendly spaces at sub county level	
	1.1 Strengthen the family unit to reduce domestic violence, child deprivation, abuse and child labour	Parenting initiatives implemented	
		Paternal responsibility enhanced	
		Reduced Child violence and child labor	
		LC Village Registers established	
	1.1 Implement a National Strategy against Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy	National Strategy on girl child education implemented.	
	a. Develop and implement an apprenticeship and job placement policy and programme	Apprenticeship, Internship, and job placement policy	
	2.6 Implement the National Strategy for Girls Education, by among others strengthening affirmative action for enrolment of girls and PWDs in BTVE	Affirmative action for increased enrolment of girls and PWDs in BTVET in place.	
	2.10 Introduce initiatives for retaining children in formal school for at least 11 years	School feeding enforced	
		School fees/tuition regulation enforced	
		Parish-based school retention strategy in place	
	4.1 Reduce the burden of communicable diseases with focus on high burden diseases (Malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Hepatitis), epidemic prone diseases and malnutrition across all age groups emphasizing Primary Health Care Approach	Target population fully immunized	
		Reduced morbidity and mortality due to HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria	
a. Ensure adequate human resources for health at all levels, with special focus on specialized and super specialized human resources	Human resources recruited to fill vacant posts		
b. Develop and implement a comprehensive set of interventions to reduce teenage pregnancies, with a special focus on hot spot district	Adolescent Health Policy developed and disseminated		
a. Increase investment in child and maternal health services at all levels of care	new-born & children who receive timely lifesaving interventions (4+ANC visits, EmONC, pre-term care, treatment of new-born & child infections increased		
4.6 Increase access to Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and Rights with special focus to family planning services and harmonised information	Increased access to FP services and age appropriate information		

Indicator	AWP&B Score	Budget (UGX)	Remarks
Proportion of children 0-8 years accessing ECD services (Nutrition, PHC, Sanitation, Child protection, Family strengthening and support), %			
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5years			
% of children exclusively breastfed for 6 months			
% of schools providing feeding to children			
DPT3HibHeb3 Coverage (%)			
% of health facilities providing youth friendly services (specific days designated for provision of the youth health services package)			
No. of sub counties with adolescent and youth friendly spaces			
No of active fathers involved			
Incidence rate of child violence (sexual, Physical and emotional violence), %			
Number of active LC I family courts			
Child marriage and teenage pregnancy prevalence rates.			
Apprenticeship, Internship, and job placement policy			
% of fresh university graduates benefiting from apprenticeship, internship and job placement programme.			
% of fresh TVET graduates benefiting from apprenticeship, internship and job placement programme.			
% of out-of-school youths benefiting from apprenticeship, internship, and job placement programme.			
No. of incentives schemes created for employers to provide apprenticeships and placements.			
% of girls enrolled in BTVET education.			
% of PWDs complete skills training programmes, are assessed and certified			
Ratio of schools with school feeding			
% increase in school fees/tuition charged			
Parish-based school retention strategy in place			
% of school-age going children in parishes who have been out of school at least for a term			
% of children under one year fully immunized			
% of children under one year fully immunized			
Malaria incidence rate			
Staffing levels			
% of young people in school accessing age appropriate information			
% of young people outside school accessing RH services			
Proportion of sectors & district plans integrating RMNCH prevention targets and services in non-health programs			
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for all women of reproductive age (%)			
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for married women and those in union (%)			
Reduce unmet need for family planning			

	4.10 Improve nutrition and food safety with emphasis on children aged under 5, school children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and vulnerable groups	Hunger and malnutrition reduced	
	4.14 Strengthen population planning and development including civil registration, vital statistics registration and population data bank at National and Sub national levels	Complete and comprehensive population data bank	
	5.6 Scale up Gender Based Violence (GBV) interventions at all levels	Prevalence of GBV cases among men, women and children reduced	
	5.7 Support Gender equality and Equity Responsive Budgeting in all sectors and LGs	Sector Gender compacts developed Population/DD, Gender and equity compliance assessments conducted	
	5.3 Expand livelihood support, public works, and labour market programs to promote green and resilient growth	Youth livelihood Programme strengthened	
Community Mobilisation and Mindset change	4.1 Conduct awareness campaigns and enforce laws enacted against negative and/or harmful religious, traditional/cultural practices and beliefs	Relevant legislation enacted and or enforced. National campaigns against harmful religious, traditional/cultural practices and beliefs conducted	
Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer			
Agro-industrialisations	1.1 Undertake strategic recruitment and training agricultural research staff	Increased human resources capacity for agricultural research	
	1.7 Operationalize agricultural extension system up to parish level	Increased access to agricultural extension services Increased human resources and logistical facilities for agricultural extension	
	1.27 Develop ICT modules that can improve extension services and delivery of government input support	Digital skilling and literacy for agro-industry enhanced	
	1.1 Promote the policy of non-fragmentation of Agricultural land among family members in all agro-ecological zones	Enhanced integration of family land	
	1.1 Establish land, water and soil conservation practices	Enhanced soil and land management	
	1.1 Strengthen training and skilling centers for new skills in agroindustry	Training and skilling centers for agro-industry supported	
	6.1 Establish post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure including silos, dryers, warehouses, and cold rooms of various scale and capacities at subcounty, district and zonal levels	Post-harvest handling and storage infrastructure established at sub-county, district and zonal levels	
	3.2 Establish a scholarship and apprenticeship programme in strategic agro-industries	Scholarship and apprentice program for agro-processing established	
	1. Improve skills and competencies of agricultural labor force at technical and managerial levels in post-harvest handling, storage and value addition	Enhanced skills and competencies of agricultural labor force	
	4.2 Train farmers and manufacturers on sanitary and phytosanitary standards	Knowledge and skills of farmers enhanced in sanitary and phytosanitary standards	
	31. Strengthen coordination of public institutions in design and implementation of policies including access to quality food and food security	Coordination of public institutions enhanced	

% of people with access to improved sanitation.			
Stunting among children under 5			
% population obese			
A Functional Population Data Bank			
GBV prevalence			
No. of GBV survivors reported			
No. of GBV Shelters, for coordinated survivor service delivery			
Number of Sector Gender compacts developed			
Number of MDAs and LGs certified			
Proportion of youth entrepreneurs empowered under YLP			
Proportion of youth empowered			
Number of beneficiaries accessing youth friendly credit facilities			
No. of laws enacted and enforced			
No. of negative cultural practices and beliefs eliminated (FGM, Child sacrifice)			
No. of awareness campaigns conducted			
Proportion of filled positions in NARO staff structure			
Researchers according to establishment			
Scientists supported to undertake long term training (MSC and PHD)			
Proportion of filled positions in agricultural extension functional structure			
Ratio of extension workers to farmers			
Proportion of farmers that access extension services			
Number of agro-industry actors trained and skilled in digital skills			
Proportion of families that do not practice land fragmentation			
Proportion of land under sustainable land management practices			
Number of training and skilling centers for agro-industry supported			
Storage capacity			
Proportion of sub-counties, districts with post-harvest handling			
Number of beneficiaries of scholarship and apprenticeship programs in agro-industry			
Proportion of agricultural labor force skilled in post-harvest handling, storage and value addition			
Proportion of farmers and manufacturers trained in sanitary and phytosanitary standards			
Proportion of projects that are jointly designed and implemented			

Mineral Development	2.4 Provide training and extension services to ease the adoption of the acquired technology	Skilled artisanal miners	
	3.3 Develop and implement training and apprenticeship programmes	Skilled human resource;	
	3.7 Incentivize private sector to offer industrial training and apprenticeship opportunities	Increased apprenticeship opportunities;	
	3.7 Strengthen monitoring and inspection of mining operations to minimize negative social and environmental impacts	Minimized degradation of environment by mining activities	
Sustainable Development of petroleum resources	3.5 Provide SMEs both technical (training) and financial support to enhance their participation in tendering and of delivery of contracts. (Direct and indirect participants in the oil and gas value chain	Industry Enhancement Centre operationalized	
	3.7 Framework for adoption and transfer of knowledge and technology	Workforces skills development strategy developed and implemented	
	5.6 Develop and implement environmental and social management plan	Environment and social management plan developed and implemented	
Tourism Development	4.2 Provide tailor-made training for actors across the entire tourism value chain	Skilled personnel along the tourism value chain and ensure decent working conditions	
	4.3 Incentivize the private sector to provide skills through internship and apprenticeship programs		
	4.6 Strengthen/ develop the legal and policy framework and mechanisms to ensure decent working conditions in the industry so as to reduce incidences of exploitation		
Natural Resources, Environment, Climate change, Land and Water Management	2.1 Develop and implement integrated catchment management plans for water resources catchment areas		
	2.2 Develop and implement wetland and forest management plans	Increased forest and wetland coverage	
	2.3 Demarcate and gazette conserved and degraded wetlands		
	Awareness creation and community mobilization on population, environment and development linkages.	Sustainable use of natural resources	
Private Sector Development	Improve data availability on the private sector; and Improve Dialogue between the private sector and Government	Adequate framework for a MSME database in place	
Manufacturing			
Sustainable Energy Development	4.1 Promote uptake of alternative and efficient cooking technologies (electric cooking, domestic and institutional biogas and LPG)	Increased uptake of improved cook stoves	
		Increased utilization of alternative and efficient cooking technologies	
Digital Transformation			
Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	1.1 Support establishment of labour-intensive manufacturing, services, and projects for employment creation including development of bankable business plans	Jobs created	
	1.2 Upgrade accredited institutions to offer certified skilling, entrepreneurship and incubation development in sustainable urbanization and housing related fields	Skilling and entrepreneurship development centres upgraded in urban areas	
	2.4 Refocus and support Vocational Training Institutions (schools, institutes and colleges) to deliver a dual training system for TVET (i.e. 80 percent training in industry and 20 percent learning in the institution) and Universities (ie 40 percent training in industry and 60 percent training in institution).	Incentive system for employer-based training developed	
		Signed MoUs between Employer-Training institution	

Number of skilled artisans			
Number of professionals and technicians trained by gender			
Number of institutions offering industrial training and apprenticeship;			
Number of companies/miners complying with regulations			
Number local businesses upskilled in oil and gas			
No. of Ugandans companies trained			
No. of Ugandans trained with appropriate skills relevant to the sector			
Environment and social management plan developed			
Number of initiatives implemented.			
Proportion of people that have been evacuated from wetlands and forests			
Proportion of rangelands and mountain ecosystems protected			
Proportion of population with manageable families			
MSME database framework developed			
MoU between MDAs and universities signed			
No. of households using improved cook stoves ('000s)			
Proportion of population using alternative and efficient cooking technologies (electric cooking, domestic and institutional biogas and LPG)			
Number of labor-intensive jobs created			
Number of Skilling and entrepreneurship development centres upgraded			
Number of people skilled and certified in urban and housing related fields			
Incentive system concept developed in 2020/21			
% of TVET trainees with access to relevant on-job training opportunities			
No of MoUs signed between employers and training institutions			

Governance	1.1 Support Gender equality and Equity Responsive Budgeting in all sectors and LGs	Population/DD, Gender and equity compliance assessments conducted	
		Sector Gender compacts developed	
	c. Implement the Uganda Gender & Population Policy Action Plans		
	Strengthen efforts to combat SGBV	Reduced incidences of GBV	
	Operationalizing the national refugee policy		
	Develop a migration policy	Migration policy	
Public Sector Transformation	5.5 Develop a common public data/information sharing platform		
Regional Development	1.7 Operationalize the Industrial and Business Parks situated in the target regions	Industrial and Business Parks set up in the targeted regions	
	1.8 Establish post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure including silos, dryers, warehouses, cold rooms and a warehouse receipt system for farmers in those regions	Post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure established in the poverty-stricken sub-regions	
	Undertake massive sensitization and awareness campaigns on environment	Awareness on environment degradation created	
Plan Implementation	Strengthen capacity for development planning, particularly at the MDAs and local governments.	Cross cutting issues integrated in sector and LG development plans	
	Integrate population dynamics, migration and refugee planning and all other cross cutting issues in national, sectoral and local government plans	DD Road map implemented in a multisectoral manner	
		Technical and leadership Capacity of the key players in the implementation	
	Enhance the compilation, management and use of Administrative data among the MDAs and LGs;	Sectoral/LGs Harmonized data management a system	
	Strengthen compilation of statistics for cross-cutting issues. (e.g. population, migration, gender, refugees and others)	Evidence based decision and policy making process	

Number of Sector Gender compacts developed			
Number of MDAs and LGs certified			
GBV prevalence			
Migration policy developed			
Number of locals employed in the regional Industrial and Business Parks			
Number of post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure in the poverty-stricken sub-regions			
Number of communities that have received massive sensitization on environment			
No of sectors & district development plans integrating cross cutting issues			
Sectors/LGs meet DD compliance levels			
% of budget allocation to DD investments at sector & LGs			
Number of sectors/LGs with functional data management systems			
Sector/LGs issue specific policy papers & briefs produced			



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