

**The Republic of Korea's
Country Partnership Strategy for
the Republic of Uganda
2016-2020**

The Government of the Republic of Korea

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The Republic of Korea's Country Partnership Strategy for the Republic of Uganda

I. Summary

Vision 2040 (2010-2040)
A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 Years



National Development Plan II (2015/16-2019/20)			
Strengthening Uganda's Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment, and Inclusive Growth			
Increase sustainable production, productivity, and value addition in key growth opportunities	Increase the stock and quality of strategic infrastructure	Enhance human capital development	Strengthen mechanisms for quality, effective, and efficient service delivery



Objectives of the Republic of Korea's Development Cooperation for the Republic of Uganda
<p>The Government of the Republic of Korea will support the Government of the Republic of Uganda to realize its Vision 2040 by focusing on the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support agricultural capacity building and regional development to increase household income ▪ Support vocational and technical education and training basic education for sustainable human capital development ▪ Strengthen maternal and child health services and local health systems with special focus on girls to improve human capital development



Priority Cooperation Areas and Support Plans	Rural Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support comprehensive rural development reflecting the components of the Saemaul Undong (Korea's past initiative for rural development) ▪ Support agricultural extension to increase agricultural productivity ▪ Support agricultural value chains to increase household income
	Education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support vocational training based on industrial demand for skilled labor ▪ Support capacity building of teachers and quality of basic education
	Health
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support maternal and child health services and local health system with special focus on girls health ▪ Support expansion of health facilities, capacity building of health personnel, and efficiency of medical delivery system to increase access to health services

1. **(Vision)** The Government of the Republic of Korea will make development cooperation efforts to support the Government of the Republic of Uganda's implementation of the **National Development Vision (Vision 2040) and the National Development Plan II (NDP II)**.

2. **(Objectives)** Korea's Country Partnership Strategy 2016-2020 for Uganda will focus on **improving agricultural extension, productivity, and value chain for comprehensive rural development; supporting technical and vocational education and basic education; and promoting health services and a local health system with a focus on mothers, children, and girls.**

3. **(Priority Cooperation Areas)** The priority cooperation areas are selected based on Uganda's national development plan, Korea's strength in development cooperation, financial resource projection, and aid harmonization. A minimum of 70% bilateral assistance will be allocated for the priority cooperation areas for the CPS period.
 - **Rural Development** including comprehensive rural development, agricultural extension, and agricultural value chain

 - **Education** including technical and vocational education and basic education

 - **Health** including maternal and child health, girls health, and local health system

4. **(SDGs Implementation)** Korea's development cooperation efforts with Uganda will be geared toward Uganda's implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Uganda will be an important partner for Korea's development cooperation initiatives to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs in developing countries:
 - **Better Life for Girls:** support for girls' health, education, and professional development

 - **New Rural Development Paradigm:** rural development strategy drawing on the success of Korean Saemaeul Undong (New Village Movement)

II. Priority Cooperation Areas and Implementation Strategy

A. Rural Development

1. Development Needs

Uganda holds rich agricultural potential due to its abundant water resources and available arable land. Lakes and rivers cover 17% of the country's surface area and one-third of its territory, approximately 8.28 million ha, is arable land. Given the fertile and rich environment, Uganda's agricultural production potential is projected to be able to cover twice the number of the East African population once it realizes its full production potential.

Approximately 73% of the population works in the agricultural sector. Agriculture also accounts for 54% of export and 25.3% of GDP. As a major sector, agriculture is taking an important role for economic growth and poverty reduction. However, inadequate agricultural foundations such as seed, fertilizer, machinery, irrigation systems, and poor policy and regulatory support present major challenges to Uganda's agricultural and rural development.

Recognizing the current challenges, the Ugandan government has designated agriculture as a core sector in the **National Development Plan II (NDP)** and expressed its will to strengthen nation's competitiveness by improving local income levels and the agricultural value chain by 2019/20. The Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP 2015/16-2019/20) supports implementation of the NDP II.

Women are the majority of the six million people of the Ugandan labor force on subsistence production (2012/2013). Women are given special attention by the Ugandan government for skills and capacity building and financial accessibility throughout agricultural value chains and rural development. The government is further aiming to reduce population dedicated to subsistence labor in agricultural sector to 3 million by 2019/20.

Uganda's Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP): Strategic Measures and Key Outcome Indicators

Major Goals	Strategic Measures	Key Outcome Indicators
Increasing agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthening agricultural research and technology development b. Reforming the agricultural extension services delivery system c. Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues (<i>Five major areas: gender, youth, environment and climate change, HIV/AIDS, and food and nutrition security</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase productivity of farmers to at least 50% of the yields at research stations for the 12 priority commodities b. Transform subsistence farmers (growing for consumption) into enterprise farmers (growing consumption and responding to market needs), and transforming smallholding farmers
Increasing access to critical farm inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promote agricultural mechanization b. Improve access to high quality seeds and planting materials c. Accelerate the development of selected priority strategic commodities 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Increase access to water for agricultural production e. Enhance access and use of fertilizers by all categories of farmers f. Control diseases, pests, and vectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> into commercial farmers c. Food security and food availability in all parts of the country d. Increase agricultural exports to at least USD 4 billion per year e. Reform and strengthen agricultural service institutions such as research, extension, and regulatory bodies to make them effective and efficient
Improving agricultural markets and value addition for 12 prioritized commodities*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthen farmer groups as viable institutional arrangements for production and market development b. Promoting value addition, post-harvest handling, storage, and marketing c. Develop market information, infrastructure, and quality standards 	
Strengthening institutional capacity of the MAAIF and public agricultural agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthening institutional capacity of MAAIF and public agricultural agencies b. Improve the capacity for quality assurance, regulation, and food and safety standards for outputs and products across crops, livestock, and fisheries sub-sectors 	

On the level of regional discussion, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) was endorsed in 2003 at the African Union Summit. The CAADP acknowledged the importance of agriculture in national economy and poverty eradication. Under the Maputo Declaration, the member states agreed to increase agricultural growth rates to a minimum of 6% per year and allocate at least 10% of the national budget to the agricultural sector. **The Ugandan agricultural sector budget has decreased from 3.4% to 2.7% from 2012/13 to 2015/16, while the agricultural growth rate remained at 1.5% in 2010 and 2013.**

2. Implementation Strategy

Korea has experienced successful rural development, reducing the income gap between urban and rural areas. Its rural development strategy focused on small-scale and labor-intensive agricultural productivity enhancement unlike other donors which have focused largely on large-scale mechanized farming.

Korea's rural development experience based on voluntary local participation, competition for productivity enhancement, and leadership will be shared where relevant. It will also support productivity and market access of main commodities for community income generation. In the process, Korea will take a gradual and phased approach according to the project progress while consolidating human, physical, and social infrastructure to support agriculture productivity and household income.

Korea's CPS will support:

- a. Comprehensive rural development for improvement of rural household income level and agricultural productivity.**

- b. **Community-based agricultural infrastructure, extension, and value chain development including post-harvest loss reduction, agricultural processing, and marketing.**
- c. **Capacity building for rural community leaders on social capital development through National Farmers Leadership Center.**
- d. **Capacity building of Ugandan government through dispatch of agricultural experts and invitational training of officials and personnel in charge of agricultural development cooperation projects.**

B. Education

1. Development Needs

The importance of education for human capital development has been underlined as a priority project area in the NDP II, stressing the strong political will of the Ugandan government. The government aims to improve the quality of education and develop human resources.

Along with universal primary and secondary education, more efforts are being made through the “Skilling Uganda Initiative” which targets training of skilled technical professionals by 2020 for economic growth. However, declining quality of education, high dropout and grade retention rates, and low educational achievement are still serious concerns for Uganda. A high level of average population growth rate at 3.5% per annum is a key challenge for the education sector.

Despite the government’s efforts to promote skills development, **social stigma attached to technical training exists.** Curriculum that is not consistent with industrial labor demands and a lack of regulations also contribute to a high unemployment rate in Uganda. The unemployment rate is 62% and the figure rises to 83% if underemployment is counted.

To resolve these problems, **the Ugandan government has set higher enrollment and transition rates for early childhood, primary, and secondary education and curriculum development; technical training and girls’ education have become priority focus areas in the NDP II.** Furthermore, the Ugandan government established the Business, Technical, and Vocational Education and Training (BTJET) Strategic Plan 2012/13-2021/22 to meet the demand for technical and vocational training of the industrial labor market.

Through the efforts based on the NDP II and BTJET strategic plan, the Ugandan government aims to strengthen the technical training sector by 2019/20 through review and modification of technical training programs, regulations, and policies with considerations to industrial labor market demands, science and technical education, and promotion of university education.

2. Implementation Strategy

Human capital development has long been an important agenda in Korea's history. Heavy investment in education has been a major factor that contributed to the country's industrialization and training of skilled workers based on industrial labor demand.

Based on this experience, Korea's CPS will support:

- a. **Technical and vocational training centers including its construction and equipment supply.**
- b. **A technical and vocational education system including structural reform and curriculum development in close partnership with the Ugandan government and other donors.**
- c. **Capacity building for the TVET sector including dispatch of TVET experts, invitational training, and administrative staff training.**
- d. **Training of technical professionals through vocational training based on industrial demand for skilled labor including partnership with local business for internship and on-hand training.**
- e. **Basic education focusing on capacity building of teachers and quality of education.**

C. Health

1. Development Needs

During the NDP I period, a **slight decline in the child mortality rate was observed**. The child mortality rate declined from 137 deaths per 1,000 in 2005/06 to 90 in 2012/13. Infant mortality also reduced from 85 deaths per 1,000 in 1995 to 54 in 2012/13. However, **challenges remain for overall health indicators such as malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality, and child and infant mortality rates remains high**. The stagnant maternal mortality rate, 438 deaths per 100,000, is an alarming concern.

In regards to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), there was slight progress on the fourth goal of child mortality reduction while there was difficulty in achieving the fifth goal of maternal health. On the other hand, the sixth goal had ambivalent progress as the prevalence of malaria and tuberculosis slightly declined while the prevalence of HIV/AIDS remained high.

Reflecting on the past achievements and remaining challenges, the Ugandan government, thus, geared the NDP II towards health care services for effective human capital development. **Particular focus is given to the national health system including health infrastructure; health service quality; family**

planning; maternal, neonatal and child mortality rates; health professionals training; HIV/AIDS; and malaria. These priority areas are aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which emphasize the need for Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for general improvement of health conditions.

<Health Development Goals>

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- Support building of healthy human capital through good quality and sustainable health services

 - Prevent impoverishment of households due to financial risk based on health expenditures

 - Promote inter-sectoral partnerships to strengthen the health sector

 - Enhance regional competitiveness on health service, including establishment of specialized health centers for heart, cancer, and renal care
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2. Implementation Strategy

Korea's CPS will support:

- a. Community-based maternal and child health services to reduce maternal, infant, and child mortality**
- b. A health service delivery system including access to and quality of basic health service**
- c. Reproductive health education for adolescent girls in school**
- d. Capacity building of local hospitals through the dispatch of medical professionals or health sector volunteers**

IV. Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) Evaluation Framework

Uganda NDP II (2015/16-2019/20) Strengthening Uganda's Competitiveness for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment, and Inclusive Growth				
CPS Strategic Goals:				
Priority Areas	Goals	Expected Challenges	Achievements	Evaluation Index
Rural Development	Increase household income through capacity building and rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network • Low level of community unity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for development of basic infrastructures such as roads and water supply • Community organization and relevant training • Implementation of income increasing projects • Improved agricultural post-harvest technologies 	CPS Conformity (whether a project has been appropriately identified and developed in accordance with CPS goals) Project Implementation Status (whether projects aligned to CPS has been implemented)
Education	Build skilled and trained human resources and improve basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor social infrastructure • Low level of community awareness on education • Poor regulatory framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for adequate educational environment • Curriculum development • Capacity building of teachers 	
Health	Strengthen maternal, child, and girls health services and local health service delivery system for human capital development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of social infrastructure • Low level of community awareness on health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to local maternal and child health services • Improved delivery of regional maternal and child health services • Capacity building in the local maternal and child health sector 	

V. Mid-Term Allocation Plan

At least 70% of Korea's ODA will be dedicated to the priority cooperation areas. Some flexibility will be applied in order to accommodate urgent humanitarian needs and socio-economic changes in Uganda.

Also, resource allocation will be adjusted based on program implementation, interim monitoring, project delays, policy dialogues, and other possible changes of circumstances.

Budget allocation could also be adjusted during budget discussions and project planning stages, and is subject to parliamentary decision.

VI. Partnership Plans

1. Partnership with donors

The Korean government will participate in monthly donor meetings, Local Development Partner Groups (LDPGs), and Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs) for the agriculture, education, and health sectors. It will continue to engage in information sharing on recent trends, news, and other donor activities to avoid overlapping of project areas and explore possible opportunities for future cooperation and joint support including joint assessment and project activity and sharing of expertise with multilateral donors.

2. Partnership with the private sector

The Korean government will continue to promote partnerships with the private sector through sharing of information and engaging with and developing project cooperation with private sector partners.

