



NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY



**THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
(NDPIII) 2020/21 – 2024/25**



January 2020



## **VISION**

**A TRANSFORMED SOCIETY FROM A PEASANT TO A MODERN AND PROSPEROUS COUNTRY BY 2040.**

## **GOAL**

**INCREASE HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE.**

## **THEME**

**SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINABLE WEALTH CREATION**



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# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NDPIII

THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
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- INTRODUCTION
- FOUNDATIONS OF THE PLAN
- STRATEGIC DIRECTION
- SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PLAN
- CRITICAL IMPLEMENTATION REFORMS
- FY 2021/22 PRIORITIES
- NEXT STEPS



## INTRODUCTION

- The NDP III was approved by Parliament of Uganda on 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2020.
- The plan was also approved by Cabinet and endorsed by H.E the President on June 30, 2020.
- Operationalization of the plan will be through implementation of Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs), MDA Strategic Plans, Local Government Development Plans (LGPDs) and planning frameworks of non-state actors e.g. development partners, private sectors, CSOs etc.

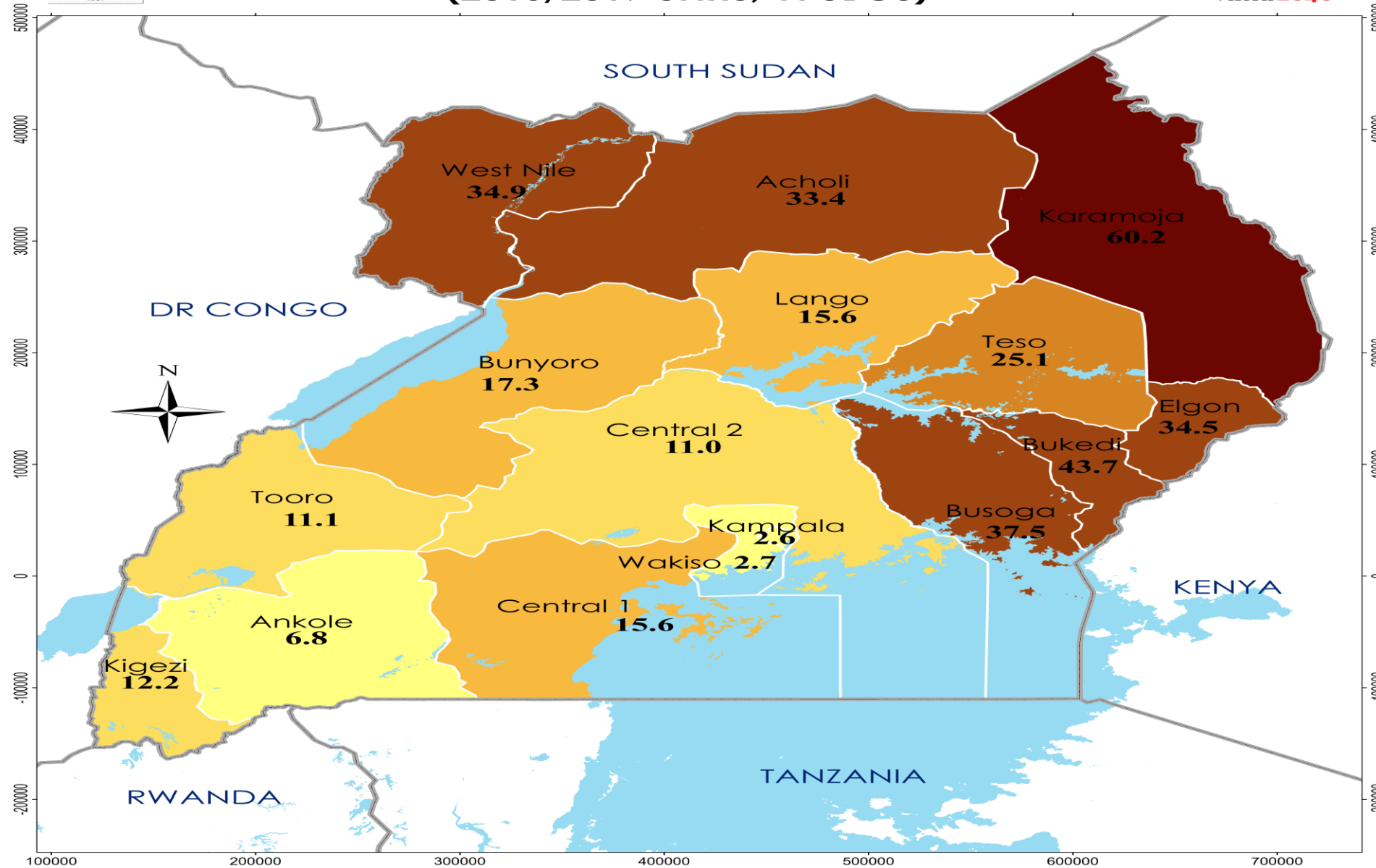


## FOUNDATIONS OF THE PLAN

- NDP III is focused on contributing to the attainment of the Uganda Vision 2040. It is anchored on the progress made, challenges encountered and lessons learnt from the planning and implementation of NDPI and NDPII. It is also cognisant of the, EAC Vision 2050 and Africa Agenda 2063 as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The plan is built on the need to:
  - ✓ *Build a modern, people centered, independent, integrated, resilient and self-sustaining national economy;*
  - ✓ *Address the plight of 68.9% of Ugandan households still in the subsistence economy;*
  - ✓ *Address the poverty reversal from 19.7% in 2012/13 to 21.4 percent in 2016/17 specifically in Bukedi, Busoga and Teso regions. And still, the high poverty levels in the regions of; Lango, Acholi and Karamoja;*
  - ✓ *Harness the youthful population consisting of 78% of the population (approx. 33.5 million people) if we are to achieve the **demographic dividend**.*



# SUB REGIONAL POVERTY STATUS (2016/2017 UNHS, VI UBOS)



### Poverty HeadCount Index (Po) Key

2.6 - 6.8	25.11 - 43.7
6.81 - 12.2	43.71 - 60.2

Scale: 1 cm = 12 km



Data Source

District Boundary-UBOS  
Poverty: 2016/2017 - UBOS report Feb 2018



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**THE NEXT FIVE YEARS:  
*NDPIII STRATEGIC DIRECTION***

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# Goal: Increased household incomes and improved Quality of life

**Theme:** Sustainable Industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation

Objectives	Strategies	Programs
1. Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote agro-industrialization</li> <li>2. Increase local manufacturing activity</li> <li>3. Promote mineral-based industrialization</li> <li>4. Harness the tourism potential</li> <li>5. Promote export-oriented growth</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agro-Industrialization</li> <li>2. Mineral-based Industrialization</li> <li>3. Petroleum Development</li> <li>4. Tourism Development</li> <li>5. ENR, Climate Change, Land and Water, Mgt</li> </ol>
2. Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Provide a suitable fiscal, monetary and regulatory environment for the private sector to invest</li> <li>7. Increase local content participation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Private Sector Development</li> <li>2. Manufacturing</li> <li>3. Digital Transformation</li> </ol>
3. Consolidate & increase stock and quality of Productive Infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Institutionalise infrastructure maintenance</li> <li>9. Develop intermodal transport infrastructure</li> <li>10. Increase access to reliable &amp; affordable energy</li> <li>11. Leverage urbanization for socio-economic transformation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport Interconnectivity</li> <li>2. Sustainable Energy Development</li> <li>3. Sustainable Urban Development</li> </ol>
4. Increase productivity, inclusiveness and wellbeing of Popn.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Improve access and quality of social services</li> <li>13. Institutionalise HR planning</li> <li>14. Enhance skills and vocational Development</li> <li>15. Increase access to social protection</li> <li>16. Promote STEI</li> <li>17. Promote devt. oriented mind-set</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human Capital Development</li> <li>2. Community Mobilization and Mindset Change</li> <li>3. Innovation, Technology Devt. &amp; Transfer</li> <li>4. Regional Development</li> </ol>
5. Strengthen the role of the State in development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Maintain peace and security</li> <li>19. Increase govt. participation in strategic sectors</li> <li>20. Enhance partnerships with non-state actors for effective service delivery</li> <li>21. Re-engineer Public service to promote invest.</li> <li>22. Increase Resource Mobilization</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Governance and Security Strengthening</li> <li>2. Public Sector Transformation</li> <li>3. Development Plan Implementation</li> </ol>



## SALIENT FEATURES OF NDPIII

- **Programme Based/Results driven:** The plan is based on delivery of results through a programmatic approach to planning, budgeting and implementation;
  - *18 programmes: Each program has a Program Implementation Action Plan whose actions are going to be funded within the annual budget;*
- **Increased role of the state:** Governments role will be strengthened to invest either wholly or jointly with the private sector and the communities in strategic enterprises in order to spur growth in a balanced manner across the country.
- **Focused and integrated human resource planning:** A 5-Year National Human Resource Development Plan (NHRDP) has been developed
- **Enhanced service delivery at the grassroots:** This will be done by strengthening the subcounty as the lowest planning unit and the parish as the administrative and operational hub for all government services at the local level.





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Planning for Development



# CRITICAL IMPLEMENTATION REFORMS

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# STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION REFORMS

1. Streamline the existing government implementation architecture to implement programmes;
  - Undertake functional analysis and reforms of government institutions (**Completed**);
  - Review and implement the recommendations on harmonization and restructuring of institutions report (2018) **On-going**.
2. Strengthen the coordination role of OPM for effective implementation of the programmes (**On-going**)
3. Strengthen Public Investment Management (PIM) **On-going**;
  - Strengthen capacity for implementation/multi-sectoral planning (identify, design, appraise and execute projects and programmes).
  - Undertake real time monitoring of project and budget spending across all ministries through the Integrated bank of projects
  - Develop and implement a PIMs policy



## IMPLEMENTATION REFORMS

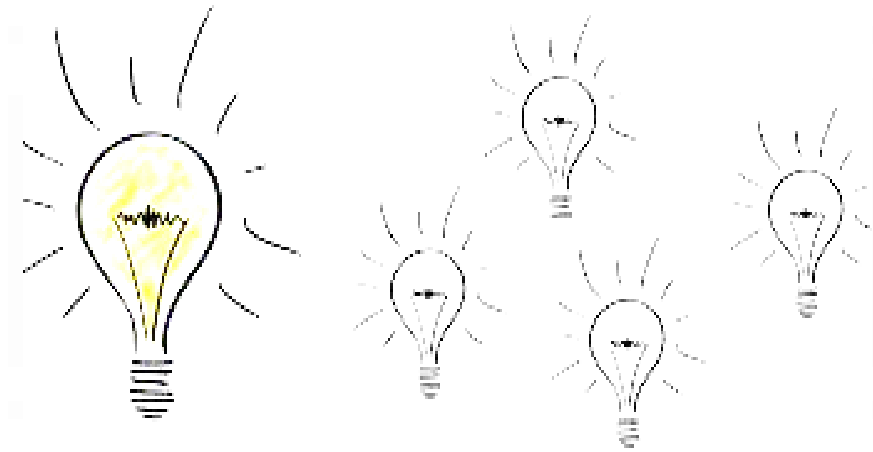
5. Introduce service and service delivery standards- **On-going**;
6. Introduce compulsory TVET training as part of the National Service Programme;
7. Reform the decentralization system to focus on LED- **On-going**;
  - Undertake an evaluation of the Decentralization Policy
8. Adopt and implement a Parish model for increasing household income, as follows (**On-going**):
  - Organic bottom-up formation of Farmers' Groups and Cooperatives in each parish
  - Recruit parish-based agricultural technicians with certificate or diploma certificates; and
  - Facilitate CDOs to mobilize communities for mindset change and wealth creation.



# Implications of transitioning to programme approach

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- A shift from Sectoral Planning and Coordination to Programme Planning and Coordination
- Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) will be introduced and will constitute a link between the Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDA)/Local Government (LG) Plans to the NDPIII
- Preparation of Strategic Plans for Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments (MALGs)
- Reconfiguration of the ICT infrastructure (PBS, IFMS, Charter of Accounts etc)





# IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

- Programme Working Groups (PWGs) formed and convened to review and finalize the NDP III Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs).
- MALGs are aligning the MDA and LG strategic plans, annual work plans and their respective budgets to the NDP III Programme structure.
- Reconfiguration of key planning and financial management systems (PBS, IFMS, Chart of Accounts(CoA), etc) to align to the new programme approach.
- Developing and delivering sensitization and training sessions to MDAs and LGs
- Review and update of existing PFM policies, processes, procedures and manuals such as the treasury instructions, system user manuals etc.



# ROLE OF CSO IN NDP III IMPLEMENTATION

CSOs play an important role in the NDP III development dialogue and implementation process

- Create partnership with government MDAs and LGs to support the implementation of NDP III
- Develop and implement plans that are aligned to NDP III
- Mobilise communities and resources (financial, technical, human and material resources) to directly support the implementation of NDP III
- Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of government programmes to ensure adherence to NDP III
- Targeted evidence based advocacy and lobbying for attainment of NDP III goals and objectives (**Strengthen contextual research**)
- Ensure government accountability to the delivery of NDP III and that nobody is left behind (**address local needs and priorities; Implementation of the Parish model**)