



NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY



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



January 2020



SOCIAL PROTECTION IN NDPIII

BY

Nahalamba Sarah Birungi (Ph.D.)

Manager Population & Social

Sector Planning

NPA



OUTLINE

- Summary of NDPIII
- Poverty & Vulnerability Situation
- Social Protection in NDP3

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

WHY THE
PROGRAMME
APPROACH?

WHY ARE WE
MOVING FROM
SECTORS TO
PROGRAMMES?

To further strengthen the link between Programme objectives and resources



Increase coordination

Reduce implementation challenges resulting from uncoordinated planning and funding



Increase harmonization

Reduce duplication, redundancy, and wastage



Enhance synergies

Reduce 'silo' approach to implementation across stakeholders and programs



Increase sequencing of programmes and sub-programmes

Align programmes and enforce judicious use of resources



Better linkage of resources to results

Align outcomes and outputs to report measurable results



**THE HUMAN CAPITAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

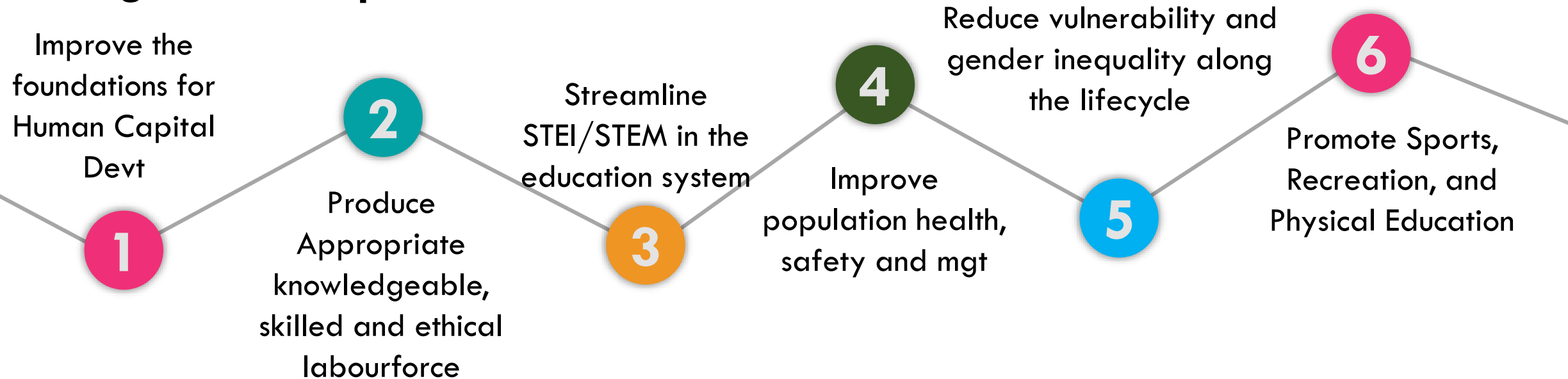
A LIFE CYCLE APPROACH

**PRE-CONCEPTION, INFANCY,
ADOLESCENCE, ADULTHOOD,
OLD AGE**



Programme Overview

- The goal of the programme is to Improve Productivity of Labour for increased competitiveness and better quality of life for all.
- **Programme Objectives**





Programme Results

Increased proportion of labour force transitioning into decent employment from 34.5 percent to 55 percent;	Reduced Maternal Mortality Rate from 336/100,000 to 211/100,000;
Increased ratio of Science and Technology graduates to Arts graduates from 2:5 to 3:5;	Reduced unmet need of family planning from 28 to 10 percent and increase CPR from 35 to 50 percent;
Increased percent of employers satisfied with the training provided by the TVET institutions from 40 percent to 65 percent;	Reduced mortality due to NCDs from 40 to 30 percent;
Increased average years of schooling from 6.1 to 11 years;	Reduced Mortality due to high risk Communicable Diseases (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) (percent) from 60 percent in 2017 to 30 percent;
Increased learning adjusted years of schooling from 4.5 to 7 years;	Reduce teenage pregnancy rate from 25 percent in 2016 to 15 percent;
Reduced prevalence of under 5 stunting from 28.9percent to 19percent;	Reduce gender gap index from 0.523 in 2017 to 0.8;
Reduce neonatal mortality rate from 27/1,000 live births to 19/1,000;	Increased access to safe water supply from 70 to 85 percent (rural) and from 74 percent to 100 percent (urban);
Reduced under 5 mortality from 64/1000 live births to 42/1000;	Increased access to basic sanitation from (improved toilet) 19 to 40 percent and hand washing from 34 to 50 percent;
Improvement in the world sports ranking in niche sports: football (77th to 70th); netball (6th to 4th); athletics (9th to 4th)	Increased proportion of the population accessing universal health care from 44 to 65 percent;
	Increased percentage of vulnerable people with access to social insurance from 7 to 15 percent;



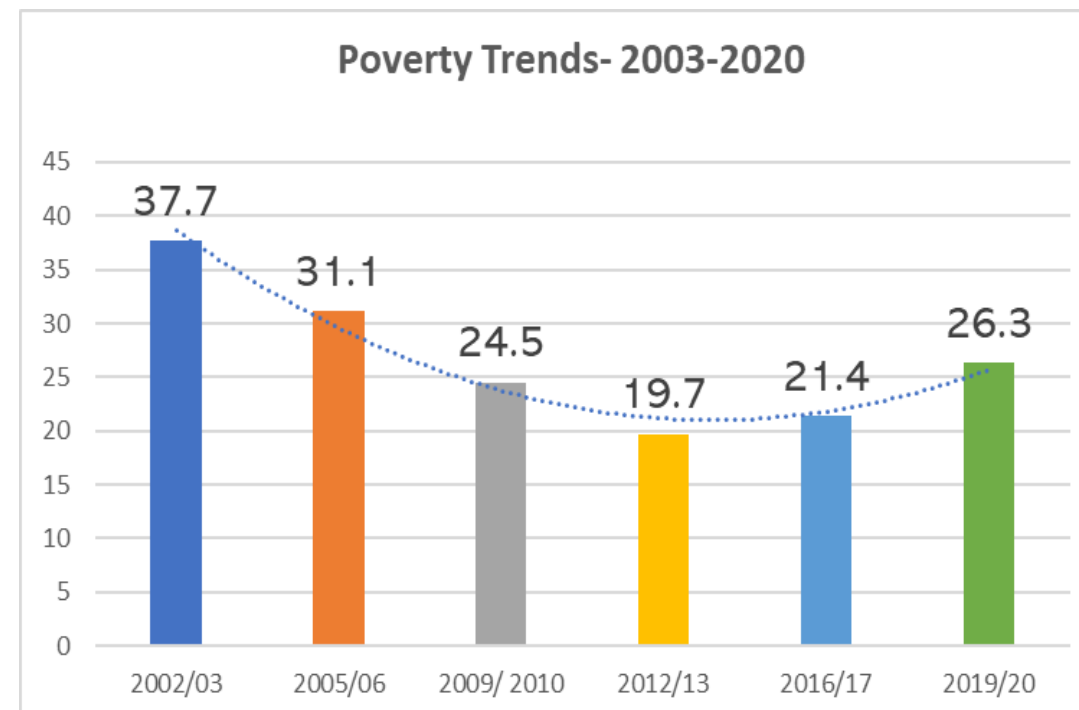
VULNERABILITY SITUATION IN NDP3

- The percentage of people living below the poverty line (1.00 USD per day) has increased and worsened by COVID 17 Pandemic
- Wide regional disparities with Bukedi (43.7 percent), Busoga (37.5 percent), Bugisu (34.5 percent) and Teso (25.1 percent) experiencing reversals compared to the previous poverty levels
- Frequent vulnerabilities due to economic loss and mortality from disasters driven by increasing hazards
- Many households in Uganda depend on crop agriculture as their biggest source of income and this highlights the urgent need for an industrialization strategy to add value to agricultural produce
- Low investment in social protection systems. This has impacted on poverty and vulnerability levels across the entire population
- Government is implementing a number of social protection programmes, but are not coordinated, thus limited impact



ECONOMIC GROWTH NOT COMMENSURATE TO POVERTY REDUCTION

- 21% below poverty line, but further 44% non-poor but vulnerable (**UBOS 2017**)
- 55% of households (22.7m) were highly vulnerable to poverty in 2020 (**UNDP 2019**)
- An estimated 3.1 million people fell below poverty line in 2020 due to COVID-19 (**IGC 2020**)



“Growth is increasingly less inclusive as its impact on poverty reduction appears to have declined”-

World Bank- Uganda Economic Update, 2020



SOCIAL PROTECTION IN NDP3



Objective 5: Reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle

1. Expand scope and coverage of care, support and social protection services of the most vulnerable groups and disaster-prone communities
2. Establish early warning systems for disaster preparedness including risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.
3. Expand livelihood support, labour-intensive public works, and labour market programmes to promote green and resilient growth
4. Expand and reform contributory social security schemes to the informal sector to cover more risks and provide a wider range of benefits



NDPIII STRATEGIC SOCIAL PROTECTION RESULTS

Share of population (percentage) accessing :	2017/18	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1. Social insurance	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	20
2. Health insurance	2	7.5	10	15	20	25
3. Direct income support	0.5	0.7	2.5	3	6.5	8
4. Eligible population with access to social care	N.A	5	7.5	10	12.5	15



A healthy, educated, productive citizenry, increases return on investment in infrastructure and productive sectors

THANK YOU

