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INTERIM REPORT

Status of Implementation of the
Sustainable Development Goals:
Uganda

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Acronyms

CNDPF	Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DP	Development Partner
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre
FOWODE	Forum for Women in Democracy
GAPR	Government Annual Performance Report
GoU	Government of Uganda
LG	Local Government
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFDEP	Ministry of Finance, Development and Economic Planning
MoICT&NG	Ministry of Information, Communication, Technology and National Guidance
NDPII	National Development Plan II
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPA	National Planning Authority
NSDS	National Strategy for Statistical Development
NSI	National Standardised Indicator Framework
NPP	National Partnership Policy
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
PCVE-U	National Strategy for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Uganda
PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
RRF	Results and Reporting Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
STA	Settlement Transformation Agenda
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees
UNNGOF	Uganda National NGO Forum
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Department

1.0 Introduction

For the next 13 years, the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and hereunder the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will inform and guide global and national development. The SDGs offer a universal framework with 17 goals that aim to achieve social and economic transformation, protect the environment and ensure that no one is left behind.

Uganda's involvement in the Agenda 2030 dates back to the continuous participation in the processes, that culminated into the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly under Uganda's Presidency. The Agenda 2030 and the SDGs at its core were formulated under the leadership of Honourable Sam Kuteesa, the then President of the 69th UN General Assembly. The Country's commitment to sustainable development is further demonstrated through participation in regional and continental frameworks, such as the East African Community Vision 2050 and the Africa Union Agenda 2063.

Sustainable development is an integral part of national planning and development frameworks in Uganda. Several policies, legal, and institutional frameworks are in place to facilitate sustainable development through economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. Key among these are; the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), the Uganda Vision 2040 (2012) and the National Development Plans (NDPs 2010-2020), the National Environment Management Policy (1994), the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (2000), the Energy Policy (2002) and the Renewable Energy Policy (2007) and the Plans for National Statistical Development (PNSDI & PNSDII, 2006-2012 & 2013-2018).

Since the adoption of the Agenda 2030 and the same year, Uganda's second National Development Plan (NDPII), the country has made great headway in setting up and operationalizing structures for effective coordination for the implementation of the SDGs through partnerships, stronger institutions and targeted resource mobilization; processes are ongoing to align the goals and targets to national and sector plans; and the achievement of the SDGs are being tracked as the country moves towards the goals and objectives in the national development framework.

This interim report assesses the status of implementation of SDGs in terms of processes of aligning SDGs to national, sector and local plans, and structures and mechanisms put in place to provide an enabling environment and drive the implementation of the Goals. It is a follow up to the Uganda SDG Readiness Report that was produced as part of the Voluntary National Review at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2016.

2.0 Planning and Mainstreaming

In Uganda, the Agenda 2030 will be implemented through the already existing national development planning framework – the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF).

The CNDPF was adopted by the Government of Uganda in 2007 as the overarching national strategic planning framework, and provides for the development of the 30-year Vision, three 10-year Perspective Plans, six five-year Development Plans, Sector Development Plans and Local Government Development Plans, annual plans and budgets. These plans and frameworks also respond to the requirements of the Africa Vision 2063 and the East African Community's Vision 2050.

The country is currently implementing the Vision 2040 and hereunder the first Perspective Plan, and the Second National Development Plan (NDPII).

2.1 National Development Plans

Under the CNDPF, Vision 2040 (2010-2040) guides the development agenda for the country by providing a long-term framework, and outlining long-term aspirations and projections about the desired future for Uganda in 30 years.

The Vision captures issues of sustainable development by guiding the national transformation of Uganda from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country by 2040. This transformation will happen by harnessing opportunities, prioritized as: natural resources such as oil and gas, water resources, minerals, tourism and agriculture, through improved infrastructure (energy, transport, water, ICT and oil and gas), human capital development, and a stable macroeconomic environment.

The first National Development Plan (NDPI) under the Vision 2040 was implemented between 2010/11 to 2014/15 with the overarching goal of “*Growth, Employment and Socio-economic Transformation for Prosperity*”. The NDPI was Uganda's first ever development plan that included all sectors, and it was instrumental in paving the way for more coordinated development planning and financing in the country.

The NDPI ended in the same year as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Hence, the preparation of the NDPII coincided with the inter-governmental negotiations on the SDGs in 2015. While the SDGs were yet to be fully adopted at the time of preparing the NDPII, the Government of Uganda (GoU) used this opportunity to integrate the then SDGs framework into the Plan.

The current NDPII (2015/16-2019/20) is the guiding framework for sustainable economic transformation, with the goal to “*Propel the country into middle income status by 2020*”, by strengthening the country’s competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth. Thus, the NDPII lays the first 5-year foundation for the end-goal of achieving the SDGs by 2030 and has a 69% alignment to the SDGs at strategic level.

The capacity for parliamentarians, academia, media, and civil society organizations have been strengthened on the linkages between human rights, gender and the SDGs. This capacity will strengthen the SDGs implementation framework for Uganda through the integration of international human rights principles and standards. The above has also strengthened National Planning Authority (NPA), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Human Rights Committee of Parliament oversight function and leadership with regards to the realization of the SDGs results for Uganda.

2.2 Sector Development Plans

The SDGs are expected to be fully domesticated through sector and local government planning frameworks. Whereas all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) are expected to have development or strategic plans, progress has not yet been realised to the expectation.

The NPA conducted the 3rd Annual National Planners Forum, with support from UN, that outlined a plan of action to ensure that all MDAs and Local Governments have approved Sector Development Plans that are aligned to NDP II and the SDGs.

Some examples of SDG alignment to sector plans include the sectors Education, Health, Environment and combined integration of human rights and SDGs.

2.3.1 Education

The SDG4 targets are instrumental in the revised Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP 2017/18-2020/21) and form the guiding principle for developing implementation plans for the various sub-sectors. The Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) has integrated the SDG4 into the education sector work plan for FY 2017/18. In the preparation of the sector work plan, each department was required to align its activities with the relevant SDG4 targets.

A national consultative meeting on SDG4 was held in August, 2016, with the aim of building a common understanding of the Goal on Quality Education and ensure a sound foundation for its translation into national education system policies and plans as well as its implementation. At this meeting, a National Steering Committee was put in place to track the implementation of SDG4.

2.3.2 Environment

The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), in collaboration with its partners, initiated and coordinated the review of the National Environment Management Policy of 1994, the National Environment Act (1995) and the related regulations to address new and emerging development and environmental issues due to SDGs; including environmental and social safeguards issues related to oil/gas activities, climate change, biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation, chemical management and waste management like electronic waste, biotechnology and biosafety etc.

NEMA also integrated green economy approach in environment management in its five-year Strategic Plan (2015/20) to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

Institutional capacity building was carried out on green economy pathways and initiatives as part of efforts to achieve more sustainable development. This included: Sensitization of local governments on green economy concepts; training of officers from MDAs on mainstreaming of green economy concepts into sector development plans; sensitization of financial institutions on environmental sustainability-based corporate reporting; and public dialogues and workshops on green economy concepts.

2.3.3 Health

The SDG3 and the related SDGs – 1, 2, 4, and 6 - are integrated in the Health Sector Development Plan (2015/16 – 2019/20) and all health sector policies, strategic, multi-year and operational plans developed during the period of the Sector Development Plan. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is planning to implement the Sector Development Plan as a direct roadmap to Universal Health Coverage and achievements of SDGs.

All investments and activities under the Ministry of Health are aligned to specific SDG3 targets, some few, but mentionable, examples include:

- The Sharpened Plan for Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) (Investment case) (SDG target 3.2)
- Funding secured from the World Bank and Global Financing Facility (SDG target 3.2)
- HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB Strategic plans developed (SDG 3.4)
- Quantification and procurement planning conducted for HIV, malaria and TB medicines and health supplies (SDG target 3.4)

2.3.4 Human Rights Based Approach

The National Planning Authority (NPA) ensured that a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) informed the process of the development the NDPII. NPA is also guiding the processes of the integration of human rights standards and principles into Sector Investment Plans (SIP) and Local Government Development Plans (LGDP).

2.3 Local Government Plans

The domestication of the SDGs at local level is based on the alignment and integration of SDGs at national level. As national processes are ongoing, Uganda is yet to fully institutionalize the goals into development plans at local level. The local governments are however in the process of aligning their Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs) to the NDPII, and there has been some training of local government technical staff in the use of harmonized planning guidelines.

UNDP Uganda organized a National Workshop on Mainstreaming SDGs in District and Community Planning in Uganda, with support from UNDP Regional Centre in Addis Ababa and Asia Pacific Regional Hub. This workshop introduced the SDG Local Governance Diagnostic Executive Snapshot which was accepted by Government of Uganda and is set to be piloted in Kabarole District to inform ongoing development of Provisional Guidelines for Districts on SDG Localization.

Planned initiatives for integrating the SDGs include: the review of development planning guidelines for integration of SDGs into LGDPs as an addendum to the LG Planning Guidelines; full integrating/mainstreaming SDGs in LGDPs and annual work plans; and capacity building (training and sensitization of LGs to ensure translation of SDGs into LGDPs).

3.0 Implementation of the SDGs in Uganda

To ensure the effective implementation of SDGs under the CNDPF, specific mechanisms have been put in place for monitoring, reporting, data production, resource mobilization and advocacy.

3.1 SDG Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting

All activities, initiatives and projects related to the implementation of the SDGs are coordinated under the National SDG Coordination Framework, and operationalized through the SDG Roadmap, which is currently being finalised. Furthermore, the international SDG indicators as adopted by the Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) will be integrated into the

national monitoring and evaluation, and reporting system. Processes to fully align the SDGs and operationalizing the frameworks for monitoring and reporting on the goals are ongoing.

3.1.1 SDG Coordination Framework

A major achievement towards sustainable development in Uganda, is the ongoing implementation of the SDG Coordination Framework with the objective to ensure a coherent, consistent and seamless implementation process. The Framework spells out clear mandates for planning, reporting, monitoring, resource mobilization, communication, advocacy and decision-making for implementation of the SDGs anchored within existing national coordination structures.

The SDG Coordination Framework was developed through consultative processes, under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and with support from the UN in Uganda. The Framework was adopted in May 2016 and validated by the Cabinet of Ministers and Parliament.

The Framework provides for five layers established within the Government coordination structures, namely:

- 1) The Policy Coordination Committee (PCC) is the highest structure, and has the mandate to review implementation and provide policy guidance. The Committee, which meets once a year, is chaired by the Prime Minister and comprises of Members of Cabinet.
- 2) The Implementation Steering Committee (ISC) has a responsibility to review progress and recommend policy proposals to the PCC. The Committee is chaired by the Head of Public Service and Secretary to Cabinet, comprising Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Agencies, and it is expected to meet twice a year.
- 3) The National SDG Taskforce, comprising of technical officers from lead agencies of the Technical Working Groups (TWGs), technical representatives from key implementing MDAs, Development Partners (DPs), civil society and private sector. The committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary in OPM, and have quarterly meetings to review progress from TWGs and make recommendations for consideration by the SDGs Implementation Steering Committee
- 4) Five multi-institutional Technical Working Groups (TWGs) to lead the day-to-day implementation of the SDGs. Members of the TWGs include implementing MDAs, partners and non-state actors. The five TWGs are:
 - I. The TWG on Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting, chaired by OPM, with the mandate to monitor, evaluate and report on SDGs
 - II. The TWG on Planning and Mainstreaming, chaired by the National Planning Authority (NPA), with the mandate to domesticate SDG into development plans at all levels and build capacity for planning

- III. The TWG on Data, chaired by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), with the mandate to operationalize the coordination framework, provide secretariat services to the coordination of SDGs, and develop, domesticate and produce baselines for SDG indicators
 - IV. The TWG on Communication and Advocacy, chaired by the Ministry of Information, Communication Technology and National Guidance (MoICT&NG), with the mandate to develop, implement and disseminate the communication strategy on SDGs
 - V. The TWG on Resource Mobilisation and Financing, chaired by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, with the mandate to coordinate targeted resource mobilization for SDGs
- 5) The Sector Working Groups (SWG) coordinate sectors. This includes reviewing, monitoring and harmonizing policy frameworks, sector plans and performance. The SWG are chaired by high level technical officers of the Sector Lead Agencies. Other members include technical officers, at director level or heads of departments of MDAs in the sector, civil society, Local Governments (LG), private sector and DPs.

3.1.2 National SDG Roadmap

As part of the efforts to operationalize the SDG Coordination Framework, a National SDG Roadmap - a costed multi-year roadmap to be implemented during the NDPII period (2015/16-2019/20) – is being finalised. The Roadmap will provide a framework for SDG implementers to augment their efforts to mobilize internal and external resources for SDG specific initiatives, and will help inform and prioritise which activities needs urgent attention to ensure effective implementation of the SDGs.

The roadmap consists of five thematic areas, structured in accordance with the TWGs as stated in the Coordination Framework. The areas are: i) coordination, M&E and reporting; ii) planning; iii) financing and resource mobilisation; iv) data; and v) advocacy and communication.

The process of developing the roadmap has included members from all five TWGs, including non-state actors. The roadmap will undergo an open validation process to ensure ownership and inclusion for stronger collaboration around the activities in the roadmap.

3.1.3 National M&E System

The SDGs in Uganda will be monitored as part of the National Policy on Public Sector Monitoring and Evaluation (2013) that guides the monitoring and evaluation of sectors, public policies, strategies, programmes and projects managed by MDAs, LGs, parastatals and executing agencies in Uganda. The Policy is operationalized through the Results and

Reporting Framework (RRF) for the NDPII, and the appertaining National Standardised Indicator Framework (NSI).

The Results and Reporting Framework (RRF) for the NDPII is a set of indicators that guides the collection, analysis and reporting of data and information needed to assess progress towards the realization of the NDPII development goals and objectives. The RRF is a three-tier framework of detailed and interlinked indicators, targets and time frame at strategic, outcome and output level.

The National Standards Indicator (NSI) framework operationalises RRF indicators and include additional prioritised standard indicators for monitoring regional and international development frameworks (including the East African Community Agenda 2050, African Union Agenda 2063, and Agenda 2030). The indicators are aligned to the overall goal and objectives of the National Development Plan II, the mandates of the respective MDAs of Government within the sector planning frameworks, and address the broad requirements of the SDGs. The NSI is made up of four levels of indicators: i) national level; ii) sector level; iii) service delivery outcomes; and iv) routine outcomes and indicators (aligned to the budget results).

The process of aligning the indicators in the NSI and the RRF to specific SDG targets is ongoing. The alignment is yet to be officially validated through inclusive consultations, involving all SDG implementers, partners and non-state actors.

As part of monitoring at community level, SDGs have also been included in community-based information and accountability forums (*Barazas*) by the Government. The *Barazas* are platforms where citizens can participate in the development cycle by direct monitoring of the use of public resources in the delivery of services at local government level.

3.1.3.1 Review of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition

One key example of preparing for monitoring the progress towards the achievement of specific SDGs, is the Strategic Review of SDG 2, coined as “*Towards Zero Hunger in Uganda*”. The aim of the Review is to target national efforts to “*end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030*”. The Review was produced by the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC), with support from the UN, and entailed a localized approach to SDG2, and provided baseline statistics for planning, budgeting and implementation.

The Review assessed the preparedness of Uganda in achieving the five targets under SDG2, while acknowledging the multi-dimensionality and inter-linkages to other Goals, and made recommendations for achieving the goal of zero hunger. This included an in-depth analysis

of Food and Nutrition Security situation in Uganda, and the relevant policies and institutional frameworks. The Review was based on official national data, administrative data from MDAs, UN agencies as well as the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and stakeholder consultations.

Based on the review the planning TWG is in the process of developing a national action plan for realization of SDG2, and EPRC intends to develop user friendly products towards popularizing SDG2 in Uganda.

3.1.4 SDG Reporting

Reporting on SDGs will be integral part of national reporting structures, where the Government Annual Performance Report (GAPR) and performance reports, prepared by MDAs and presented to Cabinet Ministers, Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Departments, include sections on progress in achieving the SDGs

In addition to this a separate yearly National SDG Status Report will be produced based on the information as provided and reported on under the SDG Coordination Framework: The SWGs and TWGs will produce and submit quarterly reports to the SDG Taskforce. These reports will help inform discussions and recommendations made by the Taskforce which will be reported on biannually to the Implementation Steering Committee to guide them in their work towards strengthening SDG Implementation.

Based on this information and official SDG data as produced by the national statistical system, a yearly SDG Status Report will be submitted to the Policy Coordination Committee. This report will be reviewed by the Committee, and then go through a validation process, firstly by presentation and review by the Cabinet of Ministers, and then Parliament.

Furthermore, the SDGs have also been aligned to sector and local level reporting. There has been ongoing capacity building of MDAs on establishing clear pathways to contribute to the attainment of SDG targets relevant to their sectors and in setting annual targets and SMART indicators. Furthermore, a reporting format on the SDG implementation for the MDAs and LGs was produced and disseminated.

3.2 SDG Data Production

The information needs and data production for monitoring Agenda 2030 and the SDGs will be delivered through implementation of the second National Strategy for Statistical Development and the second Plan for National Statistical Development (NSDS II - PNSD II) – both are aligned to NDP II. The NSDS II and PNSD II provides an integrated programme for

censuses and surveys and articulates mechanisms for strengthening administrative data and Civil Registration Systems.

SDG data needs are integrated into the survey and census framework: including the Uganda Household Socio-Economic Survey (UNHS VI), the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS VI), the National Labour Force Survey (NLFS) and the Manpower Survey to provide initial data points for SDGs baseline information. Furthermore, upcoming non-conventional data sources, including big-data and geospatial technologies, information from private actors and civil society, will also be used in the official monitoring and reporting on SDGs.

25 MDAs 13 LGs and one Municipality are implementing Strategic Plans for Statistics, and all MDAs and LGs recognized and planned to implement and report on the SDGs.

Several structures are in place for producing SDG data, the existing Inter Agency Committee under the PNSDII framework was re-constituted into the SDG Data Working Group, and a Data Revolution Working Group was formed to further enable data producers and users to interface on the required data, and roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in its generation, analysis and dissemination.

3.2.1 Achievements in strengthening data ecosystem for SDG data production

Several initiatives have been undertaken to ensure the country's readiness to implement, monitor and report on SDGs.

- i. Implementation of the Development Account Project on Strengthening Capacity for Post-2015 Monitoring, which enhanced national statistical capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets
- ii. Assessment by UBOS of the capacity of the country's National Statistical System to measure, monitor, assess and report progress on Agenda 2030 with support from the UN Statistics Division (UNSD); and an assessment of the country capacity to produce gender statistics was conducted with support from the UN Women in Uganda
- iii. An assessment by UNSD of Uganda's capacity to implement and monitor SDGs across MDAs is ongoing
- iv. Self-assessments for selected SDG indicators by MDAs are ongoing
- v. Development of metadata for four out of the 16 government sectors namely; Health, Education, Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) and Energy and Minerals Development based on NSI
- vi. Mapping of indicators for MDAs has been initiated
- vii. Study by UBOS on the Political Economy of the Data Revolution (DR) in Uganda to inform the SDG localization, with support by the UNFPA. The process involved a

- review of the SDG/NDP II indicators data availability, sources, gaps and produce the baseline values for each indicator; and assist in carrying out a political economy analysis of championing a DR in the country
- viii. WHO, UNAIDS, Pulse Lab Kampala, UNICEF and ILO are also providing support to UBOS to enhance the data availability and access for individual SDGs
 - ix. Pulse Lab Kampala organized a multi-stakeholder workshop to jointly discover digital data sources available to achieve the Agenda 2030
 - x. In collaboration with UN Women, a draft advocacy report has been produced to inform discussion and publicity of SDG5

With support from UN Women, UBOS worked closely with the OPM, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Makerere University School of Women and Gender Studies (MUK-SWGS) to develop and integrate the National Priority Indicators for Gender Equality (NPGEI) framework into the NSI, which was a major step towards the localization of gender-related SDG indicators.

3.3 Resource Mobilisation and Financing for SDGs

Financing and resource mobilisation for the implementation of the Agenda 2030 is enshrined in the NDPII Fiscal Strategy, that informs the allocation of resources to critical sectors of the economy and core projects under the current NDPII. The SDGs are also directly referred to in the Background to the Budget FY YEAR 2017/18.

The Fiscal Strategy emphasizes domestic revenue financing for sustainable growth. Furthermore, resources for implementation of the SDGs will be mobilised through South-South cooperation, outreach to the private sector and emerging development partners.

As stated in the NDPII, GoU is frontloading investments in key sectors such as transport, energy and mineral development, water and environmental resources, agriculture, education and health to harness concessional and semi-concessional financing and other development support facilities that are targeted to accelerate investment in infrastructure and human development among others. These investments are operationalised through the implementation of Core Projects under NDPII. The majority of Core Projects under the NDPII contributes to the SDG 7, SDG 8 and SDG 9, and thus reflects the high national priority to these Goals. Projects also contribute to SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5 and SDG 16. See Annex 1 for the full list of Core Projects and alignment to SDGs.

3.3.1 Achievements in Resource Mobilisation

External resource mobilisation in Uganda is aligned to national priorities under the National Partnership Policy (NPP) (2010). The NPP is a set of guiding principles for the management of the relationship between GoU and DPs and the external assistance they provide, within the context of the national development strategy and framework.

The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFDEP) has made a conscious effort in strengthening mutual accountability between the government and development partners, so that development partners to a higher extent align their funding to government programmes and projects and the associated SDGs.

As an example, the World Bank in Uganda is implementing the Country Partnership Framework (2016-2021). All objectives and activities in the Partnership Framework has been aligned to specific SDGs, which enables tracking of the resources and investments dedicated to SDG targets, and to measure SDG specific impact of the development support.

However, a general challenge remains with tracking off-budget support to government priorities/programmes through Implementing Partners such as Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), privates sector, academia and instances where the Development Partners do direct implementation. For this reason, it is difficult to assess the resources invested in the achievements of specific SDGs country wide.

The Government has improved both expenditure efficiency and enhanced domestic resources which are the largest contributor to financing the delivery of the SDGs, especially as Uganda as many other countries is experiencing decreasing Official Development Assistance. This included strengthening tax administration to reduce inefficiencies and expansion of the tax base, including capturing the informal sector.

Furthermore, public finance management processes have been strengthened through the implementation of the Public Finance Management Act (2015). The Act repealed the Public Finance and Accountability Act (2003), and included a new budget calendar and increased emphasis on gender and equity responsive budgeting, an oil revenue management framework and strengthened internal and external expenditure controls and accountability procedures.

Uganda recently introduced Programme Based Budgeting (PBB), which links expenditure to outcomes and outputs in the national development programmes. This will contribute to more effective and prioritized resource mobilization, including for the SDGs.

UN Uganda has continuously supported GoU in mobilizing resources for the implementation of the SDGs through domestic resources as well as through South-South cooperation, outreach to the private sector and emerging development partners. Issue-based resource mobilization has also been supported, including WHO's support to GoU to implement key sustainable financing reforms for the health sector and UNAIDS work with Government to identify innovative finance mechanisms to support the national response to HIV/AIDS. UNIDO has also supported the mobilization of domestic resources by supporting the value addition to agricultural products for export.

3.4 SDG Communication and Advocacy

SDG communication and advocacy is largely a multi-stakeholder collaboration in Uganda, where civil society, government and the UN have worked closely together in taking the message of the SDGs to all parts of the country.

In a collaboration between the MoICT&NG, Uganda National NGO Forum and UNDP, the SDG were translated into ten local languages (Acholi, Ateso, Kiswahili, Luganda, Lugbarati, Lumasaaba, Lusoga, Nga Karimojong, Runyankore-Rukiga, Runyoro/Rutooro). The translated SDGs will be widely distributed to key stakeholders across the country, and is an important step in ensuring that all people in Uganda knows about the SDGs.

Through the media grid maintained by MoICT&NG various talk shows on SDG themes were held on radio and TV stations across the country, including on SDG2, SDG3, SDG8 and SDG16.

There have been impactful efforts by CSOs to reach out to citizens with the message of the SDGs through campaigns, talk shows, press conferences and online media among others. Campaigns such as the Tondeka Mabega - Leave No One community dialogues - reached more than 10,000 citizens (women, men, PWDs, older persons, youth and the girl-child) directly in the districts of Bushenyi, Lira, Mukono and Kampala.

Other campaigns are on Sexual and Reproductive Health rights for young people and youth-mostly in schools and universities by youth groups, an annual intense campaign dubbed 16 days of Activism against Gender Violence by women movement, campaign on violence against children, campaign on ending violence against women and the girl child among others.

As part of the commemorative events for the Democracy Day, a panel discussion was held at Parliament and on radio to promote awareness about SDGs, resulting in a parliamentary resolution clarifying Parliament's role in the delivery on the SDGs, with support from UN.

AIESEC Uganda is part of the Youth 4 Global Goals Campaign, with the goal of reaching more than 100,000 people across the country to raise awareness on the SDGs, through youth speak activities, youth volunteer exchange and engagement of students from universities and high schools across the country.

In the last year AIESEC has received more than 500 young people from abroad to contribute in the resolution of our SDGs issues in Uganda, and have sent more than 200 young people from Uganda to abroad also to contribute to the resolution of SDGs issues in different countries, with special focus on SDG1, SDG3 and SDG4.

4.0 Inclusiveness and Creating Ownership

Since the formulation of the Agenda 2030, all sectors in the Ugandan society have contributed to SDG processes, state as well as non-state actors. Parliament has set up structures for SDG implementation, and non-state actors are engaged on more structured and regular basis in national SDG processes within the Coordination Framework.

4.1 Parliament

The Parliament of Uganda has set up the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on the Sustainable Development Goals with the goal to: enhance the life of Ugandans through progressive government policies, legislation and resource allocation for the Sustainable Development Goals' interventions. The Forum replaced the Uganda Parliamentary Forum on the Millennium Development Goals.

The UN supported five workshops aimed at training Parliamentarians, the Parliamentary SDG forum and select Parliament Committees of Parliament about the SDGs. As part of the commemorative events for the Democracy Day, a panel discussion was held at Parliament and on radio to promote awareness with support from the UN.

4.2 Civil Society

In Uganda, civil society has made significant progress in establishing structures for improved coordination for the achievement of the goals, public awareness creation and implementation of specific activities and projects to contribute to the achievement of SDG targets.

Civil society actors established the CSO Core Reference Group on SDGs to ensure better coordination around the development agenda. The group brings together over 100 civil society groups at national and sub-national levels, including women groups, youth

organizations, People With Disabilities (PWDs), faith-based organizations, older persons, and links to global CSO processes like the Global Call to Action against Poverty and Action for Sustainable Development, among others. The CSOs have been clustered along their thematic areas. The group has been a critical platform for amplifying the voice of the Uganda civil society in national, regional and global spaces on sustainable development issues.

Leading women's organizations and movements, under the auspices of Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE), formed the Uganda Gender Consortium on SDGs, to monitor the components of gender equality in the SDGs at the local and national level.

The Consortium through a series of consultations developed a publication, titled "*Voice to Action: Advancing Gender Equality*" to leverage the opportunities that the SDGs provide. It identifies and collates priority issues within the 17 SDGs that are crucial in achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment.

In continuation, civil society also contributed to realizing the Goals 3 and 5 through direct implementation of projects, some examples include:

- FOWODE has put in place Gender Equality and Leadership Clubs in 20 schools in Eastern Uganda to promote girl's rights and support the girl child to remain in school;
- Isis-Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange established five peace and human rights clubs in five schools in northern Uganda with a membership of 125 boys and 105 girls
- The Youth Equality Centre has set up a Youth eSRHR¹ website and a mobile app that is continuously updates with information and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

The Consortium also prepared a CSO statement to the 2016 HLPF that highlighted and re-emphasized complementary issues that are critical to the attainment of the SDG targets.

4.3 Private Sector

The private sector in Uganda has made headway in ensuring a close working relationship with the GoU, civil society and DPs to contribute to the achievement of the SDG.

In August 2016, Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) - the apex body of the private sector in Uganda - committed Uganda's private sector to contribute to national efforts to attain the SDGs beyond the usual corporate social responsibility without compromising profitability. The declaration was made by Mr. Patrick Bitature, the PSFU Chairman in the presence of Hon. Matia Kasaija, Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

¹ Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights

who represented the Prime Minister as well as Hon. Peace Mutuzo Minister of State for Gender and Culture.

Uganda made history when 13 private sector companies committed to implement the UNDP Gender Equality Seal – an innovative tool to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment at the work place and in the market place; as a mechanism to support national efforts to attain SDG5 and the targets thereunder. Since then, the companies have undertaken steps to make their products and services; as well as the work place environment gender responsive. Owing to the early successes, an additional 17 companies have expressed interest in adopting the tool.

PSFU in partnership with UNDP have initiated engagements that focus on engaging the private sector in SDG implementation (all the 17 SDGs). A Framework for Private Sector Engagement in SDGs is being developed and various stakeholders will be consulted and engaged in the process.

One of the most important roles of private sector, is to contribute to economic growth and decent work of the citizens of Uganda (SDG8). Below are some examples of recent private sector initiatives:

- In partnership with the World Bank, PSFU is at the center of private sector reforms through a number of interventions, such as the Private Sector Competitiveness Project (PSCP II) and Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP), that will contribute to improved access to starting a business; simplified tax payment processes and improved trading across borders
- The Uganda Skills Development Project, a government project funded by the World Bank, is aimed at promoting employer-led short term training to address prevailing skills imbalances and shortages in Uganda in agriculture, manufacturing and construction
- Capacity building and training through Business Development Services for enterprise development for private sector actors, to support the growth of the private sector players through better financial reporting, access to markets and finance
- Partnerships and Networking Platforms through business forums and business missions for the private sector to strategically selected countries for building partnerships

4.4 Academia

Several think tanks and research institutions have included SDGs in their research. One of the key examples is the work of the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC).

EPRC embarked on a working partnership with UNDP Uganda to provide input to the poverty status report 2018 through the production of two background papers on “*Undertaking Vulnerabilities and Their Determinants*” and “*Multidimensional Poverty Index*” analyses. This work is expected to inform MDAs, especially MFPED, planning frameworks and budgeting processes both in the short and medium terms.

In addition, EPRC is addressing gender issues to inform SDG5 through working partnerships with OXFAM to provide evidence on “*Women Economic Empowerment and Care Work in Uganda*” and “*Growth and Economic Opportunities for Women (GrOW)*” research program, a collaborative project with financial support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and UK-AID - which focus on young women transition to productive employment.

4.5 Development Partners

The UN in Uganda has been active in contributing to strengthening policy mechanisms, coordination structures and an enabling environment for the implementation of the agenda 2030 through structures aligned to the national SDG structures.

UN support to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs is anchored in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF-2016-2020), positioned within the three pillars: Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Development, Inclusive and Effective Governance, and Human Capital Development. The UN coordination structure for SDGs is fully aligned with the structure of the National Coordination Framework for SDGs.

The UN Country Team (UNCT) has focused on supporting the acceleration of the localization of the SDGs, building on Uganda’s leadership in their adoption in 2015. through the five key areas of SDG Implementation: 1) Coordination, Monitoring & Reporting 2) Planning 3) Data 4) Resource Mobilization 5) Communication and Advocacy, as stipulated in the Framework.

In order to ensure coordinated and timely UN support, the UNCT established an inter-agency SDG Technical Working Group and a high-level Advisory Group made up of Heads of Agencies to support the UNCT in these efforts.

5.0 SDG Targets

Uganda is in the process of domesticating the SDG targets and indicators into national results and indicator frameworks. While this process is ongoing, other sources of information are required to form a picture of the status of sustainable development compared to other countries in the world.

The SDG Index offers a global tool to take stock of where countries are in achieving the goals. The Index is made up of a simplified set of global indicators to illustrate sustainable development performance of countries compared to others. The analysis is based on synthesized metrics with available data from credible international bodies and institutions. The SDG Index is produced by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the Bertelsmann Stiftung.

It is important to note that the SDG Index is not an official SDG monitoring tool, but provides a snapshot of Uganda's performance compared to other countries, while the country is finalizing the national SDG indicator framework.

Figure 1: SDG performance compared to other countries



On the Global Rank by the SDG Index, Uganda is 129 out of a total of 157 countries. Compared to other countries in the world Uganda is on track on SDG15, almost on track on SDG4, SDG12, SDG15 and SDG17, whereas the country still has some way to go on SDG1, SDG2, SDG3, SDG5, SDG6, SDG7, SDG8, SDG9, SDG10, SDG11 and SDG16. There is not adequate global data available to monitor the progress on SDG14.

Both SDG8 and SDG9 are priority areas in the NDPII, and core projects under the NDPII primarily contribute to the achievement of SDG7, SDG8 and SDG9. These goals are all closely linked to economic growth, and are key in achieving the goal of the NDPII, to become middle income country by 2020.

“The Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2017: From World Development Indicators” by the World Bank also offers an overview of where Uganda is in achieving the SDGs. The SDG Atlas uses maps and data visualizations, to illustrate both status and trends related to each of the SDGs, as part of World Bank’s database of World Development Indicators.

Table 2 provides an overview of the breakdown of indicators in the SDG Index that informs the ranking of Uganda and trends related to some indicators as reported by the SDG Atlas.

Table 2: Status and trends in achieving the SDGs as compared to other countries

SDG	Indicator	Status ²	Baseline Year	Source	Trend for the last five years ³
SDG1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (% of population) (2011 PPP)	31.2 %	2016	World Data Lab (2017)	Improving
	Projected poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030 (% population) ⁴	14.9 %	2030	World Data Lab (2017)	
SDG 2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	25.5 %	2015	FAO (2017)	Slightly decreasing
	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.7 %	2000-2015	UNICEF et al. (2017)	
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8 %	2000-2015	UNICEF et al. (2017)	Improving
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.9 %	2014	WHO (2017)	
	Cereal yield (t/ha)	2 t/ha	2014	FAO (2017)	Improving
	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	2006/2011	Zhang and Davidson (2016)	
SDG3	Maternal mortality ratio	343 per 100,000 live births	2015	WHO (2017)	Improving
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.7 per 1,000 live births	2015	UNICEF et al. (2017)	Improving
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.6 per 1,000 live births	2015	UNICEF et al. (2017)	Improving
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	202 per 100,000 people	2015	WHO (2017)	
	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	4 per 1,000 people	2015	GBD (2016)	
	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population	21.2 per 100,000 people	2012	WHO (2017)	Neutral
	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution, per 100,000 population	231.8 per 100,000 people	2012-2013	WHO (2017)	
	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	27.4 per 100,000 people	2013	WHO (2016)	Slightly decreasing
	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	54 years	2015	WHO (2017)	
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	108.9 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19	2015	UNDP (2017)	Improving

² SDG Index, 2017

³ SDG Atlas, World Bank, 2017

⁴ This is a projected indicator based on projections for the poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day in 2030

	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	58 %	2006-2015	UNICEF (2017)	
	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%)	78 %	2015	WHO and UNICEF (2016)	
	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	68.3	2015	GBD (2016)	
	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2	2016	Gallup (2016)	
SDG4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	84.4 %	2011-2016	UNESCO (2017)	
	Expected years of schooling (years)	5.7 years	1990-2015	UNESCO (2017)	
	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	87 (%)	2015	UNESCO (2017)	Slightly improving
	Primary completion rate	53.1%		World Bank (2017)	Slightly decreasing
SDG5	Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	56.6 %	2000-2015	UNDESA (2017)	
	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	65.5	2000-2014	ILO (2017)	
	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	95.6	2014	UN Women (2015)	
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	34.3%	2015-2016	IPU (2017)	Slightly decreasing
SDG6	Improved water source (% of population with access)	79 %	2011-2015	WHO and UNICEF (2016)	Improving
	Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)	19.1 %	2011-2015	WHO and UNICEF (2016)	Slightly improving
	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.1 %	2002-2017	FAO (2017)	
	Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	2.4 m ³ /year/capita	2010	Dalin et al. (2017)	
SDG7	Access to electricity (% population)	20.4 %	2014	SE4All (2017)	Improving
	Access to non-solid fuels (% population)	2.6 %	2012	SE4All (2017)	
SDG8	Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.2 %	2015	World Bank (2017)	Decreasing
	Percentage of children 5-14 years old involved in child labor	16.3 %	2000-2015	UNICEF (2016)	
	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	37.4 %	2011-2014	World Bank (2017)	
	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	2.3 %	2016	ILO (2017)	
SDG9	Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	19.2 %	2011-2015	ITU (2017)	Improving
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	18.3 per 100 inhabitants	2015	ITU (2017)	
	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.4	2016-2017	Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2016)	
	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	2016	World Bank (2016)	
	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	0 per capita	2013	National Science Foundation, (2017)	
	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.5 % of GDP	2008-2014	UNESCO (2017)	Slightly improving
SDG10	Gini index (0-100)	41	1990-2015	World Bank (2017); OECD (2017); UNU-WIDER (2017)	Negative
SDG11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m ³)	57.2 µg/m ³	2015	Brauer et al. (2016)	
	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	23.4 %	2015	WHO and UNICEF (2016b)	

	Urban population (% of total)	16.4 %			Slightly improving
	Population living in slums (% of urban population)	53.6 %			Improving
SDG12	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.7 kg/year/capita	2012	World Bank (2012)	
	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.9 kg/capita	2013	UNU-IAS (2015)	
	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4 %	2014	Hsu et al. (2016)	
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4 kg/capita	2007	Zhang et al. (2017)	
	Net imported SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.2 kg/capita	2007	Zhang et al. (2017)	
	Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.5 kg/capita	2017	Oita et al. (2016)	
	Natural resources rents (% GDP)	13.53% of GDP			Neutral
SDG13	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 tCO ₂ /capita	2013	Oak Ridge National Laboratory (2017)	
	Imported CO ₂ emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 tCO ₂ /capita	2016	Kander et al. (2015)	
	Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	2014	HCSS (2015)	
SDG14	Total Fisheries Production (Metric Tons)	572,219 metric tons			Improving
SDG15	Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)	16 %			Improving
	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.6 %	2017	BirdLife International et al. (2017)	
	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	63 %	2017	BirdLife International et al. (2017)	
	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	2017	IUCN and BirdLife International (2017)	
	Annual change in forest area (%)	5.7 %	2014	Hsu et al. (2016)	
	Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)	0 per 1 mil. People	2016	Chaudhary and Kastner (2016)	
SDG16	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	11.8 per 100,000 people	2010-2014	UNODC (2016)	
	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	115 per 100,000 people	2014-2015	ICPR (2016)	
	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60 %	2016	Gallup (2016)	
	Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	2016-2017	Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2016)	
	Property Rights (1-7)	4	2016-2017	Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2016)	
	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (%)	29.9 %	2010-2015	UNICEF (2016b)	
	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	25	2016	Transparency International (2016)	
	Slavery score (0-100)	50	2016	Walk Free Foundation (2016)	
	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US\$ million per 100,000 people)	0 per 100,000 people	2014	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (2017)	
	Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)	22 %			Decreasing
SDG17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.4 % of GDP	2009-2015	UNESCO (2017b); WHO (2017g)	

	Tax revenue (% GDP)	11.4 % of GDP	2009-2015	World Bank (2017c)	Neutral
	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	2016	Oxfam (2016)	

The degree of SDG achievement can have three different colors, green, orange or red, with green being “best” and red “worst”

The national statistical system in Uganda already produces data on some of the international indicators reported by the SDG Index and SDG Atlas, respectively. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics recently published the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (2016), which has updated national data on the reported indicators by the SDG Index. Furthermore, national data for some of the SDG Index indicators is also available in the Uganda National Household Survey Report (2012-2013), and other surveys and censuses.

Table 3 shows the indicators Uganda has updated data on as compared to the international indicators in the SDG Index and the SDG Atlas.

Table 3: National Data for SDG Index Indicators

SDG	Indicator (as stated in SDG Index)	Status (national data)	Year	Source
SDG1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (% of population) (2011 PPP) *	19.2 %	2012-2013	UNHS 2012/13, UBOS
SDG2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)			UDHS 2016, UBOS
	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	29 %	2016	UDHS 2016, UBOS
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	2014/2015	UDHS 2016, UBOS
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.2 (women) 0.6 (men)	2011	UDHS 2016, UBOS
SDG3	Maternal mortality ratio	0.63	2016	UDHS 2016, UBOS
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	43	2016	UDHS 2016, UBOS
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	64	2016	UDHS 2016, UBOS
	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	202	2015	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IP.JRN.ARTC.SC
	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	7.6	2011	Sero Survey 2014
	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years, per 100,000 population			MoH
	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years) *	63.6 years	2014	UPHC 2014, UBOS
	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	132	2016	UDHS, 2016, UBOS

	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.2 %	2016	UDHS 2016, UBOS
	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO recommended vaccines (%)			UNPC, 2014, UBOS
	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)			MoH
	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)			Uganda Functional Difficult Survey (Disability survey)
SDG4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97 %	2014	MoES
	<i>Expected years of schooling (years)</i>	11.1	2012	Human Development Report (2013), UNHS 2012/13, UBOS
	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%) *	72.2 %	2014	UNHS 2012/13, UDHS 2016, NPHC 2014, UBOS
	Primary completion rate	61%	2015	MoES, Education Statistical Abstract, UNHS, 2012/13, UBOS
SDG5	Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28 %	2016	UDHS 2016, UBOS
	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above			UNHS, 2012/13, UBOS
	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate			NLFS, 2017 UBOS
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	35%	2016	The Uganda Parliament, 2016
SDG6	Improved water source (% of population with access)	73 %	2012-2013	UNHS 2012/13, UBOS
	Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population) *	91.2 %	2012-2013	UNHS 2012/13, UBOS
	Imported groundwater depletion (m ³ /year/capita)	29 billion	2013	National water Resource Assessment
SDG7	Access to electricity (% population) *	872,836 customers	2015	UNHS 2012/13, UBOS
	Access to non-solid fuels (% population) *	4.2 %	2012-2013	UNHS 2012/13, UBOS
SDG8	Adjusted GDP Growth (%) *	4.8 %	Q1 FY 2016/2017	UBOS (Supply and Use Tables (SUT), Key Economic Indicators)
	Percentage of children 5-14 years old involved in Child Labor			NLFS 2017, UBOS
	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)			UNHS 2012/13, NPHC 2014, UDHS 2016
	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	9.4 %	2012-2013	UNHS 2012/13, NLFS 2017, UBOS
SDG9	Proportion of the population using the internet (%) *	39.7 %	2015	UNHS 2012/13, UBOS; UCC
	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	10.267	2014	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.BBND.P2

	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.74	2016	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IP.JRN.ARTC.SC
	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per capita)	474	2013	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IP.JRN.ARTC.SC
SDG10	Gini index (0-100)	0.395	2012-2013	UNHS 2012/13, UBOS
SDG11	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	87.3 %	2012-2013	UNHS 2012/13, UBOS
	Urban population (% of total)	21.4 %	2017	NPHC 2014, UBOS
	Population living in slums (% of urban population)	*54	2014	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS
SDG12	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.56	2014	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and UBOS
	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.2	2014	2 nd National Communication on Green House Gas(GHG) Emission 2014
SDG13	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions per capita (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.033	2014	2 nd National Communication on GHG 2014
SDG14	Total Fisheries Production (Metric Tons)	454,860 tonnes	2015	MAAIF
SDG15	Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)	16%	2014	State of Environment Report, NEMA
	Annual change in forest area (%)	-2.2%	2015	National Forest Authority (NFA)
SDG17	Tax revenue (% GDP) *	14.0 %	Q1 FY 2016/2017	State of the economy, BOU

* The national indicator varies slightly from the international indicator

- UNHS - Uganda National Household Survey
- UDHS - Uganda Health Demographic Survey
- NPHC - National Population and Housing Survey
- NLFS - National Labour Force Survey
- UPHIA - Uganda Population HIV/AIDS Impact Assessment (Sero Survey)
- UERA - Uganda Electricity Regulatory Authority

6.0 Thematic Analysis - Development, Peace and Security (SDG16)

Uganda is located in the volatile region of the Horn of Africa, and ongoing conflicts in South Sudan, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo in addition to terrorist threats from the Somali-based terrorist group Al-Shabaab constitute a threat to the country's peace and security situation.

The country has a long history of acting as a convener for regional integration, preventive diplomacy and peace mediation. Uganda has peace keeping forces in Somalia, as part of the African Union Mission to Somalia and United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, and has posted police officers to support the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan. Following the principle of "*leaving no one behind*" Uganda is currently a hub to thousands of forced immigrants and more than 1.3 million refugees from neighboring countries, the highest number in Africa.

The country is investing significant resources in the protection, management and social integration of refugees and due to the continuous instability in some countries, the trend of refugees seems not to end soon. The protracted and high refugee influx into Uganda makes refugee hosting areas vulnerable to poverty and underdevelopment due to overwhelming demands on already stressed resources. Nationally, violent conflicts have also affected the peace and security situation. Some hot spots (e.g. in the Rwenzori, Apaa and Tororo districts) have witnessed post-election violence in the last years, which brought to the surface unaddressed structural issues. This violence is among other things triggered by the population's frustration of an insufficient dialogue with the political class.

6.1 National Policy Frameworks

Several national policy frameworks are in place to strengthen the refugee emergency response and improve the security situation in Uganda.

6.1.1 Refugee Emergency Response

Uganda has one of the most progressive approaches to hosting refugees in the world, where peace-building efforts and development initiatives are integrated into the emergency response, to address root causes of conflict while the refugees are in asylum. The Uganda refugee response is integrated into the NDPII and the refugee population is included into central and local governments' resource plans.

Uganda's Legal framework has enshrined refugees' rights within the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which are widely regarded as a model for Africa and beyond. The Act promotes

refugees' self-reliance and clearly favours a development based approach to refugee assistance. The Act reflects the international standards of human rights and refugee protection and recognizes the rights of refugees to work, establish businesses, to move around freely within the country and to access social services.

The Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA) was recently adopted as a framework under NDPII which outlines Government priorities consistent with a comprehensive refugee response approach, including promoting investment and socio-economic development in refugee-hosting areas. The STA holistically integrates humanitarian responses with development interventions and includes refugees into national development plan as it takes into account the protracted nature of displacement and its impact towards the host communities.

6.1.2 Peacebuilding Programmes

The National Transitional Justice Policy Draft aims to address justice, accountability and reconciliation needs in post-conflict Uganda. The policy further aims at attaining long and stable positive peace by offering a combination of judicial and non-judicial mechanisms designed to address the root causes of the conflict. By developing the transitional justice policy, the GoU has confirmed its commitment to end impunity and to promote national reconciliation, peace and justice as a prerequisite for a sustainable development.

The Government, supported by UN Uganda, is formulating a National Strategy for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in Uganda (PCVE-U). The PCVE-U will be premised on the outcome of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Regional Strategy for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in East Africa concluded in 2016 and will cover the entire country.

The UN-initiated Uganda National Peace Architecture Framework brings together key state and non-state institutions to prevent and respond to conflict, through the OPM, the Elders Forum of Uganda (TEFU), the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU), the Women's Situation Room (WSR), the Citizens' Coalition for Electoral Democracy in Uganda (CCEDU), the Inter-Party Dialogue (IPOD) and the National Consultative Forum (NCF).

The Framework aims to provide necessary capacities for long and stable peace by strengthening institutional mechanisms at different institutional levels, and enhancing inclusive dialogue between the political class and the society. This dialogue was instrumental in mitigating widespread conflicts in the 2011 and 2016 electoral cycles.

A National Peace Platform was established to bring together all stakeholders in peace building on monthly basis. The Platform has drafted a National Peace Policy that is currently before Cabinet.

Building on the Peace Architecture Framework, the UN has introduced a new initiative to transform conflicts through culture in collaboration with TEFU, IRCU, WSR, CCEDU and Nabbagereka Development Foundation (NDF). The initiative will engage cultural leaders, women and youth to foster social transformation, tolerance, non-violence and conflict prevention.

6.2 Achievements in the area of SDG16

Despite the challenging context, Uganda has been able to achieve the following to ensure peace, security and development for the millions of refugees and Ugandans in the country:

- i) The Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) strategy - a multi-year joint framework for self-reliance and resilience programming for refugee and host communities in Uganda's nine refugee-hosting districts by UN and World Bank. ReHoPE seeks to move beyond a traditional 'care and maintenance approach' to enable refugees and their host communities to become safer, self-reliant and to live their lives with dignity
- ii) The Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) is a multi-sectoral development response by GoU, funded by the World Bank and operationlised through the Investment Project Financing with total of US\$ 50 million to be disbursed as credit for Uganda
- iii) Private sector has expressed commitment to invest in the underlying potential of refugees to provide market, skills and technology to the private sector. PSFU is coordinating the private sector is response to Refugee management in Uganda
- iv) Documentation by provision of identification and travel documents to refugees has improved and safeguards minority individual rights, with access to justice and social services
- v) The Peace Architecture Framework has resulted in a solid infrastructure for peace through tripartite partnership, enabling shuttle diplomacy, research and debates. Through the Framework, knowledge products have been produced, e.g. policy briefs, media code of conduct during elections, guidelines for conducting debates, which continue to influence and guide the Peace Architecture actors. It also promotes gender responsiveness by encouraging diversity and gender in the functioning of the impartial spaces for dialogue

The government has invested in institutional structures, and strengthening of the Refugee Department through CRRF. More resources will be availed towards the existing structures for refugee response and development of refugee hosting communities. The refugee department plans to institute an evaluation on the impact of refugees towards Uganda's economy.

Many of the achievements under SDG16 are a result of more committed and coordinated response towards sustainable development, justice and peace within refugee hosting areas. This included amalgamation of efforts from UN Agencies (UNHCR, WFP etc.) and international partners with local and central governments, towards responding to refugees and community development.

6.3 The Solidarity Summit on Refugees, 2017

A major milestone under the SDG16 was the Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees held in Kampala between 22-23 June 2017. The Solidarity Summit was a two-day event, with the first day being a series of side events, and the second day the High-Level Summit hosted by the President of the Republic of Uganda and co-hosted by the United Nations Secretary General in the presence of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The High-level Summit was attended by Heads of State and Government and High-Level Representatives as well as other representatives from national, regional and international organizations.

Delegates pledged political, technical and financial support and demonstrated solidarity with the people and Government of Uganda who are providing protection and assistance to refugees in the midst of great challenges. Over 350M USD was pledged as a show of international solidarity towards Uganda's development through refugee response.

7.0 Opportunities and Challenges

Even though Uganda has made headway in domesticating the SDGs for effective implementation, some opportunities and challenges remain that must be taken into consideration when planning for the way forward.

Uganda has been highly successful in aligning the SDGs at strategic level. The next big step will be to ensure that the SDG are fully integrated in annual budgets, planning and project implementation at sector and local level. This will come with a need for capacity building of key stakeholders at all levels.

Furthermore, the coordination structures are still to be fully institutionalized and enforced, which will address the challenge and tendency of MDAs, sectors, development partners and other stakeholders of working in silos. This will lead to more targeted efforts and efficient use of resources.

The development of the roadmap is in the final stage, and once adopted, the roadmap will be an important tool for mobilizing resources in a coordinated way for efforts around SDG data, reporting, public awareness, capacity building etc.

An alignment process of the RRF and the NSI to the SDGs is ongoing. The alignment is the precondition for nationalizing the SDG indicator framework. SDGs targets and indicators are already integrated in the NDPII, but are still to be aligned at output level. Compared to other countries, Uganda has relatively reliable and available official data, which is useful in providing evidence for effective implementation of SDGs across the board. Furthermore, Uganda has the necessary technocrats to analyse and quantify the localised and global SDGs indicators.

Some data gaps have been identified by UBOS, and to ensure adequate data production for SDGs in Uganda, the SDG Data Technical Working Group, under the auspices of UBOS, is organising a National SDG Data Forum to bring together all stakeholders to improve the data ecosystem in Uganda for effective quality data production and usage in the country.

8.0 Conclusion

In Uganda, the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs will be implemented through national structures. In addition to this, specific mechanisms to fast-track the implementation of the Agenda, and to ensure effective coordination for the achievement of the global goals have been put in place under the National SDG Coordination Framework. These mechanisms are still to be fully operationalized.

The SDGs have been aligned to national frameworks, and alignment processes at sector and local level are ongoing, where some progress has been made especially in relation to SDG2.

Uganda is in the process of nationalizing the SDG indicator framework, for which reason the country currently can only compare itself to other countries using international data. There is however more recent and updated national data available, which means that the country on some indicators are performing better than indicated in the international assessments.

A special focus area for Uganda is SDG16, due to the context and environment the country currently find itself in, with widespread violent conflicts in neighboring countries. Uganda currently hosts the largest number of refugees in Africa, and has a progressive approach to hosting the refugees where emergency response is combined with peace-keeping efforts and development initiatives.

ANNEX 1: Alignment of Core Projects under NDPII to SDGs

Table 1: Alignment of Core Projects under NDPII to SDGs

Core Projects under NDP II	Project Description	Contributing to SDG
Agriculture Priority Area		
1. Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP)	To raise productivity, production, and commercialization of selected agricultural commodities in specified clusters of districts across the country.	SDG2, SDG8 and SDG12
2. Markets & Agriculture Trade Improvement Project (MATIP II)	To provide a link between the rural and urban markets in the country in order to expand the commodity value chain.	SDG2 and SDG9
3. Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation II	To improve household incomes, food security and climate resilience through development of agricultural infrastructure	SDG1, SDG2 and SDG13
4. Storage Infrastructure		SDG2
5. Phosphate Industry in Tororo	Construction of a mine and a beneficiation plant	SDG2 and SDG9
Tourism Development Priority Area		
1. Tourism Marketing and Product Development Project (Namugongo, Kagulu Hills and Source of the Nile)		SDG8
Minerals, Oil and Gas Priority Area		
1. Hoima Oil Refinery	To construct a green field refinery	SDG8
2. Oil-related infrastructure projects	To enable oil production by 2020.	SDG8 and SDG9
3. Albertine region airport	To improve regional and local access to infrastructure, markets and skills development in the Albertine region	SDG9
4. Albertine region roads	To improve regional and local access to infrastructure, markets and skills development in the Albertine region	SDG9
5. Other oil-related support infrastructure		SDG8 and SDG9
6. Mineral Development for strategic minerals		SDG8
7. Development of Iron Ore and Steel Industry		SDG8 and SDG9
Infrastructure Development Priority Area		
a) Energy		
1. Karuma hydro power plant	To increase energy capacity	SDG7 and SDG9
2. Isimba hydro power plant	To increase energy capacity	SDG7 and SDG9
3. Industrial substations		SDG8 and SDG9
4. Ayago hydro power plant	To increase energy capacity	SDG7 and SDG9
5. Grid Extension in North-East, Central, Lira and Buvuma Islands	Construction of transmission lines across the country.	SDG7 and SDG9
6. Masaka-Mbarara Transmission Line	To improve reliability and security of supply to the Western Region of Uganda and provide transmission capacity to cater for grid interconnection between Uganda and Rwanda	SDG7 and SDG9
7. Kabale-Mirama Transmission Line	To extend national grid capacity	SDG7 and SDG9
8. Grid Extensions including those for Region Power Pool		SDG7 and SDG9
b) Transport		
1. Standard Gauge Railway	To develop and operate a modern, fast, reliable, efficient and high capacity railway transport system as a seamless single railway operation	SDG9
2. The Entebbe Airport Rehabilitation	To expand, modernize and reconstruct Entebbe International Airport	SDG9

Core Projects under NDP II	Project Description	Contributing to SDG
3. Kampala-Jinja highway	Construction of an expressway road	SDG9
4. Kibuye-Busega-Nabingo	Construction of a four- lane, dual carriage highway connecting, Kampala, and Mpigi districts.	SDG9
5. Kampala Southern by-pass	Construction of a road stretch	SDG9
6. Kampala-Bombo Express highway	Construction of a four-lane, dual carriage highway in the central region of Uganda connecting Kampala and Bombo in Luweero district.	SDG9
7. Upgrading of Kapchorwa-Suam Road	To support regional integration and cross border trade between Uganda and Kenya through upgrade of the current road from gravel to a tarmac class 1b bitumen standard paved road.	SDG9
8. Kampala-Mpigi Expressway	Construction of a four- lane, dual carriage highway connecting, Kampala, and Mpigi districts.	SDG9
9. Rwekunye-Apac-Lira-Kitgum-Musingo Road	To upgrade existing Gravel road between Rwekunye, Apac, Lira and Puranga towns to Asphaltic Paved Road Standard	SDG9
10. Road Construction Equipment		SDG9
Human Capital Development Priority Area		
a) Health		
1. Renovation of 25 Selected General Hospitals	To improve access to healthcare	SDG3
2. Mass Treatment of Malaria for Prevention	To provide quality assured services for Malaria prevention and treatment to all people in Uganda.	SDG3
b) Education and Sports		
1. Comprehensive Skills Development Programme	To improve the regionally located technical colleges into centres of excellence	SDG4 and SDG8
c) Social Development		
1. Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP)	To improve women's access to financial services and equip them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services	SDG4, SDG5 and SDG 8
2. Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)	To empower the youth to harness their socio-economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels	SDG 4 and SDG 8
Economic Management and Accountability		
1. Strengthening Effective Mobilization, Management and Accounting for the Use of Public Resources (SEMMA)		SDG 16
2. Revitalisation of UDC and Recapitalisation of UDB		SDG 16
ICT		
1. ICT National Backbone Project	To connect all major towns within the country onto an Optical Fibre Cable based Network and to connect Ministries and Government Departments onto the e-Government Network	SDG 9