

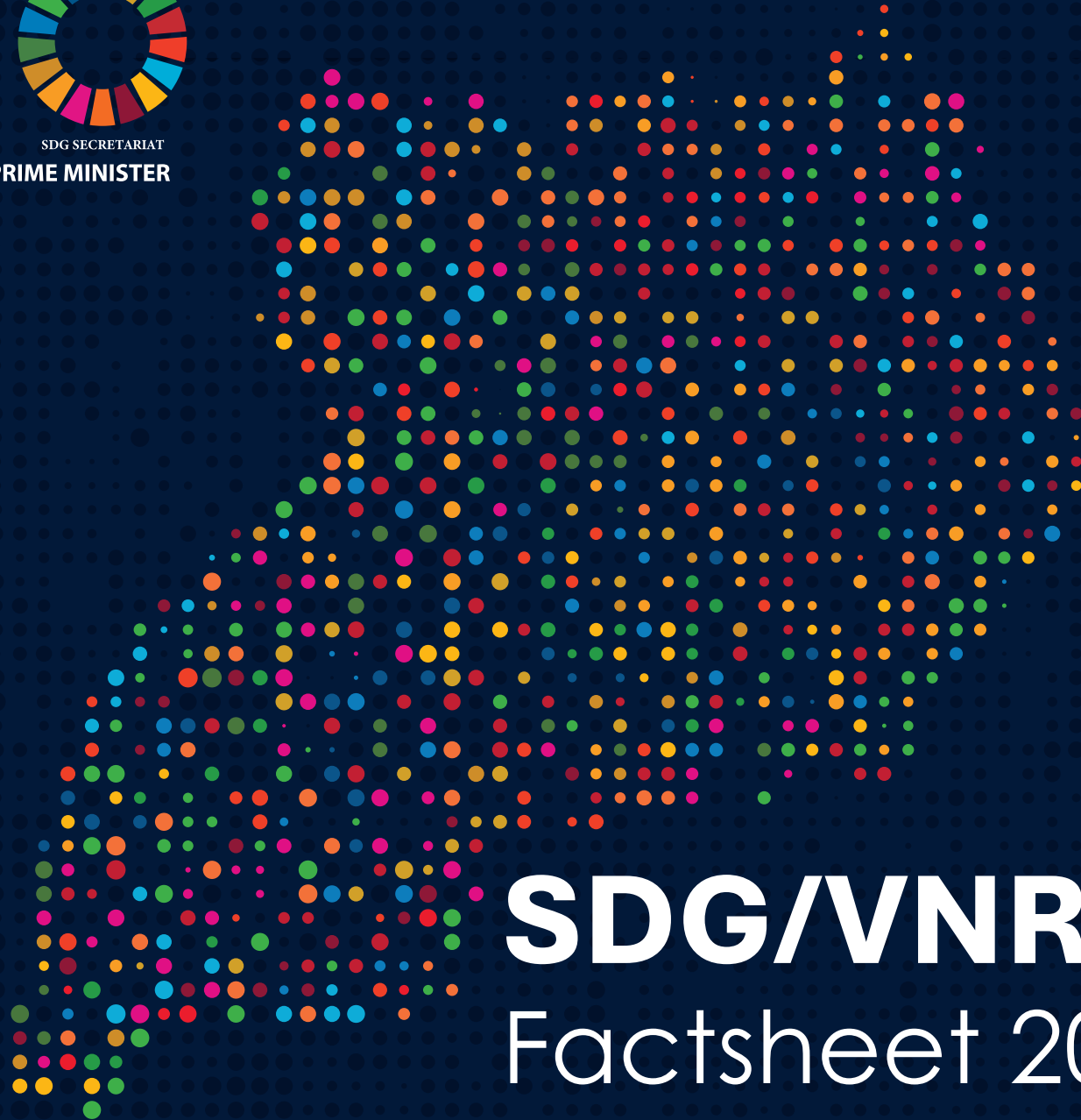


THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER



SDG SECRETARIAT



SDG/VNR

Factsheet 2024



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Message from Prime Minister



As we progress towards 2030, the commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has never been more vital. The SDGs represent a global blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. They address the interconnected global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. This factsheet serves as a snapshot of our current standing and the efforts being made toward realizing these ambitious goals.

The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) continue to be a cornerstone of the SDG monitoring and accountability process. They provide critical insights into national progress, challenges, and best practices. These reviews are not just reports; they are stories of innovation, resilience, and collaboration. They exemplify how diverse stakeholder governments, civil society, the private sector, and international organizations are coming together to drive sustainable development.

As we reflect on the data presented in this factsheet, it is clear that we must accelerate our efforts. As we are at the mark halfway point to 2030, the deadline is fast approaching, and while significant progress needs to be made, the pace must be increased. This will require innovative solutions, increased investment, and unwavering political will-- the Government remains committed to supporting all stakeholders in this collective journey. Together, we can build a world that is inclusive, sustainable, and resilient. Let this factsheet provide data and information to catalyze actions for everyone from policymakers to everyday citizen to play their part in achieving the SDGs.

I extend my deepest gratitude to all those who contributed to this endeavour. Your dedication and hard work are the driving force behind our progress. Let us continue to work together and ensure no one is left behind.

For God and my Country.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Robinah Nabbanja'. The signature is stylized and somewhat abstract, with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Robinah Nabbanja
Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Uganda

Message from the Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister



It is with great pleasure to introduce to the public the Sustainable Development Goals and Voluntary National Review Factsheet 2024. This factsheet provides key highlights of Uganda's VNR and the key statistics and infographics of SDG indicators. The production of this fact sheet has been guided by the global SDG indicators which are vital for timely and reliable data and key to the 2030 Agenda's accountability mechanism. This fact-sheet draws all its data from the SDG Indicator matrix which is periodically updated and reviewed by the SDG Data Technical Working Group under the leadership of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and SDG Secretariat.

The journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is an embodiment of our aspirations to build a nation where no one is left behind. The government of Uganda has made efforts to popularize and localize SDGs within the local government through capacity-building sessions, creating awareness, and conducting Voluntary Local Reviews. Considerable progress has been made on the availability of internationally comparable data on the SDGs. Of the 201 indicators applicable to the country, 127 indicators have data points.

It is important to note the unwavering dedication of the Government of Uganda, through the Office of the Prime Minister and other stakeholders who have fervently continued their efforts despite the unprecedented challenges. I extend my sincere appreciation to the SDG Secretariat and all other members of the different technical working groups who have worked tirelessly to coordinate implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDGs in the Country. Special thanks also go to Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Higher Local Governments and all Development partners that produce the data through Census, surveys and administrative sources.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dunstan Balaba', written over a long horizontal line.

Dunstan Balaba
Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister

About Uganda's 3rd VNR Report 2024

This factsheet provides key highlights of Uganda's VNR and the key statistics and infographics of SDG indicators. There are 231 global SDG indicators and only 201 are applicable in the Ugandan context. This SDG fact sheet complements Uganda's 2024 Voluntary National Review Report and provides a snapshot of the main characteristics of each of the 127 indicators on which Uganda reported.

The release of the third VNR report for Uganda coincides with the mid-term implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In advance of this review, a country-specific mid-term review of the country's SDG progress was prepared, which informed the writing of the VNR report. In addition, the review process was informed by the valuable lessons learned during the preparation of the previous VNR reports, leading to improved institutionalization, localization, coordination, and multi-stakeholder participation. Uganda continues to make strides in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within its development planning frameworks. The country's third Voluntary National Review (VNR) report, to the UN High Level Political Forum, highlights the remarkable progress made in integrating and executing the SDGs, particularly through the Vision 2040, which is operationalized through a series of five-year National Development Plans (NDPs).

The VNR report was prepared under the leadership of the Rt. Hon Prime Minister under the coordination of the SDG Secretariat. The VNR preparation involved a wide range of stakeholders, including state and non-state organizations, civil society organizations, religious organizations, the youth, and academic institutions, among others. The report's preparation involved a number of steps, including a review and use the UN VNR guidelines, SDG indicator matrix, development of a VNR roadmap and stakeholder engagement through a VNR e-platform, review of performance reports, surveys and policy frameworks for Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). An advisory committee, comprising representatives from various organizations superintended the VNR preparation team and underwent a thorough review and validation process involving multiple stakeholders.

To achieve the 2030 Agenda and ensure effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Ugandan government established a coordination framework in 2016, under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister, to guide these efforts. To enhance SDG implementation, in 2019, the government in partnership with United Nations Country Team, established a fully-fledged national SDG Secretariat that has strengthened coordination and partnership architecture.

This framework brings together actors from both the government and non-government sectors, including private sector, civil society organizations, academia, and development partners, particularly the UN agencies. The coordination framework is operationalized through a rolling roadmap, which defines catalytic actions and interventions, to guide the country to achieve the SDG targets. The NDP III is more than 95% aligned to the SDGs, an improvement from 70% in the second NDP. The formulation of the fourth NDP is underway, and it will be fully aligned to the SDGs. Uganda has strengthened monitoring and reporting on SDGs, demonstrated in part, by the increase in number of indicators with data points from 41 in 2019 to the current 127 indicators out of the 201 applicable to the country. To further strengthen monitoring and reporting, Government and its partners organize annual national SDG Conferences to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on Uganda's SDG journey and draw actions for acceleration.

At the midpoint of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Uganda has made gains on SDG implemen-

tation, and this is projected to be accelerated in the next half of the implementation period. The major drivers for improvement have been political will and commitment from the country's leadership starting with His Excellency the President and the Right Honorable Prime Minister; commitment of the technical staff, both at the national and sub-national levels; enabling legal and policy environment; appropriate resource mapping and allocations; state and non-state actors, citizenry consciousness and national patriotism; and political stability.

However, this progress and implementation of SDGs has also faced a number of challenges including gaps in institutionalization of SDGs; limited financial resources to finance national development priorities; slow technological advancement; data gaps; low production and productivity in some key potential transformative sectors; institutional challenges including bureaucratic red-tape; social-cultural rigidities among sections of the citizenry; negative effects of climate change; effects of Covid-19 pandemic.

Uganda's commitments for SDG transformation and acceleration

With this mixed performance at mid-way, Uganda has, through a consultative process at national and sub-national levels, developed six commitments for SDG acceleration and transformation. These commitments focus on actions to accelerate: (i) Leaving No One Behind agenda through the inclusive Parish Development Model (ii) inclusive actions for trade financing and climate-smart investments; (iii) leveraging science, technology, and innovation; (iv) inclusive economic and social development through climate change adaptation and mitigation; (v) harnessing the full potential of data and (vi) strengthening SDG coordination and service delivery mechanisms.

Moving forward, Uganda will focus on integrating these commitments into the forthcoming National Development Plan IV (2024/2025 – 2029/2030), enhancing innovative financing mechanisms at all levels, strengthening partnerships for SDG localization and citizen participation, and enhancing SDG monitoring and reporting. This will involve continuous alignment of the budget allocations and development plans with SDG priorities, diversifying funding sources, and unlocking new innovative financing models and mechanisms to enhance financial resilience and resource availability. Uganda will also: identify and explore options for creating synergies among the various SDGs to leverage available resources and capacities; leverage innovations in technology and digitalization; foster partnerships and international cooperation, especially regional and South-South triangular cooperation; build resilience of the economy to various shocks including climate change; and strengthen institutional and human capacity for effective service delivery.



UGANDA'S SDG COMMITMENTS 2023.

01

COMMITMENT 1 Building resilience and Leaving No One Behind through the inclusive Parish Development Model.

02

COMMITMENT 2 Accelerate inclusive actions for SDG Financing, Trade and Investments.

03

COMMITMENT 3 Accelerate inclusive actions to leverage the advantages of Science, Technology, and Innovations.

04

COMMITMENT 4 Accelerating inclusive economic and social development through climate change adaptation and mitigation.

05

COMMITMENT 5 Accelerate Efforts to harness the full potential of data to improve the lives of all Ugandans.

06

COMMITMENT 6 Accelerate the strengthening of the SDG Coordination and service delivery mechanisms.



THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development

17 GOALS | 169 TARGETS



201 Indicators applicable to Uganda

127 Indicators with data

1 NO POVERTY

12 Global Indicators 8 Indicators with Data Points

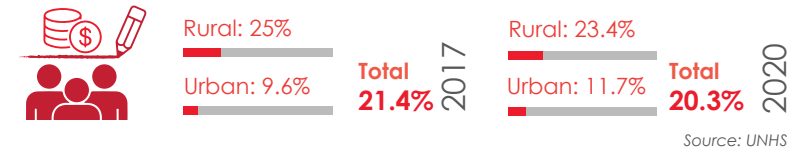
Uganda has made progress in reducing the proportion of the population living in monetary and multidimensional poverty. The incidence of monetary poverty (all ages) declined from 21.3% in 2016/17 to 20.3% in 2019/20.

1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)



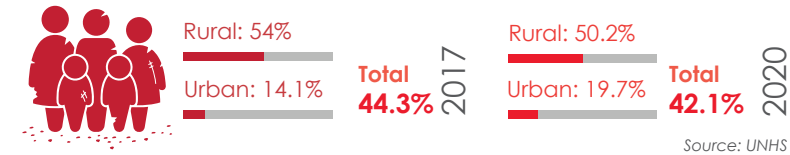
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

Living below the national poverty line

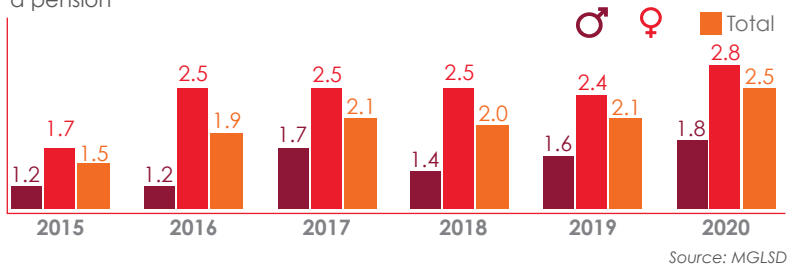


1.2.2 Proportion of population living in multidimensional poverty

Living in multidimensional poverty



1.3.1 Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension



1.3.1 Proportion of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit



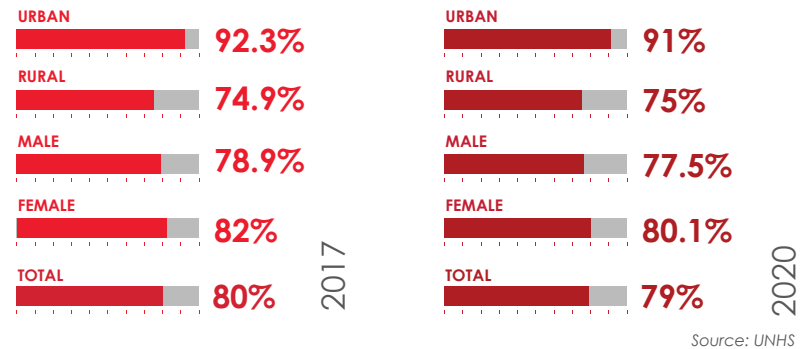
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs



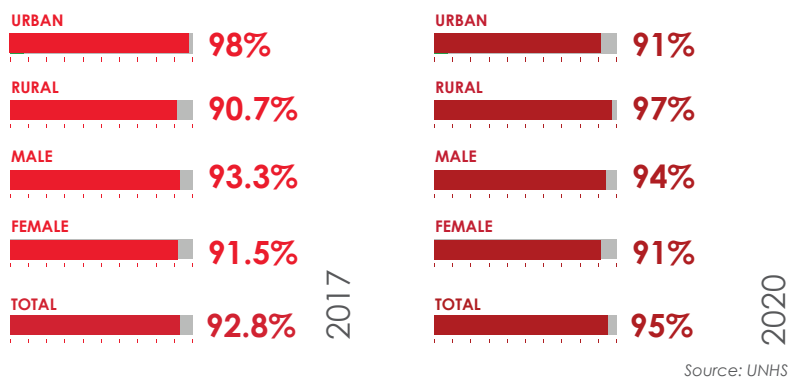
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit



1.4.1 Proportion of population using basic drinking water services [1.4.1]



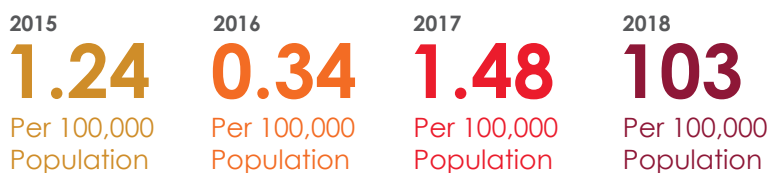
1.4.1 Proportion of population using basic sanitation services [1.4.1]



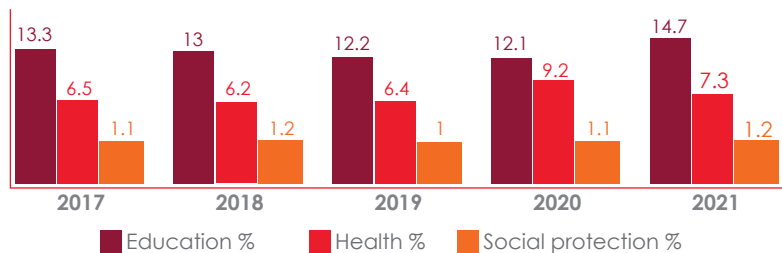
1.4.2 Proportion of people with legally recognized documentation of their rights to land out of total adult population



1.5.1 Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population [1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1]



1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education, health and social protection



Tea Plantation in South Western Uganda. © Mathias Mugisha

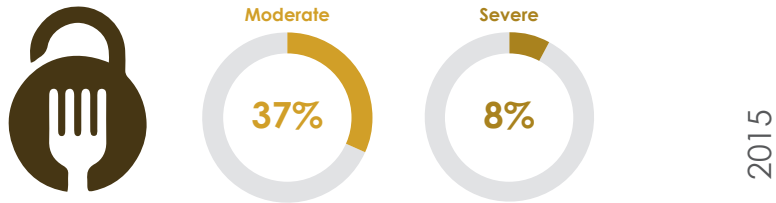
2 ZERO HUNGER



14 Global Indicators 9 Indicators with Data Points

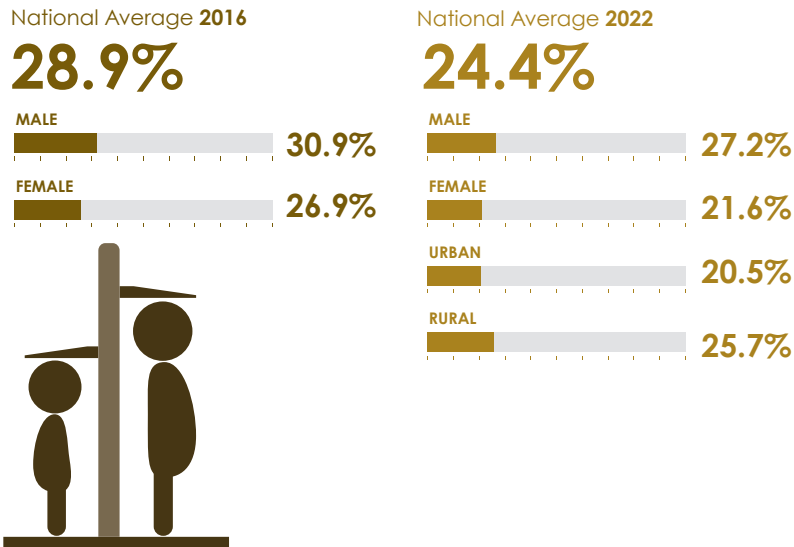
The Government is making efforts to reduce hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, as well as promote sustainable agriculture to enable people to have a quality life and increase productivity. However, more effort will be invested to attain the national and SDG targets. The mean dietary energy consumption (DEC) slightly increased from 2,226 kilocalories (kcal) in 2016 to 2,393 kcal/person/day in 2019, representing a rise in caloric intake. Overall, the prevalence of undernourishment is observed to be highest among the poorest compared to the wealthiest of the population who can meet the required dietary intake.

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)



Source: UNPS

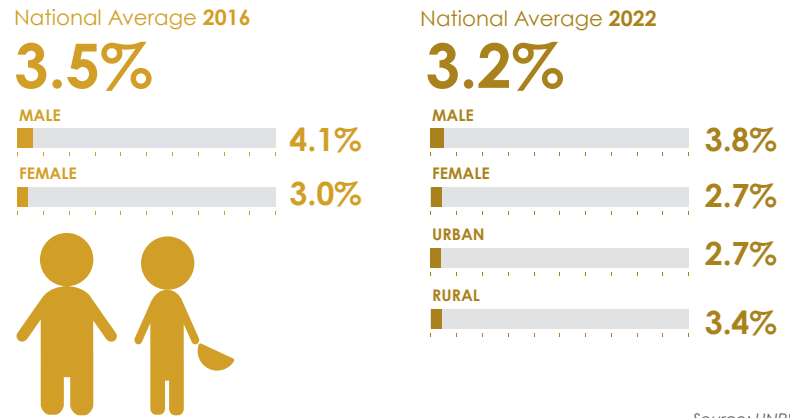
2.2.1 Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted



Source: UDHS

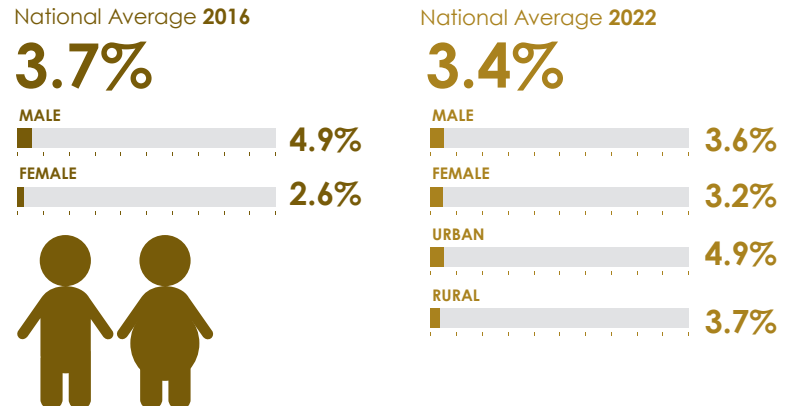
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age

a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age



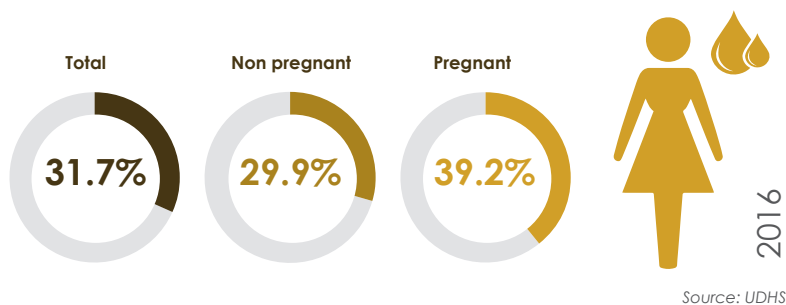
Source: UNPS

b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age

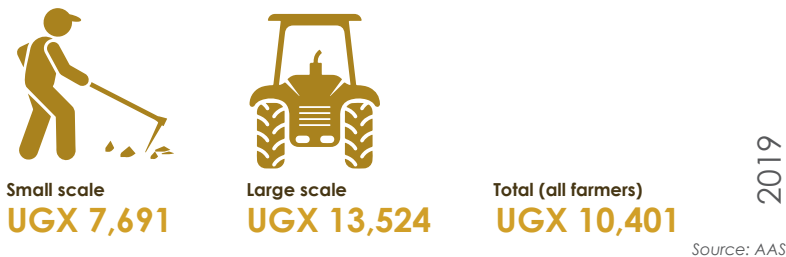


Source: UNPS

2.2.3 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years with anaemia.



2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size



2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status



2.5.1 Number of local breeds for which sufficient genetic resources that are stored for reconstitution

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
6	6	6	6	6	7

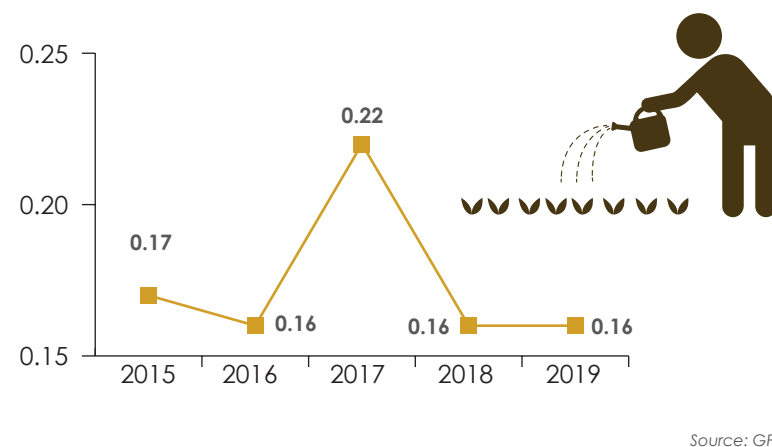
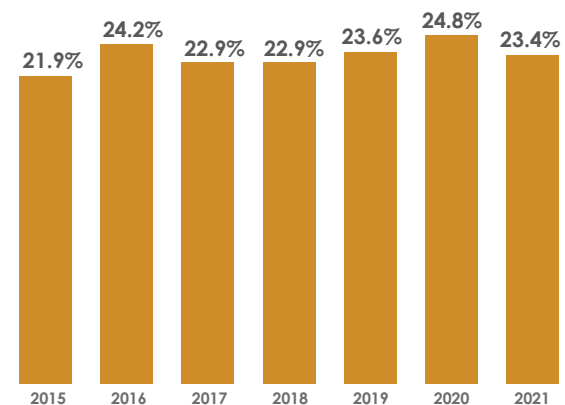
2.5.1 Plant genetic resources accessions stored ex situ

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
515	255	362	520	11	296

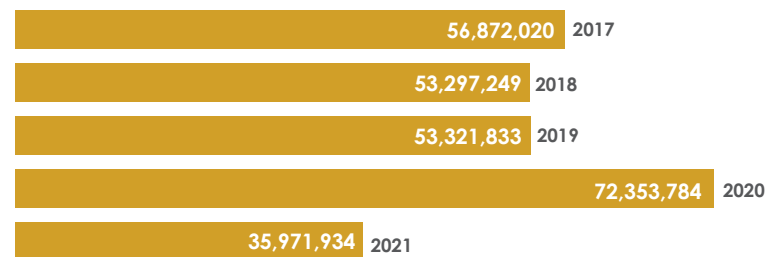


Source: NAGRIC Administrative data

2.a.1 Agriculture value added share of GDP



2.a.2 Total official flows (disbursements) for agriculture, by recipient countries



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



25 Global Indicators 19 Indicators with Data Points

The Government of Uganda has continuously made substantial investments to improve the health and well-being of citizens. This is evidenced through the measure of impact indicators such as the Maternal Mortality Ratio, Neonatal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Total Fertility Rate, and Adolescent Pregnancy Rate provided in the Health Sector Development Plan and the Health Sector Performance Report. The performance of the indicators is measured every five years using Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) data.

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio



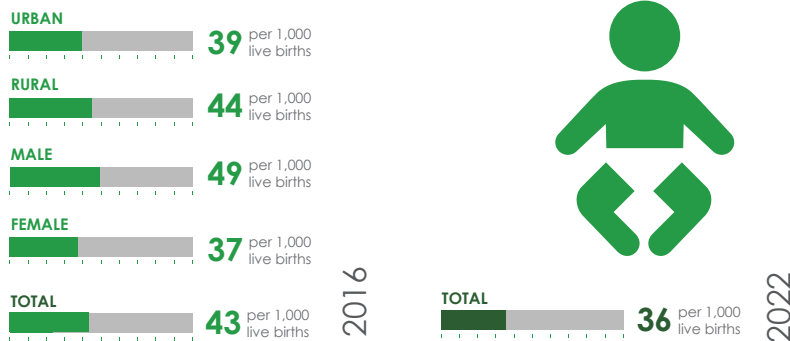
Source: UDHS

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel



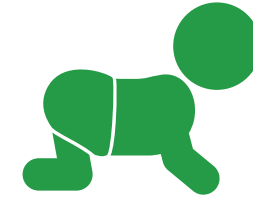
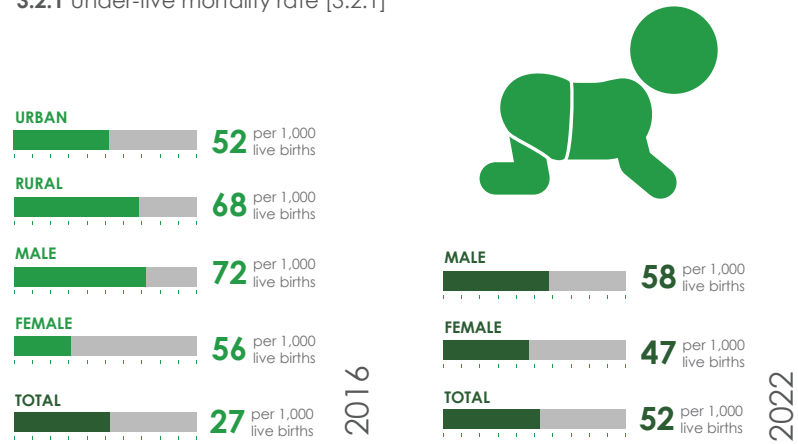
Source: UDHS

3.2.1 Infant mortality rate



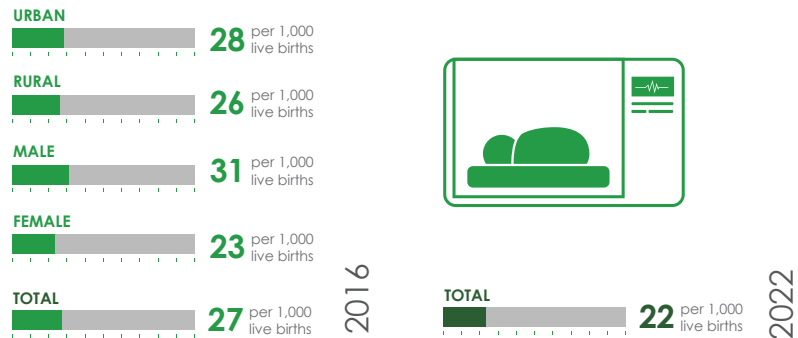
Source: UDHS

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate [3.2.1]



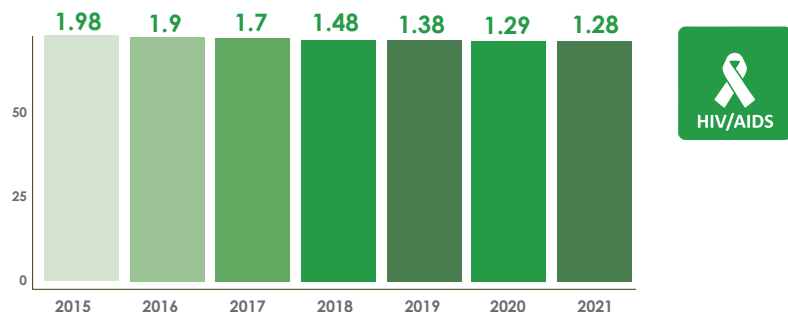
Source: UDHS

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate



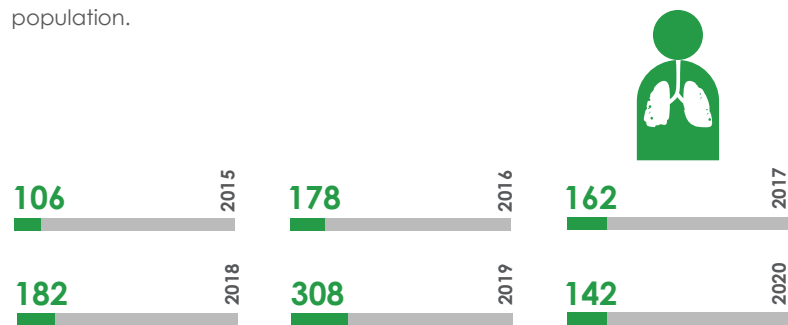
Source: UDHS

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population



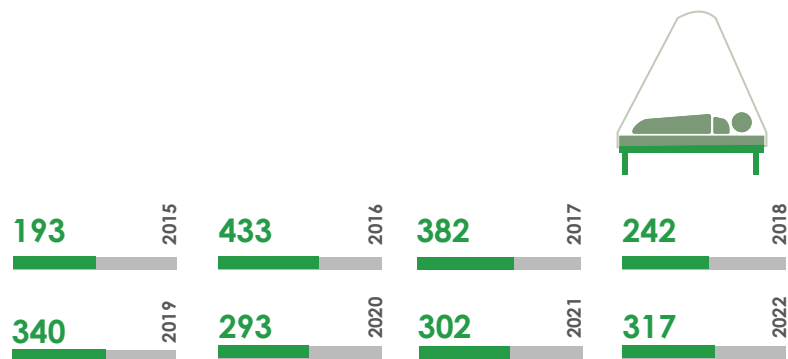
Source: Annual Country HIV Estimates by UAC

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population.



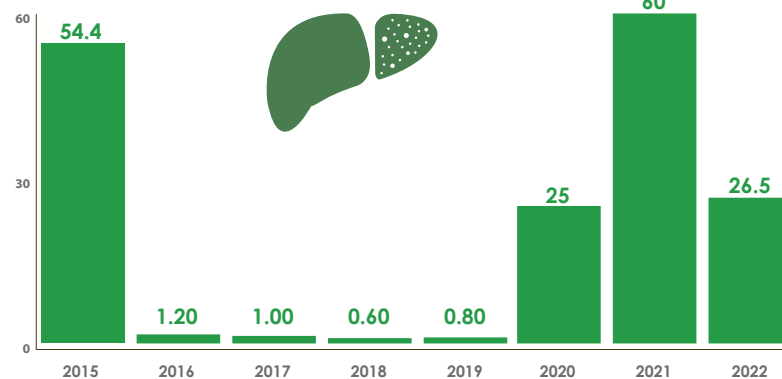
Source: TB Survey

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population.



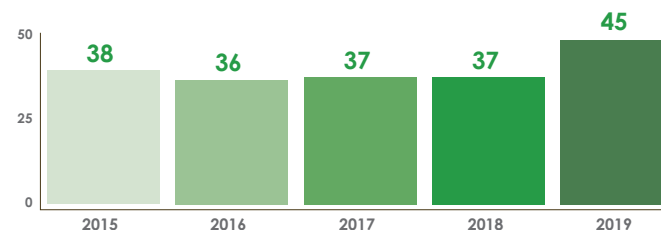
Source: HMIS

3.3.4 Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) per 100,000 population.



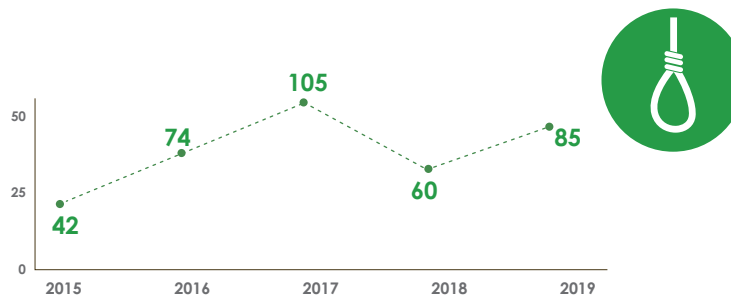
Source: HMIS

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease



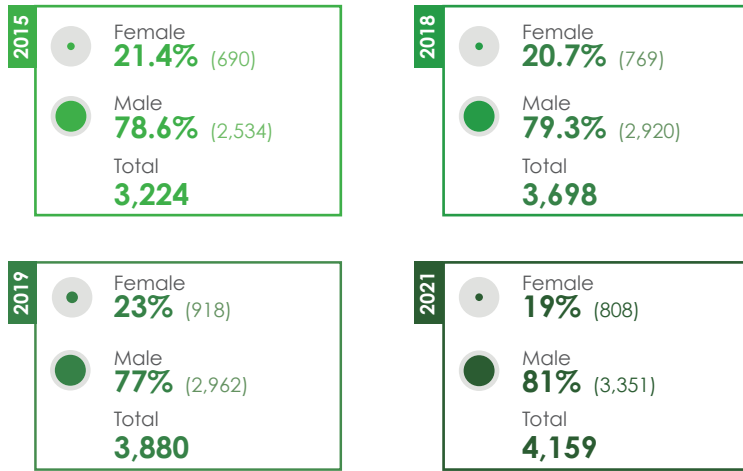
Source: HMIS

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (100,000 population).



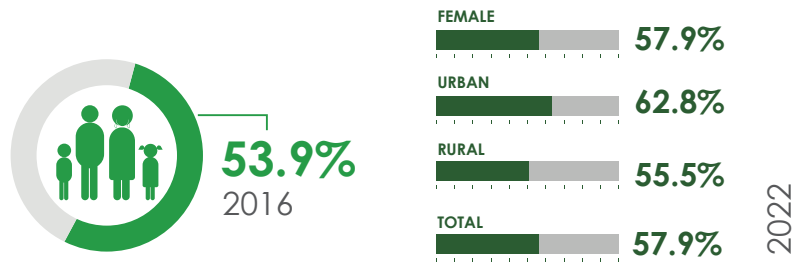
Source: Reported Crime data

3.6.1 Number of deaths rate due to road traffic injuries



Source: Annual Crime Report

3.7.1 Proportion of women married or in a union of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods



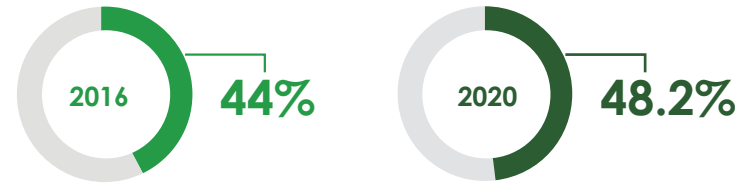
Source: UDHS

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 and 10-14 years)



Source: UDHS

3.8.1 Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index



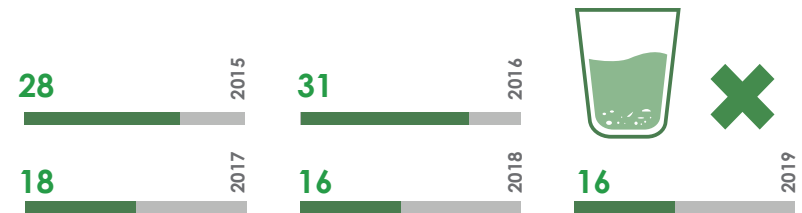
Source: HMIS

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 10%) as a share of total household expenditure



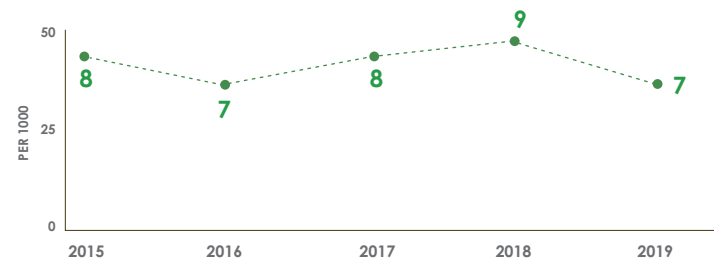
Source: HMIS

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene



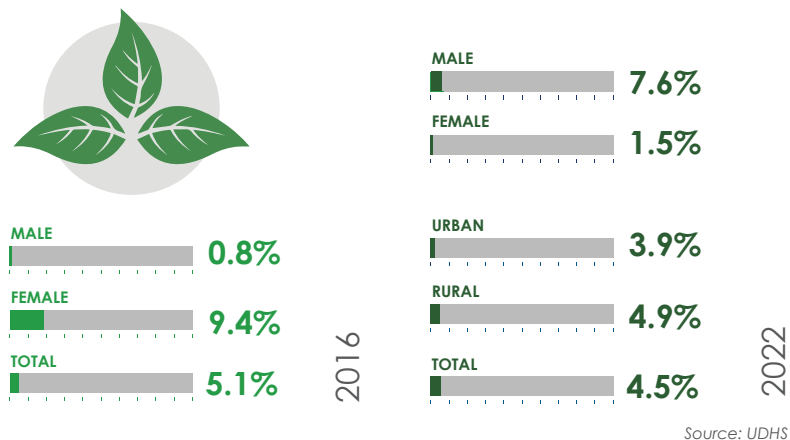
Source: HMIS

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings

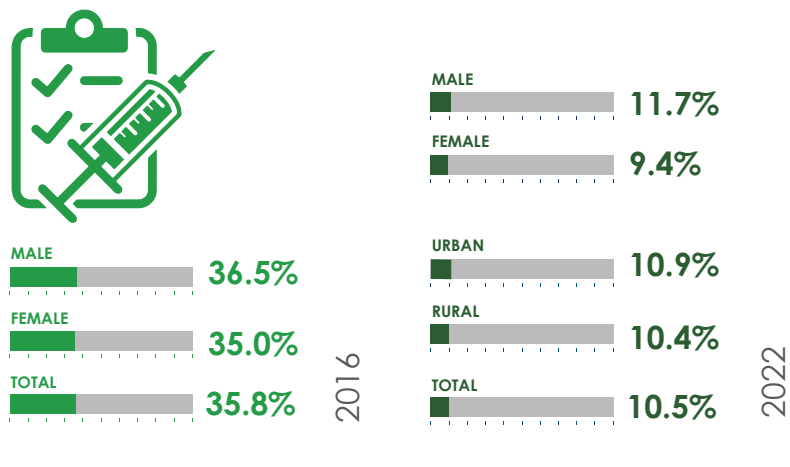


Source: HMIS

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



4 QUALITY EDUCATION

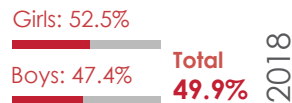
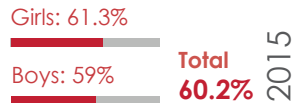


12 Global Indicators 9 Indicators with Data Points

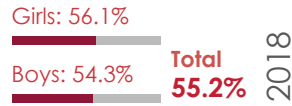
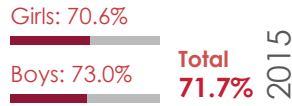
The Government of Uganda places a lot of importance on education as a mechanism to improve citizens' social and economic transformation, enhance well-being, and facilitate sustainable development and growth. The education sector has one of the largest budget allocations, at 10% of the total budget for 2023/24. However, this is below the target of 20% of the African Union states, under the Dakar commitment to Education for All.

4.1.1 Proportion of children in Primary Three attaining minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics

Primary 3 Literacy



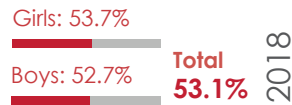
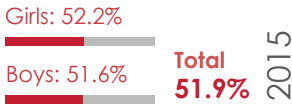
Primary 3 Numeracy



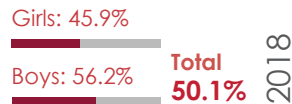
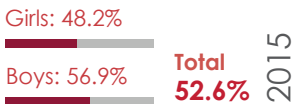
Source: NAPE

4.1.1 Proportion of children in upper Primary (Primary Six) attaining minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics

Primary 6 Literacy



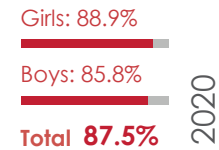
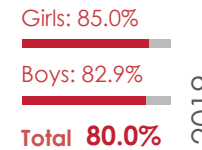
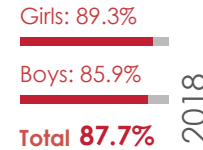
Primary 6 Numeracy



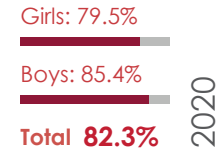
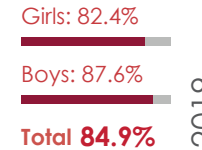
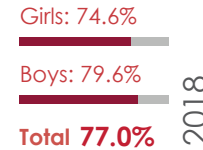
Source: NAPE

4.1.1 Proportion of children at end of Primary education (Primary seven) achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading (English) and numeracy (mathematics)

Primary 7 Literacy



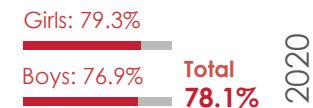
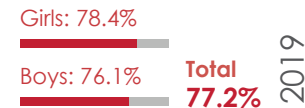
Primary 7 Numeracy



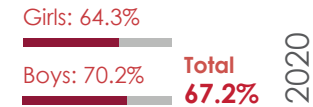
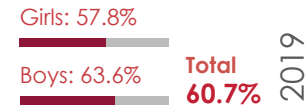
Source: NAPE

4.1.1 Proportion of children at end of Lower Secondary education (Senior Four) achieving a minimum proficiency level in reading (English) and numeracy (mathematics)

Senior 4 Literacy

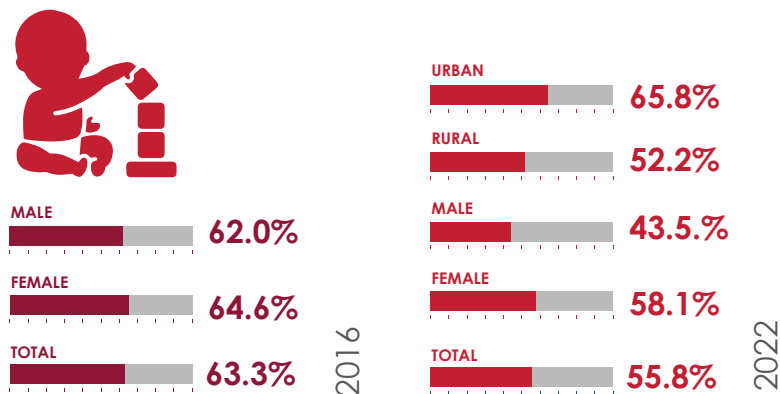


Senior 4 Numeracy



Source: NAPE

4.2.1 Proportion of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy-numeracy, physical development, social-emotional development, and learning



NOTE: Measured for children aged 36-59 months

Source: UFHS

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



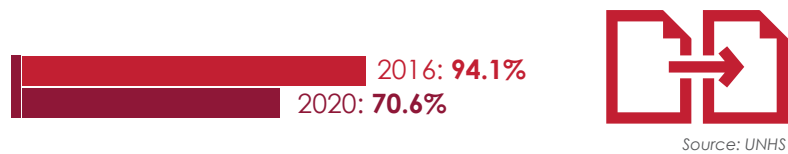
Source: Education survey

4.3.1 Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training



Source: UNHS

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills in copying and moving a file or folder



Source: UNHS

4.6.1 Proportion of population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional skills in Literacy

Functional skills in Literacy



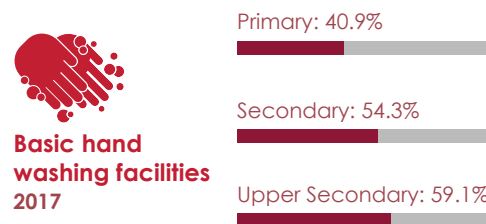
Source: UNHS

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water, Primary schools



Source: MoES

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with basic handwashing facilities



Source: MoES



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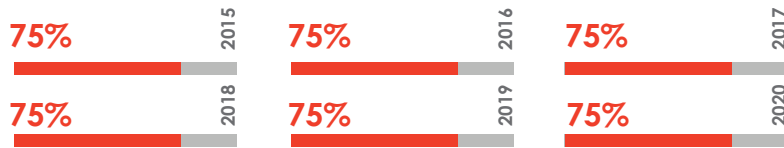
5 GENDER EQUALITY



14 Global Indicators 11 Indicators with Data Points

Uganda prioritizes the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment to promote the human rights of women and men, girls and boys and as essential for sustainable development. Uganda's commitment to achieving gender equality is evident through collaboration with different partners on various initiatives, including mainstreaming of gender equality in legal and policy frameworks, gender-responsive budgeting, increased data production, accessibility, and making available quality gender data and statistics, implementation of GBV programmes, and women's economic empowerment initiative, among other areas. Despite the presence of a robust legal framework, challenges persist in enforcing laws, including protecting women and girls from violence and passage of necessary legal reforms. It is hoped that passage into law of the Sexual Offences Bill would go a long way in addressing some of societal norms and challenges including sexual violence against women and girls.

5.1.1 Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (Percent of achievement, 0 - 100) Area 1: overarching legal frameworks and public life

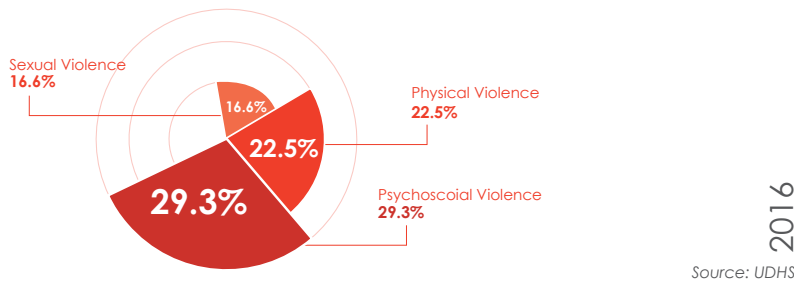


Source: <https://data.unwomen.org/country/uganda>

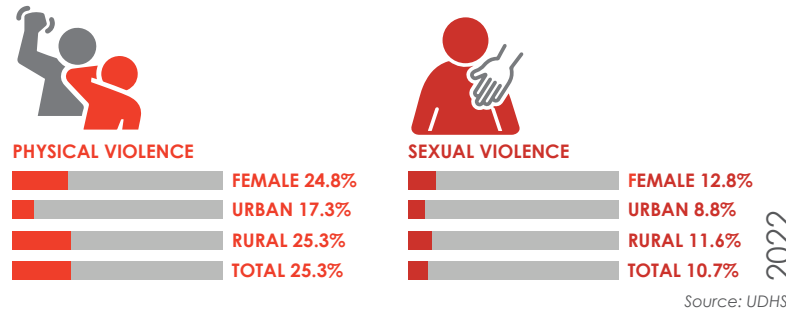
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months



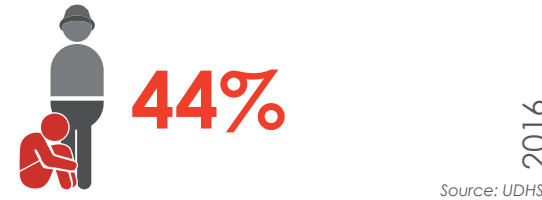
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months



5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months



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



5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18



5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting



2016

Source: UDHS

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments (% of total number of seats)



5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% of total number of seats)



Source: Election Administrative data

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

Senior and middle managers



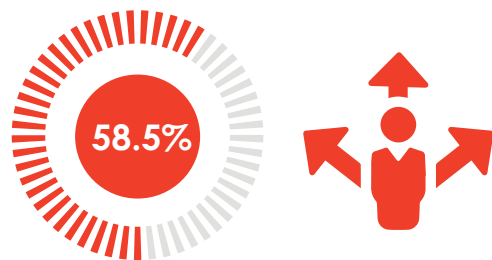
Officer positions



2020

Source: UNHS

5.6.1 Proportion of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (% of women aged 15-49 years)



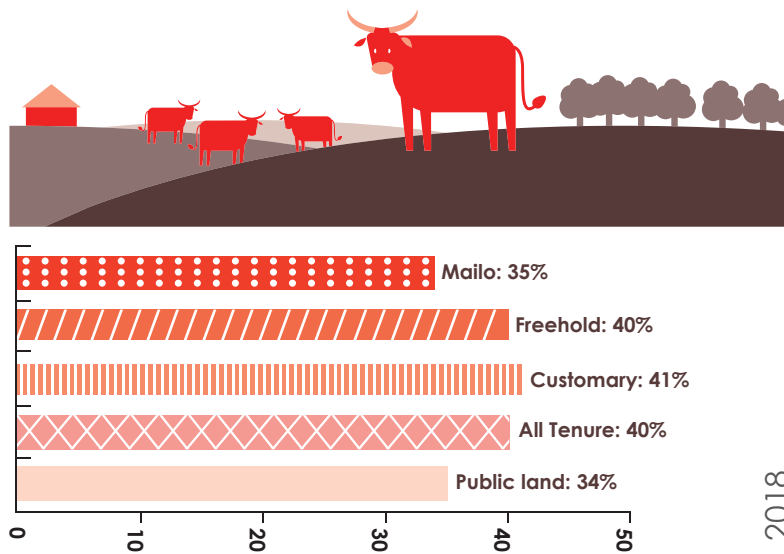
2016

Source: UDHS

5.a.1 Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, Freehold Tenure

Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, Mailo Tenure

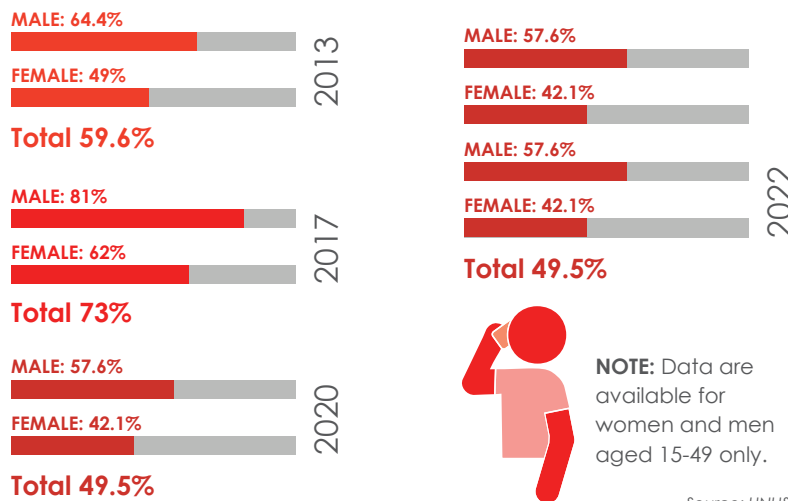
Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, Customary Tenure



2018

Source: AAS

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone



NOTE: Data are available for women and men aged 15-49 only.

Source: UNHS

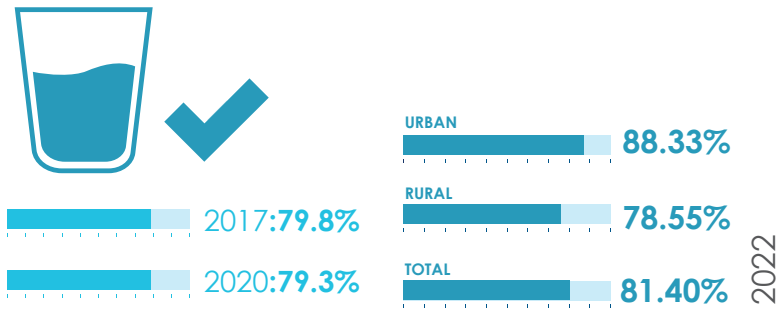


6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

11 Global Indicators 9 Indicators with Data Points

Uganda has continuously made positive strides to increase access to clean water and improved sanitation services, both in rural and urban areas. However, the demand for water is rising owing to rapid population growth, urbanisation, and increasing water needs from the agriculture, industry, and energy sectors. This, coupled with decades of unsustainable use, over-extraction of groundwater and contamination of freshwater supplies, has increased water stress levels. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is mandated to provide stewardship for sustainable development and management of water and sanitation in rural areas, while the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) provides and manages water and sanitation services in urban areas.

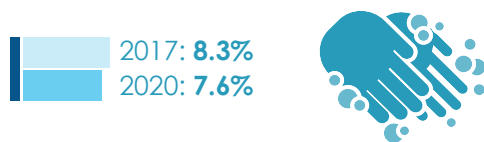
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services



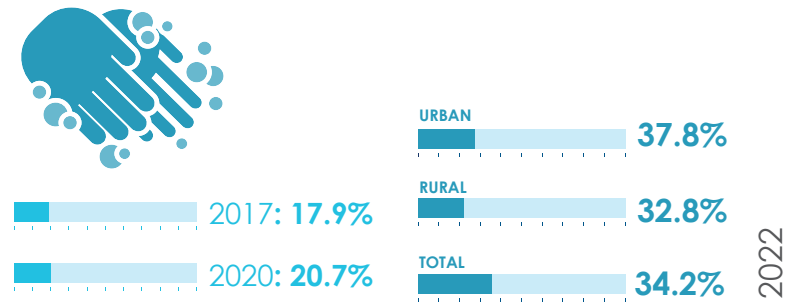
NOTE: Measured as the percentage of the population using an improved water source: the percentage of de jure population whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public tap or standpipe, tubewell or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater collection. Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.

Source: UNHS

6.2.1 Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises

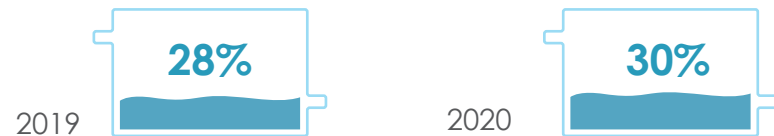


6.2.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water



NOTE: Measured as the percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility: the percentage of de jure population whose household has a flush or pour-flush toilet to a piped water system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; or composting toilet and does not share this facility with other households.

6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated



Source: Administrative data from NWSC

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)



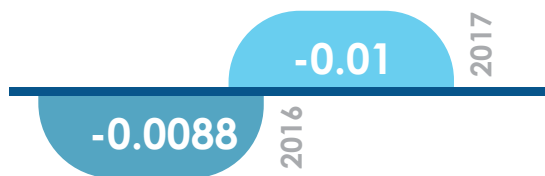
Source: Survey by MOWE

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation



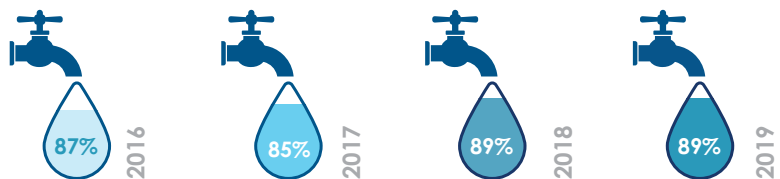
Source: Administrative data from MOWE

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time



Source: Indicator 6.6.1 thematic report 2017

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



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



5 Global Indicators 4 Indicators with Data Points

Energy is a critical enabler in attaining sustainable development thus SDG 7 requires countries to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. Uganda, through the various national planning documents, recognises that energy and, in particular, electricity are drivers of the socio-economic transformation of a nation. Over the medium term, Uganda has focused on increasing power generation, expanding the electricity transmission as well as distribution, increasing energy efficiency, and promoting the use of alternative sources of energy such as hydroelectric power, solar and wind energy, thermal and bagasse energy of which the most predominant is hydroelectricity

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

National or Mini-grid

24%

Off grid solutions

27%

Total

51.0% 2018

Urban

54.9%

Rural

14.8%

Total

26.3% 2022



Source: ERT III survey

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Female

0.2% ♀

Male

2.1% ♂

Total

0.6% 2018

Urban

1.0% ♀

Rural

0.0% ♂

Total

0.1% 2022



Source: UDHS

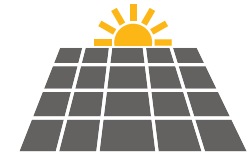
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

2017

86.0%

2020

90.5%



Source: Administrative data from MEMD

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

743.304%



2015

624.19%



2016

584.36%



2017

576.5%



2018

Source: Administrative data from MEMD



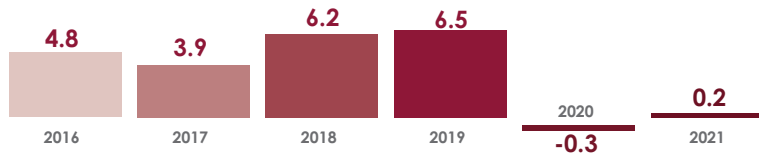


8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

15 Global Indicators 9 Indicators with Data Points

Uganda's growth trajectory during the SDG era has had mixed experiences during this period. Between 2019/2020 and 2020/2021, the growth rate was grossly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which slowed it to an average of 3.25% per annum, below the initial NDP III target of 6.8%. With the full reopening of the economy and ease in the global supply chain, economic activities started to rebound, registering an annual average of 5% and are expected to return to a medium-term growth trajectory of 6-7%. The size of the economy in nominal terms increased to US\$ 49.57 billion in 2022/23, reflecting a 35.7% increase since 2015/16. In real GDP terms, the economy grew by 5.2%, compared to a revised growth rate of 4.6% in FY 2021/22.

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.



Source: National Accounts Statistics

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person



Source: National Accounts Statistics

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex (ILO harmonized estimates)



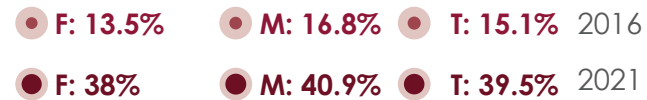
Source: UNHS

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training



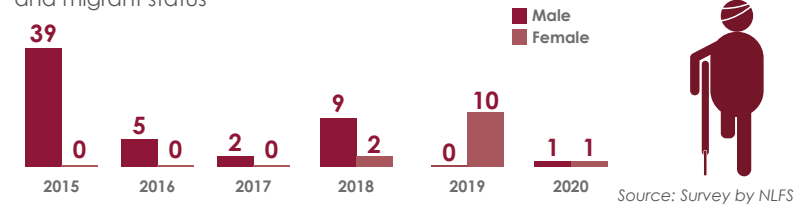
Source: UNHS

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age



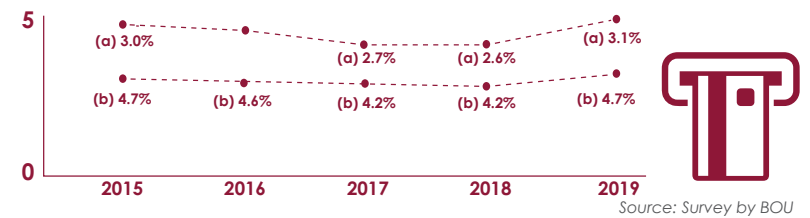
Source: Survey by NLFS

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status



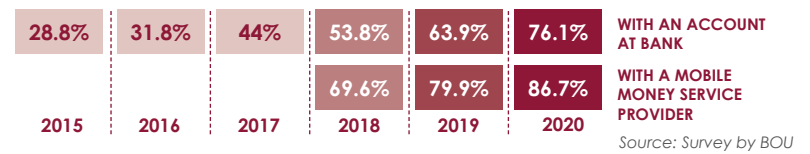
Source: Survey by NLFS

8.10.1 Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults



Source: Survey by BOU

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



Source: Survey by BOU



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

13 Global Indicators 9 Indicators with Data Points

Uganda has made significant progress in developing resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and fostering innovation. The Government has implemented the National Infrastructure Development Plan (2016–2040), prioritising the development of transport, energy, water, and ICT infrastructure. Consequently, Uganda has invested in key infrastructure projects, including the expansion and upgrade of Entebbe International Airport and the completion of the Kampala-Entebbe Expressway. The Government will also commence the development of the Standard Gauge Railway in FY 2024/25.

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

80.7%



2015

Source: NSDS

9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport



Air transport

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cargo	52,842	54,450	59,556	69,306	63,353	64,731	58,898	53,553
Passenger	1,449,824	1,520,439	1,549,495	1,644,702	1,871,423	2,008,238	622,643	779,005



Cargo

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cargo	599,847	355,290	105,723	193,693	196,935	390,628
Passenger			438,783	619,206	180,327	799,533

Railway transport

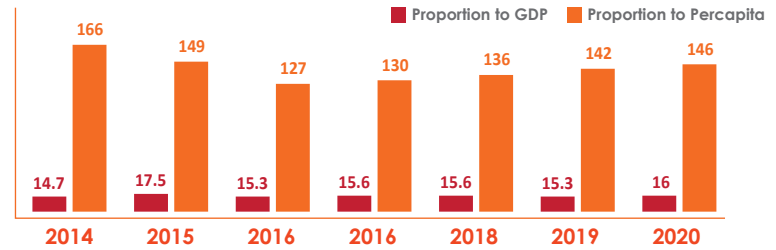
Water transport



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cargo	755.4	1186.4	1845.6	2110.1	2834.7
Passenger	4,275,112	4,549,333	1,155,299	3,842,092	N/A

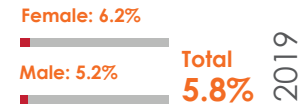
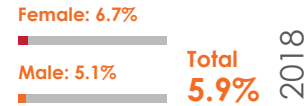
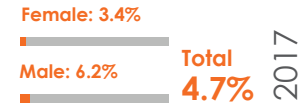
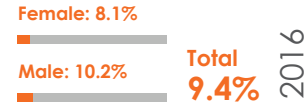
Source: Administrative data from CAA and URC

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



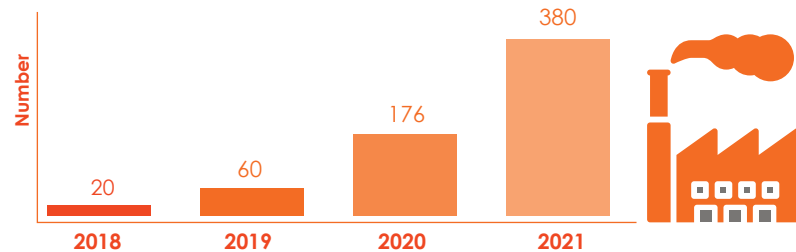
Source: National Accounts Statistics

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment



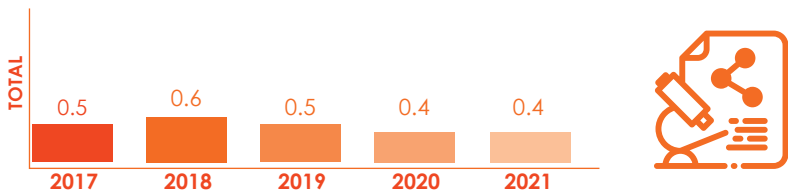
Source: NLFS

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added



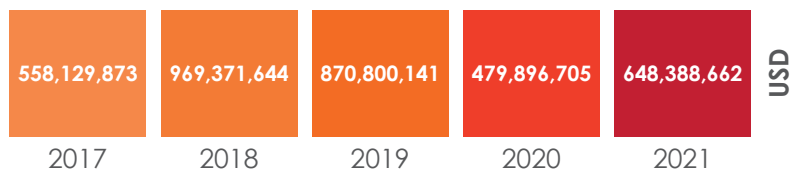
Source: Administrative data from MTIC

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP



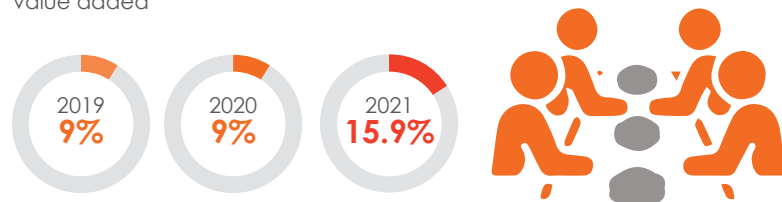
Source: Administrative data and secondary data from surveys

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



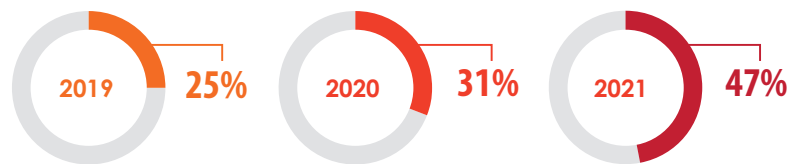
Source: Administrative data from MoFPED

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added



Source: Administrative data from MTIC

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology



Source: Administrative data from UCC



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10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



15 Global Indicators 9 Indicators with Data Points

While Uganda has witnessed impressive growth rates over time, and despite several poverty reduction interventions, growing disparities in income and wealth continue to persist in Uganda. These disparities are reflected in unequal access to basic services, including education, health care, finance, clean energy, water, and sanitation. People's income, which is proxied by consumption expenditure, is compared with the minimum income required to meet the basic needs—the poverty line.

Implementing a range of holistic policy interventions is necessary to reduce inequality, with social protection at its core. To be effective, social protection, fiscal, and employment policies must be universal in principle and equitable in meeting the needs of marginalised and disadvantaged population groups.

10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population



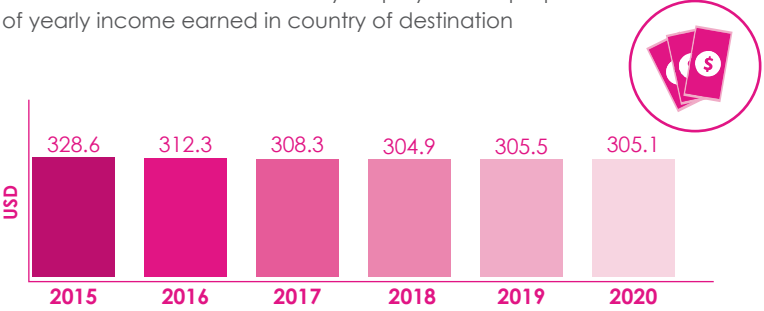
Source: UNHS

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities



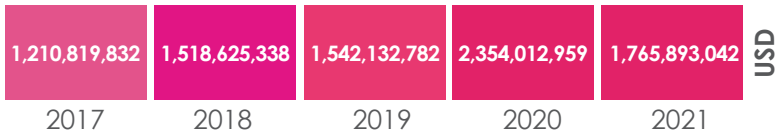
Source: UNHS

10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination



Source: Administrative data from MoGLSD

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) in United States Dollars



Source: Administrative data from MoFPED



© UNHCR

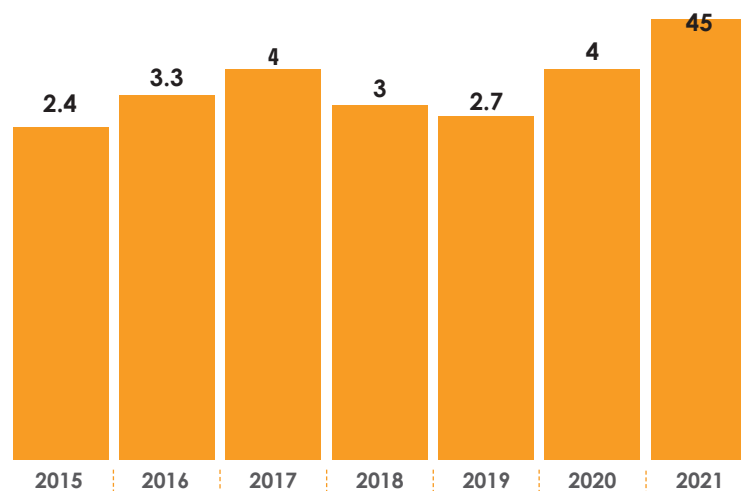
11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES11 Global
Indicators1 Indicator
with Data Points

The urban population of Uganda has since increased from 12% in 2012 to 26.5 in 2022 and is projected to increase to 50% by 2050. To promote and improve urban infrastructure and decentralize development, the Government elevated 15 municipalities to city status, in addition to the capital city of Kampala. Ten of these cities, including Arua, Mbarara, Gulu, Jinja, Fort Portal, Mbale, Masaka, Lira, Soroti, and Hoima, became operationally effective on July 1, 2020.

Since the 2020 VNR, the potential benefits of the phenomenon of rapid urbanisation have become more apparent, necessitating a deliberate strategy to elevate the fast-growing and viable urban settlements to higher and better-planned entities. While the proportion of the population living in slums has consistently declined from 80.9% in 2000 to 54% in 2020, Uganda has not met its 44% NDP III urbanisation target for 2023.

11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/ investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)



Total expenditure per capita (public and private)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cultural heritage	42.7	57.9	67.7	104.7	78.2	129.7	119.5
Cultural and natural heritage	2	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.2	9.9	13.2
Natural heritage	47.1	63.9	74.9	111.6	86.2	143.7	138.1
Total	1276	1673	1920	2723	2018	3265	3069

Source: Administrative data



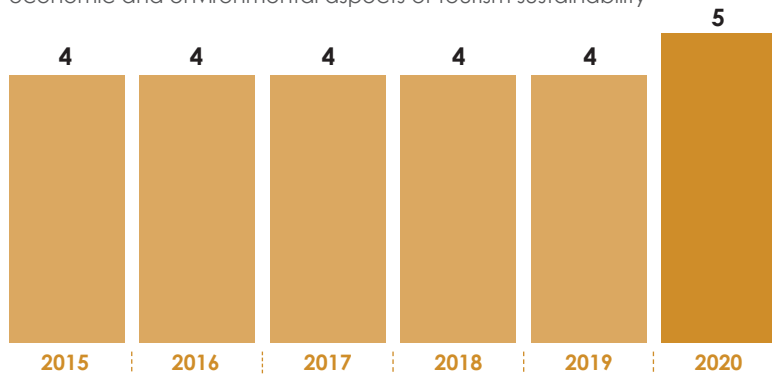
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12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



12 Global Indicators **1** Indicator with Data Points

12.b.1 Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability



Source: MoTWA

Uganda is alive to the realities of sustainable consumption and production practices across all major sectors. Following her endorsement of Agenda 21, the Government of Uganda has advocated for the inclusion of cleaner production methodologies that demonstrate how scientific and technological innovations influence the production cycle in ways that benefit the environment. This dedication exemplifies initiatives to promote sustainable consumption and production, such as cleaner production methods, a sustainable cities programme, urban transport reforms, biomass co-generation, and dissemination programmes on efficient cooking stoves.

The Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) is in place to guide these endeavours. The framework provides guidance on strategies, priorities, and governance frameworks for the implementation of green growth principles within the existing development frameworks. The UGGDS focuses on catalytic investment in areas that include increased private sector participation in the green economy, raising awareness, and designing opportunities for private sector investment. As a result, Uganda has begun to realize a shift from depletive and polluting production to a greener and more circular economy, propelled by employment generation, investment prospects in low-carbon industrialisation, and private sector participation to enhance opportunity adoption.



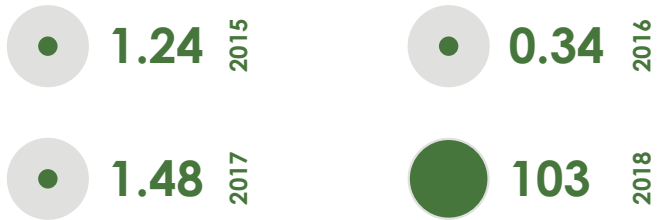
Grain storage silos © OPM

13 CLIMATE ACTION



4 Global Indicators 1 Indicators with Data Points

13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population



Uganda, like many other countries, has experienced the effects of climate change, including extreme weather patterns that have induced excessive heat, droughts, irregular rainfall, flooding, and landslides, which have disrupted the development and well-being of people, particularly those in disaster-prone areas like highlands and mountain slopes. These negative effects of climate change have led to the loss of human life, property, crops and livestock. In addition, they have disrupted the already stretched service delivery by destroying infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, roads, water and sanitation, energy and ICT facilities.

This, in the affected areas, has worsened the poverty levels and increased inequalities. For example, long-term droughts, particularly in 2016, accounted for a rise in poverty from 19.7% in 2012/13 to 21.4% in 2016/17. This particular drought left over five million people food insecure. Climate change also has effects on economic patterns. For example, in 2020/21, the economic loss from disasters was estimated at UGX 563 billion (US\$ 150m). This translated into 0.4% of GDP lost due to natural disasters.



Grain storage silos © OPM

15 LIFE ON LAND

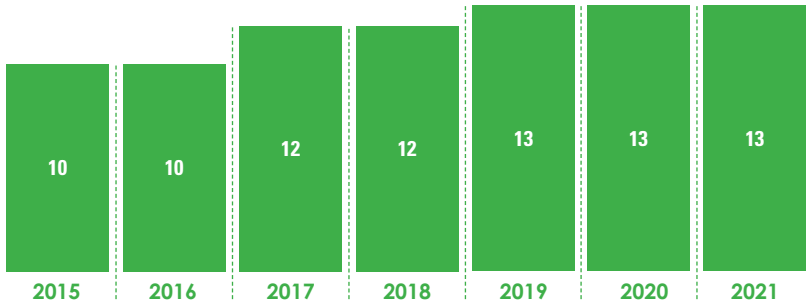


14 Global Indicators 2 Indicators with Data Points

Uganda's natural environment resources, namely forests, water resources and wetlands, biodiversity, ecosystems and land, face increasing challenges, especially due to increased pressure from high population growth and economic activities and poor disposal of solid and liquid waste from industries and human settlements.

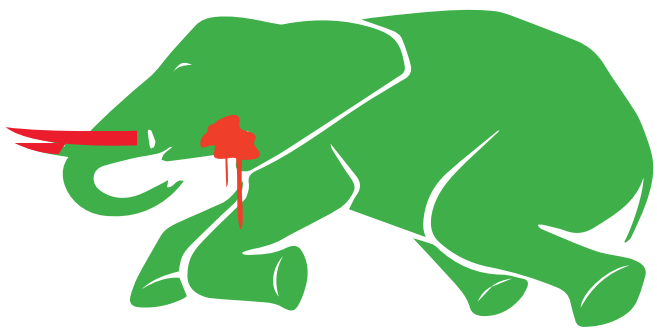
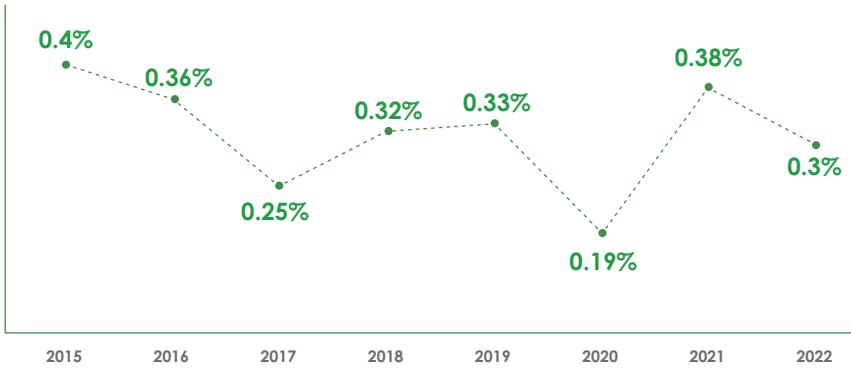
Uganda has experienced a significant reduction in forestland cover, dropping from 24% in 1990 to 9.5% in 2015. The main cause of this decline was charcoal burning in woodland forests, particularly in northern Uganda. In response to this problem, the government has intensified efforts to address the loss of forest cover. These efforts include mass community tree planting, the promotion of climate-smart agriculture, and the encouragement of alternative biomass energy for cooking. In addition to these measures, the government has been investing in reforestation, protecting the remaining natural forests, and encouraging the use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) to enhance livelihoods and strengthen community resilience. As a result, Uganda continues to make progress, with the current forest cover increasing from 9.5% in 2015 to the current 13.3% and on course to achieve 15% forest cover by 2026.

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area



Source: Administrative data from UWA

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked



Source: Administrative data from UWA



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



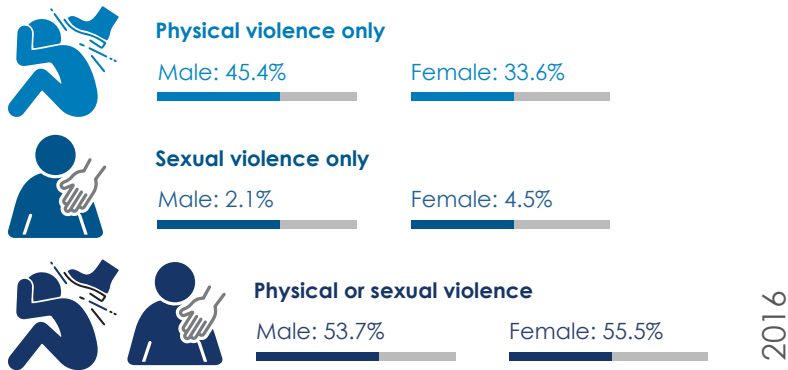
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0-17 years						
Male	290	1576	279	318	294	582
Female	223	1533	213	239	234	440
18+ years						
Male	3469	3273	3675	3546	3677	3438
Female	188	733	738	674	717	723



Source: Administrative data from UPF

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months



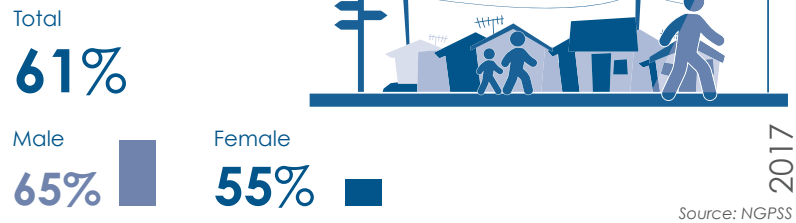
Source: UDHS

21 Global Indicators 14 Indicators with Data Points

Uganda is committed to promoting peace, justice, and strengthening institutions, with a particular focus on protecting human rights, reducing corruption, and financing, and ensuring the independence and effectiveness of institutions responsible for dispensing justice, as well as upholding the rule of law and human rights. As a result, progress in fostering financial integrity and stability has been positive, resulting in its removal from the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) grey list.

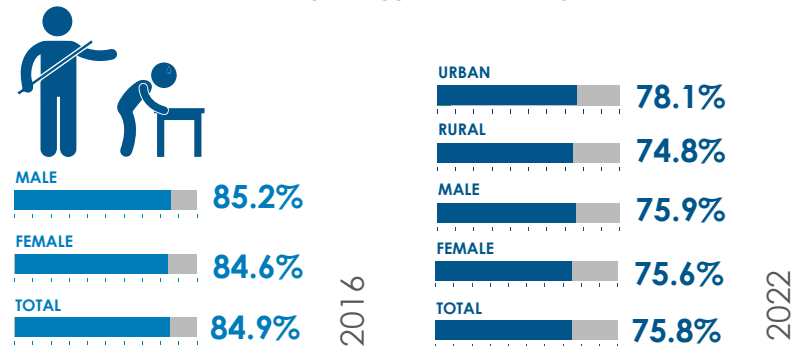
The number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age, has fluctuated over time, increasing from 11.8% intentional homicides per 100,000 population in 2015 to 19.4% in 2016, then dropping to 12.2% in 2019 and later increasing to 12.5% in 2020, underpinning the stagnation in reduction of all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere (Uganda Police Force, 2020). Since 2015, male adults have committed more cases than female adults, while the trend for boys and girls under the age of 17 is nearly identical.

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live in after dark



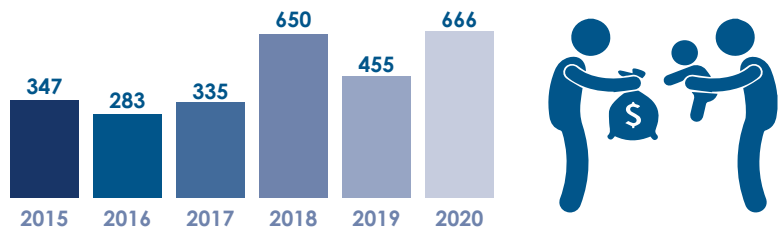
Source: NGPSS

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



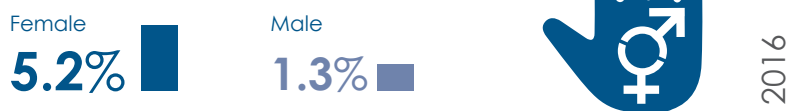
Source: NGPSS

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation



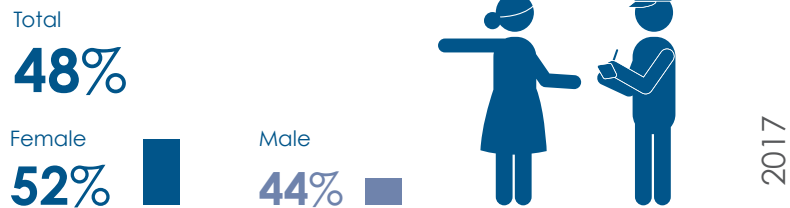
Source: Annual Crime Report

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18 - 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18



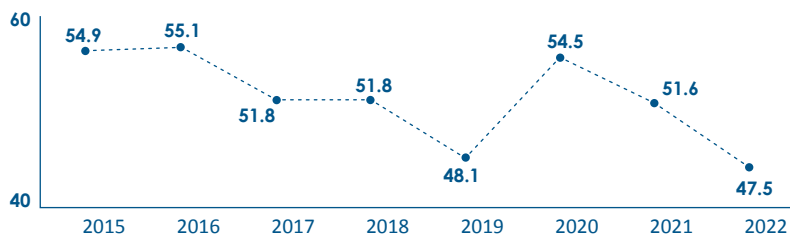
Source: UDHS

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



Source: Crime Victims Survey

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population



Source: UPS Statistical Abstracts

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



Source: NGPSS

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Accountability	77	100	102	83	95	132
Agriculture	79	84	85	82	83	67
Education	83	80	81	86	93	91
Energy & Mineral Development	18	25	33	47	32	38
Health	81	61	57	67	76	100
ICT	31	103	83	88	125	106
Justice, law and order	106	93	92	97	107	100
Lands, Housing & urban development	152	83	115	111	41	109
Legislature	112	108	115	114	92	87
Public administration	119	105	120	132	117	141
Public sector management	123	90	86	84	76	72
Science, technology & Innovation	-	-	93	32	103	60
Security	101	96	120	114	120	126
Social Development	78	64	90	83	64	84
Tourism, trade and Industry	52	48	57	42	53	83
Water and Environment	104	79	106	86	76	63
Works and Transport	64	64	74	80	61	89

16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services



Source: Administrative data from MOFPED

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

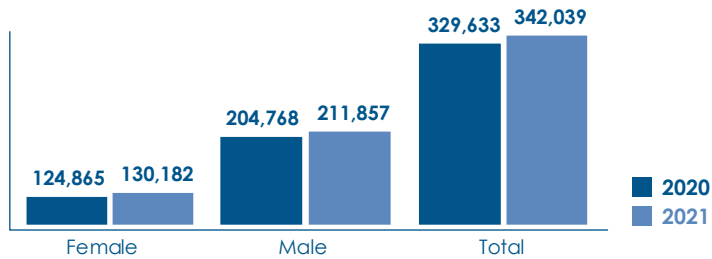
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Female	155	179	170	178	179	183	175
Male	211	228	220	207	212	201	200
Disabled	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Justices of the Supreme Court	8	9	8	11	11	11	10
Justices of the Court of Appeal	12	13	13	14	12	14	14
Judges of the High Court	51	48	48	53	52	60	60
Registrars	22	44	45	46	47	33	48
Chief Magistrate	46	47	40	37	46	48	50
Magistrates Grade I	167	195	190	187	190	190	169
Magistrates Grade II	60	51	46	37	33	28	24
Total Officers	366	407	390	385	391	384	375

Public Service



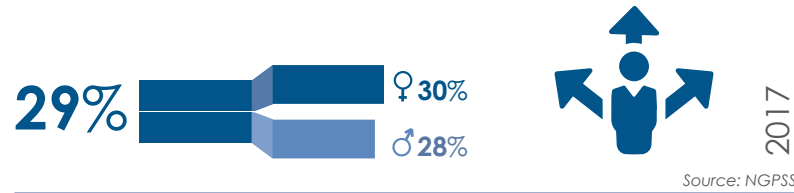
Parliament

	2021
Female	175
Male	352
PWD- Female	3
PWD- Male	2
PWD-Total	5
Total	529

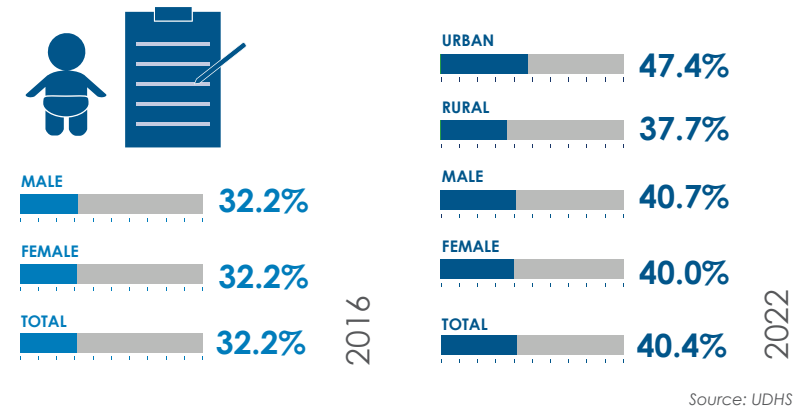


Source: Administrative Data

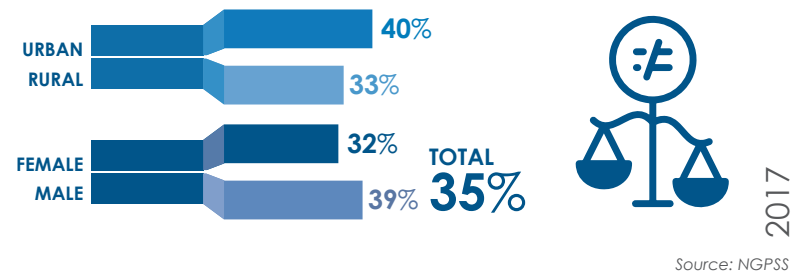
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.



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





The President of the Republic of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, poses for a photo with Judicial Officers and Ministers. To his immediate Right is the current Chief Justice Hon Justice Alfonse Owiny-Dollo, to his second left is Hon Nobert Mao the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, to his immediate left is the former Chief Justice of Uganda Hon Justice Bart Magunda Katureebe.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



18 Global Indicators

7 Indicators with Data Points

Uganda has also made significant efforts to strengthen domestic resource mobilisation and improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

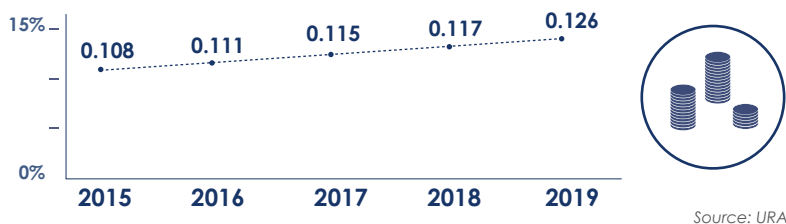
The Government implemented the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (2019-2024), which aims to increase the tax-to-GDP ratio from 14% to 18% by 2024/25. It also introduced measures to broaden the tax base, including the expansion of value added tax and income tax, strengthened tax administration through the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), resulting in improved tax collection efficiency, implemented digital solutions, such as the Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFDs) and the Taxpayer Registration System (TRS), to enhance tax compliance and reduce evasion, and enhanced collaboration with international partners, including the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, to address tax evasion and illicit financial flows.

As a result, Uganda has seen a steady increase in tax revenue, with a growth rate of 12% per annum between 2015 and 2022, an improvement in tax-to-GDP ratio from 12.4% in 2015 to 14.5% in 2022, and a reduction in tax evasion and illicit financial flows, with an estimated revenue loss of UGX 1.4 trillion (approximately US\$ 400 million) in 2022, down from UGX 2.2 trillion (approximately US\$ 600 million) in 2015.

Heads of States and Heads of Agencies pose for a photo during the Third South Summit at Speke Resort Convention Center Munyonyo Uganda in January 2024. © KCCA

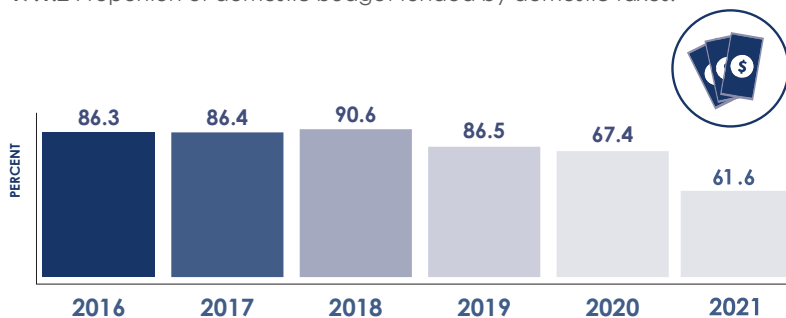


17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source



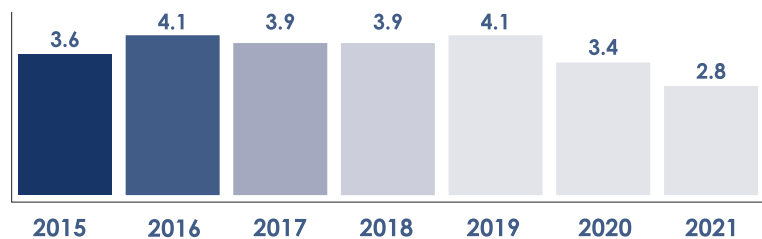
Source: URA

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.



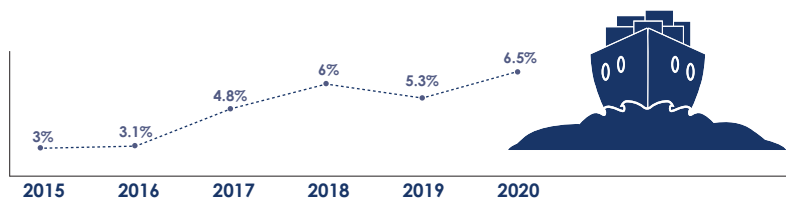
Source: IFMS and DMFAS

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP



Source: Annual Personal Transfers Survey conducted by BOU

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.

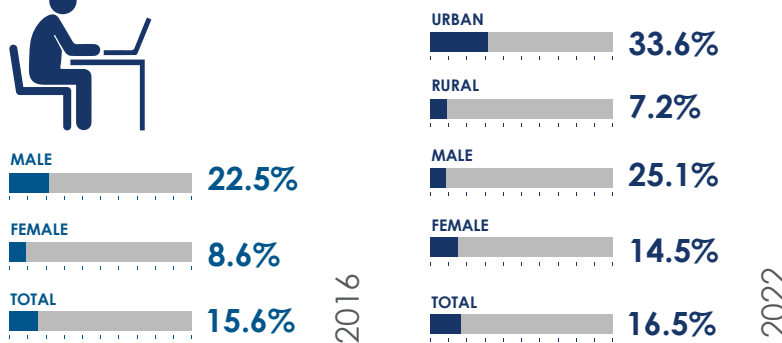
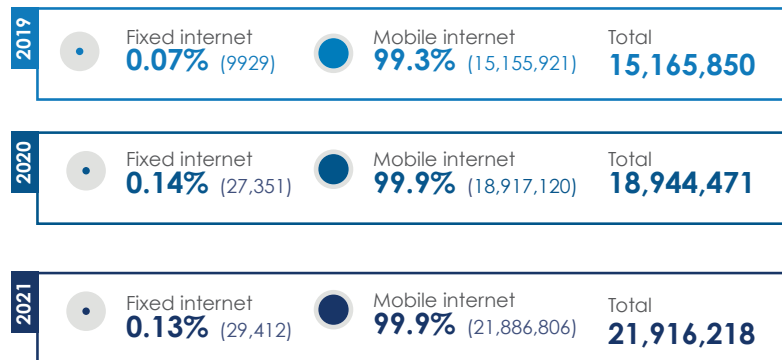


Source: Balance of Payments statistics compiled by BOU

17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

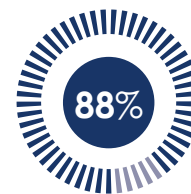


17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet



Source: Administrative data from Internet Service Providers

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation.



2018



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