



Uganda's Progress on the SDGs

Key Highlights

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Introduction



SDGs were adopted in 2015 by the **United Nations (UN) Member States**



The goals aim to end **poverty, protect the planet, ensure human prosperity and peace, and strengthen partnerships**, with the three underlying core dimensions of growth, inclusiveness, and environmental sustainability.



The 17 SDGs demand for transformation of the financial, economic and political systems of UN Member States' governance structures that guarantee the human rights of all.



Since the declaration of the decade of action in 2020 by the UN Secretary-General, Uganda has made commendable progress in SDG coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting.



Key highlights of the SGDs Progress Report 2021

- 1 The report indicates that progress has remained uneven and that COVID-19 has slowed down the gains made on some of the SDGs.
- 2 However, with coordinated efforts there is still hope that Uganda will make a remarkable progress.

During this reporting period, there has been development of the new SDGs roadmap (2021-2025), which provides catalytic and strategic interventions for acceleration of SDGs implementation.
- 3
- 4 The national SDGs coordination framework has been implemented and the SDG Technical Working Groups continue to support different thematic areas of SDGs through the Government established structures.

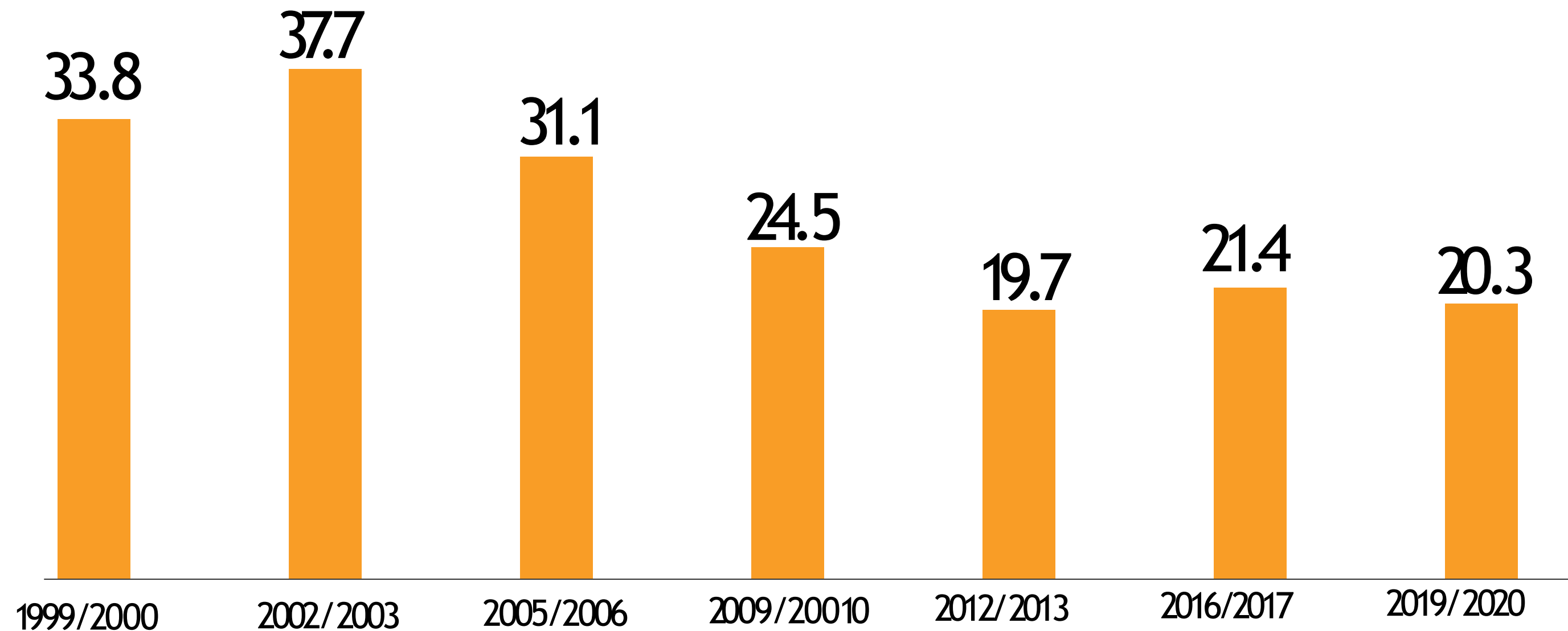


Key highlights of the SGDs progress Report 2021



Goal 1: NO POVERTY

The poverty level in Uganda reduced slightly (1.1%) from 21.4% in the financial year 2016/17 to 20.3% in 2019/20. Proportion of poor persons, 1999-2020



Goal 1: NO POVERTY contd...

In 2019/20, 76% of households lived in dwellings with iron sheet roofs compared to 75% in 2016/17

23% had grass-thatched roofs in 2019/20 compared to 24% in 2016/17.

69% of households lived in dwellings with brick walls in 2019/2020, an improvement from 67% in 2016/17.

The proportion of households that used canister wick lamps for lighting declined from 28% in 2016/17 to 14% in 2019/20, attributed to increased access to and use of grid electricity (22%) and solar energy (18%) from 11% in 2016/2017.

Access to improved safe water was maintained at 79% in 2016/17 and 2019/20.

Goal 1: NO POVERTY contd...



SAGE



Emyooga



Agriculture
Credit Facility,



Parish
Development Model.



Low interest financing through the
Uganda Development Corporation (UDC)

Goal 2: ZERO HUNGER

1

The proportion of food-poor persons in Uganda increased from 37% to 39% between 2016/17 and 2019/20

2

Sub-regions of Bukedi, Karamoja and Acholi had the highest proportion of food-poor households, with Acholi having the sharpest increase in food poverty at 29%.



Goal 2: ZERO HUNGER contd...



GOAL 03

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

1

Maternal mortality rate has gradually reduced from 336 maternal deaths per 100,000 births in 2016 to 99 maternal mortality rate in 2020

2

The HIV burden in the country at the end of 2019 was estimated at approximately 1.46 million – adults and children living with HIV. Young adults 15 – 24 years accounted for 41 percent of new HIV infections

3

The Malaria Incidence per 1000 population rose to 340 in 2019 from 242 in 2018.

4

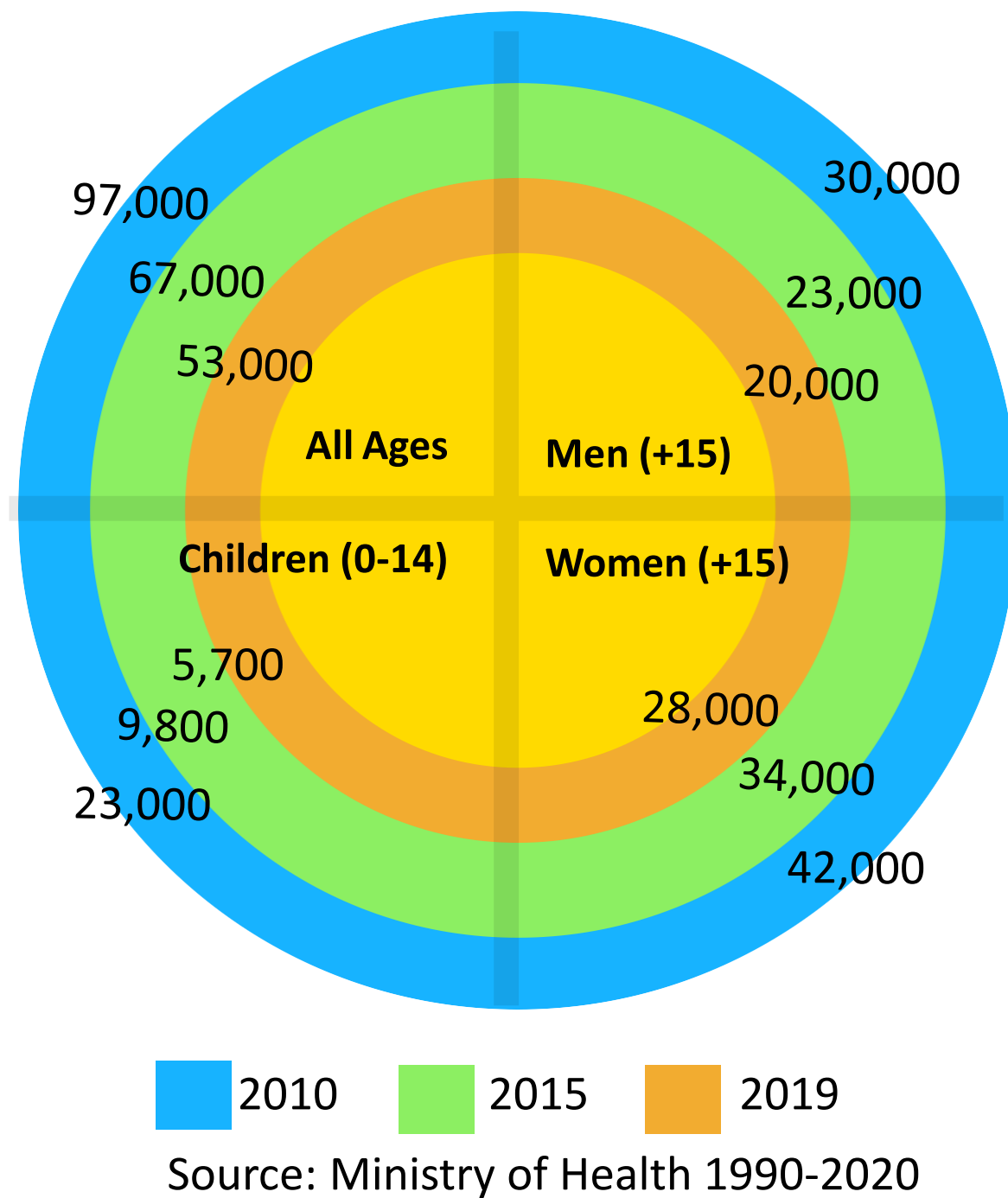
There was a notable increase in total immunizations from 1,864,074 in 2019/20 to 2,394,195 (28.4%) in 2020/21.

5

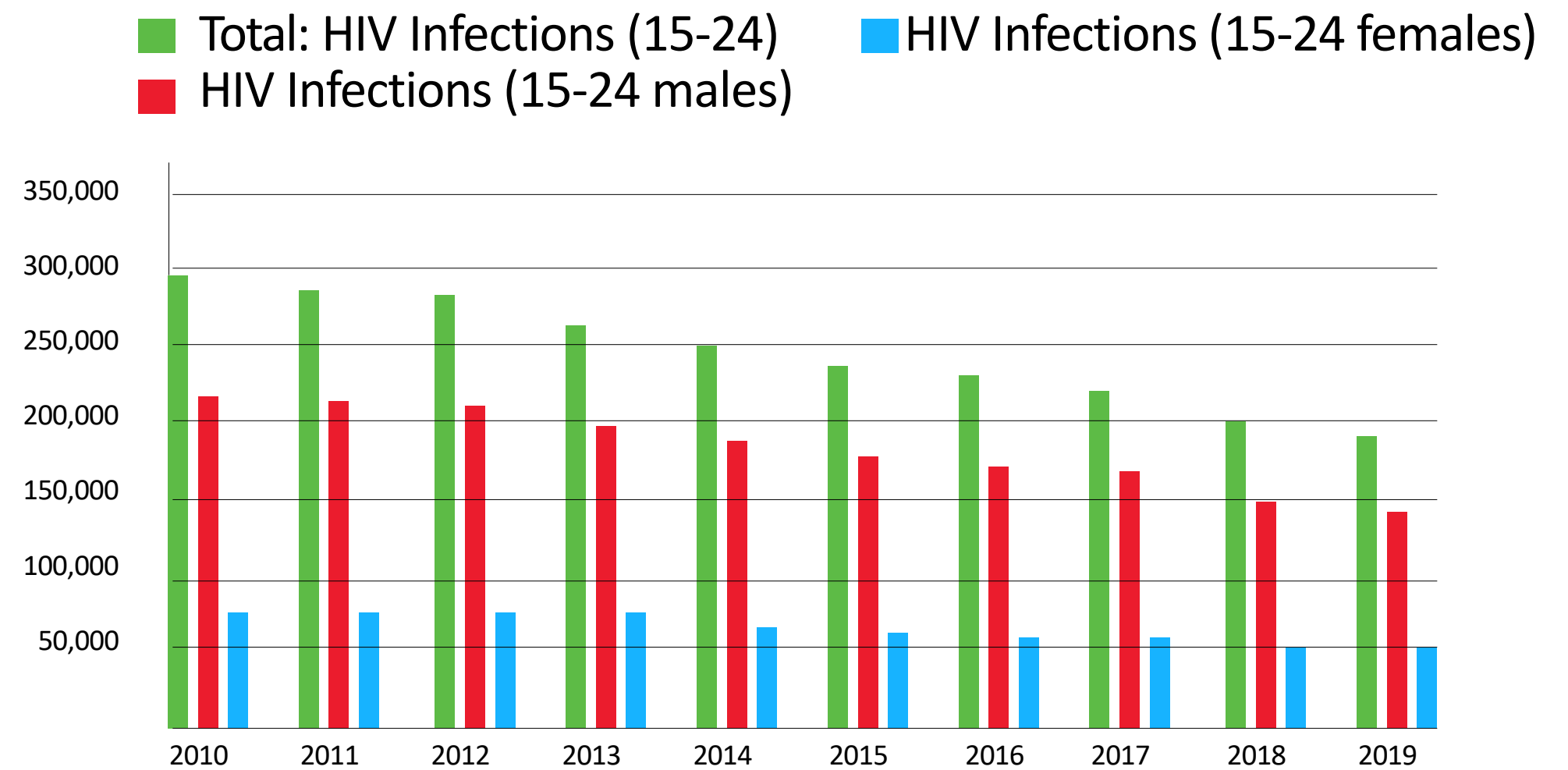
The proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines (essential medicines and health supplies increased from 11.5 percent in 2016 to 35.8 percent in 2020

Goal 3: Good Health And Well-being

The number of new HIV infections reduced to 53,000 in 2019



Number of new HIV infections - Young people (15-24 years)



GOAL 03

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

For Covid vaccination, as of 29 June 2021, 99.1 percent (955,158/964,000) doses of AstraZeneca vaccine received in the country had been utilized, with a 1.7 percent wastage rate.

The Health worker (doctors, nurses & midwives) population ratio in the public sector improved slightly from 1.87/1,000 population in 2019 to 1.92 per 1,000 population in 2020

Overall, the stock of qualified health professionals (such as midwives, nurses, medical officers, specialists, allied health professionals etc) available for employment in the health sector increased from 107,284 in FY 2018/2019 to 114,740 in FY 2019/2020

Goal 4: QUALITY EDUCATION



Year	Class	Completion Rate
2016	Primary Education (Primary Seven)	Male: 59.7% Female: 63.4%
	Lower Secondary Education (Senior Four)	Male: 39.6% Female: 36.0%
2020	Primary Education (Primary Seven)	Male: 62.0% Female: 72.7%
	Lower Secondary Education (Senior Four)	Male: 32.1%; Female: 32.7%

Goal 4: QUALITY EDUCATION contd...

- 1 The government invested heavily in the education sector over the NDP I and NDP II periods and continues to do under NDPIII
- 2 Consequently, 92% of parishes have a government-aided primary school, and 71% of all sub-counties have a government-aided secondary school.
- 3 All four regions of the country have at least one public university.
- 4 In addition, the government promoted the participation of the private sector in the provision of education.



By end of 2021, 42% of districts had at least one government-aided vocational institution providing skills development

Goal 5: GENDER EQUALITY

- Available statistics as of 2021 women with a disability experienced more physical and sexual violence at 42.3 compared to 33.9% of those without disabilities.
- The 15–19-year age group experienced the highest levels of both physical and sexual violence at 41.3%.
- The COVID-19 pandemic is reported to have exacerbated the incidence of sexual violence.

Goal 5: GENDER EQUALITY contd...

- Government has implemented programmes focused on eliminating sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices of child marriage and female genital mutilation
- In government measures, women's representation in parliament has been increasing over the years. Eg



**In the 2016 general elections, 157 seats were won by women compared to 174 in the 2021 general elections.
the number of women in cabinet increased from 28 in 2016 to 35 in 2021.**

Goal 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



- As of 2020, 79% of households had access to improved drinking water sources, although this was below the NDP III target of 83% for 2020/21.



- 91% of the households in urban areas had access to improved water sources compared to 75% of households in rural areas.

Goal 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION contd...



- There has been increased access to handwashing with soap, in part, mainly as a result of advocacy protection campaigns against COVID-19.
- Access to handwashing with soap at the household level increased by two percentage points from 36% in 2018/19 to 38% in rural areas compared to 61.1% from 40% in urban areas, which was above the NDP III target of **36% in 2020**.

Goal 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



- 1 The percentage of households with access to electricity (grid, solar home system and solar kit) was 56.7%, higher than the NDP III target of 30% by 2021.
- 2 Uganda's installed generation capacity was 1,252.4 megawatts, still below the 1,884-megawatt NDP III target for 2020/21.
- 3 Electricity access and utilisation now stand at 28%, while the unit cost for ordinary consumers is USD 8.3 cents , which is still expensive for most Ugandans.
- 4 The proportion of the population that relied primarily on clean fuels and technology stood at only 0.6% (0.2% females and 2.1% males) in 2020, way below the 11% NDP III target for 2020/2021.

Goal 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

contd...



- The government is enhancing efforts to expand the rural electrification programme and encourage electricity consumption with a target of bringing down the cost of electricity to US 5 cents per unit once all major generation, transmission, and distribution projects are completed.
- In addition, the government has also leveraged partnerships with civil society and private sector partners to attract investment in the manufacture and use of improved stoves, such as the rocket-lorena stoves , for households and institutions.

Goal 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 1 The revised gross domestic product (GDP) estimates for 2020/21 indicate that the economy grew by 3.4% in 2021 from 3% in 2020.
- 2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector activities grew by 3.8% in 2020/21, which is one percentage point lower than the previous year's growth (4.8%).
- 3 The industry sector activities grew by 3.4% in 2020/21, which was a 0.1 percentage point higher than the previous year's growth.
- 4 The service sector grew by 2.7 % in 2020/21, 0.2% higher than the previous year's growth.
- 5 These records suggest progress is being made towards social and economic transformation to achieve the national goal of becoming a modern and prosperous society by 2040 (Vision 2040) and commitment to attain the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Goal 8: (b)DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

contd...

- 6 The majority of Ugandans are employed in the informal sector, mainly in agriculture. The overall unemployment rate was 8.8% in 2019/20, higher than the 8.5% NDP III target 2020/21.
- 7 The unemployment rate was higher in the rural (9.1%) than urban areas (8.2%) in 2019/20.
- 8 The slow progress of high-impact sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and tourism, coupled with weak value chains, hindered the economy from optimising gains in productivity, job creation, poverty reduction and structural change.
- 9 High levels of informal employment increase vulnerability to shocks such as the COVID-19 as earnings are less secure, and occupational health and safety and working conditions are unregulated.



Goal 8 (c): DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH contd...

The government has put in place some initiatives to address these challenges of vulnerability and COVID-19 shocks.

- Capitalisation of Uganda Development Bank to offer low-interest credit facilities;
- Youth Livelihood Programme to increase access to credit for youth to venture into income-generating activities; the 'Emyooga' Fund, which provides cheap credit for specialised groups like fishermen, carpenters, saloon operators, and boda boda riders;
- The Small Business Recovery Fund, which is coordinated by the central bank in partnership with commercial banks offering credit to small and medium enterprises,
- The Parish Development Model
- Operation Wealth Creation



Goal 9 (a): INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1 The proportion of the rural population living within two kilometres (km) of an all-weather road was 53% by 2020.
- 2 Under the Uganda National Roads Authority, the Ugandan Government committed to maintaining over 2,500km of paved and 10,000km of unpaved roads annually.
- 3 Air, railway and water transport were gaining currency but were heavily disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic.



Goal 9 (b): INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE contd...

- 4 Additional actions include the procurement and distribution of road equipment from Japan to all local governments for the maintenance of district roads.
- 5 By March 2020, the government had also operationalised new ferries and developed five landing sites: Namasale-Zengebe (MV-Kyoga 2), Wanseko-Panyimur, Namasale-Lwampanga, Sigulu Island, and Kumi-Katakwi Ferry (Lake Bisina).



Goal 10 (a): REDUCE INEQUALITIES

- The national Gini coefficient that measures income inequality was 0.42 in 2016/17 and reduced to 0.41 in 2019/20 with variations across sub-regions.
- There are significant variations in income between those with and those without formal education and those in formal and informal employment



Goal 10 (b): REDUCE INEQUALITIES contd...

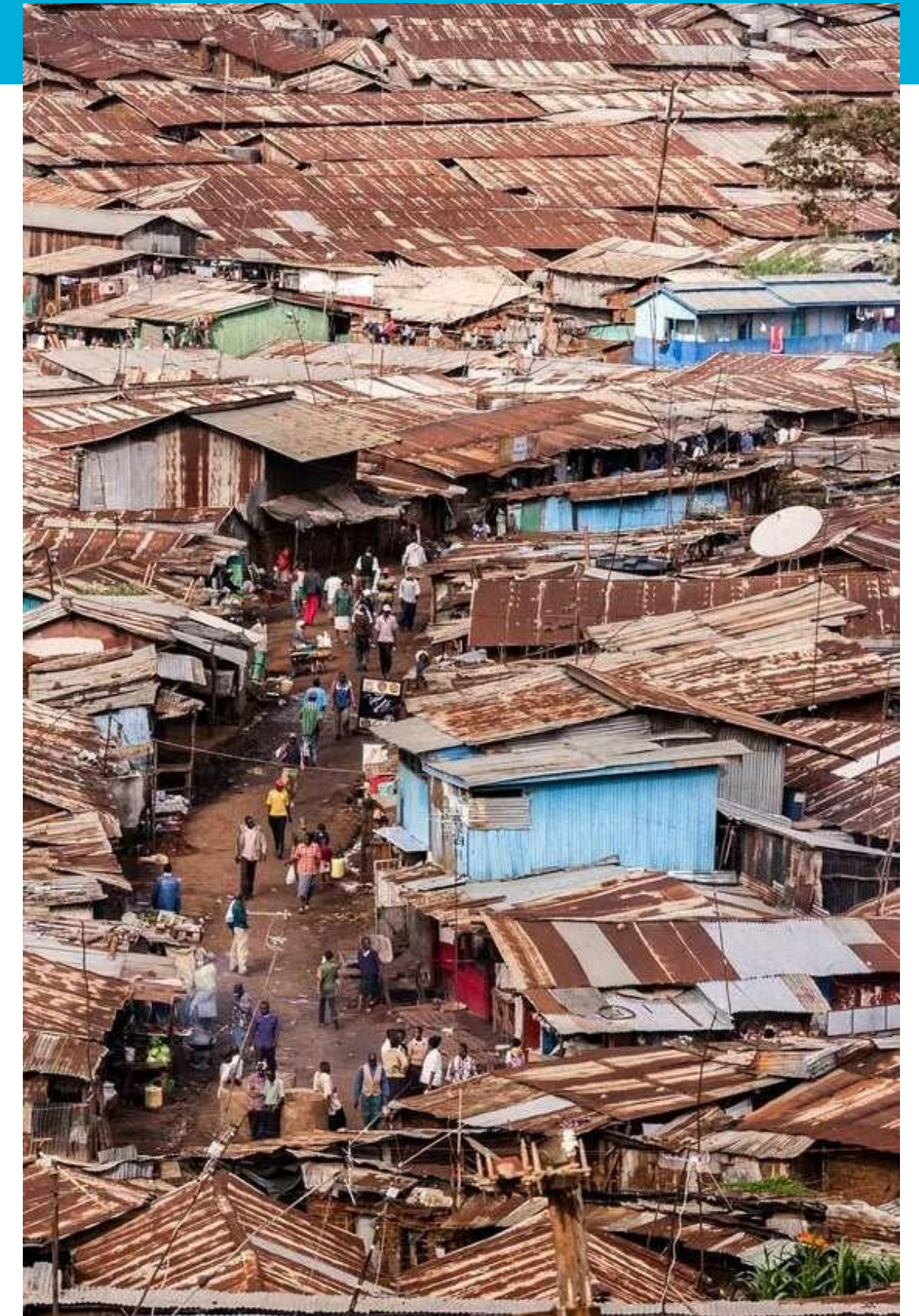
The government has made an effort to reduce the income gap through;

- legislation (Public Finance Management Act and Equal)
- Opportunities Act (programmes like the Social Protection Programme)
- the universalisation of primary and secondary education.



Goal 11(a): SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

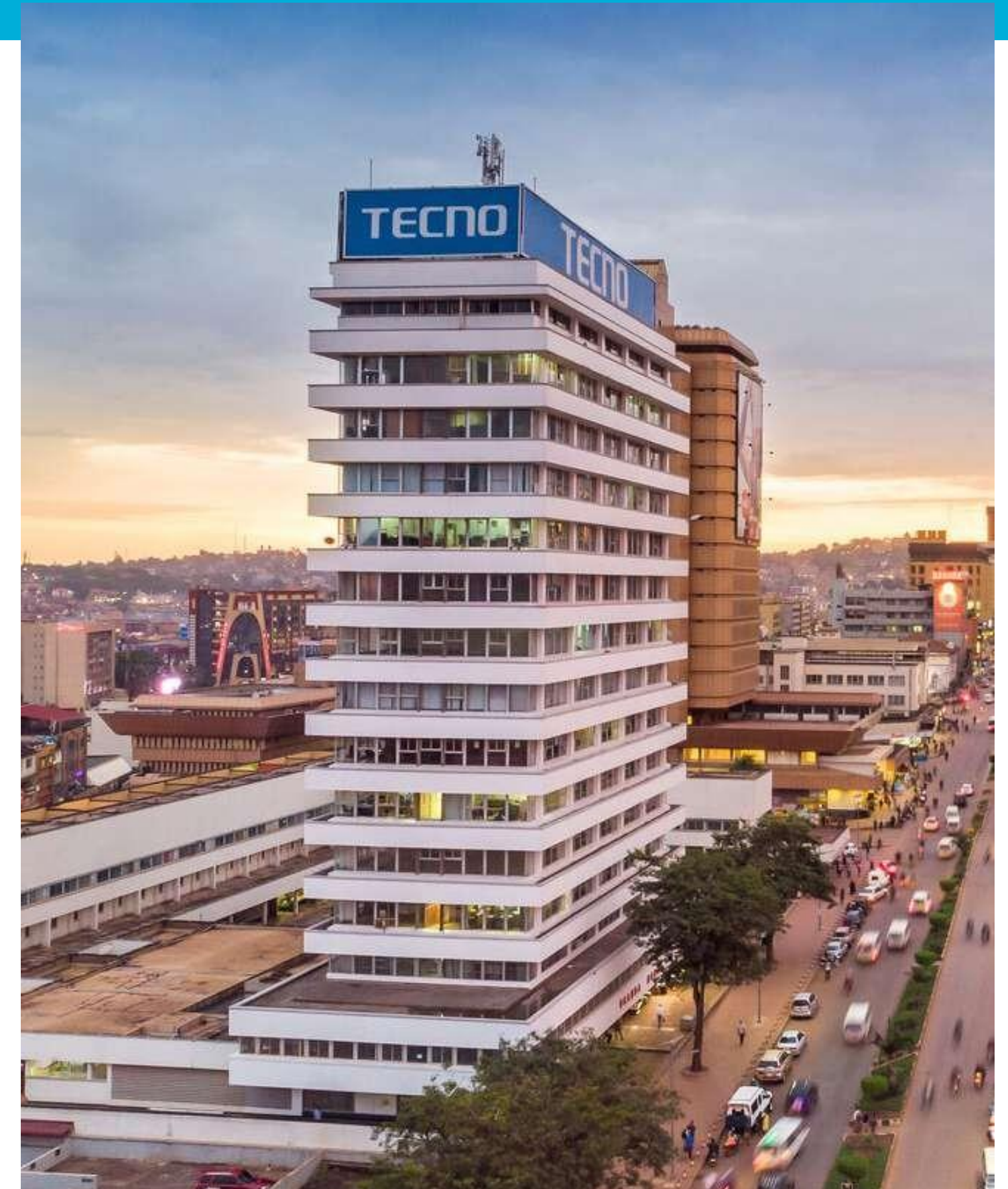
- 1 The proportion of the urban population living in slums and informal settlements was 60% in 2018, above the NDP III target of 58% by 2020.
 - The population living in slums fell gradually from 75% in 1995 to 48.3% in 2018.
- 2 Urban solid waste management is still a considerable challenge for many urban authorities.



Goal 11(b): SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES contd...

With support from;

- The World Bank.
- The National Environment Management Authority supported 12 municipalities to undertake effective collection.
- Disposal of urban solid waste through the construction.
- Equipping of clean development mechanism sites.



Goal 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

1 Uganda has implemented standard accounting tools to monitor tourism sustainability's economic and environmental aspects.

2 Uganda's Green Growth Strategy was developed in 2017 /2018 and recognises the need for sustainable public procurement in the development of green cities.

3 With the support of the UN Environment Programme under the SWITCH African Green Programme, the government has developed a five-year National Action Plan (2021-2026) on integrating sustainable procurement, with 6 intervention areas:

- strengthening legal framework;
- implementation of sustainable public procurement;
- capacity building;
- communication strategy;
- market engagement and
- monitoring and review.



Goal 13: CLIMATE ACTION

The number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters stood at 103 per 100,000 population in 2018 compared to the 130 per 100,000 NDP III target in 2020/21

- This was due to increased disasters caused by natural calamities such as floods in the Rwenzori sub-region and landslides in the east (slopes of Mount Elgon).
- The country also faced prolonged droughts, especially in 2016, that were largely blamed for an increase in poverty



Goal 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

- The value added for fishing activities registered a decline of 8.8% in 2020/21, compared to a growth of 0.3% recorded in 2019/20.
- The fishing activities contributed 2.3% to the GDP in 2020/21, which was 0.2 percentage points lower than the 2.5% contribution in 2019/20.
- The fishing sector employs up to 1.7 million people directly and over 3.5 million indirectly.



Goal 15: LIFE ON LAND

- Deforestation and desertification caused by human activities and climate change pose significant challenges to sustainable development and have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in the fight against poverty.

The total forest area coverage reduced from 9.5% in 2017/18 to 9% in 2018/19.

- However, it has increased again to 12.4% in 2019/20 as a result of the growth and protection of forests by the National Forestry Authority



Goal 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- The homicide rate per 100,000 people stood at 11% in 2019 compared to the 10.54% NDP III target 2020/21.

According to the Uganda Police Force Annual

- Crime Report 2020, a total of 4,460 cases of homicide were reported by the end of 2020 compared to 4,718 cases in 2019, a 5.4% decrease.
- Despite the general decline, however, there was an increase in most categories of murder:
shooting (37.5% increase), strangulation (2.8% increase) and aggravated domestic violence (16.1% increase).



Goal 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS contd...

- In 2016, about 25% of girls and 11% of boys aged 13-17 years reported being subjected to sexual violence in the past year, primarily perpetrated by neighbours and strangers.
- The frequency of sexual violence was highest on roads, followed by home and school.
- The proportion of GBV cases (rape, defilement and domestic violence) taken to court increased by 5.8%, from 7,376 in 2018 to 7,810 in 2019



Goal 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- Revenue to GDP ratio stood at 13.36% in 2020, which was an increase from 12.6% in 2019 and was close to the 13.73% NDP III target for 2020/21.
- The country registered gains in domestic revenue mobilisation, manifested by the increase in the tax-to-GDP ratio from 11.1% in 2016/17 to 12.6% in 2018/19 and projected to increase to 16.5% in 2024/25.



Goal 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS contd...

- The Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (2019/20-2023/24) guides the Ugandan Government in leveraging different financing sources to expand its resource mobilisation.
- The proportion of the domestic budget funded by domestic taxes in 2016/17 stood at 87.8% compared to 88.9% in 2019/20,
- The volume of remittances (as a proportion of total GDP) in Uganda had been reducing since 2016 from 4.1% to 2.8% in 2020.



Progress on the overarching areas and themes

1 Stronger partnerships, coordination, and collaboration:

- Collaboration with UN agencies, CSOs coordinated by the National NGO Forum, Private sector SDG platform and Youth Coalition for the SDGs

2 Deeper localisation and popularisation of the SDG Agenda

- NDP III is about 95% aligned with the SDGs.
- SDG focal persons had been identified in over 80 districts, and plans were underway to cover all districts
- Working with CSOs and youths organisations to deepen the SDG Agenda

3 Building a leadership culture for the SDG Agenda at all levels:

- The SDG Secretariat has had engagements and a partnership with the Parliamentary Forum for the SDGs to sensitise over 350 new members of parliament on the SDGs.

Progress on the overarching areas and themes contd...

4 Promoting SDG-focused innovation by all citizens, especially young people:

- The government is adopting new ways of working in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, including social media, online platforms for mobilisation, and new technology to shape stakeholder engagement.
- Local resource mobilisation towards the achievement of the SDGs is possible as long as the government addresses the financial leakages through corruption at all levels of government.

5 Strengthening technology and information systems in SDG implementation:

- The government is committed to more timely and relevant data to achieve the SDGs,
- The SDG Secretariat activated the Data Technical Working Group in terms of its functionality and activeness, which has continued to review the SDG indicator matrix with 119 indicators currently covered.
- The SDG Secretariat is partnering with SDG Centre for Africa in Rwanda to establish and SDG analytics and scorecards system to track progress.

Conclusion contd...

- On each of the 17 SDGs, the country has made strides in achieving some of the respective targets.
- Uganda has made commendable progress in SDG coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- Uganda continues to demonstrate transformative political will coupled with ambitious actions by all stakeholders that have contributed to progress on most of the SDGs.
- Government has made an effort to popularise and localise the SDGs within local governments through capacity building sessions, awareness creation and voluntary local reviews.

Conclusion contd...

Despite the progress made, there are challenges:

- Limited timely, quality and disaggregated data and statistics, which are critical for designing, planning, budgeting, reporting and implementing social and economic transformation programmes.
- Financing for SDGs amidst competing priorities for funding Limited localisation, particularly at sub-national levels.
- Standardised monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs is also hampered by the fact that not all global indicators apply to the Uganda national context, making international comparisons challenging.



For God and My Country!

Thank you
for listening