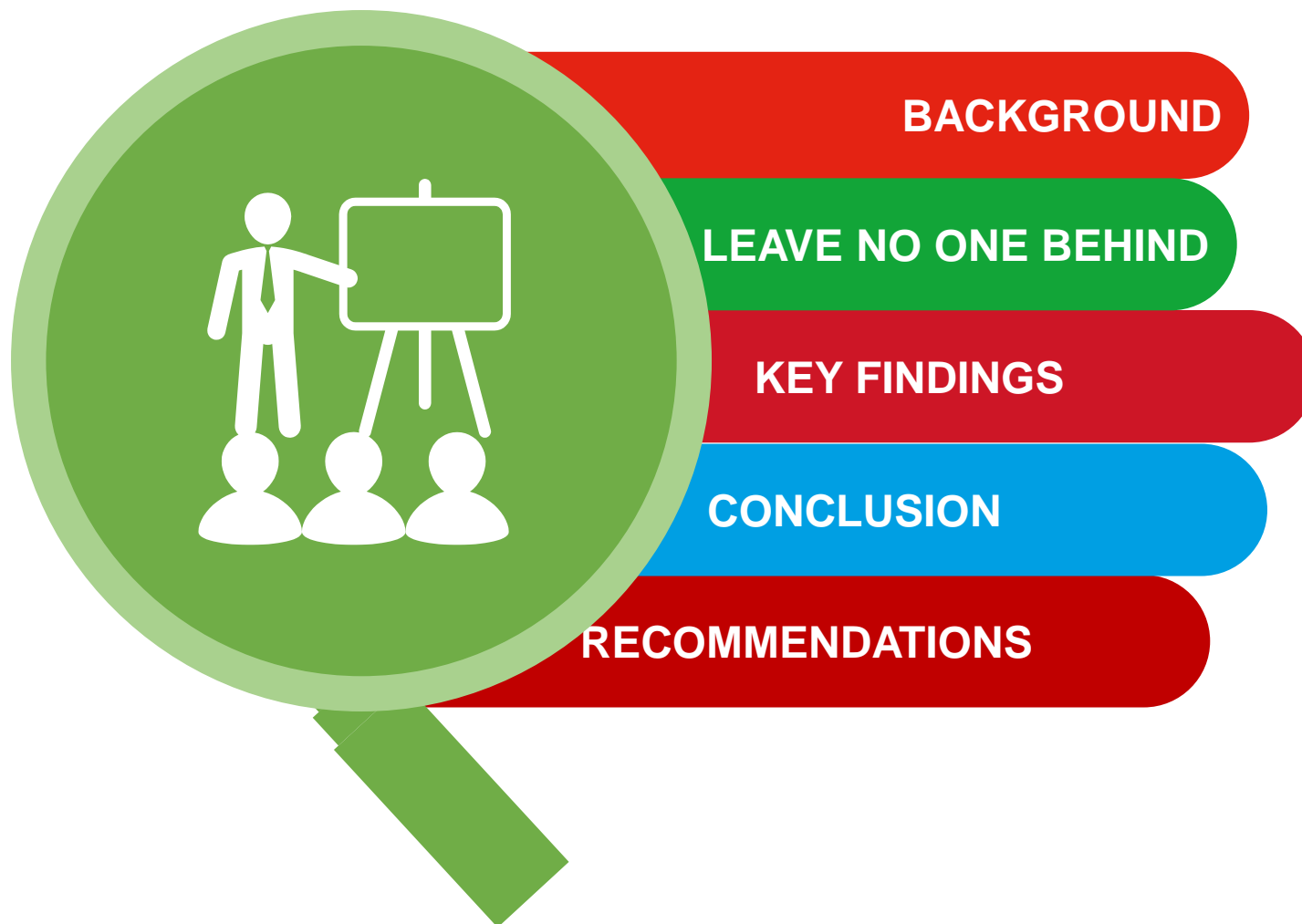


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND-LNOB)

Albert **Byamugisha** (PhD)
Head SDG Secretariat
OPM



PRESENTATION OUTLINE



BACKGROUND



Adopted in 2015 by UN Member states

They aim to address

- ☐ social,
- ☐ economic, and
- ☐ environmental challenges

...to end poverty, protect the **Planet**, and ensure that all **People** enjoy **Peace** and **Prosperity** through **Partnerships** by 2030.

The Key principles include

- ☐ Universality,
- ☐ Integration,
- ☐ **Leaving No One Behind**,
- ☐ Interconnectedness and Indivisibility,
- ☐ Inclusiveness, and
- ☐ Multi-Stakeholder Engagement.

SDGs in Summary



Leave No One Behind (LNOB)

❑ **Leave no one behind (LNOB)** is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). **LNOB** not only entails reaching **the poorest of the poor but also requires combating discrimination and rising inequalities within and amongst countries** and their root causes.

❑ People get left behind when they lack the choices and opportunities to participate in and benefit from development progress.

❑ According to the United Nations, People left behind can be identified using the framework illustrated

❑ In that regards the government of Uganda aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of who is “left behind” in development and humanitarian contexts with specific reference to the SDGs and undertook an assessment in partnership with UN Agencies led by UN Women.



LNOB...Discrimination

LNOB sub-groups identified as having suffered discrimination in development and humanitarian interventions include

Person With Disabilities



Disability Prevalence rates

3.5%

2–4 years

7.5%

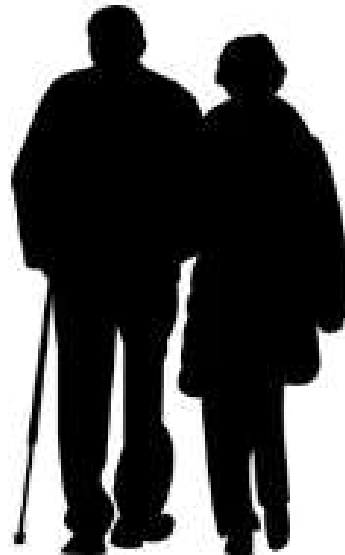
15–17 years

16.5%

Adults

Source UBOS: Uganda Functional Difficulties Survey 2017

older persons,



4.1%

of the population

Source UBOS: NPHC 2014

women and girls



51%
of the population are Female

Source UBOS: NPHC 2014

Refugees



1.5 Millions persons

Source OPM: Refugee Statistics 2023



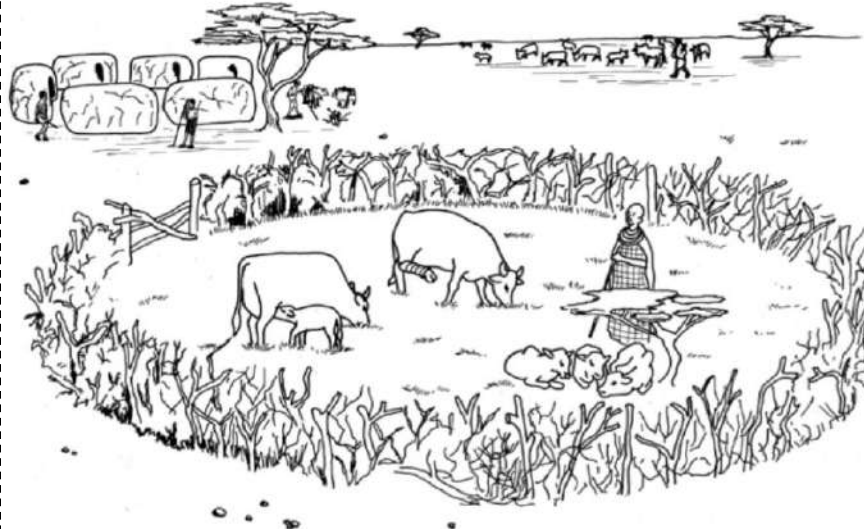
Ethnic minorities

LNOB...Geography

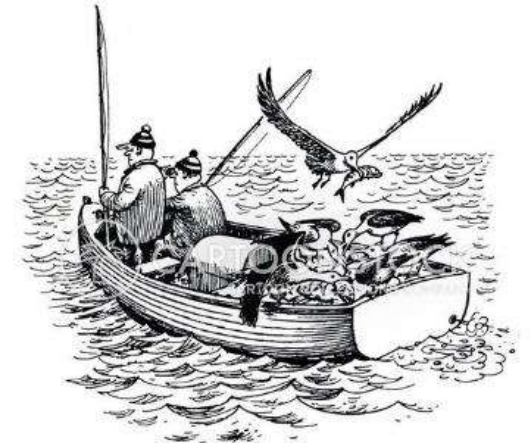
LNOB sub-groups identified during this assessment include



*Mountain communities-the Batwa
(Kisoro and Bundibugyo Districts),
Tepeth (Moroto District), Ik (Kaabong
District), Benet (Kween District),*



*Nomadic/pastoralist communities
(e.g Karamoja region)*



Fisher communities e.g Kalangala

LNOB...Vulnerability to Shocks

The assessment identified such LNOB sub- groups to include:

Refugees



**1.5
Millions
Persons**

Source OPM:
Refugee Statistics
2023



*Persons Affected with
COVID-19,*

EBOLA

Persons living with HIV/AIDS



HIV Prevalence rates

6.2%
15–64 years

Source Uganda
Population-Based
HIV Impact
Assessment
UPHIA 2016–2017

*The
Ethnic
Minorities*



The urban poor



The working poor.

LNOB...Governance

The assessment evidence shows LNOB sub-groups identified were



Youth

22.5%
of the
population
18-30 years

Source UBOS: NPHC 2014



*Person With
Disabilities*

Disability Prevalence rates

3.5%
2-4 years

7.5%
15-17 years

16.5%
Adults

Source UBOS: Uganda Functional Difficulties
Survey 2017



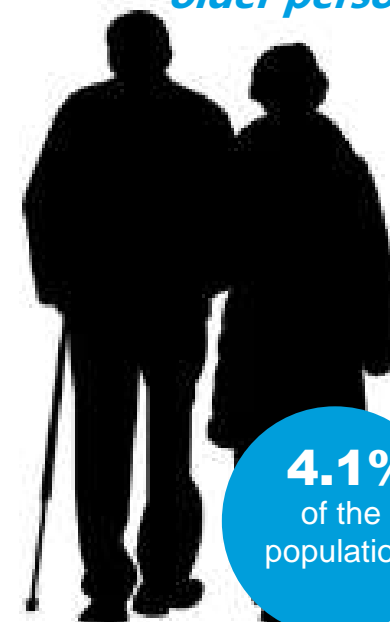
Refugees

**1.5
Millions
persons**

Source OPM:
Refugee Statistics
2023

**The Ethnic
Minorities**

older persons,



4.1%
of the
population

Source UBOS: NPHC 2014

LNOB...Socio Economic Status

The LNOB sub-groups identified include

Person With Disabilities



Disability Prevalence rates

3.5%
2–4 years

7.5%
15–17 years

16.5%
Adults

Source UBOS: Uganda Functional Difficulties Survey 2017

Refugees



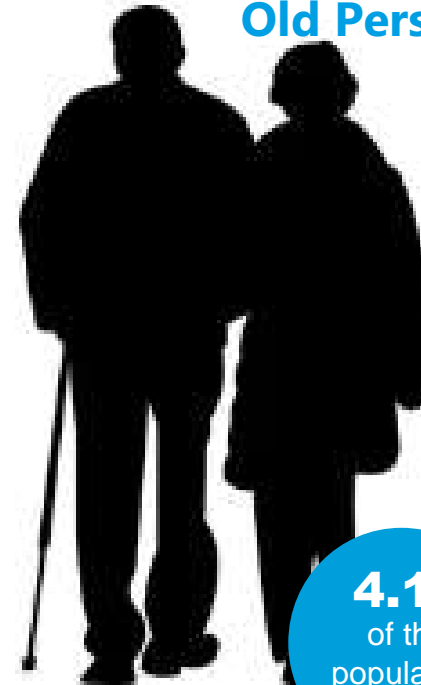
1.5 Millions persons

Source OPM: Refugee Statistics 2023

The working poor.



Old Persons



4.1%
of the population

Source UBOS: NPHC 2014

The Ethnic Minorities

Youth



Source UBOS: NPHC 2014

22.5%
of the population
18-30 years



children

55.0%
of the population
(below 18 years)

Source UBOS: NPHC 2014

Persons affected by conflict in northern Uganda.

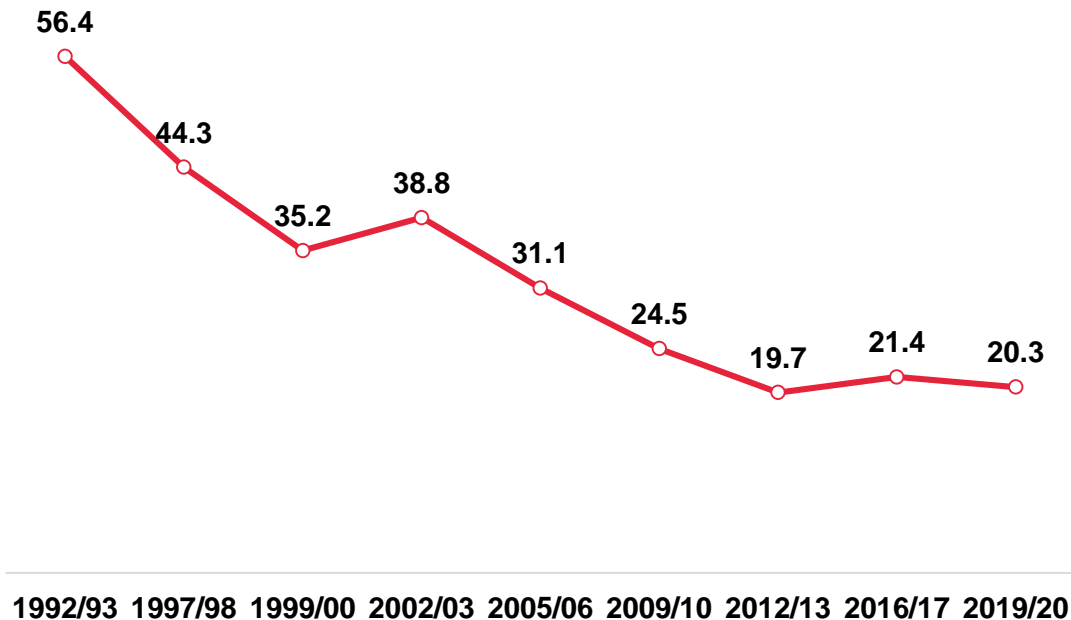
KEY FINDINGS...LNOB

1 NO POVERTY



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Persons living with HIV/AIDS, Rural and Urban poor, Persons belonging to ethnic minorities, Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons, orphans and vulnerable children, Youth and Women, refugees, IDPs and the working poor.

Uganda income poverty headcount (%), 1992-2020



Source: UBOS (Several Uganda National Household Survey Reports).



- While Uganda continued to register moderate economic growth in recent years, poverty reduction has been slow.
- As at 2019/20, 20.3% of the population were living below the official poverty line

Government Strategies

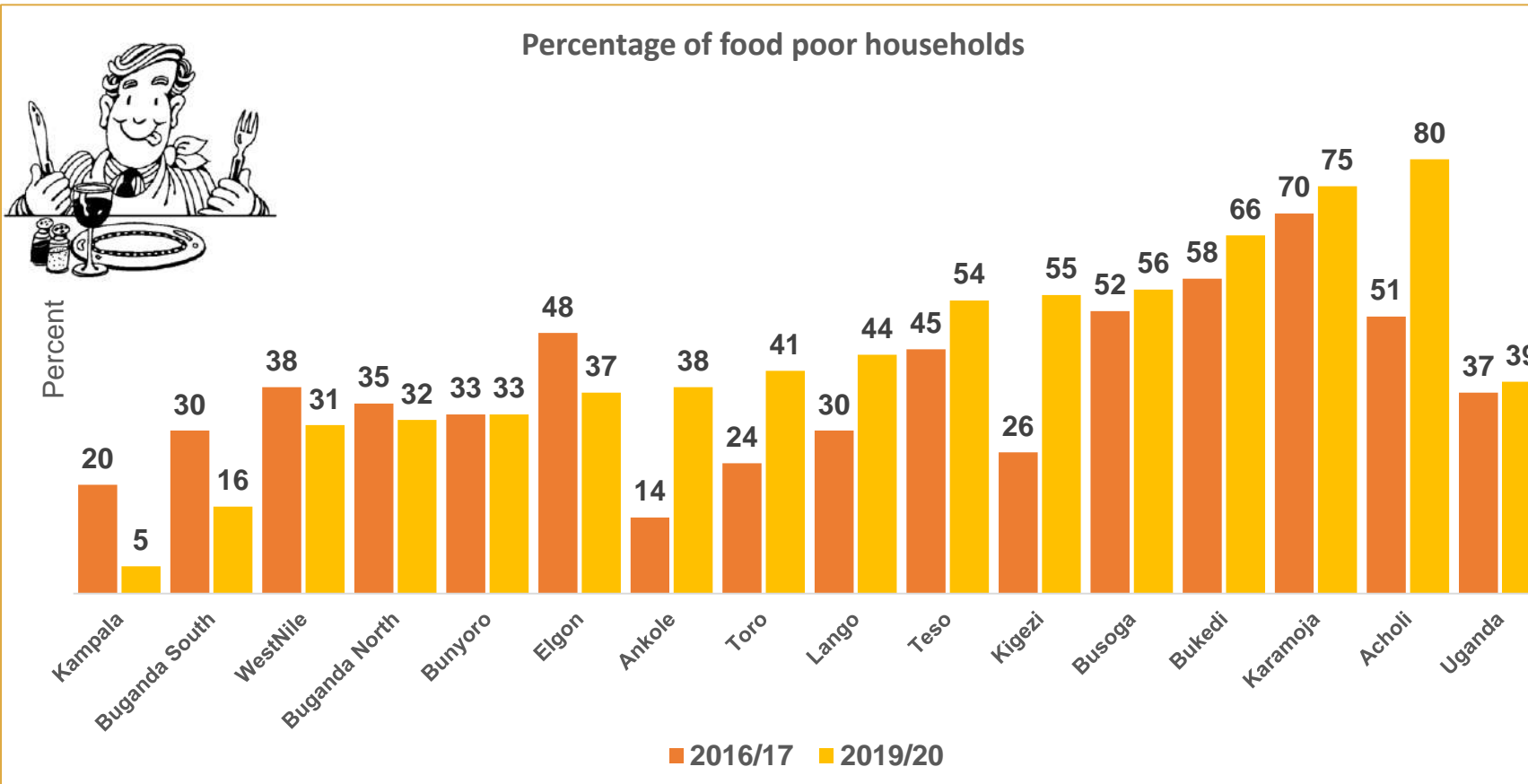
- ☐ Bona Bagagawale
- ☐ Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP),
- ☐ Women Empowerment Programme (WEP)
- ☐ Social Assistance Grant for the Elderly (SAGE),
- ☐ National Special Grant for Persons with Disabilities
- ☐ Emyooga
- ☐ Operation Wealth Creation
- ☐ Parish Development Model (PDM)

What have we done to End Poverty in all its forms everywhere ?

KEY FINDINGS...LNOB



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Persons living with HIV/AIDS, Rural and Urban poor, Persons belonging to ethnic minorities, Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons, orphans and vulnerable children, Youth and Women, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and the working poor.



Source: UBOS (Uganda National Household Survey Reports 2016/17 & 2019/20).

From the figure, it indicates that 3 in every 10 households from UNHS 2016-2019 don't consume sufficient quantity of food with the proper nutrient content.

Government Strategies

- ❑ The National Food and Nutrition Strategy - Aiming at improving the nutrition status for all under-aged children and making available sustainable food baskets for the country

What have we done to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture?

KEY FINDINGS...

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Pregnant Mothers, Women and Girls, Persons belonging to ethnic minorities, fisher folk and pastoral communities, Persons with Disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children, Youth, refugees, IDPs and the working poor. Older Persons, orphans and vulnerable children, Internally Displaced Persons and the working poor.



In 2020/21, malaria was the most common affliction among admissions for all ages accounting for 39.5% (MOH Annual Report 2021)



The HIV burden in the country at the end of 2019 was estimated at approximately 1.46 million adults and children living with HIV. Adults aged 15 years or more accounted for 93% of this burden, with 60% of HIV-infected adults being women. (SDG Progress Report 2019)

Government Strategies

- ☐ Uganda Immunization Policy 2012
- ☐ Distribution of Treated mosquito nets
- ☐ The National Policy guidelines on ending HIV Stigma and Discrimination 2020

What have we done to Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages?

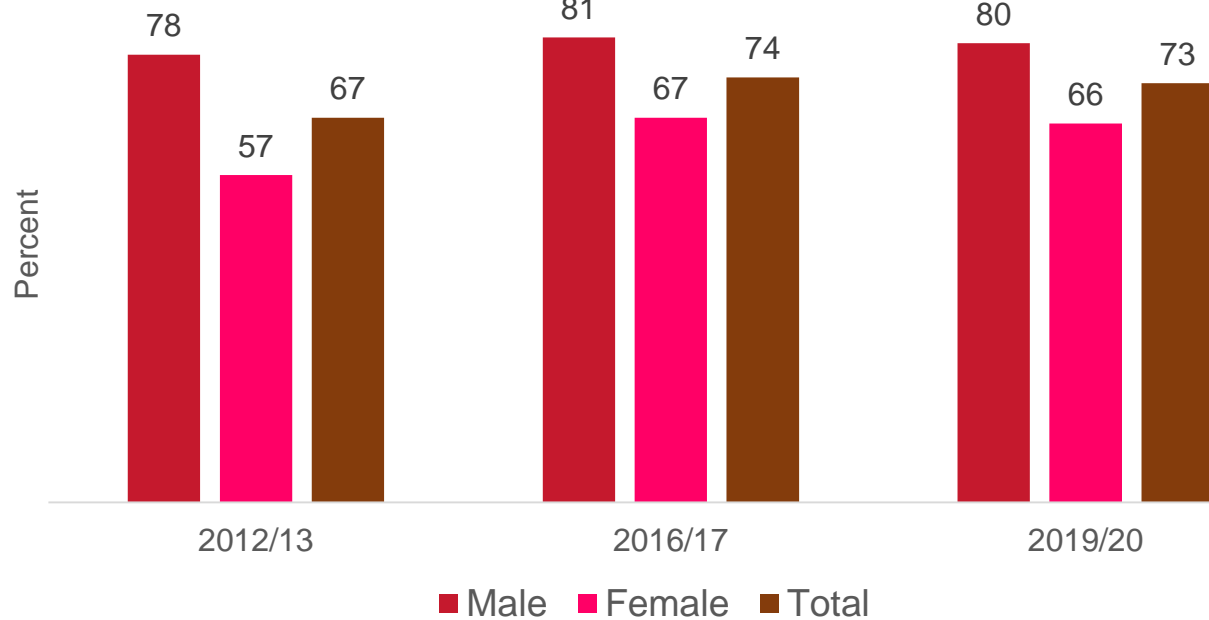
KEY FINDINGS...LNOB

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

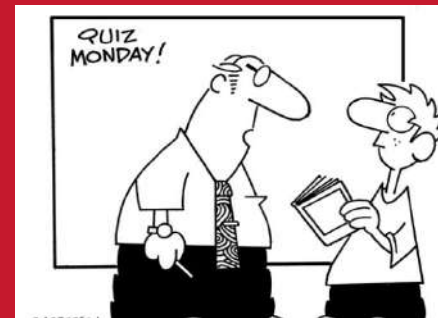


LNOB Sub-groups affected: Women, Adolescent Girls, PWDs, Ethnic Minorities, Children, pastoral communities, working poor

Literate persons aged 18 years and above by sex and year of survey (%)



Source: UBOS (Several Uganda National Household Survey Reports).



Overall, adult literacy has improved. However, Literacy rates for the Male adults have consistently been higher than those of the females across UNHS surveys 2012/13 – 2019/20

Government Strategies

- ☐ The Early Childhood Care and Education Policy 2018
- ☐ Universal Primary Education
- ☐ Universal Secondary Education
- ☐ Functional Adult Literacy Programme
- ☐ Skilling the youth TVET

What have we done to Ensure inclusive and Equitable Quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all?

KEY FINDINGS...



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Ethnic Minority, Persons with disabilities, Adolescent girls, fisher communities, and working poor



- ❑ Available statistics as of 2021 reveal that women with a disability experienced more physical and sexual violence at 42.3% compared to 33.9% of those without disabilities. (SDG Progress Report 2021)

Government Strategies

- ❑ Uganda Gender Policy 2007
- ❑ Women Emancipation Strategy

What have we done to Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls?

KEY FINDINGS...

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Ethnic minorities, People With Disabilities, Older persons, Women, and working poor



Skewed Access to safely managed water sources between rural and urban

75%



90%



Government Strategies

- ❑ Water and sanitation on gender strategy- promotes gender equality and women empowerment
- ❑ Water and Environment Sector Development Plan 2015/16-2019/20

What have we done to Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all?



KEY FINDINGS...

LNOB Sub-groups affected: Older persons, Ethnic minorities, fisher folk, pastoral communities, Slum dwellers, working poor

Government Strategies

❑ High cost of electricity-

The average monthly cost of electricity UGX 25,538 is too high to afford for vulnerable groups such as poor, female-headed House Holds, older persons and Persons With Disabilities.

- ❑ Energy Policy - Aims at ensuring adequate and reliable energy for all citizens. Also promoting the use of renewable energy e.g. Solar, Wind and Hydro power
- ❑ Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (2017)

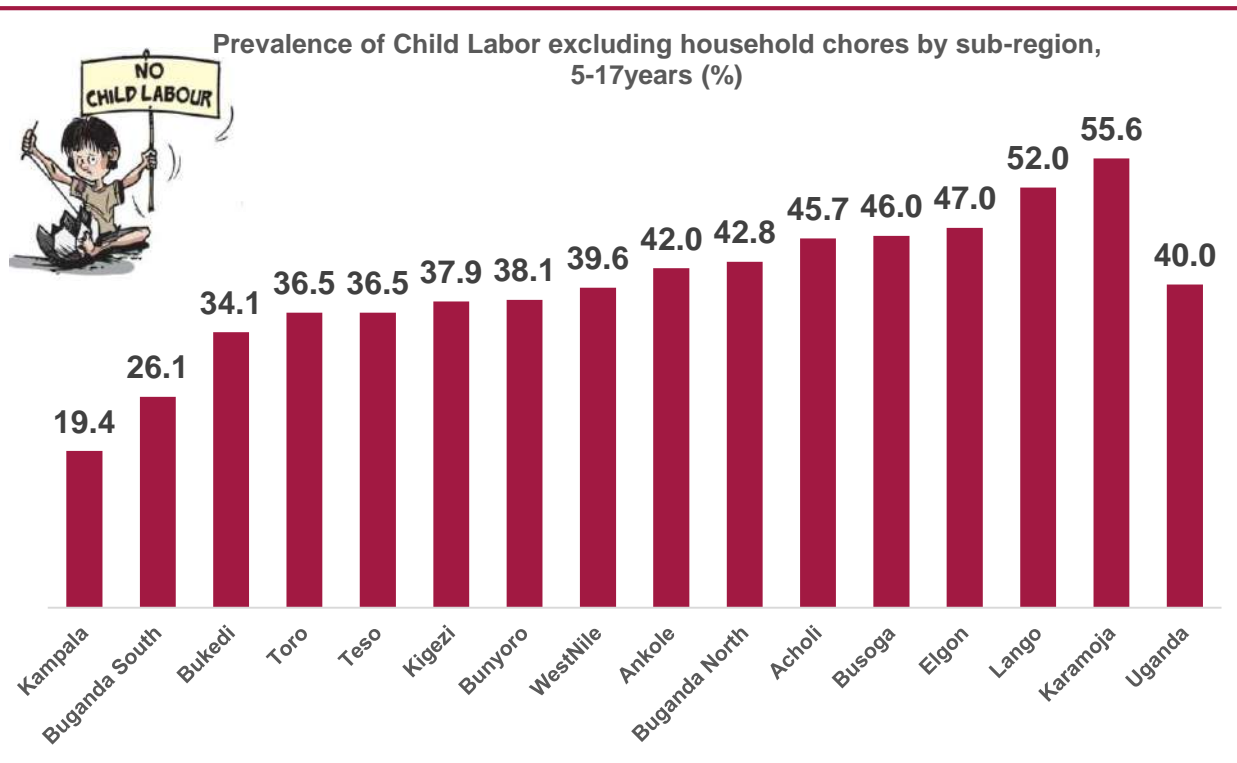
What have we done to Ensure Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all?

KEY FINDINGS...

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Women and girls, PWDs, Children, Youth and working poor



(Source NLFS 2021)

The Government of Uganda has been committed to efforts to eliminate child Labor especially its worst forms. However, Child labor is still high most especially in the northern parts of Uganda (Karamoja 55.6%, Lango 52.0%) and 40% country wide.



It was also noted according to National Labor Force Survey 2021, a high proportion of Youth (41%) were not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

Government Strategies

- ☐ National Employment Policy 2011
- ☐ Presidential skilling on a girl and boy child

What have you done to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all ?

KEY FINDINGS...

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Older persons, PWDs, Women, girls, Ethnic minorities, fisher folk, pastoral communities, Slum dwellers and working poor



Uganda has made tremendous infrastructural development projects in the past years.

However the study noted that there was a gap on infrastructure to support value addition especially on agricultural products

Government Strategies

- ☐ agricultural Value Chain Development Projects
- ☐ National Industrial Policy (2008)

What have we done to Build resilient infrastructure; promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation?

KEY FINDINGS...

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Women, People With Disabilities, employed poor ethnic minorities, pastoral communities, fisher communities



Mal-administration practices of government institutions during delivery on their mandate



Gendered discrimination in land ownership and wage employment

Government Strategies

- ☐ Establishment of Equal Opportunities Commission
- ☐ Certificate of compliance by NPA to MoFPED
- ☐ Development and pacification programme

What have we done to Reduce inequality within and among countries?

KEY FINDINGS...

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



LNOB Sub-groups affected: People With Disabilities and elderly, urban poor (slum dwellers), youth, women, street children



Failure of city authorities to include the LNOB in the planning and implementation of city development plans For example

- Limited walkways in the cities
- Limited gazette green zones in the cities
- Limited garbage disposal points
- Limited access ways for PWDs to

Government Strategies

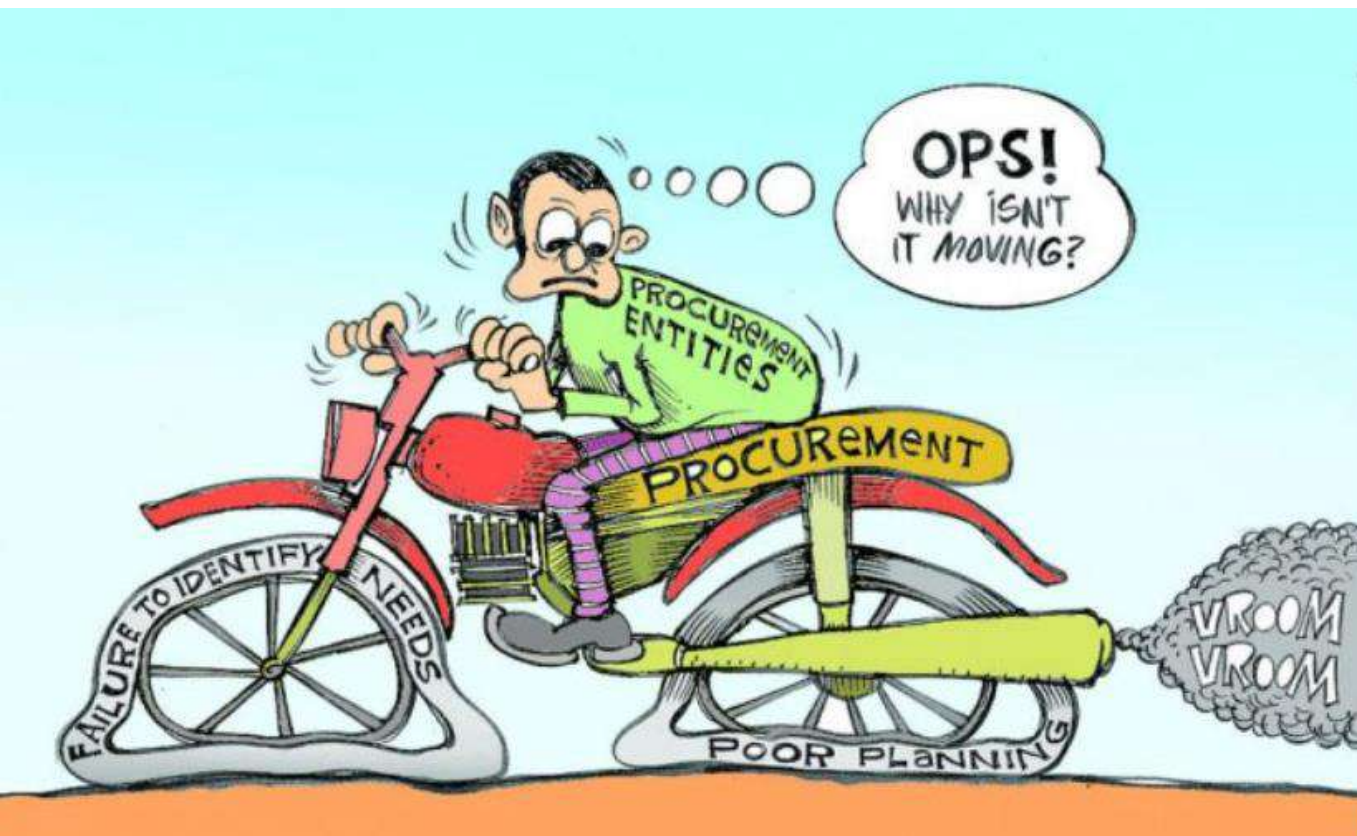
- ☐ Establishment of new cities - Mbarara, Masaka, Jinja, Arua, Soroti, Gulu, Fortportal, Mable and Lira city
- ☐ Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (2017)

What have we done to Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable?

KEY FINDINGS...



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Women, Youth and persons with disabilities, older persons, refugees and ethnic minority



- ❑ Failure by the government to include the LNOB subgroups in procurement trainings women, youth and persons with disabilities, older persons, refugees and ethnic minority lack awareness about reservation schemes on procurement contracts that could benefit them

Government Strategy

- ❑ The National public sector procurement policy 2019

What have we done to Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production?

KEY FINDINGS...

13 CLIMATE ACTION



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Ethnic Minorities, Older Persons, Women, Children, PWDs and Slum dwellers



- ❑ The country has faced disastrous moments that have led to deaths as result of extreme weather conditions, For example, the number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters increased from 103 in 2018 to 130 in 2020 per 100,000 population (SDG Progress Report 2021)
- ❑ Limited awareness of climate change among the LNOB sub-groups

Government Strategies


- ❑ National Climate change policy 2015-All stake holders to address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures and promoting sustainable development measures and green economy

What have you done to Take urgent action to combat Climate change and its impacts?

KEY FINDINGS...



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Women, fisher folk, Sex workers, PWDs, ethnic minorities (Bakenyi) and older person



The Government of Uganda has escalated efforts in the restoration of the degraded fragile ecosystems on riverbanks and lakeshores. However, there was limited proper water effluent treatment and sanitation systems at slums and informal settlements such as fish landing sites are still not

What have you done to Conserve and sustainably use the Oceans, Seas, and marine resources for Sustainable Development?

KEY FINDINGS...



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Indigenous ethnic Minorities, women, Youth and PWDs



❑ Deforestation and desertification caused by human activities still remains a challenge in Uganda, for example Uganda has an average annual loss of natural forest of 2% per annum, one of the highest in the world, yet forests provide 88% of the country's energy, 61% of tourism income, and jobs for about one million people.(SDG Progress Report 2021)

Government Strategies

- ❑ National Climate Change Policy (2015)- on sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

What have you done to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss?

KEY FINDINGS...

LNOB Sub-groups affected: Women, Refugees, victims of human trafficking and Sexual and Gender Based Violence



Delayed justice for victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence

Although LNOB sub –group (SGBV) received support to access legal assistance and legal remedies, there were trial delays especially for cases before the High Court and the Chief Magistrates Court. (Government of Uganda Voluntary National Review Report 2020)

Government Strategies

- ☐ Constitutional and Legal Reforms
- ☐ Uganda Gender Policy (2007)

What have you done to ensure Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions ?

KEY FINDINGS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



LNOB Sub-groups affected: Working poor, People With Disabilities, Women, Refugees, Older persons, urban poor and Youth



Gendered skewed ownership of phones and access to internet. For example according to UNHS 2019/20 there were few women household heads (64.6%) than men household heads (78.4%) owning mobile phones and Access to internet indicated similar trends in in which less adult women (8%; 0.8 million) compared to Adult men at 13%; 1.1 million). SDG progress report (2021)

Government Strategies

- ☐ Private Sector Investment in telecoms.
- ☐ An enabling environment created by the government of Uganda for digital investments.

What have you done to Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development?

CONCLUSION

Most of the LNOB sub-groups continue to suffer inequality and discrimination due to policy, legal and institutional dysfunction affecting their inclusion in the development and humanitarian delivery mechanisms. However, a number of government strategies still exist to address the LNOB which have not been fully utilized.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ☐ Increase awareness among the LNOB sub-groups about available opportunities, their rights and responsibilities,
- ☐ Inclusion of LNOB in budgeting, planning the implementation of SDGs interventions
- ☐ Increased funding, infrastructure expansion and rehabilitation
- ☐ Strengthened partnerships across all the stakeholders from national, sub-national and community levels.



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND