



VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



JUNE 2020

The Second Voluntary National Review Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EAC	East African Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
FY	Fiscal Year/ Financial Year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GoU	Government of Uganda
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach to development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISC	Implementation Steering Committee
LGs	Local Governments
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MFPEd	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoH	Ministry of Education
MoICT&NG	Ministry of Information, Communication, Technology and National Guidance
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAPE	National Assessment of Progress in Education
NCHE	National Council of Higher Education
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NER	Net Enrolment Rate

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGPSS	National Governance Peace and Security Survey
NLFS	National Labour Force Survey
NPA	National Planning Authority
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
PCC	Policy Coordination Committee
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSDC	South-South Development Cooperation
SWG	Sector Working Group
TUS	Time Use Survey
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UN	United Nations
UNEB	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	The United Nations Population Fund
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
YLP	Youth Livelihood Program



MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF UGANDA

At the 70th Anniversary of the United Nations in September 2015, I was honoured to co-chair the *United Nations Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda*. At that summit I pointed out that, by adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), together as a world community, we were sending a powerful message to people in every village, every city and every nation worldwide – that we are committed to taking bold steps to change their lives, for the better. In this regard, Uganda has continued its unwavering commitment to the SDGs and the goals and targets have now been fully integrated in Uganda’s third National Development Plan (NDPIII), with the goal to “increase household incomes and improve quality of life”.

The key drivers of economic growth in the SDGs, which include: infrastructure development especially energy, transport and information and communications technology (ICT); industrialization and value-addition; human resource development; improving market access; and increasing participation of the private sector have all been captured and mainstreamed in Uganda’s third National Development Plan. The National Development Plan also sets out the imperative of applying a Human Rights Based Approach, which was also recognized as a key foundation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to achieve the world we want.

The Government of Uganda acknowledges that in order to accelerate Uganda’s progress towards the SDGs, there must be common understanding within Government and with development partners regarding: the country’s policy and institutional strengths and weaknesses relating to SDG alignment; the importance of using a strong evidence base to identify accelerators that would spur achievement across SDGs; and a strong partnership architecture to support the realization of the SDGs. In this regard, the NDP III has identified interventions under three broad categories as SDG Accelerators – Environment, Governance and Industry. These three categories link to NDPIII interventions in Private Sector Development, Development Plan Implementation; Community Mobilization and Mindset Change, the Governance and Security Programme, Public Sector Transformation, Human Capital Development, Regional Development, Mineral Development, Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources, Manufacturing, Energy Development, Climate Change, Natural Resources, Environment and Water Management.

In the last five years, since the adoption of the SDGs, Uganda has seen progress in several areas. The size of economy has doubled from US\$17.2 billion in FY 2010/11 to US\$34.4 billion in FY2018/19 in nominal terms; the GDP per capita has grown from US\$844 in FY2011/12 to US\$ 878 in FY 2018/19; total exports of goods and services grew from US\$3.83 billion in FY2010/11 to US\$5.3 billion in FY2017/18; and the total paved roads network as a percentage of total national roads more than doubled from 8 percent in 1986 to 21.1 percent. Electricity generation capacity has increased from 601MW in 2010 to 1839MW in 2020. These improvements indicate that Uganda is on the right track to achieving some of the SDG targets

My Government has been steadfast in ameliorating the living conditions and overall quality of life of the people of Uganda. In many sectors of the economy, we have laid a firm foundation for 'Take-Off'. In this Decade of Action and Delivery, as a country we will focus on improving our competitiveness through enhancing value addition in key growth areas (Agriculture, Tourism, Minerals, Oil & Gas and Knowledge) that have the highest potential to generate employment for our people and have a positive multiplier effect on other sectors. We will continue to invest in maintaining and developing the country's productive infrastructure to reduce the cost of doing business. Increasing productivity and promoting inclusive development and the wellbeing of our population will be fundamental to improving the quality of life of the people of Uganda as we build the required labour force needed for industrialization.

In this VNR process, we have consulted widely and listened to stakeholders around the country. We therefore look forward to learning from other countries during the 2020 High-Level Political Forum. The recent developments in the world relating to Covid-19 have made it clear that we must build global solidarity to deal with the world's challenges, as well as national resilience to withstand all situations. As a country we have learned a lot and we will come out stronger in the post-Covid-19 situation.

I salute all those who contributed towards the development of this VNR Report.



For God and My Country

Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government of Uganda is pleased to present the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This report has been developed with contributions and support from many state and non-state stakeholders.

The Government of Uganda Acknowledges both the political and technical leadership by the Office of the Prime Minister, who with the support of the SDG Secretariat, has spearheaded processes leading to completion of this report. I acknowledge several actors that have been instrumental in the process, including the National SDG Taskforce, the UN SDG Technical Working Group and the VNR Advisory Committee (comprised of OPM, the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Authority, Parliament, UN Agencies, Youth organizations, Civil Society and the Private Sector).

Appreciation also goes to the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator for the high-level leadership and coordination of the UN Country Team and Development Partners' support to the Government of Uganda in the advocacy, implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including preparation of this report. Special thanks go to UN Women, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) for their technical and financial support towards the operationalization of the National SDG Secretariat. Thanks also go to UNDP for providing technical leadership and financial support to the preparation of this report, on behalf of the UN Country Team. The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) is also appreciated for providing technical and financial support to the report.

The report benefited from technical contributions from the Civil Society Core Reference Group on SDGs coordinated by the Uganda NGO Forum, and other actors including youth organizations and the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU). I also thank citizens of Uganda who provided valuable insights through the VNR E-platform and the U-Report; and residents and leadership of Ngora District whose Local Voluntary Review Report informed this process.



Hon. Mary Karoro

**MINISTER FOR GENERAL DUTIES IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
AND SDG FOCAL POINT MINISTER**

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

This is Uganda's second Voluntary National Review (VNR) report. The first VNR was presented at the 2016 High-Level Political Forum, where Uganda was among the pioneer 22 reporting countries. This report highlights the progress made in integrating and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the country's development planning frameworks. It provides details of progress made in SDG implementation as well as accounting for policy, institutional and programmatic enablers, and successes and challenges encountered in delivering on each SDG. It affirms the importance of SDG implementation to the realization of Uganda's Vision 2040 – the aspiration of transforming Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous society.

In preparing this review, the Government of Uganda (GoU) took on board the lessons learned during the preparation of the 2016 report. A key lesson was the need to strengthen the coordination framework, to ensure that all structures play their role in influencing the SDG implementation process. The consultative process for the VNR process during the Covid-19 pandemic offers several lessons. First, as opposed to traditional workshops that are by invitation, the online consultations elicited the participation of many more people and a greater diversity of stakeholders. Second, the consultative process was undertaken at a low cost compared with traditional approaches, easing resources to address other budget-constrained national processes. Third, more people, especially young people, who are ICT savvy, were ready to engage better than when invited to participate in physical engagements. These are some of the experiences the GoU plans to build on in advancing future consultative processes across sectors. However, Government is mindful of the fact that digital constraints placed some stakeholders at a disadvantage, especially those in rural areas who could not easily access online facilities.

Since the adoption of the SDGs, Government has implemented an inclusive process to ensure that the SDG agenda is owned by the people, starting with the national coordination arrangements. Institutional delivery on the SDGs is guided by a multi-stakeholder National SDG Coordination Framework, which was established in 2016 under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). Anchored within the mainstream Government coordination arrangements, the Framework defines and delegates leadership roles and responsibilities for different aspects of coordinating implementation of the SDGs in Uganda. Over the years, this framework has undergone some reforms to enable the country to deliver better on the Agenda. To operationalize it, a costed national roadmap was prepared through a wide consultative process that included government, the private sector, civil society, the UN system and the wider development partner community. The roadmap was prepared to create an enabling framework for SDG implementation and to galvanize coherent support from different actors.

The second National Development Plan (NDPII), which has been the guiding framework for national development for the last five years, was 70 percent aligned to the SDGs. It places Uganda in a uniquely advantageous position to lead by example by adopting and localizing the SDGs. This includes implementing projects geared towards achievement of the SDGs, particularly those that fit within the current national development obligations, as well as East African Regional Integration and African Agenda 2063 development commitments.

At the time of adoption of the 2030 Agenda all Member States, including Uganda, pledged to ensure “no one will be left behind” and also pledged to “endeavor to reach the furthest behind first.” In practice what this statement enjoins all Member States to do is to act to; end extreme poverty, curb gender and regional inequalities, confront discrimination and fast-track progress to reach the furthest behind first. Leave No One Behind therefore emphasizes the critical distributional aspects of the global development agenda. The three mutually reinforcing “levers” identified as cornerstones that countries need to embrace include: 1) empower through civic engagement and voice; 2) enact through integrated, equity-focused SDG policies, interventions and budgets; and 3) examine, through use of disaggregated and people-driven data and information. This report demonstrates the significant milestones that Uganda has achieved in this regard.

On performance of Uganda on the SDGs, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) which ranks 52 African countries based on 97 indicators across all 17 goals, places Uganda in the 18th place. Uganda receives an overall score of 54.88 (compared to the regional average of 52.7). The score shows that Uganda is more than 50 percent of the way towards achieving SDGs by 2030 (as indeed is the rest of the continent). Uganda is on track on some of the SDG 13 targets on climate action that is measured by the number of people affected by climate-related disasters; emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per capita that arise from the consumption of energy (at 0.1 tonnes CO₂/capita) and imports of CO₂ emissions embodied in goods (at 0.2 tonnes CO₂/capita). For SDGs on poverty, hunger, education, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, sustainable cities, life on land and peace and justice Uganda's performance are stagnating – meaning their scores on relevant indicators remains stagnant or is increasing at a rate below 50 percent of the growth rate needed to achieve the SDG by 2030.¹ Despite significant challenges, there is improvement in scores on health, gender equality, decent work and economic growth, industry innovation and infrastructure and partnerships. However, the improvement is still below the rate needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030

This report builds on the 2016 readiness to now present a picture of the status and progress made on various indicators. There are several overarching areas and themes that Uganda will continue to pay close attention to in addition to the goal-specific actions that will be undertaken by various stakeholders. The overarching themes include:

1. Stronger partnerships, coordination and collaboration;
2. Deeper localization and popularization of the SDG agenda;
3. Building a leadership culture for the SDG agenda at all levels;
4. Promoting SDG-focused innovation by all the people in Uganda, especially young people;
5. Focusing on Financing for SDGs – Harnessing Uganda's Potential; and
6. Strengthening Technology and Information Systems in SDG Reporting.

1 Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2019) p. 159



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This is Uganda's second Voluntary National Review (VNR) report. The first VNR was presented at the 2016 High-Level Political Forum, where Uganda was among the pioneer 22 reporting countries. This report highlights the progress made in integrating and implementing the SDGs within the country's development planning frameworks. It provides details of progress made in SDG implementation as well as accounting for policy, institutional and programmatic enablers, and successes and challenges encountered in delivering on each SDG. It affirms the importance of SDG implementation to the realization of Uganda's Vision 2040 – the aspiration of transforming the Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous society. With the development of the third National Development Plan (NDPIII 2020/21– 2024/25), Uganda has seized the opportunity to develop a public policy framework that incorporates both the goals of its Vision 2040 and the SDGs. Significant effort has been made to domesticate the integrated SDG simulation model (iSDG), which was used to identify the SDG Accelerators or priority areas of action in the NDPIII framework.

Over the NDPII period (2015/16–2019/20), progress has been made in allocating resources and implementing the SDGs. Good progress is evident in relation to SDGs 1, 4, 5 and 16, with an average of over 75 percent, while SDGs 6, 8 and 17 have an average of over 70 percent. The good performance in SDG 1 was driven by among other things the social protection programmes that have had beneficial effects in several areas – such as food security, education, employment, and productivity in the targeted districts. Improvements in land titling that benefits women have been registered, although women are still disproportionately represented among the poor because of the disproportionate burden of unpaid care and domestic work that falls to them. SDG 4 scored well, with 63.3 percent of children under five years developmentally on track on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domain outcomes. Early childhood education shows great promise as an avenue to help children develop and learn basic skills, although only a quarter of children have achieved basic literacy and numeracy skills at the age of six. Currently, 7 million adult Ugandans are non-literate.

Under SDG 5, registered significant progress in eradicating female genital mutilation/cutting--prevalence among girls and women aged 15 to 49 years decreased from 0.6 percent in 2006 (UDHS) to 0.3 percent in 2016 (UDHS). However, the practice is still common in the Sebei and Karamoja sub-regions of Eastern Uganda, where the prevalence rate in 2016 was as high as 26.6 percent (UBOS, FGM Survey 2017). Notably, under SDG 11 Target 11.1, about 7 out of every 10 young people polled through U-Report reported that they live in safe accommodation (ranging from 66 percent to 73 percent across both sexes, all age groups and geographical locations). Under SDG 16, the feeling of safety increased significantly from 51 percent in 2013 to 94.3 percent in 2017 for those reporting feeling safe during the daytime.

Uganda is aware of the fact that global growth remains uncertain given the negative impact the Covid-19 pandemic has had on economies around the world. While global growth was 2.9 percent in 2019, economies are likely to be in recession in 2020 as the impact of Covid-19 becomes clearer. Thus, the projected growth rate is expected to hover around the same level or reduce slightly over the NDPIII period. On a positive note, the pandemic is regarded as an opportunity to strengthen local production capacity by investing in programmes that will promote the welfare of the population in times of calamity, enabling a resilient private sector to sustainably tap into the regional and global value chains, and harnessing the power of technology and digitalization.

CHAPTER 2

SCOPE AND REVIEW PROCESS

In preparing this review, the Government took into account lessons learned during preparation of the 2016 report. A key lesson was the need to strengthen the coordination framework to ensure that all structures play their role in shaping the SDG implementation process. While the 2016 report was coordinated by the National SDG Taskforce, technical leadership of the multi-institutional drafting team was carried out by the National Planning Authority (NPA), since the focus of the report was on institutional readiness and mainstreaming, which fell within the NPA mandate. The breadth of the 2020 VNR called for the involvement of all Technical Working Groups (which include planning and mainstreaming, communication, data and reporting) to lead on respective areas, under overall coordination by the National SDG Secretariat.

In 2019, the National SDG Taskforce, headed by the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister, established a multi-institutional Advisory Committee drawn from ministries, departments and agencies, Parliament, UN bodies, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector, to provide oversight to all processes leading to the VNR report. The committee approved a comprehensive roadmap, an annotated chapter outline of the report, and all other technical engagements related to the process.

To facilitate deliberations on the VNR process, the National SDG Secretariat commissioned three main processes.

First was populating the national SDG indicator matrix to gather data, including at administrative level. This process was initiated by convening statisticians of ministries, departments and agencies to provide data, with back-end approvals by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). This matrix was used by UBOS to update the SDG indicator matrix required to enhance the National SDG interactive Dashboard.

Second was the preparation of the 2019 SDG progress report highlighting goal-by-goal achievements, with a view to feeding it into the VNR. The report was presented at several fora, including: CSO SDG Core Reference Group meetings, the UN SDG Technical Working group, National SDG Taskforce meetings comprising all heads of technical working groups, Permanent Secretaries, National Monitoring and Evaluation working group, and National Council for People with Disabilities, among others.



The Advisory Committee, which was chaired by the head of the National SDG Secretariat, held four meetings to guide the VNR process.



The Head of Public Service & Secretary to Cabinet Mr. John Mitala (4th from left, front row) flanked by Permanent Secretaries at their Annual Retreat discussing SDG progress



A consultative workshop with the Civil Society Core Reference Group on SDGs (13 February 2020) informed the VNR report.

The reference group supported the process in several ways: 1) participating as a member of the National SDG advisory team and the national SDG taskforce; 2) holding consultative workshops, including one with people with disabilities to deliberate on the progress report; 3) sharing voices through the E-consultations.

Third, for consultations to continue despite the prolonged lockdown imposed by the COVID-19 Pandemic, three online engagements were launched. One involved gathering the voices of young people and children using the U-report, which enabled 23,324 young people to share their views on SDG implementation and aspects that matter in their lives. To capture voices of the public, an E-platform was established and popularized on several platforms (social media, television, radio, email). More than 600 people across the country shared their views on: areas where Uganda is performing well in advancing the SDGs and aspects it needs to improve on; how the country can advance the principle of “leaving no one behind” in the implementation of the SDGs; the role of Local Governments in fast-tracking delivery of the SDGs; local innovative practices that have enabled achievement of the SDGs; and the opportunities that can be harnessed by government and non-state actors to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

The majority of survey respondents indicated that they were already very familiar with the SDGs (with only one respondent indicating “somewhat familiar”). Most were from civil society organizations (27.8 percent), development partners such as UN agencies (27.8 percent), and Central and Local Government (27.8 percent), while 11.0 percent were private citizens and 5.6 percent from the private sector. Of the respondents, 55.6 percent were male, and 44.5 percent female, with nearly three-quarters (72.2 percent) based in Kampala. Although many respondents were interested in multiple SDGs, SDG 1 (eliminating poverty) and SDG 2 (zero hunger) were the most common SDGs of interest.



Between April and May 2020, 23,324 young people aged between 15 and 30 years were consulted.



Introducing the e-Platform on VNR 2020

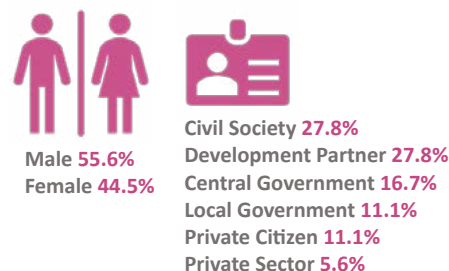
While the Government of Uganda had established a committee for comprehensive consultations for the entire VNR process, exploring all actors – including at the sub-national level, the current global COVID-19 pandemic has meant that we need to adopt and scaled business differently while maintaining the same course.

What to Learn more about the VNR process? Click here

Learn about the VNR process for made for by SDG VNR team

Coordinate and monitor your area, from the Uganda VNR 2020 team

The VNR E-platform attracted the participation of more than 600 people across the country.



BOX 1. QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE VNR E-PLATFORM SURVEY

- What is your level of familiarity with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
- Elaborate on your response to the above, if you'd like. How did you hear about SDGs?
- What are your SDGs of interest?
- Share your views on areas where Uganda is performing well in the advancement of the SDGs, and aspects that the country can improve on to stay on course to deliver on its aspirations.
- How do you assess Uganda's progress in mainstreaming the principle of leaving no one behind, in the implementation of the SDGs? How could we reach the furthest behind in the Decade of Action to empower the most vulnerable?
- What role have Local Governments played in the implementation of the SDGs in Uganda? What challenges have they encountered? Where do you see Local Governments engaging effectively in fast-tracking delivery on the SDGs?
- Elaborate on some local innovative interventions that have enabled achievement of the SDGs in your area of engagement, with a proposal of how these can be harnessed to advance the 2030 Agenda in Uganda.
- Share with us the lessons you have drawn from the implementation of SDGs in your field of engagement.
- From your experience, what are the opportunities that can be harnessed by government and non-state actors to accelerate progress towards the achievement of 2030 Agenda?

Prior to the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 outbreak, consultative sessions had been held with: Members of Parliament during the annual retreat held on 30 October 2019; the UN SDG Technical Working Group; the national Civil Society Core Reference Group; and select local government leaders as part of the SDG localization process. The VNR report underwent several reviews by various actors, including all structures of the National SDG Coordination Framework.

Uganda is among the first four countries to roll out a new approach of voluntary reporting at the local level beginning with Ngora Local Government in Eastern region. Supported by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), this review approach was globally conceptualized as an important tool for meaningful multi-stakeholder engagement and mobilization to advance the implementation of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063. Local governments can therefore report their progress towards implementation of the SDGs to the High-Level Political Forum. Like the VNR, the Ngora District Voluntary Local Review process looked at the wider development spectrum covering institutional frameworks and aspects of “leaving no one behind” in the district development agenda. Results indicate that Ngora District has integrated the 2030 SDG Agenda and aspirations of Agenda 2063 in the district development processes, feasibility studies and budgets. In the District Development Plan 2015/2020, these are anchored within the objectives and performance monitoring indicators. The review highlighted full alignment of the five objectives of the District Development Plan (DDP II: 2015/16–2019/20) to the SDGs. Building on this VLR experience, the district has committed to pay more attention to the SDGs and allocate more resources to the goals where performance is lagging.

Several lessons have been learned from the innovative consultation process. First, unlike traditional workshops where participation is by invitation only, the online consultations attracted many more participants and a diversity of stakeholders. Second, the consultative process cost much less than traditional approaches, making more resources available for other budget-constrained national processes. Third, more people, especially ICT-literate young people, women and people with disabilities, were more able to participate. Uganda plans to build on these experiences in future consultative processes across sectors, while being mindful of the fact that some stakeholders, especially those in rural areas, cannot easily access online facilities.



Hon. Jackline Amongin MP (standing) discussing with women leaders during the Voluntary Local Review in Ngora district



Implementation of Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 in Ngora district has been an important aspect yet ignored. This VLR has acted as a tool to inform Ngora District Development Plan 2020/21 to 2024/25, and also guide in the allocation of scarce resources to SDGs that are not on track and also redirect the Sustainable Development Agenda in Ngora district and the Lower Local Governments at large.

Mr Eumu Benard, Ngora District Chairperson

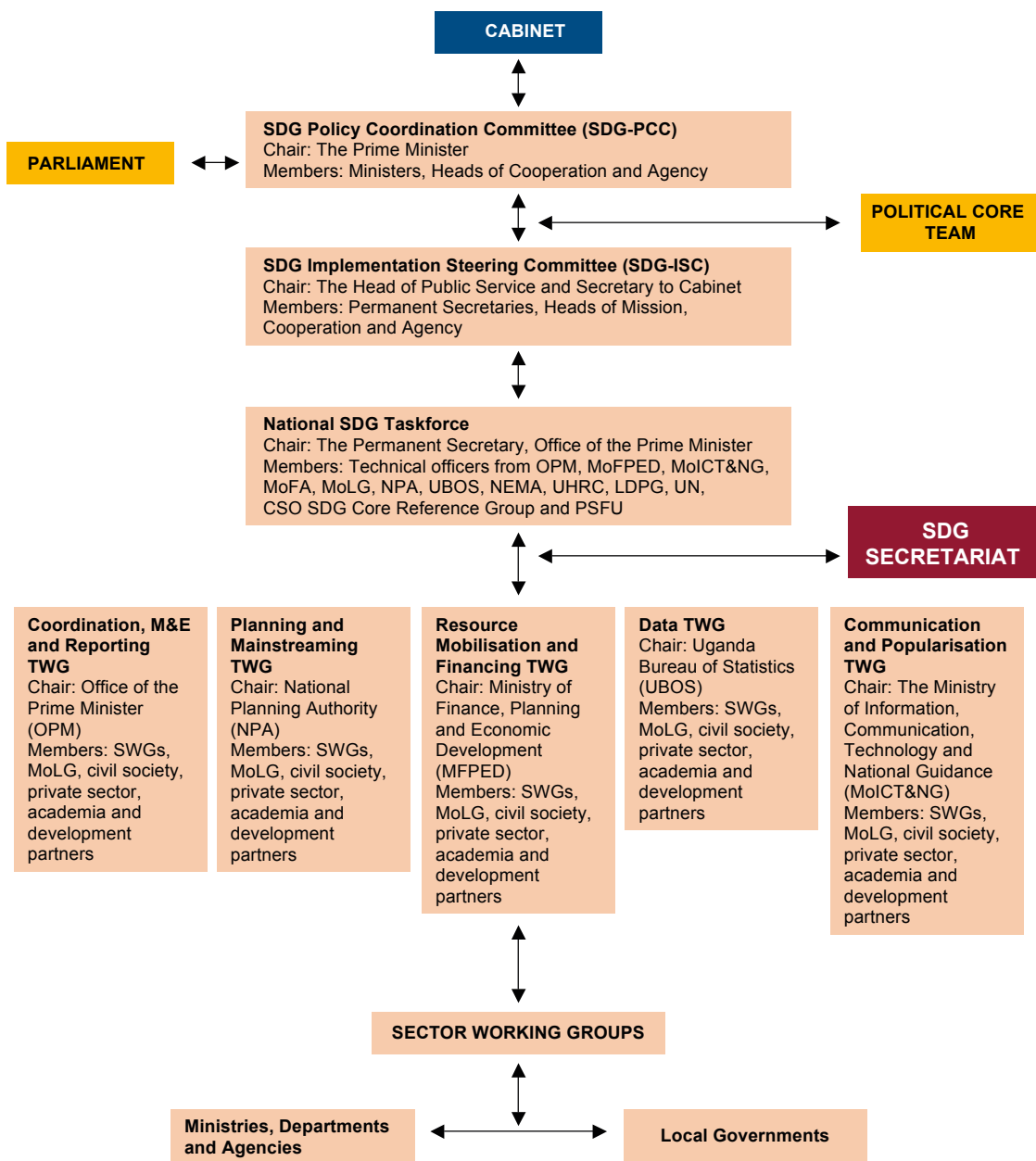
CHAPTER 3

POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION



3.1 OWNERSHIP OF SDGS IN UGANDA

Since adoption of the SDGs, the Government has implemented an inclusive process to ensure that the 2030 Agenda is owned by the people, starting with national coordination arrangements. Institutional delivery on the SDGs is guided by a multi-stakeholder National SDG Coordination Framework that was established in 2016 under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister. Anchored within the mainstream government coordination arrangements, the Framework defines and delegates leadership roles and responsibilities for different aspects of coordinating implementation of the SDGs. Since 2016, the Framework has undergone some reforms to enable the country to deliver on the Agenda. A costed national roadmap was prepared through a wide consultative process, which included Government, the private sector, civil society, the UN system, and the wider development partner community. The roadmap was prepared to create an enabling framework for SDG implementation and to galvanize coherent support from different actors. With the NDP II coming to an end, plans are underway to update the roadmap to ensure conformity with NDP III, and consultations will be broader than before.



In 2018, as part of efforts to bring on board political leadership, the President appointed the Minister in Charge of General Duties in the Office of the Prime Minister as Cabinet focal person on the SDGs. Since then, the Minister has played a pivotal role in providing regular reports to Cabinet and undertaken several strategic engagements with state and non-state actors. To further consolidate these efforts, in 2019 the Prime Minister established a National SDG Secretariat to steer the coordination process. Operationalization of the Secretariat has received the full support of the UN Country Team in terms of staffing and infrastructure. Since the Secretariat was established, the Technical Working Groups have functioned and reported effectively, involving all state and non-state actors in their operations.

Local Governments are increasingly positioning themselves to improve service delivery, ensuring that communities own the development of local services. The institutional framework for implementation of the SDGs is now in place at the national level, and Uganda has started to roll out the SDG process systematically at the subnational level. Many Local Government leaders have limited information on the agenda for localizing the SDGs. They are struggling to interpret and relate the Agenda to the day-to-day work under decentralization. It is appreciated that the first step to securing the commitment of local leaders and the successful implementation of the Agenda has to be awareness raising about how they can contribute through their day-to-day work. A collaborative and multi-stakeholder approach has therefore been established to comprehensively roll-out the SDG Agenda at the Local Government level. The SDG Secretariat, Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA), Urban Authorities' Association of Uganda (UAAU) and the Uganda National NGO Forum are jointly undertaking advocacy engagements to ensure participation of all actors at the Local Government level. SDG focal persons have also been appointed by all Local Governments to liaise with the SDG secretariat and SDG Technical Working Groups. The National Planning Authority has also undertaken several capacity-building engagements for District Planners to enable them to effectively integrate the SDGs and apply a Human Rights Based Approach in the District Development Plans and budgets. The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) has organized trainings for district-level officials on gender and equity planning and budgeting, thus covering issues that are of particular importance for SDG 5 and SDG 10.

Much effort has been made at the subnational level to contextualize the SDGs and mobilize communities to own their development agenda with meagre resources. A civil society policy think tank, Advocates Coalition on Development and Environment (ACODE), has been implementing the Local Government Councils' Scorecard. This scorecard is based on



The Minister for SDGs (right) and the UN Resident Coordinator (Centre) have on several occasions jointly engaged citizens on issues related to SDG implementation

ACCORDING TO THE U-REPORT VNR SURVEY OF MAY 2020, 3 OUT OF EVERY 5 UGANDAN YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE NEVER HEARD OF THE SDGs, WITH MANY REGIONAL VARIATIONS.
The Government needs to popularize and localize campaigns for the SDGs.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

ONLY 66% OF YOUTH HAVE ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AND AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE ACCESS, ONLY 23% CAN AFFORD TO USE IT EVERYDAY

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

60% OF YOUTH EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS
 FAMILY/GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (26%)
 SEXUAL HARASSMENT (20%)

Source: U-report VNR survey of May 2020



“...to achieve the 2030 Agenda at scale, let us work hard to leverage the local leadership up to the village level to sensitize the masses about the Agenda by landing it in their local context.”

Citizen's voice

performance indicators aligned to the roles, responsibilities and functions of elected district leaders as articulated in the Local Government Act and the Government’s decentralization policy. The scorecard initiative implemented by ACODE in partnership with the Uganda Local Governments Association (ULGA) stems from the desire to contribute to the deepening of democratic decentralization in Uganda, while addressing the problem of poor service delivery. The theory of change of the scorecard places emphasis on both the demand and supply sides of local governance. This annual assessment is key in monitoring the performance of Local Governments. It provides useful governance information that acts as a basis for activating citizen engagement and provides evidence for sustained advocacy at the national level.

For 2018/2019, the scorecard was conducted in 35 districts and indicated an improvement in the average performance of the assessed District Councils, up from 51 percent in FY2016/17 to 62 percent in FY2018/19. This improvement in average performance is also reflected in other parameters such as legislative function, accountability to citizens, and monitoring service delivery, which went up from 15 to 16 points, 11 to 14 points and 10 to 17 points respectively. This positive change in functionality and performance of District Councils is partly attributed to the sustained capacity-building programme for elected district leaders.

Local Governments have continued to promote community-based local development based on the principles of diligence, self-help, and cooperation to better the lives of their people through small-scale, self-help projects. Emphasis on mindset change in some districts, such as Bunyangabu, Rubirizi and Kabarole, has resulted in communities undertaking several development projects without having to wait for Local Government financing to improve their lives. This has, for instance, resulted in the construction of several kilometres of community roads to facilitate the transportation of goods to market, children to school and access to health facilities. In Maracha district, parents provided the labour to build a community vocational school for their children to learn practical skills when they graduate from primary school. In Luuka district (Eastern Uganda), communities gave local names to each of the SDGs, based on what they meant to them – for example, how poverty manifests in their communities.

In executing their legislative function, Uganda’s Parliament has remained steadfast in supporting implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Since its official pronouncement on the 2030 Agenda in 2016, Uganda’s Parliament has been proactive in supporting Government efforts to implement the SDGs on several fronts. Parliament plays a critical role in executing its oversight function, and this has resulted in commendable progress. Parliament assesses the performance of the national budget using two key compliance tools. The first is the Certificate of Compliance, which gauges the country’s commitment to achieving NDP II and the 2030 Agenda through Budget interventions and allocations. This has resulted in the level of compliance of ministerial budgets to the SDGs going up from 54 percent in 2017/18 to 60 percent in 2018/19². The second is the Gender and Equity Certificate, which placed the compliance level of the 2019/20 budget at 61 percent. The discourse over these tools has identified the need to improve capacity at sector and Local Government levels to ensure that planning and budget execution is inclusive.



“The Hanoi Declaration commits parliaments to keep an eye on the implementation of the SDGs. SDG means that no person under whatever circumstances is left behind in development. It also means that local developmental challenges are tackled at both the local and global levels. This invites a different approach to the way parliaments legislate and oversee the performance of duty bearers.”

Statement by the Speaker of Parliament at a Regional Seminar on the Sustainable Development Goals for the Parliaments of Sub-Saharan Africa: Kampala (Uganda) 1 March 2017

2 2018/19 Certificate of Compliance

In 2018, Parliament's review of the Auditor General's Report on progress on implementation of the SDGs identified some implementation gaps which Government addressed by strengthening the coordination function. As a result, the National SDG Secretariat was established and is fully functional.

BOX 2: PARLIAMENTARY ADVOCACY FORUMS ACROSS THE SDGS

- Uganda Women Parliamentary Association
- Uganda Parliamentary Forum for Children
- Parliamentary Forum for Climate Change
- Parliamentarians Co-operative Savings and Credit Society Limited
- Greater North Parliamentary Forum
- Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development Goals
- Uganda Parliamentarians Forum on Food Security, Population and Development
- The Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Social Protection
- Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Parliamentary Forum on Non-Communicable Diseases
- Parliamentary Forum on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Parliamentary Forum on Road Safety
- Parliamentary Forum on Oil and Gas
- Parliamentary Forum on Media
- Uganda Parliamentary Forum on Malaria
- Quality Health Forum

Parliament's committees are fully functional and pivotal in ensuring transparency in the allocation and use of government resources, scrutinizing relevant Bills for debate in Parliament, and assessing and evaluating the activities of Government and other bodies, among other functions. In addition to the formal committees, Members of Parliament have continued to advocate for various aspects of the SDGs through their respective advocacy forums as they pertain to inclusivity and vulnerable people's rights. Among others, Members of Parliament have established and ensured the functioning of the Parliamentary Forum on the SDGs (PFSDGs), which continues to conduct advocacy activities on the SDGs within the different committees that MPs participate in.

Uganda's private sector is increasingly paying attention to the 2030 Agenda and has been instrumental on several fronts. First, they have been instrumental in shaping the policy discourse on the country's national development planning. Second, they have also been instrumental in supporting the coordination structure for SDG implementation. As well as being represented by the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) at the National SDG Taskforce, the private sector provided technical support to the preparation of the national roadmap for creating an enabling environment for SDG implementation. The private sector has also facilitated several dialogues aimed at advancing the SDGs. For instance, at a side event during the 2017 Solidarity Summit on Refugees, some private sector leaders showcased the potential business case for investing in refugee and host communities, and deliberated on the incentives required from Government for the private sector to engage proactively in supporting local communities in business value chains.



Let us engage the private sector more to understand the economic value of investing in all the SDGs... For instance, why it should matter to keep people healthy, ensure equal pay, protect the environment.

Citizen's voice

The private sector is increasingly putting a human face to their business operations to advance the welfare of Ugandan citizens. For example, with UNDP support, 45 enterprises are implementing the Gender Equality Seal Certification Programme, which aims to promote gender equality in the workplace, and contribute to the achievement of SDG 5.



Leaders of the private sector companies that committed to participate in the Gender Equality Seal Certification Programme with the representatives from the UN, PSFU, Swedish Embassy and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, June 2018

BOX 3: THE PRIVATE SECTOR FOUNDATION OF UGANDA'S ENGAGEMENT IN THE 2030 AGENDA

Statement by the Chairman: Hon Dr. Elly Karuhanga

The PSFU is Uganda's umbrella body for the private sector. It is structured around 11 sectors of the economy to facilitate advocacy and dialogue with Government on the major policy reforms that drive national competitiveness. We are also mandated to support business development service delivery in a manner that propels increased participation of the Private sector in wealth creation and job growth.

The private sector cuts across all the 17 SDGs. Investment in agricultural production, manufacturing, health care, education, provision of employment, management of labour relations and the environment, promoting business for peace and handling the refugee crisis are among the many opportunities the private can seize in pursuit of attaining the SDG targets. Therefore they must be mobilized to be at the forefront in implementing Agenda 2030 for sustainable development.

Some of the SDGs are already being championed by our own business leaders to help guide the private sector in identifying investment gaps and how they may seize the various investment opportunities. Uganda's private sector is fully committed to working with Government and the UNDP to support the attainment of Agenda 2030.

PSFU was involved in the first steps towards implementing the post-2015 development agenda and we appreciate the confidence the UN family continues to place in us as the national coordinating body for the private sector. The PSFU has signed up to 3 programmes with the UNDP that directly involve Uganda's private sector:

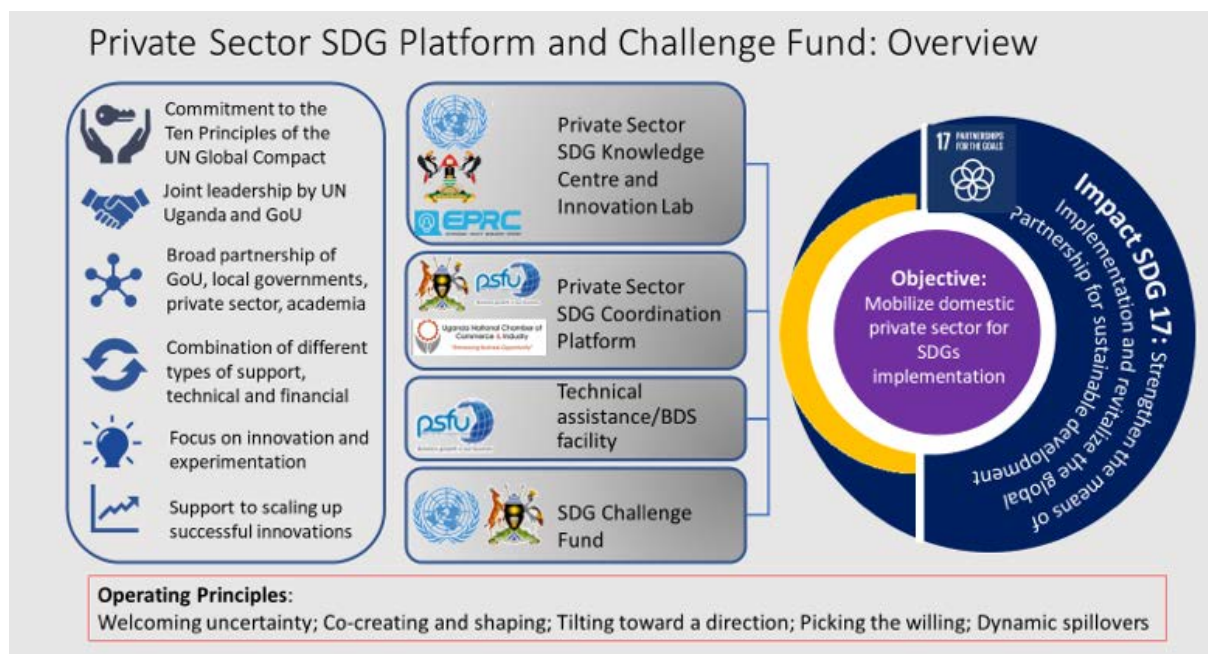
1. The Gender Equality Seal Certification Programme, which is helping us to meet the targets under Goal 5
2. The Spotlight Initiative, which is supporting the fight against Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) under Goal 10
3. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Support Programme, which is supporting the private sector to mitigate the effects of climate change by promoting green investments under Goal 13.

Promoting Partnerships under Goal 17 will be extremely important in the attainment of all the other goals. PSFU is now mobilizing the Ugandan private sector to finance green investments and provide capital in a manner that will help us meet the SDG targets. This will be accomplished by sensitizing the business community about the various indicators that will be monitored towards these targets.

PSFU is committed to working together with everyone in identifying investment gaps, and through our advocacy role, work with government to establish and maintain a conducive business climate that shall deliver an efficient and competitive private sector. One that will be able to identify opportunities, create decent jobs and spur growth.

The penetration of mobile money transactions and their integration into mainstream banking has enabled rural citizens to participate in the financial system, and also connected sectors and services, such as agriculture, health and education. The private sector has also collaborated with Government and development partners to expand coverage of renewable energy solutions, including in rural areas. The recent past has also seen the development of prevention of sexual harassment policies, the amendment of maternity and paternity leave policies to support family values, and the inclusion of health insurance in employee benefit packages. In the financial sector, companies have developed savings and loan products targeting low-income people, especially women and young people.

The Private Sector SDG Platform was established in partnership with government and development partners (see below). This platform is envisaged as a nationally-owned multi-stakeholder mechanism to address various aspects of private sector engagement in the SDGs.



Civil society’s longstanding and valued partnership with Government has continued to dominate the SDG advocacy space.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) coordinate their work through a CSO SDG Core Reference Group that brings together several CSO partners to collaborate, create synergy, share their work, and produce annual reports on SDG implementation. The group, established in 2015, meets quarterly and coordinates closely with government institutions that are involved in SDG work.



The Minister for SDGs re-launching the Tondeka Mabega (Leave No One Behind) Campaign by the Civil Society Core Reference Group members in May 2019.

Before the launch of Agenda 2030, the CSO SDG Core Reference Group was the mechanism used to mobilize and engage citizens in the post-2015 agenda process. The Group conducted consultations across the country which fed into the post-2015 consultations process around the world. In 2016, CSOs in Uganda launched the *Tondeka Mabega* (Leave No One Behind) initiative to localize the SDGs by working with marginalized groups and popularizing the SDG principles. Among the many achievements of this campaign are the Citizen Dialogues, aimed at amplifying the voices of marginalized groups and demanding a fundamental shift in national and global policy commitments to bring about an end to inequality and poverty, which perpetuate human suffering. The dialogues provided a platform for marginalized groups to voice their concerns and aspirations in the implementation of the SDGs. They were also an opportunity for groups to share innovative solutions they have developed to address the daily challenges they face.

CSOs have so far issued three SDG reports for the two SDG High-Level Political Forums (HLPFs) held annually at the UN in New York. These reports review achievements towards the attainment of the various SDGs in Uganda and articulate gaps that still need to be filled. The reports are launched at in-country events during HLPF week and are shared with CSO colleagues and government delegations from Uganda that attend the CSO Forum. Every quarter, lead CSOs for the various SDGs meet to review progress and agree on their collective as well as goal-specific advocacy. Through this process, civil society has contributed to the development of the SDG Roadmap for Uganda in all the thematic groups. Civil society also continues to participate in SDG coordination meetings in the Office of the Prime Minister and other relevant spaces.

The thematic partners have continued to produce reports and advocacy messages for the various SDGs. Notable progress has been made by the CSOs working on SDGs with a particular focus on young people, disability, gender equality and women's empowerment. In all these processes, the idea has been to ensure that CSOs are engaged in the SDG process and continue to engage in policy discussions on SDG implementation in Uganda.

Women and Gender Consortium: In 2017, women's organizations formed the Uganda Gender Consortium on SDGs (UGCS). Its core mandate is to support the process of domestication and implementation of the global SDG agenda in a gender-responsive way. The UGCS complements government efforts in ensuring that gender equality is mainstreamed in the SDGs, creating awareness of the gender targets, and monitoring implementation of the goals from a gender perspective to feed into reporting at national and sub-regional levels. It issues reports every year on the gender responsiveness of the SDG implementation process in the country. The 2018 Report, *From Voice to Action*, was instrumental in articulating the issues of women and girls. Equally, women leaders have been key in advocating for gender-based and responsive planning. **On 28 February 2020, for example, over 3,000 women participated in the launch of the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) Uganda Chapter.** This platform provides for collective action towards addressing the structural barriers that have continued to affect women in leadership.



Women leaders at the launch of the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) Uganda Chapter

Persons with Disabilities

The National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD), in partnership with organizations for persons with disabilities and development partners, has been instrumental in SDG implementation in Uganda. The National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) has coordinated other disabled persons' organizations to enhance the participation of persons with disabilities in Agenda 2030. The NCPD has strengthened coordination, monitoring and reporting, and has built capacity on disability inclusion at National and District levels. Development partners and CSOs – such as Sightsavers, Cheshire Services Uganda, Light for the World, Humanity and Inclusion, Action on Disability and Development, Katalemwa Cheshire Home and Comprehensive Rehabilitation Services in Uganda – have supported in the promotion of inclusive education, livelihoods, employment, accessibility improvement, health, rehabilitation and provision of assistive devices, and psychosocial support for Persons with Disabilities. The Government has put in place a legal and policy framework that enhances the participation and representation of older persons in the implementation of Agenda 2030, such as the Principles for the proposed Older Persons Bill (2018), National Strategic Plan for the provision of Quality and Accessible Friendly Health Care Services to Older Persons, 2019, and the Ratification of the AU Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa.



On 18 March 2020 the NCPD organized a consultative meeting on addressing data gaps for persons with disabilities to inform planning in Uganda.

Youth: Young people have been holding debates in schools under the umbrella of several organizations, including Open Space and Youth SDG Ambassadors. There have been projects targeting semi-urban private schools around Kampala where young people have been trained using non-formal pedagogical methods that make it easier for them to understand, engage with, and follow up or gain interest in the SDGs. Through the SDG awareness weeks, each year in October young people have been sharing their SDG-related innovations for support and mentorship by development partners. Young people have also launched an initiative known as *One Million Youth One Million Solutions* to identify young and talented innovators across all regions of Uganda for continuous mentorship to scale up their ideas. Young people were engaged during the VNR process polls asking specific questions aimed at assessing their understanding of selected youth-related SDGs. A total of 25,247 young people responded to the polls.



Young people at the Youth Engagement Forum on SDGs in Kampala on 24 October 2019

3.2 INTEGRATION OF SDGS IN UGANDA PLANNING AND FINANCING SYSTEM

3.2.1 Policy and Planning Alignment

Uganda's planning authority ensures that planning frameworks at all levels are well aligned with the SDGs. The NDP II, which has been the guiding framework for national development for the last five years, was 70 percent aligned to the SDGs and places Uganda in an advantageous position to lead by example by adopting and localizing the SDGs. This includes implementing projects geared towards achievement of the SDGs, particularly those that fit within the current national development obligations as well as East African Regional Integration and African Agenda 2063 development commitments. The SDGs continue to guide the determination of priority investment areas, to the extent that the NDP III focus areas are Industry, Governance and Environment. These areas have been identified as accelerators for the attainment of NDP III based on SDG modelling using a customized Uganda iSDG model and following a series of consultations with state and non-state actors to deliberate on the strategic direction that the plan would take for the next five years.

3.2.2 Aligning budgets to SDGs

To ensure conformity of the national budget with the NDP II and SDGs, the Government has maintained its innovative practice of assessing the quality of sector budgets to assess their compliance. This is complemented by the Certificates of Gender and Equity measuring the responsiveness of national and district budgets to gender and equity. The annual certificate of compliance indicated an improvement in SDG alignment from 60.9 percent in 2017/18 to 64 percent in 2018/19. Analysis of alignment of SDGs to the budget further indicated that SDGs 1, 4, 5 and 16 scored over 75 percent, while 6, 8 and 17 scored over 70 percent. The good performance in SDG 1 was driven by, among other things, the social protection programmes that have had beneficial effects on several dimensions, such as food security, education, employment and productivity in the districts selected for the pilot. Improvements in land titling are benefiting women, though they are still disproportionately represented among the poor because of high domestic work burdens. SDG 4 scored well given that 63.3 percent of children under five years are developmentally on track in health and learning outcomes. Early childhood education shows great promise as an avenue to help children develop and learn basic skills, although only 26 percent of children have achieved basic literacy and numeracy skills at the age of six. Currently, 7 million adult Ugandans are non-literate. Under SDG 5, Uganda has almost eradicated FGM/C, with the proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone FGM/C having reduced to 0.3 percent nationally. However, the practice is still common in the sub-regions of Sebei and Karamoja in Eastern Uganda.

Under SDG 11 Target 11.1, about 7 out of every 10 young people polled through U-Report reported that they live in safe accommodation (ranging from 66 percent to 73 percent across both sexes, all age groups and geographical locations). Under SDG 16, the feeling of safety increased significantly from 51 percent in 2013 to 94.3 percent in 2017 for those reporting feeling safe during the daytime.

3.3 LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

At the time of adoption of the 2030 Agenda all Member States, including Uganda, pledged to ensure that “no one will be left behind” and to “endeavour to reach the furthest behind first”.³ In practice, this statement enjoins all Member States to take action to end extreme poverty, curb inequalities, confront discrimination, and fast-track progress to reach the furthest behind first. Leave No One Behind therefore emphasizes the critical distributional aspects of the global development agenda.⁴ The three mutually reinforcing “levers” identified as cornerstones that countries need to embrace include: 1) empower through civic engagement and voice; 2) enact through integrated, equity-focused SDG policies, interventions and budgets; and: 3) examine, through use of disaggregated and people-driven data and information.

3 See Agenda 2030

4 UNDP (2018) *What does it mean to leave no one behind? A framework for implementation*, UNDP, New York

i) Empower: through civic engagement and voice

Civic engagement has continued to prevail and generate constructive debate on issues of sustainable development. Uganda's previously mentioned *Tondeka Mabega* Campaign was relaunched in May 2019 by the Cabinet Minister in charge of SDGs⁵ to reawaken citizens' voices on the SDGs at national and sub-national levels, and capture the participation of all, including vulnerable people. In the various regions of Uganda, four categories of marginalized people were identified and "listening and solutions sessions" between community members and decision makers and civil society partners were held in selected communities. Conveners of these sessions explain the SDGs in local terms so that they are understood at the local level. Community members then share their stories and concerns and suggest what they want the decision makers to do and what they want to do themselves to achieve the SDGs in their local area. This exercise is documented and recorded, and short reports and films of the key issues are produced. Within the public sector, the Government has sustained Community Based Information Forums, called *Barazas*, coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister. This initiative has increased citizens' participation in the development cycle through the effective monitoring of public service providers and the demand for accountability for public resources to enhance transparency and improve public service delivery within Local Governments. For instance, implementation of the National Agricultural Advisory Services programme changed when Operation Wealth Creation was introduced to address delays and irregularities in the distribution of items to community beneficiaries. In addition, every local radio station in the country allocated one hour weekly for Government to deliver advocacy messages on issues affecting communities. This is being carried out through the Office of the Resident District Commissioner and technical and political leadership in the districts.



Community members attending and presenting their issues to Government during the Barazas

5 See details of the campaign [here](#)

Uganda has one of the youngest and most rapidly growing populations in the world, with 57 percent of its population under the age of 18 and 48.7 percent under the age of 15 (UBOS, 2016). To ensure that no child is left behind, Uganda has put in place legal instruments to ensure the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). For example, The Children Act was amended in 2016 to align it more closely with the UNCRC and the National Action Plan for Child Wellbeing (2016–2021) has links to the SDGs on child survival and development, protection, participation and implementation. The National Action Plan for Children with Disabilities (2016/17–2020/21) seeks to address the gaps in interventions for children with disabilities.

The Government has put in place a mechanism for the routine collection of data under the Orphans and Vulnerable Children programme and the Management Information system of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) to collect data from all children’s rights implementers (governmental and nongovernmental). Furthermore, since 2016/17, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics has pioneered the inclusion of the consensual deprivation poverty module in the Uganda National Household Survey. This is a clear display of Government’s commitment to improve its ability to assess and monitor the status of child deprivations to meet SDG targets.

In 2016, the right of every child to a name and nationality was incorporated in the Children Act to specifically integrate the right to be registered at birth and to a name and nationality.

Regarding girls, lack of mentorship has been identified as one of the reasons why a high number of vulnerable girls who enrol in Primary One do not complete Primary Seven. Working with development partners and NGOs, the Government has put in place mentorship programmes that include the establishment of mentorship members’ clubs. These have helped in addressing school dropout and encouraging children to return to school in addition to reporting cases of violence.

For example, in November 2019, students in Adjumani district asked to present issues that affect them at the District Budget Conference for the education sector. The students – most of them girls – spoke about their concerns about sexual violence, teenage pregnancy, child marriage, the high number of school dropouts, and the lack of a police surgeon to conduct medical examinations in cases of sexual violence.

The UDHS 2016 found that 25 percent of adolescent girls aged 15–19 years in Uganda have begun childbearing, with more births registered in rural areas (27 percent) than urban areas (17 percent). Through its free education programme from primary to the end of secondary school, Go Back to School programme and Accelerated Learning Programme, the Government is working with development partners and grass root-based civil societies to support children who have dropped out to return to school. As well as girls who are pregnant or have had a baby, these measures have benefited refugee and internally displaced children; victims of child marriage; abducted children; orphans, child heads of household and children living with disabilities.

Through the concerted efforts of volunteers, Government, civil society, the private sector and the United Nations, Uganda is seeking to strengthen people’s ownership of the 2030 Agenda.

On 24 October 2019, United Nations Day was celebrated as part of SDG Awareness Month. Throughout the month, a wide range of activities, with a focus on youth engagement, were organized to raise awareness about the SDGs. These included the SDG Run/Marathon, regional concerts, a high-level panel discussion to discuss SDG policy issues, and media campaigns.⁶



The people know what development means to them. All they require are requisite resources, empowerment and confidence to shape the future for their children, families and communities.”

Citizen’s voice

6 See OPM (2019) *Status of SDG Implementation, Unpublished*, OPM, Kampala

ii) Enact: integrated, equity-focused SDG policies, interventions, and budgets

The Constitution of Uganda is the overarching legal framework that supports equity-focused initiatives and is in alignment with global and regional instruments and policies such as: The East African Community (EAC) Treaty (2000), The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Inter Government Authority on Development (IGAD), the New Partnerships for African Development (NEPAD), the African Union Agenda 2063, and many more.

Uganda is a State party to key **regional and international human rights instruments**. At regional level, Uganda ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. At the international level, Uganda ratified eight out of nine core human rights instruments, i.e. the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and its Optional Protocols;⁷ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) the International Covenant on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW) and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).⁸

Uganda is also committed to key declarations adopted by the regional and international community related to human rights and gender equality, including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) (1994), The AU Heads of State Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality (July 2004), the Commonwealth Plan of Action on Gender and Development; the UN Declaration on Violence Against Women (1993), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Addis Ababa Declaration on the Demographic Dividend.

The 1995 Constitution also obliges Ugandans to respect the dignity and rights of persons with disabilities. In response to the advocacy initiatives of organizations representing persons with disabilities, Uganda has enacted several disability-friendly laws. These include: The National Council on Disability Act 2003 (with additional amendments 2013); the 2006 Disability Act; the 2006 Equal Opportunities Commission Act 2006; the 1997 Local Government Act; and the 1996 Children's Statute (with amendments in 2016). Several policies and guidelines also support interventions for persons with disabilities. These include the 2015 Orphans and Vulnerable Children Policy, the 2006 National Policy on Disability, the 2012 Disability Guidelines, and the Alternative Care Framework.

In terms of labour and employment, Uganda has ratified all of the eight key Conventions under the International Labour Organization. The MoGLSD reports that over 40,000 young people are released annually into the job market to compete for just 9,000 jobs. In response, the Government has put in place a number of legal and policy measures to address unemployment, such as: the National Youth Policy, the National Employment Policy for Uganda; the Skilling Uganda Strategic Plan 2012– 2022; and the National Youth Council – all of which provide a framework for youth engagement and employment.

With 1.42 million refugees, Uganda has the largest refugee population in Africa and the third biggest in the world.⁹ The country's favourable legal and policy environment for refugees includes freedom of movement, the right to work, the right to documentation, and access to government services on a par with nationals. With refugees making up 3 percent of the population, the SDGs cannot be achieved without actively including refugees in the development process. In March 2017, the Government launched the Comprehensive Refugee Response (CRRF). This Government-led, whole of government and multi-stakeholder approach aims at providing comprehensive support for refugee and host communities alike and is contributing to the attainment of the SDGs. Since the introduction of the CRRF, in September 2018 Uganda launched its Education Response Plan (ERP),¹⁰ followed in January 2019 by the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan, and in March 2020 by the Water and Environment Sector

7 *Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict; Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography*

8 *Uganda has accepted the individual complaints procedures under ICCPR and CRPD, as well as the confidential inquiry procedure under CAT and CRPD.*

9 Source - UNHCR, Government of Uganda, Office of the Prime Minister, available at <https://ugandarefugees.org/en/country/uga>.

10 Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities, MoES, 2018.

Response Plan. Together these are advancing progress towards many SDGs in a comprehensive and sustainable manner.

Uganda has also put in place relevant institutions and legal instruments such as the Equal Opportunities Commission and Public Finance Management Act that recognize the need for equity in development. The national budget process is guided by the Budget Act that takes into consideration gender and equity issues. All these are critical steps towards addressing the concerns of vulnerable groups.

Uganda's efforts to implement the SDGs have greatly benefited from Government's commitment to apply a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to development. In its preamble, the Constitution of Uganda (1995) expresses the commitment to "build a better future by establishing a socio-economic and political order through a popular and durable national Constitution based on the principles of unity, peace, equality, democracy, freedom, social justice and progress". In line with this provision, it is imperative that people are at the centre of development efforts. This corresponds to the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The National Planning Authority, in its Human Rights Based Approach Planning Tool for Sectors and Local Governments,¹¹ underscores that tackling poverty and achieving socio-economic transformation necessitates paying attention to the principles of human rights that emphasize the inclusion and empowerment of every person. Uganda's Vision 2040 (Sections 322–323) states that respect for human rights shall be at the core of development planning. It further states that Government shall ensure that the HRBA is integrated in policies, legislation, plans and programmes.

NDPII expressly states that, to ensure inclusive development, all sectors, ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and Local Governments are expected to adopt a HRBA in their respective policies, legislation, programmes and plans. This means that during implementation of their plans and mandates, sectors, MDAs, and LGs will be guided by the following principles: explicit linkage to human rights instruments; equality and non-discrimination; accountability; empowerment; participation; and attention to vulnerable groups. Applying a HRBA to development is also a critical factor for the advancement of the SDG agenda in Uganda.

Considerable efforts have been made by the NPA and partners to roll out application of the HRBA in Uganda, particularly among Local Governments. Much has been achieved, and more can be done to effectively implement the HRBA as a central programming principle. Applying a HRBA to Vision 2040, NDPIII and implementation of the SDGs is therefore contributing to making rights a central tenet of development in Uganda.

iii) Examine, through use of disaggregated and people-driven data and information

Uganda has been using data for planning and policy formulation for many years. In building its statistical base, the country invests in nationwide coverage to community level, and disaggregation of data according to gender, age and disability status, as well as in several indicators that facilitate easy identification of different categories, including the vulnerable.

Through its flagship global programme Making Every Woman and Girl Count, UN Women is supporting monitoring and implementation of the SDGs through the production and use of disaggregated data and gender statistics.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has adopted the shared methodologies developed for Tier III indicators through the Making Every Woman and Girl Count Programme and reprocessed existing data. This resulted in the production of relevant indicators with all levels of disaggregation and updated the NPGEIs 2019, bringing the indicators with available data from 80 to 140. The capacity of the National Statistical System (NSS) to produce and make available high quality, comparable and regular disaggregated statistics to address national data gaps for evidence-based policy and decision making is well coordinated through the National Statistical Indicator (NSI) Framework. Data and information drawn from various gender data sources such as National Priority Gender Indicators (NPGEIs) 2019, National Standard Indicators 2018, National Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS 2017), Time Use Survey 2017/18¹² and related gender analytical research papers and policy briefs were used for the review and production of reports on country commitments such as NDPII, Beijing +25, CEDAW, SDGs, and the design of NDP III and the UN Common Country Assessment framework and Strategic Development Cooperation framework. The analytical capacities of National Statistical Systems, government institutions, civil society and

11 The tool is available here: <http://npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/HRBA-Tool.pdf>

12 *Uganda Time Use Survey report (TUS 2017-2018) published June 2019; Occasional Paper 49 by Economic Policy Research Centre - EPRC; An Empirical Investigation of Gender and Time Use in Uganda, 2019*

academia to use gender statistics are strengthened. Over 30 MDAs and 84 Higher Local Governments (HLGs) have been trained in the collection, usage and dissemination of gender statistics and are able to integrate gender perspectives in their planning frameworks and strategic plans for statistics under the capacity building program for gender statistics 2018-2023. Due to the prerequisite of integrating gender into planning, programming, and reporting, in order to obtain a gender and equity certificate, the MDAs, CSOs and even the UN agencies have increased their demand for gender statistics training. Uganda has realized increased institutionalization of the dialogue between data users and producers to enhance the demand for and relevance of disaggregated statistics. This has been supported by UN Women through the Annual Gender Statistics Forum held during statistics week.

This work has been made possible by the Government's concerted efforts in strengthening national capacity to gather, analyze and use disaggregated data and evidence such as the National Single Registry led by the MoGLSD. Because of instability in neighbouring countries, Uganda's refugee population increased sharply in some districts. To enable data-driven policy making in these districts, in 2018 UBOS conducted one of the first comprehensive community surveys to include refugees. The Government is now also developing a Frequent Monitoring System to inform policy planning with more updated information. The National Planning Authority has further issued a guideline to include refugees in district development planning.

The tradition of data generation has also been accompanied by sectoral analytical papers that have built the evidence base for the planning and implementation of programmes by state and non-state actors.¹³ In order to ensure that data can be more easily disseminated for decision making, Uganda is making efforts to revitalize the SDG monitoring and reporting platform. The five-year Plans for National Statistical Development (PNSD) guide statistical planning for the National Statistical System (NSS). This framework also accelerates the development of NSS SDG statistics in line with globalization and international guidelines. The aim is to develop an integrated, coordinated, and coherent NSS which ensures a harmonized production process and high-quality statistical outputs on the SDGs. It draws together all data-producing MDAs and HLGs, plus data users and suppliers. Through UBOS, the Government continues to receive complementary and coordination support from development partners¹⁴ on the PNSD programme. This has created, among other things, harmony in statistical thinking, planning, implementation, the determination of structures, and quality assurance through initiatives such as the deployment of UBOS staff in MDAs and technical support to the NSS from development partners.

13 See for example; Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2018), *Uganda Functional Difficulties Survey 2017*, UBOS Kampala and other survey that focus on gender, governance and various dimensions of marginalization.

14 UN Women, DFID, World Bank, EU, USAID, UNICEF, AfDB, UNECA, UNFPA, FAO, ILO and IMF

CHAPTER 4

PROGRESS MADE TO ACHIEVE THE SDGS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



4.1 GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



Indicators Reported on:

- 1.2.1 Proportion of population below the national poverty line
- 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems
- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- 1.4.2 Proportion of titled land, percent coverage of land information system, proportion of land titles issued by type (region, gender, and rural/urban, and percentage change in the number of land titles registered (sex, region and rural/urban)
- 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people

Over the last decade, Uganda has registered impressive gains in poverty reduction, with an estimated 31.2 percent reduction in the national poverty rate between 2006 and 2017.¹⁵ Rural poverty declined from 34.2 percent to 25.3 percent, while the poverty rate in urban areas fell marginally from 13.7 percent to 9.3 percent over the same period. Approximately 79 percent of total poverty reduction between 2006 and 2013 was in households in the agriculture sector, mainly on account of favourable prices and improvements in yield and farm productivity. Favourable prices reflect improvements in market efficiency that resulted from sound policies and programmes. These include investments in infrastructure, growing demand in the East Africa region, post-war recovery efforts in Northern Uganda, and urbanization, which accounted for 10 percent of poverty reduction during that period.¹⁶

However, owing to the prolonged drought experienced in most parts of the country in 2016, while declining poverty rates has been the overall trend, the proportion of poor people increased from 19.7 percent in 2012/13 to 21.4 percent in 2016/17 (representing 8.03 million Ugandans in poverty). Moreover, the poverty rate among refugees is more than twice as high as for the host communities and 46 % of the refugee population are poor¹⁷. The country continues to experience frequent extreme weather events, , such as heavy floods in the Eastern and Western regions, which significantly erode gains from government investment in agriculture and other sectors aimed at improving the welfare of the population.¹⁸

Progress in reducing poverty has been slow in the Northern and Eastern regions. Between 2006 and 2013, the proportion of the country's poor living in those regions went up from 68 percent to 84 percent. However, between 2013 and 2017, the Eastern region began to trail the Northern region, in part as a result of growing susceptibility to climatic shocks. While overall, the proportion of the population living in poverty is declining, the absolute number of people in poverty is increasing, largely due to increasing population growth. Between 2013 and 2017, the number of poor people in both rural and urban areas grew at 4.5 percent per annum, exceeding the population growth rate of 3.2 percent.

Adding to the mixed progress on poverty reduction is the growing level of income inequality. Currently, over 23 million people,¹⁹ accounting for approximately 63 percent of the population, are vulnerable to poverty.²⁰ Under current circumstances, the vulnerable population is projected to increase to 30.6 million by 2030.²¹

15 The proportion of the Ugandan population living below the national poverty line declined from 31.1 percent in 2006 to 21.4 percent in 2017.

16 Uganda also made national efforts to understand poverty beyond income poverty, developing a National Multidimensional Poverty Index in 2018/19.

17 World Bank, [Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda](#), 2019.

18 In Uganda, therefore, there are close and critical linkages between SDG 1 and SDG 13, among other climate-related SDGs.

19 These include 8.03 million poor people and 15.35 million non-poor but insecure people. Source: UBOS (2017). UNHS 2016/17 Report.

20 Evidence from Uganda panel surveys shows that between 2015/16 and 2018/19, 8.5 percent of the population was chronically poor, 8.4 percent was lifted out of poverty but 10.2 percent fell into poverty.

21 Assumes that the percentage of the population vulnerable to poverty will continue to grow at the annual growth rate of 2.1 percent observed between 2013 and 2017.

FIGURE 1: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

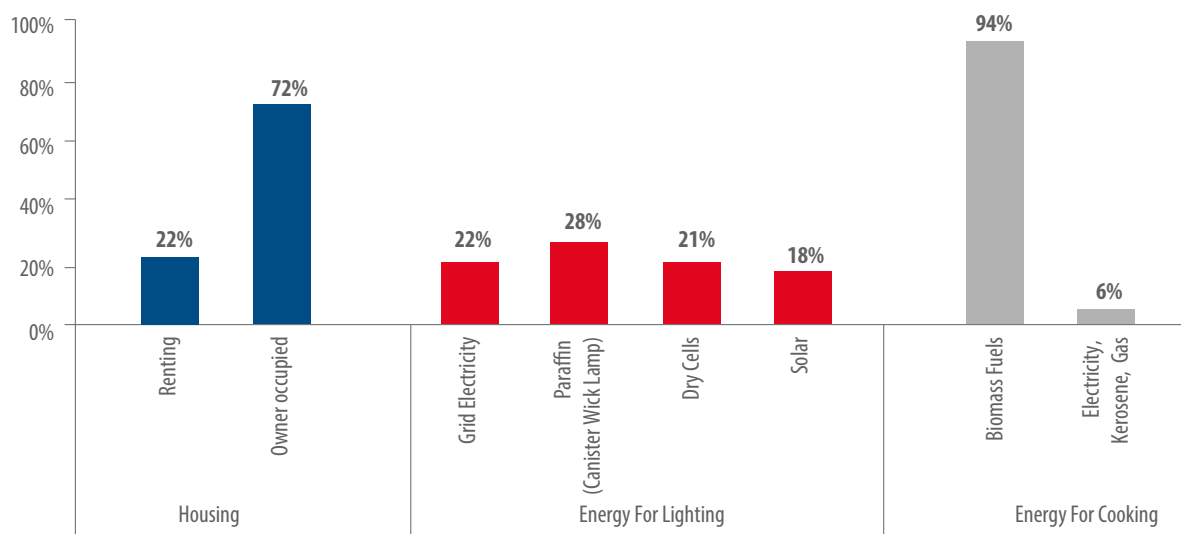
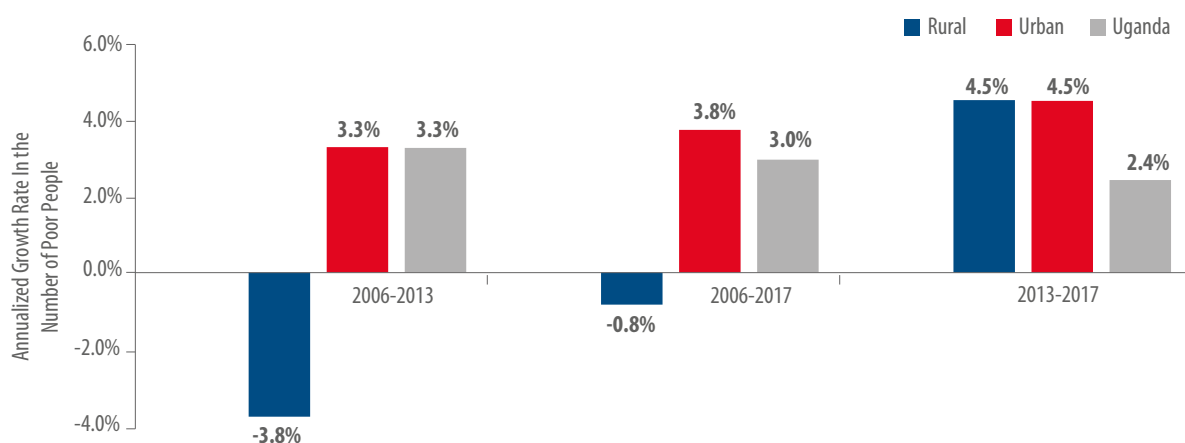


FIGURE 2: ANNUALIZED GROWTH RATE IN THE NUMBER OF POOR PEOPLE



There have been general improvements in housing conditions, a critical factor in poverty reduction as poverty is multidimensional. Households may be deprived in areas other than income, and household living conditions and access to basic services are key indicators. The proportion of households that used canister wick lamps for lighting declined from 66 percent in 2012/13 to 28 percent in 2016/17, largely attributed to increased access to and use of grid electricity (22 percent) and solar energy (18 percent). Access to safe water has improved from 68 percent in 2013 to 78 percent in 2017, with the highest coverage in Eastern region (89.9 percent), compared with 82.7 percent in Northern, 76.6 percent in Central, and 64.7 percent in Western regions. However, the continued reliance on biomass (above 90 percent of the population) as a main source of cooking energy is continuing to threaten public health and the environment and is indicative of persistent financial and resource inaccessibility of alternative options.

These generally positive trends, especially in electricity and water supply services, are largely attributed to significant Government investments in rural electrification and water supply over the last 15 years. For example, achievements in water supply have helped to prevent the spread waterborne diseases, with significant impacts on health care costs, economic productivity, and human welfare.

In addressing the many vulnerabilities faced by the population, the Government is increasingly recognizing the importance of investing in social protection programmes. Although still limited, one empowerment programme has expanded social protection for 201,168 older persons (21.62 percent) aged over 64 years in 61 districts. Efforts are needed to cover the entire eligible population of 1.05 million older persons across the country. In FY 2019/2020, the special grant for persons with disabilities received 5 billion UGX to support the livelihoods of persons with disabili-

ties, while the youth livelihood programme supported the establishment of close to 12,000 projects. In 2019, 7,000 beneficiaries of these programmes (2.9 percent) were young people with disabilities. However, these programmes, combined with the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund for post-war recovery programme, reach only 0.7 percent of the population and account for 0.16 percent of GDP. Social protection is also limited for more than 90 percent of the population employed in the informal sector, which operates outside of government regulation. This calls for investment in incentives for the formalization of the economy, with emphasis on social protection schemes for employees.

Population growth is increasing pressure on land in rural areas, and making more people more vulnerable. Unclear land rights are also contributing to unguided urbanization and the degradation of natural resources. Cognizant of these challenges, government policies on poverty eradication, investment, infrastructure development and the modernization of agriculture have elevated land ownership issues to the top of the national development agenda. For instance, improvements in land registration have resulted into 14.3 percentage point increase in the population with titled land from 21.7 percent in 2016 to 36 percent in 2017. There has also been progress in female land ownership from 16 percent in 2010 to 39 percent in 2012. However, discriminatory practices continue to reinforce women's dependence on men in securing land rights, since legal provisions require land transactions to have the written consent of the male spouse and the Area Land Committee.

To accelerate poverty reduction efforts and ensure that no one is left behind, Uganda will undertake several measures, which include, among others:

- i) Targeted investment in production and productivity for priority food commodities to reduce vulnerability to shocks.
- ii) Implementation of the regional development programme adopted in NDP III to address regional disparities.
- iii) Streamlining and broadening the scope of social protection programmes by providing direct income support to vulnerable households, especially those headed by children and those with children or adults with disabilities.
- iv) Expanding access to and quality of basic services such as water, electricity and housing.
- v) Strengthening the collection, dissemination and utilization of disaggregated data to ensure that No One is Left Behind.

4.2 GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2

ZERO HUNGER

Indicators Reported on:

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.

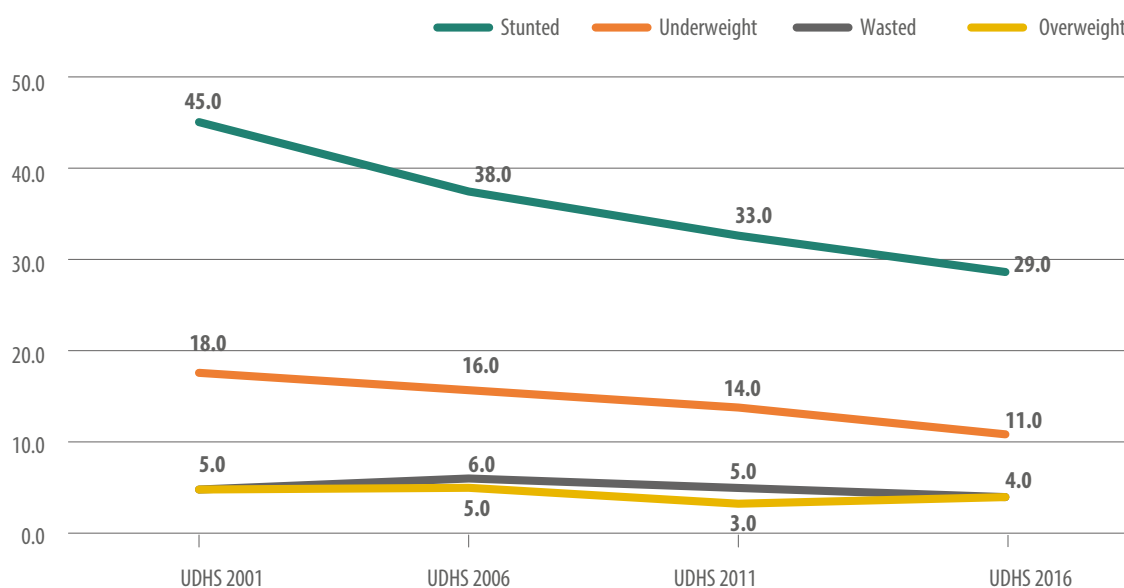
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15-49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) under the target 2.2 to end forms of malnutrition by 2030

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

The past decade has seen progress in improving the nutritional status of children in Uganda. The prevalence of stunting among children under five has declined from 33 percent in 2011 to 29 percent in 2016, with the highest prevalence among children in rural areas (30 percent) compared with urban areas (24 percent). In absolute numbers, the population of 2.4 million stunted children is very high, necessitating investment in nutrition support for malnourished children as well intersectoral collaborations and partnerships for nutrition.

FIGURE 3: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 WHO ARE MALNOURISHED



The country has maintained its commitment to address chronic and acute malnutrition, which is measured by two indicators: the rate of wasting in children under five years old, and the proportion of underweight children in the same age category. Wasting declined from 5 percent in 2011 to 4 percent in 2016, while the proportion of underweight children dropped from 14 percent to 11 percent during the same period.

According to the UNHS 2016/17, many Ugandans consume a poorly diversified diet, with staples (cereals, roots and tubers) forming 55 percent of Dietary Energy Consumption (DEC) compared with 36 percent from nuts and pulses, animal tissue (meat, fish and eggs), milk, and sugar combined. Nevertheless, there has been an improvement in the quality of diets, as reflected in a dietary diversity score (number of food groups consumed over time) that grew from 7.6 in 2009/10 to 8.2 in 2015/16. Overall, Uganda's DEC of 2,226 kcal/person/day (with female-headed households consuming slightly more calories than male-headed households (2,241 and 2,220 kcal/person/day respectively)) was above the minimum required intake of 2,200 kcal per person per day.

However, significant regional disparities in malnutrition persist and food poverty remains a big challenge. Overall, 37 percent of households in Uganda were food poor with the highest number of cases recorded in Karamoja (70 percent) and Bukedi (58 percent), while Ankole (14 percent) had the fewest. Rural households were nearly twice as likely to be food poor as their urban counterparts (40 percent and 26 percent respectively).

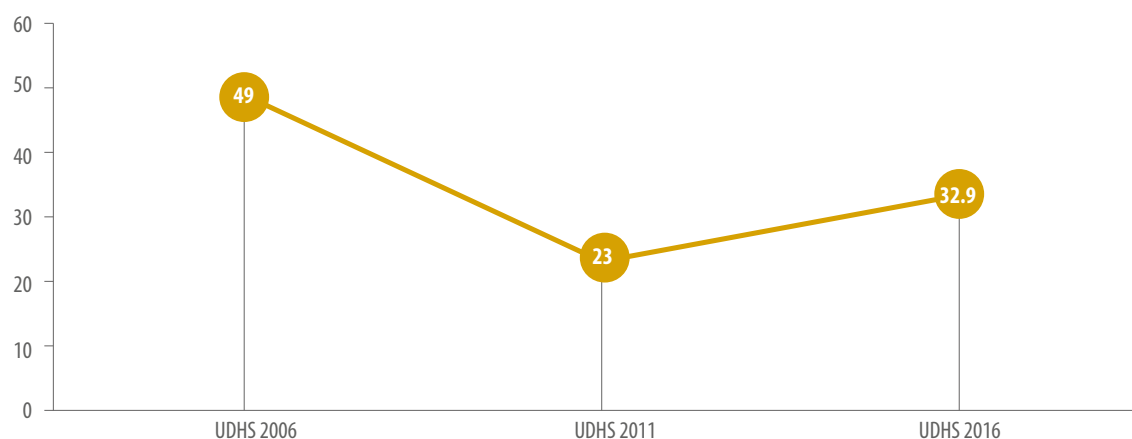
Although refugees in Uganda are given land and mobility rights, food security remains a serious concern with 7 out of 10 refugee households experiencing severe food insecurity in 2018, compared with 5 out of 10 in the host community.²² According to the joint inter-agency Multi Sector Needs Assessment, 70 percent of refugees in Uganda reported access to land, of which 89 percent were able to cultivate thanks to productive assets and cash assistance.²³ Land is scarce for newer refugees in West Nile, where only 50 percent of more long-term refugees have access to land (compared with 75 percent in South West).

BOX 4: BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE OF THE NATIONAL NUTRITION COORDINATION FRAMEWORK

Uganda's National Nutrition Forum, chaired by the Prime Minister, is critical for nutrition programming and includes all key national and local nutrition stakeholders. The forum meets annually to review implementation of the nutrition policy and to provide policy advice and advocacy for nutrition. The Policy Coordination Committee (PCC) for Nutrition, also chaired by the Prime Minister and responsible for policy, is a sub-Cabinet committee composed of Cabinet Ministers and Chairpersons of Ministries, Departments and Agencies implementing nutrition interventions. The Implementation Coordination Steering Committee (ICSC) consists of Permanent Secretaries and Executive Directors of relevant MDAs and is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister. This committee is responsible for technical oversight of policy implementation and technical direction. The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Technical Coordination Committee (MSNTC) is chaired by Permanent Secretary Coordinates and is responsible for technical guidance for smooth implementation across ministries and sectors. At the sector level, nutrition coordination committees are chaired by respective Permanent Secretaries. These committees ensure joint planning and budgeting for nutrition activities within each sector, prepare quarterly monitoring reports for submission to the Multi-sectoral Nutrition Technical Committee within their area of responsibility. At district level, District Nutrition Coordination Committees are chaired by Chief Administrative Officers, with members from the technical planning committees of different departments.

Anaemia caused by nutritional deficiency remains a severe public health problem, with the country experiencing a reversal in trends in 2011 (Figure 4). In 2018/19, at 6.9 percent, anaemia was ranked the third leading cause of death in health facilities after malaria and pneumonia.²⁴ During the same period, the condition was reported as one of the leading causes of maternal death.

FIGURE 4: PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG WOMEN AGED 15–49 YEARS



²² World Bank, [Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda](#), 2019

²³ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/69655>

²⁴ Annual Health Sector Performance report (2018/19)

4.3 GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Indicators Reported on:

- 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
- 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
- 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population
- 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
- 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
- 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
- 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease and Indicator
- 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
- 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
- 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
- 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene
- 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
- 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
- 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

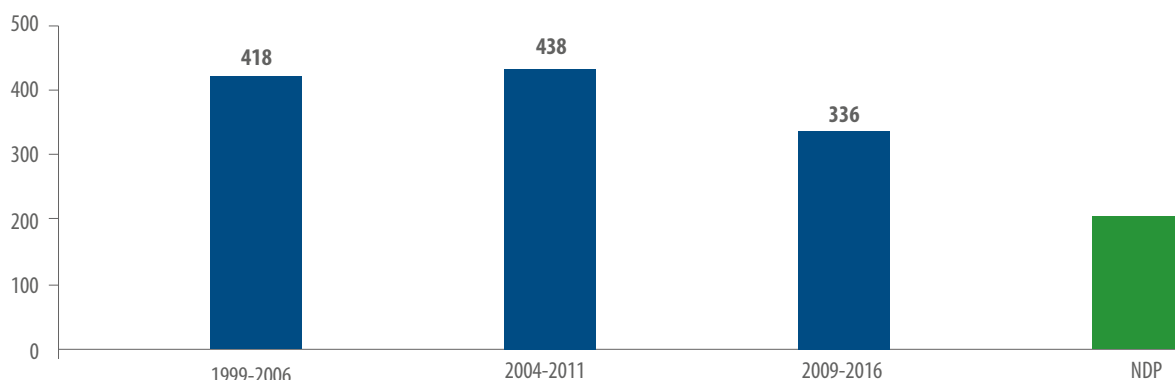
The Maternal Mortality Ratio, Neonatal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Total Fertility Rate, and Adolescent Pregnancy Rate are the five health impact indicators in the Health Sector Development Plan that track the sector's contribution towards Universal Health Care by providing essential health and related services needed for the promotion of a healthy and productive life. Nationally representative data on these indicators are measured every five years using Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) data. Some of this analysis uses proxy administrative data and programmatic reports to estimate progress towards the goal of Universal Health Care.²⁵

Uganda has continued to register gains in several health indicators, owing in part to increasing investment in health infrastructure, human resources and access to medical services. The Maternal Mortality Rate declined from 438 deaths per 100,000 in 2011 to 336 deaths in 2016 (Figure 5), surpassing the NDPI (2010/11–2014/15) target of 394. However, the estimated annual rate of decline of 5.2 percent is below the 7.5 percent established in the Health Sector Development Plan (2015/16–2019/20) as the rate required to achieve the SDG target of 140 by 2030. Significant effort is also required to meet the NDPIII target of 211 by 2025.²⁶

25 The Ministry of Health administrative data on health indicators is captured in the DHIS2.

26 Draft NDPIII results framework as at 20 March 2020

FIGURE 5: PREGNANCY-RELATED DEATH PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS

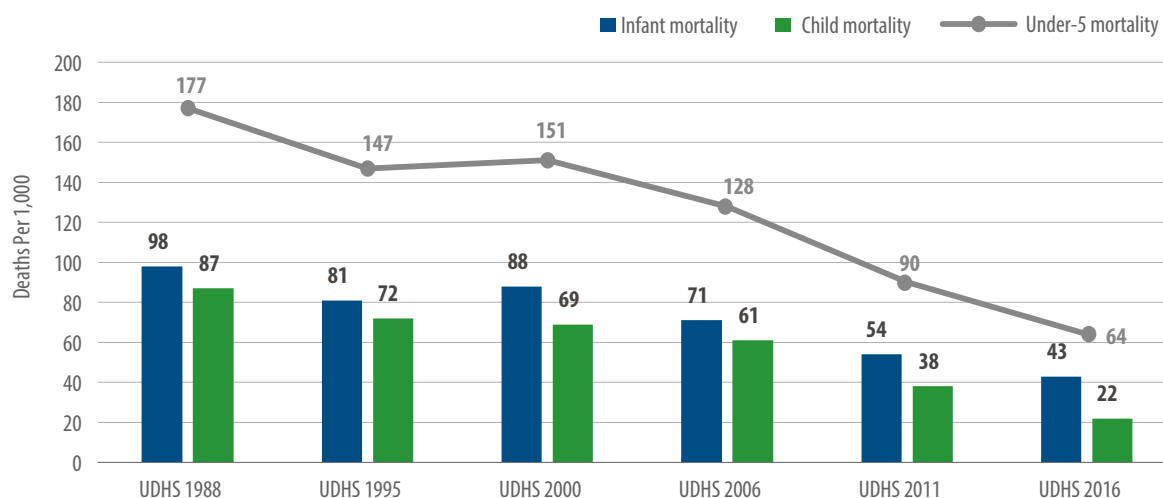


Source: UDHS, 2016

The leading causes of maternal deaths are obstetric hemorrhage, accounting for 46 percent, hypertensive disorders (11 percent) and puerperal sepsis (6 percent).²⁷

Improving access to high-quality intrapartum care is a key strategy to address the leading causes of maternal mortality in Uganda.²⁸ Between 2011 and 2016, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel increased from 58 percent to 74 percent.²⁹ However, delay in the mother seeking help, lack of transport to get to a health facility and then to referral when needed, as well as lack of blood products, commodities, supplies, and absence of critical staff, continue to affect the quality of intrapartum care.

FIGURE 6: TRENDS IN CHILDHOOD MORTALITY (1988-2016)



Source: UDHS, 2016

Enhancement in the quality of care has also resulted in a decline in Under Five Mortality from 90 to 64 deaths per 1,000 live births, and in infant mortality from 54 to 43 per 1,000 live births between 2011 and 2016 (Figure 6). However, advancement in these indicators has been affected by poverty and regional disparities. Only 44 percent of mothers in the poorest households receive attention from a skilled attendant at birth, compared with 88 percent in the richest households, and only 9 percent of newborns in rural areas receive postnatal care within 2 days of birth, compared with 21 percent in urban areas.³⁰

27 Health Sector Annual Performance report, 2018/19

28 MoH (2018). Mid-term Review Report for the Health Sector Development Plan 2015/16 - 2019/20..

29 UDHS, 2016

30 UNICEF (2020). Maternal and Newborn Health Disparities in Uganda, Available at https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/country_profiles/Uganda/countrypercent20profile_UGA.pdf

The Ministry of Health and its partners have taken steps to implement disability prevention and management interventions through routine immunization, capacity building, awareness raising, assessment and rehabilitation. According to the NCPD's Disability Status report, 2019, the Ministry of Health distributed 300 wheelchairs and other assistive devices to Persons with Disabilities.

BOX 5: BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE: SAVING MOTHERS, GIVING LIFE (SMGL) INITIATIVE

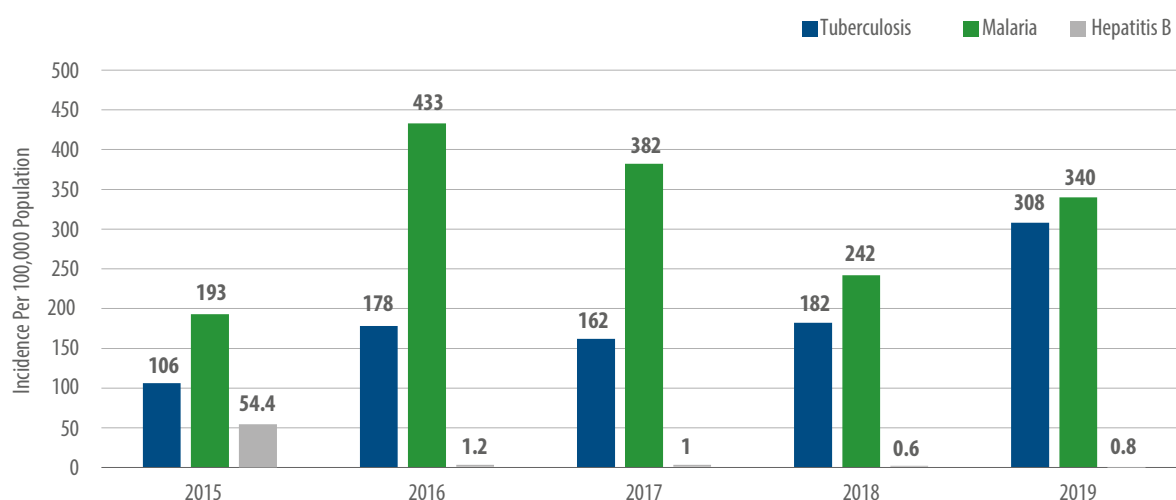
SMGL was a multi-partner/multi-stakeholder initiative implemented from 2012 to 2017 to improve maternal and perinatal health in high-mortality settings, especially in northern Uganda. Through district system strengthening, integrated services, and community engagement interventions, the initiative increased emergency obstetric care coverage and access, and led to demand for improved quality of care that resulted in rapid declines in district maternal and perinatal mortality. As the country races towards 2030, it is critical that such initiatives are scaled up.³¹



Distribution of assistive devices to Persons with Disabilities in Bunyoro Sub Region

While the country has made commendable strides in reducing HIV/AIDS infections from 7.3 percent in 2011 to 6.0 percent in 2016 among adults aged 15-49 years, the absolute number of infections is still high at approximately 1.3 million. Infection rates are higher among women than men, at 8.3 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively. In addressing these challenges, the Government stepped up efforts in improving coverage of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ARV). Among pregnant women, ARV access increased from 91 percent in 2011 to 94 percent in 2016. In 2016, the Government launched the Test and Treat guidelines that enabled immediate treatment of persons after testing positive. Emphasis has also been on implementation of comprehensive HIV preventive interventions, including reactivation of the Abstinence, Behaviour Change and Condom use (ABC) campaign, safe male circumcision, and a campaign against teenage pregnancy, among others. However, the high burden of new infections each year, over 30 percent of which are among young people, remain a major challenge for ARV coverage. Young people display the least viral suppression and are the least likely to adhere to ARV guidance. The rise in the burden of other diseases, such as malaria and tuberculosis, also presents a challenge (Figure 7).

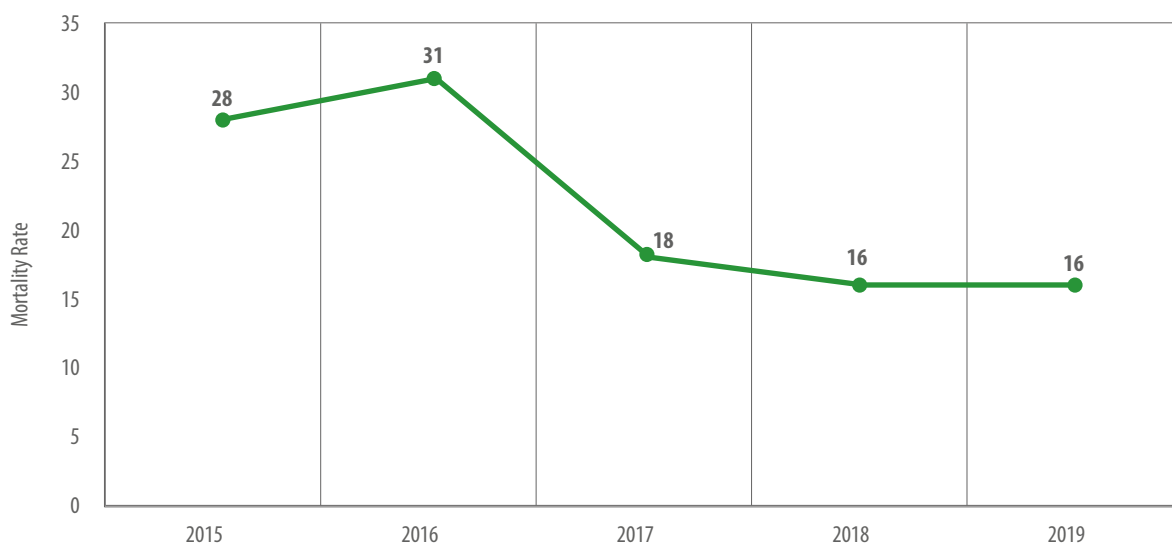
FIGURE 7: TRENDS IN INCIDENCES OF MALARIAL, TUBERCULOSIS AND HEPATITIS B PER 100,000



Source: UBOS, 2019

31 See Serbanescu F1 et al (2019) *Impact of the Saving Mothers, Giving Life Approach on Decreasing Maternal and Perinatal Deaths in Uganda and Zambia*, *Glob Health Science Practice* 2019 Mar 13;7 (Suppl 1)

FIGURE 8: PATTERN OF DEATH DUE TO ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS



Additionally, non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular illness, cancers, and chronic respiratory conditions are emerging challenges, reaching epidemic level.

Road traffic accidents are a major threat to the health and safety of people of Uganda. Increased road infrastructure has contributed to a rise in road fatalities, which went up from 2,597 in 2015 to 3,503 in 2016, representing an increase of 25.9 percent.³² Nationally, road traffic deaths stand at 53 per 100,000 of the population (exceeding the African regional average of 18 deaths per 100,000), with females making up 7 fatalities per 100,000 of the population and males 46 per 100,000. The accident severity index for Uganda is 24 people killed per 100 road traffic crashes. On average, Uganda loses 10 people per day in road traffic crashes, the highest level of fatalities in East Africa.

32 Analysis of annual traffic and road safety reports

4.4 GOAL 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



Indicators Reported on:

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

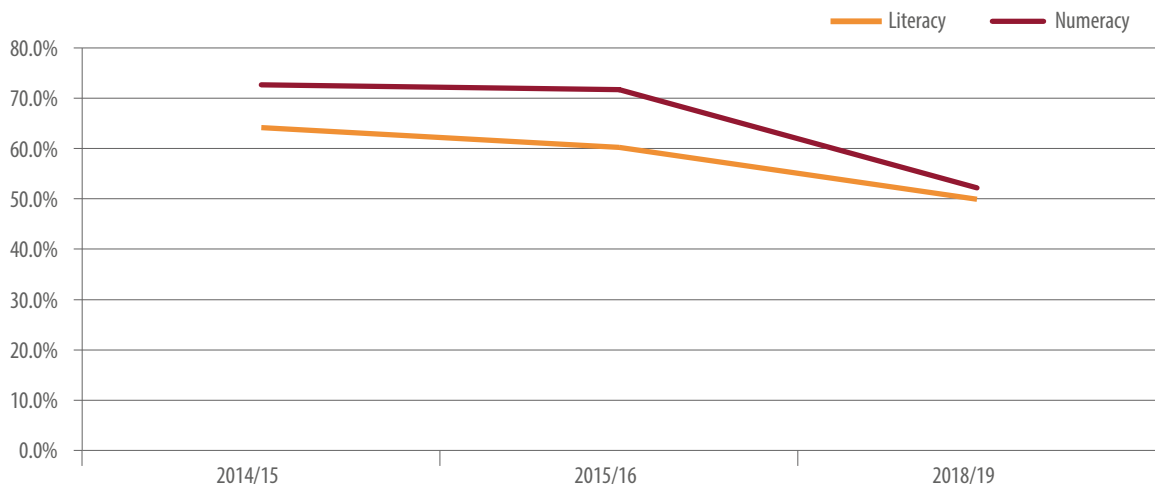
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level.

Uganda recognizes that education is crucial for both building human empowerment, and delivering economic progress. In fact, NDPIII notes that a country that does not invest in its human capital mortgages its future. A well-educated and enlightened population is necessary to facilitate sustainable development through increased production, productivity and technological growth. To this end, the current Education and Sports Sector Plan (2017/18–2019/20) recognizes the critical role the education and sports sector has to play in the realization of the national development agenda, articulated in the NDPIII and Vision 2040. Investment and interventions in the sector are geared towards improving access to quality education, training and sports in order to create an adequately skilled labour force and achieve the demographic dividend. Together with its development partners, the Ministry of Education and Sports has also put in place interventions to support the inclusion of learners with disabilities in education at all levels.

In order to improve access to education, Government introduced Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997,³³ and has since made efforts to greatly expand resources and physical inputs in the education sector. Progress is manifested in, for example: primary education enrolment – which tripled from 2.8 million in 1997 to 8.8 million in 2018; a reduction in inequalities in access to education related to income, location and gender; a reduction in Pupil/Classroom Ratio from 87:1 in 2003 to 55:1 in 2018; an increase in qualified primary school teachers from 185,548 in 2013 to 207,238 in 2018; improvement in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in Primary Schools from 117 percent and 93 percent in 2015/16 to 111 percent and 94 percent in 2017/2018, respectively.³⁴

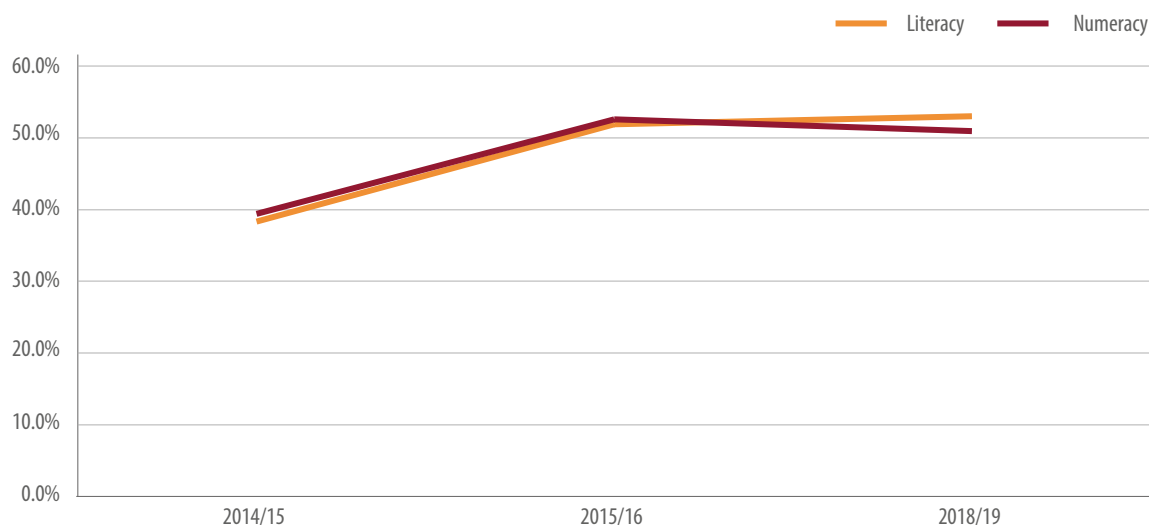
FIGURE 9: LEARNING OUTCOMES (PRIMARY 3 PUPILS)



33 Initially, the policy entailed free primary school tuition to four children per household, but in 2000 it was extended to include every Ugandan child that needed to enrol in school. To date, parents and guardians retain the responsibility for providing exercise books, pens, uniforms and school meals, among other things.

34 Ministry of Education and Sports (2019) Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report (ESSAPR) FY 2018/19

FIGURE 10: LEARNING OUTCOMES (PRIMARY 6 PUPILS)



Source: Ministry of Education and Sports (2019). Notes: Shows the proportion of pupils reaching the defined level of competency in literacy and numeracy

Building on UPE, the Government has extended free access to secondary and post-ordinary level education and training (USE/UPOLET). As a result, the number of secondary schools has increased by 26 percent from 2,373 in 2007 to 3,000 in 2017, with more growth registered in the private sector (34 percent) over the same period. There was an increase in secondary enrolment from 1.23 million in 2009/10 to 1.37 million in 2016/17; public Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions increased from 126 in 2012 to 152 in 2018; and enrolment in formal TVET went up from 34,380 in 2012 to 95,841 in 2018. In terms of tertiary education, universities and other degree-awarding institutions increased from 34 in 2011 to 60 in 2017; and university enrolment went up from 139,683 to 162,299 students over the same period. These education gains have led to an overall increase in the country’s literacy rate from 70 percent in 2012/13 to 74 percent in 2016/17, and average years of schooling from 4.7 to 6.1 in over the same period.

However, several challenges remain. These include: inadequate access to and poor quality of education; low access to and poor quality of Early Childhood Care and Education; poor quality and efficiency of primary education; and limited systemic capacity in the education sector. Additionally, bringing about behavioural change, within the public sector and among the general population, remains a daunting challenge. Regardless of funding levels, standards are unlikely to rise unless public oversight mechanisms are strengthened. Compliance with service delivery standards must improve, as well as coordination with non-state actors such as the private sector, CSOs, the media, development partners and academia.

The poor quality of education manifests itself at an early stage of childhood development, as evidenced by low literacy rates (49.9 percent at P.3, and 53.1 percent at P.6), low numeracy rates (55.2 percent at P.3, and 50.9 percent at P.6) and low primary school completion rates at 38 percent in 2018, owing in part, to high drop-out rates (Figures 9 and 10).

There is no major difference in literacy and numeracy between boys and girls in primary education (Figures 11 and 12).

FIGURE 11: PERCENTAGE OF P3 LEARNERS RATED PROFICIENT IN LITERACY AND NUMERACY, BY GENDER

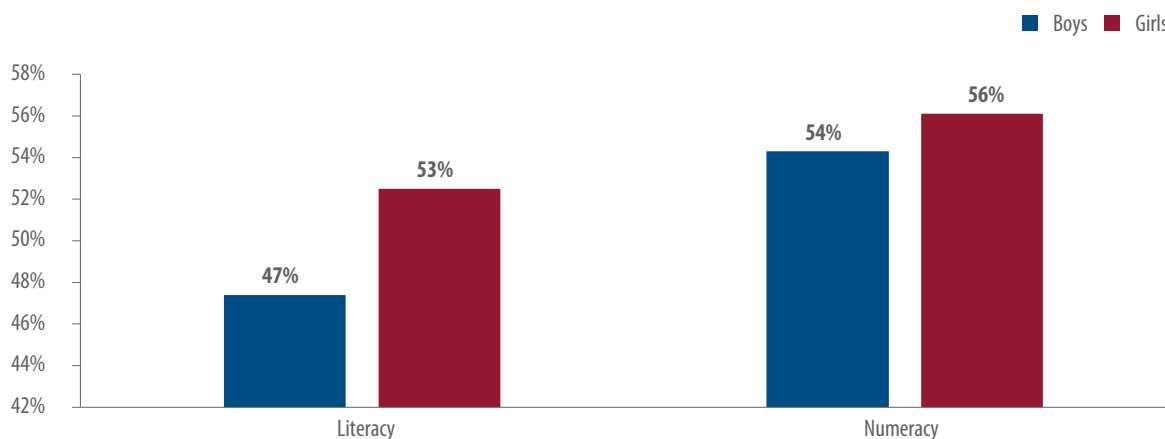
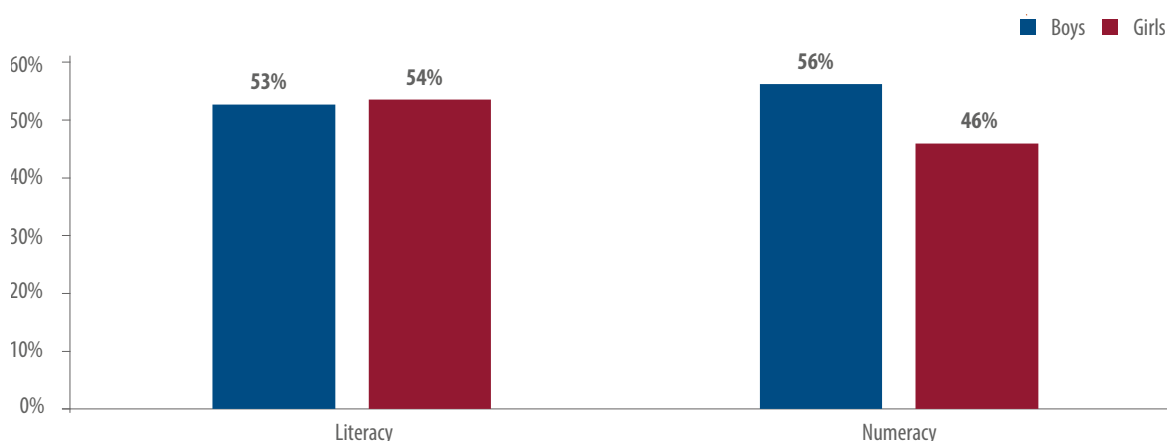


FIGURE 12: PERCENTAGE OF P6 LEARNERS RATED PROFICIENT IN LITERACY AND NUMERACY, BY GENDER

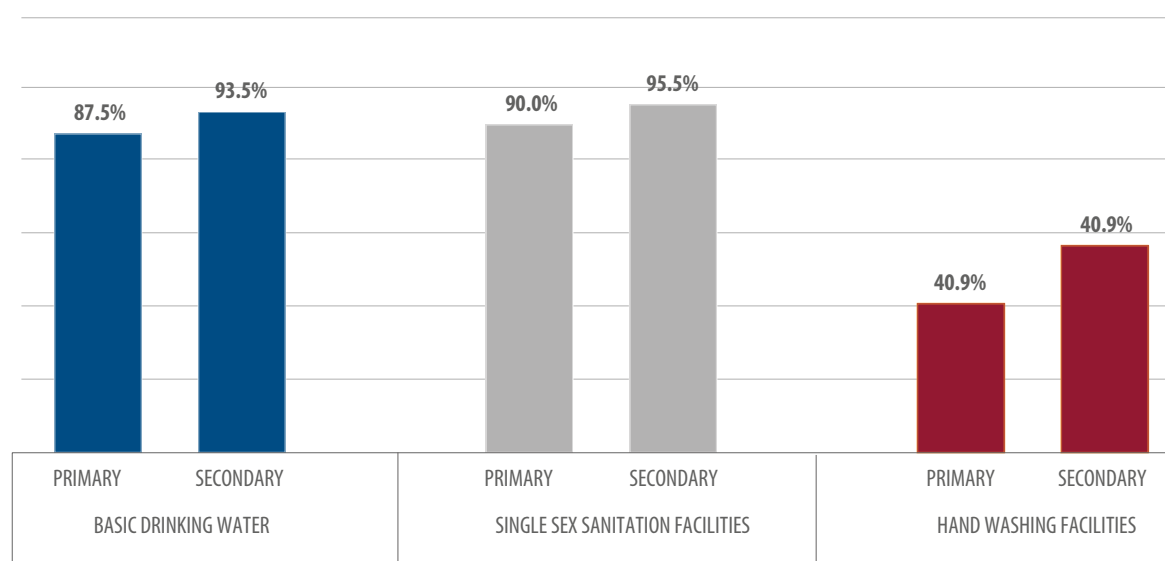


Other studies (Uwezo Assessments, 2019) indicate that, while small minorities of children have already achieved basic literacy and numeracy skills at the age of 6 or 7, by the age of 14, only a minority of children have achieved P2 reading competence (about 40 percent in English and 34 percent in a local language). The general trend of children’s delayed progression through primary grades persists (Figure 10). By the time children reach the ages of 12 and 13, only small proportions have reached Primary 7 or Senior 1. From Primary 2 onwards, over-age enrolment dominates the system.

Literacy and numeracy challenges are exacerbated by among other things: insufficient infrastructure and learning materials; weak school management; limited teacher capacity; absence of school feeding; limited parental/community participation; low financing; poor assessment methods and weak compliance with set service delivery standards. At the lower secondary and TVET levels, challenges still exist, including: low GER (25 percent) and NER (22 percent); poor learning outcomes in science subjects due to few science teachers, laboratories and instruction materials; low secondary completion rates (Senior 4) – 34.8 percent in 2017 (36.2 percent boys and 33.5 percent girls) and teenage pregnancies; early marriages; lack of fees; and gender disparities in enrolment in favour of boys at secondary (Gender Parity Index (GPI) of 0.88). TVET is characterized by low enrolment compared with university, mainly due to the negative image associated with TVET; a low GPI of 0.61; a rigid supply-driven curriculum; weak linkages with industry; unsustainable financing; limited internationalization of TVET awards; weak quality assurance systems; and fragmentation of mandates within the TVET system, among other things.

Government remains committed to enhancing access to and quality of education. The Capitation and School Facilities Grants were recently increased to ensure better effectiveness of the UPE and USE/UPOLET programmes, and an additional 293 primary schools are under construction across the country. Government investment in electricity and water supply has increased the proportion of schools with access to basic services (Figure 13). Ninety-five percent of teachers in the primary school sub-sector have the minimum required qualifications, thanks to numerous policy reforms aimed at improving the quality of Teacher Education. Some of these include: introduction of the Teacher Development and Management System (TDMS); phasing out of Grade II teachers; the introduction of on-site training programmes; the teachers' scheme of service; the revision of the entry requirements into primary teaching; and the review of qualifications for tutoring at Primary Training Colleges.³⁵

FIGURE 13: PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES



Despite challenges, Uganda is steadfast in its commitment to improving early childhood education. It has developed the National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy and Action Plan to ensure integrated services for children from conception to 8 years of age, covering health, nutrition, education, protection, water and sanitation and parenting support services. It represents one of the most cost-effective ways for Uganda to achieve more sustainable socio-economic growth in the future. Additionally, the National Curriculum Development Centre has developed the Learning Framework for Early Childhood and a Caregivers Guide to help improve Early Childhood Education.³⁶ Provision of Pre-primary education is guided by the 2008 Education (pre-primary, primary and post-primary) Act and the recent National Integrated School Enrolment and Early Childhood Development Policy of Uganda, introduced by the MoGLSD. According to the Education Survey report 2017, 28 percent (approximately 1 million in absolute numbers) were enrolled in pre-primary school. Pre-primary enrolment was higher in urban areas (42 percent) than in rural areas (24 percent), and rates were similar for males and females. The proportion of the child population aged 3–5 years enrolled in school was high in Kampala sub-region (49 percent) and lowest in Karamoja sub-region. Early childhood enrolment can be significantly enhanced if Community-based Early Childhood Development centres, normally managed by untrained volunteers, are supported in terms of state funding, the provision of equipment and learning aids, and basic services such as clean water and toilet facilities. As a country, Uganda is committed to improving access to and the quality of early childhood education. Several best practice models are being rolled out across the country with partners to ensure that children ages 0–8 years are provided with nurture and relevant and quality learning opportunities at costs the Government, families and communities can afford.

³⁵ NPA (2018). Comprehensive Evaluation of Universal Primary Education (UPE) Policy: Thematic Report 3.

³⁶ Ibid, p.42

BOX 6: EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT, THE MADRASA STORY

The Madrasa Early Childhood Programme Uganda (MECPU) is an initiative established by the Aga Khan Foundation in 1993. It focuses on the holistic development of the child by fostering rich learning environments that support girls and boys through their formative years. Through its Parenting Programme, working with village health teams and through pre-school teachers, MECPU has trained 20,000 parents on the importance of holistic childhood development, nurturing care and healthy child-rearing practices. In addition, through its School Readiness Programme, MECPU has supported children aged 3–5 years and has worked with over 145 communities to set up quality ECD centres and train frontline workers, such as caregivers, teachers and health workers to deliver quality and sustainable ECD services to children. More than 433,000 children have benefited to date. MECPU children are able to learn in classrooms filled with a variety of locally-sourced materials (e.g. sticks, leaves, stones, soda cans, bottle caps, empty containers) or those made using local materials (e.g. dolls, toy cars, puppets, building blocks, books), which are organized into learning corner.

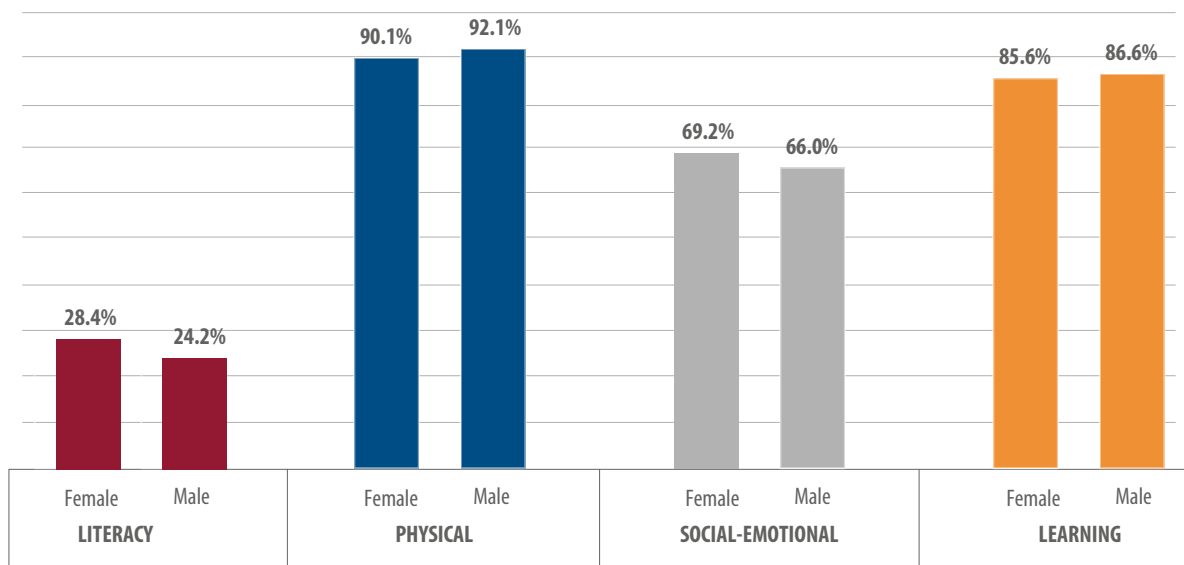


Available evidence on the proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex indicated that 63.3 percent of young children aged 36–59 months living with their mother are developmentally on track according to the Early Childhood Development Index. Ninety-one percent of children are on track in the physical development domain, 86 percent in the learning domain, 68 percent in the social-emotional domain, and only 26 percent in the literacy-numeracy domain. According to the UDHS 2016, the proportion of children who are developmentally on track is highest in Ankole (84 percent) and South Central (82 percent) regions. The proportion is lowest in Lango (42 percent), Teso (42 percent), and Karamoja (43 percent). Children who are attending early childhood education are more likely to be developmentally on track (82 percent) than those who are not attending (53 percent).

While Uganda has promoted Universal Primary Education, we recognize that we cannot reach everyone using one approach. The participation of young people and adults in formal and non-formal education and training is critical to mitigating Uganda's education challenges. Non-Formal Education (NFE) is pursued to fulfil the educational needs of people who are not in the regular education system by using tailor-made approaches to cover literacy, life skills, continuing education, equity education, and income generation. The major activities implemented under the NFE programme are a basic literacy campaign, continuing education, community learning centres, equivalency programmes, and non-formal primary education. Currently, 18 percent of school-aged children are out of school. With 7 million adults being illiterate, and several not being functionally literate, the vision of basic education for all age groups is not yet a reality. Uganda is therefore rolling out informal education that focuses on those who did not receive formal education. The informal system targets young adults and/or dropouts and disadvantaged children. Under this system, a range of practical/hands-on skills are imparted to those who have not gone

through or only partially gone through the formal education system. The Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja (ABEK) programme is an example of informal education that provides basic education about livestock, crop production, peace and security, human health, and other relevant skills and knowledge to children and young people in Karamoja. The Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) programme under the MoGLSD is another initiative that targets older people across the country who did not get an opportunity to go through the formal education process.

FIGURE 14: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO ARE DEVELOPMENTALLY ON TRACK FOR INDICATED DOMAINS



Marginalized people, particularly those who are unwilling or unable to seek out education of any sort themselves, are slipping through the cracks. In such cases, education must be taken to the streets to seek such people out.³⁷ This is being done across the world with mobile schools, which can be wheeled around, engaging people who are living or working on the street with fun and creative lessons.³⁸ They provide an education in basic life skills such as numeracy and literacy, but also in health, entrepreneurship and language fluency, and can be tailored to meet individual needs. Some NGOs³⁹ are testing such innovations to great effect in Kampala, where there is a high number of extremely vulnerable young people who are not attending stationary, non-formal education programmes.

37 This idea is tried out by <https://www.kidsclubkampala.org/>

38 Ibid, <https://www.kidsclubkampala.org/>

39 See <https://www.kidsclubkampala.org/blog/non-formal-education> for an innovative example

4.5 GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Indicators Reported on:

- 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
- 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
- 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
- 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
- 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.
- 5.5.5 Proportion of seats held by (a) women in national parliaments and (b) local governments
- 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
- 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
- 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Being free of discrimination is not only every woman and girl's basic human right, it is crucial for a country's development and sustainable future. It is proven that empowering women and girls helps economic growth and development. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes as well as elimination of violence and harmful practices not only fuels sustainable economies but also benefits societies and humanity at large.

By early 2000, long before the 2030 Agenda, Uganda had established policies and legislation to advance gender equality and women empowerment. For instance, Article 33(6) of the 1995 Constitution "prohibits laws, customs or traditions which are against the dignity, welfare, or interest of women". In addition, Government has enacted several good and well-articulated gender-sensitive laws and policies, prominent ones being the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010, the Domestic Violence Act 2010, and the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009. The National Gender Policy is also in place to guide gender mainstreaming in the different sectors of government and the National Policy and action plan on elimination of GBV 2016. Several Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) have gender policies to guide gender mainstreaming in their work.

The existence of gender equality policies and laws has increased opportunities for women and girls in Uganda. To date, more females are in decision-making positions, and participate in the labour market, albeit with some regional disparities, and with women systematically denied the same work rights as men. Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, and discrimination in public office remain huge barriers. Climate change and disasters also continue to have a disproportionate impact on women and children.

The existence of gender equality policies and laws has increased opportunities for women and girls in Uganda. Women legislators account for 34.7% in 2016 against 30% quota provided for in the constitution. To date, more females are in decision-making positions and schools, and participate in the labour market, albeit with some regional disparities and women systematically denied the same work rights as men. High rates of gender-based violence —, physical violence 56%, sexual violence (22%) and high levels of social tolerance at 49% and 41% by women and men respectively (UDHS 2016 including sexual harassment in the workplace and public space), unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, and discrimination in public office remain significant barriers to gender equality in Uganda. Shocks, climate change and disasters continue to have a disproportionate effect on women and children.

To enhance accountability for gender responsive budgeting in the national planning and appropriation process, any MDA seeking appropriation of the national budget must first be issued a Gender and Equity Compliance Certificate. This requires the proposed budget to meet minimum requirements of gender and equity budgeting and score at

least 50 percent in the assessment. The certificate is issued to Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), upon the advice of the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), which undertakes the assessment. The national budget circular also includes provisions on gender, which have influenced Local Governments to begin to mainstream gender in their plans and budgets. According to EOC, the overall compliance of the National Budget Framework Paper with Gender and Equity requirements for the FY 2019/2020-2023/2024 improved to 61 percent while DLGs stands at 42%. However, there is no data on actual expenditures by sectors and MDAs on gender and equity.

Despite some advances, Uganda has for the last two years not performed well on most gender gap indices. Between 2018 and 2020, its ranking slid from the 32nd position to 35th in 2020, with a major decline registered on economic empowerment index (Table 1).

TABLE 1: UGANDA GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX REPORT RANKINGS

PARAMETER	2018	2020
Global Index	43 rd	65 th
Economic empowerment	55 th	82 nd
Education Attainment	126 th	129 th
Health & survival	Among the 1 st	Among the 1 st
Political empowerment	32 nd	35 th

Source: World Economic Forum, 2020

While Uganda has made commendable effort in establishing national laws, policies, and strategies on gender equality. Most of these provide for issues that affect women, such as affirmative action, maternity/paternity leave, women's rights, and gender-based violence (Table 2). However, many other laws that have gender implications, such as the Education Act and the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, are largely gender blind.

TABLE 2: UGANDA'S GENDER EQUALITY -SPECIFIC NATIONAL LAWS AND POLICIES

NATIONAL LAW	GENDER FOCUS
The Domestic Violence Act (2010)	Domestic violence prevention
The Prohibition of female Genital Mutilation (2010)	FGM prevention
The Public Finance Management Act (2015)	Fiscal and Macroeconomic management
Sexual Offenses Bill 2019	SGBV prevention
Succession (Amendment) Act (2018)	Succession management
The Employment (Amendment) Bill, 2019	Sexual harassment in the workplace
Marriage Bill 2007	Marriage and sharing of property
National GBV Policy	Elimination of GBV
National Male Engagement Strategy 2017,	Male involvement
Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act (2009)	Human trafficking prevention
The National Women's Council Act (1993, amended 2010)	Women's empowerment
Equal Opportunities Commission Act	Equal opportunities for all

Source: Democratic Governance Facility (DGF), 2019

Although steadily declining, Violence against women and girls remains rampant in Uganda. Lifetime prevalence of experiencing any form of GBV in Uganda is estimated at 51 percent⁴⁰ According to the UDHS 2016, the proportion of women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner declined slightly from 60% in 2011 to 56% in 2016, while those who experienced spousal violence in the 12 months before the survey also declined slightly, from 43% in 2011 to 39% in 2016.

40 The Global Gender Gap Report (2017)

with nearly two in every five (39.6 percent) experiencing spousal violence in the preceding 12 months – up from 15.4 percent in 2011.

The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 declined from 60% in 2006 to 56% in 2011 and 51% in 2016. Similarly, women’s experience of physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey declined from 34% in 2006 to 27% in 2011 and then to 22% in 2016.

Sexual violence also remains high – one in every five (22 percent) of women (15–49 years) have experienced sexual violence in her lifetime, down from 28% in 2011 with **13% experiencing sexual violence in the preceding 12 months**.⁴¹ 35% of girls experience sexual violence and 59% experience physical violence during childhood.⁴² The proportion of women and men who agree with one or more justifications for wife beating has declined steadily over time from 77% of women and 64% of men in 2000-01, to 70% of women and 60% of men in 2006, to 58% of women and 44% of men in 2011, and to 49% of women and 41% of men in 2016.

TABLE 3: GBV PREVALENCE STATISTICS IN UGANDA IN PRECEDING 12 MONTHS

CATEGORY	SEXUAL VIOLENCE (%)	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (%)	SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY SPOUSE/ PARTNER (%)	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY SPOUSE/ PARTNER (%)	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY SPOUSE/ PARTNER (%)
AGE GROUP					
15 – 19	5.3	22.7	16.8	23.5	24.8
20 – 24	13.9	22	18.7	25.4	31.0
25 – 29	15.8	22.5	17.5	22.9	31.1
30 – 39	16.2	22.7	16.7	22.3	30.4
40 – 49	13.2	19.4	13.4	19.2	25.5
RESIDENCE					
Urban	8.5	16.0	12.3	17.3	22.4
Rural	14.2	24.1	18.0	24.4	30.8
Total	12.7	22.0	16.6	22.5	29.3

Source: MoGLSD GBV Database, 2020

In the past 10 years, global efforts have led to the prevention of 25 million child marriages worldwide, but more than 120 million more girls will marry before their 18th birthday by 2030 if progress is not accelerated.⁴³ Uganda has therefore made efforts to scale up programmes and policies to protect children and recognizes child marriage (marriage before the age of 18) as a human rights violation. It often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupts schooling, limits the girl’s opportunities and increases her risk of experiencing domestic violence. It can also lead to a lifetime of suffering, with studies showing that girls who marry before they turn 18 are less likely to remain in school, and more likely to experience domestic violence. Young teenage girls are also more likely to die due to complications in pregnancy and childbirth than women in their 20s, and their children are more likely to be stillborn or die in the first month of life. Ending child marriage today could generate \$3 billion per year for Uganda by 2030. Today, if women who had married as girls had been able to delay their marriage, their annual earnings could have been higher by an estimated at \$500 million. (World Bank 10th Uganda Economic Update, Dec. 2017).

Despite laws against child marriage, it remains widespread in Uganda, The proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before the age of 15 has reduced by less than 3 percent, from 10 percent in 2011 to 7.3 percent in 2016. Those married or in a union before the age of 18 years also reduced slightly, from 40 percent to 34 percent, over the same period (Table 4)

41 UDHS, 2016

42 UBOS, Violence Against Children Survey (2018)

43 UNICEF (2019)

TABLE 4: PREVALENCE OF CHILD MARRIAGE IN UGANDA

CATEGORY	2011 (%)	2016 (%)
Before age 15	10.0	7.3
Before age 18	40.0	34.0

Source: MoGLSD GBV Database, 2020

To address child abuse (including child marriages), in 2015, Uganda launched a National Strategy to end Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy. Uganda established a toll-free Uganda (National) Child Helpline (UCHL) to address the reporting and tracking of child abuse cases, this has recently been expanded to also include GBV. The outcome was a total 200,185 calls received in 2018/19 alone, of which 107,871 (98.8 percent) were resolved and closed. These included 2 percent child marriage cases. In 2018, the Ministry of Education revised the guidelines on school retention and re-entry allowing pregnant girls at least one year of maternity leave. Some school heads have now embraced this policy.

TABLE 5: FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION PREVALENCE BY AGE GROUP

AGE GROUP	2011 (%)	2016 (%)
15 – 19	1.0	0.1
20 – 24	1.0	0.3
25 – 29	2.0	0.2
30 – 34	2.0	0.4
35 – 39	1.0	0.5
40 – 44	2.0	0.77
45 – 49	2.0	0.4
TOTAL	1.4	0.3

Source: UBOS, UDHS 2016

Uganda recognizes that women are responsible for most of the country's unpaid domestic and care work. This means that, in total, they are working longer hours than men. Uganda also recognizes that an unfair workload keeps women in poverty through generations. The right policy and practice interventions are needed to enable women to reach their full economic potential and contribute to transforming the economy through initiatives and policies that recognize, redistribute and reduce the impact of unpaid care work on women.

It is estimated that only 22.4 percent of women in Uganda have opportunities in modern waged employment compared with 36.6 percent of men and that more women (17 percent) engage in family work than men (11 percent) (UNHS, 2016/17). In addition, women earn significantly less than men, with the median monthly wage for women exactly half that of men (UGX 110,000 compared with UGX 220,000) (UNHS, 2016/17). Unpaid domestic and care work is predominantly carried out by women and girls. If these dimensions are not distributed equally between women and men within and outside the household, the heavy burden of care work will continue to negatively affect, among other things, women and girls' employment and earnings, leisure time, participation in development initiatives and sleep. According to a 2018 report by UBOS/UN Women/⁴⁴ men spend more time (5.3 hours) than women (3.4 hours) on productive work, while women spend more time (6.6 hours) than men (5.1 hours) on unpaid work.

TABLE 6: AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK

SEX	URBAN (HRS)	RURAL (HRS)	TOTAL (HRS)
Female	6.5	6.7	7
Male	4.7	5.4	5

44 Gender Roles And The Care Economy In Ugandan Households – The Case Of Kaabong, Kabale and Kampala Districts – Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC), 2017

In Uganda, care work is not addressed explicitly in policy or service provision. The passing of the Early Child Development Policy (March 2016) and the Social Protection Policy (November 2015) is a step in the right direction in reducing the burden of unpaid care work. Overall, 13.3 percent of the country's population spends time on nonproductive work.⁴⁵ The Government has therefore made interventions, such as: the provision of affordable childcare facilities, to significantly reduce the number of hours spent on childcare, allowing women to participate more in paid work activities; investing in affordable technology, including water harvesting reservoirs/dams to improve access to water for family use; women's empowerment and financial support programmes to enable women to start up small business or trading activities; and energy-efficient stoves to reduce the amount of time women and girls spend on fuel collection, food preparation and cleaning.

The Government has set up policies and programmes to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal leadership opportunities in political, economic, and public life. By 2015, the proportion of women in Parliament has risen over the years from 1 woman legislator out of 126 in 1980, to 18% in 2000, 35% in the 2011 and 34.7% in 2016. It is important to note however that of the 152 women in the 10th Parliament, 19 were directly elected compared to 12 in the 9th Parliament. While the progress is very slow, it is in the positive direction. At the local Government level, representation of women is at 45.7% of all district councils albeit with 1% of district councils being led by women Chairpersons. Majority of the women councillors to the district councils have been elected on affirmative action seats with 1.6 % elected on direct seats at district level, 2% at municipality level and 8% at subcounty level. While representation at both National and Local level is above the 30% quota provided in the constitution, the number of women elected on contested seats remains very low over the years, demonstrating the deep rooted cultural and traditional prejudices that continue to reject women as equal and rightful leaders.

This level is attributable to the introduction of mandatory female district MP positions. Unfortunately, community perceptions that political offices are the reserve of men have continued to hinder women's participation in elected offices. In addition, non-mandatory direct representation, for example as chairpersons on district, municipal and Sub County councils, accounts for the low representation of women in those positions.

TABLE 7: WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT AND LG STRUCTURES

SECTOR	2007(%)	2011(%)	2017(%)
National Parliament	39	38	51
Local Government (LC 5)	1	2	2

Source: Parliament of Uganda (2018).

In the last decade, Uganda has made strides in improving access to sexual and reproductive health services. There is, however, a decline in the proportion of women aged 15–49 years making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, down from 60 percent in 2011 to 58.5 percent in 2016.

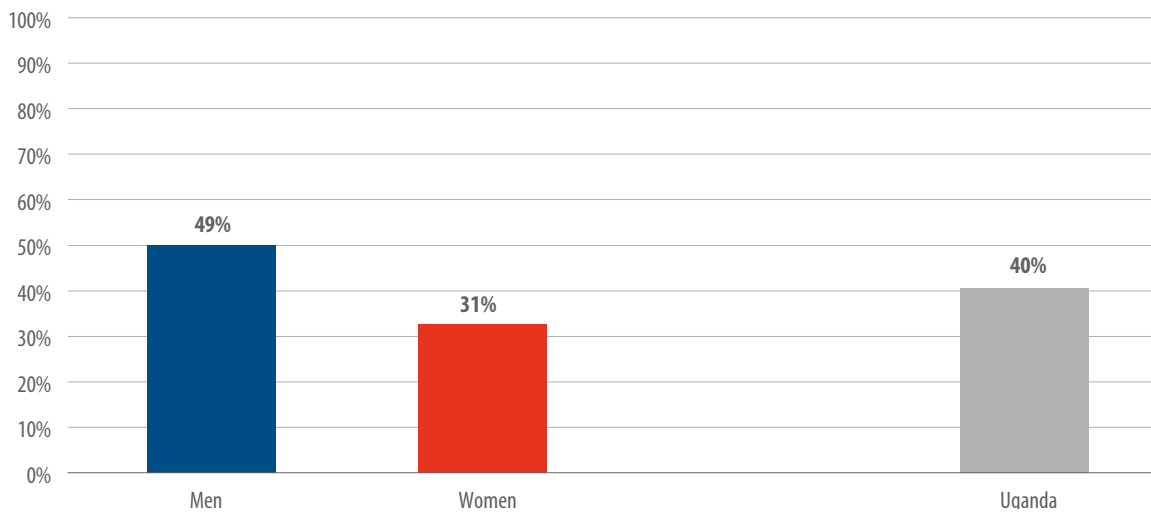
Uganda has also continued to undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws. Secure tenure rights and women's control over land would boost productivity, rural development and food security. Although women make up a larger percentage of agriculturalists, they have limited and inadequate access to secure property rights, especially land (FAO-UN; Gender and Land Statistics). Only 26.7 percent of women own land on their own compared with 33.5 percent of men (UNHS, 2016/17). Cultural beliefs and practices continue to hinder access to productive assets for women. A UNDP study in 2015 revealed that 60 percent of the population in Uganda thinks that land parcels should be the responsibility of men, and almost one in three Ugandans believes that women should not have the same access to land as men.

On average, 40 percent of Uganda's adult population is in agriculture, with secure ownership or secure rights over the land they farm (49 percent, men, 31 percent women). The proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (all types) stood at 41 percent in 2018, with 40 percent of the land under freehold, 37 percent under mailo tenure, and 41 percent under customary ownership, while 35.5 was public land.⁴⁶

45 Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance

46 UBOS/MoLHUD (2018)

FIGURE 15: PROPORTION OF POPULATION (18+) IN AGRICULTURE WITH OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS OVER THE LAND



With the growing tide of the fourth industrial revolution, Uganda has experienced robust growth in the telecommunications industry and has enhanced adoption and use of information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women. By 2018, 55.7 percent of Ugandans owned a mobile telephone, with ownership higher for men at 65.8 percent than for women at 45.5 percent (UNHS, 2016/17). Uganda foresees great potential in this area as it will drive service delivery and expansion of the economy even in the post-COVID pandemic era. This will be especially relevant in the areas of production and trade, and will in turn improve efficiency in performance across all sectors. In light of digital transformation challenges, Uganda has developed the National Digital Vision and strengthened its institutions to minimize the exclusion that could face segments of the population, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized.

4.6 GOAL 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



Indicators Reported on:

- 6.1.1** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water
- 6.2.1** Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
- 6.4.2** Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
- 6.5.1** Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)
- 6.6.1** Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
- 6.a.1** Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
- 6.b.1** Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.

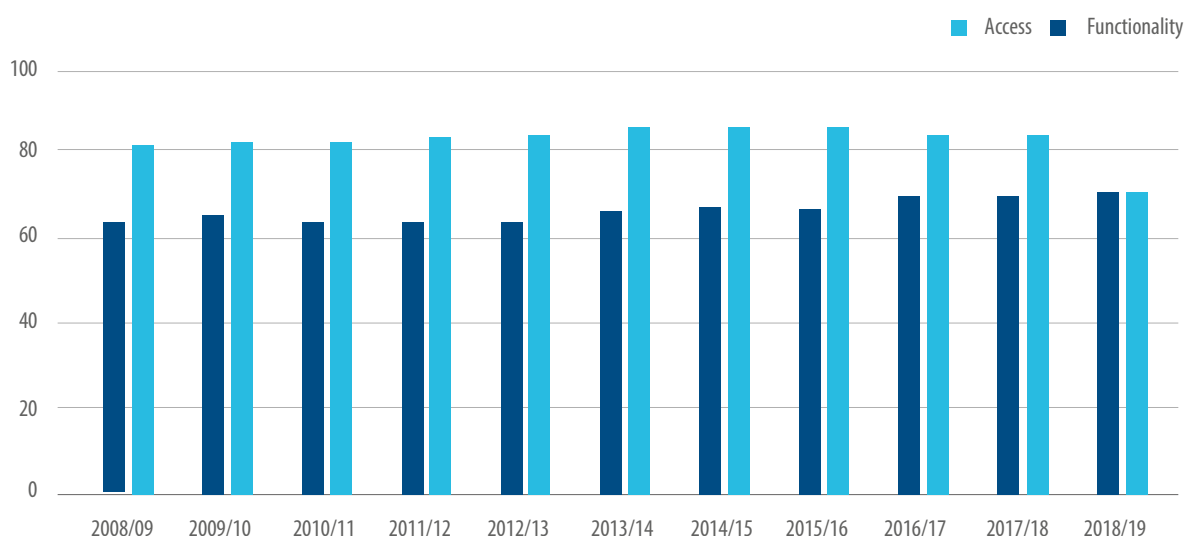
SDG 6 calls for clean water and sanitation for all people. Achieving this goal requires corporate action. More importantly, significant progress on this goal depends on the availability of robust data on the current landscape and what needs to change to ensure the environmental sustainability of water.

In 2018, the country started implementing the Water & Environment Sector Performance Measurement Framework (2016), including revision of its 22 golden and platinum indicators to incorporate the SDGs and other emerging issues emanating from more stringent water quality requirements, human rights to water and sanitation, good governance and climate change. Uganda is endowed with water resources, but it faces several challenges. There are reasonable variations and variations in quality across regions, while 98 percent of water sources are trans-boundary. Water sources are under threat from increasing pollution and an increased demand for water from a growing population, industrialization, urbanization, agriculture, hydropower, the need for water-related ecosystems, and the impacts of climate change. Available evidence suggests that achieving universal access to even basic sanitation services by 2030 would require doubling the current annual rate of progress.

The efficient use and management of water is critical to addressing the growing demand for water, threats to water security and the increasing frequency and severity of droughts and floods resulting from climate change. Therefore, safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 requires investments in adequate infrastructure, the provision of sanitation facilities, encouraging good hygiene practices, and protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems.

Currently, the proportion of the urban population using an improved drinking water source has increased from 71 percent in 2015/16 to 79 percent in 2018/19, while in rural areas it has increased from 65 percent to 69 percent over the same period. The access equity gap between districts remains high, with rates varying between 32 percent in some districts and 95 percent in others. The percentage of villages with a safe water supply continues to rise, up from 64 percent in 2016/17 to 66 percent in 2018/19. On average 31 percent of small towns are covered by pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the house connection tariff in the service area. This figure rises to 83 percent in large urban service areas.

FIGURE 16: RURAL WATER SUPPLY (%)



Uganda’s continued investments in water and sanitation have led to piped schemes to 1,211 villages and 132,358 domestic water serving points, enabling more than 27 million Ugandans, the majority (82 percent) in rural areas, to access clean, safe water. The average functionality rate for water supply points stands at 85 percent for rural areas, compared with 94.3 percent for small towns and rural growth centres. However, there are still least-served districts with less than 55 percent coverage. Most of these are in the dry cattle corridor, which has low surface and ground water potential and requires expensive technologies like a bulk piped water supply. The major challenges to providing access to safe water supply services include: the exhaustion of simpler technological water supply options, requiring a shift to more expensive technologies; a limited resource envelope that does not match the ever-increasing population in rural areas; the nature of settlements that require more water supply technologies.

The Government’s current focus towards fast-tracking realization of the SDG 6 targets is on increasing coverage for the least-served areas, operationalizing non-functional water points, and establishing more pro-poor facilities where people pay less or equal to the house connection tariff in the service area. Government is also considering adopting a “triple R” approach of Recognizing care at policy, community, and household levels, Reducing difficult care work through labour-saving technology, and Redistributing the care work costs and responsibilities from women to men.

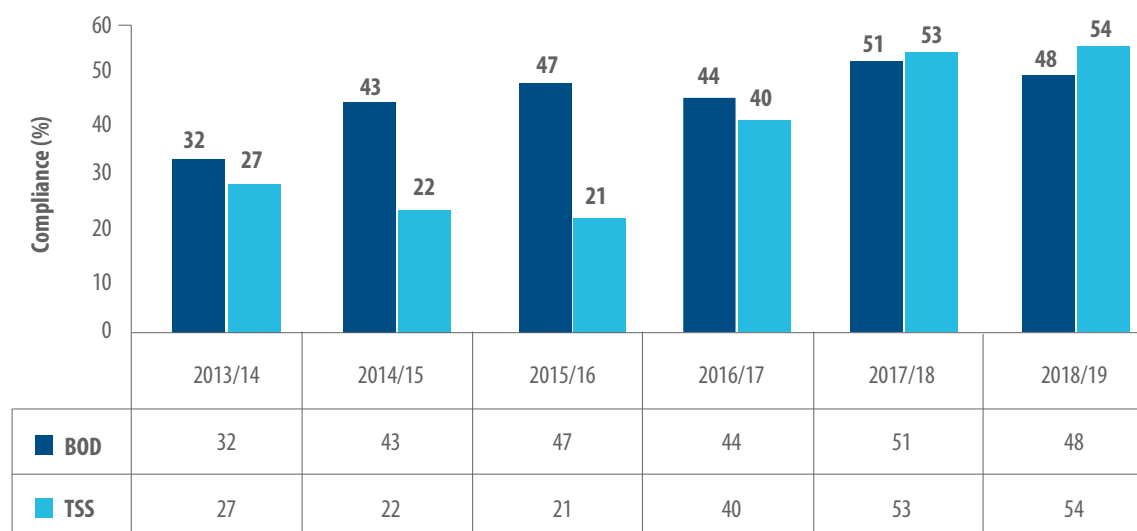
By 2018/19 financial year, access to some form of sanitation was at 87.9 percent in urban areas and 77.2 percent in rural areas, with rural access having declined from 79 percent in 2018. The proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility not shared with other households was 16.6 percent for rural areas and 37.4 percent for urban areas; while the proportion of the population using safely-managed sanitation services was at 7.1 percent in rural areas and 42.8 percent in urban areas⁴⁷. By June 2019, the national pupil to stance ratio had reduced from 73:1 in 2018 to 71:1, despite a national recommendation of 40:1. The level of handwashing facilities with soap and water at home remains low at 36 percent in rural areas and 40 percent in urban areas, while the proportion of pupils enrolled in schools with basic handwashing facilities has increased from 34 percent in 2015/16 to 42 percent in 2018/19.

Refugees lack adequate access to clean water and sanitation services For example, in December 2018, 35 percent of South Sudanese refugee families did not own a household latrine, resulting in them either sharing with neighbouring families, using communal latrines or practising open defecation in the bush. Water is not distributed equitably, with refugees receiving between 12 and 28 litres per person per day. In 2018/19, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) made efforts to integrate WASH interventions in refugee-hosting areas with its own services and approaches. In March 2020, it launched a comprehensive Water and Environment Response plan for refugee and host communities, in addition to an operation and maintenance framework for water schemes serving refugees and their host communities.

⁴⁷ Sector Annual Performance Report 2019; Ministry of Water and Environment

The Government has continued to make efforts to improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials through compliance monitoring and enforcement. This is carried out through continuous monitoring of industrial facilities that discharge wastewater, such as tanneries, dairies, drinks factories, fish and sugar processing plants, and other food processing and pharmaceutical factories.

FIGURE 17: COMPLIANCE OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT TO STANDARDS



Source: NEMA Report 2019

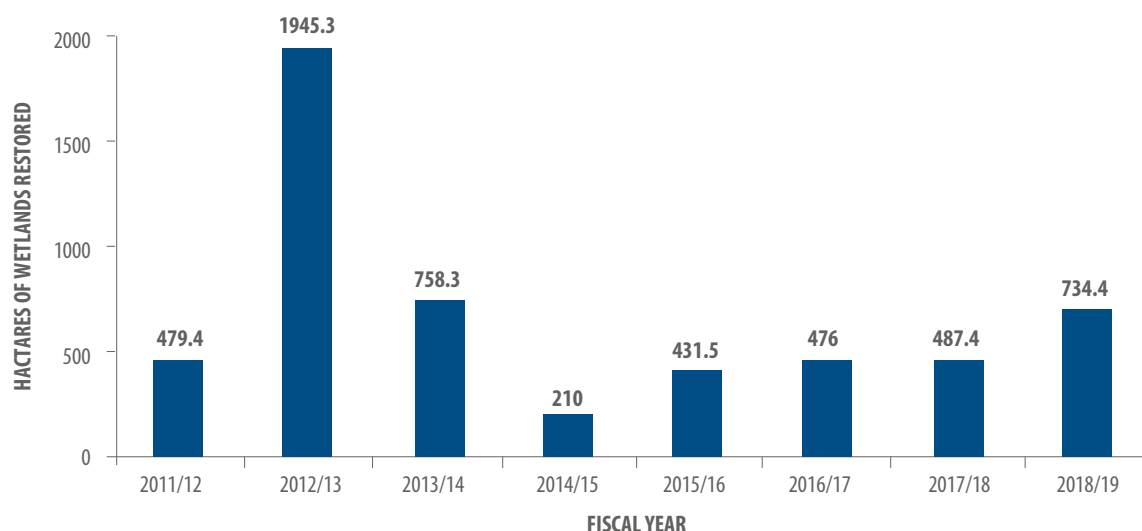
Despite better treatment of wastewater by drinks factories and fish processing plants, whose compliance stands at 80 percent and 64 percent respectively, compliance by sugar processing factories, tanneries and dairies stands at 35 percent, 36 percent, and 40 percent, respectively. Several measures have been put in place to increase the regulation of major polluters. However, Uganda still grapples with the problem of managing urban solid waste, with the percentage of non-managed waste going up from 24 percent to 52 percent in 2017/18, and up from the 65 percent to 70 percent in 2015/16.

In recent years, Uganda has experienced changes in the extent of water-related ecosystems, which in 2017 stood at 1 percent, compared with 0.88 percent in 2016. Wetlands are vital for human survival and among Uganda’s most productive ecosystems. Wetland coverage has reduced to 10.9 percent (2016), down from 15.6 percent in 1994. The key drivers of wetland degradation include: (i) human population pressure on wetlands; (ii) unplanned settlements and cultivation, especially by the urban and rural poor; (iii) over-exploitation for material goods; (iv) agricultural expansion and intensification; (v) limited information, funding and technical capacity; and (vi) emerging new challenges such as oil exploration, investments and climate change impacts.

In 2010, the Ministry of Water and Environment developed a Framework for catchment-based integrated water resources management which guides the establishment of Catchment Management Structures and preparation of Catchment Management Plans. In addition, the Government has created four regional units called Water Management Zones to implement this framework.

In 2017/18, 963.4 ha were restored, down from 1,063 ha in 2015/16. Through community empowerment and engagement programmes, community participation in the management of water infrastructure continues to improve, with 89 percent of water points found to have been functional in 2019, up from 87 percent in 2015. Overall, women hold key positions in 85 percent of Water Source Committees, while the proportion for Catchment Management Committees went down to 35 percent from 53 percent in 2018.

FIGURE 18: TREND IN WETLAND RESTORATION BY FISCAL YEAR



Although Uganda has great potential for irrigation, with over 15 percent of its surface area covered by freshwater resources, the present utilization rate of its internal renewable water resource is low (2.8 percent). Currently, Uganda's ratio of cultivated area under irrigation to the irrigation potential is only 0.5 percent, compared with 3.6 percent for Tanzania, 2.0 percent for Kenya and 1.6 percent for Burundi (MoWE, 2019). If the country's full irrigation potential was exploited, water production would increase by over 400 percent by 2030 to meet the demand for water for irrigation. This highlights the need to increase access to and use of water for agricultural production, which is expected to improve following the launch of the National Irrigation Master Plan. This takes into account the impacts of climate change and builds on the public private partnership mechanism for irrigation development. For instance, under the master plan, there will be a focus on developing infrastructure and services for bulk water storage and transfer, including water abstraction systems, transmission mains, water pumping systems, storage tanks, and water distribution networks.

4.7 GOAL 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Indicators Reported on:

- 7.1.1 Proportion of the population with Access to Electricity
- 7.1.2 Proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

In 2010, NDPI (2010/11–2014/15) rebalanced the policy agenda from a narrow focus on poverty reduction towards wealth creation and the productive capacity of the economy. This shift resulted in the prioritization of public investments in sectors such as energy to propel growth. Over the medium term, focus has been on: increasing power generation capacity to drive economic development; expanding the electricity transmission grid network; increasing Energy Efficiency; promoting the use of alternative sources of energy; and strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework.

FIGURE 19: AERIAL VIEW OF RECENTLY COMMISSIONED ISIMBA HYDRO POWER PLANT (183MW)



Source: UEGCL, 2019

The country has increased its installed capacity from 899 MW in 2016 to 1,182.2 MW in 2019,⁴⁸ and is expected to expand it further to more than 2,650 MW by 2027 with the planned commissioning of more than 5 power plants. Due to increased electricity generation, the rate of access to electricity has increased from 14.5 percent in 2015 to 28 percent in 2019 (Figure 20), with peak electricity demand of approximately 650MW. The Government's rural electrification programme has increased connections to the national grid by over 60 percent since 2009, at an annual growth rate of 14 percent. Support of renewable energy is also picking up in terms of contribution to the national energy mix,⁴⁹ and will expand with continued implementation of the Electricity Connections Policy 2018–2027,⁵⁰ which aims to achieve 60 percent access to electricity by 2027.⁵¹

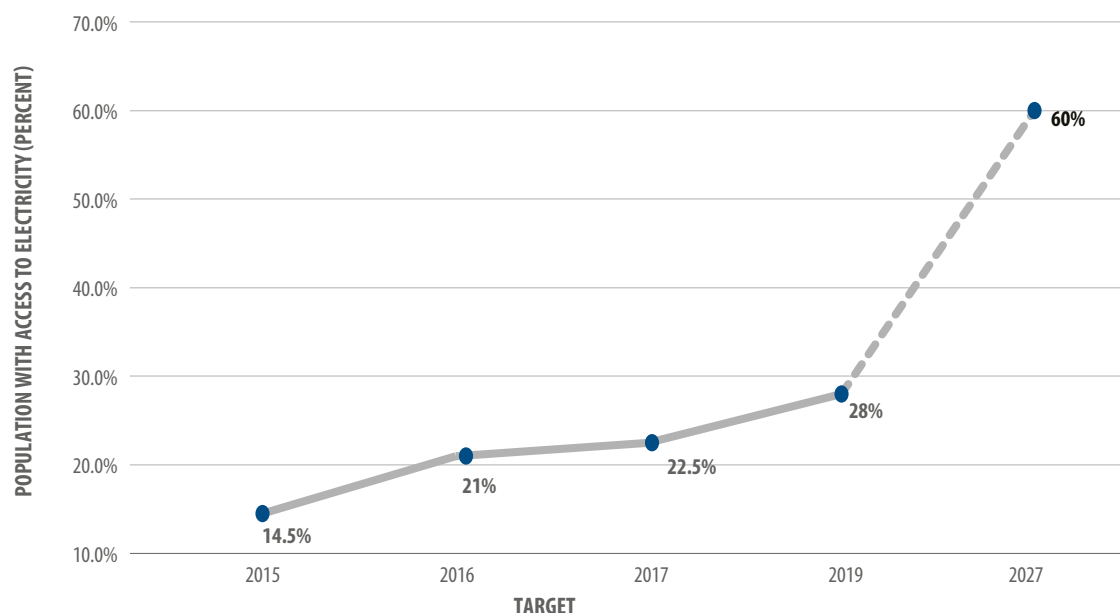
48 Hydro (932.45MW), Thermal (101.6MW), Cogeneration (96.2MW), Solar (50.83MW), Diesel (1.08MW) and Biomass (0.04MW)

49 Share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption is at 86 percent, electricity at 1.7 percent and petroleum at 12.3 percent. Source: Energy and Mineral Development Sector Statistical Abstract, 2018

50 Republic of Uganda (2018) ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS POLICY: Financing and Implementation for Connections – 2018–2027, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Kampala

51 Ibid, p.18

FIGURE 20: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



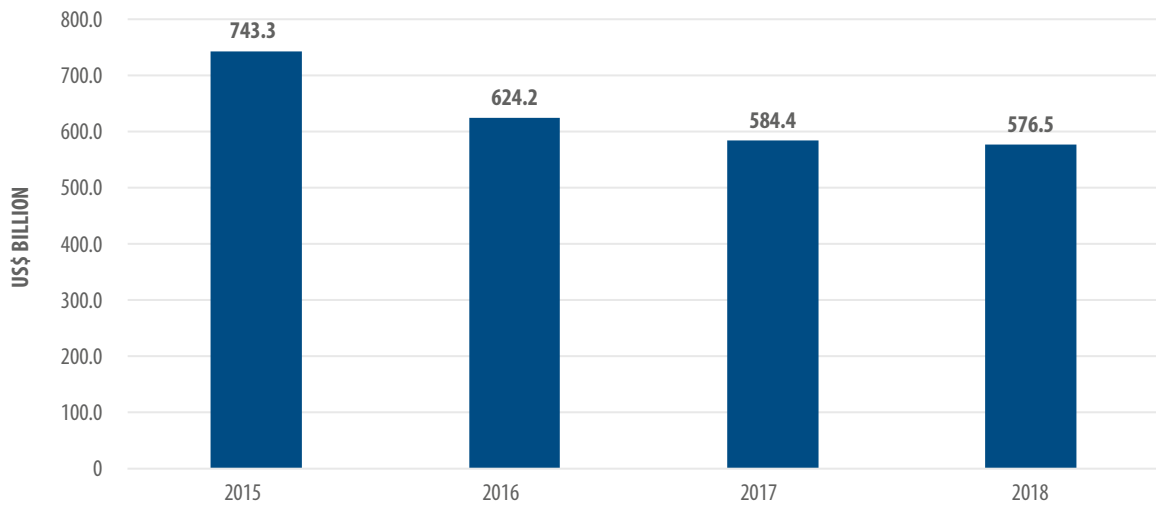
Households comprise the largest overall energy consumers, followed by industry and transportation. However, energy intensity as measured by consumption remains low, and has been in decline since 2015. Consumption of primary energy declined from US\$743.3 billion in 2015 to US\$576.5 billion in 2018 (Figure 21). In addition, electricity consumption per capita has increased only from 71 kWh in 2016 to 100 kWh in 2018/19, compared with the NDPIII target of 578kWh. Similarly, energy consumption per capita (kgOE/capita) increased marginally from 376.7 in 2016 to 389.2 in 2018.⁵²

Despite the above significant progress in access to energy, the proportion of the population that relies primarily on clean fuels and technology stands at only 0.6 percent (0.2 percent females and 2.1 percent males). There is limited productive use of electricity, especially in rural areas, which negatively affects demand growth, affordability, and uptake. Low demand growth compared to planned generation capacity is likely to exert pressure on consumer tariffs.⁵³ Affordability is also affected by other factors including poverty, pricing, inflation, and the performance of energy service providers. Additionally, there is low access to modern and efficient energy sources and services, e.g. solar home systems, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, biogas and improved cookstoves, for lighting, heating and clean cooking.

⁵² Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (2019) Annual Report July 2018–June 2019

⁵³ Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (2019) Draft National Energy Policy 2019

FIGURE 21: ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER GDP



Access to sustainable energy for sufficient and clean cooking, lighting and power remains a key challenge in the refugee settlements and refugee-hosting areas. Over 75 percent of refugees are without any renewable source of energy, with 93 percent of refugee and host community households depending on fuel wood energy for cooking. Only 45 per cent of refugee and 20 per cent of host community households report using energy-saving stoves. Refugee households spend on average 22 per cent of their income on energy, with women and children spending 12–24 hours a week collecting firewood. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development is currently developing a comprehensive Sustainable Energy Response Plan for refugee and host communities.

The Government has put in place several interventions to accelerate the achievement of SDG 7. These include plans to bring down the cost of electricity to US 5 cents per unit to encourage electricity consumption, once all major generation, transmission, and distribution projects are completed. The Government has also leveraged partnerships with civil society and private sector partners to attract investment in the manufacture and use of improved stoves, such as the Rocket Lorena Stoves, for households and institutions.

4.8 GOAL 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Indicators Reported on:

- 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
- 8.3.1 Informal employment
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
- 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
- 8.10.1 Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.
- 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

Uganda has made impressive gains in social and economic transformation, keeping in sight its ambition to transform to a modern and prosperous society as espoused by Vision 2040, as well as its commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Over the last 10 years, progress in economic growth has largely manifested in the doubling of GDP from US\$17.2 billion in 2009/10⁵⁴ to US\$34.4 billion in 2019.⁵⁵ In addition, the GDP growth rate has increased from 4.8 percent in 2015/16 to 6.5 percent in 2018/19. Similarly, GDP per capita increased from US\$807 to US\$878 over the same period. The drivers of this development are increased private and public sector activity, supported by a moderately steady worldwide economic environment and prudent economic management. The service sector remains the leading contributor to GDP, accounting for 43.5 percent in 2016/17, followed by industry at 26.0 percent and agriculture at 23.5 percent respectively. Taxes less subsidies on products contributed only 7.0 percent.

Despite impressive economic growth, the slow pace of structural transformation, high unemployment (especially among young people), and high informality of the economy constrain efforts to accelerate progress on SDG 8. The slow progress of high-impact sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and tourism, coupled with weak value chains, has hindered the economy from optimizing gains in productivity, job creation, poverty reduction and structural change. This has resulted in 85 percent (86 percent female, 85 percent male) of the population being engaged in informal employment. Moreover, almost 90 percent of young people aged 18–30 years are in informal employment outside of agriculture, with males (91 percent) and females (90 percent) affected in equal measure. High levels of informal employment increase vulnerability to shocks such as the COVID-19 virus, as earnings are less secure, and occupational health and safety and working conditions are unregulated.

The refugee population is excluded from economic growth and only benefits in a limited way from decent work. Employment among refugees is 28 percent, and their wages are 35 percent to 45 percent lower than the host community. In South West, for example, refugees earn half that of nationals (523 UGX per day compared with 1,079 UGX per day), mainly in small-scale agriculture. Although there is a need for skills and job training among refugees, only 8 percent report receiving it.⁵⁶

High informal employment is a manifestation of a lack of productive employment and decent work, especially for the bulging youth population. However, according to the National Labour Force Survey 2016/17, the national Unemployment Rate has declined significantly from 33.8 percent in 2013 to 9.7 percent in 2017. The female unemployment rate (11 percent) is higher than that of males (8 percent), while the unemployment rate of the working-age population in rural and urban areas is almost the same (10 percent and 9 percent, respectively). The decline in unemployment is partly attributed to growth in the number of employees in the formal sector, as well as the continued implementation of a number of labour-based institutional interventions and reforms aimed at providing equitable access to safe, healthy and decent employment, while increasing employment and productivity.

54 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2019). Rebased GDP Estimates – 2016/17 Reference Period

55 Draft Third National Development Plan, Version 4, as at April 17, 2020

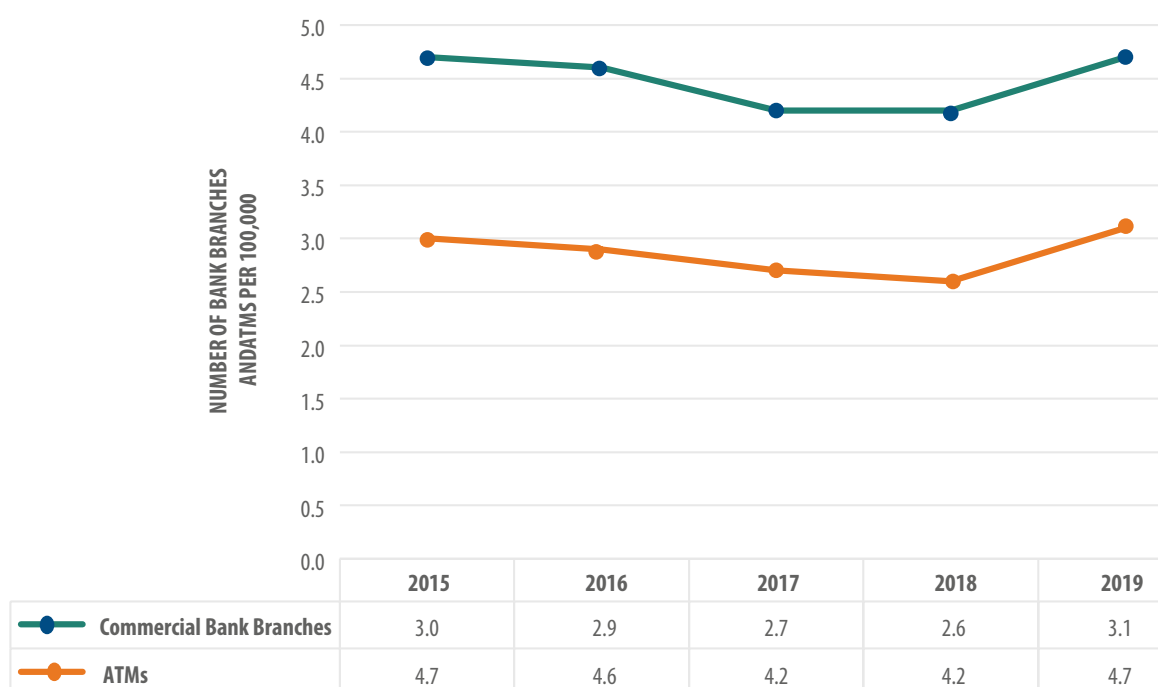
56 World Bank, [Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda](#), 2019

Nationally, the proportion of young people (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training (NEET) was 40.7 percent in 2016/17 and was highest among males (46.9 percent) compared to females (27.2 percent).

Child labour remains high at 15.1 percent (female, 13.5 percent; male, 16.8 percent) nationally,⁵⁷ with regional variations. In Busoga sub-region the rate is 53 percent, owing in part to the fact that most children in that sub-region work on sugarcane plantations. Child labour violates children’s rights and hinders the realization of development goals. Moreover, prematurely engaging children in work as child labourers has adverse effects on their education. Through the MoGLSD, Uganda is committed to reducing child labour practices through implementation of the National Child Labour Policy and other interventions,⁵⁸ such as the draft National Action Plan on Child Labour. All this is being done to ensure that the country eliminates child labour.

Uganda’s Vision 2040 attributes limited access to finance (or credit) to lack of availability.⁵⁹ To this end, the Government has strengthened the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and other financial services for all. Access to financial services enables individuals and firms to manage changes in income, deal with fluctuating cash flows, accumulate assets, and make productive investments. In addition, improved financial services increase economic growth and help in reducing poverty and income inequality.

FIGURE 22: NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL BANK BRANCHES AND ATMS PER 100,000 ADULTS, 2015–2019



Stateless persons (those who do not have a nationality) are often invisible and face high levels of discrimination and social exclusion. The number of stateless and therefore at-risk people in Uganda is currently unknown, although the phenomenon is reported among some marginalized tribes and segments of the undocumented population. Children born in Uganda will be stateless if their parents are stateless or if the parents are unable to confer their nationality to their children under the laws of their State. In 2015, the Government of Uganda pledged to regularize the status of some 15,000 long-staying refugees who have developed strong social ties in Uganda and is preparing to accede to the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

57 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2018), National Labour Force 2017/18, UBOS, Kampala

58 For instance, in 2018, the MoGLSD, in partnership with Kampala Capital City Authority, removed 283 children from the streets of Kampala City and provided them with social services.

59 EPRC (2013). Uganda 2013 FINSCOPE III Survey report findings. Unlocking barriers to financial inclusion

4.9 GOAL 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Indicators Reported on:

9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Indicator

9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

Uganda is working to return to higher growth rates and move the country towards middle-income status. The development strategy is focused on addressing infrastructure bottlenecks by building hydropower plants, a modern road network, and rail-

ways. In addition, Uganda is developing oil fields with an international consortium of oil companies. The crude oil will be transported to international markets via a pipeline through Tanzania and supply a planned domestic refinery. The Government also recognizes the relevance of sustainable water infrastructure and how it will improve people's lives by providing access to water and help managing scarce resources in a sustainable manner. To strengthen the regulatory environment, a number of legal and policy instruments have been reviewed: the Tolling Policy 2017, Roads Act, 2019, Civil Aviation Act (Amended), 2019, Traffic and Road Safety Act (Amended) 2020. (Ministry of Works and Transport Progress Report, 2020).



H.E. The President commissioning the road equipment procured from Japan

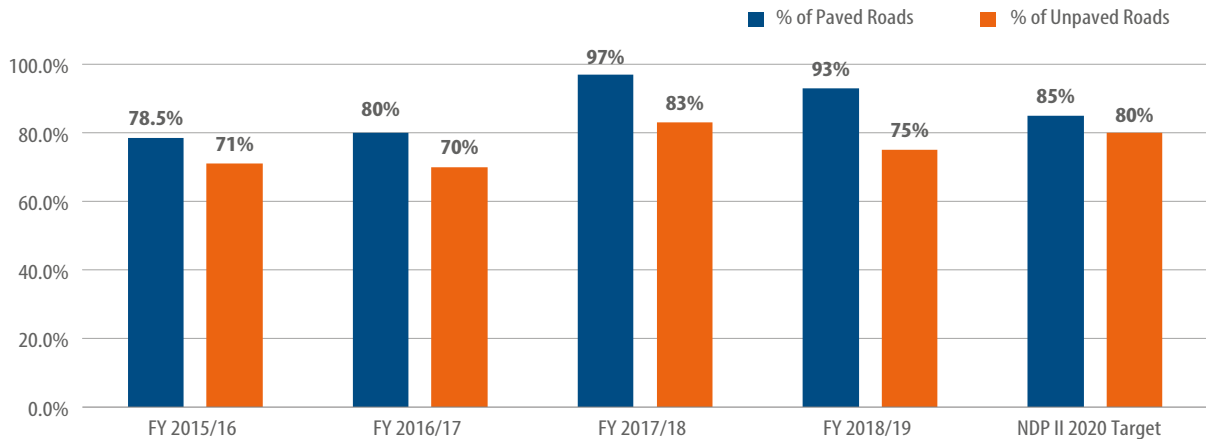
Over the last five years, the Government has committed to: increase the paved national road network; improve the condition of paved and unpaved roads; improve the safety of transport services; increase the volume of air passenger and cargo traffic; and increase the proportion of freight cargo and passenger traffic by rail. Uganda's total road network stands at 159,364 km,⁶⁰ of which 20,854km are national roads under the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA), 38,603km are district roads, 79,947km are community access roads, and 19,959km are under the Urban Municipal, Town Councils and KCCA. Of the total national road network, 4,971km (23.8 percent) are paved.

Since 2015, several projects have been implemented under the sector, especially in the upgrading of roads to tarmac.

60 Works and Transport Annual Sector Performance Report FY 2018/19

Notwithstanding the erratic climate changes affecting most infrastructure projects, most roads have been maintained in good condition, up from 78.5 percent in FY 2015/16 to 93 percent in FY 2018/19.

FIGURE 23: PROPORTION OF NATIONAL ROADS IN FAIR TO GOOD CONDITION FYS 2015/16-2018/19

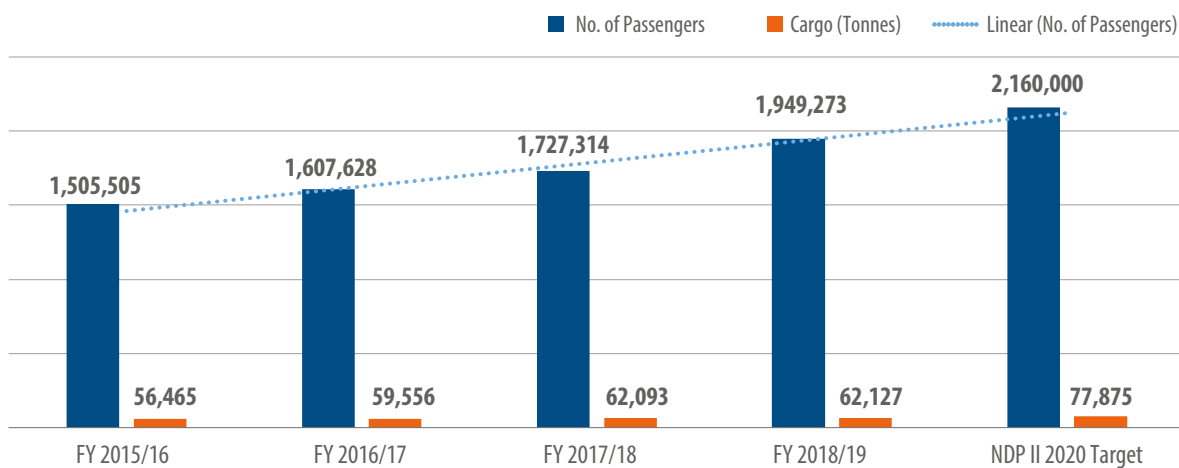


Source: Sector Annual Performance Report FY 2017/18 & UNRA Q4 Report FY 2018/19

The Government is implementing several projects to rehabilitate, upgrade and maintain roads across the country. In addition, it has procured road equipment from Japan and distributed it to all Local Governments with the aim of maintaining all districts roads. It is also committed to maintaining over 2,500km of paved and 10,000km of unpaved roads annually, which is being implemented by Uganda National Roads Authority.

In the aviation sector, the number of air traffic (international, transit and domestic) passengers has increased steadily since 2015, from 1.5 million to 1.94 million in FY2018/19. Air traffic cargo has also increased over the same period, from 56,465 tons in FY2015/16 to 62,127 tons in FY2018/19. Uganda’s target is to increase the volume of international air passenger traffic to 2.16 million and air cargo to 77,875 tons, which could be achieved with the ongoing rehabilitation of Entebbe International Airport.⁶¹ Figure 24 below shows the growth in air traffic over the years.

FIGURE 24: AIR TRANSPORT PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARGO TRAFFIC 2015/16-2018/19



Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract, 2017

61 GAPR 2019, p.130

Renovation work to Entebbe – Uganda’s international airport – is nearing completion and includes a new cargo centre complex, new passenger terminal and rehabilitation works to runways and taxiways. New airports are also under construction. Phase 1 of Kabaale airport is completed and it is planned to commence operations in 2021. Two Bombardier CRJ900 aircrafts were delivered to the National carrier and began commercial operations in August 2019.⁶²

Revitalization and re-equipping of the East African Civil Aviation Academy, Soroti is underway, while development and upgrading of Arua, Gulu, Jinja, Kasese and Soroti airfields is also making progress, which will boost domestic flights.

Water transport has long contributed to Uganda’s growth. The Government is in the process of constructing a new Port and modernizing and rehabilitating existing ones. By March 2020, Government had operationalized new ferries and developed 5 landing sites – Namasale-Zengebe (MV-Kyoga 2), Wanseko-Panyimur, Namasale-Lwampanga, Sigulu Island, and Kumi –Katakwi Ferry (Lake Bisina).

In NDPIII, the Government has prioritized the rejuvenation of railway transport. Feasibility studies for Standard Gauge Railway have been completed, rehabilitation of the Meter gauge railway line is underway, and Railway Passenger Services are also being revived. In Greater Kampala Metropolitan Areas, the average number of passengers per month is 40,000,(i.e. 480,000 per annum). (Ministry of Works and Transport, 2020)

On road transport, the Government undertook construction of One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) to facilitate faster border crossing and clearance processes, improve cross-border trade, and ease the movement of goods and passengers. Malaba, Busia, Mirama Hills, Mutukula and Elegu OSBPs were completed and are operational. Katuna, Goli, Ntoroko Port Landing Site OSBPs are under construction, and Bunagana and Mpondwe OSBPs are planned for construction.

Uganda is also realizing an increase in the value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita. Manufacturing activities grew by 7.1 percent in 2018/19 compared with 4.6 percent in 2017/18. This growth was attributed to good performance in the manufacture of dairy products (27.1 percent); the processing and preservation of fish (24.3 percent); the processing and preservation of meat (21.0 percent); and the manufacture of goods made of concrete, cement and plaster (20.3 percent). However, over the same period, the manufacture of coffee registered a decline of 26.3 percent. The biggest contributors to the manufacturing industry were grain milling and starch products (11.6 percent), furniture (11.1 percent), pharmaceutical products (8.5 percent) and the processing and preservation of meat (7.0 percent), which together contributed 40 percent to total manufacturing in 2018/19.



Malaba one stop border post



Launch of Uganda airlines by H.E. the President



62 See GAPR, 2018, p.131

Employment in industry accounted for 7.527 percent of total employment in 2019. See Table 8 for the percentage of employees in different industries and services.

TABLE 8: SHARE OF UGANDAN EMPLOYEES BY MAIN ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT AND YEAR (%)

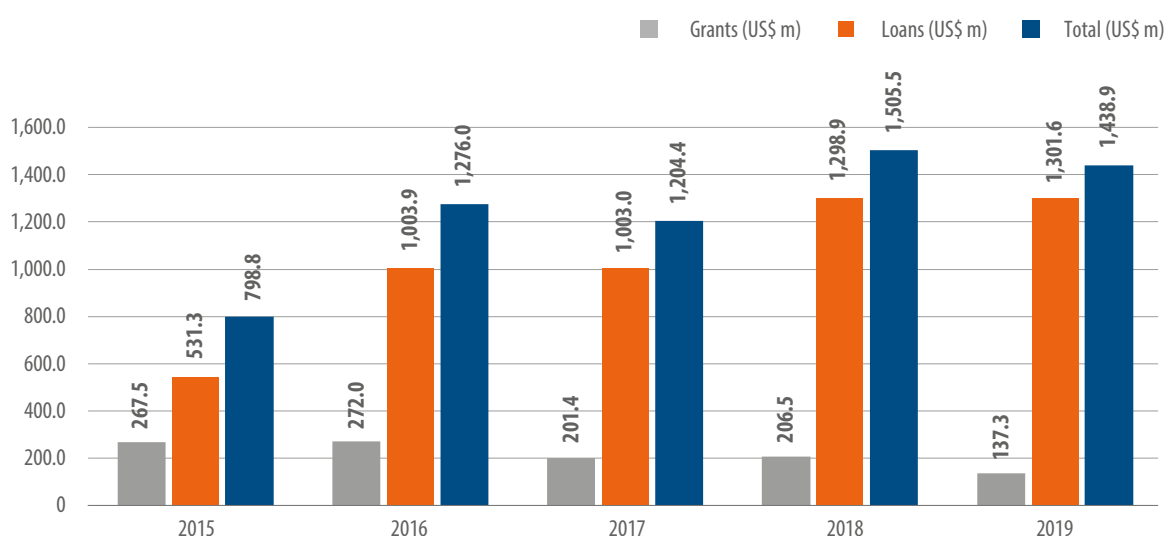
MAIN ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT	YEAR					
	UGANDAN EMPLOYEES					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Manufacturing	7.1	7.1	7.3	8.1	7.7	7.9
Trade & Repairs	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7
Transportation & Storage	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Accommodation & Food service Activities	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6
Financial & Insurance Activities	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Administrative & Support Service Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Public Administration	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	8.8	8.5
Education	73.1	73.3	73.2	71.5	67.5	66.7
Human Health & Social Work Activities	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other Service Activities	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	698,800	732,900	761,700	820,900	918,400	1,011,600

Source: Manpower Survey, 2018

Overall, manufacturing production is largely for the domestic market, with manufactured exports contributing an average of about 11 percent of total exports. The improvement in export performance is largely the result of new market opportunities in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, and Rwanda.⁶³

The total official development assistance to Uganda (grants and loans for all projects/interventions) grew by 83 percent from US\$798.8 million in 2015 to US\$ 1,438.9 million in 2019. Over the last five years, loans acquisition by Government has grown by 145 percent from US\$531.3 million in 2015 to US\$1,301.6 million in 2019, while grants reduced by 49 percent from US\$267.5 million and US\$137.3 million. See Figure 25 below.

FIGURE 25: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO UGANDA 2015–2019

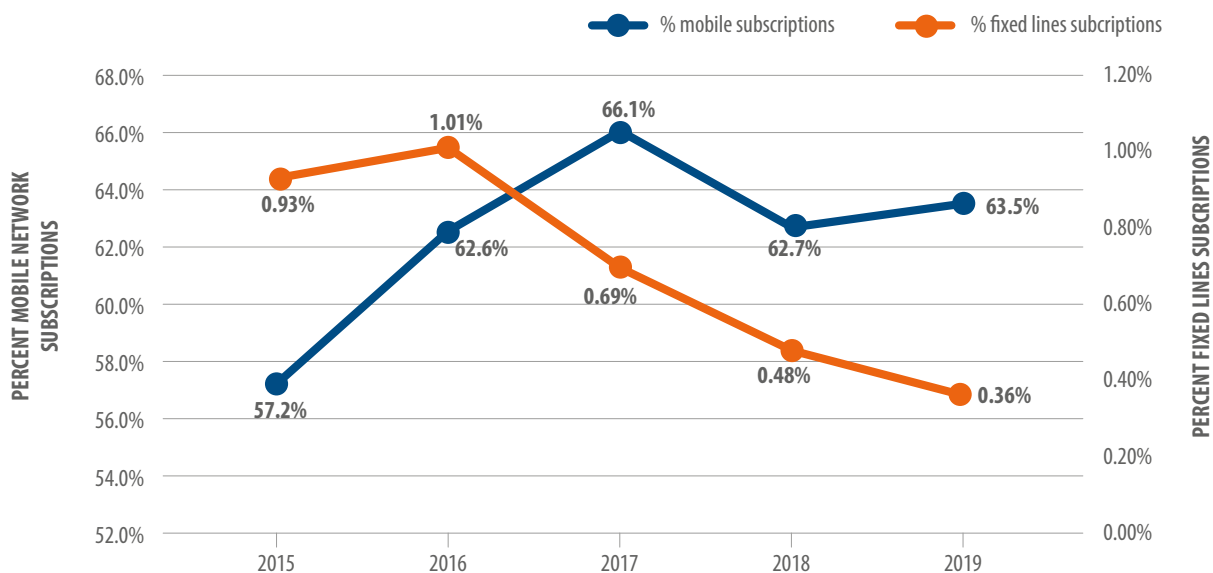


Source: MoFPED, 2020

63 Marios Obwona et al. (2008) *The evolution of industry in Uganda*, Brookings Institute, Washington D.C.

The Ugandan economy has received a boost from the telecommunications sector with growth in the mobile network. The proportion of the population with mobile network subscriptions grew from 57 percent in 2015 to 63.5 percent in 2019. See Figure 26 below.

FIGURE 26: PROPORTION OF POPULATION COVERED BY A MOBILE NETWORK, BY TECHNOLOGY



Source: Uganda Communication Commission (2015-2019)

There were 25.6 million mobile network subscriptions in 2019 compared with 20.2 million in 2015. A reduction in 2018 was attributed to the deactivation of unregistered SIMs in the different networks as part of a deliberate government effort to clean up the industry and reduce telecom-related crimes. The proportion of the population subscribing to fixed lines continued to drop from 0.93 percent in 2015 to 0.36 percent in 2019.

4.10 GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES



Indicators reported on

No SDG indicators have data points currently

There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social, and environmental. Indeed, SDG 10 enjoins countries to reduce inequality within and among countries. It is imperative for developing countries like Uganda to build fairer and more inclusive economies. In Uganda, as well as in the EAC, there are frameworks for supporting the achievement of SDG 10. For instance, Uganda’s Vision 2040 emphasizes balanced development through ensuring that all regions of the country benefit from growth of the national economy. The goal of the EAC’s Vision 2050 (Chapter 2 section 2.4) is to have a developed, stable and competitive regional bloc that will ensure “enhanced inclusiveness in development and socio-economic transformation”.

At the start of the SDG period, Uganda enjoyed a buoyant economic growth rate of 7 percent per annum over the two decades spanning the late 1990s and the early 2000s. This was in part due to prudent macro-stabilization policies and a rapid workforce expansion in the early 2000s, and modest factor productivity. However, Uganda’s economic growth has been lower in recent years, averaging just 5.1 percent in 2016 and 2019.⁶⁴ This growth trend is also 2–3 percent below the 7 percent growth trend perceived as necessary for the attainment of SDG 8.1, which focuses on increasing economic growth. The difference between actual and potential (output gap) has negative implications for Uganda’s ambitious middle-income target by 2040.

Despite the economic growth achieved so far, Uganda’s market-driven growth has seen only a few people benefiting from the country’s economic growth. Evidence from the UNHS 2016/17 indicates that the richest 10 percent of Uganda’s population enjoy over one-third (33.5 percent) of national income. This proportion has grown by nearly 20 percent over the past two decades. The bottom 40 percent take less than one-fifth (16.4 percent) of the national income, and the proportion has fallen by over 10 percent over the last two decades. The Gini-coefficient rose from 0.365 in 1992 to 0.42 in 2016. Between 2006 and 2016, the Gini coefficient grew at an annual rate of 0.2 percent, implying that under current circumstances, inequality will continue to rise and is expected to reach 0.429 in 2030. If inequality continues to rise, more people will be excluded from human development gains. According to the 2019 Human Development report, inequality reduced Uganda’s human development value by over 27 percent in 2018. Inequality is a big obstacle to achieving SDG 10 as it affects critical development dimensions and increases vulnerability to poverty. Under current circumstances, the vulnerable population is projected to increase to 30.6 million by 2030. Accompanying the recent rise in poverty is growing income inequality.

High inequality has indeed weakened the growth poverty linkage. For example, as well as the share of agriculture to GDP declining, its growth rate has also been declining, growing by just 4 percent in 2015 and having negative growth of -0.3 percent in 2016. Given the large number of people the sector employs, and a high population growth rate, this declining growth rate in agriculture has implications for poverty and inequality. For instance, the recent reversal in poverty trends, especially in the sub-regions of Bukedi, Busoga, Teso and Bunyoro, is attributed to heavy reliance on subsistence rain-fed agriculture as the only economic activity. Significant numbers of people in these sub-regions depend on subsistence agriculture as their main source of livelihood, for example: Bukedi (73.5 percent), Busoga (71.1 percent), and Teso (81.7 percent). In addition, poverty in Bukedi region is attributed to low farm output due to pests and diseases. In Busoga and Bunyoro regions, the small size of farms for sugarcane growing is highly likely to be contributing to the increase in poverty. The high poverty levels in Karamoja are attributed to harsh weather conditions, as well as poor agricultural and cultural practices.⁶⁵

64 UBOS (2019). Rebased GDP Estimates-2016/17 Reference Period.

65 UNHS 2016/17

Uganda also recognizes gender inequality and its significance in disadvantage. While more women than men are employed in the agricultural sector, constituting over 70 percent of the agricultural workforce, they own only 7 percent of the land. In waged jobs in the public sector, the average pay for women is 40 percent less than it is for men.⁶⁶

These wide gender disparities present a major challenge for the country and require sound policies to empower lower-income earners, and promote economic inclusion of all regardless of sex, race or ethnicity. Some of the suggested actions relate to implementing programmes that support social protection, and investing in regional development to accelerate equitable, regional economic growth and development. In addition, the Government will enact legislation that supports women's ownership of critical production factors such as land, and also access to technologies that improve agricultural productivity and reduce labour intensive work. It will also focus on policies that promote inclusive growth and create jobs for the lower segments of society.

66 Uganda National Household Survey 2016/17

4.11 GOAL 11: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



Indicators Reported on:

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Uganda is undergoing rapid population growth and, like many other countries, is experiencing rapid urbanization. The country has a population of 42 million and a high population growth rate of 3.2 percent – making it one of the fastest-growing populations in Africa. This rapid population growth has serious implications in terms of demand for land, housing, water, health, education, jobs and urban services, as well as impacts on the environment.

Most of this growth has been in secondary towns such as Hoima – 10.7 percent, Mbarara – 8.6 percent, and Mukono – 10.4 percent.⁶⁷ The Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area has the highest urban population, representing over 50 percent of Uganda's total urban dwellers. It is projected that by the year 2035, Uganda's population will have grown to 68.4 million, 30 percent of which will be in urban areas. Currently, Uganda's urban population is 24.4 percent of the total population, with urbanization occurring at a rate of 5.7 percent annually.⁶⁸ It is these critical metrics that make Goal 11 important for the attainment of the SDGs.

A high proportion of the urban population lives in slums and informal settlements or inadequate housing. In 2014, the proportion of people living in slums stood at 53 per cent. Kampala has remained the primary urban centre, but smaller urban areas are growing faster, with the proportion of Kampala city to the total urban population declining from 41 percent in 1991 to 25 percent in 2014.⁶⁹ Between 2002 and 2014, Wakiso town council showed the highest growth rate (11.9 percent), followed by Hoima (10.7 percent), Mukono (10.4percent), Masindi municipality (8.9 percent), Mbarara (8.6 percent) and Kasese (5.3 percent).⁷⁰

Well-managed urbanization can stimulate economic growth and productive jobs for Uganda's young and rapidly-expanding population.⁷¹ The urban centres and cities are driving the expansion of productive businesses by reducing the distance between suppliers and markets.⁷² Urbanization is also contributing positively to the provision of social services and infrastructure through economies of scale. These positive effects of urbanization are already visible, with poverty levels 7 percent lower in urban areas than they are in rural areas.⁷³

Uganda's housing policy is premised on the principle of partnership, involving all stakeholders – the Ministry of Housing on behalf of Government, the private sector, landowners, financial institutions, cooperatives, and individuals – to work progressively to provide adequate housing for all. In its 2016 National Housing Policy, the Government estimates that Uganda has about 7.3 million households living in 6.2 million housing units with an average household size of 4.7 persons. The national occupancy density is estimated at 1.1 household per housing unit, giving a total backlog of 710,000 housing units. There is also an estimated backlog of 900,000 housing units as a result of sub-standard houses and structures that were never meant for human habitation.⁷⁴ The annual need for new housing for the entire country is estimated at 200,000 units, of which 135,000 are in rural and 65,000 in urban areas, resulting from the population growth of 3.0 percent and 5.7 percent urbanization per year. The estimated construction rate of reasonably good houses is estimated at 40,000 housing units in rural areas and 20,000 in urban

67 UBOS, 2016

68 See <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

69 Kampala City Council Authority (2014) **Strategic Plan 2014/15-2018/19: Laying a Foundation for Kampala City Transformation**, KCCA, Kampala

70 MLHUD (2016)

71 See World Bank Economic Updates (various years)

72 UN Habitat (2006), *Situation Analysis of Informal Settlements in Kampala*; UN-Habitat, Nairobi

73 UBOS Statistical Abstract, 2018

74 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (2016) *The Uganda National Housing Policy, Adequate Housing for All*: MLHUD, Kampala

areas. This creates a deficit of 140,000 houses nationally of which 95,000 are in rural areas and 45,000 in urban areas. This shortage does not include the backlog of 1,600,000 housing units carried forward.⁷⁵

Access to Public Transport plays a crucial role in connecting people to goods, services and opportunities for social and economic advancement, and in fostering development. In relation to the proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (PWDs), households with no PWDs had slightly higher ownership rates of motor vehicles and motorcycles than those with PWDs. The proportion of households that reported owning a motor vehicle among households headed by non-PWDs (4.3 percent) was more than twice that of those headed by persons with multiple disabilities (1.8 percent). Relatedly, differences existed when ownership of a motorcycle was considered, with some 10 percent of households headed by persons without a disability having access to a motorcycle compared with 6 percent of other counterparts. No major differences existed, however, in bicycle ownership and wheelchair ownership, probably because of the low price of these forms of transport.⁷⁶

Citizens' participation in urban planning. Although Indicator 11.3.2 on the proportion of cities with a structure enabling civil society to participate democratically in urban planning and management is not tracked specifically in Uganda, a good practice example was implemented in the development of the Kampala City Strategic Plan. The priority concerns of citizens and visitors to Kampala were collected at various strategy development engagements and formed the foundation of the strategy. The strategy indicated that these issues would go on to form the basis for the development of a citizens' charter. The strategy also mentions that service delivery will be among the key parameters to be assessed as part of a citizens' satisfaction survey.



Uganda appreciates that the conditions that have allowed the challenges of urbanization to exist have serious policy implications that require intervention. These challenges include: uncoordinated planning and development leading to uncontrolled sprawling of the major towns; a youth bulge in urban areas; the growth of slums and informal settlements, dilapidated housing, and poor sanitation; privatization of urban development without providing public space and connectivity; and weaknesses in administration, institutions, legal normative framework and overall planning. Uganda's Vision 2040 has therefore set out to control urban sprawling through legislation, integrated physical planning and strict development control. Over time, the Government will increase the density of settlement by constructing high rise buildings. This will involve adopting well-planned, high-density settlement for Kampala and medium-density settlement for the regional and strategic cities.⁷⁷

Following the New Urban Agenda adopted at the 68th Plenary Meeting of the 71st Session of the General Assembly, held on 23 December 2016 in support of the SDG 11 that calls for cities to be inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls, discrimination was initiated in Kampala and surrounding town councils that suffered the effects of the women murders. The Safe Cities and Public spaces aims to ensure that; women and girls are socially, economically and politically empowered in public spaces which are free from sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence, are protected socially, economically and politically by implementing Gender-Responsive locally owned interventions, adoption and enforcement of laws & polices to prevent and respond to VAWG, investing in Safety & economic viability of Safe Cities and Safe Public spaces and changing social attitudes and behaviors that fuel sexual harassment and violence against women in public spaces.

75 Ibid, p.10

76 UBOS (2019) *The National Population and Housing Census 2014 – National Analytical Report on persons with disabilities*, UBOS, Kampala.

77 Vision 2040, p.51

4.12 GOAL 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	Indicators Reported
	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production national action plans or sustainable consumption and production mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
	12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability
	12.3.1 Global food loss index
	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

To operationalize the principles of green growth⁷⁸ espoused in the 2030 Agenda, Uganda's Vision 2040 and NDP II, the Government developed the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (2017/18–2030/31) and its implementation roadmap.⁷⁹ The strategy identifies catalytic investment areas for prioritization in the transition towards a green economy. These include sustainable agriculture production; natural capital management with a focus on tourism development; sustainable forestry, wetlands, and optimal water resource management; green cities (planned urbanization); and sustainable transport and energy for green growth. Investment in green economy interventions is expected to contribute to eradicating poverty as well as sustaining economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare, and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the ecosystems.⁸⁰

Uganda is party to Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs). These include the Convention on Biological Diversity, Stockholm Convention, Basel Convention, Minamata Convention, and the Vienna Convention/Montreal Protocol. The MEAs are mainstreamed/integrated into the Government's medium-term and annual plans and are implemented through Key Performance Areas.⁸¹

Uganda has also developed and adopted the Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS). Three programmes in the current strategic plan focus on conservation, notably resource conservation and management, research and ecological monitoring and community conservation. The government has supported the private sector to ensure environmental compliance and sustainability through compliance assistance and enforcement. This reflects the increased demand for natural resources that has defined the past decades, resulting in an undue burden on environmental resources.⁸² This implies that urgent action is needed by all countries around the world.

To implement the standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability, the Uganda Wildlife Authority adopted new financial reforms that include an integrated Financial Management and Revenue collection system under the broader Government Integrated Financial Management System. Statistics on Wildlife Population were updated and disseminated in the Status of Uganda Wildlife Resource report in June 2019. This is a major factor in enabling the tracking and protection of the primate population. The Uganda Wildlife Authority has balanced its focus to avoid concentration only on revenue collection and include the conservation of tourism for future generations. Out of the six strategic programmes in the current strategic plan, three are focused on conservation, notably: resource conservation and management; research and ecological monitoring; and community conservation. Tourism development and financial sustainability is the only programme that is focused on economic and revenue activities.

78 In the Uganda context, as a system or development paradigm that aims at catalyzing economic growth through the efficient use of the country's natural, human, and physical capital in an inclusive manner along a low carbon emissions, climate resilient development pathway (UGGDS).

79 NPA(2018) Uganda Green Growth Strategy

80 GoU (2010) Uganda Vision 2040

81 NEMA Annual Report, 2019

82 See Secretary General SDG Progress Report, 2019



Source: UGGDS: Implementation Roadmap

The Government is building capacity in postharvest handling. In 2019, farmers were trained in post-harvest technologies. In addition, a pesticide residue monitoring plan was developed, out of which two heat treatment plants to mitigate aflatoxins in simsim, chia seeds and cocoa before shipment were constructed in Mukono (PIRT, 2020).

As a means of reducing reliance on rain-fed agriculture and mitigating the impact of climate change, the Government is promoting and facilitating irrigation, including solar powered irrigation and rainwater harvesting. Through the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), it has engaged the private sector and civil society with the aim of ensuring that environmental concerns are integrated in their development plans to foster sustainable environment management practices. NEMA, Local Governments and CSOs/NGOs have been empowered to follow-up on the Presidential directive on the eviction of abusers, and to operationalize the environmental tribunals that handle environmental degradation.

Next steps

- Investment in the tourism sector to enhance research and the marketing of Uganda's tourism potential as well as conservation.
- Effective integration and mainstreaming of biodiversity at both national and local government levels during development planning and budgeting processes.
- Fast tracking implementation of policy and legal reforms for biodiversity conservation in Uganda, for example the National Environment Management Policy and the National Environment Act 2019, and other relevant sector policies and laws such as the National Genetic Engineering Act, 2019.
- Under NDPIII, the Government will undertake applied research and innovation on sustainable consumption and production to ensure resource-use efficiency to reduce domestic material consumption per capita.


Government has supported the private sector to ensure environmental compliance and sustainability through compliance assistance and enforcement.

This has led to the establishment of effective systems and mechanisms for environmental compliance and sustainability with industries, including:

- Sugar Corporation of Uganda Limited (SCOUL) and Kakira Sugar Works Cement (Tororo and Hima,)
- Nile and Uganda breweries
- Food processing (Britannia and Harris International)
- Oil and gas
- Uganda Battery Limited.

Internal regulatory policies and systems have been developed and new technologies acquired, e.g. effluent treatment plants (ETPs) to ensure environmental compliance. (NEMA Annual Report, 2019)

4.13 GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION

<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> 	<p>Indicators Reported on:</p> <p>13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</p> <p>13.2.1 Establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)</p> <p>13.3.1 Level of integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary, and tertiary curricula</p> <p>13.3.2 Strengthening of institutional, systemic, and individual capacity building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.</p>
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SDG 13 focuses mainly on addressing the needs of developing countries to both adapt to climate change and invest in low-carbon development and to improve awareness raising, education and institutional and human capacity on mitigation, impact reduction, early warning, and adaptation to climate change.

The Government of Uganda acknowledges the need for risk-informed development as a process and not an event. Indeed, the development process considers climate change as one of the potential risks to sustainable development. Like many other countries, Uganda has not been spared from the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heat waves, droughts, floods, and tropical cyclones. This has aggravated water management problems, reducing agricultural production and food security, increasing health risks, damaging critical infrastructure, interrupting the provision of basic services including water and sanitation, education, energy, and transport, and increasing poverty and inequality.

Uganda is ranked the 15th most vulnerable and 49th least ready country, particularly to hydro-meteorological hazards,⁸³ impeding the country's capacity to realize its full development potential. About 7 percent and 40 percent of the country are highly and moderately susceptible to drought, respectively. As a result, in 2016 Uganda experienced prolonged droughts that have been largely blamed for an increase in poverty from 19.7 percent in 2012/13 to 21.4 percent in 2016/17. In 2019–2020, the country is experiencing extreme weather conditions that have resulted in flooding and loss of life and sources of livelihood, especially for people living in the mountainous areas of Bududa, Bundibugyo and Kasese. The 2016 drought left over 5 million people food insecure while diverting a significant amount of resources away from development interventions. However, risk management practices (before it happens) are scanty, with low levels of risk management capacities at all levels. The country needs to improve its adaptive capacities and resilience. Risk and evidence-based planning can be strengthened. Effective institutional structures and frameworks for managing disasters and recovery need to be in place and backed with proactive investment in adaptation and mitigation measures. Climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations can also be better integrated into the management of the environment and natural resources.

During the U-report VNR survey May 2020; 7 in every 10 young people reported having experienced at least one range of climate-related effects over the last two years, the most common being: excess rain that damaged crops (29%), prolonged drought (25%) and floods and mud slides (15%). Only 47% of the young people said they were engaged in climate mitigation activities

83 Hazards that Uganda is exposed to include: drought, floods, landslides, earthquakes, lightening, hailstorms, windstorms, fires, conflicts, both human and livestock epidemics, crop pest infestations, etc – source <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/2019>

Based on the preamble of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development, which focuses on the plan of action for *people, planet and prosperity through peace and partnership*, the Government of Uganda has integrated environment and natural resources management, adaptation and mitigation of climate change in its National Development Framework. Measures include the restoration of degraded fragile ecosystems and the promotion of climate actions for ecosystem and society resilience (adaptation measures), emission reduction (mitigation measures), and disaster risk reduction and management.

While there are positive steps in terms of climate finance flows and the development of nationally determined contributions, far more ambitious plans and accelerated action are needed on mitigation and adaptation. The annual average economic losses from climate-related disasters are in the hundreds of billions of dollars. This is not to mention the human impact of geo-physical disasters, which are 91 percent climate related. Supporting vulnerable regions will directly contribute not only to Goal 13 but also to the other SDGs. These actions must also go hand in hand with efforts to integrate disaster risk measures, sustainable natural resource management and human security in national development strategies.

In some fragile ecosystems, such as mountain slopes coupled with poor land use practices, heavy rains lead to landslides and mudslides, causing loss of life and livestock, damage to property, and disruption to the economy. For example, in 2010 the landslides on the deforested slopes of Mt. Elgon had an emergency cost of US\$1.2 million. By 2019, an average of 150 deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons per 100,000 people were attributed to disasters (OPM, 2019). It is estimated that the rate of wetland degradation is 70 times the restoration rate, translating into degradation of 75,210 ha (2–2.5 percent) of critical wetland ecosystems per year. It is also projected that by 2040, the country will have only 374,470 ha (1.6 percent) of wetlands left if no radical measures are put in place to restore their integrity. Deliberate interventions have been introduced aimed at increasing the country's rapidly declining stock of wetlands from the current 10.9 percent to 12 percent by 2030 through the restoration and demarcation of gazetted wetlands.

While Uganda has one of the lowest per capita carbon emissions, estimated at 1.39 tCO₂e – far below the global average of approximately 7.99 tCO₂e – and with its contribution to the world's total carbon emission estimated at just 0.099 percent,⁸⁴ its high vulnerability to global warming and climate change impacts justifies its short- and medium-term focus on making its development climate resilient, while at the same time contributing to global mitigation efforts, an approach that is fully reflected in the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience. The Government of Uganda is a party to most international environmental and climate change agreements such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol, UN Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification and Montreal Protocol. It is also party to several relevant regional treaties which that value to the integration of climate change in development planning.

To date, government investments in environment and natural management, and climate change adaption/mitigation, have resulted in biodiversity accounting for US\$63.9 billion per year as part of Uganda's natural capital. Between 2016 and 2019, the forestry sub-sector contributed 3.5 percent of GDP per annum, wetlands continued to provide domestic water estimated at US\$34 million per annum, and rain-fed agriculture continued to account for 75 percent of employment (with women providing over 50 percent of labour). In 2017/18, mainly due to biodiversity conservation, tourism contributed US\$1.3 billion to national revenue. The NDP III predicts this to rise to US\$2.5–3.0 billion by 2025.

84 Ministry of Water and Environment, CCD (2015). Uganda's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC, 2015): Submitted to the Conference of Parties 2015 (COP 21) of the UNFCCC

According to available meteorological data, mean countrywide annual temperatures have risen by 1.3°C since 1960, averaging a 0.28°C increase per decade. The number of average hot days and hot nights has increased significantly, while that of cold days has decreased. Rainfall has also become more unpredictable and poorly distributed. Onsets and cessations of rainfall seasons have become more erratic and rainfall has been heavier and more violent in recent years. Extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and landslides are increasing in frequency and intensity. The impacts of climate change can therefore already be felt in Uganda, in the agriculture, water and environment sectors (Uganda National Action Plan – Agriculture Report, 2017). The meteorological observation network coverage improved from 24 percent in 2015/16 to 56 percent in 2017/18. For the purposes of being ISO compliant, the country's recent focus has been on aeronautical meteorology in order to serve the aviation industry, while an additional 12 synoptic weather stations have been established in the 16 climatological zones across the country to strengthen national early warning systems.

The functionality of weather observation stations has improved, with 60 percent of stations countrywide operational and submitting data throughout 2018/19. Also, 48 percent of districts had functioning early warning systems in 2018/19, up from 28 percent in 2016/17. As the country prepares to enact a Climate Change Bill, the National Determined Conditions for climate change adaptation and mitigation have focused on agriculture (sustainable land management, climate-smart agriculture and livestock breeding), forestry water, energy efficiency, infrastructure resilience and sustainability, health, risk management, disaster risk reduction and management, and an increase in wetland coverage from 10.9 percent in 2016 to 12 percent by 2030. Notably, Uganda's ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) emission reduction target is 22 percent by 2030.



4.14 GOAL 14: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS, AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Indicators Reported on:

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal /regulatory /policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.

Overall, 15.3 percent of Uganda's land area is covered by open fresh water sources (rivers, lakes, streams and swamps). The country's total renewable water resources (TRWR) amount to 66 cu kms. Fisheries play a very important role as a foundation for subsistence and commercial livelihoods. Lake Victoria is by far the largest and most economically significant of the national fisheries. However, other large lakes – including George, Edward, Albert, and Kyoga, along with the River Nile and a great variety of minor lakes around the large lakes (usually referred to as 'satellite lakes'), swamps and streams – also contribute substantially to the annual national catch. It is therefore imperative that Uganda manages these water bodies in a manner that promotes the sustainable use of these resources. Fisheries legislation and regulation has been harmonized, and a Bilateral Agreement between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) on Fisheries Management and Development was signed during the 7th Uganda–DRC Joint Permanent Commission (20 October 2018).

Overall, fishery activities along the value chain contribute 3 percent to national GDP and 12 percent to Uganda's agricultural GDP. Fisheries play a critical role in the subsistence and livelihoods of many Ugandan households, employing up to 1.7 million people directly and over 3.5 million indirectly. Fish is a source of food for 69 percent of the total population, and accounts for over 50 percent of animal protein food, with per capita consumption of 10kg.

It is projected that capture fisheries production will increase by 530,000 metric tons by the end of 2020, while aquaculture production is projected to 300,000 metric tons. While fish continues to contribute to foreign exchange, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries has reported a continued decline in fish production from 396,205 metric tons in 2015 to 389,244 metric tons in 2016. This is due in part to increased enforcement by the Fisheries Protection Unit.

Small pelagic fish continue to make up the main catch, while the chief commercial species caught on all the main water bodies include Nile perch, Tilapia and *Mukene*.⁸⁵

A 2018 study of Uganda's national gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods indicates that fishing continues to be the preserve of men, while women dominate fish processing and trading in most parts of the country.⁸⁶ Around Lake Victoria, more than half (57 percent) of women earn an income purely from the fish trade, while 43 percent combine fish trading with other small businesses such as food vending. These percentages contrast sharply with those of men, though the trend is the same: three-quarters (74 percent) survive purely from fishing, while 24 percent earn a living by combining fishing with other businesses.⁸⁷ Despite women's importance and contribution to the artisanal fishing industry, women have received little attention from both government and non-governmental organizations.

85 MAAIF, 2017, 73

86 Food and Agricultural Organization (2018) *National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods*, FAO, Kampala

87 Ibid, p.15

The Government recognizes that adequate water resources are pivotal in the industrialization of Uganda and the creation of jobs, especially in the frontline sectors of the national economy.⁸⁸ Uganda continues to face challenges relating to water quality and pollution. These include water borne diseases, increases in some forms of cancer, the increased cost of treating drinking water, the emergence of weeds such as water hyacinth, reduced fisheries and impaired water transport.⁸⁹ The Government is therefore working on the regulation of water and sanitation services to ensure a balance between the commercial objectives of efficient and sustainable service provision, and the social objective of providing accessible and affordable water and sewerage services in rural and urban areas.

Current government efforts focus on: decreasing the level of pollution in the large water bodies; developing and implementing ecosystem management and restoration plans; and restoration of the degraded fragile ecosystems (riverbanks, bare hills, rangelands and lakeshores).

Over the last 23 years, wetlands coverage has declined as a result of increased pressures caused by population explosion, industrialization, water stress and climate change effects. It is estimated that the country loses 846 km² of its wetlands annually,⁹⁰ and that the rate of wetland degradation is 70 times the restoration rate, translating into degradation of 75,210 ha (2–2.5%) of critical wetland ecosystems per year. It is projected that by 2040, the country will have with only 374,470 ha (1.6%) of wetlands if no radical measures are put in place to restore their integrity.⁹¹

Some of the interventions aimed at increasing the country's rapidly declining stock of wetlands from the current 10.9 percent to 12 percent by 2030 and achieving SDG 14 include the demarcation, restoration and gazettement of wetlands, and implementing legal and governance mechanisms for sustainable wetlands management.

Key achievements reported in 2019 include: restoration of 293.28 ha of degraded wetlands in 9 districts; demarcation of 185.4 km of wetland boundaries demarcated in 8 districts; restoration of 150 ha of degraded riverbanks in Mabira CFR and between Isimba and Owen Falls; surveying and demarcation of 42.7 km of the Extended Kalagala Falls Shoreline; ongoing construction of 5 irrigation schemes in Doho-II (58.9%), Ngenge (64.8%), Mubuku-II (36.5%), Tochi (72.3%) and Wadelai (29%); and the distribution of 4,293,404 tree seedlings in the 5 irrigation catchments under construction, to facilitate restoration of approximately 4,293 ha and 120 kms of river banks.⁹²

88 GAPR 2019, p.82

89 GAPR 2019, p.84

90 Ibid, p.15

91 Ibid, p.16

92 See various agency presentations at the 2018 Joint Sector Review at <https://www.mwe.go.ug/library/jsr-2019-presentations> and the GAPR 2019 for details of these reported numbers.

4.15 GOAL 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS



Indicators Reported on:

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

The total forest reserve area in Uganda is estimated at 1,277,684 hectares, of which 99.6 percent is located in 506 Central Forest Reserves while the rest is on Local Forest Reserves. Between 2016 and 2019, the forestry sub-sector contributed 3.5 percent of GDP per annum. Uganda's forests provide 88 percent of the country's energy, 61 percent of tourism income, and jobs for about 1 million people.⁹³

The country is facing a significant threat to its forest cover, which has declined from 24 percent (or 4.9 million ha) in 1990 to 9 percent (1.83 million ha) in 2018, accounting for a loss of (loss of 3 million ha) in just 25 years. Studies indicate that there will be no forests left in 40 years if current trends continue.⁹⁴

This extent of degradation is largely attributed to overreliance on biomass for energy. Evidence from the 2016/17 National Household Survey indicates that firewood and charcoal constitute the main fuel for cooking for 94 percent of households – 64 percent firewood and 29.8 percent charcoal.⁹⁵

Other drivers of degradation include, but are not limited to, the growing demand for agricultural land, population pressure, urbanization, and income poverty. Additionally, existing penalties and enforcement mechanisms are inadequate to address increasing deforestation.

To avert degradation, the Government has put in place several policies, legal and institutional bodies to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources. These include: the National Forestry Policy 2001; National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003; the Forestry Sector Support Department; the National Forestry Authority; District Forestry Services; and enforcement measures through the Environmental Protection Police Unit. About 3,500 ha of degraded natural forests have been restored, about 5,400 ha of the 60,000 allocated to commercial tree plantations established, and 950 km of external boundaries resurveyed and marked. However, restoration has not kept pace with the annual loss of forest cover and loss of individual trees. These efforts were combined with the aim to reach 6.5 million households with efficient charcoal and wood stoves by 2017, to reduce the amount of wood and charcoal used for cooking.

93 GAPR, 2019

94 See <http://envalert.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ENR-CSO-Network-Engagements-31July2019.pdf>

95 Firewood and charcoal combined constitute the main fuel for cooking for over 94 percent of households in Uganda. Three-quarters of households (75 percent) use firewood for cooking while one in every five households (21 percent) use charcoal.

4.16 GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Indicators Reported on:

- 16.1.1** Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
- 16.1.4** Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
- 16.2.1** Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
- 16.2.2** Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
- 16.2.3** Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
- 16.3.1** Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
- 16.3.2** Un sentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
- 16.5.1** Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
- 16.6.1** Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
- 16.6.2** Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
- 16.7.1** Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
- 16.7.2** Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
- 16.9.1** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
- 16.b.1** Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Uganda's efforts towards achieving SDG 16 have centred on: consolidating the peace and safety of people and property; widening and deepening access to justice, law and order services; the development and funding of special programmes targeting gender, age, poverty and other forms of vulnerability; and tackling corruption and human rights violations.

While the homicide rate stagnated at about 12 per 100,000 between 2014 and 2019, the country has registered improvements in several areas. For instance, over the same period there was a 4.7 percent decrease in murder by shooting, a 12.3 percent drop in cases of poisoning, and a small (0.5 percent) reduction in cases of domestic violence.⁹⁶

Feelings of safety during the daytime improved from 51 percent in 2013 to 94.3 percent 2017⁹⁷ but, despite some improvement, remained lower for nighttime (60.6 percent) over the same period.⁹⁸ The proportion of the population that feels safe walking alone around the area where they live increased to 61 percent in 2017.⁹⁹ Performance on this indicator was higher for men (65 percent) than it was for women (55 percent). For both categories, feeling safe was more pronounced during daytime than nighttime.

96 Annual Crime Report 2019

97 UBOS (2017) Report of the National Governance Peace and Security Survey 2017, UBOS and UN Women, Kampala

98 Ibid, p.97

99 National Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS, 2017)

Overall, reported cases of child-related offences¹⁰⁰ declined from 18,140 in 2015 to 10,596 in 2019. The proportion of children who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers stood at 84.9 percent in 2016. About 32 percent of girls and 41.9 percent of boys who encountered violence were aware of available services. However, only 10.2 percent of girls and 11.8 percent of boys in this category sought help, and only 8.2 percent of girls and 10.8 percent of boys received services.¹⁰¹

In 2016, about 25 percent of girls and 11 percent of boys aged 13–17 years reported that they had been subjected to sexual violence in the past year, largely perpetuated by neighbours and strangers.¹⁰² The frequency of sexual violence was highest on roads, followed by own home and school. Among women and men aged 15–49 who experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source of support was their own family (57 percent women, 40 percent men), husband’s/partner’s family (31 percent women), and police (23 percent men, 16 percent women). Men are more likely than women to seek help from medical personnel (18 percent versus 5 percent) or a friend (18 percent versus 8 percent).

Around one-third (35 percent of the population – 32 percent women, 39 percent men) reported having felt discriminated against or harassed.¹⁰³ Overall, it is estimated that approximately 48 percent of victims of violence in 2016 reported to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms. Justice institutions continue to strengthen their capacity to handle cases of GBV and to ensure perpetrators are held accountable. The proportion of GBV cases (Rape, defilement and Domestic Violence) taken to court increased by 5.8% from 7,376 in 2018 to 7,810 in 2019, while a 0.5% decline was registered in the number of cases pending in court from 5,510 in 2018 to 5,537 in 2019. Similarly, GBV cases pending investigation decreased by 13.5% from 12,467 in 2018 to 10,776 in 2019.

Refugees continued to face significant challenges in accessing justice, especially in remote areas where the presence of the judiciary and police is limited or non-existent. In 2018, some 64,539 individuals including those for SGBV received support to access legal assistance and legal remedies, although trial delays occurred, especially for cases before the High Court and the Chief Magistrates Court.

The country still faces challenges in human trafficking. Victims of trafficking in humans per 100,000 persons increased from 0.3 in 2014 to 1.2 in 2019. Of the 455 cases registered in 2019, 71 were involved in internal trafficking (54 female juveniles, 13 male juveniles, 4 female adults) while 384 were transnational (42 female juveniles, 2 male juveniles, 314 female adults, 26 male adults).¹⁰⁴

While the country still faces significant challenges in clearing a backlog of cases, the implementation of plea bargaining and other expedited court proceedings is helping to address the problem. Between 2017/18 and 2018/19, the proportion of prisoners on remand reduced from 51.4 percent in to 47.7 percent, respectively. The average length of stay on remand also reduced slightly from 19.5 months to 18 months during the same period.



Local Council Court (LCCs), forming a part of the local government machinery operate as the court of first instance for matters arising out of land disputes, civil matters and matters of juvenile justice... If LCCs are adequately capacitated... they can prove fundamental in ensuring access to justice, reduce pressure and mitigate issues of case backlog in higher courts. **Citizen’s voice**



Currently, state funded legal aid is only dispensed at a few Justice Centres housed within a few Magistrate Courts and one High Court that only offer legal aid for criminal matters. Magistrate courts are not easily accessible as only 18.2 percent of the people in rural areas have access to a Magistrate Court within a 5 km distance and the scope of legal aid provided is insufficient as civil matters are not included. While some non-state actors and non-governmental organizations also offer legal aid, rural communities are often left outside the radius of service. Passing of the Legal Aid Act or a Legal Aid policy is imperative to reach the farthest behind. **Citizen’s voice**

100 Uganda Police Force categorizes child related offences as: child neglect, child desertion, child stealing, child trafficking, kidnap, child abuse/torture, infanticide, and abortion

101 VACS, 2018

102 UDHS 2016

103 UBOS (2017) *Report of The National Governance Peace and Security Survey 2017*, UBOS and UN Women, Kampala

104 Uganda Police Force, *Annual Crime Reports 2014 -2019*

The Government has remained steadfast in its fight against corruption, but this fight requires the commitment of citizens as well. In 2016, 16 percent of people (13 percent women, 21 percent men) reported that they had paid or were asked to pay a bribe by a public official.¹⁰⁵ Most paid bribes to health and police public institutions, mainly to speed up access to services or to clear offences.

TABLE 9: EXTRACT ON INDICATOR 16.5 FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNANCE PEACE AND SECURITY SURVEY (NGPSS) 2017

SDG TARGET 16.5: SUSTAINABILITY AND BRIBERY IN ALL FORMS					
16.5.1 – Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	16%	21%	13%	21%	15%
Bribery happens most often with:					
1. Healthcare system	43%	35%	54%	42%	44%
2. Police	41%	49%	29%	41%	40%
3. Education system	6%	5%	7%	7%	5%

Source: NGPSS, 2017

As seen in Table 9, several respondents reported that bribery happens mostly in healthcare systems (43 percent – 35 percent men, 54 percent women, 42 percent in urban areas, 44 percent in rural). With the police, the number was highest for men in urban areas (49 percent men, 29 percent women). It is clear that bribery is still rampant. Other studies indicate that bribery exists in places where the criminal justice system and government is weak, where decision making is unaccountable, and where access to decision makers depends on social contacts. The existence of bribery and corruption, particularly in public institutions, implies that the services people should be getting for free or at subsidized prices are being paid for, whether in cash or in kind. This means that only those who are financially able can access the services offered by these institutions, denying people their human rights. As a result, the public loses trust in the institutions which greatly affects their performance. It places them open to the accusation of not being transparent and accountable to the people under their jurisdiction. This will negatively affect the attainment of SDG 16 and all SDGs, because some people will be left behind and discriminated against.

Since the Registration of Persons Act (2015),¹⁰⁶ which requires all children to be registered immediately after they are born, and the creation of the National Identification and Registration Authority, birth registration of children aged under 5 years has gone up from 18 percent female and 17.3 percent male in 2013 to 32.2 percent for both females and males in 2016.¹⁰⁷ No fees are charged for registration. Within the context of national planning and strategies for achieving the SDGs, a well-developed and functioning civil registration system for all vital events, including births, marriages and deaths, and the issuing of relevant certificates as proof of such registration, is critical. Uganda's civil registration process will promote efficient government planning, effective resource use, and accurate monitoring of progress towards achieving the SDGs and National Development Goals and Targets.

Uganda uses the GPS-SHaSA¹⁰⁸ question as proxy for SDG indicator 16.6.2: *How well do you think your local council is handling the following: delivering local services?* Results from the NGPSS indicate that nationally 66 percent felt local councils were doing well (women 67 percent, men 65 percent). The 2015 National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) collects data on households' experiences with what is referred to as 'resource management'. The variables indicate how people rated themselves in terms of participating in selected public service areas, as shown in the table below.

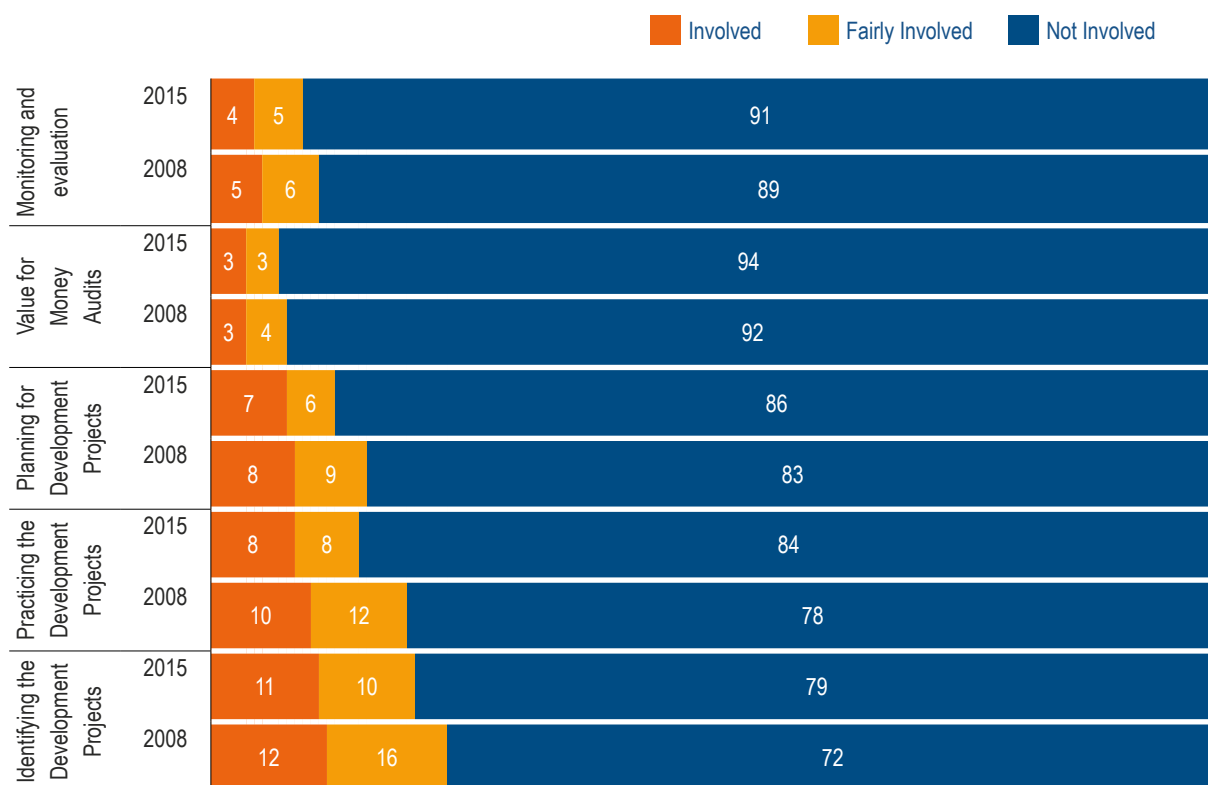
105 UBOS (2017) *Report of the National Governance Peace and Security Survey 2017*

106 The full Act is [here](#)

107 See UDHS 2013 and 2016

108 GPS-SHaSA refers to Governance, Peace and Security (GPS) Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA 2). This is a pioneering effort to include the domain of Governance, Peace and Security in official statistics. The methodology has been pilot-tested in 16 countries and modules will monitor progress in meeting Aspirations 3 (on Good Governance) and 4 (on Peace and Security) of the AU's Agenda 2063 and the UN's SDG 16. For more information visit www.austat.org

TABLE 10: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' INVOLVEMENT IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (%)



Source: NSDS, 2015

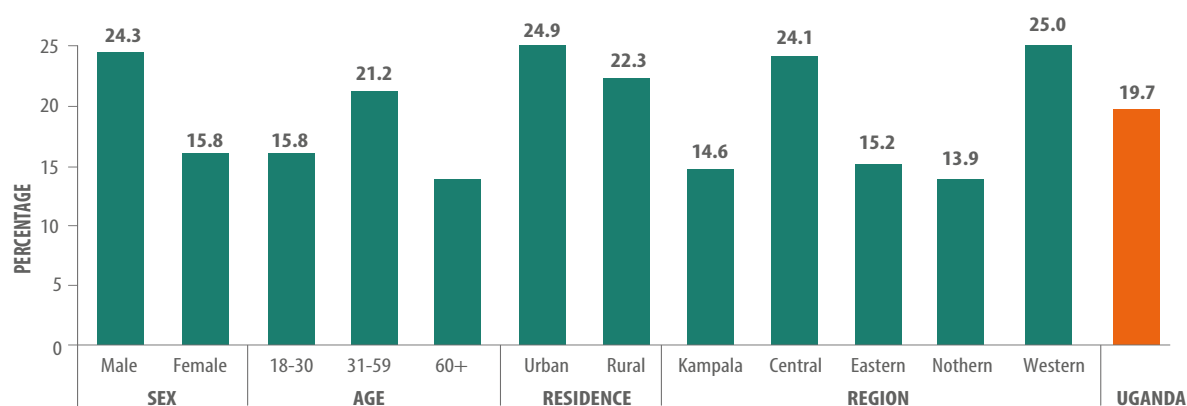
Table 10 above shows that 11 percent of households reported that they had participated in identifying development projects; 8 percent in prioritizing the development projects; 4 percent in the monitoring and evaluation of development projects; and 3 percent in “value for money audits”. This indicates that even in areas which relate to general development, the level of participation needs to be improved if Uganda is to be on track for the attainment of SDG 16.

On the “proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age and disability, the statistics indicate that 29 percent believe decision making is inclusive (30 percent women, 28 percent men). These figures suggest that the majority of people do not have confidence in the decision-making processes. These findings can be related to the analysis that has been made by the world values survey which concluded that people’s priorities shift from survival to self-expression values as their sense of individual agency increases (or backwards from self-expression values to survival as the sense of individual agency decreases).¹⁰⁹ The low levels of belief that they are part of the decision-making process could be attributed to the high levels of deprivation and need as discussed earlier under SDG 2.

Uganda’s institutional frameworks emphasize inclusivity in the planning and implementation of government priorities, but more effort is required to ensure that citizens fully participate and feel part of all processes. About 29 percent of the population (30 percent female, 28 percent male) believe that decision making is inclusive and responsive. As Figure 27 below indicates, nationally, 20 percent of the population aged 18 years and above had participated in planning meetings for service delivery at village level in the 12 months preceding the survey (men 24 percent, women 16 percent). Participation in planning meetings was lower in rural areas (22 percent) than in urban areas (25 percent), and highest in Western region (25 percent) and lowest in Kampala (15 percent). The data available does not disaggregate the issues at the level of disability, therefore it is not possible to see the extent that “the marginalized or of those left furthest behind” are excluded.

¹⁰⁹ See analysis of the finding of the World Values Survey here: <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSContents.jsp> accessed 20 November 2019

FIGURE 27: PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING MEETINGS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AT VILLAGE LEVEL (%)



Source: NGPSS, 2017

According to the 2017 NGPSS, 66 percent of the population was satisfied with their last experience of public services (67 percent female, and 65 percent male). However, 35 percent of respondents felt discriminated against (32 percent women, 39 percent men).¹¹⁰ The table below shows the types of discrimination as reported by various individuals by sex and area of residence.

TABLE 11: PERCEPTION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION BY SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TYPE OF DISCRIMINATION	CHARACTERISTIC OF RESPONDENT				
	MALE	FEMALE	URBAN	RURAL	UGANDA
Poverty or wealth	74.1	71.8	77.3	71.1	72.9
Political affiliation	64.4	58.2	66.8	58.8	61.1
Ethnicity/Language	60.4	56.1	65.6	55.1	58.1
Regional origin	46.3	43.3	51.5	42.0	44.7
Religion	44.6	42.5	49.1	41.2	43.4
Disability	42.6	41.8	48.5	39.7	42.2
Sex	39.5	40.3	44.1	38.3	40.0
Nationality	35.8	34.2	38.1	33.7	34.9
Any discrimination	83.0	79.0	85.6	78.9	80.8
No discrimination	17.0	21.0	14.4	21.1	19.2

Source: NGPSS 2017

Two aspects of discrimination stand out in Table 11 – poverty and political affiliation. More than three-quarters (77 percent) of urban dwellers cited poverty-related discrimination, while in the areas it was slightly less (71 percent). Political affiliation and ethnicity also ranked very high at 66.8 percent in urban and 58.8 percent in rural areas. There were no trends data available, therefore we cannot report progress in any of these indicators. But the data clearly indicates the need for more work to be done to ensure that citizens do not feel discriminated against within the context of the “leave no one behind” principle of the SDGs. In 2016, Uganda was reviewed for the second time under the Universal Periodic Review, a peer mechanism under the Human Rights Council. Uganda received 226 recommendations, out of which 148 were accepted and 78 noted. The [SDG Human Rights Data Explorer](#) gives useful analysis that indicates that during the Universal Periodic Review Uganda agreed to create a parliamentary process to ensure that its laws conform with the country’s international commitments in the field of human rights.¹¹¹ Since every State is party to a human rights treaty prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex and/or protecting equality between men and women, Uganda needs to continue on its journey of ensuring that citizens are not discriminated against on any basis.

110 UBOS (2017) *Report of The National Governance Peace and Security Survey 2017*, UBOS and UN Women, Kampala

111 See analysis of Universal Periodic Review and SDGs in the [SDG Human Rights Data Explorer](#) [here](#)

4.17 GOAL 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Indicators Reported on:

- 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP
- 17.1.2 Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes
- 17.3.2 Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP
- 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
- 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

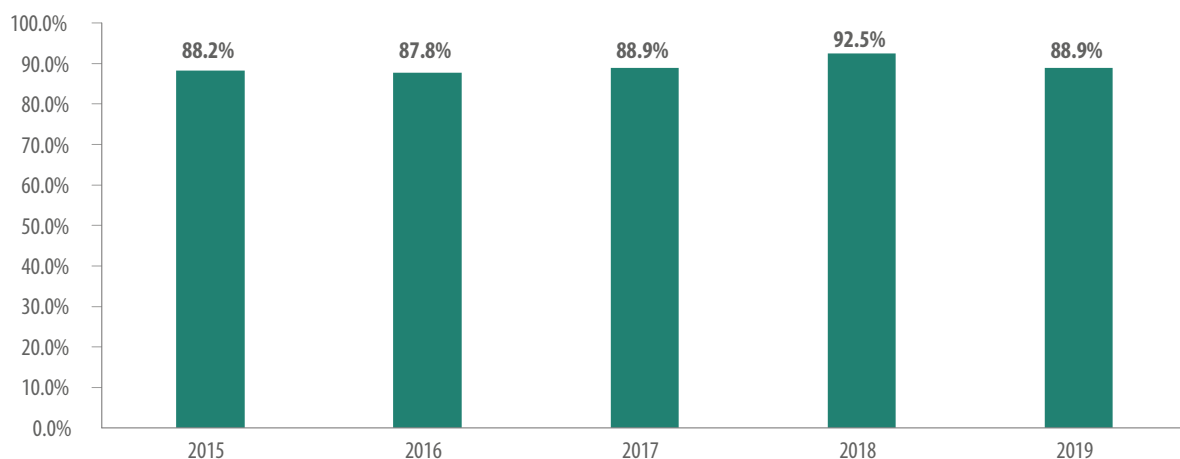
Effective development cooperation remains important in supporting Uganda's long-term development progress. The political economy and recent evolution of the partnership and coordination structures in Uganda are closely tied to three approximate periods, the Budget Support period (1998–2012), the NDPI period (2010/11–2014/15) and the NDPII period (2014/15–2019/20).

Uganda needs more substantial development finance as it moves into implementation of NDPIII, with more focus on accelerating progress on the 2030 Agenda. In the medium term, this is likely to be provided by a mix of domestic revenue, international financial support from traditional overseas development assistance (ODA) and beyond, the private sector, and civil society, among others.

The country has registered gains in domestic revenue mobilization, manifested by the increase in the Tax-to-GDP ratio from 11.1 percent in 2016 to 12.6 percent in 2018/19 (Figure 28), and projected increase to 16.5 percent in 2024/25. The Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (2019/20–2023/24) is guiding Government on how to leverage different sources of financing to expand on its resource mobilization.

The Government's continued efforts to mobilize domestic resources have led to an increase in the proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes from 87.8 percent in 2016 to 88.9 percent in 2019, albeit still lower than the 92.5 percent recorded in 2018 (see Figure 28). Despite this progress, significant budgetary challenges persist. Between 2015/16 and 2017/18, fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP was about 4.8 percent,¹¹² resulting in the expansion of domestic borrowing, the short time maturity of which places additional pressure on the budget. Including external financing, Uganda's debt-to-GDP ratio rose from 26.2 percent in 2014/15 to 36.1 percent in 2018/19.

FIGURE 28: PROPORTION OF DOMESTIC BUDGET FUNDED BY DOMESTIC TAXES



¹¹² Domestic revenue in 2018 was US\$4.133 billion compared with government spending of US\$5.99 billion, based on the average of 2017/18 expected outturns and 2018/19 projected outturns. Source: 2018/19 Approved Budget Estimates - see page 1, Table 1 Fiscal Framework of <http://budget.go.ug/budget/sites/default/files/Nationalpercent20Budgetpercent20docs/Approvedpercent20Budgetpercent20Estimatespercent202018-19percent20Volumepercent201..pdf>

The increase in external debt to finance key flagship projects¹¹³ has created a big debt service burden. Debt service as a percentage of domestic revenue has increased from 11.1 percent in 2015 to about 16.9 percent in 2019 and is projected to account for 23 percent of the NDPIII budget by 2024/25. However, overall, Uganda is at low debt risk, owing in part to the strong debt policy frameworks. Government borrowing is guided by the 2013 Public Debt Management Framework that is operationalized by the Medium-Term Debt Strategy. The framework seeks to ensure that the country's public debt stock is within the manageable rate.

Progress on the proportion of the population with access to the internet has been slow. In 2016, 15.6 percent of the population used the internet, and the rates were disproportionately lower for females (8.6 percent) than males (22.5 percent),¹¹⁴ signifying a large digital divide. Overall, four in every ten people cited lack of confidence, knowledge, or skills as the major reason for not using the internet. Limitation of access to digital connectivity is compounded by low levels of ownership of mobile phones, at 52 percent of adults. Men are significantly more likely to have mobile phones (58 percent) and access to the internet (13 percent) than women (phone: 46 percent; internet: 8 percent).



However, access to internet among the youth aged 15–30 is still highest (70%) in Kampala with a national average of 66% and lower (57%) in Teso region.

U-report VNR survey, May 2020

In the area of domestic resource mobilization, Uganda's data on indicator 17.1.1 – total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source – significant progress has been achieved. Studies show that over the last 7 years the tax revenue to GDP ratio has improved from 11.7 percent in FY1999/00 to 14.3 percent in 2018/19.¹¹⁵ However, domestic revenue to GDP ratio remains low at 14.4 percent compared to the 21 percent average for sub-Saharan Africa.¹¹⁶ Studies also report significant weaknesses in tax administration and compliance, with the World Bank estimating revenue losses of 2.5 percent of GDP due to VAT exemptions.¹¹⁷ It is argued that if VAT exemptions were to be abolished, the NDPII revenue to GDP target of 16 percent would have been achieved even within the NDPII period. Efforts to increase domestic revenue collection are further undermined by the large size of the informal sector, which experts estimated to be more than 35 percent of GDP.¹¹⁸ The incremental improvements in the period 2017 to 2019 are the result of a large set of smaller tax measures, including tax rate increases and the introduction of new tax measures such as the mobile money levy, a tax on social media use (OTT tax), and a duty on cooking oil.¹¹⁹ Studies indicate that, from a revenue generating perspective, the mobile money levy and the duty on cooking oil were successful. The OTT tax, however, generated far less revenue than expected, due to implementation issues.¹²⁰

In terms of tax performance, there is a clear positive impact created by the growth of VAT and excise duty. Income tax and corporate tax are also growing but very minimally because of challenges related to compliance and enforcement as well as disputes resolution. The international trade-related taxes are going down because of the lowering of tariffs and related trade barriers related to regional integration in the East African Community (EAC) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).¹²¹

113 For example, Isimba Hydro Power project, the Jinja Nile bridge, and Kampala-Entebbe Express highway among others,

114 UNHS, 2016/17

115 NPA, 2019

116 Ibid, p.20

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

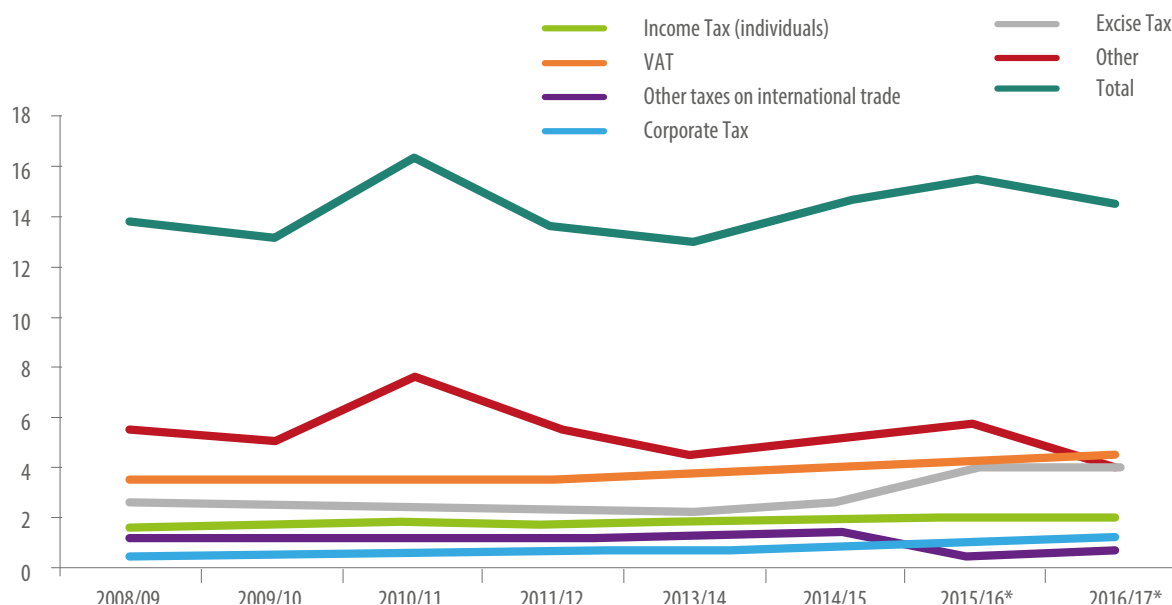
118 UKAID and Cities Alliance (2013) Uganda: The Role of the Informal Economy in City Growth, Policy Brief, University of Westminster, London

119 Christian Hiddink, Jonathan Wolsey, Gerald Twijukye and Corrado Minardi (2019) *Development Finance Assessment of Uganda*, UNDP, Kampala

120 Ibid, p.48

121 Ibid, 50

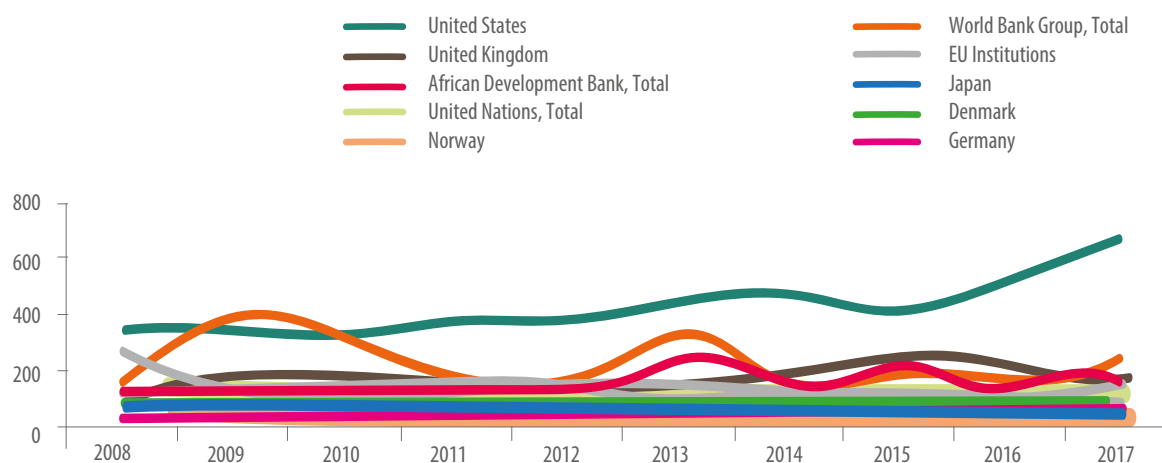
FIGURE 29: GOVERNMENT REVENUE BREAKDOWN (% GDP)



Source: Development Finance Assessment of Uganda Report, 2017

Data on ODA in Uganda shows an upward trend as a share of GDP. This is mostly attributed to inflows related to refugee hosting costs by the country.¹²² Other partners providing significant ODA financing include the World Bank, DFID, USAID and Global Fund in the sectors of education and health. Overall, Uganda’s main donors include: the USA, World Bank, UK, AfDB, EU, and the UN as shown in Figure 30 below.

FIGURE 30: MAIN DONORS TO UGANDA (US\$ MILLIONS)



Source: Development Finance Assessment of Uganda Report, 2017

The official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget shows continued progress and growth. Studies indicate that, Uganda is one of the countries that attract the most foreign direct investment (FDI) in East Africa. FDI flows to Uganda accounted for US\$1.3 billion in 2018, an increase from US\$803 million in 2017. FDI stock also grew to US\$13.333 billion in 2018 (estimated at 47.4 percent of the GDP).¹²³ Currently, 10 countries dominate the FDI inflows and they provide 85.5 percent of the total FDI stock in the country.

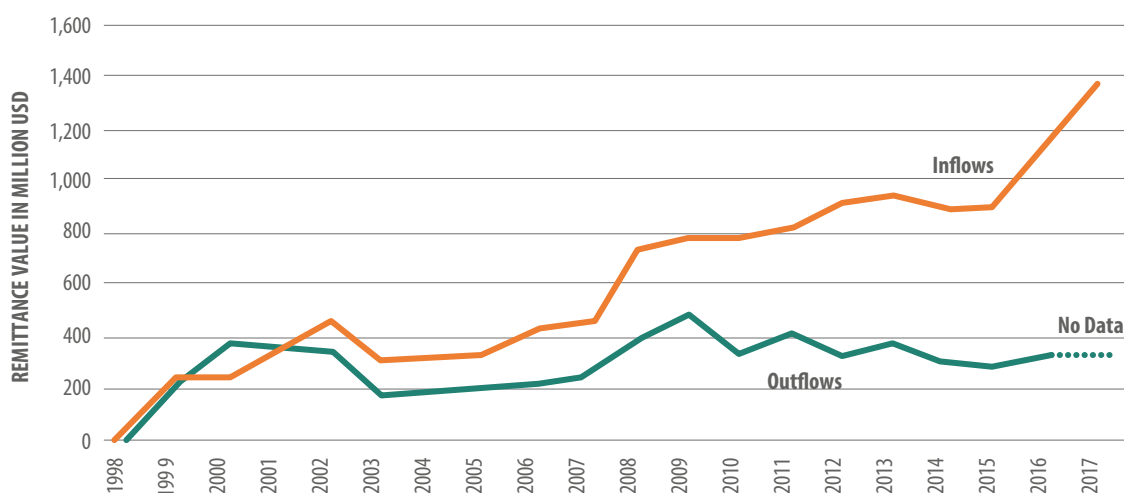
122 DFA, 2019

123 See <https://www.nordeatrade.com/dk/explore-new-market/uganda/investment>

The largest volume of investments comes from the Netherlands, UK, France and Switzerland.¹²⁴ The mining, quarrying, oil and gas sector has also attracted several investors from France, the United States, Britain and China.¹²⁵ These investments are clustered in the mining and quarrying, and oil and gas sectors.¹²⁶

Over the past 20 years, remittance inflows in Uganda have been increasing steadily while outflows have remained relatively stable. Uganda had over US\$1 billion flowing into the country in 2016. It is the sixth-highest recipient of remittances in Africa.¹²⁷ Especially over the past three years, inflows have risen sharply with an average increase of 13 percent per year – almost double the growth in inflows into neighbouring Kenya. Inflows in 2016 added the equivalent of around 4 percent to Uganda’s GDP, making remittances a vital source of capital for economic growth and development.¹²⁸ Figure 31 below summarizes the remittance trends for Uganda.

FIGURE 31: REMITTANCE INFLOWS TO UGANDA



Source: FDS Africa, 2018

Uganda’s public sector debt has grown from US\$8.4 billion in FY2015/16 to US\$9.4 billion in FY2016/17. This was largely driven by an increase in external debt. External debt increased from US\$ 5.2 billion in FY2015/16 to US\$ 6.2 billion in FY2016/17, while the stock of domestic debt in US dollars remained unchanged at US\$ 3.2 billion.¹²⁹ Analytical reports point out that significant risks are apparent, especially related to non-debt variables, particularly interest rates and the exchange rate. This implies that Uganda needs to continue borrowing on concessional terms as much as possible. The slow growth in exports will be a challenge because this is an important source of foreign exchange which Government uses to service debt obligations. Figure 32 shows trends in the evolution of external debt in Uganda.

124 DFA, 2019

125 Bank of Uganda (2017) *Private Sector Investment Survey 2017*, BoU, Kampala

126 Ibid, p.87

127 FDS Africa and UKAID (2018) *Exploring barriers to remittances in sub Saharan Africa series: Volume 3: Remittances in Uganda*, FDS Africa, Bellville, South Africa

128 World Development Indicators, 2016

129 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (2017) *Debt Sustainability Analysis Report 2016/17*, MoFPED, Kampala

FIGURE 32: EVOLUTION OF EXTERNAL DEBT

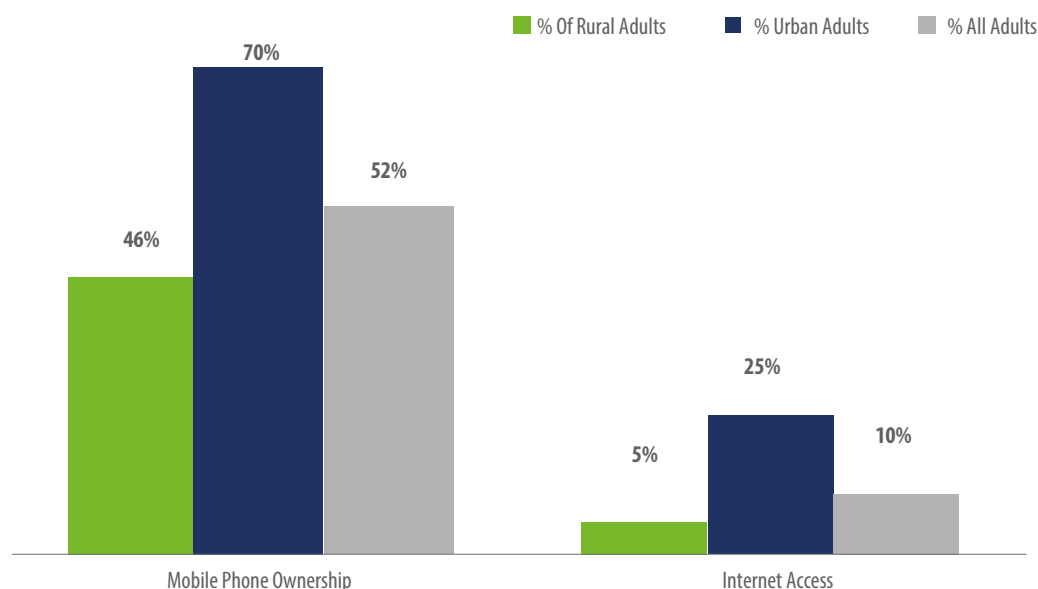


Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Uganda has continued to harness the digital transformation of the economy.

A survey by FinScope 2018, revealed that 52 percent of adults (9.7 million) have mobile phones and 10 percent (1.9 million) have access to the internet. Male adults are significantly more likely to have mobile phones (58 percent; 5 million) than female adults (46 percent; 4.6 million). Male adults are also more likely to have access to the internet (13%; 1.1 million) than female adults (8%; 0.8 million). Adults living in rural areas are significantly less likely to have mobile phones and access to the internet than adults living in urban areas. Figure 33 below summarizes the findings based on the 2018 Survey.

FIGURE 33: MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP AND INTERNET ACCESS

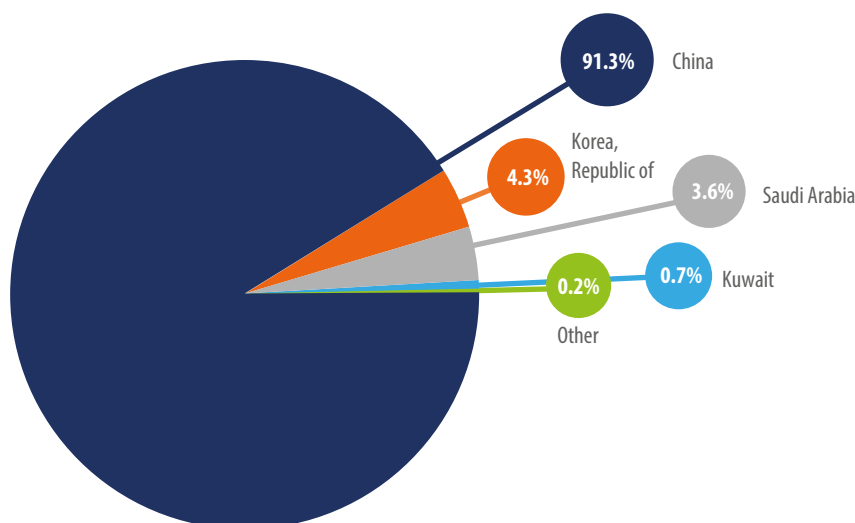


Source: FinScope, 2018

There is significant progress reported in Uganda on the dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries. Conceptually, studies indicate that South-South Development Cooperation (SSDC) is an important dimension of international development cooperation. It complements North-South cooperation and is rooted in the context of common struggle for genuine development.¹³⁰ SSDC is seen as an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared development experiences and objectives. It is guided by principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.¹³¹ The rise in quantum, geographical reach, and diversity in approaches in SSDC make it a crucial additional resource to support Southern countries' development objectives.

South-South cooperation in Uganda is largely dominated by China, which provides about 91.3 percent of all south-south funds, according to data compiled by UNDP. South Korea, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait are the next most important south-south partners, providing about 4.3 percent, 3.6 percent, and 0.7 percent respectively. The remaining 16 partner countries provide altogether about 0.2 percent of all south-south flows. Between 2000 and 2014, 91 percent of Chinese support came in the form of loans (81 percent) and grants (10 percent) to support infrastructure development projects, some of which are core projects under NDPII.¹³² Figure 34 below provides an overview of the main providers of SSDC to Uganda.

FIGURE 34: SSDC PROVIDERS TO UGANDA



Source: Department of Foreign Affairs 2019

While SSDC may be motivated by principles of solidarity in pursuing partnerships, left unprotected, it may slowly evolve into new forms of inequalities and underdevelopment.¹³³ It thus becomes imperative to enhance the accountability and monitoring of SSDC policies and practices according to the widely accepted SSDC principles, if it is to effectively contribute to the eradication of poverty and inequalities as well as sustainable development in developing countries.

130 CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (2019) Concept Note for the Development Cooperation Forum, Unpublished, Manila

131 Ibid, p.3

132 DFA, 2019

133 CPDE, 2019, p.1

Uganda has made progress related to putting mechanisms in place to enhance the policy coherence of sustainable development. Studies indicate that one of the great strengths of the SDG framework in its current form is its recognition of the intimate links between human well-being, economic prosperity and a healthy environment.¹³⁴ A clear message has emerged that restoring and maintaining the health of the natural resource base is a necessary condition for eradicating poverty and sustaining economic progress for all.¹³⁵

As a means of implementing this undertaking, Uganda developed a Partnership Policy in 2013 and a Framework for the Partnership Dialogue to provide a new framework for relationships between Government and donors during the implementation of the NDP II.¹³⁶ The Partnership Policy identified the Policy Coordination Committee, the Implementation Coordination Steering Committee and the Technical Implementation Coordination Committee as bi-annual, quarterly and monthly meetings designed as a replacement for the Joint Budget Support Framework, but expanded to cover issues from strategic priorities, to aid effectiveness and Government Performance Annual Reporting.¹³⁷ The Framework for the Partnership Dialogue also introduced the National Partnership Forum (NPF) as the highest level of consultation with fewer links to government processes and less frequent meetings, but covering similar topics. Every three years, the Government presents an annual report on the implementation of the Partnership Policy to Parliament to facilitate an independent evaluation of the Partnership Policy, and the performance of Government and each donor is to be reviewed twice annually with development partners and the results made public.¹³⁸ An identified area for improvement in the studies is better differentiation between financier types and better integration of the private sector, SSDC and triangular cooperation as the private sector roles are currently combined with CSOs, and all donors are managed together as one supposedly cohesive group. All non-Local Development Partner Group members also need their own fora at the same level as Local Development Partner Group (LDPG). These are measures towards improving policy coherence for sustainable development.

On the extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation – the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation monitoring survey 2016 gives an insight into the progress on this indicator. In 2016, Uganda reported having a single results framework with donors to assess budget support, and 92 percent of aid project objectives are aligned with the NDP (85 percent in 2018). However, only 46 percent of aid used the national monitoring framework, and only 35 percent used national monitoring systems and/or data.¹³⁹ Nearly all aid projects (96 percent) were evaluated by Government, but only 47 percent of these evaluations are done jointly with donors – with significant variation between donors. Since the Joint Assistance Framework ended in 2014, the results framework referred to in 2018 is the one integrated into the NDP.¹⁴⁰ Figure 35 below presents a comparison with other countries in the region. The comparator countries are used so that the numeric scores can be contextualized.

134 UNEP (2015) *Policy Coherence of the Sustainable Development Goals: A Natural Resource Perspective*, An International Resource Panel Report, UNEP, New York

135 Ibid, p.5

136 German FDR et al (2019)

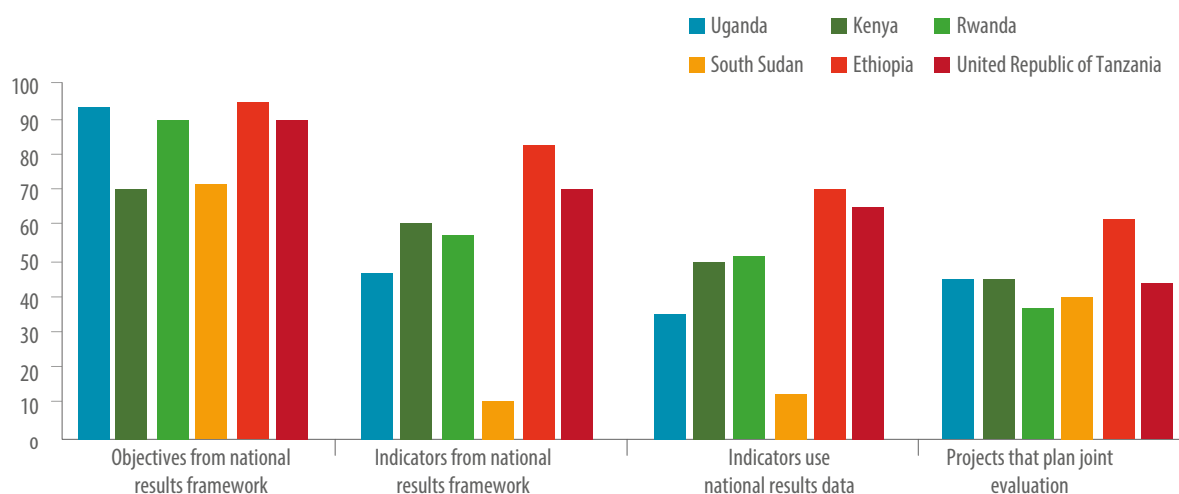
137 Ibid, p.30

138 German FDR et al (2019)

139 Ibid, p.24

140 Ibid, p.24

FIGURE 35: UGANDA AND EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES 2016 GPEDC SCORES ON RESULTS FRAMEWORKS



Source: General Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

Uganda has continued to make progress by adopting multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the SDGs. The country has a long history of evaluation that supports results management. In 2003, the Cabinet of the Government of Uganda approved a coordination framework to ensure that all government programmes work in a rational and synchronized manner. This coordination framework is supported by an integrated monitoring, evaluation and information management system.¹⁴¹ The subsequent integrated process represented a conglomeration of all efforts aimed at data collection and information gathering and dissemination with respect to the delivery of Government’s intended goals and policy objectives, as laid out in the NDP and sectoral frameworks. This history is what led to the development of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy (NIMES).¹⁴² One of the cornerstone functions of NIMES was to ensure that there are continuous observations of inputs, activities/processes, outputs, reach and outcomes at the constituent systems’ level, with feedback between and within each system to bring together information from the various government systems. NIMES was therefore envisaged to be a coordination mechanism that would cover all existing monitoring and evaluation systems from a country-wide, sector-wide and Local Government perspective. These Government initiatives and processes were put in place to ensure that the Government’s commitment to eradicating mass poverty and achieving sustainable development.

At the national level, the performance of government programmes as well as the welfare of the population has, since the early 1990s, been monitored through multi-stakeholder data collection initiatives such as: the Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS), Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS), National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS) and Uganda Population and Household Census, all conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) but with elements that promote partnerships under the user-producer groups. These were complemented by related initiatives such as the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessments Process (UPPAP), Poverty Status Reports and other analytical reports produced by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) that also emphasized multi-stakeholder partnerships.¹⁴³

141 Ssewakiryanga Richard (2008) *For a Consultancy on Setting up an Evaluative Research Fund for the National Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group*, Office of the Prime Minister, Kampala

142 Ssentongo Mukisa Peter (2004) *The National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy*, paper presented at the African Evaluation Association Conference, December 1-4, 2004, Cape Town, South Africa

143 Ssewakiryanga (2008)

Further, for the last seven years, Government has been producing the Government Annual Performance Report (GAPR). This report provides a comprehensive assessment of Government's performance and the results of public spending of that Financial Year. The Report focuses on the performance of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) against output targets across all sectors of Government and progress made in the implementation of key actions agreed during the last government performance retreats.¹⁴⁴ The aim of the report is to provide a basis for accountability of the use of resources and the results achieved; to provide a basis for policy discussions within Government and to guide decisions on resource allocations in the Financial Year. These are initiatives that contribute to multi-stakeholder engagements in Uganda.

In relation to indicators that relate to 'data, monitoring and accountability'¹⁴⁵, Uganda has a long tradition of enhancing data quality and use. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act 1998 provides for the development and maintenance of the National Statistical System (NSS) to ensure collection, analysis and production of integrated, relevant, reliable and timely statistical information. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is therefore established as a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for the NSS, and for other matters incidental to the foregoing.¹⁴⁶

To effectively implement this mandate, UBOS in collaboration with selected MDAs and Local Governments, develops and implements a Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) to respond to the evolving demands and requirements of the National Statistical System.

Under the PNSD framework, MDAs develop and implement Sector Strategic Plans for Statistics (SSPS) that provide a framework for streamlining statistics development and the basis for improving sector statistics production within the MDAs. Local Governments also develop and implement Local Government Strategic Plans for Statistics (LGSPS) that provide a framework for strengthening the production and use of statistics. These improve evidence-based decision making, planning and management at the Local Governments as well as enhancing the flow and use of information from the lowest administrative unit to the Centre.¹⁴⁷

In addition, Uganda has developed the National Standard indicator Framework as a comprehensive system to guide harmonisation of planning, monitoring, reporting and resource allocation. Uganda has undertaken five population censuses in the post-independence period since 1962 the most recent being the National Population and Housing Census 2014 to support inclusive evidence based programming, reporting and decision making.¹⁴⁸

144 See <https://opm.go.ug/government-annual-performance-report/>

145 See indicators - 17.18.1, 17.18.2, 17.18.3, 17.19.1, 17.19.2

146 Uganda Bureau of Statistics (1998) Statistics Act, Government Printer, Kampala

147 See <https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/ACS/SGD-Indicators-2017/15-session2.pdf>

148 See https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/03_20182014_National_Census_Main_Report.pdf

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

This VNR has been a deeply consultative process. It has reviewed over 300 hundred documents related to the 17 SDGs in Uganda. It has been informed by consultation with various stakeholders in Government, civil society, the private sector, academia, cultural and religious institutions, young people's organizations, school children, persons with disabilities and many others. As the report indicates, there are many things Uganda should be proud of and several others that require urgent attention. When Uganda participated in the first VNR process in 2016, that process focused on the SDG readiness of the country. This report builds on that readiness to present a picture of the status and progress made on various indicators. There are several overarching areas and themes that Uganda will continue to pay close attention to in addition to the goal-specific actions that will be undertaken by various stakeholders. The overarching themes include:

5.1 STRONGER PARTNERSHIPS, COORDINATION, AND COLLABORATION

Uganda has built a robust system of coordination that includes both the political and technical arms of government as well as partners and stakeholders in civil society and business. The Technical Working Groups provide a very clear coordination system that requires additional sharpening to ensure stronger synergy and coloration between the core mandates of the groups and the assignment of departments within institutions. A "process evaluation" of the technical working groups will be conducted to ensure that lessons are learned about how they are working and in which ways they can be strengthened as part of the Government's routine monitoring and reporting mechanisms on SDGs that are results-focused. Further, the collaboration of partners outside Government requires additional reflection on the best ways to ensure deeper collaboration with all partners so that Government can collect both critical and constructive input from a diversity of partners.

5.2 DEEPER LOCALIZATION AND POPULARIZATION OF THE SDG AGENDA

The SDG agenda is stronger if localization is stronger. Uganda is a deeply decentralized country with several political leaders at various levels playing very important roles in the implementation of government policy. It is important that at all levels SDG focal persons and agencies are identified so that there is further synergy between national and local level processes, but also deeper localization of the SDG agenda. SDG champions need to be identified at all levels from community to national level. For each SDG, different promotion initiatives will need to be promoted and built. Government will have to do more to strengthen collaboration with civil society actors across the country, including young people, who should be encouraged to innovate activities to implement the SDG agenda as well as popularize it. At community level, the Government should adopt a rural development strategy – the new inclusive sustainable community model inspired by the Saemaul Udong model¹⁴⁹ for localizing the SDGs. This model promotes self-help, community empowerment and participation.

5.3 BUILDING A LEADERSHIP CULTURE FOR THE SDG AGENDA AT ALL LEVELS

Beyond the localization agenda, it is now common knowledge that the SDG "war" will be won and lost in the arena of leadership. Where there is decisive, citizen-based and inclusive leadership, the SDGs will thrive. But the leadership required for the success of SDGs in Uganda will not be leadership that is copied from a global template. It will have to be home-grown and respond to Uganda's unique circumstances, learning and adapting from the solutions from elsewhere. It will therefore be imperative for Uganda to quickly ensure that it works very closely with partners in and outside the country to build strong "leadership for the SDGs". This agenda will be rolled out to all focal agencies and stakeholders so that the decade of action can recruit front runners that will deliver strong SDG progress for Uganda.

149 <https://www.gc-council.org/international/index.php/news-analysis/66-learning-from-korea-s-saemaul-undong-to-achieve-sdgs>

5.4 PROMOTING SDG-FOCUSED INNOVATION BY ALL CITIZENS, ESPECIALLY YOUNG PEOPLE

We all appreciate that the SDGs brought to our lives 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators to implement, monitor, measure, and report on. This is an overwhelming set of targets at any level. For countries with meagre resources and who are some of the furthest behind, it is tempting to think that the solution will be to look at what has worked elsewhere and customize these to our local conditions. But we also know that solutions are far and wide. What is required for the SDGs to succeed is to think creatively, innovatively and in an interconnected manner to represent the true SDG nexus of economy, environment, and society. To deliver this process well, we must find ways of experimenting with new methods of building partnerships to drive innovative and integrated approaches. This should be done at all levels and these innovative approaches should be tested, piloted, and shared.

5.5 FOCUSING ON FINANCING FOR THE SDGS – HARNESSING UGANDA'S POTENTIAL

Globally there are tectonic shifts in global trade and health – accompanied now by the twin crises of Covid-19 and the global economic recession. We are seeing all kinds of challenges among strong economies, with countries leaving economic blocs, more unilateralism rather than multilateralism, and protectionist measures. For countries like Uganda at the low end of the ladder, these global developments mean there is less external financing at hand. Coupled with this is the hostile trade environment, with export volumes falling for many countries, including Uganda. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is still in its infant stages and Africa must still look outwards. The implication of all this is that the levels of external indebtedness are at an all-time high in many developing countries, including Uganda, and debt sustainability is a real challenge. The huge and diverse informal sector of our economy does not improve matters as there are fewer resources available in the national coffers because of low domestic revenue mobilization. Corruption and patronage become offshoots of these strained economic times. It will therefore be imperative that the discussion on financing the SDGs in Uganda becomes a priority as the country explores how to ensure that financing for the SDGs is mobilized – harnessing local resources innovatively.

5.6 STRENGTHENING TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN SDG IMPLEMENTATION

In the 21st century, digitalization is a precondition for growth, poverty reduction and job creation, and it is a driver of transformation in the public and private sector. Around the world and in Uganda, advances in technology are creating data at unprecedented levels of detail and speed. It is evident that traditional sectors (manufacturing, services, and agriculture) grow faster with digitalization. The COVID-19 pandemic has awakened many countries to the fact that it is possible to deliver high-quality services using technology at a small fraction of the cost of conventional means. While there may be a digital divide globally, there is no data divide. However, as a country, due to resource constraints Uganda still relies on data that are out of date, with too many people missing from the numbers collected. We need more timely and relevant data to achieve the SDGs, and to make the best use of the various forms of data around us. In order not to be left behind in the data revolution, we need to build a strong culture of data consumption and production, working with all relevant partners across the world.

ANNEX

INDICATOR PROGRESS MATRIX / SDG DASHBOARD

SDG INDICATOR MATRIX¹⁵⁰

SDGI OFFICIAL CODE	PROXY INDICATORS	SOURCE	PRODUCER	DATA POINTS				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.2.1		UNHS	UBOS			21.4%		
1.3.1	Proportion of population with access to social insurance; health insurance, receiving direct income and access to social care services	NDP III	NPA			Social insurance - 5% health insurance 2% direct income - 0.5%;		
1.4.1	Proportion of communities with better living conditions including drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, energy (cooking and lighting), transport (nearest feeder road), health care, education and information technologies	UNHS	UBOS			Water (18%) Roads (20%), Internet access (20%) , Peaceful environment - (17%), Social amenities (17%), Access to electricity (10%)		
1.4.2	Proportion of titled land (by sex and region), %age coverage of land information system, Proportion of land titles issued by type (region, gender, and rural/urban and percentage change in the number of land titles registered (sex, region and rural/urban)	LIS	MLHUD		21.7%	36%		
1.5.1	Number of victims of natural disaster	NDP III	OPM			150		
1.b.1	Percentage of households informed of government Safety Net Programs	UNHS	UBOS, MFPEP			SAGE: 76.9% OWC: 92.2% YLP: 88.6% YVLF: 59.2%		
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (low height for age) in children under 5 years of age	UDHS 2016	UBOS/ MOH		F: 26.9% M: 30.9% T: 28.9%			
2.2.2		UDHS 2016	UBOS/ MOH		M: 8.9% F: 5.6% T: 7.3%			
2.2.3		UDHS 2016	UBOS, MoH		38.2%			
2.a.1		GFS	UBOS	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.16	0.16
3.1.1		UDHS 2016	UBOS		336/100000 live births			
3.1.2		UDHS 2016	UBOS		74.2%			
3.2.1		UDHS 2016	UBOS		F: 56/1000 M: 72/1000 T: 64/1000			

SDGI OFFICIAL CODE	PROXY INDICATORS	SOURCE	PRODUCER	DATA POINTS				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3.2.2		UDHS 2016	UBOS		F: 23/1000 M: 31/1000 T: 27/1000			
3.3.1		Uganda Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment	MOH			F: 8.3 M: 6.1 T: 7.3 73/1000 new cases of HIV among adults (15-64 yrs)		
3.3.2		TB Survey	MOH	106	178	162	182	308
3.3.3		HMIS	MOH	193	433	382	242	340
3.3.4		HMIS	MOH	54.4	1.2	1	0.6	0.8
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (1000 population)	HMIS	MOH	38	36	37	37	45
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate (100,000 population)	Reported Crime data	MOH, UPF, UBOS	42	74	105	60	85
3.6.1		Annual Crime Report		Males 79% (n=2,534) Females 21% (n= 690)			Male 79% (n=2,920); Female 21% (n=769)	Male=76% (n=2962) Female=24% (n=918)
3.7.1		UDHS 2016	UBOS		53.9%			
3.7.2		UDHS 2016	UBOS		2/1000 women (10-14) 132/1000 women (15-19)			
3.8.1	Proportion of the population with access to universal health care %	NDP III	UBOS/MOH				44%	
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) per 1000 population	HMIS	MOH	28	31	18	16	16
3.9.3		HMIS	MOH	8	7	8	9	7
3.a.1		UDHS	UBOS		M: 9.4 F: 0.8 T: 5.1			
3.b.1		UDHS	UBOS		M: 36.5 F: 35.0 T: 35.8			

SDGI OFFICIAL CODE	PROXY INDICATORS	SOURCE	PRODUCER	DATA POINTS				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
4.1.1		(NAPE)	UNEB/MoES				Grade 3 Numeracy: 55.2% Boys: 54.3% Girls: 56.1%; Literacy: 49.9% Boys: 47.4% Girls: 52.5% Grade 6 Numeracy: 50.9% Boys: 56.2% Girls: 45.9%; Literacy: 53.1% Boys: 52.7% Girls: 53.5%	
4.2.1		UDHS	UBOS		F: 64.6 M: 62 T: 63.3			
4.2.2		Education survey	MoES/ UBOS					Participation rate: 15.4% Boys: 15.0% Girls: 15.7%
4.a.1		Education survey	MoES/ UBOS			Basic drinking water Primary: 87.5% Secondary: 93.85 Single sex sanitation facilities Primary: 90% Secondary: 95.5% Basic hand washing facilities Primary: 40.9% Secondary: 56.8%		
4.c.1		Education survey	MoES/ NCHE/ UBOS			Pre-primary: 60.0% Primary: 79.6% Secondary: 83.5%		
5.2.1		UDHS	UBOS		National: (39.6%) Types Physical Violence: 22.5 Sexual Violence: 16.6; P.V: 29.3 REGIONS - Southern Central: 31.5; North Central: 32.7; Kampala: 22.4; Busoga: 32.1; Bukedi: 58.9; Bugisu: 37.2; Teso: 39.2; Karamoja: 54.1; Lango: 40.9; Acholi: 38.6; West Nile: 43.4; Toro: 43.9; Bunyoro: 33.6; Kigezi: 42.1; Ankole: 56.2			

SDGI OFFICIAL CODE	PROXY INDICATORS	SOURCE	PRODUCER	DATA POINTS					
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
5.2.2		UDHS	UBOS		5.6%				
5.3.1		UDHS	UBOS		Before age 15: 7.3 percent, before 18: 34%				
5.3.2		UDHS	UBOS		0.30%				
5.4.1	Percentage of the population that spends time on nonproductive works by sex	TUS	UBOS			M: 13.5%, F: 13.1% T: 13.3%			
5.5.1		Admin data	Parliament (2018) UBOS(2018)			34.9% NP	45.7% LGs		
5.6.1		UDHS	UBOS		58.5%				
5.a.1		AAS 2018	UBOS, MLHUD				All Tenure: 40% Freehold: 40% Mlalo: 35% Customary: 41% Public land: 34%		
5.b.1		UNHS, UDHS	UBOS		F: 45.5 M: 65.8 T: 55.7				
6.1.1	Proportion of households with access to safe drinking water services	UNHS	UBOS		F: 74.2 M: 90.8 T: 77.9				
6.2.1		UNHS	UBOS		F: 17.7 M: 31.7 T: 20.8			79%	
6.3.1			MWE						
6.4.2		MWE	MWE	1.67%	1.72%				
6.5.1		Indicator 6.5.1 thematic report 2017	MWE/DWRM		45%	59%			
6.5.2		Indicator 6.5.2 thematic report 2017	MWE/DWRM			84%			
6.6.1		Indicator 6.6.1 thematic report 2017	MWE/Related Agencies		-0.88%	1%			
6.a.1		UNWater data portal	MWE		87%	88%	155.17		89%
6.b.1	Proportion of water points with functional user committee		MWE/MoLG						
7.1.1		ERT III 2018	UBOS				F: 23.9 M: 24.2 T: 51.0		
7.1.2		UDHS 2016	UBOS		F: 0.2 M: 2.1 T: 0.6				
7.2.1	Specific Energy Consumption (SEC) Contribution of Renewable Energy to the National Energy Mix	Energy Balance, 2017 Sheet	MEMD				Energy consumption by source: Petroleum 12.3%, Electricity 1.7%, Renewable Energy 86.0%		
7.3.1	Energy consumption per GDP	Energy Balance	MEMD	743	624.2	584.36	576.5		

SDGI OFFICIAL CODE	PROXY INDICATORS	SOURCE	PRODUCER	DATA POINTS				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
8.1.1	National Accounts Statistics	UBOS			4.8	3.9		
8.3.1	NLFS	UBOS			F: 85.6 M: 84.5 T: 84.9			
8.5.2	NLFS	UBOS			F: 11.4 M: 8.2 T: 9.7 Disability: F: 9.5 M: 8.6 T: 9.0			
8.6.1	NLFS	UBOS			F: 27.2 M: 46.9 T: 40.7			
8.7.1	NLFS	UBOS			F: 13.5 M: 16.8 T: 15.1			
8.10.1	NLFS	BOU		(a) 3.0 (b) 4.7	(a) 2.9 (b) 4.6	(a) 2.7 (b) 4.2	(a) 2.6 (b) 4.2	(a) 3.1 (b) 4.7
8.10.2	NLFS	UBOS			F: 12.9 M: 21.9 T: 17.4			
9.1.1	Improved transportation services in rural areas	UNHS	UBOS			b) 31.1		
9.1.2	Number of Passenger by air Freight volumes by air Number of Passenger by Water Freight volumes by Water Number of Passenger by Road Freight volumes by Road	MoWTC, CAA, UNRA					No. of passengers by air 2,008,238, Freight volumes by air 64,731, Number of passengers by water 4,275,112, Freight volumes by water 86914	
9.2.1	Manufacturing Value Added in share of total value added	National Accounts Statistics	UBOS		8.6	8.3		
9.2.2		NLFS	UBOS		F: 8.1 M: 10.2 T: 9.4	F: 3.4 M: 6.2		
9.a.1		MoFPED		Grants (USD) 267496979.358371 Loans (USD) 531283335.106789 Total (USD) 798780314.46516	Grants (USD) 272024145. 858887 Loans (USD) 1003938573 .77782 Total (USD) 1275962719.63671	Grants (USD) 201404234.645446 Loans (USD) 1002953478.70592 Total (USD) 1204357713.35136	Grants (USD) 206533146.838878 Loans (USD) 1298926003.67629 Total (USD) 1506459150.51516	Grants (USD) 7323833.933563 Loans (USD) 01563790.44208 Total (USD) 1438887624.37564
11.1.1		NDP III	MoLHUD				60	
13.1.1		NDP III	OPM				150	
13.2.2	Average annual change in greenhouse gas	NDP III	MWE				1.39	
15.1.1		MWE Sector report (2018)	MWE	10-11%	10-11%	9%	9%	
15.7.1	(PIKE) Proportion of illegally killed elephants	UWA Records	UWA	0.40	0.36	0.25	0.32	0.33
16.1.1		Crime Data	UPF	M: 22 F: 2 T: 12	M: 27 F: 12 T: 19	M: 21 F: 5 T: 12.96	M: 20 F: 5 T: 12	
16.1.4		NGPSS	UBOS				M: 65% F: 55% T: 61%	
16.2.1		UDHS	UBOS		F: 84.6 M: 85.2 T: 84.9			
16.2.2	Number of registered victims of trafficking	Annual Crime Report	UPF	108	283	355	b) 650	

SDGI OFFICIAL CODE	PROXY INDICATORS	SOURCE	PRODUCER	DATA POINTS				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
16.2.3		UDHS	UBOS					
16.3.1		Crime Victims Survey	UBOS					
16.3.2	Remand prisoners as a proportion of overall prison population	UPS Statistical Abstracts	UPS	54.9	55.1	51.8	51.8	48.1
16.5.1		NGPSS	UBOS					
16.6.1		MTEF	MoFPED					
16.6.2		NGPSS	UBOS					
16.7.1		NGPSS	UBOS, Parliament, MoLG, EC, MoPS, Judicial Service Commission					
16.7.2		NGPSS	UBOS, Parliament, MoLG, EC, MoPS, Judicial Service Commission					
16.9.1		UDHS	UBOS, URSB					
16.b.1		NGPSS	UBOS					
17.1.1	Tax Revenue to GDP Ratio	MoFPED	MoFPED	10.8%	11.1%	11.5%	11.7%	12.6%
17.1.2		MoFPED	MoFPED	88.2%	87.8%	88.9%	92.5%	88.9%
17.3.2			BOU, MoFPED	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1
17.4.1		MoFPED	MoFPED	11.1%	12.6%	15.6%	15.6%	16.9%
17.6.1			UCC					0.36
17.8.1		UDHS	UBOS, UCC					
17.15.1		GPEDC Dashboard	OPM				88%	



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

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