



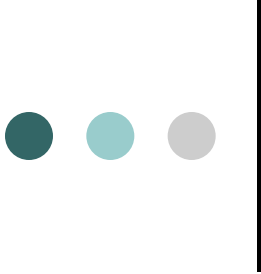
National development strategies for development cooperation: A case of Uganda

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Outlay of the presentation

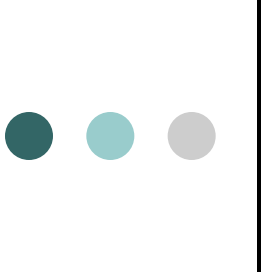
- Introduction
- Government development strategies
 - Poverty eradication Action Plan (PEAP)
 - Plan for modernization of agriculture (PMA)

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- Development cooperation
 - Principles of cooperation
 - Challenges
 - Conclusions



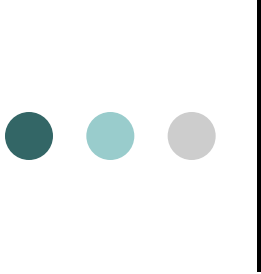
Introduction

- Strategies aimed at reducing poverty.
- Enhance development effectiveness by emphasizing
 - National ownership
 - Prioritizing poverty reduction and sustainable development, and
 - Addressing macroeconomic concerns and structural and social issues

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- Objectives of government development strategies:
 - Maintaining macro stability
 - Further liberalizing the economy to promote diversified, export-oriented growth
 - Undertaking structural and institutional reforms



- Government development strategies



Poverty eradication Action Plan (PEAP)

- Poverty eradication Action Plan (PEAP)
 - Overarching document that outlines the countries development aspirations targets and policy direction.
 - It lists sound priorities and outlines clear objectives and reflects a high degree of national ownership
 - Guided formulation of government policy since 1997
 - Prepared in 1997, revised twice 2000 and 2003



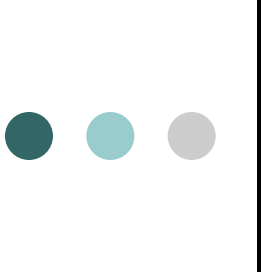
○ PEAP pillars

- Macroeconomic stability (IMF/WB-BoU and MoF)
- Peace and security
- Good governance (Elections, Accountability, rule of law, etc)
- Enhancing the incomes of the poor (PMA, Micro Finance, etc.)
- Human development (UPE, Health, Water, etc.)



PEAP formulation and implementation....

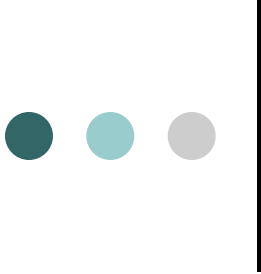
- Do civil society and private sector play an active role in PEAP formulation and implementation?
- **The answer is YES**

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- Formulation of PEAP
 - Highly participatory
 - Strong involvement of civil society
 - Consultative workshops
 - Regional and political consultations



Civil society participation....

- Both international and national NGOs participated in the PEAP process. A task force comprising of:
 - International NGOS included: Oxfam (UK), Action Aid (UK), VECO Uganda (Belgium), SNV (Netherlands) and MS Uganda (Denmark)
 - Uganda NGOs: Action for Development (ACFODE), Uganda Women's Network (UWONET), Forum for Women Educationists (FAWE), UDN – the lead agency.



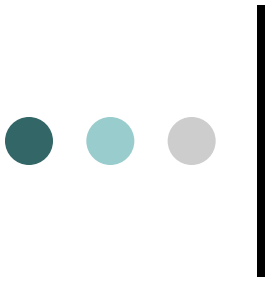
Academia and private sector participation....

- Centre for Basic Research, Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR), Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC)
- Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU)



PEAP and Planning process.....

- Framework within which the government's planning effort is conducted
- Guides the formulation of Sector Wide Approaches -SWAPs (education, health, water, agriculture, etc.)
- Public expenditure implications of SWAPs are implemented through the budget under MTEF
- Links between PEAP and SWAPs are iterative

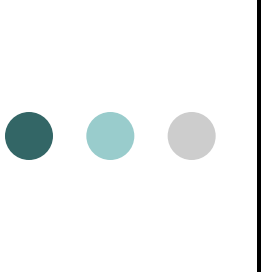


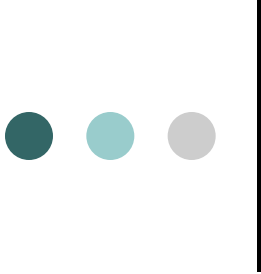
- Has become the country's overall planning framework guiding preparation of detailed sector strategic plans based on the Sector Wide Approach (SWAPs)
- PEAP sets the framework for other plans but it is also the product of those plans.

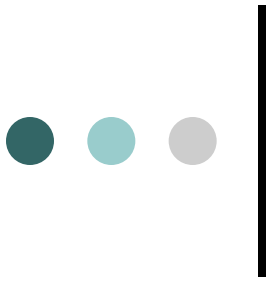


PEAP implementation.....

- PEAP implementation – **partnership approach**
 - Heavily dependent on donor aid – Gov has strong ownership of policies
 - PEAP gives the private sector and civil society a clear and undisputed shared responsibility for implementing the plan
 - The private sector and civil society are welcomed both as providers of services and as counterbalance to government.

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- Program for modernization of Agriculture (PMA)

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- Program for modernization of Agriculture (PMA) is a blue print for eradication of rural poverty through pro-poor agricultural policies and activities
 - PMA pillars
 - Research and technology development
 - Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)
 - Agricultural education

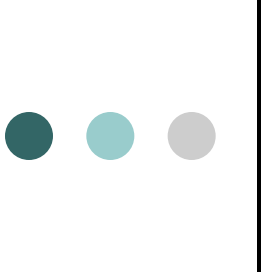


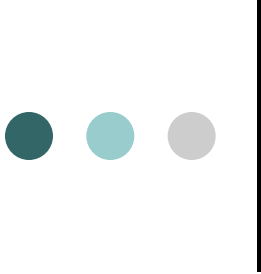
- Rural Financial services
- Marketing and agro processing
- Sustainable use and management of natural resources; and
- Physical infrastructure



Development cooperation

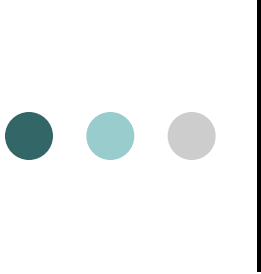
- Subscribes to the same overall goals as the PEAP and uses the same indicators for monitoring achievements
- Agrees that a holistic cross-sectional approach is necessary to reduce poverty
- Buys into the budget support modalities to aid.

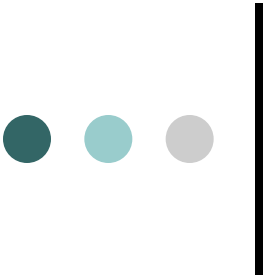
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- Development cooperation programmes focus on
 - Poverty reduction-requiring a strategic, multi-faceted and sophisticated approach
 - Good governance and decentralization
 - Economic growth and private sector development
 - Social development (health- HIV/AIDS prevention and control, education, roads, water and sanitation, etc.
 - Democracy and human rights.



Principles of cooperation

- Donor coordination/harmonization – Uganda Joint Assistance Strategy (UJAS)
- Principle of recipient responsibility – that is cooperation based on Uganda's development strategies.
- Government of Uganda is responsible for planning, implementing (including procurement), monitoring and controlling activities in the cooperation programme.

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- Grants are reflected in public plans, budgets and accounts managed in accordance with national administrative standards and procedures – but to meet international standards and procedures
 - Donors consult at macro and sector levels with government regarding the profile and priorities of their cooperation.

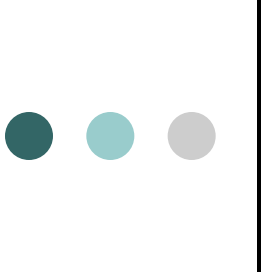


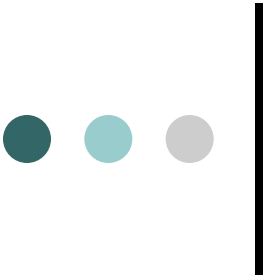
○ Challenges...



Challenges...

- Government revenue as a proportion of GDP stagnated around 13%, well below African average – level is too low to finance the present public sector service delivery and ensure the sustainability of the many donor-funded programmes.
- Good governance is vital for creating a conducive environment for development. Serious capacity constraints exists in most private and public institutions.

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- Public service delivery, particularly at the local level remains weak and systems of ensuring accountability are still not working well.
 - An effective, responsible and accountable public service is key to implementing effective poverty eradication policies.

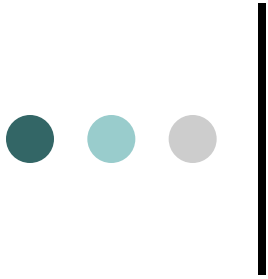


○ Conclusions...



Conclusions...

- There is total alignment of donor development aid with national development strategies as well as the internationally agreed development goals like the MDGs.
- The PEAP formulation and implementation has resulted in fewer aid conditionalities in Uganda.



Thank you



