



# Uganda

Country Strategy 2019–2025

## **Imprint**

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## Introduction and summary

Austria subscribes to the objective of the Second National Development Plan of Uganda (NDP II, 2015/2016 – 2019/2020) of “Strengthening Uganda’s Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment and Inclusive Growth to propel the country towards middle income status by 2020<sup>1</sup> and envisages a transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years”, and its four key objectives:

1. Increasing sustainable production, productivity and value addition in key growth opportunities,
2. Increasing the stock and quality of strategic infrastructure to accelerate the country’s competitiveness,
3. Enhancing human capital development, and
4. Strengthening mechanisms for quality, effective and efficient service delivery.

Relevant strategic pillars to achieve these objectives encompass

1. macro-economic stability with fiscal expansion for frontloading infrastructure investments,
2. industrialization and export oriented growth through value addition, agro processing, mineral beneficiation, selected heavy and light manufacturing,
3. employment creation through fast tracking skills development and harnessing the demographic dividend,
4. strong Public/Private Partnerships (PPPs) for sustainable development,
5. private sector led growth and a quasi-market approach
6. strengthening governance mechanisms and structures.

NDP II prioritizes investment in five areas with the greatest multiplier effect on the economy, namely agriculture (remaining the backbone of Uganda’s economy), tourism, minerals, oil and gas, infrastructure development and human capital development.

The effective implementation of this Plan should lead to a per capita income of USD 1.039 by 2020 (compared to around USD 600 in 2017). It integrates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the country’s planning system and operationalizes the Uganda Vision 2040<sup>2</sup>. The Plan also seeks to leverage the country’s growth opportunities and to honor partnership obligations at the national, regional and global level (e.g. EAC, COMESA, IGAD, African Union Agenda 2063<sup>3</sup>, the Sustainable Development Goals, and UNFCCC<sup>4</sup>).

Aligned to Uganda’s Vision 2040 and within NDP II strategic pillars 1 and 6 and investment area 5<sup>5</sup>, the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) will also support the priorities of the upcoming NDP III (2020/2021 -2024/2025). Priority areas of this Country Strategy for Uganda are “Water and Sanitation” and “Access to Justice”, with a special focus on the needs of women as beneficiaries as well as on training measures within these two priority areas. The Country Strategy is in line with the European Union’s National Indicative Programme (NIP) for Uganda 2014-2020 within the framework of the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF (European Development Fund<sup>6</sup>), which amounts to EUR 578 million, covering three focal sectors (transport infrastructure, food security and agriculture as well as good governance). The Country Strategy is based on the Bilateral Agreement on Financial and Technical Cooperation between the Federal Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Republic of Uganda (GoU) of 1992.

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1 There is currently no time-frame when UG will reach MIC status.

2 Uganda Vision 2040 <https://www.gou.go.ug/content/uganda-vision-2040>, NDP II: <https://consultations.worldbank.org/Data/hub/files/consultation-template/materials/ndpii-final11.pdf>

3 [https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/3657-file-agenda2063\\_popular\\_version\\_en.pdf](https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/3657-file-agenda2063_popular_version_en.pdf)

4 <http://npa.ug/wp-content/uploads/NDPII-Final.pdf>

5 NDP II foreword: “The Plan prioritizes investment in five (5) areas with the greatest multiplier effect on the economy; which are: (i) Agriculture; (ii) Tourism; (iii) Minerals, oil and gas; (iv) Infrastructure development; and (v) Human capital development”

6 [https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/11th\\_edf\\_for\\_uganda\\_en.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/11th_edf_for_uganda_en.pdf)

## 1. Background

Since the mid-1980s Uganda has seen overall political stability and economic growth. With prospects of oil production, fertile soil and mostly abundant rains, Uganda's GDP is expected to grow by a minimum of 5 per cent annually over the next years<sup>7</sup> (the target according to NDP II is 6.3%). Uganda is expecting to earn revenues from its oil production by the year 2022 and it will be of great importance to ensure benefit to all Ugandans from these revenues.

At the same time, Uganda faces challenges of political and economic nature. Due to a population growth rate of 3.0 to 3.3% (ca. 13 million people in 1980, 40 million in 2018, presumably 75 million in 2040<sup>8</sup>) in addition to a high influx of refugees from neighboring countries, a very young population seeks economic perspectives and job opportunities which neither the economy nor the state can provide. This leads to a very slow improvement of the Human Development Index (rank 162 out of 188 in 2018 with a score of 0,516; with a score of 0,483 it ranked as no. 163 in 2014)<sup>9</sup>. Stagnation in the development of the democratic system and high levels of corruption also provide challenges in access to Justice and Human Rights.

In addition, unresolved disputes between ethnic groups or clans, e.g. about land rights, often give reason to conflicts. There are also strong regional disparities in terms of wealth distribution, with major differences between the rather marginalized rural and the predominately advantaged urban population.

Poverty rates and inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient are rising again in some regions - Uganda currently at 44.3 (ranking 164),<sup>10</sup> has the highest Gini coefficient in the region East Africa.

The country is lagging behind in the achievement of several important SDGs, notably improved sanitation (SDG 6), access to electricity (SDG 7), education (SDG 4) and child malnutrition (SDG 2). There is stagnation in the improvement of access to safe water supply. Uganda's economy and especially Ugandans living in poverty strongly depend on natural resources such as forest and fish which are being depleted at a fast pace. Climate change contributes to drought and changing rain periods, posing particular challenges to agriculture.

The dry and water stressed areas in the North and East of the country are highly vulnerable to even small changes in rainfall patterns and large low lying areas of the country are prone to flooding.

Uganda continues to be an anchor of stability in the region, especially regarding conflicts in South Sudan, DR Congo and Burundi. It is a host country to a large number of refugees, offering a progressive and enabling policy towards refugees. Given the protraction of conflicts and a continuous flow of refugees, support from the international community urgently needs to closely link humanitarian aid and development cooperation efforts in the country under the responsibility of the Government of Uganda. After the adoption of the "New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in 2016"<sup>11</sup>, Uganda has become a pilot country for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). Although the refugee situation is a challenge to Uganda, it could also lead to opportunities and positive economic dynamics. Over the coming years infrastructure investments in districts with high presence of refugees will continue to be economically justified and could contribute to social peace among displaced and host communities. ADC supports the nexus between Humanitarian Aid and Development Cooperation and orientates its humanitarian aid within the CRRF.

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7 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uganda/overview>

8 <https://uganda.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Issue%20Brief%201%20-%20Population%20dynamics.%20Final.%2010.5.2017.pdf>

9 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/UGA>

10 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/income-gini-coefficient>; a value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality;

Kenya 47.7 (ranking 147), Rwanda 50.8 (ranking 151), Tanzania 37.6 (ranking 159)

11 UN Res 71/1 (2016)

## 2. Strategic objectives of the cooperation

In response to these challenges, Austria will continue to support Uganda, with a geographic focus on Northern Uganda, in its efforts to reduce poverty, vulnerability and inequality. This support will take into account the multi-dimensionality and complexity of poverty, focusing in particular on gender, youth and persons with disabilities in order to leave no one behind, thereby particularly addressing SDGs 1 (no poverty), 5 (gender equality) and 10 (reduced inequality). By focusing on vulnerable people, their livelihood and social inclusion should be improved. Support will be targeted especially to people living in villages and small towns in rural areas.

ADC builds on the partnership Uganda and Austria have developed over the past decades and on the lessons learned throughout those years. Following the principles of Aid Effectiveness<sup>12</sup>, ADC concentrates its resources on few thematic and geographic intervention areas integrated into sector-wide approaches. Aligned with the EU framework and EU Joint Programming, Austria strives for strong partnerships and Division of Labor with other Development Partners to optimize the effectiveness and efficiency of policy and political dialogue leading to enhanced transparency and mutual accountability of its development cooperation.

ADC uses a mix of financing modalities. Country systems should be used in order to strengthen these whenever appropriate, as well as joint funding modalities with other development partners and support through civil society organisations or other organisations and institutions.

Improvement of public service delivery and capacity development of state and non-state actors to facilitate their participation in development processes will therefore be at the center of Austria's interventions, emphasizing the importance of a pro-poor and gender-sensitive outlook.

## 3. Thematic focus

### Overall Goal

*Contribute to the sustainable reduction of poverty, vulnerability and inequality in Uganda, in particular Northern Uganda.*

While implementing this Country Strategy, ADC will concentrate its support on two areas: "Water and Sanitation" and "Access to Justice", focusing on the needs of women as beneficiaries as well as needs for training measures within both focus areas. Austria has been active in both areas since the mid-1990s. Austria has supported the establishment of regional decentralized structures to provide safe water supply and sanitation services to small towns and settlements in rural areas as well as the sector approach in the Justice, Law and Order sector in Uganda.

The Second Joint Water and Environment Sector Support Programme (JWESSP II 2017/2018 – 2021/2022)<sup>13</sup> as well as the JLOS Fourth Strategic Development Plan (SDP IV 2017/2018 – 2021/2022) are the programme documents for Ugandan strategies and goals in the two sectors and therefore the basis for ADC's engagement. Austria's aim is to encourage achievement of sustainable development results as defined within these two sector programmes.

Uganda faces strong pressure on natural resources, in particular water, forests and land, resulting from high population growth and migration, climate change and weak governance. Therefore, both priority areas contribute to resilience building in particular in the health, nutrition, environment and economic areas.

ADC will continue to be an active partner in the respective working groups and fora together with other Development Partners and the Government of Uganda.

### Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls

Although Uganda has achieved good progress regarding the situation of women in past decades and the legal framework corresponds largely to international standards, major obstacles such as poor maternal health services, poor quality education, discriminatory family codes, cultural impediments to own land and property, restricted civil liberties and rampant gender-based violence remain and must be addressed in a bid to attain gender parity.

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12 <https://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/45827300.pdf>

13 [www.mwe.go.ug/library/jwessp-documents](http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/jwessp-documents)

The OECD Development Centre and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics launched the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) in Uganda in 2013. It aims at the provision of concrete data to strengthen national policymaking and thereby tackling the root causes of gender inequalities. Based on this initial screening, Uganda scored 0.469<sup>14</sup> at the overall national level and reported medium to high levels of gender based discrimination in social institutions.

Women are key actors in ensuring stability and progress and achieving development goals in their country. Therefore, ADC will ensure that the particular context and the particular needs of women and men are reflected in all programmes and projects and that discriminatory social norms and specific gender-related barriers are addressed. ADC aims to achieve this by systematically integrating a gender perspective into the planning and implementation stages of interventions. The definition of gender-specific indicators and gender-equality results, recognised by stakeholders in the sector-specific programmes and projects, will ensure continued monitoring of progress.

Austrian funded interventions in Uganda will consider the recommendations spelled out in the Austrian policy document for “Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls”<sup>15</sup> contributing to the implementation of the EU Gender Action Plan II. Overall, and in line with ADC Gender policy, more activities in direct support of gender equality (OECD’s DAC Gender Marker 2<sup>16</sup>) will be supported.

### **3.1. Thematic Focus Area 1 - Access to Justice**

Access to justice for all and the unconditional respect of human rights are paramount preconditions for development, at individual and national level. Focusing on the most disadvantaged segments of society and particularly on women and girls will allow for more social as well as economic equality and empowerment. Improved access to justice as well as a strengthened observance of human rights will benefit Ugandan society including public and private sector actors.

#### **Outcome Focus Area 1**

- 3.1.1. Equitable access to justice is provided
- 3.1.2. Observance of human rights and fight against corruption promoted

Within these outcomes, ADC shall focus on:

- a. Enhancing staff capacity in institutions involved in the administration of justice, with particular focus on women and gender with the aim to improve service delivery.
- b. Promote gender equality and equitable access to justice, including for vulnerable groups.
- c. Ensuring the observance of human rights in the delivery of justice.

### **3.2. Thematic Focus Area 2 - Water and Sanitation**

Clean, accessible water, sanitation and hygiene for all is essential. Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities disproportionately for vulnerable and poor families. To improve sanitation and access to drinking water there needs to be increased investment in management of freshwater ecosystems and sanitation facilities on a local level.

Uganda’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)<sup>17</sup> as well as the JWESSP II emphasize the importance of effectively mainstreaming environment and climate change across the water sector. All interventions will therefore contribute to increase climate resilience.

Also, a nexus perspective between water - energy – food security shall be taken into account.

#### **Outcome Focus Area 2**

- 3.2.1. More people, especially women and vulnerable groups, have access to safe, affordable and reliable drinking water and decent sanitation services resilient to climate change and within reasonable walking distance.

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14 [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=U\\_SIGI](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=U_SIGI); compare AT 0,111 (on a scale 0 to 1)

15 [www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Dokumente/Publikationen/Leitlinien/Englisch/PD\\_Gender\\_2017\\_EN.pdf](http://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Publikationen/Leitlinien/Englisch/PD_Gender_2017_EN.pdf)

16 [www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf)

17 [www.unfccc.int](http://www.unfccc.int)

Particular consideration shall be paid to the nexus of humanitarian aid and development cooperation in the water sector.

- 3.2.2. Protection and sustainable use of water resources contribute to conflict prevention and reduce vulnerability to climate change
- 3.2.3. Operation and Maintenance (O&M): institutional strengthening of rural point water supply and piped water supply systems in small towns and villages in rural areas and access to properly maintained water supply systems/facilities.

Within these outcomes, ADC shall focus on:

- a. Capacity building in areas related to Outcome 2, with a priority given to women and increasing climate resilience, through skilled staff at Ministries, Departments and Agencies
- b. Improved sanitation and hygiene in villages and small towns in rural areas, schools and health facilities
- c. Support operation and maintenance through mechanisms for financing and reinvestment in water supply schemes.

#### **4. Geographical focus Northern Uganda**

Throughout the 1990s and 2000s, the Austrian Development Cooperation concentrated most of its activities on South-Western Uganda. After the establishment of peace and stability in Northern Uganda, the regional focus has been on Northern Uganda (Acholi region) since 2010.

Given the still existing regional disparities and needs, the regional focus on Northern Uganda will continue and be slightly widened to cover Acholi, Lango and West Nile.

West Nile is included in the geographic focus due to the large number of refugees from South Sudan, with a focus on humanitarian and development nexus and support needed for refugee settlements as well as host communities.

#### **5. Cross-cutting issues, principles and approach of cooperation**

The integration of a gender equality focus is foreseen directly within the two priority areas as mentioned in chapter 3.

The nexus of humanitarian aid and development cooperation will be considered throughout the interventions, with particular consideration paid to the challenges within the water and sanitation focus area.

In line with the priorities laid out in the 3 Year Programme of the Austrian Development Cooperation, environment and climate change issues will be mainstreamed. ADC will especially aim at supporting Uganda in implementing its National Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. In its NDC, Uganda places strong emphasis on adaptation actions to ensure all people and communities are resilient to climate impacts. To reduce its impact on climate change, Uganda has committed to reducing its emissions by 22 percent by 2030, with interventions focused in energy, forestry, and wetlands.

Throughout the implementation of this strategy, the following general principles and approaches shall be respected:

- Human rights-based approach, with its elements of non-discrimination, participation, empowerment and accountability of the state;
- The four guiding humanitarian principles Humanity, Neutrality, Impartiality and Independence in order to strengthen the nexus of development cooperation and humanitarian aid.
- The principle of “Do-no-harm” shall be applied in all phases of project or program implementation.
- Democracy, peace, conflict prevention and stability;
- Good Governance and Rule of Law, by strengthening public service providers at the national, provincial and district level to improve the quality of services;



## 6. Policy coherence and other instruments

Policy coherence and a Whole-of-Government (WGA) approach shall guide all interventions implemented within the framework of this Country Strategy.

Primarily, the various available and relevant funding instruments by ADC should complement and reinforce the objectives of the Country Strategy (e.g. business and development, education and research, civil society cooperation, humanitarian aid, regional funding).

The implementation of the strategy will aim at creating synergies and complementarity with regard to regional programmes and projects, in particular with ADC supported initiatives in the East African/Horn of Africa Region (e.g. IGAD, EAC, COMESA<sup>18</sup>) and on the African continent (e.g. AU, AfDB), according to the Regional strategy for Austrian Development Cooperation in Subsahara Africa (from 2019).

Furthermore, other Austrian stakeholders should endeavor to ensure complementarity and policy coherence through their various instruments in order to support the implementation of this strategy and ensure coherent Austrian visibility in Uganda.

These stakeholders are:

- Other Federal Ministries, Federal Provinces and Municipalities
- Universities, Diplomatic Academy
- Austrian NGOs and CSOs
- The Development Bank of Austria, OeEB (providing investment finance, equity participations and technical assistance),
- the Austrian Export Credit Agency, OeKB, (providing concessional finance – soft loans – for commercially non-viable projects as well as commercial finance by means of commercial banks for private sector transactions).

In addition, relationships with other Development and International Finance Institutions such as the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank (in particular the African Water Facility for water related issues) and regional African development banks (DBSA, EADB, IDC, PTA etc.) shall be strengthened,

### **Key areas of engagement with complementary use of instruments**

#### **Business and Development**

The private sector is a key partner in achieving sustainable development in partner countries, e.g. through establishing new enterprises and local value chains, creating jobs and providing income opportunities, and contributing to public revenues and savings on foreign exchange respectively, which are critical to increasing the country's self-reliance and sustainable growth.

According to World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index<sup>19</sup> Uganda is ranking 122 (figures 2017, same ranking as in 2015). In the current business environment, a new enabling strategy is needed, contributing to a larger economic diversification and creating qualified, direct jobs shall be key. The EU Jobs and Growth Compact for Uganda (2019)<sup>20</sup> reflects these needs of inclusive and poverty-reducing growth by supporting sustainable value chain approaches, strengthening the private sector and facilitating access to markets for all, especially for the poor and marginalised groups of the population and represent also a guiding tool for ADC.

Therefore, ADC support is instrumental for a functioning private sector and Austria supports private sector actors whenever possible.

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<sup>18</sup> IGAD- Intergovernmental Authority on Development; EAC – East African Community; COMESA - Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings>

<sup>20</sup> EU Jobs and Growth Compact for Uganda, January 2019; [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/uganda/57015/eu-jobs-and-growth-compact-uganda-supporting-job-creation-and-economic-growth\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/uganda/57015/eu-jobs-and-growth-compact-uganda-supporting-job-creation-and-economic-growth_en)

Through its Business Partnership Programme ADA supports European companies and local partner companies who jointly invest in activities, which are economically viable and which have at the same time a wider developmental benefit for Uganda. These include knock-on employment effects, training programmes, environmental improvements, wider social benefits etc.

In close cooperation with the Austrian Economic Chamber and its center in Nairobi, ADC will actively support business cooperation between Austria and Uganda. The Austrian private sector is a key partner for development, including through the establishment of new enterprises, job creation, the provision of goods and services, the generation of income and the contribution to public revenues, which are critical to increase the self-reliance and sustainable growth of countries.

### **Higher Education, Science and Research**

ADC provides the possibility to strengthen Ugandan institutional capacities in higher education, research and management through partnerships with Austrian academic institutions within the ADA Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education and Research for Development (APPEAR).

Capacities in priority sectors shall be strengthened through training measures and applied research defined by the partners in priority sectors and thematic fields. This could be done e.g. through additional support to academic partnerships or other trainings including through the Diplomatic Academy Vienna.

### **Cooperation with civil society organisations (CSOs)**

The cooperation with CSOs has a long-standing tradition within Austria's engagement in Uganda. ADA offers various funding modalities in its collaboration with CSOs and supports projects implemented by Austrian CSOs in cooperation with local partner organisations or local partner organizations. Projects and programmes are based on the CSO's own initiative and are directed at meeting the specific needs of the vulnerable groups of society. These activities should ideally complement and support the thematic and geographical focus areas of this Country Strategy and complement GoU efforts. The activities could include the strengthening of synergies (e.g. among actors; in view of supporting the results of this Country Strategy), knowledge management and know-how transfer, capacity development and advocacy of Ugandan partner CSOs.

Furthermore, ADC aims to consult with CSOs in the development of its programmes and interventions to reflect their needs in the best possible way and support them in conflict and gender responsive ways. Austria will continue to focus strengthening capacity development, promoting participation in decision-making, and developing professional involvement of CSO actors in development and decision-making processes at the central/regional policy and local levels. Special attention will be paid to the organisation of and participation in joint learning mechanisms, as well as assistance to the development and strengthening of CSO networks.

### **Multilateral Cooperation**

Multilateral cooperation is essential in development cooperation and humanitarian aid.

Austria co-finances multilateral projects implemented in Uganda by UN agencies, by the World Bank, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Special efforts are made to increase possible synergies between the financial support to such programmes and the focal areas described in this strategy, combining efforts as well with Austrian expertise.

### **European Union (EU)**

ADC's strategic objectives are fully aligned with the EU's external action plan and is part of the EU Joint Programming exercise supporting the EU-Delegation in its implementation. As an instrument of Joint Programming and Joint Implementation, ADA has been implementing three projects through delegated cooperation on behalf of the EU since 2012.

The 11th European Development Fund's (EDF) National Indicative Programme (NIP) for Uganda for the period 2014-2020 comprises a total amount of 558 million Euros. The NIP encompasses the following focus areas: a) Inclusive Green Economy; b) Good Governance; c) measures in favour of CSOs; d) Assistance to the National Authorizing Officer.

The focus on inclusive green economy stresses the preservation and protection of natural resources and their sustainable use along with strengthened resilience to climate change, none of which can be achieved without taking into account the protection and sustainable use of water resources.

Uganda currently also receives support from the EDF funded EU Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa (EUTF Africa), established in November 2015, which includes a component on water and sanitation.

## **7. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation**

Implementation of the strategy will contribute to SDG 17 and foster policy coherence for sustainable development, synergies, partnerships and capacity building. The implementation of the strategy will be monitored in this regard; reporting will take place within the semi-annual implementation reports.

### **Outcome 3 (process indicators):**

Enhanced Policy and Operational Coherence in the context of implementing the strategy, with a particular focus on gender.

Output 1: Regular exchanges and coordination in the implementation of the strategy between different Austrian actors and stakeholders working in Uganda, both in Austria and in Uganda

Output 2: Strengthened gender focus in the projects and programs implemented under the strategy

The semi-annual implementation reports of the ADC Coordination Office and the corresponding management response provide an important monitoring and strategic steering function during the implementation of the strategy.

Whenever possible, programme-based support as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be aligned to country systems, therefore relying on GoU annual reporting on performance. Austria will continue supporting the development and further strengthening of national M&E systems.

Joint annual meetings of Development Partners with GoU, Joint annual technical sector and programme reviews as well as the joint M&E field visits are important instruments for monitoring the progress in implementation of this strategy.

Additional monitoring may be carried out in full coordination with GoU and sector partners, taking into account the need for keeping the transaction costs for GoU at a minimum.

ADC also undertakes to support civil society in their active monitoring role, particularly in the focus areas. Regarding ADC-funded CSO engagement, ADC will carry out M&E with the implementing partner or jointly with other partners based on progress reports, through field visits and independent evaluations.

In 2022/23, a Midterm review of the Country Strategy is foreseen to assess progress in implementation and financial allocation. Results could contribute towards reflections regarding the future ADC engagement.

Like all other partners, Austria is faced with the challenge of assessing and documenting its contributions to development by measuring tangible results and outcomes and making them accessible to the public. ADC performs this task together with its partners in the target countries and with due diligence and accountability to the Austrian public. The systematic and precise reporting on the results and outcomes of development policy measures will place the legitimacy and acceptance of publicly funded government development cooperation on a broader footing.

## Annex I: Result Matrix

Objectives	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	SDG reference	Partner country policy reference	Responsible AT ODA institutions
Overall goal	Indicator	Baseline	Target	SDG 1		All AT ODA actors ADA
Contribute to the sustainable reduction of poverty, vulnerability and inequality in Uganda, in particular Northern Uganda	Income per capita (USD)	743 (2012/13)	Increase of income per capita			
Thematic focus 1 Access to Justice						
Outcome 1.1 Equitable access to justice is provided	Indicator 1.1.1 % of backlog cases in the system	Baseline 1.1.1 24%	Target 1.1.1 9%	SDG 16 SDG 5	JLOS SDP IV results framework	ADA
	Indicator 1.1.2 % of districts with one stop JLOS service points constructed	Baseline 1.1.2 59,3%	Target 1.1.2 80%			
	Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion of JLOS institutions with functional JLOS desks	Baseline 1.1.3 22%	Target 1.1.3 100%			

Objectives	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	SDG reference	Partner country policy reference	Responsible AT ODA institutions
Outcome 1.2 Observance of human rights and fights against corruption promoted	Indicator 1.2.1 % of decisions against JLOS institutions to total cases concluded by UHRC  Indicator 1.2.2 Corruption perception index	Baseline 1.2.1 46%  Baseline 1.2.2 0.25	Target 1.2.1 30%  Target 1.2.2 0.30	SDG 16 SDG 5	JLOS SDP IV results framework	ADA
Thematic focus 2 Water and Sanitation						
Outcome 2.1 More people, especially women and vulnerable groups, have access to safe, affordable and reliable drinking water and decent sanitation services resilient to climate change and within reasonable walking distance.	Indicator 2.1.1 Basic water: % of population using an improved drinking water source  Indicator 2.1.2 % of villages with a source of safe water supply  Indicator 2.1.3 Safely managed sanitation: % population using safely managed sanitation services	Baseline 2.1.1 70%  Baseline 2.1.2 66%  Baseline 2.1.3 9%	Target 2.1.1 81%  Target 2.1.2 81%  Target 2.1.3 28%	SDG 6.1  SDG 6.1  SDG 6.2.1	NDPII, SSIP, SPR  SSIP & Presidential directive, JWESSP II  SSIP, NDPII, JWESSP II	ADA

Objectives	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	SDG reference	Partner country policy reference	Responsible AT ODA institutions
<p>Outcome 2.2</p> <p>Protection and sustainable use of water resources contribute to conflict prevention and reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>Change in Uganda's climate change vulnerability index</p>	<p>Baseline 2.2.1</p> <p>34%</p>	<p>Target 2.2.1</p> <p>50%</p>	<p>SDG 13.1.3</p>	<p>NDPII, SSIP, JWESSP II</p>	<p>ADA</p>
<p>Outcome 2.3</p> <p>Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M): institutional strengthening of rural point water supply and piped water supply systems in small towns and villages in rural areas and access to properly maintained water supply systems/facilities.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.1</p> <p>Gender: % of Water User Committees/Water Boards/Environmental management/Water catchment management committees with women holding key positions</p>	<p>Baseline 2.3.1</p> <p>Rural 88% Urban 72%</p>	<p>Target 2.3.1</p> <p>100% 87%</p>	<p>SDG 5.551</p>	<p>SSIP, SSIP</p>	<p>ADA</p>

Objectives	Indicators	Baselines	Targets	SDG refer-ence	Partner coun-try policy ref-erence	Responsible AT ODA insti-tutions
Monitoring and Evaluation				SDG 17		
Outcome 3.1 Enhanced Policy and Operational Coher-ence in the context of implementing the strategy, with a par-ticular focus on gen-der						MoFA Austria (BMEIA/VII.5) ADA Coordination Office
Output 3.1.1 Regular exchanges and coordination in the implementation of the strategy be-tween different Aus-trian actors and stakeholders working in Uganda, both in Austria and in Uganda	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of in-ter-ministerial meetings held in VIE  Indicator 3.1.2 Number of joint monitoring mis-sions under-taken involving different Aus-trian actors	Baseline 3.1.1 1 meeting / year (2018)  Baseline 3.1.2 0 (2018)	Target 3.1.1 1 meeting per year (until 2023)  Target 3.1.2 1 per year (until 2023)			MoFA Austria (BMEIA/VII.5) ADA Coordination Office
Output 3.1.2 Strengthened gender focus in the projects and programs imple-mented under the strategy	Indicator 3.1.2 % of project /programme volumes marked with OECD DAC gender equality policy marker 1 or 2	Baseline 3.1.2 50% (2019)	Target 3.1.2 85% (2023)			ADA

## Annex II: Financial envelope

ADA will tentatively earmark EUR 7 Mio annually\* for the implementation of this Country Strategy through its country budget. This is notwithstanding any possible other decision on budget allocation taken by the Federal Government.

This indicative amount will be complemented by funding through other ADA modalities which are based on incoming initiatives and therefore not predictable (for example: Business partnerships, NGO co-funding, education programmes).

Other Austrian actors like other Ministries, Universities, Agencies, Development and Investment Banks and of course non-state actors will be called to contribute to the implementation of this Country Strategy through their funding instruments.

### Indicative budget allocation Uganda (in EUR million) \*:

Budget allocation per thematic focus in EUR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	%
Access to Justice	2,5	3	3	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	22,5	46
Water and sanitation	4,5	4	4	3,5	3,5	3,5	3,5	26,5	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Final allocation of funds will depend on the identification of suitable interventions, the absorption capacity, as well as the efficiency and effectiveness of the cooperation with the relevant partners. Accordingly, the information on indicative budget allocation cannot be considered as firm commitment or claimed as such by the partner country. The indication serves as a basis for the Annual Work Programme of ADA, reviewed and confirmed by Austria's Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs (BMEIA) each year.