



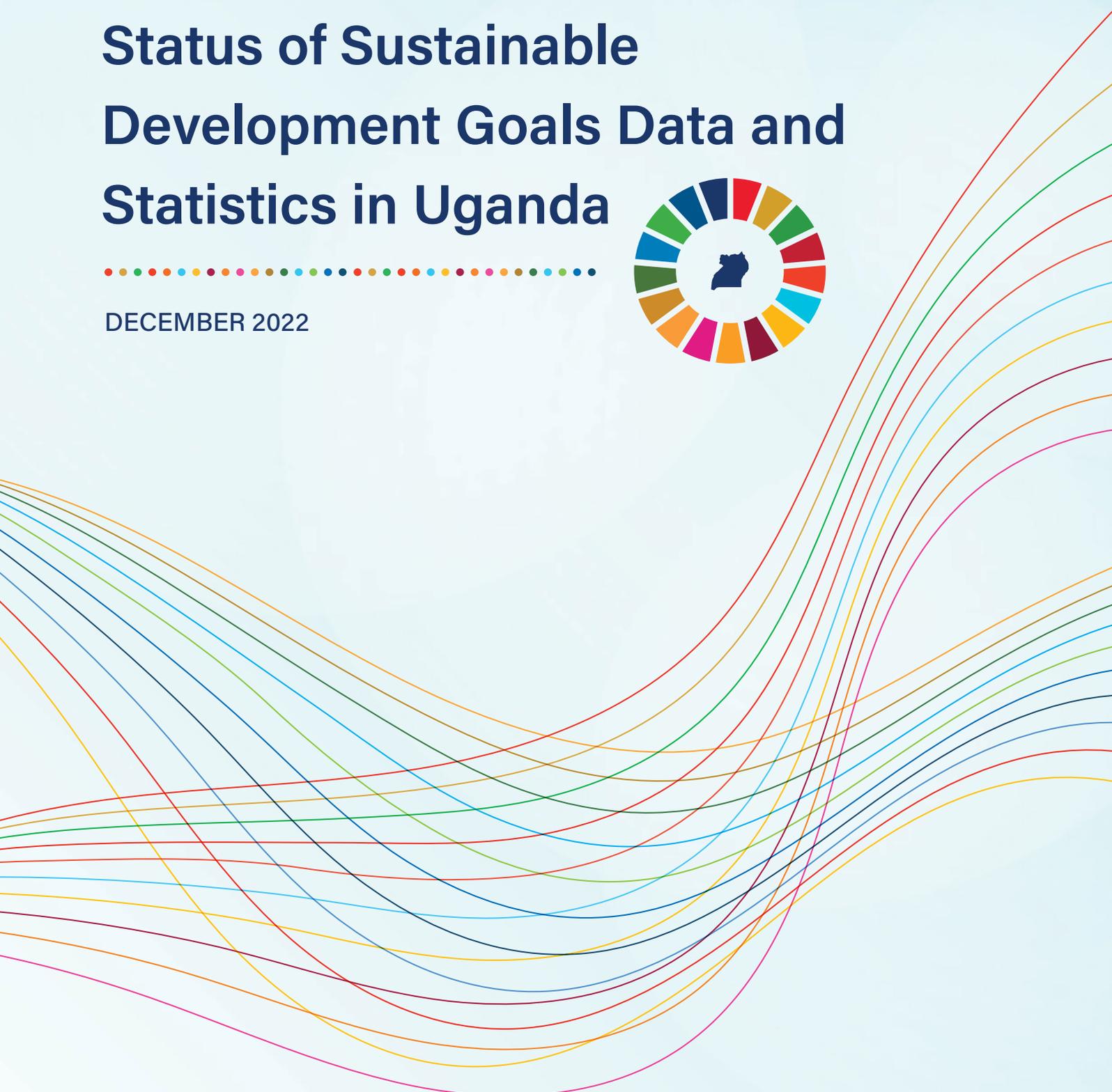
UNITED NATIONS  
UGANDA



# Status of Sustainable Development Goals Data and Statistics in Uganda



DECEMBER 2022







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## Acronyms

<b>AAS</b>	Annual Agricultural Survey	<b>MoTWA</b>	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
<b>BOU</b>	Bank of Uganda	<b>MoWE</b>	Ministry of Water and Environment
<b>CGD</b>	Citizen-Generated Data	<b>NEMA</b>	National Environment Management Authority
<b>CRVS</b>	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>DDPM</b>	Directorate of Disaster Preparedness and Management	<b>NGPSS</b>	National Governance, Peace and Security Survey
<b>DLG</b>	District Local Government	<b>NLFS</b>	National Labour Force Survey
<b>EPRC</b>	Economic Policy Research Centre	<b>NPA</b>	National Planning Authority
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussions	<b>NSS</b>	National Statistical System
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>OPM</b>	Office of the Prime Minister
<b>HLG</b>	Higher Local Government	<b>PNSD</b>	Plan for National Statistical Development
<b>HMIS</b>	Health Management Information System	<b>PSFU</b>	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interviews	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>KIU</b>	Kampala International University	<b>TWG</b>	Technical Working Group
<b>LG</b>	Local Government	<b>UAAU</b>	Urban Authorities Association of Uganda
<b>MAAIF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	<b>UBOS</b>	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
<b>MC</b>	Municipal Council	<b>UDHS</b>	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	<b>UHS</b>	Uganda Harmonized and Integrated Survey
<b>MEMD</b>	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	<b>ULGA</b>	Uganda Local Government Association
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System	<b>ULGFC</b>	Uganda Local Government Finance Commission
<b>MoES</b>	Ministry of Education and Sports	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>MoFPED</b>	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	<b>UNHS</b>	Uganda National Household Survey
<b>MoICT&amp;NG</b>	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology and National Guidance	<b>UNPHC</b>	Uganda National Population and Housing Census
<b>MoGLSD</b>	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	<b>USS</b>	Uganda Statistics Society
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health	<b>UWONET</b>	Uganda Women Network
<b>MoJCA</b>	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	<b>VAC</b>	Violence Against Children
<b>MoLG</b>	Ministry of Local Government	<b>VAN</b>	Violence, Abuse and Neglect
<b>MoLHUD</b>	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>MoTIC</b>	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review



## Acknowledgements

This report was commissioned by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) with financial and technical support from the United Nations system in Uganda. A team of consultants, composed of Mr. Alper Gucumengil (lead consultant), Mr. Johnson Kagugube and Dr. James Wokadala, prepared the report under the overall technical guidance of an Advisory Task Team. This team was composed of Mr. James Muwonge, Mr. John Mayende, Mr. Thomas Rutaro and Ms. Molly Nina Acan (UBOS); Mr. Simon Peter Nsereko (UN Resident Coordinator's Office); Dr. Francis Wasswa (UNDP); Ms. Sarah Kabaija (UNICEF); Ms. Grace Bulenzi Gulere (UN Women); Ms. Florence Tagoola (UNFPA); and Ms. Winner Jeannette (UNRCO). Ms. Angella Mukite (UNDP) and Ms. Asiimire Rebecca (UBOS) provided coordination and administrative support. The members of the Multi-institutional Task Team provided invaluable comments and reviewed several drafts of the report. They included Mr. Michael Ogen and Mr. Roland Muhumuza from UBOS; Mr. William Epiaka from the National Planning Authority (NPA); Dr. Gelvis Turyagyenda and Mr. Pascal Byarugaba from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM); Mr. Victor Mukasa from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED); Mr. Medard Kakuru and Mr. Smartson Ainomugisha from the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC); Mr. Eric Sempambo from the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) and; Ms. Rebecca Ariokot from the Uganda National NGO Forum (UNNGOF). The UN Deputies Team, UN SDG Technical Working Group, the National SDG Taskforce, and the National SDG Data TWG provided additional inputs and guidance. Various stakeholders from government, private sector, civil society and development partners provided important insights through key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The report was edited by Ms. Leah Brumer and designed by Ms. Brenda Nantongo. Special thanks go to UN Women, UNICEF and UNDP Uganda offices that provided the financial resources needed to prepare this status review report and a proposed joint programme for data and statistics.



## Foreword by Government



In September 2015, Uganda was among the UN Member States that adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with a pledge to 'leave no one behind.' The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have 169 targets and 231 indicators that require extensive data and statistics to monitor and report progress at the country level.

Uganda Vision 2040 guides the country's development process. It is operationalized through a series of five-year National Development Plans (NDPs), which are aligned to international and regional frameworks, conventions and treaties.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) will ensure the effective implementation of the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) to strengthen the capacity of the National Statistical System (NSS) to meet data and statistical requirements. This will facilitate the monitoring of and reporting on progress towards implementing these development frameworks.

Through the PNSD and the National SDG Coordination Framework, the NSS has made strides in ensuring that statistics inform implementation, monitoring and progress reporting of the SDGs. To date, the number of SDG indicators for which data is available for progress reporting stands at 121 out of the 201 applicable to Uganda, a significant increase from the 45 indicators in 2019.

To consolidate this remarkable achievement, the United Nations system in Uganda collaborated with the Government of Uganda to review the status of SDG-related data and statistics informing the design of strategies and interventions to guide the production and use of those data and statistics. This report presents the status of SDG data and statistics in terms of data availability and existing and potential data sources; data and statistics use; capacity requirements for the NSS; and the coordination, mainstreaming and financing of SDG-related data and statistics.

It is my humble appeal that key partners and stakeholders of the NSS reflect on the salient issues that the review identifies and develop mechanisms to address current SDG data gaps.

Chris N. Mukiza, Ph.D.  
Executive Director/Chief Statistician  
Uganda Bureau of Statistics



## Foreword by the United Nations



Our lives and world today are powered by data and technology. From mobile phones to social media platforms and websites, our likes, stories and interaction patterns are constantly being churned and returned to us through artificial intelligence and data analytics. The speed at which the COVID-19 pandemic engulfed our planet offered the most powerful evidence of our integrated life. Even the Second World War could not match that pace.

The importance of a robustly functioning data ecosystem, with effective data analytics, warehousing, protection and governance systems, cannot be overemphasized. It helps us to understand patterns of situations and crises and informs our decision-making. However, developing countries like Uganda are still far from harnessing the full potential of data. To demonstrate the commitment to this important aspect of development, the SDGs defined an explicit

target - target 17:18 - which seeks to enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic locations and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

Uganda could achieve that target through improved data governance, coordination and integration. We have several data processes and systems that generate useful data, but they are either standalone or manual. Integration and digitization could go a long way to address most of our data gaps. Beyond integration and digitization, we must also address data warehousing, data sharing, data protection and privacy and general data governance issues. We could start by establishing and operationalizing digitized statistics units in all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Local Governments (LGs).

These challenges and more are the rationale for this status review report, which sheds light on the scale of the issues we must address in terms of data generation, production and use. This review report identifies the following key challenges: inadequate statistical capacity; limited data disaggregation; inadequate exploitation of administrative data sources; limited use of new and advanced technology to obtain, analyse and disseminate data; and inadequate financing for data generation. The report is expected, among others, to inform the development of a joint programme for data and statistics that brings together all national actors to address the data issues and challenges.

On that note, I would like to commend the Uganda Bureau of Statistics for collaborating with the United Nations System to undertake this assessment. I hope that all development actors will use this report to identify and implement interventions that will strengthen the national statistical ecosystem and ensure that we are more responsive to current and future data needs.

Susan Ngongi-Namondo  
UN Resident Coordinator in Uganda



## Executive summary

Uganda's Vision 2040 provides development paths and strategies towards a society transformed from a peasant one to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years. This vision is realized through the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework and articulated through three 10-year and six five-year National Development Plans (NDPs) which provide a framework for achieving the country's long-term development objectives. To date, two NDPs have been implemented. Uganda is now implementing its third NDP (NDP III), which runs from FY2020/2021 to FY2024/2025 with the 17 SDGs and their targets fully integrated. In addition, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025<sup>1</sup> articulates the United Nations' collective response to support the Government of Uganda in meeting national priorities and addressing gaps as it works towards achieving the NDPIII and SDG targets. In recent years, these obligations have significantly increased the demand for more timely, high quality and disaggregated data. The NSS has sought to respond effectively to these data reporting requirements by using the existing legal infrastructure, coordination mechanisms and statistical strategies.

Despite these intensified efforts by government and its partners, Uganda was able to report on only 92 (46 percent) out of 201 applicable indicators in its 2020 Voluntary National Review.<sup>2</sup> By 2022, the number of indicators for which data is available had increased to 119 (59 percent). However, that number is still inadequate and some of them are proxy indicators, which is unsatisfactory. As part of efforts to generate evidence regarding the landscape of current data and statistics, the United Nations system in Uganda collaborated with the government to review the status of SDG-related data and statistics to inform stakeholder decision-making.

The status review sought to determine the extent to which data and statistics have been generated for use at all levels in state and non-state decision-making and reporting on commitments; assess the capacity requirements for the NSS and the resource mobilization efforts necessary to address SDG-related data gaps. The review process involved a mixed approach: a desk review of existing evidence, key informant interviews (KIIs) with state and non-state stakeholders in the NSS, focus group discussions (FGDs), and qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods.

This exercise has generated the following key findings and identified the strategic actions that need to be taken:



The evolving data landscape has created demands to strengthen and broaden the institutional coordination mechanisms to include other players in the ecosystem.

1 <https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/Uganda-UNSDCF-2021-2025.pdf>

2 [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26352VNR\\_2020\\_Uganda\\_Report.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26352VNR_2020_Uganda_Report.pdf)



To meet the data demands that emerge from the regional and global development frameworks, the UBOS Development Frameworks Unit must be expanded so that it is more responsive and effective in meeting the reporting requirements.

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Statistics units should be established and operationalized in all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Local Governments (LGs).

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The existing legal frameworks for data and statistics in Uganda should be reviewed so that they can be more responsive to the current data landscape.

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Joint programming and resource mobilization between the government and development partners are required to reduce duplication of efforts and improve efficiency.

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Uganda must address key issues of disaggregation, proxies and non-availability of data for the SDG indicators. These inadequacies could be corrected by: reviewing the data collection methodologies and tools; strengthening administrative data systems; using emerging innovative data sources to complement traditional data; and strengthening data quality assurance.

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The limited use of evidence to inform decision-making should be addressed through timely production of data and statistics to ensure harmonization with other national development policy and planning processes. The dissemination and communication of SDG data should also be strengthened and provided in a user-friendly manner so that it can inform decision-making, monitoring and reporting at all levels.

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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





## 1.0 Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs increased the international community's focus on the need to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the SDGs, targets and indicators. SDG 17 underscores the need to strengthen the means of implementation if the Goals are to be achieved. Its target 17.18 calls for increasing support to developing countries to build capacity to increase, by 2020, the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic locations and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. Thus, it is critical for developing countries to expand and strengthen their institutional and technical capacities to produce such data, which responds to the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.<sup>3</sup> This can help decision makers shape evidence-based policies and strategies that fully integrate economic, social and environmental considerations.

Uganda Vision 2040 provides development paths and strategies towards a society transformed from a peasant one to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years. The Vision is realized through the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework and articulated through three 10-year and six five-year NDPs, which provide a framework for achieving the country's long-term development objectives. So far, two NDPs have been implemented and Uganda is currently implementing its third (NDP III), which runs from FY2020/2021 to FY2024/2025 and is aligned to the SDGs. In addition, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025<sup>4</sup> articulates the United Nations' collective response to support the Government of Uganda in addressing national priorities and gaps in the pathway towards meeting the NDPIII and SDG targets. These obligations therefore require regular and consistent monitoring and evaluation, which, in turn, present key data requirements.

Uganda has made significant progress in creating an enabling environment to improve the statistical system and increase data production, management, accessibility and use. Despite this, in its 2020 Voluntary National Review (VNR), Uganda reported on only 92 (46 percent) of the 201 SDG indicators applicable to the country.<sup>5</sup> The number of indicators for which data are available increased to 119 as of 2022, but remain inadequate to fill the gaps in meeting data demand. Addressing this requires developing a deeper understanding of the underlying challenges. This can inform strategies for the adequate generation and use of data to achieve global, regional and national development targets.

3 <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/FP-Rev2013-E.pdf>

4 <https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-11/Uganda-UNSDCF-2021-2025.pdf>

5 <https://sdgs.un.org/documents/vnr-2020-uganda-report-english-26083>



## 2.0 Status review of SDG data and statistics in Uganda

As part of the efforts to generate evidence on the current data and statistics landscape, the United Nations system in Uganda collaborated with the government to conduct a review of the status of SDG-related data and statistics to inform stakeholder decision-making. The review sought to determine the extent to which data and statistics have been generated and used at all levels in state and non-state decision-making and reporting on commitments; capacity requirements for the NSS; and support for resource mobilization efforts to address SDG-related data gaps.

### 2.1 Methodology used for the review process

The review process used a mixed approach, involving a desk review of existing evidence, KIIs with state and non-state stakeholders in the NSS, FGDs, and qualitative and quantitative data analysis. To ensure inclusiveness, key stakeholders were clustered based on their role in the national SDG coordination framework structure and SDG indicator reporting, among others. They included data users, data producers, data providers and academia (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Stakeholder consultations**

Agency category	Institutions	No. of agencies
1. Development partners	UN agencies and other development partners	9
2. National SDG Taskforce technical working groups (TWGs)/MDAs	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UBOS, National Planning Authority (NPA), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Ministry of Information and Communications Technology and National Guidance (MoICT&NG), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA), Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)	12
3. District Local Governments (DLGs) and Municipal Councils (MCs)	DLGs – Mubende, Kayunga, Mitooma, Mbarara, Tororo, Mbale, Iganga, Yumbe, Arua, Nebbi, Gulu, Oyam, Apac. MCs - Mukono MC, Fort Portal MC	15
4. Local Government advocacy organizations	Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA), Uganda Local Government Finance Commission (ULGFC), Urban Authorities Association of Uganda (UAAU)	3
5. Private sector	Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), Airtel	2
6. Parliament	Parliamentary Forum on SDGs	1
7. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and academia	NGO Forum, CSO SDG Core Reference Group, Uganda Women Network (UWONET), Uganda Statistics Society (USS), Kampala International University (KIU), Makerere University, Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC)	7



## The consultations and desk review sought to:



Establish the adequacy, relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the generation of data and statistics by sectors, MDAs, LGs, academia/think tanks, the private sector and civil society, including gender and equity data requirements;



Establish the extent to which the sectors, MDAs, LGs, private sector, civil society and households use data in their decision-making, such as planning, budgeting, reporting and accountability for sustainable development in line with established national, regional and global frameworks;



Establish the extent to which the NSS has taken advantage of the opportunities presented by technological advancement (such as big data, machine learning, artificial intelligence, citizen-generated data (CGD) in generating, managing and using data and statistics to inform policymaking and decision-making;



Identify opportunities for the development partners and other stakeholders to strengthen the generation, management and use of data; and,



Identify potential intervention areas for addressing SDG data gaps in line with the 'leave no one behind' principle and disaggregating data by characteristics such as gender, age, income, migratory status, disability and geographic location/subnational level.



**5** GENDER EQUALITY

**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

**7** AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

**8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



## 3.0 Status review findings

### 3.1 Coordination of the NSS for SDG implementation and reporting:

The need for evidence-based reporting and implementation of the SDGs and shocks (such as COVID) have exacerbated pre-existing gender gaps and the data revolution. These emerging developments have created an overwhelming demand for more timely, high-quality and disaggregated data in Uganda, which has led to a change in the coordination requirements for the NSS to be able to deliver on its mandate.

The NSS has sought to meet these data reporting requirements through coordination mechanisms, legal infrastructure and national statistical strategies. The coordination of national statistical systems by national statistical offices is articulated in various global and regional statistical frameworks. These include the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the Cape Town Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data (2017), the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) and the Africa Statistics Charter. Accordingly, the UBOS Act of 1998 mandates UBOS to coordinate the production and management of statistics in the NSS, broaden cooperation and partnership in statistical production and management, strengthen the legal framework for statistical production and management, and advocate for sustained financing for statistics.

The NSS is constituted of many stakeholders, including data producers, suppliers and users. Each is vital to sustaining data production and use in the NSS. The data suppliers – primarily individuals, households, agencies, the private sector and CSOs – provide the raw data that the data producers then process. UBOS is the coordinator, main data producer and supervisor of the NSS. Other key data producers include government MDAs, LGs, CSOs, academia, individual researchers, and private sector organizations. In addition, development partners play a prominent role in supporting the NSS to design robust methodologies and tools to facilitate data production, collection, processing, data quality assessment, analysis and dissemination to promote use.

**Table 2. Key NSS stakeholder roles and expectations**

Key NSS stakeholder	Role	Expectation/motivation
<b>Development partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate data and statistics</li> <li>Support development of methodologies and tools to produce data</li> <li>Monitor and supervise data generation processes to ensure data quality</li> <li>Support efforts to disseminate and use data</li> <li>Support capacity-building efforts</li> <li>Support advocacy for data and statistics</li> <li>Share information on best practices</li> <li>Provide financial resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely, quality and disaggregated data to inform national, regional and global development policy, programming and reporting</li> <li>An enabling environment in the data ecosystem</li> </ul>
<b>Data producers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build public awareness of data needs and availability</li> <li>Design robust methodologies and tools to facilitate data production</li> <li>Collect, process and analyse data</li> <li>Assess data quality</li> <li>Disseminate data and promote their use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to quality information from data suppliers</li> <li>Optimal use of data for decision-making</li> <li>Sustained data production and adoption of new innovations</li> <li>Availability of sustainable financing</li> </ul>
<b>Data suppliers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply accurate data/information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feedback from data producers</li> <li>Improved service delivery</li> </ul>
<b>Data users</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use data for decision-making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to timely, quality and disaggregated data for evidence-based decision-making</li> </ul>
<b>Data intermediaries/ data miners/ researchers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform further data analysis and package information to respond to users' needs</li> <li>Disseminate data/information widely using e-technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to timely, quality and disaggregated data</li> </ul>

Through its Strategic Plan III, 2020/21-2024/25, UBOS has continued to focus on strengthening institutional collaboration arrangements, structures and partnerships with the NSS (MDAs, HLGs, academia and the non-government actors) to ensure that the statistical system is harmonized and coherent. In 2006, the government inaugurated preparation of a strategic planning framework to strengthen statistical capacity in the NSS, referred to as the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD). The Plan is aligned to other development frameworks in order to meet international, regional and national data requirements. Its design is guided by the principles for designing the National



Strategy for the Development of Statistics,<sup>6</sup> a guide to planning a coordinated NSS,<sup>7</sup> and the guide to integrating gender in the National Strategies.<sup>8</sup> The first PNSD, which was launched with nine sector Strategic Plans for Statistics, expanded its scope and coverage exponentially. The second PNSD covered the period 2013/2014-2017/2018 and was extended for two years to align its timelines to the NDP II and integrate the 2030 Agenda. The United Nations system in Uganda supported this overarching framework for statistical development through the review of PNSD II and development of the PNSD III (2020/2021 -2024/2025)<sup>9</sup> to ensure that the data and statistics requirements were aligned with the national strategy. The PNSD III was designed in the context of increased data quantity, quality and disaggregation; an emerging data ecosystem; and new partnerships for development. This calls for innovative, open and new data technologies and strategies.

At the national level, the establishment of the SDG data TWG also reflects the government's commitment to strengthening the NSS. This TWG is one of five under the SDG coordination framework. The second National SDG Roadmap 2020/2021-2024/2025, which translates Uganda's coordination framework into actions, includes strategies, outputs and indicative activities to strengthen coordination and cooperation among NSS stakeholders. Those actions include interventions to integrate the SDGs in Strategic Plans for Statistics for MDAs and HLGs, quarterly updates of the SDG indicator matrix, production of SDG indicator quarterly progress reports, and development of an SDG indicator handbook.

Despite these intensified efforts by government and its partners, Uganda was able to report on only 92 of the 201 indicators applicable to the country's context in the 2020 VNR. The number of indicators for which data is available has since increased to 119 as of 2022. However, that number is still inadequate and some are proxy indicators. Despite the general improvement in coordination and engagement with NSS stakeholders, the government has not allocated commensurate resources for statistical interventions. The UBOS Act 1998 does not specify the production of gender-disaggregated statistics, and neither do the policies, except for the National Gender Policy 2017. This often results in under-prioritization of disaggregated data in terms of budget allocations. Several development partners – including the United Nations and multilateral and bilateral development agencies - are credited with providing technical and financial support for implementation of the PNSD III. However, this support is fragmented and allocated to specific projects, often resulting in duplication of efforts. Sustainability arrangements should be established, for example, by including activities in the government's mainstream budget to ensure continuity when donor support to these projects comes to an end.

In addition, the coordination mechanisms in place have not been expanded and updated to include more data producers and users, based on the evolving data landscape. In this context, establishing and updating the coordination mechanisms and tools for efficient statistical coordination will require identifying gaps in generating and using data for SDG implementation, monitoring and reporting.

6 <https://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/p21implementguide-en.pdf>

7 <https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/3-mainstream.pdf>

8 <https://new.nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/en/specialtopics/gender>

9 <https://www.ubos.org/pnsd-iii-fy2020-21-fy2024-2025/>

### 3.2 SDG data availability assessment

The global indicator framework for Sustainable Development Goals was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission held in March 2017. The Commission conducts a comprehensive review of the framework and refines it annually. The 2022 version<sup>10</sup> includes 231 unique indicators.<sup>11</sup> Of those, 201 apply to Uganda and are assessed on the dimensions below, which include data availability and data sources.

The availability assessment score<sup>12</sup> of each SDG indicator was calculated taking into account data disaggregation as identified in the definitions of the global indicator framework. The scores are categorized as follows:

- Available
- Partially available
- Non-available
- Computed globally.<sup>13</sup>

**Table 3. SDG indicators data availability<sup>14</sup>**

No.	SDG indicator group	Number of indicators	% assessed indicators
1	All unique SDG indicators	231	
2	Assessed (applicable to Uganda)	201	100%
3	Available	107	53%
4	Partially available	12	6%
5	Non-available	58	29%
6	Computed globally	24	12%
7	<b>Total available/partially available indicators</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>59%</b>

The number of proxy indicators totals 24. Of those, 20 are available and four are partially available in the Uganda SDG indicators framework. Annex 1 provides the available and partially available matrix. Annex 2 presents the indicators that are non-available and computed globally.

<sup>10</sup> <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

<sup>11</sup> The total number of indicators listed in the global indicator framework of SDG indicators is 248. However, 13 indicators appear under two or three different targets.

<sup>12</sup> Regularity and timeliness of data are needed. The review takes into account that the data might have been collected a few years ago. It is indicated as 'available' in this report.

<sup>13</sup> Computed globally indicators' include primarily the indicators related to the development and successful implementation of policies, not data obtained through a survey or administrative data. However, these indicators are still important to measuring achievement of the SDGs.

<sup>14</sup> Indicators that are available but lack required disaggregation are scored as 'partially available.'

### 3.3. Data sources for compilation of the SDG indicators

The data source most commonly used today for compiling the indicators was identified as part of the data availability assessment. Several existing data sources can support the compilation of Uganda's SDG indicators. The indicators for most of the goals are based on data collected through administrative data collection mechanisms in the respective administrative units. Those indicators are fully reflected in existing data collection systems. Other data sources include, but are not limited to:



**Uganda National Population and Housing Census (UNPHC):** Uganda's demographic statistics are based on the decennial population census. The most recent was conducted in 2014 with financial and technical assistance from UNFPA, UNICEF and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (now the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)). UNPHC is one of the most important data sources, providing both numerators and denominators for most SDG indicators. In addition, in countries where birth and death registration is incomplete or systems are not fully developed, censuses can be useful for completing information on vital statistics. The UNPHC provides population count, population and household characteristics, and housing conditions. The population characteristics covered include spatial distribution of the population, composition by age and sex, religious and ethnic composition, education and literacy, economic activity, orphan hood and disability. UNPHC's long-term objective is to ensure availability of benchmark demographic and socioeconomic data for planning, policy formulation and programming.



**Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS):** The survey collects information on socio-economic characteristics at both household and community levels to monitor Uganda's development performance on key indicators in the various sectors. The UNHS collects data using a number of evolving modules, including socio-economic, labour force, community, and market price modules. It also collects data on education, health, household expenditure and poverty, food security, income and loans, ICT, vulnerable groups, community characteristics and non-crop household enterprises at national, rural-urban, regional and subregional levels. The survey is conducted every four years. UNHS plays a critical role in informing the SDGs and is the main data source for SDGs 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 in Uganda.



**Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS):** The UDHS is conducted to address the needs of health sector programmes. It provides national and regional population and health estimates that are comparable to data collected in Uganda's six prior demographic and health surveys and similar surveys in other developing countries. Its main objective is to obtain current information on demography, family planning, maternal mortality, infant and child mortality, and health-related information such as breastfeeding, antenatal care, delivery, childhood immunization, childhood diseases, HIV/AIDS, disability, road traffic accidents, child discipline, early childhood development and domestic violence. UDHS is the main data source for SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 16.



**National Labour Force Survey (NLFS):** To support the generation of detailed labour market indicators aligned with international standards, UBOS initiated a stand-alone NLFS in 2011/2012 and conducted a second survey in 2016/2017. Before that time, the National Population and Housing Census, the annual Urban Labour Force Survey (for the greater Kampala area only) and the UNHS' labour force modules constituted the main source of labour market indicators. Another survey was conducted in 2021, although the report has not been published yet. The NLFS is conducted every five years and is the data source for SDGs 8 and 9.



**Annual Agricultural Survey (AAS):** This survey provides priority data on indicators related to crops, livestock and the interaction between agriculture and the natural environment for better agricultural policymaking. It is implemented using a modular approach with both core and rotating modules. The core module involves annual data collection on current agricultural production (crops and livestock), integrated with economic and socio-demographic statistics. Rotating modules address thematic data that are collected less frequently (between every 2 and 5 years) and cover economy, labour, machinery and equipment, production methods and environment. The AAS is the data source for SDGs 2 (2.3.1, 2.3.2) and 5 (5.a.1).



**Uganda Harmonized and Integrated Survey (UHIS):** This survey is based on the integration of the AAS and the Uganda National Panel Survey and thus generates socio-economic data and agricultural data at the sub-national level.



**National Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS):** It generates statistics that are critical to achieving Goal 16 of the SDGs and SDG 5 in Uganda. Such statistics are required for proper management of public affairs and to address concerns regarding peace and security in the country. The NGPSS focuses on democratic governance, which implies the application of a number of key principles including the rule of law, human rights, equity, transparency and participation. These surveys highlight factors that determine the success of economic policies, thus influencing the level of national development (at the macro level) and population well-being (at the micro level). Violence and insecurity hamper the development potential of societies and, in extreme cases, may lead to widespread chaos or, even, their collapse.



**National Survey on Violence in Uganda:** It includes detailed modules on violence against women and girls (VAWG) aged 15 - 59, violence against children (VAC) aged 10-14, and violence, abuse and neglect (VAN) among older women aged 60 and above. The survey's VAWG, VAC and VAN estimates are linked to poverty and other household socio-economic empowerment indicators such as ownership of household-based enterprises and other economic indicators. The survey provides estimates of indicators on VAWG, including during elections, for SDG 5.

**Table 4. SDGs and current data sources in Uganda**

RELEVANT GOAL	DATA SOURCES
<b>SDG1:</b> End poverty in all its forms everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHS</li> <li>▪ Multi-Dimensional Poverty Analysis</li> <li>▪ UNPHC</li> <li>▪ UDHS</li> <li>▪ National Service Delivery Survey</li> <li>▪ Directorate of Disaster Preparedness and Management (DDPM) administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoFPED administrative data</li> <li>▪ Government finance statistics</li> </ul>
<b>SDG2:</b> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AAS</li> <li>▪ UHIS</li> <li>▪ UDHS</li> <li>▪ Uganda Census of Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) administrative data</li> <li>▪ National Agricultural Research Laboratories administrative data</li> <li>▪ National Agricultural Research Organization administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoFPED administrative data</li> <li>▪ National Animal Genetic Resources Centre and Databank administrative data</li> <li>▪ Plant Genetic Resources Centre administrative data</li> <li>▪ Consumer price indices</li> </ul>
<b>SDG3:</b> Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health Management Information System (HMIS) of the Ministry of Health</li> <li>▪ UDHS</li> <li>▪ Uganda Population-based HIV Impact Assessment 2016</li> <li>▪ HIV sentinel surveillance</li> <li>▪ HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey</li> <li>▪ Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system</li> <li>▪ Uganda Police Force records</li> <li>▪ Human Resource for Health Information System</li> </ul>
<b>SDG4:</b> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MoES administrative data Sports</li> <li>▪ MoICT&amp;NG administrative data</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) administrative data</li> <li>▪ UDHS</li> <li>▪ UNHS</li> </ul>

RELEVANT GOAL	DATA SOURCES
<b>SDG5:</b> Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MoGLSD administrative data</li> <li>▪ National gender-based violence reports</li> <li>▪ Electoral Commission records</li> <li>▪ AAS</li> <li>▪ UNPHC</li> <li>▪ UDHS</li> <li>▪ UNHS</li> <li>▪ NLFS</li> <li>▪ National violence surveys (VAWG, VAC, VAN)</li> </ul>
<b>SDG6:</b> Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) administrative data</li> <li>▪ UDHS</li> <li>▪ UNHS</li> </ul>
<b>SDG7:</b> Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MEMD administrative data</li> <li>▪ UNHS</li> </ul>
<b>SDG8:</b> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UBOS/National Accounts</li> <li>▪ MoGLSD administrative data</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MoTWA) administrative data</li> <li>▪ Bank of Uganda (BoU) administrative data</li> <li>▪ HMIS/Occupational Safety</li> <li>▪ UNHS</li> <li>▪ NLFS</li> </ul>
<b>SDG9:</b> Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) administrative data</li> <li>▪ National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) administrative data</li> <li>▪ MAAIF administrative data</li> <li>▪ Uganda Communication Commission (UCC) administrative data</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MoTIC) administrative data</li> <li>▪ Uganda National Council for Science and Technology administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoFPED administrative data</li> <li>▪ Census of Business Establishments</li> <li>▪ UNHS</li> <li>▪ UBOS/National Accounts</li> <li>▪ NLFS</li> </ul>

RELEVANT GOAL	DATA SOURCES
<p><b>SDG10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MoFPED administrative data</li> <li>▪ Equal Opportunities Commission reports</li> <li>▪ Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control administrative data</li> <li>▪ BoU administrative data</li> <li>▪ Uganda Revenue Authority records administrative data</li> <li>▪ NLFS</li> <li>▪ UBOS/National Accounts</li> <li>▪ UNHS</li> </ul>
<p><b>SDG11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MoFPED administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoLHUD administrative data</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Works and Transport administrative data</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts administrative data</li> <li>▪ DDPM administrative data</li> <li>▪ NEMA administrative data</li> <li>▪ LG administrative data</li> <li>▪ UNPHC</li> <li>▪ UDHS</li> </ul>
<p><b>SDG12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NEMA administrative data</li> <li>▪ Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Asset Authority administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoES administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoWE administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoTWA administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoTIC administrative data</li> </ul>
<p><b>SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MoWE/Climate Change Unit administrative data</li> <li>▪ NEMA administrative data</li> <li>▪ DDPM administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoES administrative data</li> </ul>
<p><b>SDG14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MAAIF administrative data</li> <li>▪ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II administrative data</li> </ul>

RELEVANT GOAL	DATA SOURCES
<b>SDG15:</b> Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Uganda National Forest Authority administrative data</li> <li>▪ Uganda Wildlife Authority administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoWE administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoTWA administrative data</li> </ul>
<b>SDG16:</b> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all prevailing levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MoFPED administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoGLSD administrative data</li> <li>▪ National Service Delivery Survey (2015) administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoJCA</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Internal Affairs administrative data</li> <li>▪ Human Rights Commission administrative data</li> <li>▪ Uganda Police Force administrative data</li> <li>▪ BoU administrative data</li> <li>▪ Uganda Prison Service administrative data</li> <li>▪ CRVS</li> <li>▪ UDHS</li> </ul>
<b>SDG17:</b> Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MoFPED administrative data</li> <li>▪ BoU administrative data</li> <li>▪ Uganda National Council for Science &amp; Technology and CRVS</li> <li>▪ UCC administrative data</li> <li>▪ MoTIC records administrative data</li> <li>▪ UNHS</li> <li>▪ UBOS/National Accounts</li> <li>▪ UNPHC</li> </ul>

Based on the analysis above, an assessment was conducted to determine, in greater detail, the specific indicators and recommendations to strengthen existing data sources and tap into new ones, including through innovative approaches.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Repeated SDG indicators are included/commented on under only one goal/target in this assessment because 13 of the indicators in the SDG indicators framework appear under two or three different targets.  
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

**Table 5. SDG indicators with recommendations for existing and potential data sources**

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
Number of applicable indicators: 13	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 5 1.4.1 (proxy indicator) 1.4.2 (proxy indicator) 1.5.1 (proxy indicator) 1.a.2 1.b.1 (proxy indicator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Currently available indicators under this goal are mainly proxies.</li> <li>▪ UNHS, which is the main data source for the indicators and the survey, is funded primarily by the government.</li> <li>▪ Disaggregated data for indicators 1.1.1 (by sex and age), 1.2.1 (by sex, age, employment status and geographic location) and 1.3.1 are needed.</li> <li>▪ Disaggregated datasets will need to be computed by adding survey modules to NLFS, UNHS, DHS for future field applications, using existing surveys' data (UDHS, UNHS, NLFS) and methodologies on direct and indirect disaggregated estimates of SDG indicators from the survey and small area estimation through population censuses. Uganda's next population census will be critical for the small area estimation method. This process will include studies on increasing the survey sampling and technical capacity of data analysis methodologies.</li> <li>▪ Administrative data on national disasters for the production of 1.5.1 (proxy) and 1.5.2 need to be improved. Technical assistance and funding are needed to develop the country's disaster administrative registers because no other data source exists. Indicators 1.5.3 and 1.5.4 are related to preparation of national disaster strategies.</li> <li>▪ For indicators 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.2.2, 1.5.2 and 1.a.2, as indicated in UN resources<sup>16</sup> (with country examples), innovative data sources (mobile phone data for socioeconomic status and well-being and satellite data for poverty mapping) may be used. CGD and geospatial data can provide supplementary information for these indicators. These new data sources can complement traditional sources.</li> <li>▪ The UBOS Act can be amended to grant UBOS access to relevant administrative data held by MDAs and private enterprises.</li> <li>▪ Level of external resources required for partially and non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as Moderate.</li> </ul>
Partially available indicators: 3	
1.1.1	
1.2.1	
1.3.1 (proxy indicator)	
Non-available indicators: 5	
1.2.2	
1.5.2	
1.5.3	
1.5.4	
1.a.1	
% available/partially available indicators: 62%	

16 <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/knowledge-products/SD Working Paper no12 Jan2021 Big data for SDG indicators.pdf>



SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
Number of applicable indicators: 14	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Panel Survey can provide data for 2.1.1 (Prevalence of undernourishment) if UBOS improves the data collection tool to capture the information. Innovative data sources include mobile phone data and social media data for food expenditures. Satellite data for drought monitoring (severity and extent of drought conditions) may also be used for this indicator.</li> <li>Although some indicators (2.2.1, food insecurity) are available, the data are not yet published.</li> <li>MAAIF's administrative data system needs to be strengthened to improve its capacity to collect data under this goal.</li> </ul>
2.1.2 (proxy indicator)	
2.2.1 (proxy indicator) (not published)	
2.2.2	
2.2.3	
2.5.1	
2.5.2	
2.a.1	
2.a.2	
Non-available indicators: 6	
2.1.1	
2.3.1	
2.3.2	
2.4.1	
2.b.1	
2.c.1	
% available indicators: 57%	

<b>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
Number of applicable indicators: 25	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The UDHS, HMIS and the Uganda Population-based HIV Impact Assessment are the main data sources for this goal.</li> <li>▪ The frequency and sustainability of the UDHS will be critical for producing updated data on the respective indicators.</li> <li>▪ MoH's administrative data system, including the HMIS, needs to be updated in order to compute the non-available indicators (3.5.1, 3.5.2, 3.9.1, 3.b.3 and 3.c.1). CGD could provide supplemental information for 3.5.1 and 3.c.1. Geospatial data can contribute directly to 3.9.1.</li> <li>▪ Level of external resources required for non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as High.</li> </ul>
3.1.1	
3.1.2	
3.2.1	
3.2.2	
3.3.1	
3.3.2	
3.3.3	
3.3.4	
3.3.5	
3.4.1	
3.4.2	
3.6.1	
3.7.1	
3.7.2	
3.8.1 (proxy indicator) (not published)	
3.8.2	
3.9.2 (proxy indicator)	
3.9.3	
3.a.1	
Non-available indicators: 5	
3.5.1	
3.5.2	
3.9.1	
3.b.3	
3.c.1	
Computed globally:	
3.d.1	
% available indicators: 76%	

**SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

Number of applicable indicators: 12	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve data availability for non-available and partially available indicators, MoES administrative data production must be improved. The Education Management Information System should be further improved in order to use the data for statistical production.</li> <li>▪ Indicator 4.a.1 lacks sufficient data coverage (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).</li> <li>▪ CGD can be used for 4.1.1, 4.6.1 and 4.b.1.</li> <li>▪ Geospatial data can support compilation of indicator 4.5.1.</li> <li>▪ Level of external resources required for partially and non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as High.</li> </ul>
4.1.2	
4.2.1	
4.2.2	
4.3.1	
4.4.1	
4.a.1 (proxy indicator)	
4.c.1	
Partially available indicators: 2	
4.1.1	
4.6.1 (proxy indicator)	
Non-available indicators: 3	
4.5.1	
4.7.1	
4.b.1	
% available/partially available indicators: 75%	

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
Number of applicable indicators: 14	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtaining data for indicators will require additional resources to review and include additional details in surveys, such as the UDHS, as well as to improve MoGLSD administrative data.</li> <li>More effort would also be required to redesign and institutionalize the time use survey to include indicators such as time spent by unpaid domestic and care workers.</li> <li>Social media data and mobile phone surveys can be used for 5.2.2.<sup>17</sup> Geospatial data can support compilation for this indicator.<sup>18</sup></li> <li>Medical records and mobile phone surveys can be used for 5.3.2.</li> <li>Geospatial data can support compilation for 5.4.1.</li> <li>Household survey data, including UDHS and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, can provide a regular supply of disaggregated gender data under SDG 5.</li> <li>Level of external resources required for partially and non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as Moderate.</li> </ul>
5.1.1	
5.2.1	
5.3.1	
5.5.1	
5.5.2	
5.6.1	
5.a.1	
5.b.1	
Partially available indicators: 3	
5.2.2	
5.3.2	
5.4.1 (proxy indicator)	
Computed globally: 3	
5.6.2	
5.a.2	
5.c.1	
% available/partially available indicators: 79%	

17 <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2018/Gender-equality-and-big-data-en.pdf>

18 <https://repository.unescap.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12870/3442/ESCAP-2021-WP-Big-data-for-SDGs.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

**SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

Number of applicable indicators: 11	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UDHS should be maintained to provide data for indicators 6.1.1 and 6.2.1 on safely managed drinking water sources and sanitation services.</li> <li>Obtaining data for the non-available indicators will require improving MoWE's administrative data.</li> <li>Data should be compiled regularly to update the available indicators.</li> <li>Geospatial data is needed to compile the 6.3.2 indicator.</li> <li>Level of external resources required for non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as Moderate.</li> </ul>
6.1.1	
6.2.1	
6.3.1	
6.4.2	
6.5.1	
6.5.2	
6.6.1	
6.a.1	
6.b.1	
Non-available indicators: 2	
6.3.2	
6.4.1	
% available indicators: 82%	

**SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Number of applicable indicators: 5	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHS and UDHS are important sources for the indicators under this goal. Ongoing efforts should continue in order to improve the energy statistics consistent with international guidelines.</li> <li>Administrative sources including energy balance need to be improved to provide updated and regular data.</li> <li>Level of external resources required for non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as Low.</li> </ul>
7.1.1	
7.1.2	
7.2.1 (proxy indicator)	
7.3.1 (proxy indicator)	
Computed globally: 1	
7.b.1	
% available indicators: 80%	

<b>SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
Number of applicable indicators: 15	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NLFS is main data source for this goal.</li> <li>▪ For 8.4.1 and 8.4.2, main responsible agency and partner agencies should be specified.</li> <li>▪ Tasks should be allocated clearly to responsible agencies or ministries regarding the frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status (8.8.1). Data sources for this indicator include NLFS, UNHS, HMIS/ occupational safety health inspection. They should be integrated for disaggregated data production.</li> <li>▪ National accounts should be improved for the 8.9.1 indicator.</li> </ul>
8.1.1	
8.2.1	
8.3.1	
8.5.1	
8.5.2	
8.6.1	
8.7.1	
8.10.1	
8.10.2	
Non-available indicators: 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Uganda has a National Youth Employment Policy, but this does not necessarily mean that data exist for indicator 8.b.1. (qualitative indicator) because having a national youth employment strategy is a requirement to achieve this indicator target.</li> <li>▪ Level of external resources required for non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as Moderate.</li> </ul>
8.4.1	
8.4.2	
8.8.1	
8.9.1	
8.b.1	
Computed globally: 1	
8.8.2	
% available indicators: 60%	

<b>SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>	
Number of applicable indicators: 12	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UBOS is providing support to address methodological issues water and road transport data collection, although the water data are not disaggregated.</li> <li>National accounts are an important source for the indicators under this goal. The small-scale industries component of the Uganda Business Inquiry will provide data for indicator 9.3.1. MoTIC should work with UBOS to extract this data from the Inquiry.</li> <li>Specialized equipment is required to compile the 9.4.1 indicator 9.4.1. Geospatial data can also support its compilation.</li> <li>MoTIC and MoFPED can computer indicator 9.3.2 if tasks can be assigned clearly.</li> <li>Level of external resources required for non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as High.</li> </ul>
9.1.1 (proxy indicator)	
9.1.2 (proxy indicator)	
9.2.1 (proxy indicator)	
9.2.2	
9.3.1	
9.5.1	
9.5.2	
9.a.1	
9.b.1 (proxy indicator)	
9.c.1	
Non-available indicators: 2	
9.3.2	
9.4.1	
% available indicators: 83%	
<b>SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	
Number of applicable indicators: 9	Comment and recommendations
Available indicators: 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UNHS should be updated to make data available for indicator 10.1.1. Additionally, mobile phone data can help to assess changes in the populations' socioeconomic status.</li> <li>UBOS is responsible for indicator 10.4.1. Although some information is available, it is not sufficient to compute this indicator. Technical assistance on national accounts is needed to compute these indicators.</li> <li>MoFPED and BoU administrative should be strengthened to compute indicator 10.c.1.</li> <li>Level of external resources required for non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as Moderate.</li> </ul>
10.2.1	
10.5.1	
10.7.1	
10.b.1	
Non-available indicators: 3	
10.1.1	
10.4.1	
10.c.1	
Computed globally: 2	
10.7.2	
10.a.1	
% available indicators: 44%	

<b>SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	
Number of applicable indicators: 10	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant effort is needed to compute most of the indicators under this goal. Additional assistance to improve MoLHUD and NEMA administrative data is required, particularly for indicators 11.6.1, 11.6.2 and 11.7.1.</li> </ul>
11.1	
11.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geospatial data can support compilation of indicators 11.6.2 and 11.7.1.</li> <li>CGD data can be used for 11.6.1.</li> <li>UBOS needs to reprocess the survey data for 11.2.1. In addition, geospatial data is needed to compile this indicator. Mobile phone data can also support this indicator indirectly.</li> <li>MoLHUD's capacity should be also strengthened for indicators 11.3.1 and 11.3.2. Geospatial data is also needed to compile indicator 11.3.1.</li> <li>Indicator 11.7.2 should be computed using a special survey on violence against women with the coverage of disaggregated data and geospatial data.</li> <li>Level of external resources required for non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as High.</li> </ul>
Non-available indicators: 7	
11.2.1	
11.3.1	
11.3.2	
11.6.1	
11.6.2	
11.7.1	
11.7.2	
Computed Globally: 1	
11.a.1	
% available indicators: 18%	
<b>SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>	
Number of applicable indicators: 8	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional resources are needed to obtain environmental data: (i) hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment; (ii) recycling rate, tons of material recycled; and (iii) number of companies publishing sustainability reports.</li> </ul>
12.b.1 (proxy indicator)	
Non-available indicators: 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These can be directed towards improving administrative data collection and processing by the MoWE, NEMA and MoTIC. The concepts and recommendations in the UN Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics should be implemented, while improving the data sources as much as possible.</li> </ul>
12.4.2	
12.5.1	
12.6.1	
12.c.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of external resources required for non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as High.</li> </ul>
Computed globally: 3	
12.1.1	
12.4.1	
12.7.1	
% available indicators: 11%	

<b>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	
Number of applicable indicators: 3	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of external resources required for non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as Low.</li> </ul>
13.2.2 (proxy indicator)	
Non-available indicators: 2	
13.2.1	
13.a.1	
% available indicators: 33%	
<b>SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>	
Number of applicable indicators: 1	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of external resources required to compile indicators under this goal is assessed as Low.</li> </ul>
Computed globally: 1	
14.6.1	
% available indicators: 0%	
<b>SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>	
Number of applicable indicators: 11	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional resources are needed to obtain data on indicators 15.1.2, 15.2.1, 15.3.1, 15.4.1, 15.4.2 and 15.5.1. Geospatial data are needed to compile these indicators.</li> <li>NSS task allocation should be clear, specifically for 15.3.1, which can be produced by the National Forestry Authority. Regarding forest and wetlands degradation, data are available only in MoWE's Wetland Department and produced every 5 years.</li> <li>Level of resources/efforts required for non-available indicators is assessed as High for the indicators under this goal.</li> <li>Obtaining this data requires additional assistance to understand the underlying concepts and good practices in identifying biodiversity sites and other environmental concepts and to systematize data sources, including NEMA and National Forest Authority administrative data.</li> </ul>
15.1.1	
15.7.1 (proxy indicator)	
Non-available indicators: 6	
15.1.2	
15.2.1	
15.3.1	
15.4.1	
15.4.2	
15.5.1	
Computed globally: 3	
15.6.1	
15.8.1	
15.9.1	
% available indicators: 18%	

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all prevailing levels		
Number of applicable indicators: 21	Comments and recommendations	
Available indicators: 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional resources and assistance are needed to obtain disaggregated data for the indicators assessed as partially available: 16.2.2, 16.7.1, 16.7.2 and 16.9.1.</li> <li>For non-available indicators, administrative data systems should be strengthened to provide the relevant data.</li> <li>With regard to indicator 16.5.2, the World Bank conducts Enterprise Surveys in client countries.<sup>19</sup> Only the most recently completed survey is used to calculate this indicator for each country.</li> <li>Level of external resources required for partially and non-available indicators to compile the indicators under this goal is assessed as High.</li> </ul>	
16.1.1		
16.1.3		
16.1.4		
16.2.1		
16.2.3		
16.3.1		
16.3.2 (proxy indicator)		
16.5.1		
16.6.1		
16.6.2		
16.b.1		
Partially available indicators: 4		
16.2.2 (proxy indicator)		
16.7.1		
16.7.2		
16.9.1		
Non-available indicators: 5		
16.4.1		
16.4.2		
16.5.2		
16.10.1		
16.a.1		
Computed globally: 1		
16.10.2		
% available/partially available indicators: 71%		

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/Methodology/Current-projects>

**SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**

Number of applicable indicators: 18	Comments and recommendations
Available indicators: 7 17.1.1 (proxy indicator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional resources are needed to obtain data for 17.3.1, 17.13.1, 17.17.1 and 17.18.1, clarify global indicators metadata and provide more guidance and good practices on the use of administrative data in compiling them.</li> </ul>
17.1.2	
17.3.2	
17.4.1	
17.6.1	
17.8.1	
17.15.1	
Non-available indicators: 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) non-available indicators is assessed as Moderate.</li> </ul>
17.3.1	
17.13.1	
17.17.1	
17.18.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) non-available indicators is assessed as Moderate.</li> </ul>
Computed globally: 7	
17.11.1	
17.14.1	
17.16.1	
17.18.2	
17.18.3	
17.19.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of additional resources required to compile (in the short/medium term) non-available indicators is assessed as Moderate.</li> </ul>
17.19.2	
Proportion of available indicators: 39%	



**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES

**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES

**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION

## 4.0 Recommendations

The recommendations and steps that need to be taken going forward include:

### 4.1. Coordinating, mainstreaming and financing SDG-related data and statistics

The heightened recognition of the NSS' limited ability to generate data for SDG reporting and implementation in an evolving data landscape reveals the need to strengthen and broaden the institutional coordination mechanisms to meet these demands. The steps to achieve this should involve:

- ① **Expanding the UBOS's Development Frameworks Unit:** Expanding this unit will be critical to coordinate all SDG data work with all NSS partners to respond to national, regional and global statistical reporting.
- ① **Establishing and operationalizing statistics units in all MDAs and LGs:** Creating statistics units within the organizational structures of all MDAs and LGs will strengthen coordination between UBOS and other key NSS actors. It will help to improve advocacy; the standardization of SDG data generation; substantive and technical support provided to MDAs and LGs; and capacity building efforts of non-national statistical office staff.
- ① **Reviewing existing legal frameworks for data and statistics in Uganda:** The UBOS Act, 1998 should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, to ensure that it defines the roles and responsibilities of all NSS actors and captures all requirements for SDG-related data, including new and innovative data sources.
- ① **Integrating gender-related data in the Act** for inclusiveness in the policy space to attract resources to support delivery of gender data requirements in the PNSD III 2021-2025 and associated MDAs and DLGs' strategic plans for statistics so that the NDP III and SDGs can be implemented effectively.
- ① **Undertaking joint programming and resource mobilization between the government and its development partners for SDG related-data and statistics.** This will help reduce duplicative efforts that have increased the transactional costs of the support provided to the NSS. Data ecosystem actors should also consider collaborative initiatives to leverage their respective comparative advantages. This will also help to promote improved targeting of interventions and sustainability of funded projects.
- ① **Designing and operationalizing the SDG web data portal:** Although Uganda has an SDG data portal (<https://uganda.opendataforafrica.org/addin/sdg>), it is controlled externally and does not include sub-national level linkage for SDG indicators generated by LGs. A more integrated web portal for SDG indicators would provide a coordination tool that can help to centralize SDG data and ease the coordination of indicators. It would also provide detailed information on relevant statistics programmes, action plans, policy documents, legislation, and updates on working groups and meetings similar to those created in other countries (such as Ireland, Philippines, Mexico, State of Palestine and the United Arab Emirates).<sup>20</sup>

20 <https://unstats-undesa.opendata.arcgis.com/>

## 4.2 SDG-related data and statistics production and analysis

The SDG indicator availability analysis for Uganda indicates that, despite the increase in the reported SDG indicators, issues persist regarding disaggregation, proxies and non-availability of several applicable indicators. These inadequacies can be addressed through the following interventions:

- **Producing SDG data with the required levels of disaggregation for relevant indicators.** Disaggregated datasets need to be computed by maintaining and adding survey modules to NLFS, UNHS and UDHS for future field applications, using data from existing surveys (UDHS, NGPSS, NVS-VAWG, UNHS and NLFS) and various methodologies for direct and indirect disaggregated estimates of SDG indicators from the survey and small area estimation through population censuses. Additional modules/questions/standard tools, increased sampling, and use of microdata can also be added to the surveys to improve data disaggregation. UBOS should also consider establishing regional statistical offices to enhance data production. The following data collection activities should thus be continued and/or conducted in Uganda to make SDG indicators available:

- 
- 1) UDHS
  - 2) Gender-Based Violence survey
  - 3) Uganda National Panel Survey
  - 4) AAS with additional modules/questions
  - 5) NPHS
  - 6) NLFS
  - 7) NGPSS
  - 8) Special survey on violence against women that provides disaggregated levels of data
  - 9) Other specialized studies:
    - a. that provide the data needed to compile an indicator on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita;
    - b. that generate data on the proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport, broken down by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
- 

- **Strengthening administrative data systems:** The MDAs' and LGs' administrative data systems need to be improved to produce data for several SDG indicators. They include the management information systems (MIS) of relevant MDAs, such as the HMIS and the Education Management Information System. Every MDA is investing in its MIS, thus creating a need for linked, harmonized systems. As supporters of these systems, development partners should also coordinate to minimize duplication of efforts. Developing administrative data systems will require preparing a guidance document that specifies data requirements, concept definitions, classifications and collection procedures in line with SDG indicators and international standards.
- **Using innovative data sources for several indicators in almost all SDGs,** taking a complementary approach to existing data sources in the medium and long term as highlighted for relevant SDG indicators in Table 5 above. Examples of these data sources include mobile phone and satellite data (SDG 10; CGD (SDG 3); and mobile phone and social media data

(SDG 5). Other countries that have compiled SDG indicators using non-traditional data sources<sup>21</sup> and that address gender equality and big data<sup>22</sup> can serve as important examples for Uganda.

- ① **Strengthening the NSS's ability to ensure data quality and timely production:** This will contribute to the validation of SDG data and preparation of metadata for unpublished data. UBOS should use the existing resource materials on data quality to build the capacity of NSS stakeholders to ensure quality data and statistics.
- ① **Generating timely data that is better harmonized with other development processes.** They include those related to national and international development planning, monitoring and reporting cycles.
- ① **Increasing national commitments:** National funding for data collection should be increased to strengthen human resources and technical skills in order to obtain timely data.
- ① **Tracking SDG progress for populations and communities** rendered vulnerable based on the 5-factor framework relative to the general population requires additional investment in systems and other capacities for gender-disaggregated data.

### 4.3 Use of SDG data

User-friendly dissemination and communication of SDG data should be strengthened so that they are relevant to informing evidence-based decision-making, monitoring and reporting at all levels. This can be done by:

- ① **Maintaining and updating the open data portal for SDG indicators:** When updated, this data portal for Uganda will be critical in providing all stakeholders improved access to SDG data and statistics as a single data gateway. When the SDG metadata handbook is developed and completed, it should be added to the portal so that all stakeholders can use it.
- ① **Engaging continuously with NSS data users:** This will increase the amount of research on SDG indicators undertaken by academics and researchers. The media is also a key partner and can help promote the use of SDG data and statistics.
- ① **Designing and operationalizing a monitoring system to track the use of SDG-related data and statistics in policymaking.** This will promote advocacy, calling for the government and other partners to support statistical activities.

21 <https://repository.unescap.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12870/3442/ESCAP-2021-WP-Big-data-for-SDGs.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

22 <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2018/Gender-equality-and-big-data-en.pdf>



**13** CLIMATE ACTION



**14** LIFE BELOW WATER



**15** LIFE ON LAND



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



## ANNEXES

### Annex 1. Uganda SDG indicators: Available and partially available

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Partially available	2020	
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Partially available	2020	
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Partially available	2020	Proportion of population with access to social insurance; health insurance, receiving direct income and access to social care services
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Available	2020	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
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Available	2020	Proportion of titled land (by sex and region), percentage 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)

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people (repeated indicators: 11.5.1/13.1.1)	Available	2018	Number of victims of natural disaster
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Available	2021	
1.b.1	Pro poor public social spending	Available	2017	Percentage of households informed of government Safety Net Programs
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Available	Country adjusted data, 3-year average of the period 2016-2018	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in Karamoja region
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviations from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Available	2016	Prevalence of stunting (low height for age) in children under 5 years of age
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Available	2016	
2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15-49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	Available	2016	
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Available	2020	
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Available	2020	
2.a.1	Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Available	2019	
2.a.2	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Available	2021	

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Available	2016	
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Available	2016	
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	Available	2016	
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Available	2016	
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Available	2020	
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Available	2020	
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Available	2019	
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Available	2020	
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Available	-	
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Available	2019	
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	Available	2019	
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Available	2020	
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Available	2016	
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Available	2016	
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Available	2020	Percentage of the population with access to universal health care
3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Available	2019	

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
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)	Available	2019	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
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Available	2019	
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Available	2016	
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	Partially available	2020	
4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Available	2020	
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	Available	2016	
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Available	2018	
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Available	2018	
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Available	2017	
4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Partially available	2020	Literacy rate (10+)

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
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 hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Available	2017	Percentage of schools with separate stances for females and males
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Available	2017	
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Available	2020	
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	Available	2017	
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	Partially available	2016	
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Available	2016	
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Partially available	2016	
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Partially available	2017	Percentage of the population that spends time on non-productive works by sex
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by (a) women in national parliaments and (b) LGs	Available	2017	
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Available	2020	

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
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	Available	2016	
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	Available	2019	
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Available	2020	
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Available	2020	
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Available	2020	
6.3.1	Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	Available	2020	Proportion of wastewater safely treated
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Available	2016	
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Available	2017	
6.5.2	Proportion of trans-boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Available	2017	
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Available	2016	
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Available	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	Available	2018	Proportion of water points with functional user committee
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Available	2018	

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Available	2015	
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Available	2017	Specific energy consumption (SEC) contribution of renewable energy to the national energy mix
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP)	Available	2018	Energy consumption per GDP
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Available	2021	
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Available	2020	
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	Available	2020	
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Available	2020	
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Available	2020	
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Available	2020	
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Available	2016	
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	Available	2019	
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	Available	2016	
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Available	2018	Improved transportation services in rural areas

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Available	2021	Number of passengers by air Freight volumes by air Freight volumes by water Number of passengers by water Number of passengers by road Freight volumes by road
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Available	2017	Manufacturing value added in share of total value added
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Available	2020	
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Available	2021	
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Available	2021	
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Available	-	
9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Available	2021	
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Available	2021	Number of sugar industries supported to produce industrial sugar
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Available	2021	
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Available	2020	
10.5.1	Financial soundness indicators	Available	2020	
10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	Available	2020	
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)	Available	2021	

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Available	-	
11.4.1	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita 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)	Available	2021	
12.b.1	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	Available	2020	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
13.2.2	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year for SDG target 13.2.	Available	2018	Average annual change in greenhouse gas
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Available	2018	
15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (repeated indicator: 15.c.1)	Available	2019	Proportion of illegally killed elephants
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Available	2020	
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Available	2016	
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live	Available	2017	
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	Available	2016	

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Partially available	2020	Number of registered victims of trafficking
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Available	2016	
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	Available	2017	
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Available	2020	Remand prisoners 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	Available	2017	
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Available	2021	
16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Available	2017	
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	Partially available	2017	
16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Partially available	2017	
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Partially available	2016	

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability	Available year	Proxy indicator
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 (repeated indicator: 10.3.1)	Available	2016	
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Available	2021	Ratio of tax revenue to GDP
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Available	2019	
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in US\$) as a proportion of total GDP	Available	2020	
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Available	2020	
17.6.1	Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Available	2021	
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the internet	Available	2021	
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	Available	2018	

## Annex 2. Uganda SDG indicators: Non-available and computed globally

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Non-available
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP (repeated indicators: 11.5.2)	Non-available
1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030/a (repeated indicators: 11.b.1/13.1.2)	Non-available
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (repeated indicators: 11.b.2/13.1.3)	Non-available
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	Non-available
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Non-available
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Non-available
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Non-available
2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies	Non-available
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	Non-available
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Non-available
3.5.2	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Non-available
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Non-available
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Non-available
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	Non-available
3.d.1	International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness	Computed globally
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Non-available
4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (repeated indicators: 12.8.1/13.3.1)	Non-available

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability
4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Non-available
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Computed globally
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	Computed globally
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Computed globally
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Non-available
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	Non-available
7.b.1	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) (repeated indicator: 12.a.1)	Computed globally
8.4.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (repeated indicator: 12.2.1)	Non-available
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (repeated indicator: 12.2.2)	Non-available
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Non-available
8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Non-available
8.8.2	Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Computed globally
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Non-available
8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Non-available
9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Non-available
9.4.1	CO2 emission per unit of value added	Non-available
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population	Non-available
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Non-available
10.7.2	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Computed globally

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Computed globally
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Non-available
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Non-available
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Non-available
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Non-available
11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Non-available
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Non-available
11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Non-available
11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Non-available
11.a.1	Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development and; c) increase local fiscal space	Computed globally
12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Computed globally
12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Computed globally
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Non-available
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Non-available
12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Non-available
12.7.1	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Computed globally
12.c.1	Amount of fossil fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)	Non-available
13.2.1	Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications (repeated indicator: 13.b.1 with slight amendment)	Non-available

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability
13.a.1	Amounts provided and mobilized (in US\$) per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	Non-available
14.6.1	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Computed globally
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Non-available
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	Non-available
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Non-available
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Non-available
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index	Non-available
15.5.1	Red List Index	Non-available
15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Computed globally
15.8.1	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Computed globally
15.9.1	(a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting	Computed globally
16.4.1	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current US\$)	Non-available
16.4.2	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	Non-available
16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Non-available
16.10.1	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Non-available

Uganda SDG code	Uganda SDGs	Status/current availability
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Computed Globally
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Non-available
17.3.1	Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income	Non-available
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Computed Globally
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard	Non-available
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Computed Globally
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the SDGs	Computed Globally
17.17.1	US\$ committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Non-available
17.18.1	Statistical capacity indicator for SDG monitoring	Non-available
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Computed globally
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Computed globally
17.19.1	US\$ value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Computed globally
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration	Computed globally

**Table 6. Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats**

<p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Institutionalized regulatory framework and systems in place to support SDG data generation</li> <li>▪ Aligned structures and systems within the NSS to support SDG data and statistics</li> <li>▪ Strong and mainstreamed frameworks to fast-track generation of SDG data</li> <li>▪ Increasing demand for data and information on SDGs</li> <li>▪ SDG custodian agencies in country to support capacity development and coordination.</li> <li>▪ Stable political leadership and support for SDG data;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Involvement of stakeholders at all levels of government to generate the SDG data</li> <li>▪ Institutional support in place (national statistical office, SDG focal minister, national SDG policy coordination committee, TWGs, PWGs, etc.)</li> <li>▪ Launch of the Parish Development Model with opportunities for further data disaggregation and reporting on SDGs</li> <li>▪ Increased public demand for evidence</li> <li>▪ Leveraging support of SDG custodian agencies to support coordinated generation of data for SDG indicators.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data production skills gaps in MDAs and HLGs</li> <li>▪ No clear monitoring and evaluation tracking mechanisms for SDG indicators and data.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overreliance on donor support to generate SDG data generation</li> <li>▪ Limited internal funding opportunities for SDG data activities</li> <li>▪ Externalities attributed to COVID-19.</li> </ul>

**Table 7. Political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal aspects**

<p><b>Political</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political goodwill and champions exist to support SDG data and statistics</li> <li>• Political stability and political support exist for data generation activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Economic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing recognition and local resource mobilization for SDG data activities</li> <li>• Economic environment expected to be less volatile, with less impact on funding for SDG data and statistics.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Social</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG data are inclusive and address social aspects such as gender, vulnerability, equity, youth, environment, elderly and HIV/AIDS</li> <li>• Cultural and other social issues remain key in generating SDG data.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG data activities continue to embrace advancements in technology (such as MIS for information storage, dashboards, scorecard, etc.) in the production, processing, storing and dissemination of results/evidence</li> <li>• Technological innovations have improved performance reporting and data.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environmental</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental and related disasters (such as droughts, floods, global warming, etc.) have a bearing on monitoring and SDG data</li> <li>• Environmental challenges and other natural hazards affect the coordination of SDG data activities, requiring prioritization of environmental issues in SDG data operations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The country has a fairly strong legal and regulatory policy framework for public investment programmes</li> <li>• The government is raising awareness on relevant laws and policies among MDAs, HLGs, CSOs, youth, general public and academia</li> <li>• The 1998 Statistics Act mandates UBOS to serve as the lead agency to produce official statistics and coordinate the NSS.</li> </ul>

### Annex 3. Stakeholder consultations and key issues investigated by agency

Agency category	Agencies	Nbr. of agencies	Key issues investigated
1. Development partners [UN System) and UN PulseLab	UN agencies and other development partners	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The extent to which the agencies have prioritized production of SDGs data</li> <li>✓ Their future priority focus in supporting SDG data generation</li> </ul>
2. National SDG Taskforce TWGs/MDAs	UBOS, NPA, MoFPED, MoICT&NG, Ministry of Local Government, MoES, MoH, MoJCA, MoWE, MoGLSD, MEMD	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Extent to which SDGs have been mainstreamed in the planning and implementation of public programs</li> <li>✓ Level of awareness and effort in producing SDGs data</li> </ul>
3. HLGs (DLGs & MCs)	DLGs - Mubende, Kayunga, Mitooma, Mbarara, Tororo, Mbale, Iganga, Yumbe, Arua, Nebbi, Gulu, Oyam, Apac.  MCs - Mukono MC, Fort Portal MC	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Extent of effort/initiative on SDG data-related activities</li> <li>✓ Capacity gaps and requirements to generate SDGs data and Statistics</li> </ul>
4. HLGs/Urban authorities	ULGA, ULGFC, UAAU	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Role in providing technical and advisory supportive role to LGs in generating vital statistics for SDGs in Uganda</li> </ul>
5. Private sector	PSFU, Airtel	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Extent to which they use data and SDG mainstreaming in their activities</li> </ul>
6. OPM management, secretariat and staff	OPM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SDG coordination management team, staff</li> <li>▪ Secretariat team</li> </ul>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Level of coordination and support for SDG implementation in Uganda</li> <li>✓ Catalytic roles in the production of SDG data and statistics</li> <li>✓ Level of coordination in reporting SDG data and statistics</li> </ul>
7. Policy group	Parliamentary Group on SDGs and Cabinet	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ How the policies have supported the production of SDG data</li> <li>✓ Appropriation of resources needed to generate and report on SDG data</li> </ul>
8. CSOs and academia	NGO Forum, CSO SDG Core Reference Group, UWONET, USS, KIU, Makerere University, EPRC	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Roles in raising awareness and implementation of SDGs in Uganda</li> <li>✓ Anticipated role in producing SDG data and statistics in Uganda</li> </ul>

## Annex 4. Stakeholder consultation tools

### Annex 4.1 Strategic questions for development partners

- i. What are your activities to promote work on SDG monitoring and to align SDG national indicator frameworks with the global indicator framework?
- ii. In relation to your support/promoting data and statistics for decision making; what lessons have been learned?
- iii. What are some of the challenges faced while mobilizing resources for data generation? *What are your concerns in relation to the timeliness, quantity and quality of data?*
- iv. What are your recommendations for enhancing the data production support in the following areas? *(What recommendations can you make to enhance the generation of statistics? What changes would you like to see with regards to data reporting?)*
  - a. Raising awareness about the global indicator framework for the SDGs and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
  - b. Enhancing the capacities of public and private institutions to generate, manage and use data
  - c. Mobilization of resources at country level to support generation and use of data for SDG monitoring
- v. Based on your knowledge of current efforts for timely reporting at national and other levels; what are the internal barriers to meet the SDG data requirements?
- vi. Are the current data production levels by all stakeholders sufficient to meet the SDG reporting and the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)?
- vii. What is your envisaged role in the joint programme on data and statistics in Uganda?
- viii. In connection to the development of data and statistics; Which institutions are benefiting from your:
  - a. Technical support – *(What kind of support? When did it commence? What is the timeframe for the support?)*
  - b. Financial support – *(For which activities? How much? What is the timeframe for the support?)*
- ix. Which opportunities are available in relation to resource mobilization for generation of statistics?
- x. What is your plan to support the initiatives to generate SDG data using the administrative data and innovative data sources including big data, citizen-generated data (CGD), geospatial data? How do you mobilize resources for the generation of statistics?
- xi. The joint UN programme on data and statistics:
  - a. What are the advantages?
  - b. How do you (your institution) expect to benefit from the programme?
  - c. What will be your institution's contribution for the success of the joint programme?

**Annex 4.2 Strategic questions for Ministries, Departments and Agencies,  
SDG Taskforce and Higher Local Governments**

- i. What have you done to promote work on SDG monitoring and the importance of aligning SDG national indicator frameworks with the global indicator framework? What are your immediate objectives in relation to data production and SDG reporting?
- ii. What types of data do you have and need? Are the current data production levels by all stakeholders sufficient to meet the SDG reporting and the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)? Which SDGs are you focussing on? How often do you report on the SDG progress? What are your concerns in relation to the timeliness, quantity and quality of data?
- iii. Which opportunities are available in relation to resource mobilization for generation of statistics? What are the challenges facing the institution in relation to SDG data and statistics production? Based on your knowledge of current efforts for timely reporting at national and other levels, what are the internal barriers to meet the data requirements?
- iv. What recommendations can you make to enhance the generation of statistics? What changes would you like to see with regards to data reporting?
- v. How do you collaborate with other stakeholders in the development of data and statistics to avoid the duplication of efforts?
- vi. What are you doing to ensure that your institution continues to meet the data users' needs? How well do the institution's data products meet the expectations of the data users? Do you conduct user satisfaction surveys? If yes, how often?
- vii. Who funds the production of data and statistics in this institution (applicable for LGs)? How do you mobilize resources for the generation of statistics?
- viii. How can you use administrative data and innovative data sources including big data, geospatial data, citizen-generated data (CGD) to produce relevant SDG indicators? What are the plans or possibilities to enable linking of various data sources such as big data, citizen-generated data and administrative data to integrate the methods? What are the possibilities to create partnership with private sector (e.g., on big data) and civil society organizations (e.g., on CGD)? How are you planning to use data to accelerate the digital transformation?  
  
Is there any assessment of possible administrative data sources which is carried out prior to launching any new survey? Does UBOS have free access to administrative data for statistical purposes? Are there any agreements made with owners of administrative data which set out their shared commitment to the use of these data for statistical purposes? Is there a procedure to investigate the potential for statistical purposes of available administrative data sources and checking the quality of administrative data?
- ix. The joint UN programme on data and statistics:
  - a. How do you (your institution) expect to benefit from the programme?
  - b. What will be your institution's efforts/contribution for the success of the joint programme?

### **Annex 4.3 Strategic questions for the private sector, academia and CSOs**

- i. Are you aware of the status of implementation of the National SDG Roadmap?
- ii. What is your role on SDG implementation and monitoring process?
- iii. What are your recommendations for enhancing data production in the following areas:
  - a. Raising awareness about the global indicator framework for the SDGs and targets of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development
  - b. Enhancing the capacities of public and private institutions, CSO and academia to generate, manage, and use data
  - c. Mobilization of resources at country level to support generation and use of data for SDG monitoring
- iv. Are the current data production levels by all stakeholders sufficient to meet the SDG reporting and the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)? Is the quality of data up to the required levels?
- v. Based on your knowledge of current efforts for timely reporting at national and other levels; what are the internal barriers to meet the data requirements? What are some of the challenges faced while mobilizing resources for data generation?
- vi. What are your institutions motivation areas/ factors in relation to the development of data and statistics in the country?
- vii. Who funds the production of data and statistics in this institution?
- viii. Which SDGs are you focussing on?
- ix. How can CSOs/academic institution get involved in the process in order to fill the SDG data gaps? How do you mobilize resources for the generation of statistics?
- x. Which opportunities are available in relation to resource mobilization for generation of statistics?
- xi. What recommendations can you make to enhance the generation of statistics? What changes would you like to see with regards to data reporting?
- xii. The joint UN programme on data and statistics: What are the advantages? How do you (your institution) expect to benefit from the programme? What will be your institution's contribution for the success of the Joint Programme?

**Annex 4.4 Assessment matrix**

(This tool could be administered to the heads of institutions involved in data generation - mainly UBOS, the SDG Secretariat and the MDAs.)

MDA name:.....

Participants:

- (1) ..... (4) .....
- (2) ..... (5) .....
- (3) ..... (6) .....

Interview date:.....

**ASSESSMENT MATRIX CRITERIA AND QUESTIONS FOR DATA PRODUCERS AND SOME DATA USERS**

Criteria & questions	Data collection method
<p><b>ADEQUACY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To what extent has the data and statistics been adequate to the SDG indicators in Uganda (RATING: 1 - &lt;50%; 2- &gt;50-60%; 3-&gt;60-70%; 4-&gt;70-80%; and 5-&gt;80%)</li> <li>What explains the (in)adequacy of the data and statistics for the SDG indicators in the Ugandan context?</li> </ol>	
<p><b>RELEVANCE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How relevant has the National Statistical System (NSS) approach to the generation of SDG statistics in Uganda? (RATING: 1-Not important; 2-Slightly important; 3-Moderately important; 4-Important; and 5-Very important.) Please explain your response.</li> <li>To what extent has the generation of data and statistics met the SDG objectives? (RATING: 1-Not at all; 2- Little extent; 3-Neutral; 4-Large extent; and 5-Very large extent.)</li> <li>How has been the interlinkages between SDG Committees and TWG oversight institutions in delivering on SDGs data requirements?</li> <li>How appropriate has been the management processes towards generation of data and use of statistics to meet the SDGs data needs? (RATING: 1-Not at all; 2-Slightly effective; 3-Moderately effective; 4-Very effective; and 5-Extremely effective.) Probe for justification to the response</li> <li>How has the NSS addressed data utilization amongst the MDAs and private and Civil Society sector actors?</li> </ol>	Interviews + document review

Criteria & questions	Data collection method
<p><b>EFFICIENCY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are there (efficient) mechanisms for generation of data and statistics for SDGs?</li> <li>2. Has the deployment of UBOS staff to MDAs improved the generation of data and reporting of statistics for SDGs? (RATING: 1-Not at all; 2- Little extent; 3-Neutral; 4-Large extent; and 5-Very large extent.) Probe for justification to the response</li> <li>3. Are there (quality) mechanisms and structures for planning, management and implementation in the NSS?</li> <li>4. How is the capacity of MDAs and HLGs to implement the SDG roadmap on data and statistics? (prompt for: Human resource capacity, statistics production capacity and others)</li> </ol>	<p>Interviews + document review</p>
<p><b>EFFECTIVENESS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To what extent has the NSS been implemented to address the SDG data needs and requirements in Uganda? (RATING: 1-Not at all; 2- Little extent; 3-Neutral; 4-Large extent; and 5-Very large extent.) Probe for justification to the response</li> <li>2. Comment on the implementation of SDG Roadmap activities by oversight agencies (e.g., OPM, NPA, UBoS, MoFPED, MoICT)</li> <li>3. Comment on the capacity of UBOS (in terms of Planning, data generation, reporting statistics, advocacy and decision-making) to deliver quality and regular SDG data and country progress reports?</li> <li>4. Comment on the needs and priorities for further capacity development (organizational and methodological) in the generation of data and statistics for SDGs in Uganda?</li> </ol>	<p>Interviews + document review</p>
<p><b>SUSTAINABILITY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What areas have been getting TA/FA to generate data and statistics for SDGs?</li> <li>2. Comment on the capacity of UBOS and the SDG Secretariat at end of partnership with UN and DPs to continue without external support</li> <li>3. Comment on the existence of national institutional and financial arrangements to ensure continuity of the OPM SDG Coordination Framework and Secretariat</li> </ol>	<p>Interviews + document review</p>



Criteria & questions	Data collection method
<b>TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE EMERGING DATA EVOLUTION IN THE GENERATION, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF DATA AND STATISTICS</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the key methods/instruments in your institution/ directorate you use to collect data for statistical purposes? And how useful are these instruments?</li> <li>2. How have the new technologies, innovations and methodologies enhanced the capacities to generate data and statistics for SDGs? E.g., big data evolution, machine learning, artificial intelligence, remote sensing and computer-assisted personal interview, etc.</li> </ol>	Interviews + document review
<b>CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comment on the availability and evidence on gender equality data in the aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ human rights (focus on women &amp; girls);</li> <li>▪ environment;</li> <li>▪ climate impact and change &amp; natural disasters.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. To what extent has the new data been collected/ generated? (<i>RATING: 1-Not at all; 2- Little extent; 3-Neutral; 4-Large extent; and 5-Very large extent</i>) Probe for justification to the response</li> <li>3. How has such data been disaggregated and used to monitor the progress on the SDGs?</li> </ol>	Interviews + document review
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How can the generation of SDG data and statistics be improved across the NSS?</li> <li>2. How can stakeholder engagement and involvement be promoted in the NSS in order to enhance the generation of SDG data?</li> <li>3. What are the future opportunities to strengthen the generation, management and use of SDG data and statistics agenda in Uganda? What are the envisaged challenges?</li> </ol>	Interviews

### **Annex 5. List of documents reviewed**

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12. OPM, Uganda National SDG Secretariat (2020). Voluntary National Review Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26352VNR\\_2020\\_Uganda\\_Report.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26352VNR_2020_Uganda_Report.pdf)

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