

Two Years down the road with SDGs: What does the future hold?

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December, 2017

FLOW OF THE PRESENTATION

- ▶ **Structure of Uganda's Economy**
- ▶ **Tracking performance on SDGs in Uganda**
- ▶ **Prospects for realizing SDGs**
- ▶ **Binding constraints to achieving SDGs.**

SDG.1: No Poverty



Exclusive growth and inequality

The poverty and inequality in scattered rural settlements is not as dangerous as the poverty in conglomerated urban enclaves

This goal will not be achieved unless extreme drastic measures are taken

12/14/2017

National Poverty Level (1992-2017)



Red Flags

Trends in shares of National income

Income group	Income share % (1996)	Income share % (2012)	Change in Income share % (1996-2012)
Highest 10%	29.9	35.8	+19
Highest 20%	44.9	51.1	+13.7
Lowest 20%	7.3	5.8	-20.6
Lowest 10%	3.2	2.5	-21.1

NB: The agricultural sector which employs 75% of the population (most of them women) is the slowest growing sector (1.1%) as compared to industry (5.6%) and services (5.6%)

12/14/2017

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

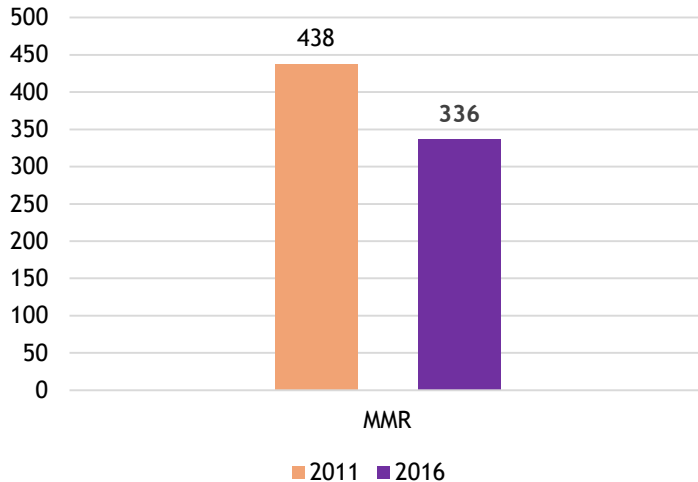
- **Uganda has suffered serious supply side constraints largely arising out of intense drought due to climate change.**
- **This trend is worsened by lack of agriculture modernization such as irrigation infrastructure.**
- **It will be an uphill task to ensure sustained agricultural production without control of drivers of the production process.**



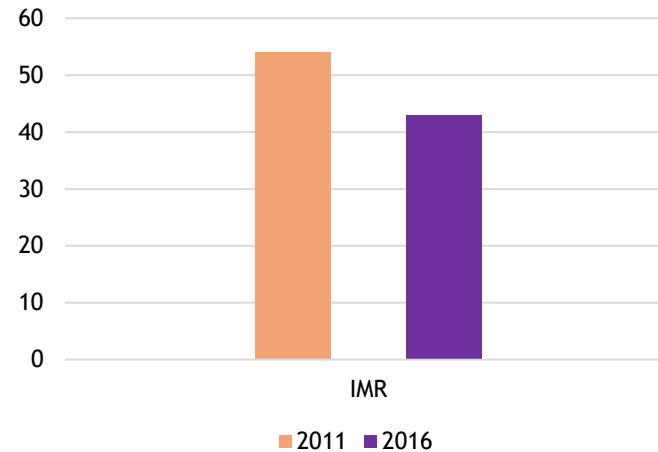
- **This goal will not be achieved unless drastic measures are taken**

SDG 3: Good Health and well-being

Maternal Mortality Rate



Infant Mortality rate



➤ However, there is high poverty which drives high TFR (high population growth-3.0% per annum) and low motivation of health workers (industrial action) which limits effective service delivery (UBOS 2017).

➤ **This goal will not be achieved unless drastic measures are taken**

SDG 4: Quality Education

- ▶ There has been significant achievements in primary school enrolment (93.7%).
- ▶ However, there is now low completion (55.3%) particularly of the girl child (MoES 2016).
- ▶ **This goal will not be achieved unless drastic measures are taken**



SDG 5: Gender Equality

- ▶ Uganda has made significant progress in gender equality and women empowerment.
- ▶ This is reflected in gender parity in education, increased women participation in governance and leadership positions.
- ▶ Challenges remain in women's access and ownership of productive resources such as land and access to finance for business investment.
- ▶ Furthermore, there is slow progress in trickledown- effect of these achievements as manifested in widespread GBV (UNFPA,2017) .



- ▶ **This goal has challenges**

SDG 6: Clean water and Sanitation

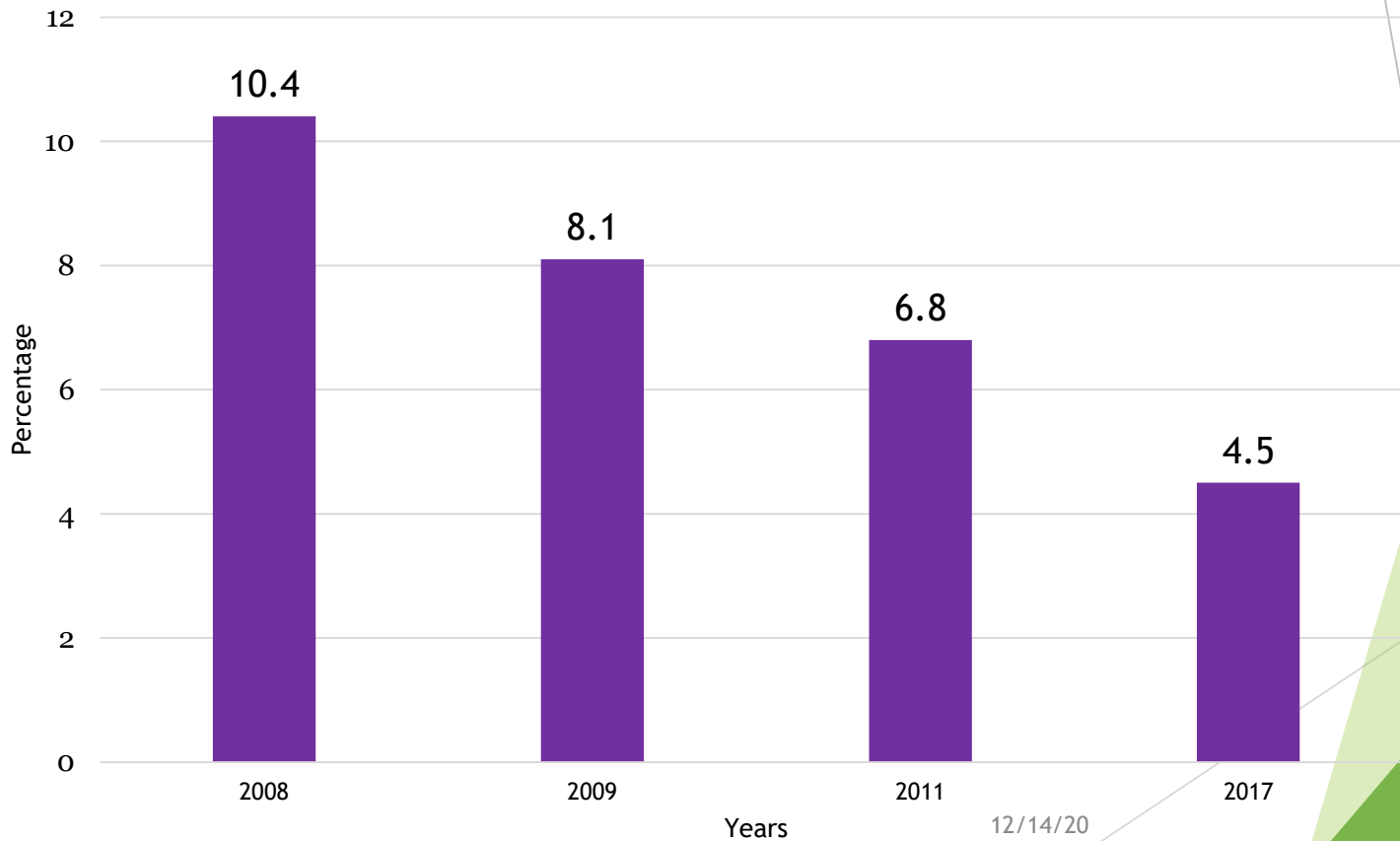
- ▶ There has been significant progress as indicated by 67% rural and 78% urban who access clean drinking water
- ▶ Sanitation is currently estimated at 80% rural and 86% urban (NWSC 2016).
- ▶ **This goal will be achieved (ceteris paribus).**

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

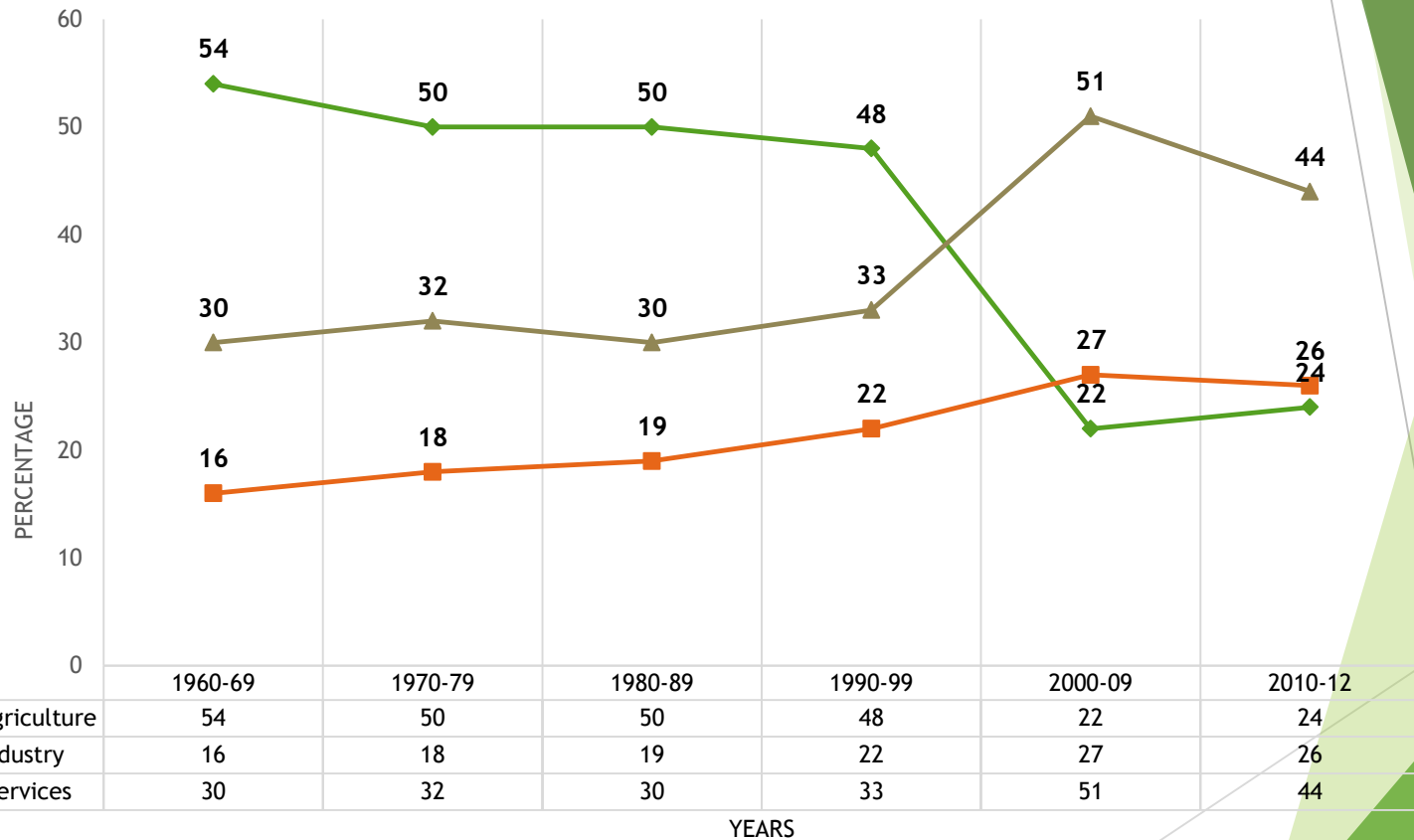
- ▶ Access to electricity is still a paltry 21% with 90% who use firewood leading to loss of 100,000 hectares of forest cover per annum (MoWE 2016).
- ▶ This is the largest driver of climate change resulting in, drought and famine.
- ▶ This is exacerbated by high electricity tariffs (Shs 619) making electricity unfordable by most households.
- ▶ **This goal is difficult to achieve**

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Growth Rate



SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO GDP



SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

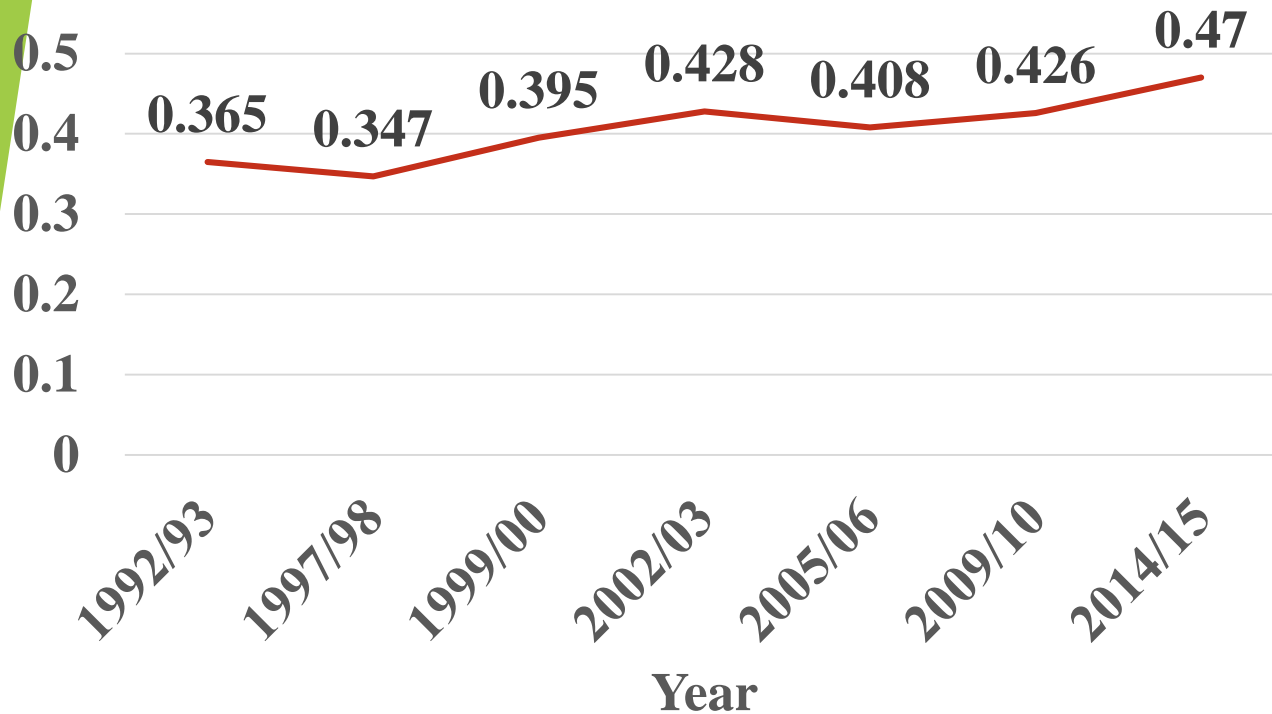
- There has been heavy investment in roads, railways and energy. These investments have increased the public debt from USD 7Bn to the current USD 13Bn (Ibid). It is hoped that the availability of good infrastructure and cheap energy will be a driver for industry



This goal may be achieved

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient



This goal will not be achieved by 2030

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- ▶ Uganda continues to experience urban primacy.
- ▶ Most of the urban population (15% of the National Population estimated at 5,250,000) live within Kampala city (UBOS 2015).



- ▶ **This goal will not be achieved unless drastic measures are taken**

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

- ▶ Uganda has a high propensity for consumption and low propensity for saving.
- ▶ This generates negative domestic absorption (less saving and low investment).
- ▶ The situation is exacerbated by high import invoices (M) with low export sector performance (X) which culminates in trade deficit and negative current account. In FY 2014/15, this trade balance was -USD 2.43Bn (MoFPED 2016).
- ▶ **This goal is difficult to achieve.**

SDG 13: Climate Action

- ▶ In Uganda, the major driver of climate change is the use of fuel wood as a form of energy, coupled with encroachment of wetlands and forests, resulting in **loss of 100,000 hectares of forest cover per annum (MoWE 2017)**.



- ▶ **This goal is difficult to achieve.**

SDG 14: Life below water

- ▶ Uganda is signatory to the Rio Convention and Agenda 21 on combating desertification.
- ▶ Uganda government has also established institutions such as National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Uganda Wild Life Authority (UWA).
- ▶ However, there is still wide spread over fishing which led to closure of fishing factories
- ▶ **This goal is difficult to achieve.**

SDG 15: Life on Land

- ▶ The greatest challenge here is high population growth (3.0% per annum) and increased shrinkage of land available for settlement and economic activity.
- ▶ This problem is exacerbated by land management regime and tenure system with multiple tenurial patterns which has made smooth access and utilization of land an uphill task.
- ▶ **This goal is difficult to achieve**

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- ▶ Uganda is very well known globally for enacting and developing good laws, policies and institutions.
- ▶ However, the greatest challenge has remained poor implementation.



- ▶ This goal can be achieved if necessary reforms are carried out.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

- ▶ Uganda is commended for taking a leading role in regional and global partnership.
- ▶ The country continues taking lead in enhancing East African Corporation as well as ratification of important global protocols such as the Kyoto and Montreal protocol on climate change.
- ▶ The country subscribes to African Union (AU) and held the Presidency of the United Nations Security Council 2010/11, as well as Presidency of United Nations General Assembly (2013/14).
- ▶ **This goal will be achieved if current momentum is maintained.**

Prospects

- ▶ Flagship planning
- ▶ Decentralization
- ▶ Political Stability
- ▶ Macro-Economic Stability

Constraints

- ▶ Corruption
- ▶ Low Human Capital Development
- ▶ High Population growth
- ▶ Historical Contradictions

“Inclusive growth and combating inequality are a derivative of service delivery and development”

Prof Augustus Nuwagaba

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