

ALIGNING DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION TO THE SDGs IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: A CASE STUDY OF UGANDA

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Abstract

This case study explores whether the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be used as a shared framework by all actors to manage development co-operation for results in least developed countries, taking Uganda as a case study. The study offers an introduction to Uganda's progress in mainstreaming the Goals in national policy making, as well as in monitoring the SDG targets and indicators. The report then focuses on the experiences of development co-operation partners in aligning their country-level programmes and frameworks with the SDG framework. It identifies enabling factors, drivers and obstacles that contribute to SDG alignment and monitoring in Uganda. The study concludes with recommendations for both the government and its development partners to increase the collective use of the SDGs as such a framework to improve policy coherence, effectiveness and sustainable impact of all development efforts.

Foreword

Achieving sustainable and resilient societies everywhere is the defining challenge of the 21st century. Realising that ambition, made concrete in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), requires the international development community to work more closely together. Indeed, in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the community will need to collaborate in ways that lead to an inclusive recovery and to systemic transformation.

Can the framework for the SDGs framework, with its 169 targets and 232 indicators, be used at the country level as a shared framework for results by development co-operation actors? If both governments and their international partners can incorporate the SDG framework in useful ways into their planning and policy or project design, efforts will be less fragmented and better aligned. Interventions will reinforce each other and account for possible synergies and trade-offs. By using standard SDG indicators to monitor the results and impact of their efforts, stakeholders can report on their respective contributions, hold each other to account, learn about what works and better co-ordinate their decisions. However, reaping these benefits will first require that all partners collectively align to the SDGs.

In response to a request by the DAC Results Community in 2019 for guidance on these matters, the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate has undertaken a series of case studies exploring the use of the SDGs in various development contexts. This study describes the Ugandan experience, with lessons for other least developed countries, in Africa and elsewhere. Its findings and suggestions can also be applied to the pursuit of other international norms and frameworks, such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. This study contributes to the OECD's broader effort to improve the alignment and contribution of development co-operation towards the SDGs.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

DAC	Development Assistance Committee
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNI	Gross national income
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDC	Least developed country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NDP	National Development Plan
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
RBM	Results-based management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Specific terminology

Development partners: Bilateral and multilateral organisations that provide development co-operation.

Official development finance: The sum of official development assistance (ODA) and other official development flows (excluding export subsidies), as defined in OECD rules

Executive summary

Alignment of development co-operation results to the SDGs in Uganda is increasing

Uganda's context and journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are representative of many countries in Africa and other least developed countries (LDCs). As a vanguard of SDG adoption, the Ugandan government has ensured that the long-term vision and Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP) III are well-aligned to the 2030 Agenda. In some sectors, the SDG framework is informing new strategies and monitoring frameworks. However there is a need to improve the frequency, disaggregation, accuracy and access to SDG data. At the same time, national planning will need to address the dynamic impact of the pandemic on economic, social and environmental dimensions in Uganda.

The SDGs have trickled down into the practices of most of Uganda's development partners: Overall, 80% have mapped out their individual contributions to the 17 Goals. Half of them are explicitly using SDG targets and indicators to measure outcomes, while others do so sporadically or unintendedly.

Several factors drive the alignment of development co-operation to the SDGs in Uganda: the country's mainstreaming of the SDG framework in national and sectoral plans; and development partners that align their corporate results frameworks to the SDGs and provide guidance and incentives for staff in country offices to use the SDG framework ("SDG adopters"). SDG adopters tend to rely on data-intensive results-based approaches and also follow certain practices that encourage adaptability to context and strengthen local ownership over development results. These practices empower field staff to adjust as the context evolves and they also incentivise a focus on longer term outcomes in results-based management.

Several issues and disincentives deter alignment of development co-operation results to the SDGs in Uganda. Technical constraints include the requirement to report on attributable programme results versus the country-level focus of several SDG indicators; lack of sufficiently disaggregated SDG data to address poverty and inequality concerns; and the cost of transitioning to some complex SDG indicators. However, organisational issues also sit in the way. These include weaknesses in partners' own results-based management systems; limited focus on the SDGs in co-ordination mechanisms; lack of synchronisation with country-level planning; piecemeal approaches in SDG alignment; or, simply, a lack of demand.

Only some monitoring approaches support SDG measurement in Uganda

Long-term development co-operation support for government monitoring systems has helped build capacity to generate data for decision making at sectoral level. These individual investments resulted in a moderate (but growing) level of available SDG data by 2020: the Uganda Bureau of Statistics has played a central role to bring coherence, measurement quality and integrity, and accessibility to SDG data in the country. However, dedicated funding for national statistical capacity building has been declining.

Monitoring practices that help expand the availability of SDG data include grounding results monitoring processes in Uganda's SDG data systems, encouraging joint monitoring, and investing in data

disaggregation and frequency. Many development partners follow some of these practices, but the group of “SDG adopters” do so at a higher rate.

Sustainable monitoring of the SDG framework in Uganda faces several key obstacles. First, current development co-operation practices are leading to a proliferation of results frameworks, often with very specific data needs, which are incompatible with country practices for SDG data collection. Second, corporate requirements of development co-operation providers conflict with the use of country SDG data. Third, low data frequency or disaggregation levels can render SDG data unsuitable for certain programme monitoring practices that demand high-frequency or very specific data.

The SDGs are apt to be used as a shared framework for shared results in Uganda

Official development finance represents a high share of public investments. Uganda partners with more than 40 major bilateral and multilateral providers of development co-operation in the pursuit of national development. The SDG framework can help articulate a coherent, data-driven response to help the country overcome the impact of the pandemic and get back on track to meet its sustainable development ambitions.

With collaborative support from international partners, Uganda can make further progress in SDG alignment in several sectors and throughout the budgetary process. The collective response to the global pandemic in Uganda can serve to nudge increased co-operation and counter any SDG backtracking.

Recommendations

For the government of Uganda:

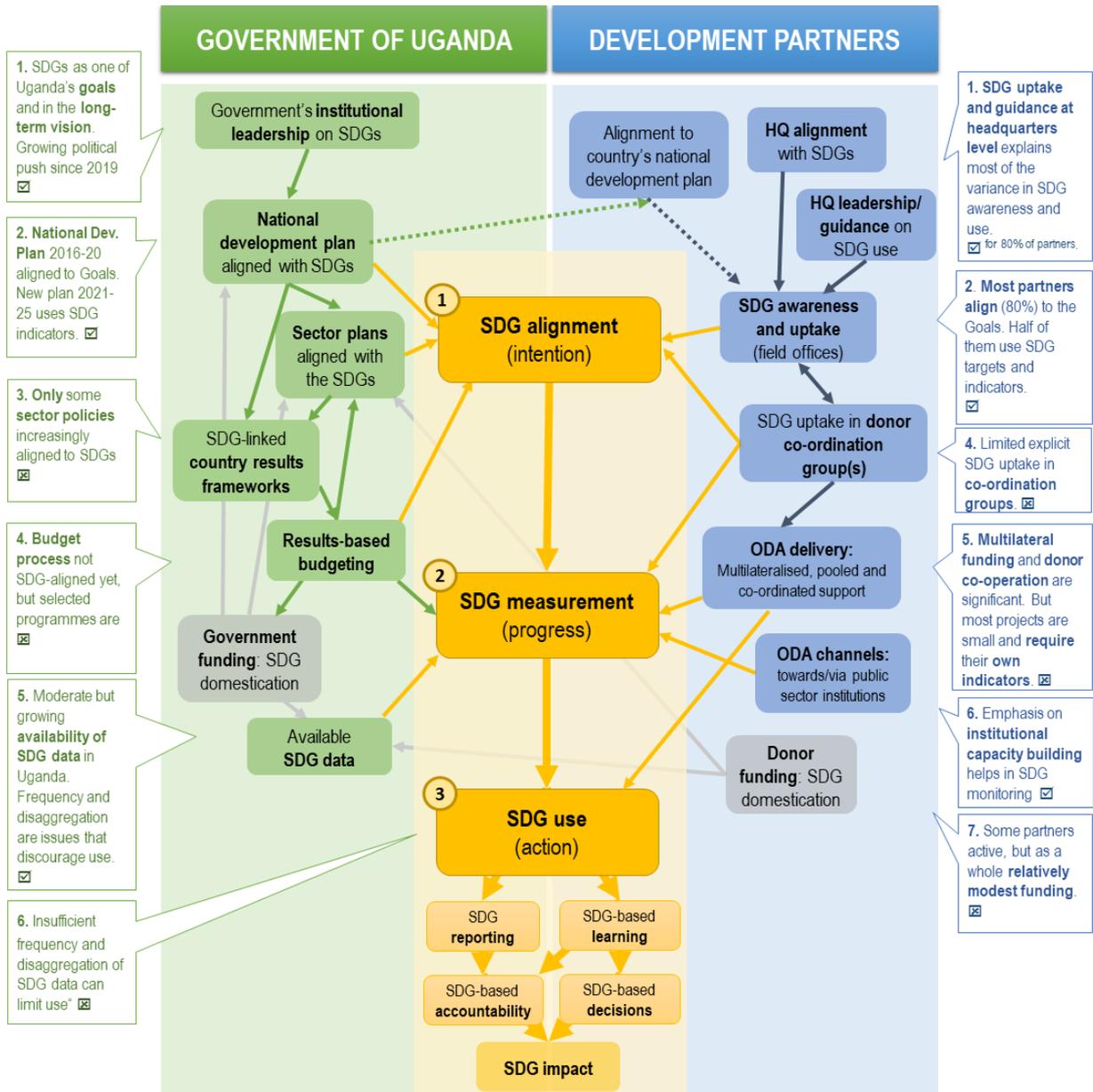
- Build on the SDG-aligned NDP III to mainstream the SDGs in sector-level results frameworks and across the budget process. These actions will create policy anchors for development co-operation alignment to SDG targets and indicators prioritised and monitored by the country.
- Scale-up efforts to expand the coverage and dissemination of disaggregated data on the SDG platform to facilitate access and use by development partners. As a short-term response to SDG data gaps, consider including 86 official SDG indicators from international data sources that cover the situation in Uganda (see Annex C).
- Reshape the Local Development Partners’ Group and other co-ordination mechanisms to focus collectively on the SDG outcomes prioritised in the new development plan.

For development co-operation partners:

- For development partners that do not use the SDG indicator framework: Aim to align country programmes and projects to SDG targets, as a first level of aspiration. Use of relevant SDG indicators and recognition of synergies and trade-offs will follow.
- Join the government in helping to articulate policy dialogue and sectoral co-ordination around SDG targets (considering their interactions). Aim to set mutual accountability practices in sector co-ordination groups around SDG targets and results and promote sector-level harmonisation around SDG data by exchanging results frameworks and promoting joint monitoring.
- Encourage explicit use of SDG indicators in results frameworks, particularly those that Ugandan authorities use or prioritise (4Annex A offers a selection of indicators that are regularly available).
- Empower field staff to design results frameworks and set monitoring approaches that best fit the country context but with a view to building local monitoring capacity for the SDGs.
- Promote sector-level harmonisation around SDG data by exchanging results frameworks and data, and by promoting joint monitoring.

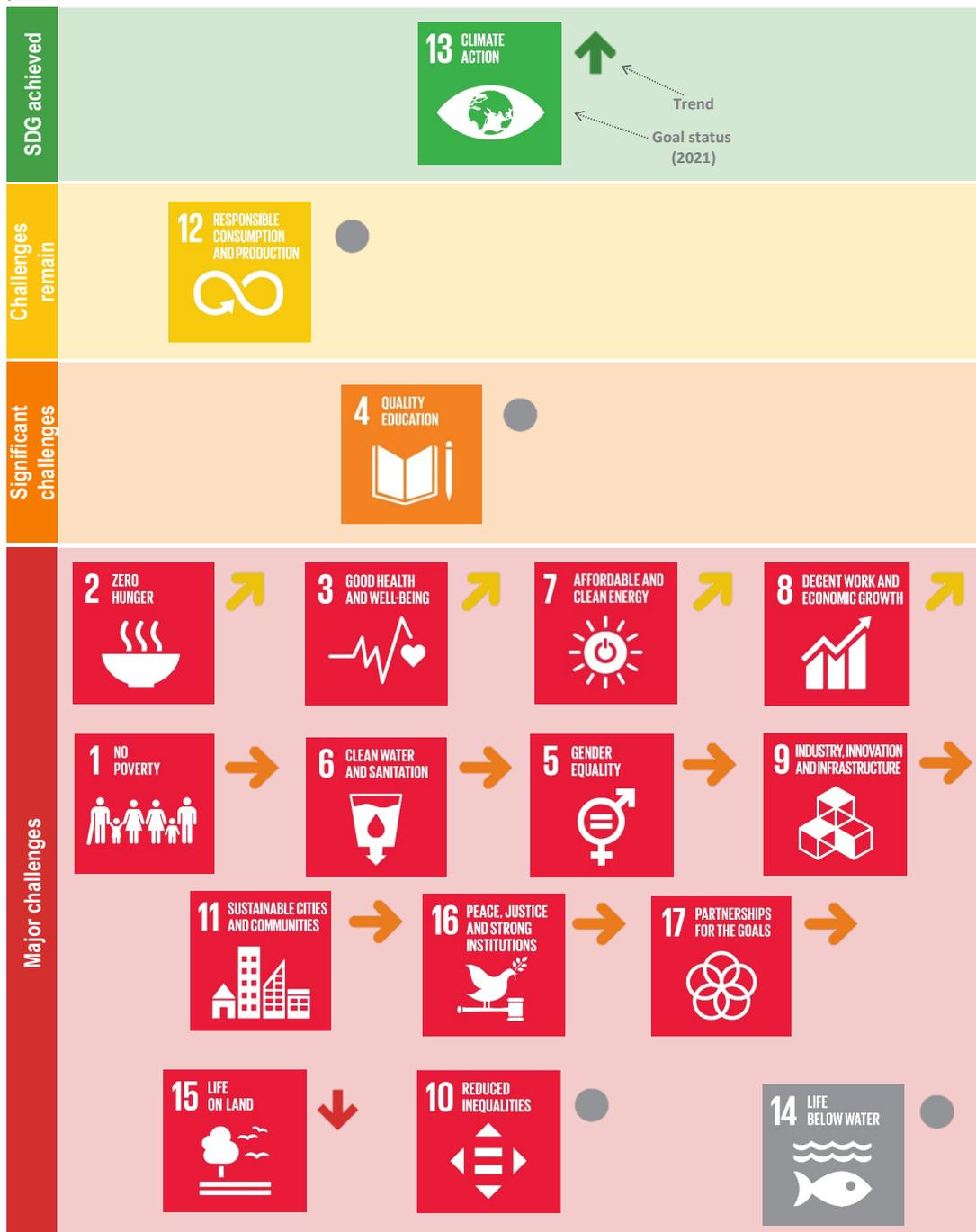
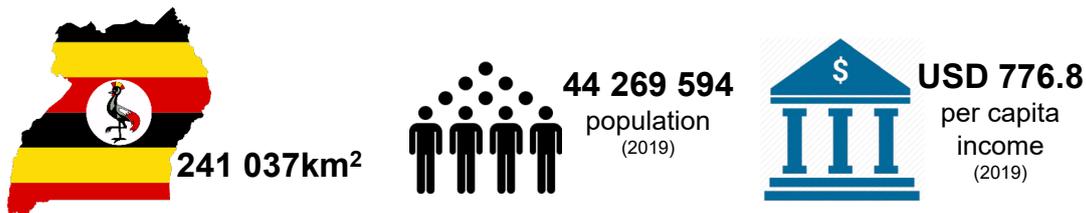
Infographic 1. Summary of key findings

Enablers and constraints to using the SDGs as a shared framework for development results and impact in Uganda



Note: HQ: headquarters; ODA: official development assistance.

Infographic 2. Uganda's trends in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals



Note: A grey dot denotes insufficient data and a grey icon denotes information unavailable. Arrows reflect trends.
 Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from Sachs et al. (2021^[1]), World Bank (2021^[2]) for country data

1 Uganda's SDG journey

This case study explores the role of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to enhance development co-operation delivery in least developed countries (LDCs), with a focus on African experiences. Uganda is particularly well-suited for a case study with conclusions that could be relevant to similar peer countries. First, the country sits in the median position among the LDCs and among nations in sub-Saharan Africa (Box 1.2). Second, its landscape for development challenges and co-operation also resembles the context of most of its neighbouring countries and other LDCs as efforts to mainstream the SDGs in government action are growing. These features make Uganda an ideal candidate for this comparative case study, which should start with a better understanding of the country's journey to place the SDGs at the core of government policy making.

Strategic vision: Uganda's take on the Sustainable Development Goals

Uganda sees the 2030 Agenda as a roadmap to realise Uganda's Vision 2040: transforming Ugandan society "from a peasant to a modern and prosperous society" (Government of Uganda, 2020, p. 11^[3]). In 2016, Uganda was among 22 pioneer countries that presented a voluntary national review on SDG progress to the United Nations (UN). At that time, the government saw the SDGs as an instrument to enhance policy (and implementation) coherence within government. In addition, they were viewed as a tool to mobilise international development partners, the private sector and social actors around a shared developmental agenda (Government of Uganda, 2016^[4]). The pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) between 2001 and 2014 had helped mobilise efforts in a co-ordinated fashion, which led to the achievement of six MDG targets. These related to reducing poverty, providing universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment, halving malaria incidence, improving debt sustainability, expanding access to affordable essential drugs, and expanding access to information and communication technologies (Government of Uganda, 2016^[5]). As the other 13 MDG targets were narrowly or largely missed, the Ugandan government sees the SDGs as a way to continue addressing pressing development gaps. Many targeted SDGs in recent years overlap former MDGs.

Box 1.1. In brief: Key features of Uganda's vision for the Sustainable Development Goals

Uganda aims to use the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework in two ways:

Build on the unfinished business from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). To a varied degree, Uganda missed 65% of the MDG targets. The SDGs offer Uganda a revitalised framework to continue pressing on these and other development gaps.

Strengthen whole-of-government policy and implementation coherence. Uganda sees the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as a shared framework to sharpen the focus across government, society and development partners towards Vision 2040, i.e. achieving middle-income country status and reaching USD 9 500 per capita by 2040 (PMA, 2015^[6]).

Sources: Government of Uganda (2016^[4]; 2020^[3]).

Box 1.2. Uganda in the African context

With a fast-growing economy and population, Uganda is classified as one of Africa's 23 low-income countries. It is also on the list of least developed countries (LDCs), thus benefiting from access to better trade conditions and more concessional international development support. Uganda faces vast development challenges across all four pillars of sustainable development:

Prosperity. Growing at an average rate of 5.5% since 2010, Uganda's economy has made a significant transition towards industrial and service sectors. Still, as of 2019, Uganda's per capita income was similar to other LDCs, but lower than the African average. The country ranks 116th in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index (World Bank, 2019^[7]). The pandemic has halved growth rates and puts employment and socio-economic inclusion of younger generations at risk, a population segment that will expand at a fast pace in the coming years (World Bank, 2020^[8]).

People. Despite improvements, poverty levels remain high, and inequality is deepening (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2020^[9]). Indicators of human development have experienced an overall leap of 70% since 1990, particularly driven by improved health and life expectancy. Still, social challenges are comparatively large. Uganda falls within the "low human development category", ranking 159th out of 184 countries (UN, 2020^[10]). The OECD classifies Uganda as the 20th most fragile country context – particularly with regard to the economy and the impact of climate change on crop failures, food and income security, conflict and violence, and regional cross-border displacements (OECD, 2020, p. 26^[11]; Marley and Desai, 2020^[12]). The socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated these fragility dimensions, including among displaced populations in Uganda.

Planet. While Uganda's contribution to CO₂ emissions that cause climate change is comparatively marginal, the country is highly vulnerable to its effects (the 15th most vulnerable and the 49th least ready country). This vulnerability poses a severe risk to the country's long-term development (Government of Uganda, 2020^[3]). Agricultural and demographic expansion are accelerating environmental degradation. As a result, Uganda's forest cover has declined, from 24% in 1990 to 9% in 2019. Waste management is generally weak. Uganda's rich biodiversity on land and under water are both threatened (Ministry of Water and Environment, 2016^[13]).

Partnerships. Given Uganda's challenges, many international development partners are present in the country. Uganda is one of the largest recipients of official development assistance (ODA) in Africa (7th) and the world (18th), most of which has gone to social sectors (OECD, 2019^[14]; 2021^[15]). Still, the quality of partnerships with traditional and new development partners has significant room for improvement in terms of effectiveness, ownership and mutual accountability (MoFPED, 2020^[16]).

Table 1.1. How Uganda compares to other regional and country groupings

	Population million, 2019	GDP per capita current USD, 2019	Net ODA % of GNI, 2018	Voluntary national review on SDGs
Uganda	44.3	794	6.10%	Two (2016, 2020)
Sub-Saharan African countries (excluding high income) (46-country average)	23.5	1 573	3.10%	82.6% (38)
Least developed countries (47-country average)	21.9	1 069	5.10%	80.8% (38)

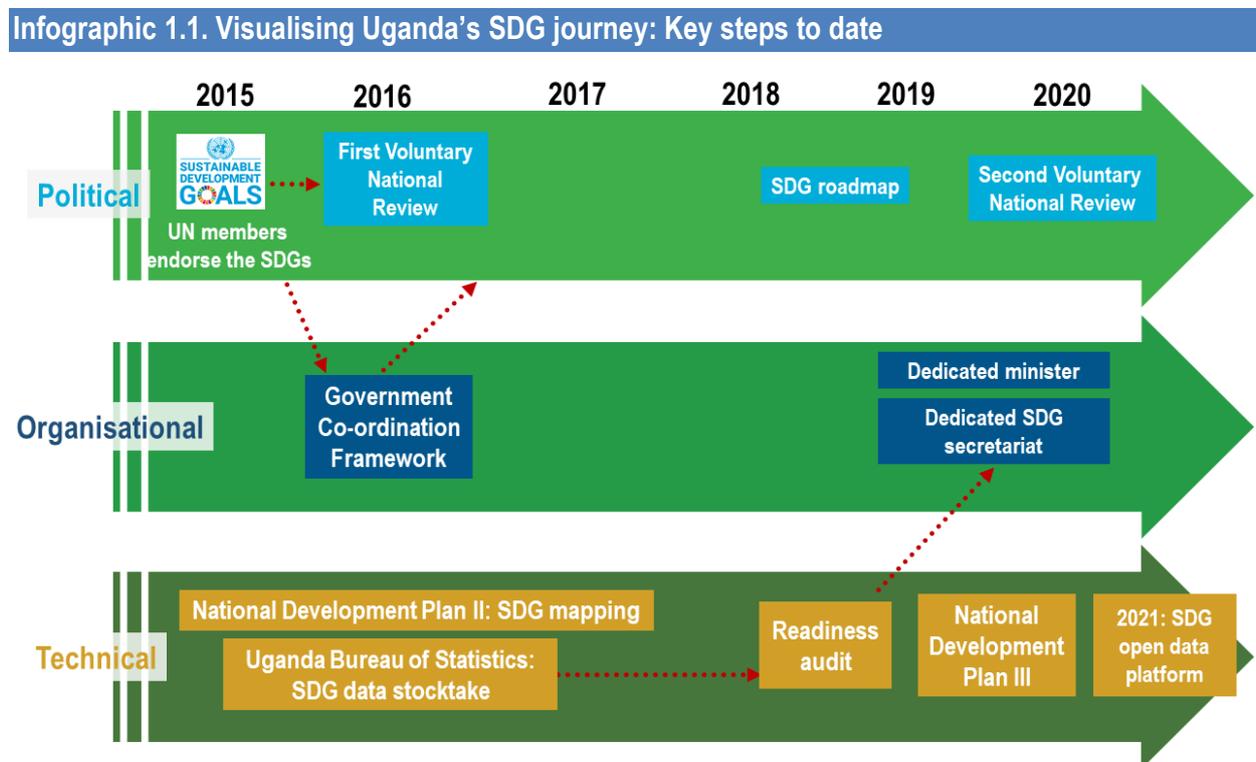
Note: GDP: gross domestic product; ODA: official development assistance; GNI: gross national income; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal.

Sources: World Bank (2020^[17]); OECD (2021^[15]).

SDG uptake: Preparing government for the SDGs

Uganda was a front-runner among countries in Africa in SDG adoption. In 2016, a cross-government SDG task force, anchored in existing structures, took charge of addressing emerging needs related to SDG mainstreaming. The country also published a voluntary national review on readiness to implement the SDGs. The review laid out an intense reform agenda to update planning and programme frameworks; engage with non-state actors and partners; and strengthen monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the SDGs (Government of Uganda, 2016^[4]). Foundational activity took place within the next 18 months, with a retroactive SDG mapping exercise of the long-term “Vision 2040” and the National Development Plan (NDP) II (2016-20). The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) carried out a stocktake to identify national data sources for 80 SDG indicators. In 2018, a detailed “SDG roadmap” defined multiple actions to create an enabling environment for delivery on the SDGs in Uganda (Government of Uganda, 2018^[18]). The road map, signed by the prime minister, included recommendations on awareness-raising; governance; planning; financing; co-ordination; and monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the SDGs.

The government fine-tuned the institutional arrangements for SDG implementation in 2019. The auditor general carried out an “SDG readiness” assessment, which was published in January 2019. According to the report, the effectiveness and activity levels of the SDG task force had lost steam during 2017-18. To strengthen government effectiveness on SDG management, changes led to reinforced political leadership (with a dedicated minister) and technical support (with a dedicated SDG secretariat) (Government of Uganda, 2020^[3]). As a result, government activity linked to SDG awareness raising, mainstreaming, monitoring and reporting accelerated again through 2019 and in the lead-up to the second voluntary national review on SDG progress. The second review was released in June 2020, despite the impact of the global pandemic (Infographic 1.1).



Source: Authors’ compilation based on Government of Uganda (2020^[3]; 2015/16^[19]; 2020^[20]).

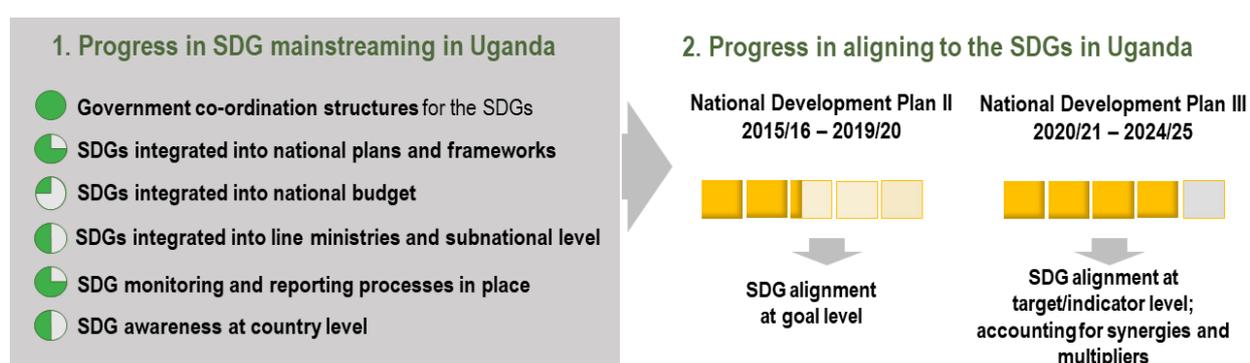
Uganda has progressed in integrating the SDG framework in policy making

Uganda has been at the forefront in integrating the Sustainable Development Goals framework into country results planning. The endorsement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development coincided with Uganda's preparation of its NDP II 2015/16-2019/20. This allowed Uganda to be one of the first countries in the world to map national priorities against the 17 goals. As a result, a retroactive SDG mapping found that 86% of priorities in the second plan were associated with the 17 Goals. This provides a good foundation for SDG-oriented policies (Infographic 1.2).

The integration of the SDG indicator framework into NDP III (2020/21-2024/25) is much deeper. To define national priorities and specify the 18 programmes to achieve them, the government followed these steps:

- **Identification of SDG gaps:** An SDG gap and institutional analysis provided a baseline picture of sustainable development gaps and a potential cross-government division of labour to address them (NPA and UNDP, 2020^[21]).
- **Integrated SDG approach:** An SDG modelling exercise for the implementation period (up to 2030) helped project the effects of contextual factors, enablers, disablers and multiplier effects between various government priorities, as well as the relative cost of each policy action (NPA, 2020^[22]). Accounting for this, all 18 strategic priorities have been mapped against the 17 Goals.
- **SDG results monitoring:** NDP III already uses 41 SDG-aligned indicators (close to 20% of the total) to track national results associated with the various priorities. The remaining indicators refer to other domestic or regional priorities (Agenda 2063 for Africa, East African Community priorities).
- **SDG target-setting:** Uganda has set specific targets for many national priority results in NDP III, even if more specific targets are needed in some important (e.g. social) sectors.
- **SDG financing strategy:** The SDG-oriented planning process will be complemented with an integrated financing framework to identify resources and mobilise domestic and international actors during the implementation period (MoFPED, 2019^[23]).

Infographic 1.2. Sustainable Development Goals alignment in Uganda



Important hurdles remain for effective SDG-oriented policies in Uganda. Among its challenges, Uganda needs to translate national SDG-oriented priorities into sectoral policies and plans, as well as to guide budgetary decisions with an SDG lens, including the pledge to leave no one behind. It also needs to ensure the pursuit of national priorities, as expressed in NDP III, is coherent with sustainable development (e.g. by addressing trade-offs between commitments to climate action and prioritised investments in oil and petroleum) (NPA and UNDP, 2020^[21]). In turn, it needs to continue efforts to raise awareness and understanding of the SDG framework across line ministries, local governments, the private sector and civil

society organisations, which are key players in the frontlines of service delivery for many SDG targets. Another challenge includes framing the government response to recover from the COVID-19 crisis through an SDG lens.

To move from SDG priority setting to SDG implementation, Uganda will also need to bring development partners on board. This involves co-ordinating international development co-operation support to government priorities for the SDGs, maximising synergies, and managing trade-offs and multiplier effects. On average, for recent years, international development financing represents about half of government revenue and supports most non-recurrent (investment) expenditure. However, after a period in the early 2010s when budget support was a privileged modality, many international partners currently choose to finance project-based activities directly, retaining more control on the design and execution of interventions. They also increasingly rely on non-governmental actors, local governments, private firms and international partners for implementation instead of working through Ugandan ministries (MoFPED, 2020^[16]).

According to interviewed stakeholders, these trends are partially due to long-standing disagreements between government and development partners over priority sectors. This is especially true with regards to infrastructure investments versus social expenditure. The trend is amplified by weakened partner co-ordination structures and mutual accountability mechanisms. On weakened partner co-ordination structures, for example, many cross-donor co-ordination mechanisms have become donor-oriented. Meanwhile, participation of non-traditional partners is still low. There are opportunities to engage more closely with health- and climate-related vertical funds as well as with emerging powers like the People's Republic of China (hereafter "China") and India, which together add up to a quarter of Uganda's international financing; but also regarding the substantive involvement of private and non-governmental actors. Given the potential of international partners in helping Uganda finance SDG implementation, improving mutual trust, inclusion and SDG alignment of development co-operation have become a must.

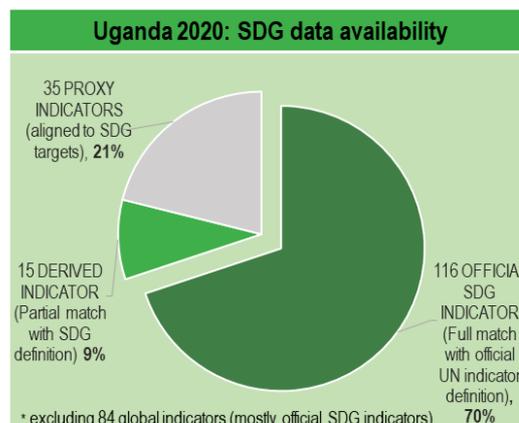
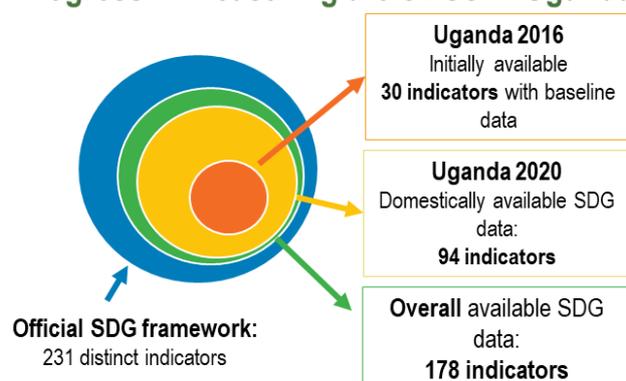
Uganda's SDG measurement capacity is comparatively high, although investments are needed in data frequency, disaggregation and reliability

Uganda has progressively improved its capacity to monitor and report on SDG data. The five-year plan for statistical development started in 2016 has accelerated the generation of national statistics in line with the SDGs and other international guidelines. This plan intended to draw together all data-producing agencies within the government, as well as other data producers and users. In this setup, UBOS was to receive complementary and co-ordinated support for SDG alignment from development partners. The intent was to promote a more harmonised approach to data and statistics. However, this approach was not fully implemented as of 2020, although UBOS had started to deploy staff in other ministries, departments and agencies (Government of Uganda, 2020^[3]).

Statistical capacity in Uganda is well ahead of other countries in the region (see Figure A.2). Prior investments made the country comparatively well-equipped to monitor the SDGs. The 2016 SDG mapping identified country data sources for 80 SDG indicators, although only 30 had reliable pre-2015 baseline data (Government of Uganda, 2016^[4]). By 2020, further consolidation of other sources of administrative data expanded the number of domestically available indicators with SDG data to 94. Of these, 78 (83%) match the official UN indicator definition and 16 are closely aligned (see right panel of [Infographic 1.3](#)). Other data sources collected by international organisations in liaison with Ugandan institutions for 84 additional SDG indicators help complement country data. Combined, this expands the number of SDG-aligned indicators with available data to 178 of 232 official SDG indicators (77%).

Infographic 1.3. Sustainable Development Goal measurement in Uganda

Progress in measuring the SDGs in Uganda



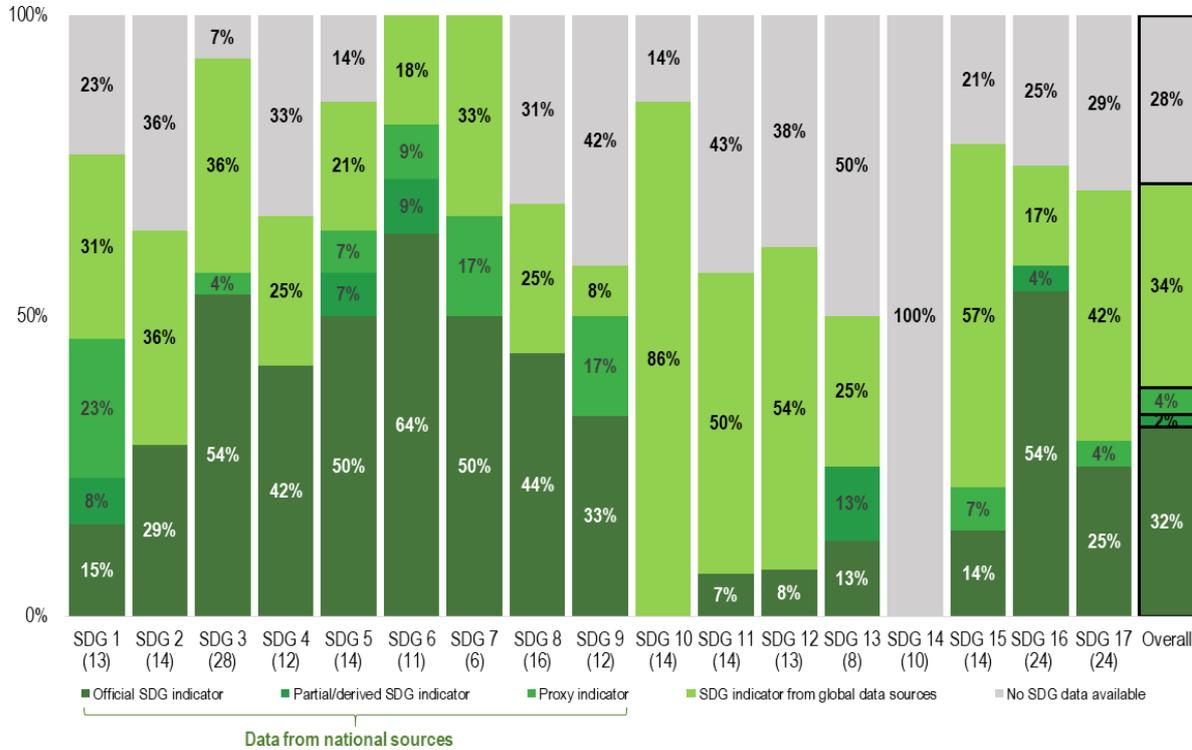
Source: Author's own compilation based on Government of Uganda (2020^[24]; 2020^[3]).

UBOS has identified all SDG indicator data available in country sources. As the lead on data issues in Uganda's SDG taskforce, UBOS expanded its SDG monitoring process in 2019 by populating a national indicator matrix to gather SDG data, mostly at administrative level. It convened statisticians from various ministries and government agencies to provide data and gain the back-end approval of UBOS. UBOS then used this matrix to enhance the interactive National SDG Dashboard. Substantial progress has been made towards more disaggregation: UBOS has progressively adopted SDG indicator methodologies as these were agreed on by the UN between 2016 and 2020. This led to a growing production of SDG indicators with a higher level of disaggregation and, in turn, increased overall data coverage. Most of these SDG indicators are well-aligned with UN official indicator definitions, which allows for international comparisons.

Since 2020, the National SDG Dashboard provides public access to data for 40 SDG indicators (OPM, 2021^[25]). Most of the indicators (70% of the ones included on the platform) can be disaggregated by sex where relevant and where there is a UBOS survey regularly administered (Box 1.3). However, they fall short on disaggregation by other criteria, for example age, which is relevant for SDG 8 indicators. Indeed, not all of those 178 indicators available for Uganda have sufficient data disaggregation by demographic characteristic or territorial unit. Yet, such disaggregation is critical to ensure no one is left behind in the Ugandan context, while the ability to monitor the rest of the SDG framework depends on resourcing and planning needs (Government of Uganda, 2020^[24]).

Figure 1.1. Uganda’s capacity to measure and report on the Sustainable Development Goals is strong when coupled with international data sources for SDG gaps

Percentage of SDG indicators with available data in national or international sources, per Goal



Notes: “Perfect-match SDG indicators” use the official UN indicator definition. Partial/derived SDG indicators use the official definition, with a slight variation (e.g. output instead of outcome, refer to a subgroup instead of total population). Proxy indicators do not use the official SDG indicator, but they still refer in substance to the related SDG target.

Horizontal axis: The number of total SDG indicators per Goal in the official framework is indicated in brackets below each Goal number.

Source: Authors’ own estimates based on a review of Government of Uganda (2020^[3]) against the official SDG indicator definitions.

To cover short-term gaps in data, SDG monitoring in Uganda could benefit from integrating international sources of SDG data. The SDG monitoring platform relies on nationally produced SDG indicator data that generally follow official UN definitions. One quick win for Uganda and its UBOS platform would be to complement the platform with data from the UN *SDG Indicators Database*, which compiles official SDG data for countries as collected by various SDG custodian organisations, usually in partnership with Ugandan ministries and institutions. For Uganda, the use of these global sources of data, particularly for those indicators collected in partnership with Ugandan ministries, could help monitor 84 additional SDG indicators (see “Global indicator” label in Figure 1.1). It would reduce the SDG data gap in the short term. This will still allow UBOS the space to continue the process to domestically produce data for these SDG indicators in the near future, and address an important limitation in these international indicators (i.e. often only available as national averages, without any level of disaggregation useful for decision making).

The use of the official SDG indicator framework to produce related government data varies per Goal. For SDG 3 (Health), SDG 6 (Water and sanitation) and SDG 7 (Electricity), Uganda can report on almost all indicators. It is fully aligned to the official definition in more than 80% of the indicators used. Data gaps affect the remaining Goals, with between a quarter and half of the indicators missing. Data for SDG 14 (Life below water) were not covered, as it was initially deemed not relevant for a landlocked country like Uganda. However, after further reflection, authorities have decided to prioritise SDG 14 targets whenever relevant to the management of fluvial and lake resources, including the Lake Victoria ecosystem. Data

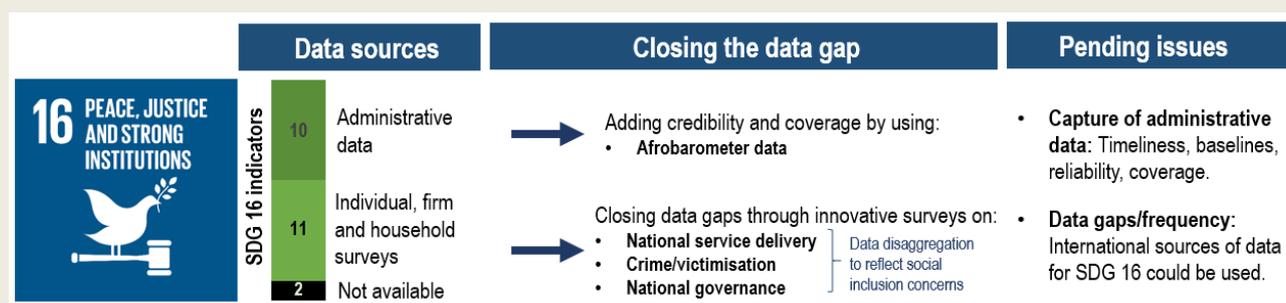
from global sources for these indicators already exist. Likewise, Uganda is making efforts to measure other SDGs. SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) offers an example of innovations to increase data coverage and precision (Box 1.3).

Box 1.3. In focus: Measuring SDG 16 “Peace, justice and strong institutions” in Uganda

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 is crucial for the cross-cutting themes of Agenda 2030. The third National Development Plan identifies governance as a core issue that, if addressed, will accelerate the achievement of all the other Goals. It is therefore a major focus area for many development partners working in the country.

Uganda conducted a systematic data gap audit for SDG 16 indicators. Results indicate that 21 of 23 indicators have full or partial data from country sources, while the remaining two do not have any data. Actions since 2016 have led to improved data (Figure 1.2). However, data frequency and disaggregation (other than gender) need to improve to inform effective policy making and ensure no one is left behind. Given the politically sensitive nature of some SDG 16 indicators, external data sources are used to complement country administrative data as a validation step.

Figure 1.2. SDG 16 data: Initial gaps, ongoing actions and pending issues



Closing SDG 16 data gaps and addressing data inconsistencies

Ugandan authorities have built a network of SDG 16 data generators and users that provide quality assurance to the government’s data collection. The network supports better data generation methodologies and systems, as well as carries out regular validation workshops. SDG reporting and strengthening the capacities of public institutions go hand-in-hand because state institutions that produce administrative data require financial, technical and operational support to expand data coverage and quality. For example, improving administrative records on births requires registering newborns directly at healthcare facilities as the event takes place, instead of requiring a visit to a registration facility. However, this requires a new level of co-ordination, resourcing and data sharing between various government entities, beyond current practices. Stakeholders are assessing the potential of big data to help gradually automate data collection for several SDG 16 indicators.

Source: Authors’ elaboration based on UBOS (2020_[26]).

Timeliness and disaggregation of SDG data remain a challenge in Uganda, which the COVID-19 pandemic has amplified. Uganda has relatively high availability of SDG data when it comes to national averages. This is especially the case if SDG data from international sources are used to complement country data. However, the level of spatial or sociodemographic disaggregation does not meet the information needs of Ugandan authorities and their development partners. Similarly, frequency of data collection is generally insufficient to inform regular management of policies or projects effectively. This is a general challenge that affects all sources of government data and statistics. For half of the SDG indicators, most recent data points (2017-18) coincide with the roll-out of several thematic and household surveys (Figure 1.3). The pandemic has disrupted the regular data-gathering cycle in 2020-21, suggesting a potential delay in SDG data.

Figure 1.3. Data freshness: Data for most Sustainable Development Goals indicators in Uganda are not recent

Data availability for SDG-aligned indicators in Uganda, by most recent year of data collection



Source: Authors' estimates based on Government of Uganda (2020_[27]); estimates as of March 2020.

Use of the Sustainable Development Goals framework and data in Uganda is growing, with opportunities ahead

Uganda promotes domestic and international accountability on SDG progress. It has been using the SDG framework to articulate some of the new 18 national priorities and associated programmes. To date, Uganda relies extensively on SDG indicator data to support accountability on progress towards the SDGs. The 2020 voluntary national review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a comparatively good example of a complete, evidence-based report. It is clear about government priorities, strengths and areas for improvement, and planned course corrections (Government of Uganda, 2020_[3]). Use of the SDGs will be determined by the extent to which the report's findings are disseminated in accessible formats to broader audiences and further discussed with domestic actors and international partners.

Several actions will further maximise the alignment and use of SDG data for Uganda's sustainable development, with opportunities and quick wins listed in Table 1.2. As an initial action, the government and its development partners could consider more active investment to fill SDG data gaps so data coverage, frequency and disaggregation are sufficient for annual or biannual joint assessment of SDG results. This would enable greater use of the SDG framework both in government policy making and in development co-operation results monitoring. This is particularly the case for social and environmental areas that attract most development co-operation financing (e.g. education, malnutrition, biodiversity protection, decent jobs). Severe SDG data gaps still exist in those areas (see Figure 1.1), thus limiting the potential use of SDG information for accountability or decision making.

Table 1.2. Use of the SDG framework and data in Uganda: Progress to 2020

How Uganda used the SDG framework and data from 2016 to 2020 for different purposes

<i>Purpose</i>	PROGRESS	OPPORTUNITIES
Communication/engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated SDG monitoring platform with accessible data (Government of Uganda, 2020^[24]). • Multiple SDG awareness campaigns aimed at citizens and societal actors (Government of Uganda, 2020^[27]). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covering all available SDG indicators on Uganda's SDG platform; regular update (e.g. annual update to include fresh data; data disaggregation when available; citizen-friendly formats). • Steering multi-stakeholder partnerships and forums towards SDG outcomes.
Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of voluntary national reviews on SDG progress in 2016 and 2020 (Government of Uganda, 2016^[5]; 2020^[3]). • Government co-ordination framework to enhance SDG data integration from 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking SDG progress reports to policies and accountability processes. • Revamping development partner co-ordination mechanisms around the SDGs. • A user-friendly platform on SDG-aligned budget allocations (including external financing) has great potential for accountability.
Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG-aligned indicators progressively integrated into national and sectoral policy monitoring, as well as into budgetary programmes (e.g. health sector) as a response to simulations of likely scenarios and foresight exercises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping out the extent of actual use of SDG indicators across line ministries and consolidating data for systemic learning and integrated decision making. Many SDG indicators are used in practice (including well-established indicators for sectoral performance) without "SDG label".
Decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National sectoral policies and subnational development plans (partially) use the SDG framework in defining priorities, baselines and targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International support to mitigate the pandemic effects could be assessed using the SDG framework (to ensure coherence, synergies and simplification of results monitoring).

Source: Authors' compilation based on Government of Uganda (2020^[24]; 2020^[27]; 2020^[3]), key informant interviews and government records.

2 Aligning development co-operation to the SDGs in Uganda

Summary

- The SDGs play a growing role among Uganda's development partners. In all, 80% already align their programmes and frameworks to the 17 Goals. Half of them are already using SDG targets and indicators to plan and track their intended development results.
- Given the large number of development partners and their diversity, development co-operation providers tend to adopt individual strategies to align to the SDGs. Their institutional mandate and corporate requirements play a large role in driving SDG adoption, but it also limits the ability to co-ordinate SDG alignment strategies at country level.
- What helps: Practices to delivery of development co-operation that promote country ownership in results-based management; guidance to staff on how to use the SDG framework in practice.
- What is needed: SDG-oriented donor co-ordination, greater adaptability and focus on longer term outcomes, as well as pragmatic approaches in SDG alignment, all contribute to greater use of the SDGs to guide development co-operation towards sustainable results.

The development co-operation ecosystem in Uganda is broad and diverse

Despite a period of fast economic growth prior to the pandemic, Uganda still faces major challenges in several key dimensions for sustainable development. International partners thus remain important in supporting the country's transition to middle-income status and towards sustainable development (Infographic 2.1). As a result, official development finance to Uganda is heavily concessional. Official development finance explicitly directed to Uganda has grown over time – from USD 1.7 billion in 2010 to about USD 2.2 billion in 2019. Since the approval of the SDGs in 2015, official finance is distributed across 2 988 new development interventions per year, 89% of which are limited in volume (less than USD 1 million). Non-reimbursable grants account for two-thirds of the amount. The rest is provided in the form of lending at various rates of concessionality.

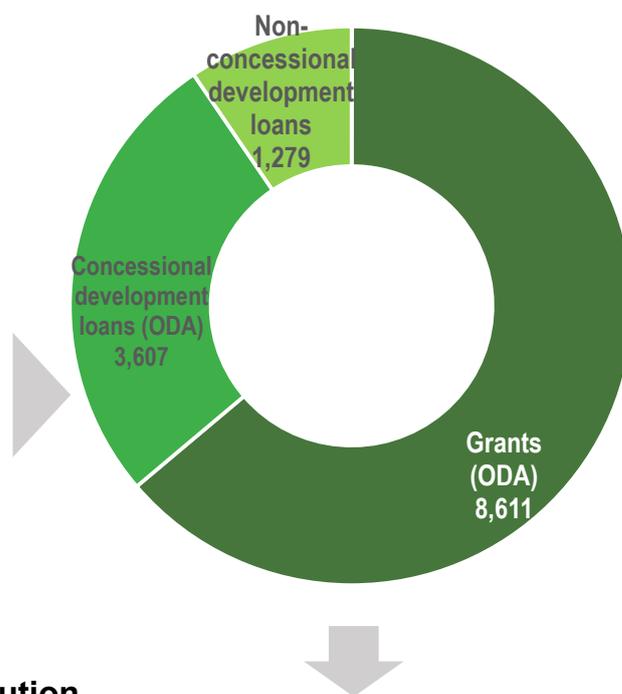
The proliferation and diversity of development partners in Uganda make cross-donor co-ordination and coherence a challenge. The number of bilateral and multilateral development partners active in Uganda grew from 37 to 58 during 2010-19. The list includes close to 40 bilateral partners (including most of the donor countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee), 15 agencies of the United Nations (UN) system and three multilateral development banks (see Annex B). China, India and several Arab partners also actively support Uganda's development efforts. Half a dozen global funds and vertical initiatives provide thematic funding in several sectors, including health and the environment. Dozens of international non-governmental organisations and private foundations also play a major role in Uganda.

Infographic 2.1. At a glance: Development co-operation ecosystem in Uganda

1 Official development finance, by development partner:

	Total ODF (million USD, commitments)		
	2010-14	2015-19	% ODA
World Bank	1840.7	3482.4	56%
United States	2174	3285.6	99%
UN agencies	684.9	1574.1	70%
United Kingdom	549.6	1550.5	100%
African Development Bank	584.8	912	59%
EU institutions	427	727.2	100%
Global funds and initiatives	263	612.54	97%
Islamic Development Bank	550.4	608.3	11%
Japan	521	576.3	100%
France	180.4	561.4	84%
Germany	400.5	492.1	89%
Sweden	171.9	300.8	100%
Denmark	400.2	210.5	100%
Norway	429.2	196.8	98%
Netherlands	173.1	156.1	100%
Ireland	214.8	134.7	100%
Korea	77	114.2	100%
Belgium	123.6	102.4	97%
Other MDBs	25	91.4	78%
Canada	48.7	85	100%
Iceland	13.8	28	100%
Other bilateral partners (21)	200.7	180.1	100%

2 Official development finance, by type:



3 Official development finance distribution, by sector:



Notes: Numbers in panel 2 and 3 are ODF amounts 2015-19 in million USD; ODF: official development finance; ODA: official development assistance; MDB: multilateral development bank. The People’s Republic of China, India and other bilateral partners do not report detailed aid statistics to the OECD but add another quarter of official development assistance to Uganda (MoFPED, 2020^[16]). These funds are a mix of subsidised loans, largely focused on energy and transport infrastructure, and grants supporting healthcare and humanitarian aid. These amounts are not reflected in the infographic. Development partners in the upper left side table are ranked descending according to 2015-19 ODF amounts.

Source: Authors’ calculations based on OECD (2021^[15]).

Development co-operation practices in Uganda reflect a weakening of mutual trust between the government and international partners. Interviewed officials in the government and in the development community both point to cross-donor co-ordination as a major challenge. Given this, collaboration between actors is more difficult. Mistrust incentivises practices that do not favour development co-operation effectiveness (GPEDC, 2019^[28]). For example, delivery modalities that emphasise the use of country systems (e.g. general or sectoral budget support) have declined dramatically since 2012. As funding moved from sector-wide approaches to individual projects, increasingly implemented by non-state actors, co-ordination in sectoral working groups became less important. Proliferation of new types of stakeholders that do not participate in traditional co-ordination structures have made these mechanisms even less relevant. That said, both the World Bank and the United Nations are leading cross-donor efforts to improve co-ordination and coherence in policy advice (MoFPED, 2020^[16]).

How well does development co-operation align to the SDGs in Uganda?

Uganda sees the SDGs as a shared developmental agenda to co-ordinate development co-operation support more effectively. The National Development Plan (NDP) III, approved in 2020, provides a clear view of government priorities and intended results. However, to restore and accelerate Uganda's progress towards the SDGs, authorities recognise the need for three actions (Government of Uganda, 2020, p. 8^[3]). First, Uganda acknowledges the need to find a common understanding with its development partners on how to strengthen SDG alignment together. Second, it aims to use strong SDG evidence to identify and guide investments with multiplier effects. Third, it seeks to develop a development partner constellation in which efforts are made jointly and coherently.

Generally, stakeholder interviews and data analysis indicate that most development partners are eager to embed the above development agenda into their practices. This is especially the case when the intended results emphasise social inclusion and sustainable development. However, for several partners, disagreements around sectoral (or SDG) priorities, as well as political, organisational and technical challenges, stand in the way.

This section analyses the extent to which development partners are steering their delivery practices around the SDG framework in Uganda.

1. SDG-oriented policy dialogue and co-ordination is growing, but still limited

Development partners in Uganda have adopted the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development as a key reference framework. In field interviews, most partners state the SDGs provide a new development consensus and framework that is reshaping their institutional mandate. Country strategies and project documents often refer to helping “achieve the SDGs” as a frequent rationale for development efforts. Cross-cutting principles related to inclusion in the 2030 Agenda (e.g. leave no one behind) are prominent in most development partners' vision for SDG implementation in Uganda. For other partners, the SDGs complement other equally relevant regional frameworks (e.g. African Union's Agenda 2063, East African Community priorities).

The SDGs are shaping the development co-operation discourse and orientation in Uganda, though not yet in depth. With few exceptions, all of Uganda's development partners acknowledge the importance of the SDGs, when stated in broad terms. Interviews and a document review show the SDGs provide a “common language” and a renewed rationale for results-oriented development co-operation. That said, development partners diverge in the extent to which the overall SDG focus trickles down into policy dialogue, programming decisions, co-ordination mechanisms or supporting the SDG transition within government. Specifically:

- Most partners (74%) regularly discuss the SDGs as part of policy dialogue with government entities and other stakeholders, with UN agencies doing so more systematically. However, several major partners do not see the pressure or need to frame sectoral dialogue and work with an SDG lens or label. Partners point to lack of demand in some line ministries for this kind of SDG emphasis. They also refer to the slow process of SDG alignment in national planning and budgeting. Addressing the impact of the pandemic has also detracted attention from the longer term development horizon the SDGs offer, with few examples of SDG-informed response programmes.
- All UN agencies and most other partners (76% of the total) have started considering how new development interventions contribute to the SDGs. Most rely on approaches that associate their country programme results with the 17 Goals. Inclusion of SDG targets and indicators in individual projects is seldom systematic.
- Half of bilateral partners and most UN agencies report discussing or addressing related SDGs as a core part of donor co-ordination mechanisms. The transition to SDG-speak was easier in some sectors than in others. Water and sanitation, healthcare, education, and the environment, for example, use terminology, concepts and indicators that largely coincide with SDG targets and indicators. Many partners indicate that, given the increased proliferation of partners and initiatives, sectoral co-ordination mechanisms have evolved more into forums for basic information sharing.
- Half of the partners have accepted requests for support on SDG monitoring and reporting in Uganda (when prompted by the government). This includes most UN agencies and some major bilateral partners, but not the development banks. Partners have competing perceptions about who is responsible for supporting Uganda in SDG alignment and monitoring. Most non-UN partners perceive support for SDG mainstreaming as a UN responsibility. This seems to inhibit SDG mainstreaming in the design of their own development interventions.

Figure 2.1. The SDGs in policy dialogue, cross-donor co-ordination and development co-operation delivery

	N	Official development finance, total per year (million USD, 2015-19 average)	Percentage of development partners that discuss the SDGs as part of:			Development partners that support Uganda in measuring the SDGs or in preparing national reports on SDG progress
			(a) policy dialogue	(b) new programmes and projects	(c) donor co-ordination mechanisms	
Bilateral partners	19	1840.60	58%	63%	53%	16%
UN agencies	19	623.70	95%	100%	95%	95%
Multilateral banks and funds	3	726.23	67%	33%	33%	0%
Overall	41	3190.52	74%	76%	69%	50%
Overall, weighted by development finance			67%	64%	56%	28%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2020^[29]), structured interviews and data from OECD (2021^[15]).

Box 2.1. How do we assess alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals framework?

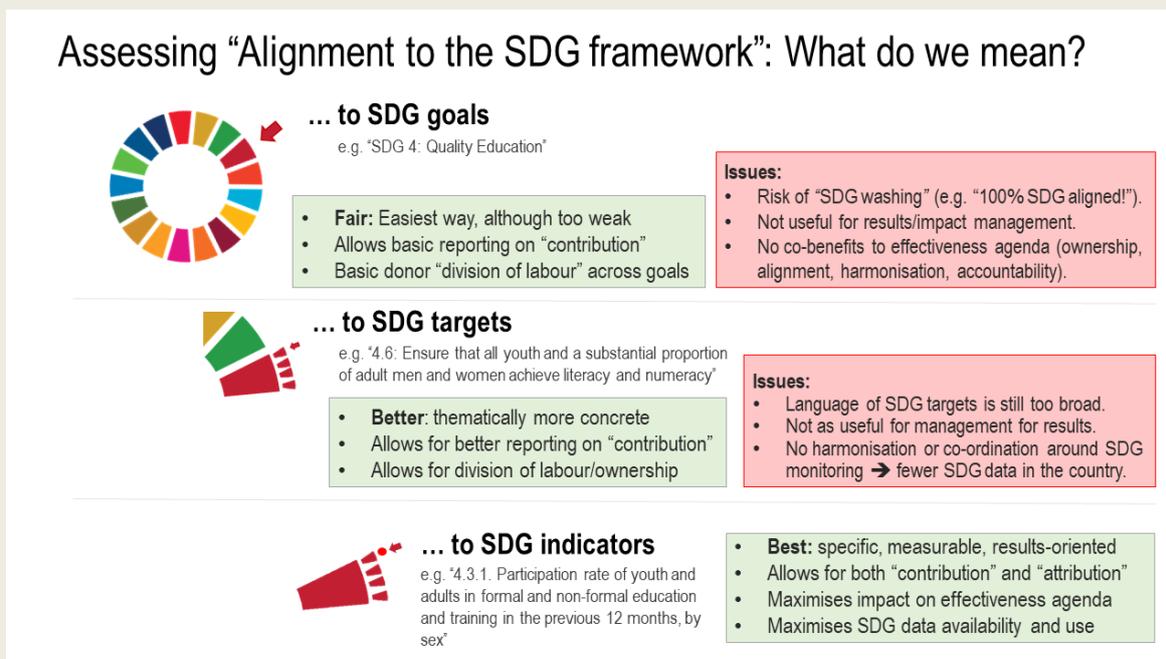
At its most basic level, aligning development co-operation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework requires prioritising SDG targets and using SDG indicators to monitor results. However, it requires more work to obtain meaningful SDG alignment that leads to sustainable impact. First, good SDG alignment strategies must be discussed, co-ordinated and broadly coherent with other development partners' efforts (1). Second, results frameworks in country-level strategies and projects must be aligned with the SDG framework when relevant (2), either *directly* (by using SDG indicators) or *indirectly* (by relying on intervention logics and theories of change that lead to SDG results). Third, SDG data are also regularly collected (3). Fourth, these data guide learning and strategic decision making in development co-operation (4). On the latter, development agencies use the SDGs not for piecemeal alignment, but as a system of interactions, trade-offs and multiplier effects, which serves to address development complexity in the real world.

Figure 2.2. Four steps in aligning and using the SDG framework in development co-operation



Most countries and development partners initiate their SDG alignment strategies at the “Goal level”, retroactively mapping current programmes to the 17 Goals. Advanced SDG alignment uses SDG targets and indicators, in ways that contribute to overall development co-operation effectiveness in the country.

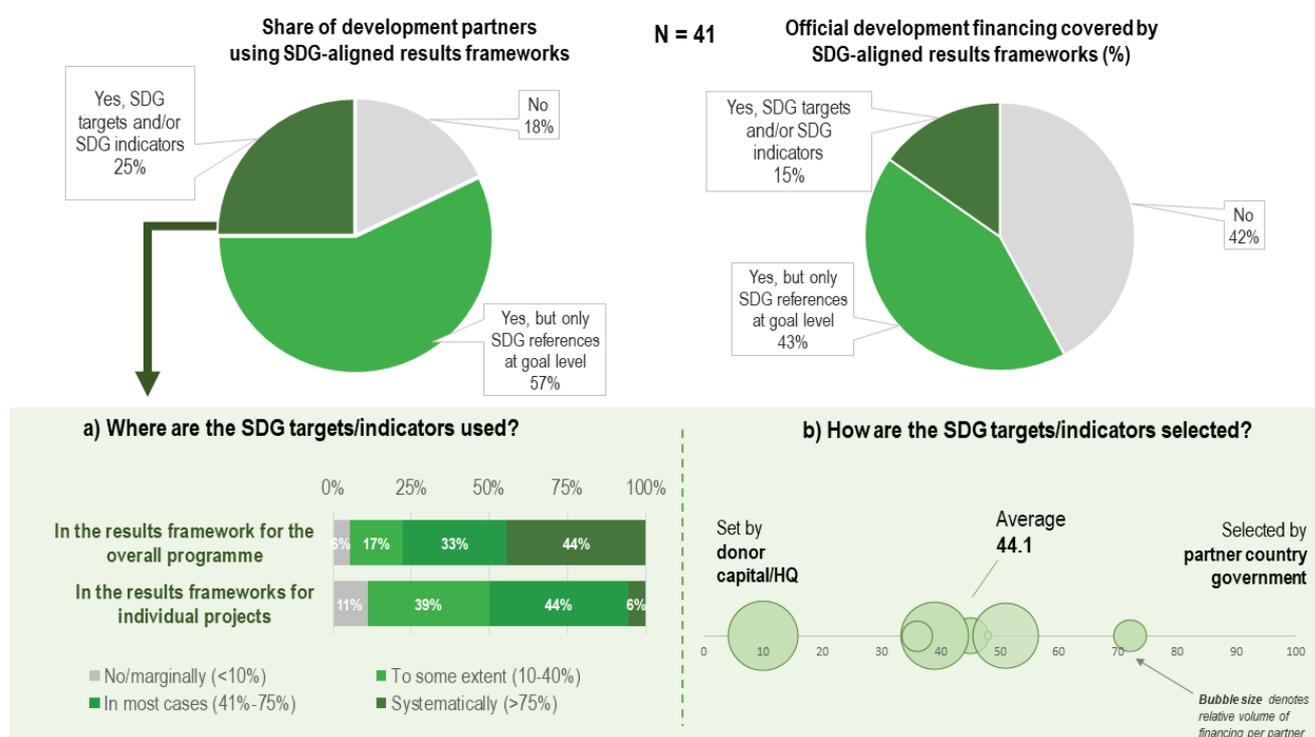
Figure 2.3. Type of alignment to the SDG framework and associated benefits



2. Aligning development co-operation results to the SDG framework is halfway there

Most development partners have begun to align country strategies and project results frameworks to the SDGs. Out of the 41 of Uganda’s development partners included in this case study, half of them started by matching strategic or project objectives to SDG Goals. Another third went a step further by aligning results frameworks to SDG targets or indicators. The remaining 20%, representing three-quarters of all official development financing to Uganda, only refer to the SDGs as a general ambition in strategic plans and project documents. Reasons offered for limited SDG alignment include a lack of demand by country partners; perceived complexity of the SDG framework and lack of clarity about its added value; and a comparatively weaker SDG alignment of Uganda’s prior national planning during 2016-20 (the main reference document for all development partners).

Figure 2.4. Use of the SDG framework in development co-operation is moderate beyond the UN system



Note: HQ: headquarters.

Source: Authors’ elaboration based on data from OECD (2020_[29]).

In tracing various experiences of the use of the SDG framework in development co-operation, SDG alignment stories tend to follow a three-step sequence of events:

- 1st. Delivering the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as an overarching rationale for development co-operation in the country:** Country strategies, programme documents and project development objectives tend to mention “SDG achievement” as the ultimate goal of proposed actions. This is particularly the case for most development agencies (eight) that have yet to align to the Goals, targets or indicators in Uganda. However, it is also increasingly true for many individual projects approved since 2016.

Example: Several bilateral and multilateral partners working in Uganda have developed country strategies or partnership frameworks since 2015, but these programming tools do not explicitly use the SDGs to formulate their priorities or results frameworks. Instead, these partners refer to the achievement of the SDGs as part of the rationale and justification for their planned work in Uganda, recognising the importance given by the Ugandan government to the achievement of the global Goals. They may refer to other regional frameworks (e.g. Agenda 2063 for Africa). Some partners choose to report on SDG results at headquarters level only.

- 2nd. SDG alignment to Goals:** In a second phase, some partners choose to retroactively establish linkages between the 17 Goals and their country programme. Others seize the chance of a new planning cycle to develop country-level frameworks that delineate how activities will contribute to the Goals. Main purposes tend to be either increasing the visibility of the partner's own contributions to achieving the SDGs in Uganda or framing individual projects within the broad aspirations of specific Goals. Most bilateral partners and some UN agencies fall within this category.

Example: While **Ireland's** 2016 country strategy document for Uganda does not explicitly organise its development rationale around the SDGs, it does so *de facto*, through a mapping exercise matching Irish Aid's expected development outcomes in Uganda to the various Goals. Ireland's strategy emphasises a focus on results. In practice, its results and performance management framework contains key indicators that are partly aligned with official SDG indicators, even if not labelled as such. The strategy also mentions achievement of particular Goals in the description of some development objectives (e.g. in the health sector). (Irish Aid, 2016^[30])

Example: Denmark's 2018-22 Country Programme has been designed based on Uganda's national priorities and has been aligned to NDP II, which was itself developed in parallel with the SDGs. The country programme is aligned to the SDGs at Goal level, in particular SDG 1 (End poverty); SDG 3 (Health and well-being), SDG 5 (Gender equality); SDG 8 (Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work); SDG 10 (Reduce inequality); SDG 16 (Peace, access to justice and accountable institutions); and SDG 17 (Global partnerships). (Danida, 2017^[31])

Example: Belgium has a strong preference for making SDG principles (e.g. integrated agenda, leave no one behind) key elements of Belgian development co-operation. At the time of the development of its country strategy (2017-22) for Uganda, there was no formal demand for alignment at Goal level. However, there was consensus among Belgian development actors that SDG indicators could be used flexibly during project design and implementation, building on sound theories of change that link SDG goals, targets and indicators to various levels of results, depending on the intervention's direct or indirect sphere of influence. (Vandenbroucke et al., 2020, p. 73^[32])

- 3rd. SDG alignment to targets/indicators:** Eighteen development partners in Uganda have already started aligning development co-operation results to SDG targets and indicators. This alignment tends to be done extensively at the level of country strategies and partnership frameworks, and much more selectively at the level of individual projects (see Figure 2.4, Section A).

Example 1: The **UN Sustainable Development Co-operation Framework 2021-25** covers the programme of all UN agencies in Uganda. It closely follows priority outcomes established in NDP III. For internal coherence, it builds a theory of change and systemic thinking to take into account interactions and multiplier effects between targeted outcomes at country and programme level to which UN agencies will contribute. For example, governance, industry and environment are identified as key SDG accelerators. The results joint co-operation framework is mapped out against the 17 SDGs but also against the national plan and Vision 2040 for Uganda and other regional frameworks. SDG targets are used throughout to classify the contribution areas. SDG indicators are used as much as possible, relying on SDG-aligned proxies when relevant. Ugandan national data sources are used as much as possible to monitor the results framework. (UN, 2020^[33])

Example 2: Instead of relying on traditional bilateral country strategies, the **Netherlands** organises development co-operation efforts around thematic programmes at a global scale but also in Uganda. Results in these thematic programmes are linked to SDG targets and, to the extent possible, to SDG indicators. Data streaming up from country-level projects are aggregated for corporate reporting on results, which are available to the public on a results platform <https://dutchdevelopmentresults.nl/sdg>. (MFA, 2021^[34])

Box 2.2. Implicit alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator framework is not a completely new set of 232 indicators to measure development. In fact, close to half of the indicators reflect well-established measures to assess sector performance (on poverty, health, gender, economic development or the environment). Many belong to the list of 60 indicators to monitor the Millennium Development Goals.

As such, whether intended or not, most governments and development partners are already using parts of the SDG indicator framework in defining their intended results.

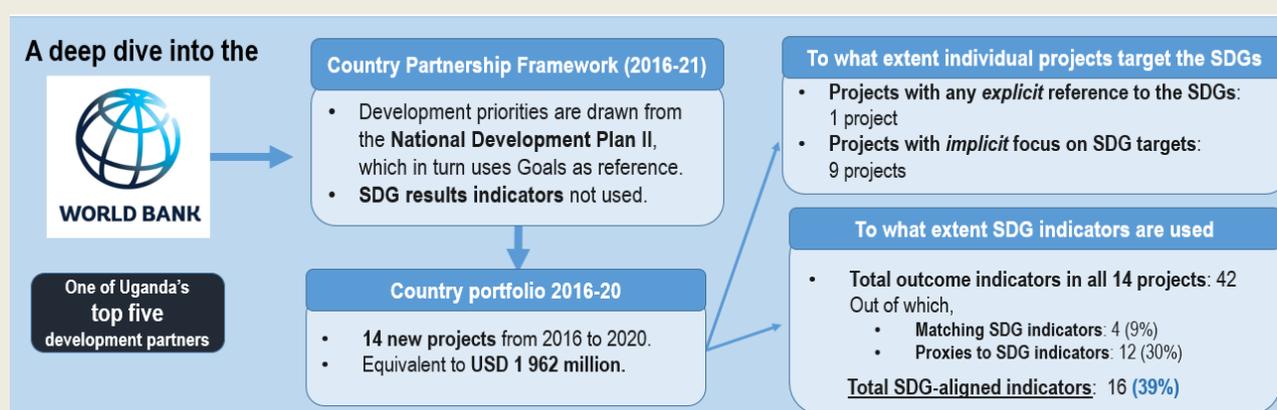
A case study of the World Bank in Uganda

The World Bank Group is one of Uganda's five top partners. The World Bank has provided close to USD 3.5 billion in official development finance to the country since 2015. The institution designed a country partnership document for the 2016-20 period in liaison with Ugandan authorities, which discussed the expected contributions to various Goals. However, it did not explicitly refer to the SDG framework. There is no systematic strategy at country level to frame the World Bank's development results in terms of SDG targets and indicators, but specific sectoral units may report on SDG contributions whenever relevant. There is no centralised oversight at country level on whether this actually happens.

Despite the lack of an explicit strategy, a closer assessment of the World Bank's country results framework in Uganda and the 14 individual projects approved since 2016 indicates that 39% of all outcome indicators are aligned to the SDGs, which is moderately good in comparative terms (Figure 2.5). This finding suggests that most development partners may find their results frameworks to be much more aligned to the SDG indicator framework than anticipated. This is particularly true for partners that have not explicitly started using the SDG indicator framework.

OECD estimates suggest that, should Uganda and its partners decide to improve their collective development effectiveness by using the SDG framework as a shared framework for results, there is a good foundation of explicit and implicit use of SDG indicators to measure results and impacts already in place.

Figure 2.5. World Bank: Estimated alignment of the country programme to Sustainable Development Goals results



Notes: Estimates as of February 2020. These do not include projects approved since that date.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on publicly available World Bank country and project documents at: <https://projects.worldbank.org>.

What leads to alignment of development co-operation to SDG results?

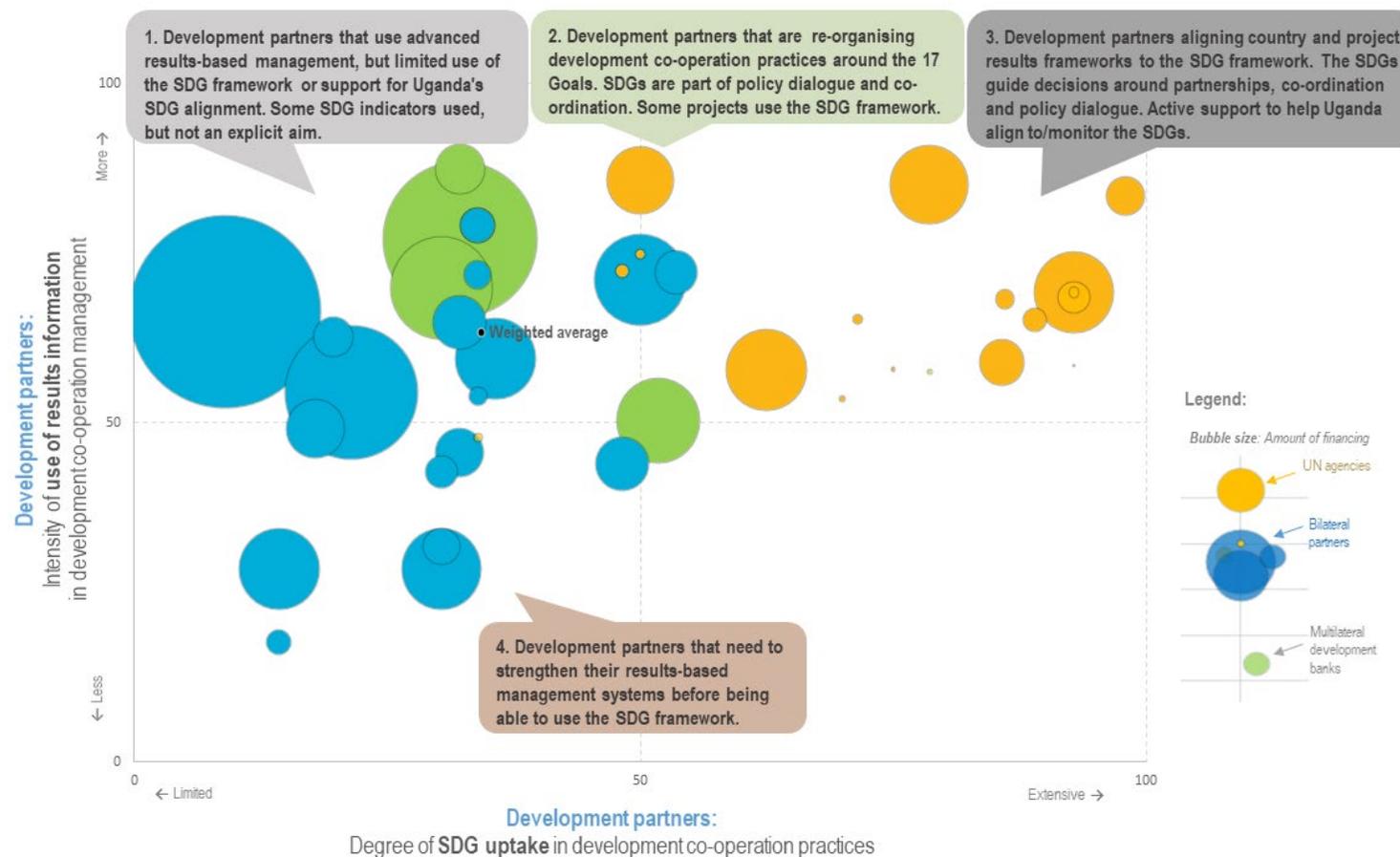
Internal drivers are the main force behind alignment of development co-operation with SDG results. Uganda's development partners use varied criteria to decide whether to use SDG indicators in their results frameworks. However, by far, the dominant criterion is whether these indicators "reflect well the partner's contributions to SDG areas" (OECD, 2020^[29]). At project level, partners tend to use SDG indicators to report on attributable results, if these are available. In doing so, however, various partners note technical difficulties or practical disincentives. This section discusses the preconditions, drivers and obstacles in using the SDG framework in Uganda.

1 **Enablers: Three preconditions for SDG adoption**

Several factors are common to all development partners that have started using the SDGs with any level of depth in Uganda. These are not sufficient conditions for SDG alignment in Uganda, but all "SDG users" in Uganda recognise these key enablers as present in their organisations:

- **Internal leadership and guidance: Institutional mandates and push from headquarters.** As in other OECD case studies, interviewed field staff describe corporate incentives and explicit organisational leadership that encourage them to pursue approaches and projects that explicitly target certain SDG outcomes. Staff awareness about the SDG framework and its added value was relatively broad among development partners based in Uganda. However, field staff in organisations developing planning tools or guidance around SDG use could speak with greater detail on the practical challenges of using SDG results indicators in the Ugandan context (e.g. on data limitations).
- **SDG alignment in sectors: Working on issues or sectors where Uganda has made the most progress in aligning to the relevant SDGs.** For example, the use of SDG 3 indicators in health sector planning is high, with most of these indicators integrated into Uganda's Comprehensive Support Strategy 2020-25 (Ministry of Health, 2020^[35]). SDG data are also comparatively high (with 58% of SDG 3 indicators covered by government statistics, plus 36% covered by international data-gathering exercises). These enablers create natural links for SDG alignment of development co-operation projects in the health sector. Other sectors in similar favourable conditions include water and sanitation (SDG 6), energy (SDG 7), gender equality (SDG 5), and governance and public management (SDG 16).
- **Results-oriented systems: Development partners that rely on data-intensive, results-based approaches are more capable of using SDG indicators.** Although not a sufficient condition, using results frameworks actively is a logical precondition for alignment with the SDG framework. While the vast majority of Uganda's development partners meet this condition, seven development organisations do not. These development partners rely on results-based management (RBM) styles that focus on monitoring the performance of financial disbursements, implementation of activities or delivery of short-term outputs. Given the large share of SDG indicators that refer to outcomes and impacts, these partners struggle to use the SDG framework (lower-left quadrant in Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6. Use of the SDG framework in development co-operation in Uganda



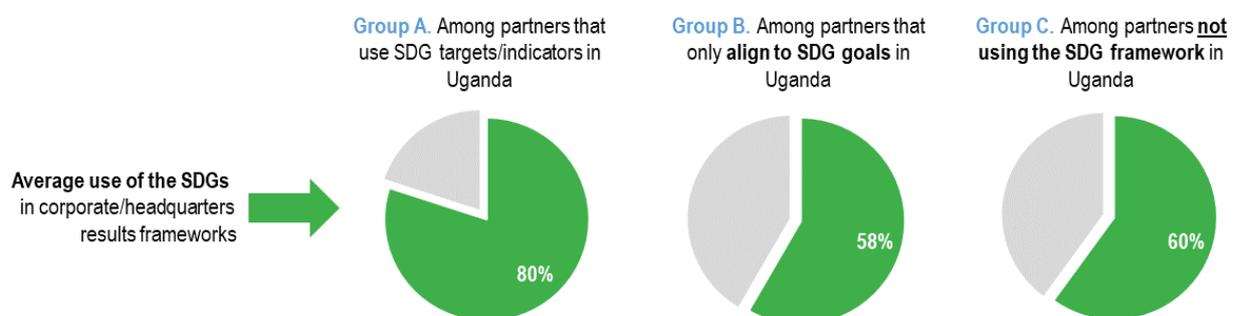
Notes: **Bubble colours** indicate the type of development partner (**Blue**: bilateral partner, **Green**: development bank, **Yellow**: UN agency). **Bubble size** denotes the relative size of a development co-operation programme. **SDG uptake index** is a composite indicator that reflects the use of the Sustainable Development Goals in results frameworks, as well as the complementary investments made to promote SDG alignment, monitoring and use.
 Source: Authors' elaboration based on OECD (2020^[29]).

2 Drivers: What is different about SDG adopters?

Development partners that have incorporated SDG targets and indicators in Uganda share certain characteristics:

- **Demand for SDG results data: Corporate requirements are a powerful driver in development partners' decision to use SDG targets and indicators in Uganda.**¹ They also tend to come with guidance, which helps raise awareness and understanding on how to use the SDG framework among field staff. In all, 70% of Uganda's partners have established results frameworks at headquarters' levels to report on results (51% of them including SDG indicators) for their overall development co-operation programme. This alone creates an upward pressure for SDG results reporting from country programmes and projects to headquarters (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7. Corporate instructions matter: Sustainable Development Goals adoption at headquarter and country level come together



Notes: Sample of 41 major bilateral and multilateral partners active in Uganda. Percentage reflects the extent of the use of the SDG framework per grouping.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2020^[29]) and Guerrero-Ruiz, Schnatz and Verger (2021^[36]).

SDG adoption in corporate results frameworks incentivises the use of SDG targets and indicators in Uganda, but the type of corporate instructions vary:

- In some cases, field staff are allowed to select context-relevant SDG indicators from suggestions on an optional list. In other cases, upward aggregation of results for corporate results reporting leads to a list of mandatory SDG indicators to monitor certain sectors. The effects of mandatory versus optional SDG indicator lists are not clear, but many bilateral partners are moving towards flexibility and suggested indicators.
- A third approach observed in Uganda consists of delinking SDG results reporting at corporate level from country-level results-based management. In this practice, common among some development banks and thematic funds, corporate results frameworks still report on Uganda's progress towards the SDGs ("level 1" indicators, in RBM jargon). This is especially the case in SDG areas or sectors where the organisation is contributing. However, country-level results frameworks emphasise attributable results of the interventions, without necessarily referring to

¹ Levels of SDG alignment in corporate results frameworks and in Uganda's frameworks show statistically significant correlation levels (Pearson's Rho=0.73, significant after robustness tests) (Guerrero-Ruiz, Schnatz and Verger, 2021^[36]). A close review of SDG-linked results frameworks at headquarters' level and in Uganda show interlinkages in the indicator selection, as well as expectations of upward reporting of SDG progress data. Field staff also report that headquarters' priorities and guidance play a key role in selecting SDG indicators to track development portfolios in Uganda.

or using SDG targets or indicators. In these cases, SDG corporate reporting consists of a parallel data collection process to report on country or regional trends on the SDGs.

Ultimately, two choices drive SDG adoption. On the one hand, adoption may be driven by a need to report on SDG contributions at corporate level. In these cases, mandatory SDG indicators may be helpful for upward reporting, even if they may be less relevant to manage the country-level portfolio. On the other hand, adoption may be driven by a need to manage for SDG impact at country level. In these cases, context-specific SDG indicators that respond to managerial needs, local priorities and data systems will be more fitting. Another factor is whether the flow of SDG results information is properly used for decision making at these various levels. However, as discussed later, SDG adopters in Uganda tend to select SDG indicators that best reflect corporate priorities rather than those prioritised by Ugandan institutions.

- **Adaptability: SDG adopters tend to rely on project designs and implementation practices that make their results approaches more adaptable to the changing context, to compensate for other internal rigidities.** The adaptive practices include the use of management approaches that stress the ability to anticipate, react and course correct as the context changes. This finding echoes similar findings in other OECD country case studies (Bangladesh, Peru, and Samoa). While most SDG adopters are not allowed to adjust their internal processes to the Ugandan implementation context, they do invest more in context-sensitive designs, risk management and monitoring, and in adapting designs and results frameworks in light of changes (Table 2.1). The fragility dimensions in Uganda favour practices across all development partners that are sensitive to frequently changing circumstances. Interviewed stakeholders note that these flexible practices are necessary to accommodate weaker capacity of non-governmental implementing partners (e.g. non-state actors), focus on humanitarian aid settings, or provide more space for innovation and experimentation. As a result, the rigidity of standard internal processes forces “SDG adopters” to strengthen other dimensions of adaptability that can mitigate risk and ensure the achievement of higher level SDG results.

Table 2.1. SDG adopters tend to rely more on adaptive management practices

Percentage of development partners that abide by policies or practices that facilitate adaptive management

	Partners using SDG targets/ indicators	Partners aligning to SDG Goals (only)	Partners <u>not</u> using the SDG framework
Number of development partners in this category	17	16	8
Official development finance (million USD, 2015-19 average)	695	1 091	1 405
Percentage that follow these policies and best practices in Uganda			
1. Context-sensitive designs: Required to carry out a context analysis before developing any results framework	94.1%	68.8%	57.1%
2. Risk management: Required to develop and monitor a matrix reflecting risks and assumptions	94.1%	75.0%	85.7%
3. Flexibility: Allowed to adapt approaches and internal processes to the country context or implementing partners	29.4%	62.5%	57.1%
4. Adaptability: Allowed to revise original programme/project design or results frameworks during implementation in light of changing local context or results information	88.2%	75.0%	57.1%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2020_[29]).

- **Emphasis on country ownership: SDG adopters tend to follow results-based planning and monitoring practices rooted in Uganda's own systems and cycles.** Overall, development partners tend to match project objectives with government goals included in the national development plan and associated sector strategies (with 86% of projects aligned to Ugandan priorities in 2019, down from 92% in 2016). The use of government statistics and data to track outcome and impact indicators is, however, lower, with 42% of indicators relying on government administrative data or statistics (GPEDC, 2019^[28]).

SDG adopters in Uganda beat the average by following distinctive practices for results planning and monitoring that encourage local ownership. These partners tend to develop country strategies in Uganda and synchronise their life cycle with Uganda's own planning cycle (Table 2.2). For example, they update the country strategy or framework after the approval of each new NDP, and actively engage in the development of the national plan.

These SDG adopters also engage in collaborative approaches to design projects and results frameworks at country level in greater frequency. They are particularly oriented towards maximising the use of official statistics and government data to report on development results. Combined with a requirement to collect all planned results data, the emphasis on country statistics and data creates a virtuous circle for investing in SDG monitoring capacity. While other partners also follow some of these good practices, SDG adopters do so systematically in Uganda. Country planning synchronisation also allows these SDG adopters to track Uganda's own efforts to use the SDG framework more closely.

Table 2.2. SDG adopters anchor their development programme to Uganda's systems and practices

Percentage of development partners that abide by the following policies or practices

	Partners using SDG targets/ indicators	Partners aligning to SDG Goals (only)	Partners <u>not</u> using the SDG framework
Number of development partners in this category	17	16	8
Official development finance (million USD, total per year)	695	1 091	1 405
Percentage that follow these practices in Uganda			
1. Synchronised country planning: Not required to follow own organisation's planning cycle at headquarters' level in planning the country programme but instead synchronise with Uganda's	82.4%	43.8%	28.6%
2. Participatory approaches to results: Required to consult with local stakeholders in developing own results frameworks	94.1%	75.0%	57.1%
3. Grounded in country data systems: Allowed/encouraged to use country statistics/government data as a preferred data source for partner's own results frameworks	100.0%	62.5%	85.7%
4. Commitment to results reporting: Required to collect data on all the results indicators included in the results frameworks, regardless of data availability or data collection cost	94.1%	56.3%	100.0%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2020^[29]).

3 Constraints, disincentives and issues related to SDG alignment

Three **technical challenges** discourage greater use of SDG indicators in partners' results frameworks:

1. **Too high-level: Usability of SDG targets and indicators reflecting country-level outcomes in development partners' results frameworks.** As mentioned, many development co-operation providers in Uganda have evolved towards project-based interventions implemented by local actors beyond the Ugandan government, as well as by the multilateral system. This trend

accelerated in the wake of the 2012 corruption scandal, with less support directed to sector-wide programmes or use of modalities similar to budget support. Smaller projects, whose results become a responsibility of implementers beyond government, tend to create accountability and results reporting lines that are specific to those smaller scale projects (Vähämäki and Verger, 2019^[37]). This trend constrains the use of the SDG framework for several partners, given that a third of SDG indicators are broad and refer to country-level or sector-level results.

As measuring attributable results is an important driver of dominant results-based approaches in development co-operation, some development partners find ways around this limitation. Some, for example, use indicators that resemble the SDG outcome indicator (e.g. primary education enrolment rate) but are expressed as an output (e.g. number of enrolled children in primary schools as a direct result of the project), often with qualifiers that allow project managers to monitor attributable results (e.g. in the geographic area of the intervention, among project beneficiaries). Other recent OECD case studies in Ethiopia, Kenya and Myanmar also underline the intended and unintended application of this approach in trying to adjust SDG indicators for individual project management (OECD, 2019^[38]).

2. **Data: Insufficient disaggregation and frequency.** Development partners report that some of the SDG data generated through national statistical processes are abundant compared to other countries in Africa. However, they do not always come sufficiently disaggregated to the geographical level of their work. Nor are these data sufficiently disaggregated to capture the impact on particular social groups (e.g. SDG outcomes for specific minorities) or specific intangibles important for development partners (e.g. empowerment, inclusion, human rights). Moreover, multiple SDG indicators (and other government data) are collected by means of household surveys and other periodic surveys, which are carried out every two to three years at most. These typical features of those sources of SDG data inhibit the use of some SDG indicators for country-level results-based management. Project-specific data collection processes are set up instead. This is particularly true for small-scale projects with short-term horizons.
3. **Transition cost: Complexity of some SDG indicators.** Many SDG targets and indicators address the three dimensions (economic, social, environmental) of sustainable development. Therefore, with the approval of the SDG framework to replace the Millennium Development Goals, traditional sectoral approaches to development co-operation delivery became unfit for purpose. The SDG indicators are generally a better fit to an agenda focused on sustainable development. However, the transition to the new measures comes at a cost. Without proper support to help in the transition, government actors and development partners will continue to rely on simpler legacy indicators that predate the SDG era.

Organisational issues also hinder the role of the SDG framework as a driver to reduce fragmentation and enhance synergies among development co-operation providers:

- **Internal demand: Organisational weaknesses in results-based management reduces the attention for (SDG) results or monitoring.** All development partners in Uganda have deficiencies in their results-based approaches, but there are differences between SDG adopters and the rest. While many adopters report insufficient resources for results monitoring, other partners experience challenges with cumbersome internal processes and the incentive structure created by the RBM system, which is geared towards upward accountability (OECD, 2020^[29]). For all of them, policies require formal results reporting, but the use of results information for decision making at country level is reportedly weak.
- **Collective action: Limited SDG focus in sectoral co-ordination mechanisms.** Most (but not all) development partners participate in Uganda's donor co-ordination mechanisms at country (Local Development Partners' Group) and sectoral levels. However, partner proliferation and the decline in the use of sector-wide approaches, joint programmes or pooled funds in recent years have reduced the effectiveness of those forums to co-ordinate responses (GPEDC, 2020^[39]). Still,

interviewed officials from government and development partners agree on the need to revitalise those mechanisms for a better division of labour, more programmatic collaboration and greater harmonisation around results. Development partners also see these groups as a way to reduce fragmentation and increase the internal coherence of the policy advice offered to Ugandan government institutions.

- **Synchronisation: Lag in planning cycles.** Uganda made progress in aligning national strategies and sectoral policies to the SDGs up to 2020. However, 44% of development partners that would otherwise use the chance to update their country-level results frameworks with the SDGs must follow their own corporate planning cycle, which does not always match the government's. This lack of synchronisation in planning cycles partially explains the overall delay in SDG adoption observed in Uganda and across the other country case studies (OECD, 2019^[38]). However, the “big reset” in planning caused by the pandemic offers a one-off opportunity for strengthening those linkages.
- **SDG silos: Limited use of integrated approaches to SDG alignment.** In all, 80% of partners in Uganda are using the 17 Goals to reorganise their country programme in Uganda. Meanwhile, half are progressively aligning their results approaches to SDG goals, targets and indicators. These experiences tend to replicate the sectoral division of labour of their own development organisations and, in the case of multilateral agencies, their specific thematic mandate. Effective use of the SDG framework requires using cross-sector, integrated approaches that recognise synergies, trade-offs and multiplier effects (and allocate resources accordingly). Yet, most development partners report difficulties doing so (Guerrero-Ruiz, Schnatz and Verger, 2021^[36]).

SDG uptake: SDG mainstreaming in line ministries is a work in progress. Ugandan government institutions have made strides to integrate the SDG framework into national planning and monitoring systems, particularly since the renewed political impetus began in 2019. That said, progress in SDG mainstreaming beyond centre-of-government decision making was still evolving by early 2020. During field interviews, several development partners pointed to the “lack of demand” by their country partners as a reason not to push for the use of the SDG framework. Given that the new National Development Plan III is better aligned to the SDGs, it will create incentives for more SDG-aligned sectoral strategies. At the same time, given the severe socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in Uganda, long-term plans and forecasts will have to be reviewed. The regular flow of SDG data production might be severely disrupted without closer support from the development community.

3 Setting up monitoring approaches that support SDG measurement in Uganda

Summary

- Over the years, support for government monitoring systems has led to more data being available for decision making at sectoral level. This led to a moderate level of available Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) monitoring data in Uganda by 2020. On the other hand, explicit support for national statistical capacity to measure the SDGs has been rare.
- Some development partners follow monitoring practices that contribute to expanding the availability of SDG data. These include grounding results monitoring processes in Uganda's SDG data systems, encouraging joint monitoring, and investing in data disaggregation and frequency. Many follow these practices, but the group of "SDG adopters" does so more often.
- Key obstacles to SDG-based monitoring include fragmentation and atomisation of development co-operation, some corporate requirements, and usability of SDG data.

Uganda still faces comparatively significant gaps in development data, including SDG data. Least developed countries (LDCs) like Uganda aim to maximise the use of SDG data for national development planning, monitoring and reporting practices. Uganda's official data source regularly provides data for 94 SDG indicators, or 40.5% of the total (Chapter 1). Other international sources, registered in the United Nation's SDG database, provide additional data sources for 84 more indicators. Altogether, this coverage provides development partners with access to relatively recent data for 76% of SDG-aligned indicators. Many of these indicators track development results, and 84% perfectly match SDG indicator definitions (see Annex C for a detailed list). These achievements build on Uganda's statistical capacity, which – despite the impact of the pandemic – remains among the strongest in the African region (see Figure A.2 in Annex A).

Table 3.1. Are there enough data in Uganda for a shared monitoring framework on SDG results?

A shared SDG framework for development co-operation in Uganda could cover up to 178 SDG-aligned indicators

<i>Comparability with official SDG indicators ↓</i>	<i>Indicator type →</i>	Outcome/ impact	Output	Activity/ process	Input	SDG-aligned indicators (by depth of alignment)
Best: Perfect match with official SDG indicator		92	30	10	18	84% (150)
Good: Derived/partial match with official SDG indicator		10	0	1	0	6% (11)
OK: Proxy indicator (i.e. refers to SDG target)		12	5	0	0	10% (17)
SDG-aligned indicators (by type of indicator)		64% (114)	20% (35)	6% (11)	10% (18)	178 out of 232 unique SDG indicators

◀= RESULTS ⇒

Note: In **green**, SDG-aligned indicators available in Uganda that track development results across all 17 Goals.
Source: Authors' estimates based on Government of Uganda (2020_[3]).

Pending issues in Uganda include the integration and harmonisation of the national statistical system, including by improving SDG data coverage, disaggregation and frequency. This also includes revitalising the SDG monitoring and reporting platform; streamlining data collection to ensure high-quality statistical outputs on SDGs; and drawing together all the data produced by government entities, subnational levels of government and external partners (Government of Uganda, 2020^[3]). Furthermore, data users are also being engaged to strengthen the use of evidence and data for policy making – a precondition for a sustained demand for SDG data.

Development co-operation plays an important role in helping Uganda address all these issues. Through the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), the government continues to receive development partner support to implement the five-year plans for national statistical development. To deepen SDG alignment and support better data coverage, development partners can play several roles:

- Helping to integrate SDG indicators into line ministries' monitoring systems.
- Facilitating public-private partnerships for SDG data and evidence; tapping into the potential for digital innovations, remote monitoring and big data in SDG measurement. The SDG hub in Kampala, the World Bank's Data for Policy Initiative or the United States' programme for data-driven decision making on HIV-AIDS are examples of such initiatives.
- Encouraging domestic demand for SDG data, continuing the support to civil society organisations and communities in their role for SDG awareness raising, monitoring, communication and accountability – as was done before 2019.
- Reviewing development partners' own monitoring approaches to ensure that investments in data gathering contribute to more SDG-related data availability and analysis for all country actors.

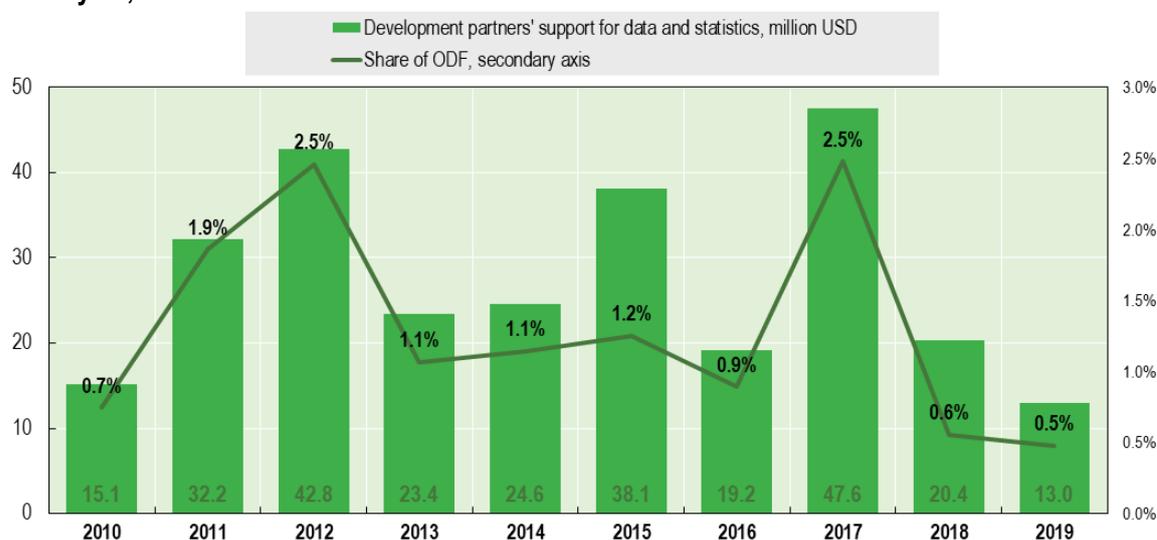
This latter point is explored in detail below.

Are development partners supporting country efforts in Sustainable Development Goals measurement?

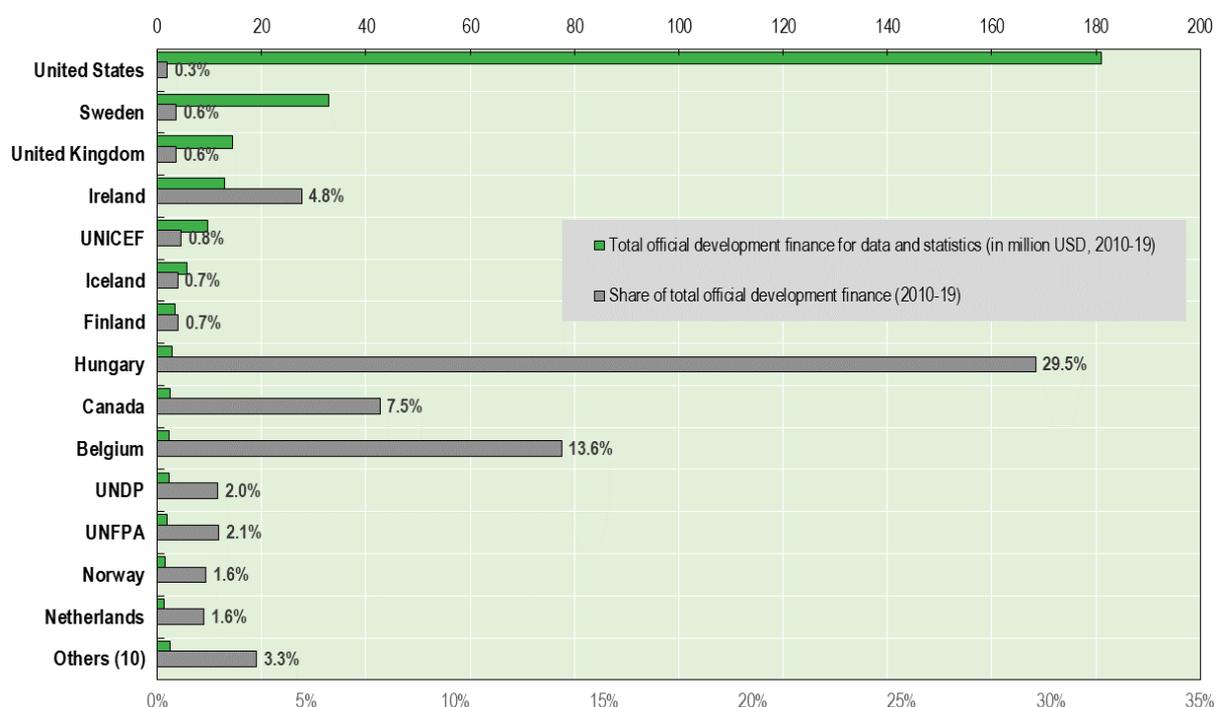
UBOS plays a central role in ramping up national data collection and harmonisation for the SDG era, yet development co-operation support for this purpose has not kept up with the level of ambition. Even though development partners have played a major role in helping Uganda establish high-quality regular surveys and censuses in the last 15 years, volumes of support for data and statistical capacity building hovered around 1% and 2% of all support during the 2010s, with a decline in recent years. Due to the pandemic, delays and gaps in SDG data availability, coverage, frequency and disaggregation should be expected without more collective action to support data as a public good.

Infographic 3.1. Development partners' support to data and statistical capacity building

a) Total official development financing to monitoring, data and statistical capacity building, per year, 2010-19



b) Total and relative official development financing with components for data and statistical capacity building, by development partner, 2010-19



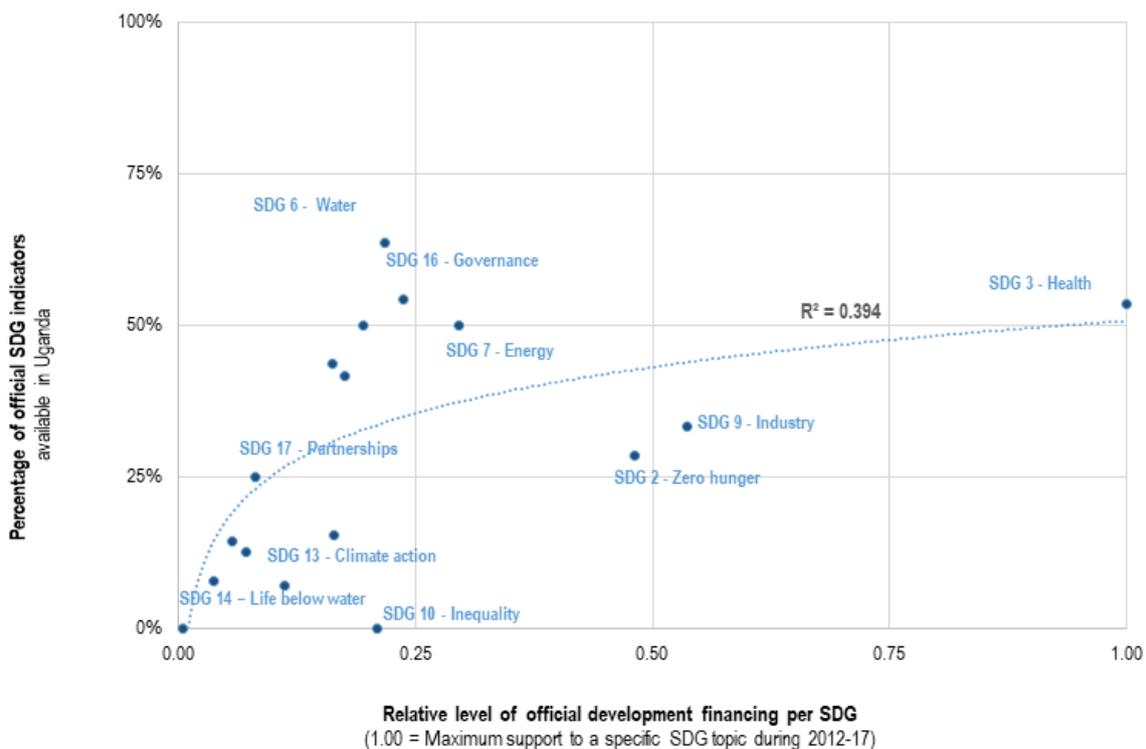
Notes: ODF: official development finance; UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund; UNDP: United Nations Development Programme; UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund. Estimates of support for data and statistics following the methodology in Lange (2020^[40]). The above numbers do not include additional support channelled through regional or global programmes, unless they explicitly allocate funding to Uganda. Nevertheless, those programmes are also important in building statistical capacity among government officials in Africa. The Development partners are listed descending according to total ODF for data and statistics 2010-19.

Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD (2021^[15]).

Most development partners co-operate with Ugandan institutions to build monitoring capacity, and several already do so through an SDG lens. Bilateral and multilateral partners have supported Uganda's efforts to introduce results-based management and monitoring systems. Ultimately, this shift aims to feed into decision making and budgeting processes that are guided by results. Typically, most sectoral programmes, large projects and technical assistance to Ugandan institutions include components to support the institutional development plans of the government. These often include elements of results-based management (RBM), including strengthening monitoring capacities in line ministries, agencies or subnational administrations. In fact, themes that historically have received more attention in Uganda tend to have more SDG data (e.g. health, governance, water, sanitation, electricity) (see Figure 1.1).

Figure 3.1. Support to certain sectors correlates with increased capacity for Sustainable Development Goals measurement

Official development finance to SDG areas in 2012-17 and availability of SDG data



Source: Data from Figure 1.1 and from the OECD SDG Financing Lab, <https://sdg-financing-lab.oecd.org>.

All these activities tend to support better government monitoring, leading to more and better data to track the SDGs – at least at the broad level of Goals. In general, explicit support to measure specific SDG targets and indicators is less common – with heavy concentration of that role in UN agencies (see, for example, Box 1.3 on SDG 16). Stakeholder interviews and text-mining of project documents suggest that contributions to measuring SDG targets or indicators are explicitly labelled as such when individual development partners abide by the SDGs at corporate level and use the SDG framework themselves for their work in Uganda.

When do development partners use the Sustainable Development Goals framework for results monitoring?

Uganda offers some contextual elements that play comparatively in favour of using the SDG framework in development co-operation. These include growing government use of the SDG framework in national planning, moderate availability of SDG data and efforts to mobilise financing for sustainable development with an SDG lens. Building on these enabling factors, development partners can strengthen, adapt and improve their monitoring approaches in development co-operation and maximise the use of the SDG framework and data.

1 Practices that contribute to sustainable monitoring of the SDGs in Uganda

- Virtuous circle: SDG adopters invest in country planning and monitoring systems that support SDG measurement, which in turn encourages the use of SDG data.** As discussed above, most development partners help strengthen monitoring capacities in Uganda. However, almost all SDG adopters do so as part of broader support for country alignment to the SDGs (Table 3.2). Over the past three years, most SDG adopters (88.2%) have provided support to strengthen government data systems, while other partners have done so at a much lower rate. That group of SDG users has also been more active in providing support to mainstream the SDGs in Ugandan government policies and frameworks over the same period. As seen earlier, these partners are incentivised to do so as they have corporate requirements to report on the SDGs. As such, they are often required to use country statistics as much as possible for results reporting. These practices also go hand-in-hand with a higher propensity to disclose their results data.

Table 3.2. Investment in country planning and monitoring systems that support Sustainable Development Goals measurement

Percentage of development partners following practices that contribute to SDG monitoring, by type

	Partners using SDG targets/ indicators	Partners aligning to SDG Goals (only)	Partners <u>not</u> using the SDG framework
Number of development partners in this category	17	16	8
Official development finance (million USD, total per year)	695	1 091	1 405
Approaches and behaviours to date that follow these policies and best practices in Uganda			
1. Partner provided financial support or technical assistance to strengthen the government's statistical or monitoring systems	88.2%	56.3%	14.3%
2. Partner provided financial support or technical assistance to help the government align national/sectoral plans with the SDGs	88.2%	31.3%	42.9%
3. Partner participates in joint programming/monitoring exercises with other donors	100.0%	87.5%	71.4%
4. Partner makes own results data public	88.2%	75.0%	57.1%

Source: Authors' elaboration based on data from OECD (2020_[29]).

- Joint monitoring: Most development partners engage in joint monitoring and SDG adopters bring the SDG focus.** In total, 36 (90%) of Uganda's development partners have been actively engaged in joint programming or monitoring exercises with other partners in the last three years – at least to some extent. Bilateral partners collaborate among themselves and with the multilateral system in multiple projects. This is especially true in water and sanitation, health, education, governance and public management, refugees, youth employment, and in developing other social

infrastructure. This provides a crucial foundation for joint support to SDG monitoring in the short term in sectors where SDG indicators have already been included in updated sectoral strategies.

- **Country-owned monitoring approaches: Many development partners develop country-level strategies and results frameworks in Uganda, but SDG adopters root them into national statistics and data.** In fact, SDG adopters report their outcome/impact indicators using 72% of official country data, compared to 20% for those that have not started aligning to the SDGs. Other practices are also more common among SDG adopters, such as seeking government sign-off for their country strategies or partnership frameworks (85% vs. 34%), or in engaging Ugandan government institutions in monitoring, evaluation and learning activities associated with country-level results (Table 3.3). In addition, as mentioned, their country planning cycle is much more in line with Uganda's own cycle. This allows for better matching between Uganda's monitoring frameworks and the development partner's results framework (OECD, 2019^[38]). Together these practices contribute to harmonised SDG monitoring practices and better synergies with Uganda's statistical system.

Table 3.3. Local ownership of country-level results monitoring: Higher among SDG adopters

Percentage of development partners that design country-level results frameworks following the practices below

	Partners using SDG targets/ indicators	Partners aligning to SDG Goals (only)	Partners <u>not</u> using the SDG framework
Approaches and behaviours to date that follow these policies and best practices in Uganda			
1. Country-level strategies and their results framework use Uganda's official sources of data to track development outcomes (<i>percentage of indicators out of the total, average</i>)	72.4%	45.9%	20.0%
2. Development partners seek government sign-off for country-level strategies and results frameworks	85.1%	67.5%	34.5%
3. Development partners engage government in monitoring, evaluating and analysing country-level results	100%	88.8%	45.0%

Source: Authors' estimates based on data related to country strategies and frameworks from GPEDC (2019^[28]).

- **Strategic use of data: SDG adopters see the SDGs as a shared agenda that allows raising attention to otherwise politically sensitive issues.** There is a consensus among interviewees that the SDGs offer a shared developmental agenda removed from political debates. For many, investments in more disaggregated SDG data and in addressing SDG data gaps are a way to help visualise regional disparities and developmental needs across the territory. It also provides a spotlight on marginalised groups left behind. This strategic use of SDG data investments creates incentives for sustained support in two ways. It helps reveal developmental needs and creates openings for policy dialogue and collective action to address them.
- **Better equipped: SDG adopters count on dedicated staff and systems to facilitate results monitoring, although the requirement to collect all results data is also higher.** SDG adopters report higher (average) scores than non-users in terms of staff skills on results-based management and quality of information systems to manage results data (OECD, 2020^[29]). However, the requirement to collect all planned results data puts them comparatively behind in terms of sufficiency of financial resources for results monitoring. Other partners feel less financial pressure, as this is a strict requirement for only 40% of them (i.e. for 9 of 22). SDG adopters also report having RBM systems that generate enough results data for learning and co-ordination with other partners. At the same time, SDG adopters report having insufficient results information to guide development planning or for cross-donor co-ordination – a shared challenge across all partners.

2 Challenges that hinder the use of the SDG framework in monitoring practices

- Fragmentation: Greater reliance on small-scale, individual projects as the dominant form of development co-operation delivery leads to project-specific data collection needs** (see Figure A.3 in Annex A). Selecting results indicators that reflect the programme or project contribution well is the dominant criterion for SDG adopters (42.5%), and among the top two criteria for the remaining development partners. Whenever SDG indicators refer to high-level outcomes at sectoral or country level for which development partners only contribute a small part, these partners tend to use alternatives (or proxies) to the official SDG indicator. They may also adjust SDG indicators to reflect the scope of the programme or the project. This results in the proliferation of slight variations of the same indicator for each SDG target, which prevents data aggregation or harmonisation around results using the SDG framework.
- Corporate requirements: SDG results reporting requirements at corporate level that do not take into account country realities can discourage collaborative SDG monitoring and lead to parallel monitoring efforts.** In Uganda more than in the other OECD case study countries, development partners' headquarters/capitals play a larger role in prioritising SDG indicators (see Figure 2.4). The indicator selection may clash with Uganda's prioritised SDG indicators or available data. In contrast, decentralised practices that empower field staff to identify and negotiate country-relevant indicators help better align monitoring practices – but these are less common in the Ugandan context. Some development partners, particularly some multilateral development banks and funds, rely on a third approach. In those cases, SDG monitoring and reporting are concentrated at headquarters level, relieving field staff from the obligation to use or collect SDG data for programme management. Instead, a parallel process allows reporting on SDG progress and field staff are relieved from the need to align country-level monitoring to the SDG framework. This weakens the link between corporate results reporting on the SDGs and the actual results delivered by those partners' programmes and projects.
- Disaggregation of SDG data: Insufficient disaggregated data for SDG indicators related to inclusion and the principle of *leaving no one behind*.** Most development partners in Uganda have traditionally emphasised poverty and inclusion issues. While Uganda's SDG data are in most cases disaggregated by gender, finer levels of data disaggregation are not widely available. This challenge has incentivised the government and some development partners to innovate in monitoring practices, such as remote monitoring of the forest cover or more detailed poverty maps using remote sensing, satellite imagery and machine learning. Some of these creative solutions, while necessary, rely on parallel indicators to the SDG framework. They do not necessarily contribute to sustainable SDG monitoring capacity in the country.
- Data frequency needs: Monitoring requirements in development co-operation require higher frequency data than offered for part of the SDG framework.** Many SDG indicators rely on national data sources that are gathered annually at best. For some indicators, data are collected every three or four years. UBOS tries to increase data frequency through additional surveys on specific topics (e.g. SDG 16). However, typical results reporting standards for development partners tend to be at least annual, creating disincentives to monitor their programmes using SDG data. Moreover, the impact of COVID-19 on statistical production in Uganda may make matters worse. This is especially true with regards to delays in data gathering, harmonisation around SDG data and integration of the administrative data collected by line ministers into a comprehensive SDG monitoring system (UBOS, 2020^[26]). Short-term responses to the pandemic have also required almost “real-time” data, which traditional tools to monitor the SDGs are generally unable to provide.

4 Conclusion: The SDGs as a shared framework for development results in Uganda on the way to 2030

Using the SDGs as a shared framework for development results in Uganda

Uganda is making progress in using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework to inform national development planning. The National Development Plan III 2021-25 represents a significant milestone in SDG integration. Subsequent work at sectoral level should contribute to a coherent integration of Agenda 2030 and regional and country priorities into specific SDG results.

Uganda has moderate levels of country data across most SDGs, well complemented with additional data from international sources. This provides a sound foundation for using the SDG indicator framework as a shared framework for development results in development co-operation in Uganda.

Development co-operation partners are increasingly aligning to the SDGs, but the level of alignment remains uneven among partners. The vast majority of partners use the SDGs to reorganise their country-level development co-operation portfolios. Half already use SDG targets and indicators to track their results. Moreover, as this study has revealed, many also use such targets and indicators unwittingly, as a large share of the SDG indicator framework corresponds to well-established measures of sector performance.

However, SDG alignment initiatives tend to be donor-specific organisational transitions to the SDG framework. They are not primarily concerted efforts to help harmonise results-based approaches and data, reduce fragmentation, or increase synergies across development partners and sectors. Most partners also struggle to use cross-sector or integrated approaches when using the SDG framework, and alignment strategies tend to replicate sectoral divisions within their organisations. Some major development partners have not started *explicitly* using the SDG framework for their country programmes in Uganda yet. Given the sheer financial importance of these partners' programmes, the transition to the SDG framework would accelerate harmonisation and help update co-ordination mechanisms around the 2030 Agenda. That said, even SDG adopters face specific technical and organisational challenges in more effective use of the SDG framework. This case study has offered insights on how to potentially fix all these bottlenecks.

Should Uganda and its development partners wish to tap into the unrealised potential offered by the SDG framework to align and co-ordinate development efforts for the post-pandemic recovery, they should consider the following suggestions.

For the government of Uganda

The following actions will support development partners' alignment and use of the SDG framework in Uganda:

- After the successful approval of the National Development Plan III, which includes numerous SDG indicators, **continue expanding the linkages between the SDG framework and sector strategies and budgets**. This will create anchors for development co-operation partners to align their results to SDG targets at sector level. Organising policy responses to the effects of the pandemic using an SDG lens would help strengthen both policy coherence and partner alignment to the SDGs.
- As the impact of the pandemic continues to be felt, collaborate with development partners to **update the Local Development Partners' Group** and related sectoral working groups in light of the SDGs. As a shared agenda, the SDGs could help bridge differences, foster mutual collaboration and accountability, and create a shared space for joint analysis, monitoring and reporting around specific SDG areas and targets.
- Build on development partners' progress in SDG alignment to **map out development co-operation activities against SDG targets**. This would be a stepping stone to enhance the division of labour across partners, strengthen mutual accountability around SDG results, and provide the government with an overview of how development partner activities create synergies and multiplier effects across the SDGs.
- In terms of SDG data gaps, dissemination and reporting, as a short-term solution, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics could consider **including available international sources of SDG data relative to Uganda** in the SDG platform, based on criteria that ensure country ownership (e.g. whether the data were collected in partnership with a Ugandan ministry or institution). This would be a step towards gathering those data independently in the medium term through country systems to increase freshness and frequency.² This low-hanging fruit will help temporarily cover SDG data gaps in national statistics.
- To encourage the use of SDG information, continue **scaling up efforts to collate and disseminate SDG-disaggregated data on the SDG platform**. There is an opportunity to make the platform more comprehensive of all national and international SDG data available for Uganda, as well as more user-friendly and interoperational. It could also reflect the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic, as well as provide a forward view of SDG ambitions (i.e. time-bound targets) and development financing needed to do so. This integrated, whole-of-government approach to SDG planning, monitoring, financing and reporting can help increase awareness, use and alignment to country-defined SDG targets and data by all domestic and international partners, including non-state actors and the private sector.

² See Annex C for a list of SDG-aligned indicators that include 80 indicators covered with international data sources.

For development co-operation partners

The following actions will help increase development co-operation alignment to and use of the SDG framework in Uganda:

- For development partners that do not use the SDG framework in full, aim to set **alignment to SDG targets** as a first level of aspiration. Use of relevant SDG indicators and recognition of synergies and trade-offs will follow.
- Help the government articulate **policy dialogue** and **sectoral co-ordination** around SDG targets, considering SDG interactions, multiplier effects and the use of harmonised indicators for sectoral performance.
- Encourage explicit use of **SDG indicators** to measure results as much as possible, particularly to track development outcomes that Ugandan authorities also prioritise. Annex C offers a full list of 178 SDG indicators (64% of them referred to outcomes) regularly available for Uganda.

The following action in development co-operation monitoring practices can help improve the availability of timely, disaggregated and accurate SDG data in Uganda:

- **To ensure that SDG data availability, disaggregation and frequency reach a critical mass for use in development co-operation monitoring**, consider pooling resources to invest in ramping up the transformation of Uganda's national statistical system to meet the needs of SDG monitoring. Ideally, this should be consistent with Uganda's national policies and statistical development plans. It should support integrated development financing frameworks, as well as information needs for results-based budgeting. Finally, it should pay particular attention to inclusion issues, territorial differences and the principle of leaving no one behind.
- **To ensure that country-level results frameworks are monitored using available and relevant SDG data**, empower field staff (with guidance and decentralised authority) to design results frameworks and set monitoring arrangements that are best fit for the context of the country or sector.
- **To promote harmonisation around SDG data**, share results frameworks and data used in development co-operation programmes with government counterparts *and* other development partners working in the same sectoral or thematic areas.

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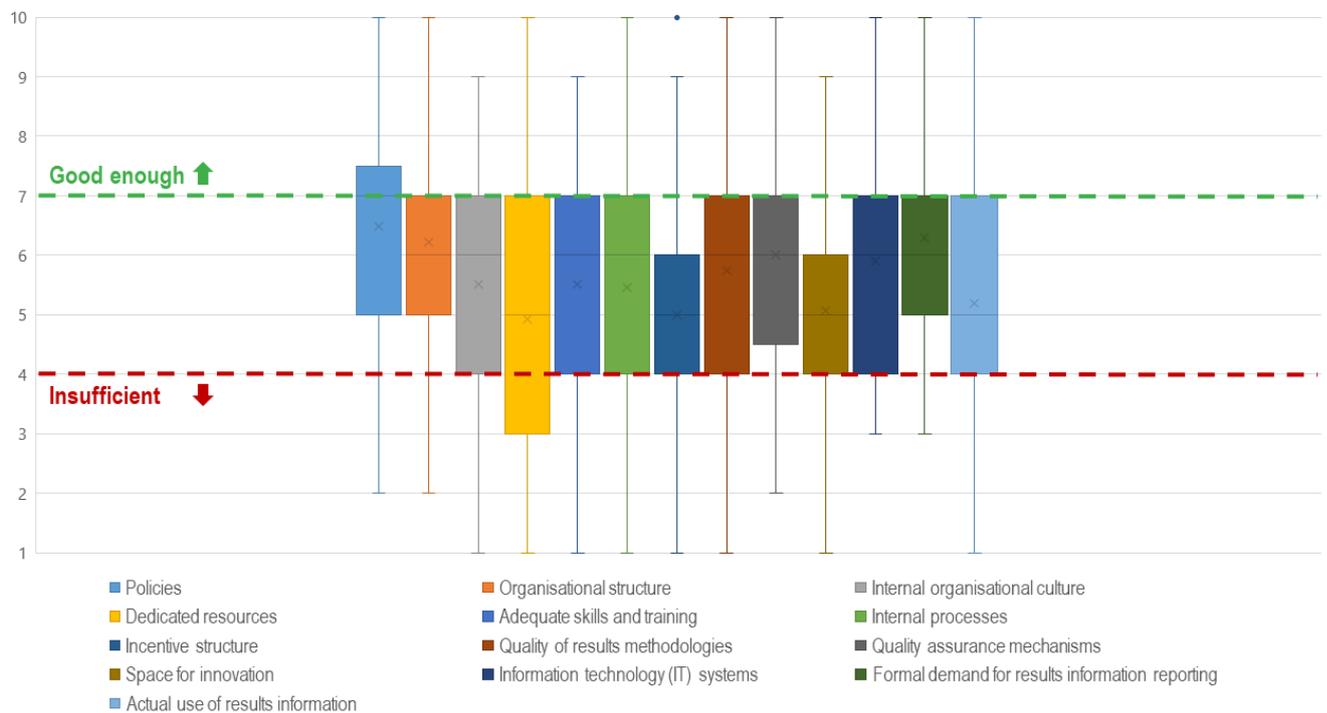
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Annex A. Statistical annex

Figure A.1. Most of Uganda’s development partners identify areas of improvement affecting their results-based approaches to manage development co-operation activities

Self-assessed quality of 13 key elements of results-based management systems

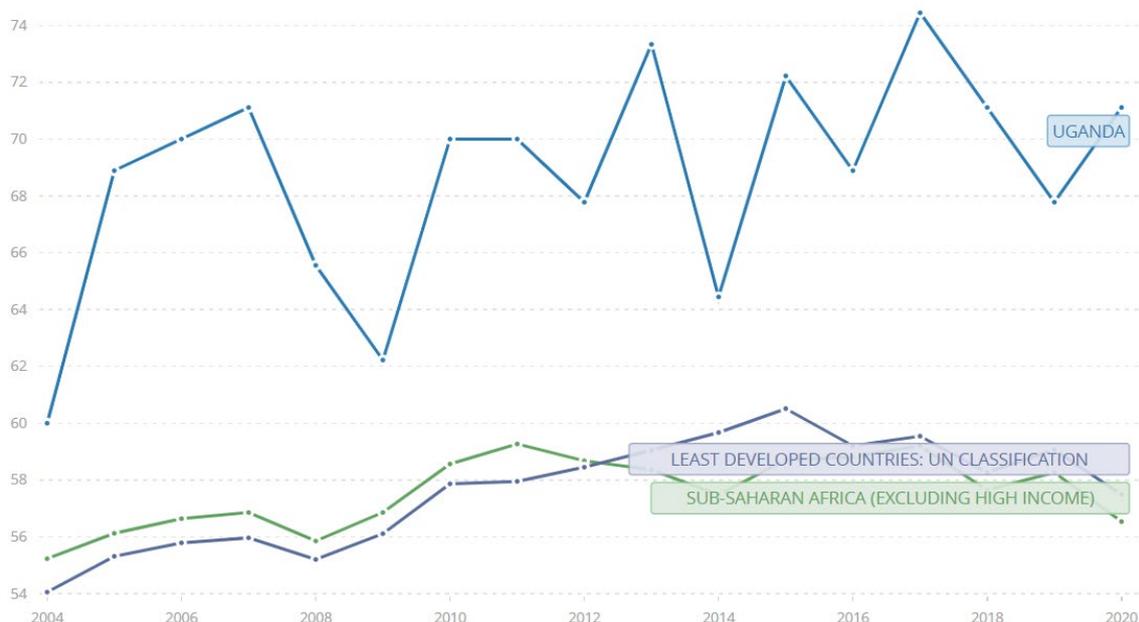


Notes: On a scale of 1 to 10. In the box-and-whisker diagrams above, X represents the median value. Boxes cover values between the 25th and the 75th percentiles. Minimum and maximum values are shown as whiskers. Dots represent individual outliers. Respondents were guided to interpret values above 8.5 as “strong”, above 7 as “good enough”, 4 for “insufficient” and below 2.5 as “very weak”.

Source: Authors’ elaboration based on data for Uganda’s development partners in OECD (2020^[29]).

Figure A.2. Uganda has developed comparatively high statistical capacity as compared with its peers

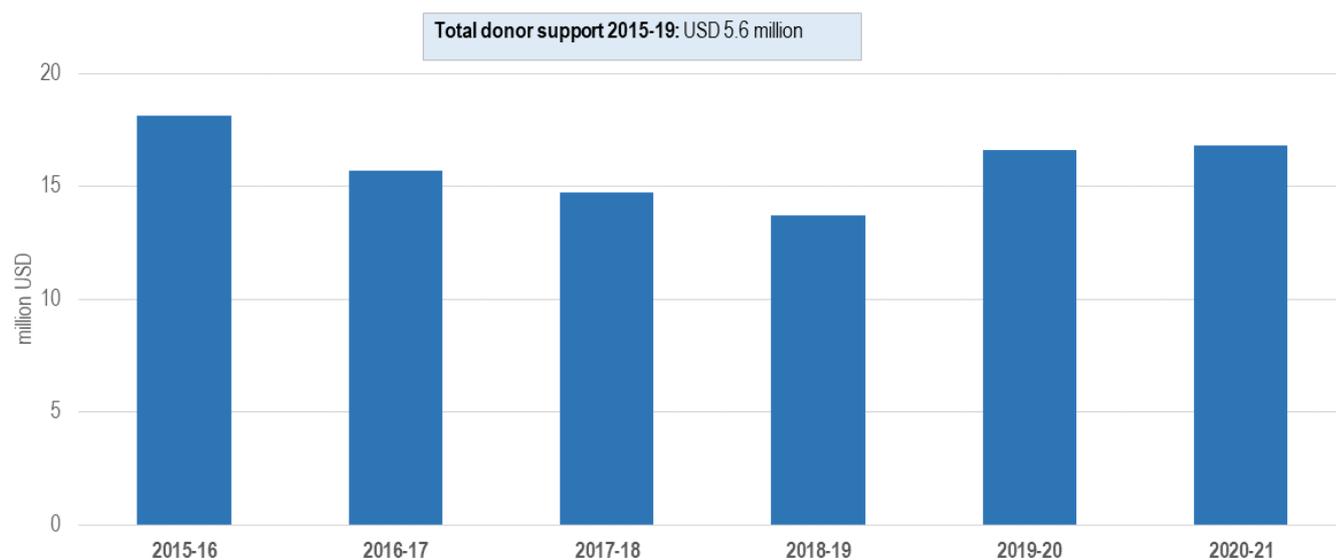
World Bank's Statistical Capacity Index (0-100), 2004-20



Source: World Bank (2012^[41]).

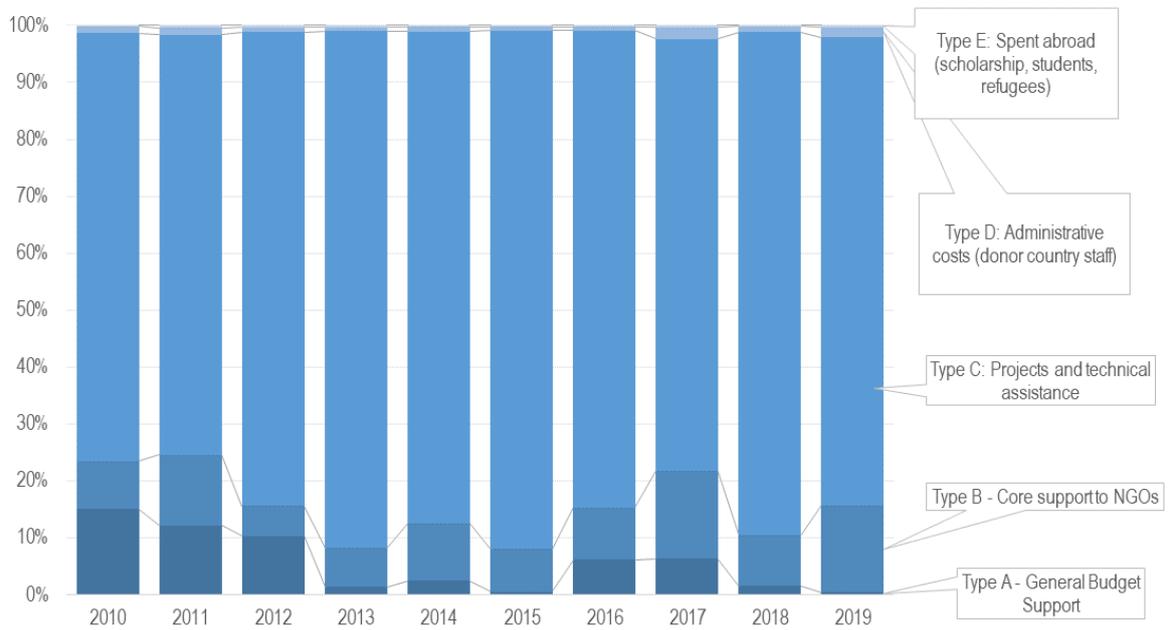
Figure A.3. Development co-operation support to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics is modest

Uganda Bureau of Statistics' budget for 2015-21 and total development partners' support for 2015-19



Note: Grants and transfers include payments from other government entities or external donor financing.
Source: Budget of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, as planned and executed.

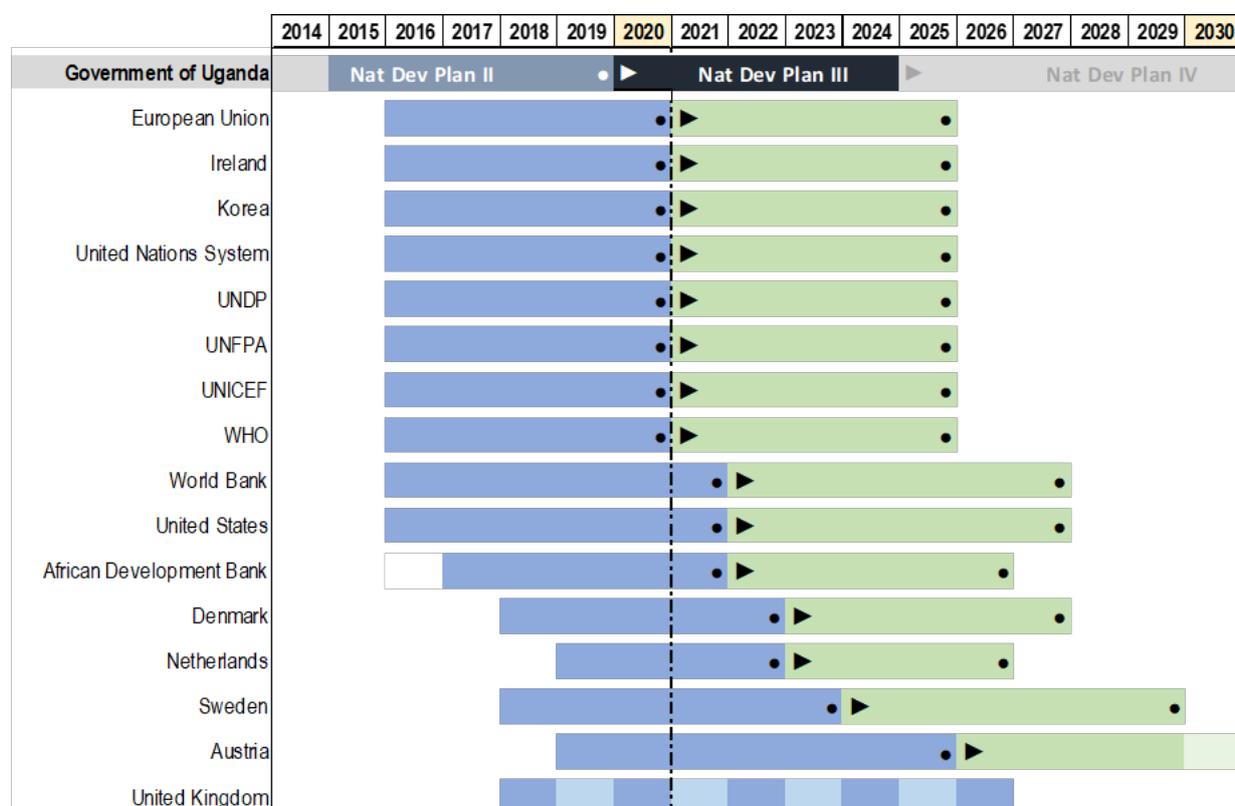
Figure A.4. Projects and technical assistance have become dominant forms of development co-operation in Uganda since the approval of the Sustainable Development Goals



Source: Authors' calculations based on OECD (2021^[15]).

Figure A.5. Most major partners synchronise country strategies with Uganda’s planning

Timing of Uganda’s national development plans and development partners’ own country strategies



Notes: UNDP: United Nations Development Programme; UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund; UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund; WHO: World Health Organization. Blue for active donor country strategies; green for projected length of their next strategy; annual operational plans for the United Kingdom. Development partners are ordered in alphabetically according to the timing of their country strategies.

Annex B. Analytical framework

Objective. Multiple other projects and initiatives contribute to enhanced Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) data collection and use in developing countries. The proposal made in this series of comparative case studies complements these initiatives, looking specifically at how development co-operation providers can strengthen their results frameworks at country level and contribute to enhanced alignment, measurement and data use in the context of the SDGs.

Case study selection. Selected partner countries met the following criteria: have a country results framework with some level of alignment to the SDGs; have recently completed or planning to prepare a voluntary national review; have a significant level of development partner density, either in sectors or overall; are a partner country for most OECD Development Assistance Committee donor countries and other major partners; help represent a variety of country contexts (in terms of fragility, level of income, country capacities and diversity of official development financing). The selected countries included Ethiopia, Kenya and Myanmar in 2018; and Bangladesh, Peru, Samoa and Uganda in 2019-21.

Table B.1. Comparative case studies

Topics, sub-topics, key research questions and sources of evidence

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	Desk review	Results frame analysis	Interviews	Field survey	Headquarters survey	GPEDC, CRS	Other sources
0. Country context	0.1 Country in context							C	•
	0.2. SDG journey:		•		•				
	Political leadership and vision	What types and sources of leadership and motivations are driving the country to domesticate the SDGs (and evolution, if any)?	•		•				
	Organisational change	What organisational set-up has been adopted to manage the “journey”? How effective does it seem to be?	•		•				•
	Progress in SDG alignment	What is the level of alignment of national planning to the SDGs (now and/or in the upcoming planning cycle)? Is the budget being aligned, too?	•	•	•			G	
	Progress in SDG measurement	How many SDG indicators are being measured ? What are the issues with the rest?			•				•
	Use of the SDGs in the country	How are the SDGs currently used by the country (i.e. four functions)?	•		•				
0.3. Progress and limits	What are main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks of the above?								•
1. Aligning country-level results frameworks to the SDGs	1.1. Supporting the SDGs at country level	What are providers’ approaches to incorporate SDG results indicators in their country-level results frameworks?	•	•	•	•	•		•
		Do providers promote cross-sectoral and/or cross-disciplinary approaches to SDG selection?	•	•	•	•			
	1.2. Adapting to context	What types of assessments and diagnostics do providers use to inform the design of SDG-linked country-level results frameworks (i.e. to obtain a sound understanding of local dynamics and		•					

		needs)?								
	1.3. Enhancing country ownership	To what extent do providers align their country-level results frameworks with SDG indicators prioritised by partner countries?		●		●	●			●
		What local participatory mechanisms do providers use in setting up their SDG-linked country-level results frameworks?		●		●		G		
	1.4. Maximising use of results information	What purposes/ anticipated uses guide providers' SDG indicator selection? by type: steering/learning/communication/reporting by level: corporate/thematic/regional/country/project level			●	●				●
	1.5. Fostering a culture of results and learning around the SDGs	Within provider organisations, where does leadership/decision making authority reside on the incorporation of SDG indicators in their country-level results frameworks?			●	●	●			●
		What support (capacity building, guidance, incentives) is provided to enable operational staff/implementing entities to plan for, manage and monitor SDG indicators?			●					●
	1.6. Manageable and reliable results systems	What types of provider policies, processes and other considerations guide providers in defining SDG results at country level?			●	●				
		What monitoring arrangements are required (if any) at the design stage? Are baseline values calculated? Are these drawn from country sources or statistics?		●		●		G		●
2. Setting up monitoring approaches that support SDG measurement	2.1. Measuring the SDGs at country level	What are providers' approaches to monitor the SDGs across the whole cycle, including at strategic planning and country programme, sector and project-level monitoring? Do providers promote cross-sectoral approaches to SDG monitoring?				●	●			
	2.2. Adapting to context	To what extent/how do providers adapt their monitoring approaches to countries' statistical and monitoring capacities (and across sectors)?	●	●	●	●	●			
	2.3. Supporting joined-up SDG monitoring	What are providers' approaches to strengthen and maximise use of partner countries' monitoring and statistical systems for SDG monitoring? Do providers rely on joined-up monitoring approaches for SDG monitoring?		●		●		G		●
								C		
	2.4. Maximising use of results information	To what extent is the monitoring approach set-up to generate timely, usable SDG results information for decision making/communication/learning/mutual accountability purposes?				●				
	2.5. Fostering a culture of results and learning around the SDGs	To what extent do providers set institutional, financing and co-ordination arrangements that favour "managing for the SDGs"? What staff (dis)incentives are in place to monitor and reflect/learn from SDG results?				●	●		C	G
2.6. Manageable and reliable results systems	To what extent can providers' existing information systems and processes support the collection, aggregation, analysis and sharing of results data, including SDG data?				●	●				
3. Using SDG-linked results information	3.1. Using the SDGs at country level	To what extent is country-level (SDG) results information used to inform decision making, communications, reporting/accountability and learning at country level/globally?		●		●				
	3.2. Adapting to context	To what extent do providers adapt the use of (SDG) results information to each specific country context?		●	●	●	●			
	3.3. Fostering mutual accountability	Is the SDG results information made publicly available? How? Are inclusive approaches used in assessing achieved results? In partnerships, is there a clear understanding of common goals and each party's contribution to achieving shared outcomes and sharing risks?		●		●		G		
					●			G		
	3.4. Maximising use of results information	To what extent do providers use (SDG) results information in dialogue, mutual accountability, communications and co-ordination arrangements at country level? If so, how?				●		G	C	●
3.5. Fostering a culture of	Are learning approaches promoted? Is there implicit or explicit				●	●				

	results and learning around the SDGs	evidence that staff is allowed/not penalised for failure when coupled with learning? Is there evidence of experimentation or innovative approaches to foster results? Is there space and resources for analysis of results information and learning?		•		•	•			
	3.6. Manageable and reliable results systems	Do providers' current monitoring and evaluation systems produce credible quantitative and qualitative evidence that meets the needs and capacities of the provider and the local partners?				•	•		G	

Note: GPEDC: Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation; CRS: Creditor Reporting System.

List of consulted parties

This study benefited from many insights and contributions from all official development actors working in Uganda. The institutions and organisations consulted during the study included:

Government of Uganda

- SDG Secretariat
- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- National Planning Authority
- Office of the Prime Minister
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Other domestic stakeholders

- NGO Forum

Development partners

- African Development Bank
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- People's Republic of China
- Denmark
- European Delegation in Uganda
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- France
- Germany's GIZ
- Germany's KfW
- Iceland
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- International Labour Organization
- India
- International Organization for Migrations
- Ireland
- Islamic Development Bank
- Japan

- Korea
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Sweden
- United Nations' Resident Co-ordinator Office
- UN humanitarian agencies (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Human Settlement Programme , United Nations Mine Action Service)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- UN Women
- United Nations Capital Development Fund
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
- United Nations Environmental Programme
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- United Nations Population Fund
- United Kingdom
- United States
- World Bank Group
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization

Annex C. A set of SDG-aligned indicators for shared results in Uganda

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) framework has 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 unique indicators to track those targets. Of these, Uganda had data in 2020 for 200 indicators that are fully or partially aligned to the official SDG results framework. Of these indicators, 85% (179 indicators) reflect development results (i.e. output/outcome/impact indicators), with relatively recent data across all Goals. Grey row shading indicates that indicator data for Uganda is available in international databases.

This extensive list represents a comparatively good basis for **an SDG-aligned shared framework for results** to guide development co-operation in Uganda. By using common SDG-aligned indicators already available in Uganda, development actors will ensure that sufficient, frequent and accurate development data inform decision making, diminish fragmentation and maximise impact, all while harmonising monitoring and reporting processes in the context of a least developed country.

Table C.1. List of indicators aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals with available country data in Uganda

SDG target	SDG indicator SDG-aligned indicators available in Uganda, as of 2020 <i>(indicators in italics do not perfectly match the UN official SDG indicator definition)</i>	Indicator type	SDG alignment	Available data source in Uganda	Most recent data
SDG 1: NO POVERTY – End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
1.2	SDG 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2017	2017
1.2	SDG 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	World Bank – World Development Indicators	2016
1.3	Proportion of population with access to social insurance; health insurance, receiving direct income and access to social care services	Output	Proxy	National Development Plan (NDP) III	2017
1.4	Proportion of communities with better living conditions including drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, energy (cooking and lighting), transport (nearest feeder road), health care, education, and information technologies	Outcome/impact	Proxy	UNHS 2017	2017
1.4	Proportion of titled land (by sex and region), percentage coverage of land information system, proportion of land titles issued by type (region, gender and rural/ urban) and percentage change in the number of land titles registered (sex, region and rural/urban)	Outcome/impact	Proxy	Land Information System (LIS)	2017
1.5	Number of victims of natural disaster	Outcome/impact	Derived	NDP III	2018
1.5	SDG 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Activity/process	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2019

1.5	SDG 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Activity/process	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2019
1.a	SDG 1.a.1 Total official development assistance (ODA) grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2019
SDG 2: NO HUNGER – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture					
2.1	SDG 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	2018
2.2	SDG 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Uganda Demographic & Health Survey (UDHS) 2016	2016
2.2	SDG 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
2.2	SDG 2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15-49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
2.3	SDG 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Outcome/impact	Proxy	FAO	2016
2.5	SDG 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	Output	Fully aligned	FAO	2019
2.a	SDG 2.a.1 The Agriculture Orientation Index for government expenditures	Input	Fully aligned	Government Finance Statistics (GFS)	2019
2.a	SDG 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance + other official flows) to the agriculture sector	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
2.c	SDG 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies	Output	Fully aligned	Food Price Monitoring and Analysis	2019
SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
3.1	SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Estimates by WHO, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank Group and United Nations Population Division	2017
3.1	SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Output	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
3.2	SDG 3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
3.2	SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
3.3	SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Uganda Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment	2017
3.3	SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	TB Survey	2019
3.3	SDG 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1 000 population	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Health Management Information System (HMIS)	2019

3.3	SDG 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100 000 population	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	HMIS	2019
3.3	SDG 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	WHO Global Health Observatory	2018
3.4	SDG 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	HMIS	2019
3.4	SDG 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Reported crime data, Ministry of Health	2019
3.5	SDG 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	Output	Derived	WHO	2016
3.6	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries	Outcome/impact	Derived	Ministry of Health – Annual Crime Report	2019
3.6	SDG 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Global Status Report on Road Safety	2018
3.7	SDG 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
3.7	SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1 000 women in that age group	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
3.8	Proportion of the population with access to universal health care (%)	Outcome/impact	Proxy	NDP III	2018
3.8	SDG 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Key indicator of the 2019 Global Monitoring Report on Financial Protection in Health	2019
3.9	SDG 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Outcome/impact	Derived	WHO Global Health Observatory	2016
3.9	SDG 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene for all [WASH] services)	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	HMIS	2019
3.9	SDG 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	HMIS	2019
3.a	SDG 3.a.1 Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
3.b	SDG 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
3.b	SDG 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
3.c	SDG 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Output	Fully aligned	WHO Global Health Observatory	2018
3.d	SDG 3.d.1 International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness	Activity/process	Fully aligned	WHO Global Health Observatory	2019
SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					
4.1	SDG 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading; and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Assessment of Progress in Education	2018

4.1	SDG 4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2016
4.2	SDG 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24-59 months of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
4.2	SDG 4.2.2 Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Output	Fully aligned	Ministry of Education and Sports/Uganda Bureau of Statistics – Education Survey	2018
4.5	SDG 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Outcome/impact	Derived	UNESCO Gender Parity Index	2017
4.a	SDG 4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Output	Fully aligned	Ministry of Education and Sports/Uganda Bureau of Statistics – Education Survey	2017
4.b	SDG 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships, by sector and type of study	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
4.c	SDG 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education, by education level	Output	Fully aligned	Ministry of Education and Sports/Uganda Bureau of Statistics – Education Survey	2017
SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls					
5.1	SDG 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Output	Fully aligned	UN Women	2018
5.2	SDG 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
5.2	SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
5.3	SDG 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
5.3	SDG 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
5.4	Percentage of the population that spends time on non-productive works, by sex	Outcome/impact	Proxy	Time Use Survey	2017
5.5	SDG 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments; and (b) local governments	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Admin Data, UBOS, parliament	2017/18
5.5	SDG 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	International Labour Organization (ILO) – Labour Force Survey	2017
5.6	SDG 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who take their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS	2016
5.a	Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Outcome/impact	Derived	Annual Agricultural Survey 2018	2018
5.b	SDG 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UNHS, UDHS	2016
5.c	SDG 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Activity/process	Fully aligned	Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation	2018

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all					
6.1	Proportion of households with access to safe drinking water services	Outcome/impact	Derived	UNHS	2016
6.2	SDG 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services; and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UNHS	2016
6.3	SDG 6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated	Output	Fully aligned	Ministry of Water and Environment	2019
6.3	SDG 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Environment Live (European Commission)	2017
6.4	SDG 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	Output	Fully aligned	FAO	2017
6.4	SDG 6.4.2 Level of water stress: Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Output	Fully aligned	Ministry of Water and Environment	2016
6.5	SDG 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	Activity/process	Fully aligned	Ministry of Water and Environment/Directorate of Water Resources Management – Thematic Report 2017	2017
6.5	SDG 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water co-operation	Activity/process	Fully aligned	Ministry of Water and Environment/Directorate of Water Resources Management – Thematic Report 2017	2017
6.6	SDG 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Ministry of Water and Environment/Directorate of Water Resources Management – Thematic Report 2017	2017
6.a	SDG 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	Activity/process	Fully aligned	UN/Water Data Portal, Ministry of Water and Environment	2018
6.b	Proportion of water points with functional user committee	Output	Proxy	Ministry of Water and Environment/Ministry of Local Government	2019
SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
7.1	SDG 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Energy for Rural Transformation Project (ERT) III	2018
7.1	SDG 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS 2016	2016
7.2	SDG 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Energy Balance, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	2017
7.3	Energy consumption per gross domestic product (GDP)	Outcome/impact	Proxy	Energy Balance, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	2018

7.a	SDG 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2017
7.b	SDG 7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	Output	Fully aligned	International Renewable Energy Agency	2018
SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and decent work for all					
8.1	SDG 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Accounts Statistics	2017
8.2	SDG 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	ILO	2019
8.3	SDG 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Labour Force Survey	2017
8.4	SDG 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Environment Live (European Commission)	2017
8.5	SDG 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Labour Force Survey	2017
8.6	SDG 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Labour Force Survey	2017
8.7	SDG 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Labour Force Survey	2017
8.8	SDG 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	ILO	2017
8.10	SDG 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100 000 adults; and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100 000 adults	Output	Fully aligned	National Labour Force Survey	2019
8.10	SDG 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Labour Force Survey	2017
8.a	SDG 8.a.1 Aid for trade commitments and disbursements	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2018
SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all					
9.1	Improved transportation services in rural areas	Outcome/impact	Proxy	UNHS	2017
9.1	SDG 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Ministry of Works and Transport, Civil Aviation Authority, Uganda National Roads Authority	2018
9.2	Manufacturing value added in share of total value added	Outcome/impact	Proxy	National Accounts Statistics	2017
9.2	SDG 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Labour Force Survey	2017
9.a	SDG 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance + other official flows) to infrastructure	Input	Fully aligned	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	2019

9.b	SDG 9.b.1 Proportion of medium- and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UNIDO Competitive Industrial Performance Index	2017
SDG 10: REDUCING INEQUALITIES – Reduce income inequality within and among countries					
10.1	SDG 10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population	Outcome/impact	Derived	World Bank	2016
10.2	SDG 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	World Bank	2016
10.4	SDG 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	ILO	2017
10.4	SDG 10.4.2 Redistributive impact of fiscal policy	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF)	2016
10.5	SDG 10.5.1 Financial soundness indicators	Output	Fully aligned	IMF	2018
10.6	SDG 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	IMF/World Bank/European Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Trade Organization	2019
10.7	SDG 10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	Output	Fully aligned	United Nations – Pilot Survey	2019
10.7	SDG 10.7.3 Number of migrants killed while attempting to cross maritime, land and air borders	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	International Organization for Migrations' Missing Migrant Project	2019
10.7	SDG 10.7.4 Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	2019
10.a	SDG 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	International Trade Centre/United Nations Conference on Trade and Development/WTO database	2018
10.b	SDG 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2019
10.c	SDG 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Outcome/impact	Proxy	World Bank – World Development Indicators	2018
SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable					
11.1	SDG 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	NDP III	2018
11.5	SDG 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	2018
11.5	SDG 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters	Outcome/impact	Proxy	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	2018

11.6	SDG 11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	2017
11.6	SDG 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀) in cities (population weighted)	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	WHO	2016
11.a	SDG 11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space	Activity/process	Fully aligned	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	2020
11.b	SDG 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Output	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2019
11.b	SDG 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Output	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2019
SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns					
12.1	SDG 12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production	Output	Fully aligned	Environment Live (European Commission)	2017
12.2	SDG 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Environment Live – <i>Global Material Flows Database</i> (European Commission)	2017
12.4	SDG 12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Output	Fully aligned	Environment Live	2020
12.4	SDG 12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Environment Live/United Nations University	2019
12.5	SDG 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Environment Live/United Nations University	2019
12.a	SDG 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	Output	Fully aligned	International Renewable Energy Agency	2018
12.c	SDG 12.c.1 (a) Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies as a per cent of GDP; and (b) amount of fossil-fuel subsidies as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	Outcome/impact	Derived	Environment Live/IMF <i>Country-level Subsidy Estimates Database</i>	2017
SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy					
13.1	SDG 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	NDP III	2018
13.1	SDG 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Output	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2019
13.1	SDG 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Output	Fully aligned	Sendai Framework Monitoring System	2019
13.2	Average annual change in greenhouse gases	Outcome/impact	Derived	NDP III	2018
SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss					
15.1	SDG 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Ministry of Water and Environment – Sector Report	2018

15.1	SDG 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Outcome/impact	Derived	BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature and United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre	2019
15.2	SDG 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Output	Fully aligned	FAO – Global Forest Resources Assessment	2019
15.4	SDG 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature and United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre	2019
15.5	SDG 15.5.1 Red List Index	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	BirdLife International and International Union for Conservation of Nature	2020
15.6	SDG 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Output	Fully aligned	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity	2019
15.7	(PIKE) Proportion of illegally killed elephants	Outcome/impact	Proxy	Uganda Wildlife Authority Records	2019
15.8	SDG 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Output	Proxy	ECOLEX/FAOLEX	2016
15.a	SDG 15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2019
15.b	SDG 15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2019
SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all; and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels					
16.1	SDG 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 population, by sex and age	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Uganda Police – Crime Data	2018
16.1	SDG 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence; (b) psychological violence; and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	2016
16.1	SDG 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Governance, Peace and Security Survey	2017
16.2	SDG 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS	2016
16.2	Number of registered victims of trafficking	Outcome/impact	Derived	Annual Crime Report, Ministry of Health	2018
16.2	SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS	2016
16.3	SDG 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognised conflict resolution mechanisms	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Crime Victims Survey	2017

16.3	SDG 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UPS Statistical Abstracts	2019
16.5	SDG 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Governance, Peace and Security Survey	2017
16.5	SDG 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	World Bank – World Development Indicators	2013
16.6	SDG 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Output	Fully aligned	Medium-term expenditure framework	2017
16.6	SDG 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Governance, Peace and Security Survey	2017
16.7	SDG 16.7.1 Proportions of positions in national and local public institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Governance, Peace and Security Survey	2017
16.7	SDG 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Governance, Peace and Security Survey	2017
16.8	SDG 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations	Activity/process	Fully aligned	IMF/World Bank/European Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Trade Organization	2019
16.9	SDG 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS	2016
16.a	SDG 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Output	Fully aligned	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	2019
16.b	SDG 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	National Governance, Peace and Security Survey	2017
SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development					
17.1	Tax revenue to GDP ratio	Outcome/impact	Proxy	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	2019
17.1	SDG 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	2019
17.3	SDG 17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South co-operation as a proportion of gross national income	Input	Fully aligned	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	2018
17.3	SDG 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Input	Fully aligned	Bank of Uganda, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	2019
17.4	SDG 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Input	Fully aligned	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	2019
17.6	SDG 17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Output	Fully aligned	Uganda Communications Commission	2019

17.8	SDG 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	UDHS	2016
17.9	SDG 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation) committed to developing countries	Input	Fully aligned	OECD	2019
17.10	SDG 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	International Trade Centre	2018
17.12	SDG 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states	Outcome/impact	Fully aligned	International Trade Centre /United Nations Conference on Trade and Development/WTO database	2018
17.15	SDG 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development co-operation	Activity/process	Fully aligned	Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation dashboard (OECD and UNDP)	2018
17.16	SDG 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	Activity/process	Derived	Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation dashboard (OECD and UNDP)	2018
17.17	SDG 17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	Input	Fully aligned	World Bank (<i>PPI Database</i>)	2019
17.18	SDG 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Output	Fully aligned	PARIS21 SDG Survey	2019
17.18	SDG 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Output	Fully aligned	PARIS21 SDG Survey	2019
17.19	SDG 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Input	Fully aligned	PARIS 21 – Partner Report on Support to Statistics	2017
17.19	SDG 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration	Output	Proxy	United Nations Statistics Division, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	2018

