



LDPG

Local Development
Partners' Group in Uganda



Monthly meeting

10th March, 2020
UNDP Conference room, Kampala



Agenda

- Opening remarks and approval minutes
- Brief update on NDP 3 Budget allocation for FY20/21 (DEG DPG)
- Coronavirus update (WHO)
- Climate/Environment PPT (ECC DPG)
- Key outcomes from DPG technical working group's assessment and way forward (DFID – secretariat)
- Upcoming National Partnership Forum including AMP update (Quartet - Secretariat)
- Development Effectiveness Report (UNDP)
- AOB



Brief update on NDP 3 Budget allocation for FY20/21

DEG DPG

Agriculture

- Issues were mainly generated by the Ag. DPG
- Ag. DPG emphasized the need for Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to clarify its role/mandate vis-à-vis the private sector and other Ministries
- MAAIF was urged to re-allocate (or seek additional funding) of at least **US\$ 114bn** to:
 - ✓ strengthen extension services (**approx. US\$ 91bn**)
 - ✓ strengthen research and development (**approx. US\$ 14bn**)
 - ✓ strengthen crop inspection and certification functions (**current gap US\$ 5bn**)
 - ✓ adequately fund, implement and monitor plant/livestock pest and disease control
 - ✓ strengthen M&E/performance monitoring (**current gap US\$ 5bn**)
- **Director Budget agreed with the Ag. DPG position and asked MAAIF to write a letter further justifying the additional funding, which the PS MAAIF ensured.**

Education

Intervention - (FY20/21, US\$ bn)	Allocated funds	Funding gap
Increased Teacher Attendance	1.6	8.3
Increased Survival Rates And Retention Of Learners & Increased Completion Rate In Primary	0.4	0
Increase Literacy Rates In Primary	0.8	72.5
Improved Relevancy And Quality In Secondary Education	6	71.6
Improved Relevancy And Quality In Skills Development (BTVET)	0	37.5
Improved Access In Areas Under Served By Government Primary, Secondary And BTVET Institutions	238.5	130.9
TOTAL	247.2	320.7

Health

Unfunded priority - (FY20/21, USh bn)	Estimated budget	Current provision	Funding gap
Blood fridges and related equipment to operationalize 89 HCIVs	2.2	0	2.2
Wages for anesthetic officers and assistants	3.8	0	3.8
Facilitate the recruitment of medical specialists at RRHs	0.1	0	0.1
Phase in of President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Staff	0.86	0	0.86
Digitalization of Regional Referral Hospitals (RRHs)	8	5	3
mTrac* operations	0.9	0	0.9
Technical and Integrated Support Supervision	1	0	1
TB commodities	22	7	15
Mama Kits	29	16	13
Total	67.9	37.7	39.9

Works & Transport

- Key constraints affecting service delivery in the sector
 - a. *Low allocation for road maintenance*** – US\$ 542.3bn in FY20/21 compared to need of US\$ 1.7 trillion
 - b. *Project delays*** due to:
 - Failure to allocate the required counter-part funding
 - Delayed approval of financing agreements
 - Delays in acquisition of right-of-way
 - Delays in the procurement process for works contracts
 - c. *High unit costs for construction of transport infrastructure*** due to:
 - Limited competition in road construction
 - Inadequate involvement of the domestic construction industry
 - Increased reliance on direct procurement methods
 - d. *Traffic congestion in GKMA*** due to a lack of mass transit systems

Works & Transport - ctd

Intervention - (FY20/21, US\$ bn)	Required	Available	Gap	Proposed 2020/21
Increase the road maintenance budget	1,740	558.1	1,182	274.2
Improving project execution	475	3	472	472
Addressing high unit costs of transport infrastructure construction	6.007	0.68	5	5.327
Addressing traffic congestion in GKMA	85.7	9	78	76.7
TOTAL	2,306.7	570.7	1,737	828.2

Key achievements of budget engagement process

- Although there was skepticism about the added value of this engagement (given that sectors had already engaged MoFPED), the involvement of donors helped bridge the communication gap that existed between MoFPED and Sectors
- Process built confidence among sectors that DPs can help in influencing budget allocations
- DB (MoFPED) agreed with the Ag. DPs position to provide additional funding of **USh 114bn** to the agriculture sector (not included in BCC2)

2nd budget call circular

- Very big increase in education, health and agriculture sectors, largely due to the inclusion of external financing
- Also an increase in government funding for the education and health sectors

	2020/21 (BCC 1)		2020/21 (BCC 2)		<i>Change (incl. ext. fin.)</i>
	Total excl. ext. fin.	<i>Total incl. ext. fin.</i>	Total excl. ext. fin.	<i>Total incl. ext. fin.</i>	
Works & Trans	3,338.02	5,952.45	3,338.02	5,842.98	-2%
Education	3,082.02	3,286.47	3,131.21	3,364.55	2%
Health	1,449.90	1,550.41	1,513.50	2,678.02	73%
Agriculture	820.25	950.62	726.14	1,290.57	36%
Total Budget	23,353.17	29,965.44	24,143.93	32,925.21	10%

Lessons

1. This process is very valuable for DP & Gov't policy dialogue and engagement
2. MoFPED is open and willing to engage the DPs on the budget process, need to harness this good will
3. When DPGs are more organized and united, they can effectively engage government (e.g. Ag. DPG)
4. Some DPGs in critical and large sectors have a limited membership
5. DPG and sector Ministry consensus is critical before engaging MoFPED – DEG was surprised by lack of consensus in some DPGs
6. Big increase in overall budget from BCC1 to BCC2, due to inclusion of information on external resources – donors need to get their information in on time so that government can budget effectively from the outset!

Way forward

- Follow-up meeting between LDPG and PS/ST – date to be confirmed
- Sustained engagement between DPGs and sectors to address specific issues
- Engagement with Parliament and policy influencers?

Suggested key messages for LDPG to convey

- a. Appreciation of Government (especially MoFPED) for embracing the DPs and Government budget engagements
- b. Thank the sectoral technical teams (comprising of Sectors, DPGs, & MoFPED) for developing the issues papers.
- c. Based on the Issue papers, the following are some of key issues, that need to be addressed in 2020/21 budget :
 - i. **Agriculture:**
 - Need for MAAIF to strengthen its mandate/role in “pubic” goods provision rather than in “private” goods. We appreciate MoFPED commitment to provide additional funds of **USh 114 billion**; but would appreciate more information on how this has been actualized.

Suggested key messages for LDPG to convey - ctd

ii. Education:

- Consider additional funding of **USh 347.18 billion** to address: declining learning outcomes; teacher absenteeism; low completion rate (primary) & transition rate (secondary); and irrelevant and low quality of BTVET

iii. Health:

- Consider additional funding of **USh 39.86 billion** to address: inadequate infrastructure; human resource gaps especially at Regional Referral Hospitals and Health Centres; stock outs of essential medicines in health facilities & supply chain weaknesses; and inadequate support supervision

Suggested key messages for LDPG to convey - ctd

iv. Works and Transport:

- Consider re-allocation or additional funding of **USh 828.23 billion** to address: road maintenance needs; improve project execution; high unit cost for transport infrastructure construction; and traffic congestion in GKMA
- d. LDPG is looking forward to building on this process to ensure there is consistent and useful dialogue between donors and government during both the preparation and implementation of the national budget



ECC DPG Presentation to LDPG

Presentation Structure

- Introduction
- Key priorities for ECC DPG
- Challenges/Opportunities relevant to LDPG
- Support and Guidance from LDPG



ECC DPG

- Works with MWE & it's agencies: NEMA, NFA, UNMA
- Monthly meetings
- Annual retreat
- Participates in Refugee Response Plan Sub-Group



Key priorities for the ECC DPG

- Mainstreaming Climate Change in other sectors starting with priority sectors: Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Industrialisation;
- Uganda's NDC: reporting, revision and financing
- Uganda's 2050 Long Term Strategy on Climate Change: alignment with NDC revision process and NDPIII
- SDG Tracking: sector performance reports, taking stock of where we are in Uganda



Challenges/opportunities relevant to LDPG

- Limited resources both financial & technical available in the climate change space (government, civil society & private sector) to implement key priorities;
- Low commitment on mainstreaming climate change by relevant ministries, example of NDP III.
Responsibility of all DPGs;
- NDP III heavily dependent on natural resources with limited investment in mitigation measures (e.g. biodiversity offsets)



Support/guidance from LDPG

- Climate action under Paris Agreement is joint responsibility of all sectors and all DPGs: requires more and better access to sources of finance, technical support, climate diplomacy
- Climate Change Bill: request for support (financial to hold the consultative and popularization forums, technical support, possible benchmarking, diplomacy)
- Africa Climate Week and National Tree Planting day: participation, technical, financial and diplomatic support





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Q&A



DPG technical review

Methodology & Result

- An email was circulated to all DPG chairs and co-chairs in **October 2019** requesting each DPG to provide a basic set of documents (**TORs, annual workplan and an overview of financial and technical support as well as a rolling script (1-2 pages)**) on sector status, challenges and opportunities as well as 2-4 key messages to inform advocacy and harmonized policy dialogue.
- **Follow up** emails were sent to all DPG chairs and co-chairs in March 2020 with the same request.



RESULT

- There are 26 DPGs of which 9 responded to the original email and an additional 11 to the reminder
- 6 DPGs never responded

24 Development Partner Groups report to LDPG, 2 DPG report to PDG

Accountability (Reports to PDG)	Agriculture and Rural Development	Private Sector Development	Education	Northern Uganda Group
Democracy and Human Rights (Reports to PDG)	Donor Economist Group	Tourism	Water and Sanitation	Karamoja Group
JLOS	Energy and Minerals	Urban Development	Health	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
PFM	Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change	Transport	Social Protection	HIV/AIDS
Public Sector Management incl. <i>Decentralization & Local Development</i>	Land	Gender	Nutrition	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Development Partner Groups – by type

Accountability (Reports to PDG)	Agriculture and Rural Development	Private Sector Development	Education	Northern Uganda Group
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Development Partner Groups – by chair/co-chairs

<p>Accountability (Reports to PDG) EU/DfID</p>	<p>Agriculture and Rural Development FAO/USAID</p>	<p>Private Sector Development WB/USAID</p>	<p>Education Belgium (May)/USAID</p>	<p>Northern Uganda Group EU/UNDP</p>
<p>Democracy and Human Rights (Reports to PDG) Denmark/Sweden</p>	<p>Donor Economist Group UNDP/DFID (WB)</p>	<p>Tourism UNDP</p>	<p>Water and Sanitation AFD</p>	<p>Karamoja Group USAID</p>
<p>JLOS EU/Austria</p>	<p>Energy and Minerals EU/AFD</p>	<p>Urban Development DfID</p>	<p>Health CDC (WHO)</p>	<p>Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework WB/Denmark</p>
<p>PFM EU</p>	<p>Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change UNHCR/EU</p>	<p>Transport WB/JICA</p>	<p>Social Protection WB/Ireland</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS Ireland (UNAIDS)</p>
<p>Public Sector Management incl. <i>Decentralization & Local Development</i> WB/UNDP</p>	<p>Land WB/FAO</p>	<p>Gender Norway/Sweden (UNWomen)</p>	<p>Nutrition UNICEF/DFID</p>	<p>Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Belgium</p>

Development Partner Groups – have TORs

Accountability (Reports to PDG)	Agriculture and Rural Development	Private Sector Development	Education	Northern Uganda Group
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Development Partner Groups – have a workplan

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Development Partner Groups – have a financial/technical support overview

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Development Partner Groups – have a rolling script

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Development Partner Groups – provided input to NDP3

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Next steps/way forward

- Need to standardize and update key documents – to be done
- Ease access to documents - suggestion to have (password protected) pages on LDPG website for each DPG – ongoing
- Strengthen SWG and link with DPG's - to be done
- 6 groups never replied - LDPG response?
- Members complain about too many meetings – suggest to merge where possible, reduce frequency of meetings

=> Quarterly DPG-LDPG secretariat meetings to follow up on above and secretariat to provide quarterly updates to LDPG





National Partnership Forum

Technical

31st March

2020 National Partnership Forum - Technical

- **Theme:** Effective Partnership for Delivery of NDP3
- **Opportunity** – *launch of NDP3 as well as new Country Plans (or similar) for many of us*
- **Objectives:**
 - Strengthen the dialogue on budget processes
 - Promote change management and effective delivery of NDP3
 - Explore options for strengthening alignment and coherence for NDP3
 - Identify key messages and preparations for High-level NPF on June 17th
- **Agenda:**
 - 31st March 2020
 - 7.30am-12.30pm, including breakfast and lunch
 - Plenary, panel discussions and formal presentations on budget processes and alignment/coherence for NDP3 implementation
 - Format of questions
- **High-level NPF on 17th June 2020**





Aid Management Platform

Update



Development Effectiveness



Global Partnership

for Effective Development Co-operation

State of Development cooperation



- Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation is a multi-stakeholder platform to advance the effectiveness of development efforts by all actors, to deliver results that are long-lasting and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- **Four shared principles of effective development co-operation.** These principles were agreed in **2011 by more than 160 countries and 50+ organisations** in the Busan Partnership Agreement.
- **Current leadership:** Bangladesh, Switzerland and Democratic Republic of Congo.
- UNDP/OECD are preparing the country profiles.

Background for GPDEC and monitoring

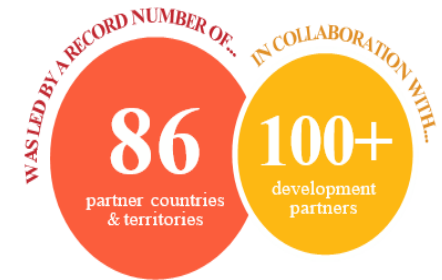
- Established by the **Busan Partnership agreement (2011)**, the Global Partnership **advances the effectiveness of development efforts** by all actors;
- Re-affirmed at its 2nd High-Level Meeting in Nairobi (2016).
- Framework was **established in 2012**, and was used **during the 2014 and 2016 monitoring rounds**.
- In 2017-2018, the framework **was refined** to reflect the better challenges of the 2030 Agenda.
- The Global Partnership monitoring provides information to track progress of countries in implementing SDG targets **17.15, 17.16 and 5c**.
- The monitoring framework tracks country-level progress using **10 indicators along the 4 principles**.
- Reporting to the framework is **voluntary and country-led**.
- Uganda did not participate in 2014, but participated **in 2016 and 2018**.



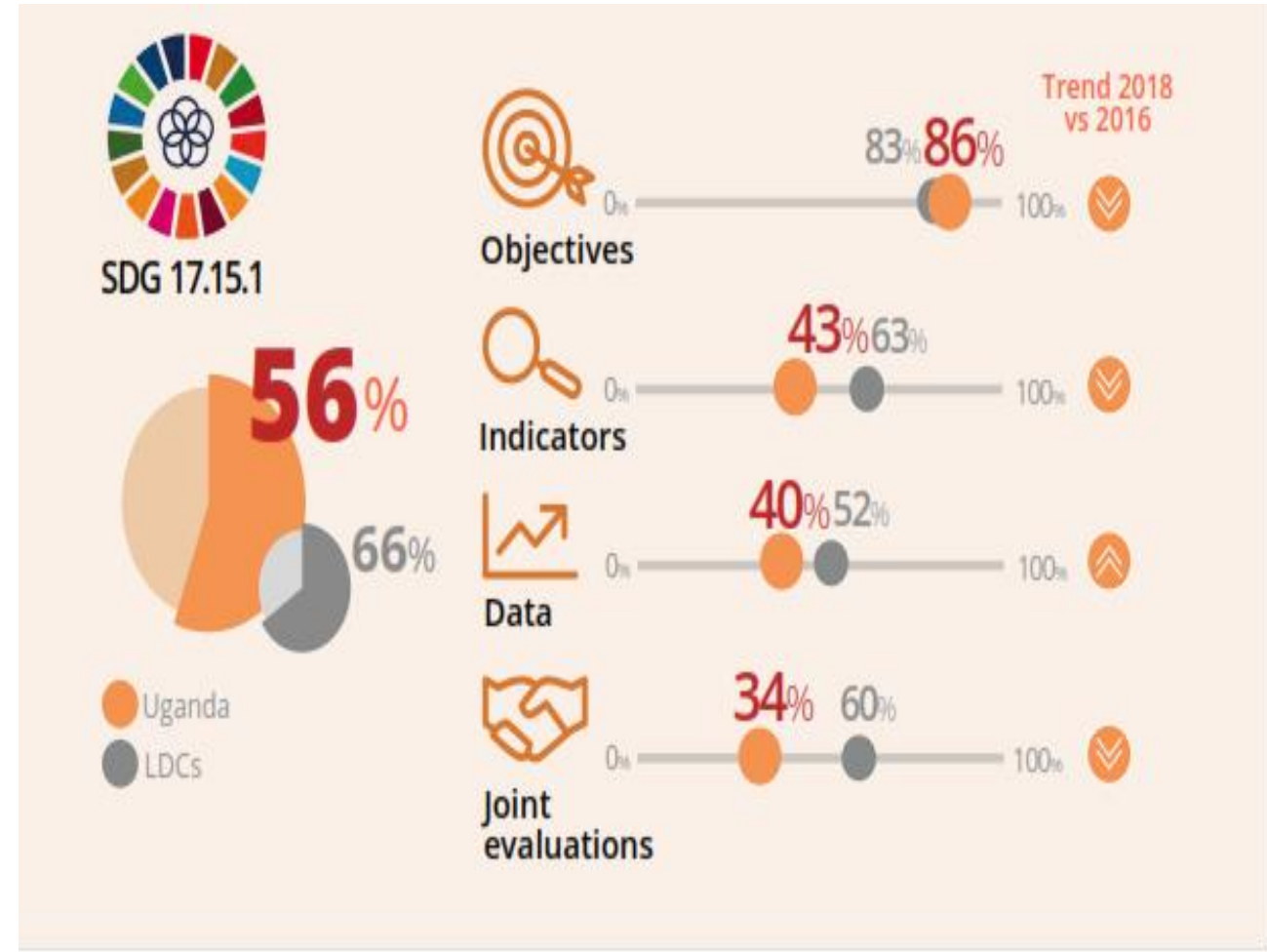
Why does the Global Partnership monitor?



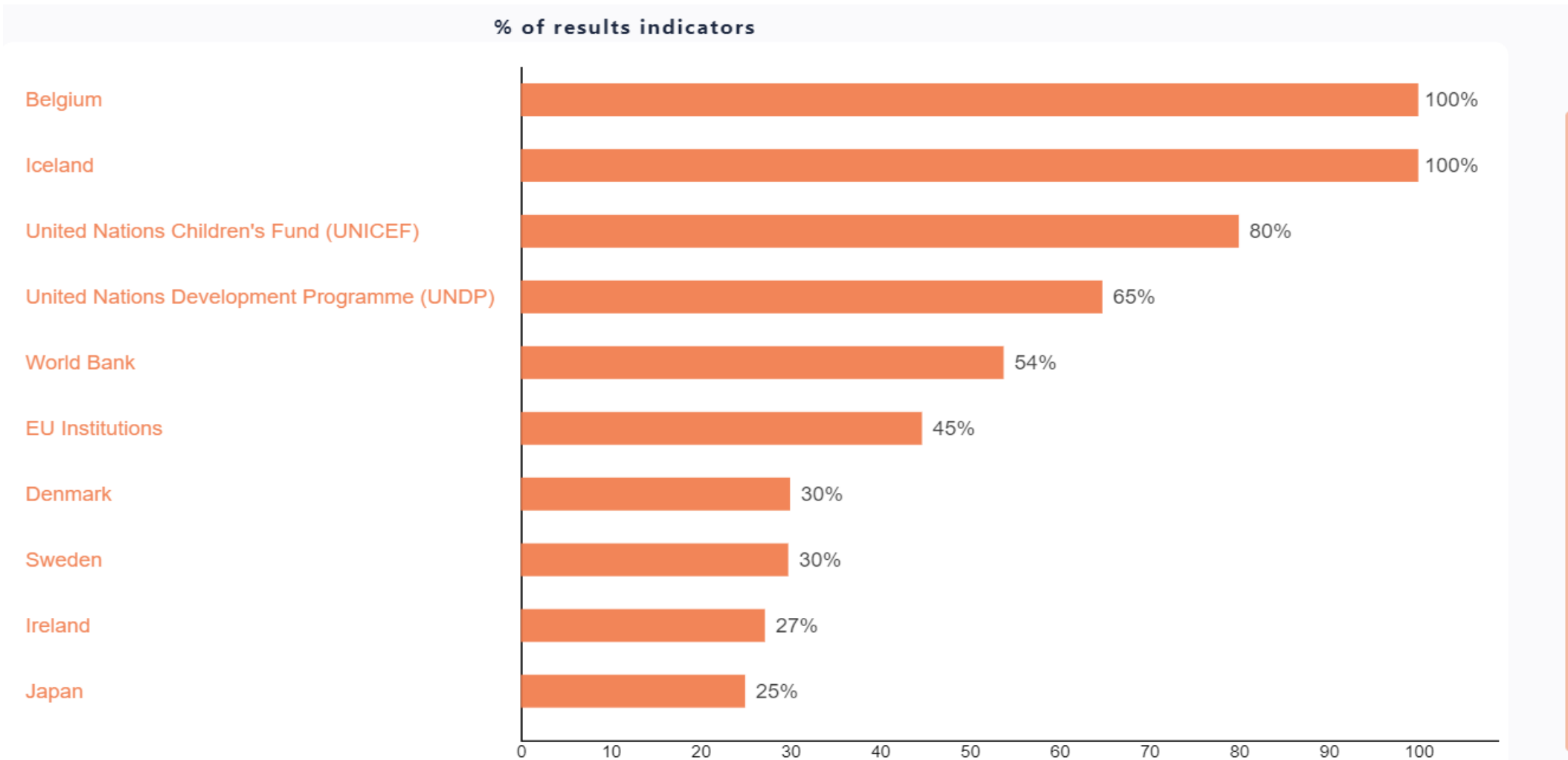
The 2018 Monitoring Round



Uganda has high quality result frame work but partners alignment is moderate



Snap shot of the data shows that some partners are fully drawing results indicators from partner country-led results frameworks

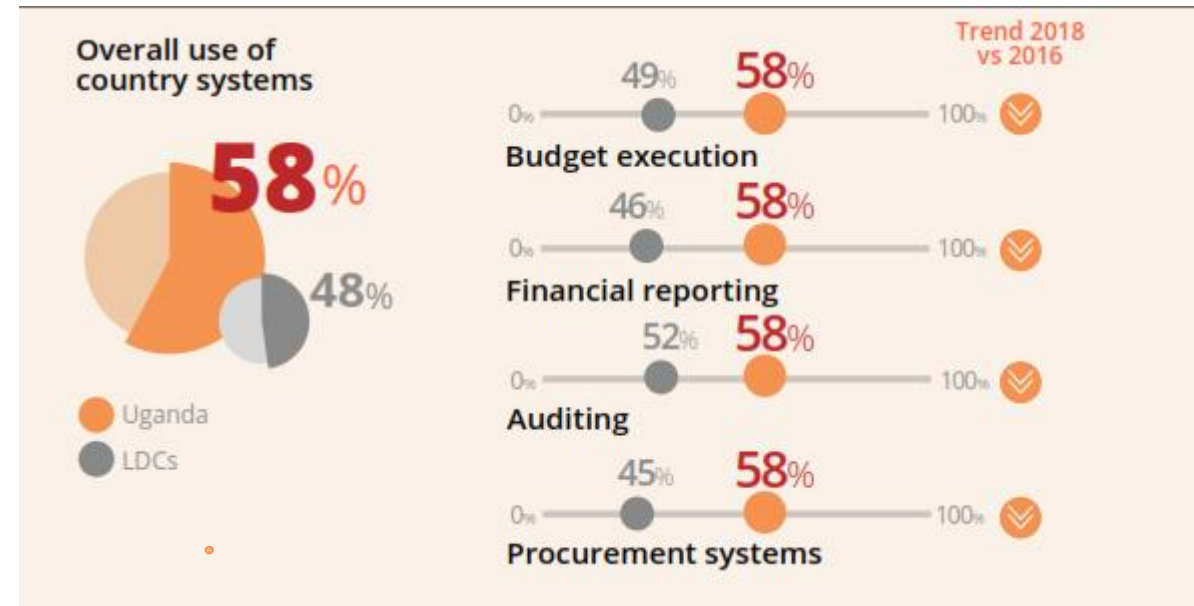


Strengthened public financial management (PFM) systems have not been matched with significantly increased use by development partners

Significant progress in the quality of its PFM systems



Uganda has **some elements of a system in place** to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment,



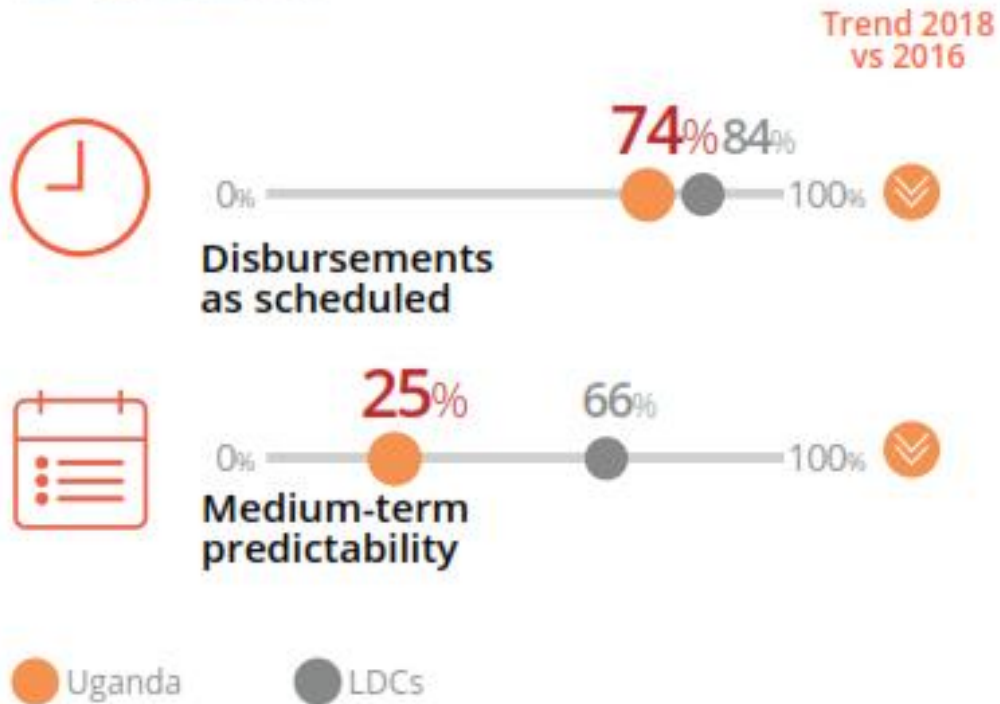
Use of country system declined over time. use of country PFM systems decreased from 69% in 2016 to 58% in 2018.

Predictability of aid is declining over time and compared to other LDCs



Global Partnership
for Effective Development Co-operation

Predictability of development co-operation



Systems to track development co-operation information in Uganda



AIMS ✓
Aid Information Management System

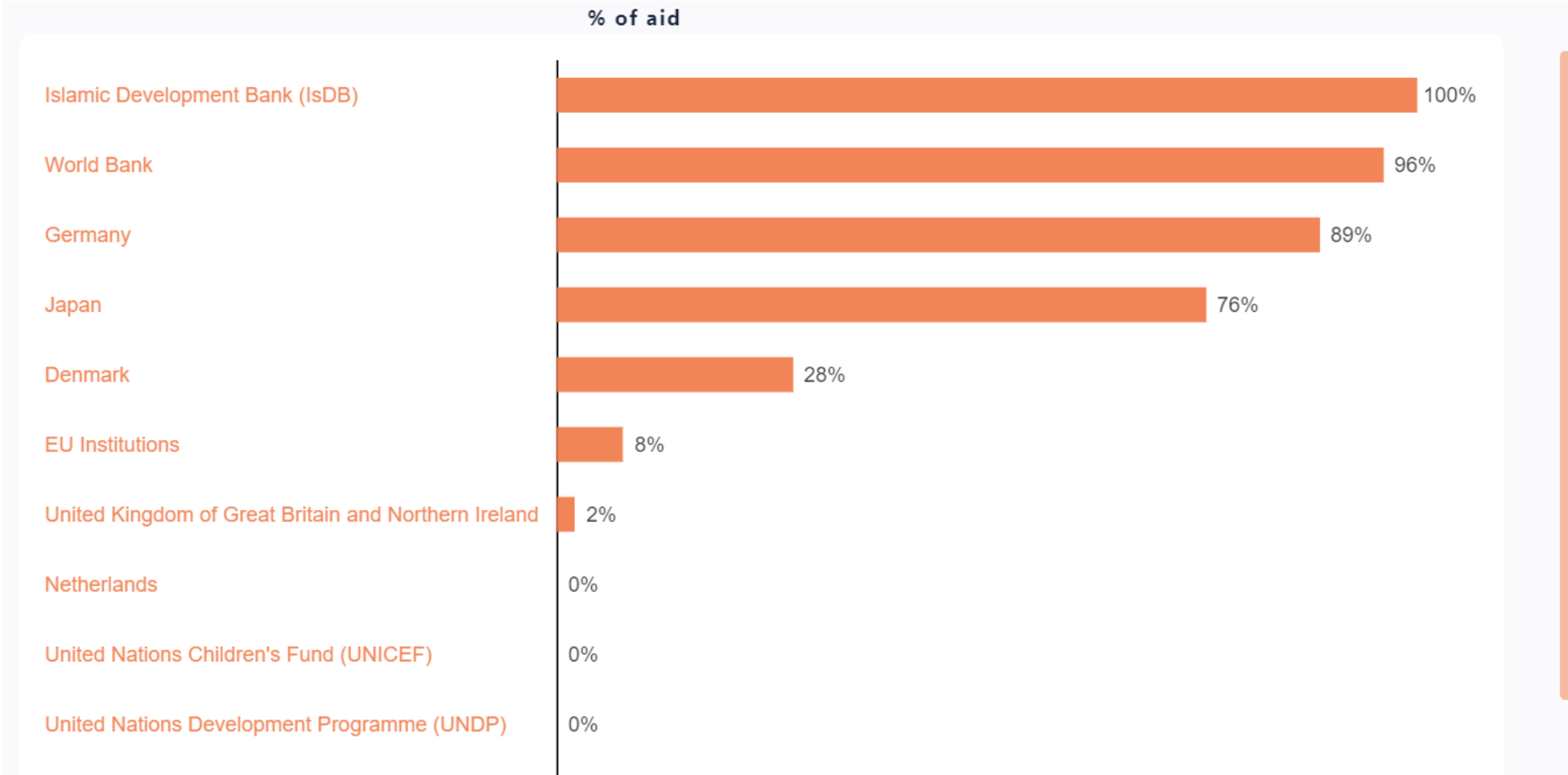
DMS ✓
Debt Management System

FMIS ✓
Financial Management Information Systems

Other ✗
Excel-based systems or similar

✓ In place ✗ Not in place

Aid on budget by partner- mixed result



Reinforcing a whole-of-society approach to development needed globally; Uganda has no reporting on inclusion indicators



Quality of public-private dialogue (PPD)



RELEVANCE

Government representative and private sector stakeholders perceive relevance of PPD initiatives differently.

Weak ———— Effective



READINESS

All stakeholders perceive the capacity to engage in PPD as low.

Weak ———— Effective



INCLUSIVENESS

Governments perceive PPD initiatives as significantly more inclusive than private sector stakeholders.

Weak ———— Effective



● Partner country governments ● Large firms ● SMEs ● Trade unions



Partner country governments

&

Development partners



when designing national development and country strategies engage with...



Mutual trust and willingness to engage in policy dialogue exist

Limited capacity to engage.

Diverging views on relevance and inclusiveness of PPD, weakening its quality.

Mixed result on Mutual accountability transparency mechanisms



Component 1
Comprehensive
policy framework for
development co-operation



Component 2
Country-level targets
for government and
development partners



Component 3
Regular joint assessment
of progress



Component 4
Assessments are
inclusive and involve
non-state actors



Component 5
Timely, publicly available
results of assessments



In place



Not in place

Legislative oversight of the budget has decreased.

The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny decreased from 55% in 2016 to 49% in 2018.

Issues for further discussions

- Quality of data need further improvement;
- How to systematically discuss development effectiveness in the Ugandan partnership platforms- beyond every 2 years survey period.
- Government institutions are changing the way they organise themselves to manage development co-operation, including reshaping co-ordination mechanisms and structures in response to the 2030 Agenda.
- Development partners role in the changing development cooperation landscape merit further attention.



Thank you