



# **SDSN Uganda Global SDG Report**

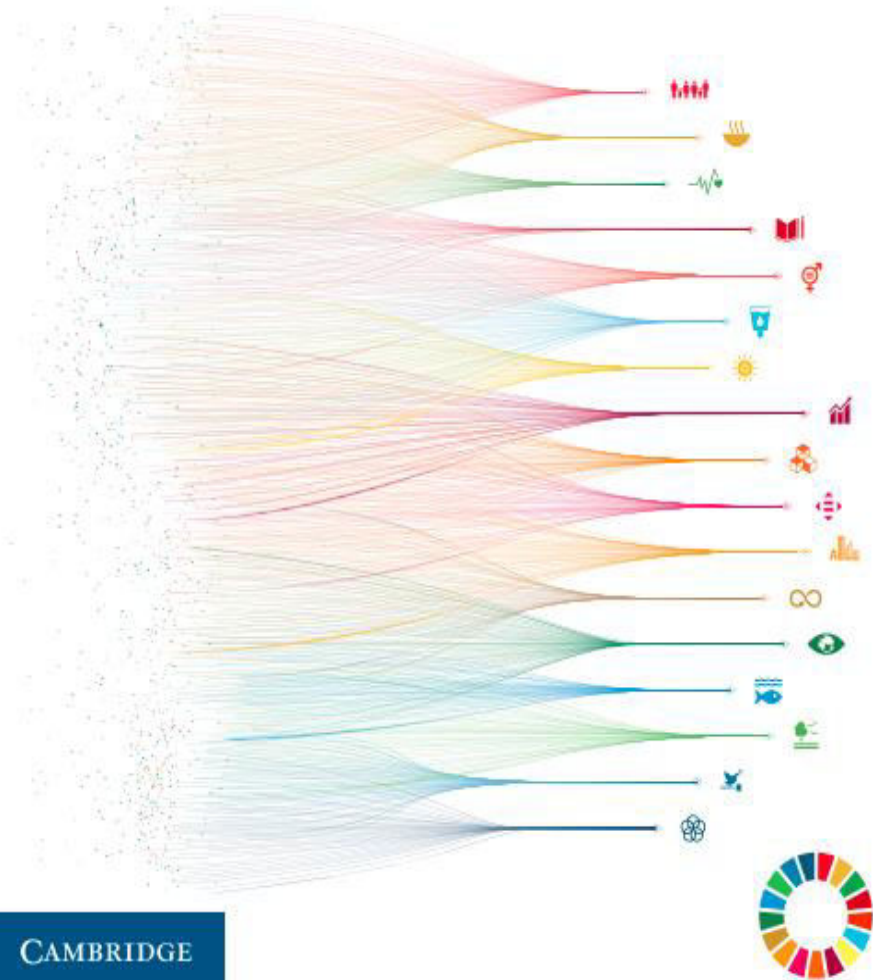
**30 April 2022**

**Golden Tulip Hotel Kampala**



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2022

From Crisis to Sustainable Development:  
the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond  
*Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards*



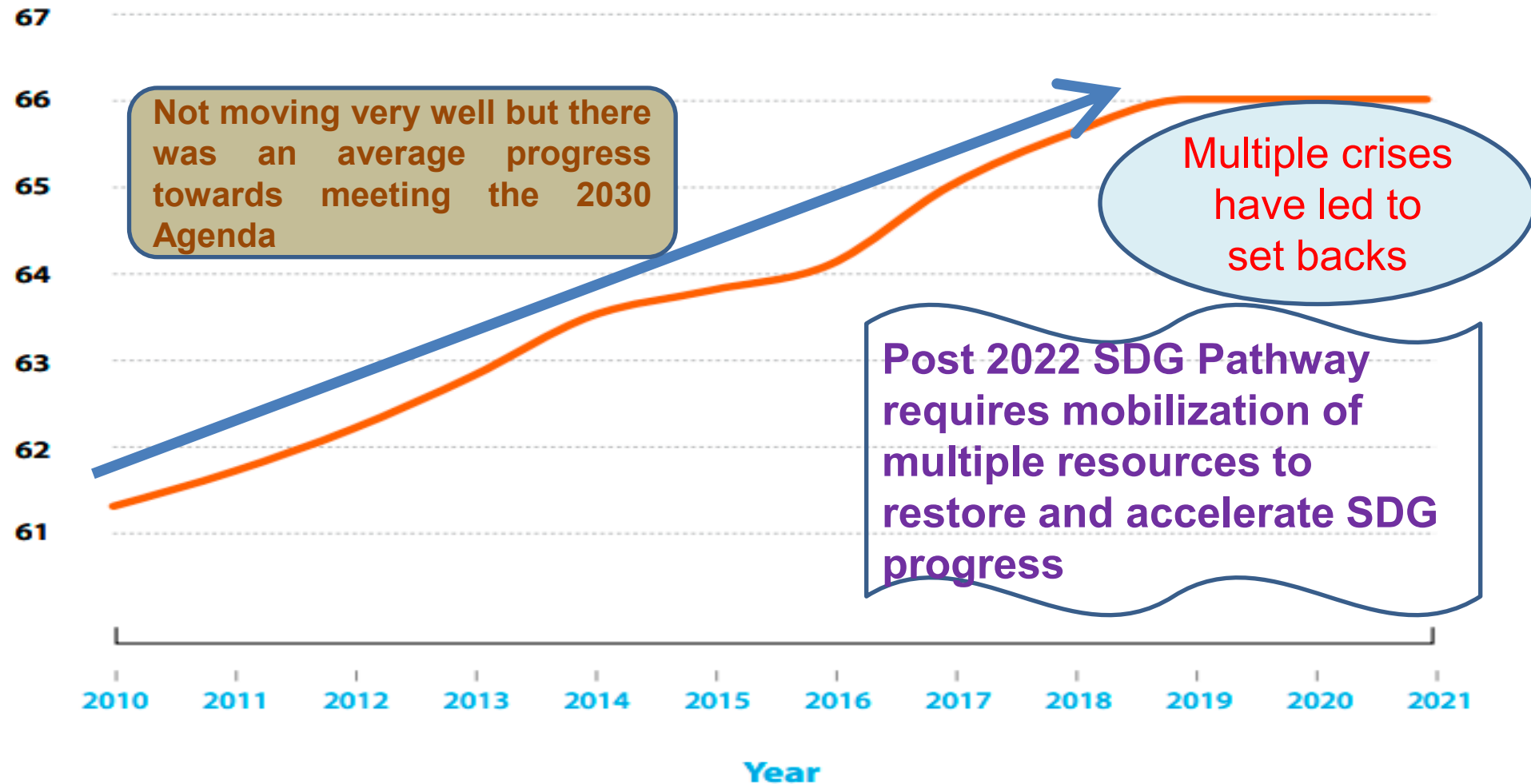
CAMBRIDGE

- 7<sup>th</sup> Edition of the report
- Led by SDSN Global
  - **1634 Members**
  - **35 Networks**
  - **13 Regional networks**
- Published by University of Cambridge
- Performance of all UN member states on the 17 SDGs

Available: <https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2022/2022-sustainable-development-report.pdf>



# Key Findings: SDGs Global Average Index score Overtime (2010-2021)



# Scores: Top and Bottom Countries



Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Finland	86.5	42	Bulgaria	74.3
2	Denmark	85.6	43	Cyprus	74.2
3	Sweden	85.2	44	Thailand	74.1
4	Norway	82.3	45	Russian Federation	74.1
5	Austria	82.3	46	Moldova	73.9
6	Germany	82.2	47	Costa Rica	73.8
7	France	81.2	48	Kyrgyz Republic	73.7
8	Switzerland	80.8	49	Israel	73.5
9	Ireland	80.7	50	Azerbaijan	73.5
10	Estonia	80.6	51	Georgia	73.4
11	United Kingdom	80.6	52	Fiji	72.9
12	Poland	80.5	53	Brazil	72.8
13	Czech Republic	80.5	54	Argentina	72.8
14	Latvia	80.3	55	Vietnam	72.8
15	Slovenia	80.0	56	China	72.4
16	Spain	79.9	57	North Macedonia	72.3
17	Netherlands	79.9	58	Peru	71.9
18	Belgium	79.7	59	Bosnia and Herzegovina	71.7
19	Japan	79.6	60	Singapore	71.7
20	Portugal	79.2	61	Albania	71.6
21	Hungary	79.0	62	Suriname	71.6
22	Iceland	78.9	63	Ecuador	71.5
23	Croatia	78.8	64	Algeria	71.5
24	Slovak Republic	78.7	65	Kazakhstan	71.1
25	Italy	78.3	66	Armenia	71.1
26	New Zealand	78.3	67	Maldives	71.0
27	Korea, Rep.	77.9	68	Dominican Republic	70.8
28	Chile	77.8	69	Tunisia	70.7
29	Canada	77.7	70	Bhutan	70.5
30	Romania	77.7	71	Turkey	70.4
31	Uruguay	77.0	72	Malaysia	70.4
32	Greece	76.8	73	Barbados	70.3
33	Malta	76.8	74	Mexico	70.2
34	Belarus	76.0	75	Colombia	70.1
35	Serbia	75.9	76	Sri Lanka	70.0
36	Luxembourg	75.7	77	Uzbekistan	69.9
37	Ukraine	75.7	78	Tajikistan	69.7
38	Australia	75.6	79	El Salvador	69.6
39	Lithuania	75.4	80	Jordan	69.4
40	Cuba	74.7	81	Oman	69.2
41	United States	74.6	82	Indonesia	69.2

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
83	Jamaica	69.0	124	Rwanda	59.4
84	Morocco	69.0	125	Pakistan	59.3
85	United Arab Emirates	68.8	126	Senegal	58.7
86	Montenegro	68.8	127	Cote d'Ivoire	58.4
87	Egypt, Arab Rep.	68.7	128	Ethiopia	58.0
88	Iran, Islamic Rep.	68.6	129	Syrian Arab Republic	57.4
89	Mauritius	68.4	130	Tanzania	57.4
90	Bolivia	68.0	131	Zimbabwe	56.8
91	Paraguay	67.4	132	Mauritania	55.8
92	Nicaragua	67.1	133	Togo	55.6
93	Brunei Darussalam	67.1	134	Cameroon	55.5
94	Qatar	66.8	135	Lesotho	55.1
95	Philippines	66.6	136	Uganda	54.9
96	Saudi Arabia	66.6	137	Eswatini	54.6
97	Lebanon	66.3	138	Burkina Faso	54.5
98	Nepal	66.2	139	Nigeria	54.2
99	Turkmenistan	66.1	140	Zambia	54.2
100	Belize	65.7	141	Burundi	54.1
101	Kuwait	64.5	142	Mali	54.1
102	Bahrain	64.3	143	Mozambique	53.6
103	Myanmar	64.3	144	Papua New Guinea	53.6
104	Bangladesh	64.2	145	Malawi	53.3
105	Panama	64.0	146	Sierra Leone	53.0
106	Guyana	63.9	147	Afghanistan	52.5
107	Cambodia	63.8	148	Congo, Rep.	52.3
108	South Africa	63.7	149	Niger	52.2
109	Mongolia	63.5	150	Yemen, Rep.	52.1
110	Ghana	63.4	151	Haiti	51.9
111	Lao PDR	63.4	152	Guinea	51.3
112	Honduras	63.1	153	Benin	51.2
113	Gabon	62.8	154	Angola	50.9
114	Namibia	62.7	155	Djibouti	50.3
115	Iraq	62.3	156	Madagascar	50.1
116	Botswana	61.4	157	Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.0
117	Guatemala	61.0	158	Liberia	49.9
118	Kenya	61.0	159	Sudan	49.6
119	Trinidad and Tobago	60.4	160	Somalia	45.6
120	Venezuela, RB	60.3	161	Chad	41.3
121	India	60.3	162	Central African Republic	39.3
122	Gambia, The	60.2	163	South Sudan	39.0
123	Sao Tome and Principe	59.4			



# Scores and Ranks: Sub-Saharan Africa

S/No.	Country	Score	Global Rank	S/No.	Country	Score	Global Rank
1	South Africa	63.7	108	25	Mali	54.1	142
2	Ghana	63.4	110	26	Mozambique	53.6	143
3	Gabon	62.8	113	27	Malawi	53.3	145
4	Namibia	62.7	114	28	Sierra Leone	53	146
5	Botswana	61.4	116	29	Congo Republic	52.3	148
6	Kenya	61	118	30	Niger	52.2	149
7	Gambia	60.2	122	31	Guinea	51.3	152
8	Rwanda	59.4	124	32	Benin	51.2	153
9	Sao Tome and Principe	59.4	123	33	Angola	50.9	154
10	Senegal	58.7	126	34	Madagascar	50.1	156
11	Cote D'Voire	58.4	128	35	Dem. Rep. of Congo	50	157
12	Ethiopia	58	128	36	Liberia	49.9	158
13	Tanzania	57.4	130	37	Sudan	49.6	159
14	Zimbabwe	56.8	131	38	Somalia	45.6	160
15	Mauritania	55.8	132	39	Chad	41.3	161
16	Togo	55.6	133	40	Central African Republic	39.3	162
17	Cameroon	55.5	134	41	South Sudan	39	163
18	Lesotho	55.1	135	42	Cabo Verde	Missing data	
19	Uganda	54.9	136	43	Comoros	Missing data	
20	Eswatini	54.6	137	44	Equatorial Guinea	Missing data	
21	Burkina Faso	54.5	138	45	Eritrea	Missing data	
22	Nigeria	54.2	139	46	Guinea-Bissau	Missing data	
23	Zambia	54.2	140	47	Mauritius	Missing data	
24	Burundi	54.1	141	48	Seyschelles	Missing data	



# SSA SDG Index- Performance Dashboard

## OVERALL PERFORMANCE

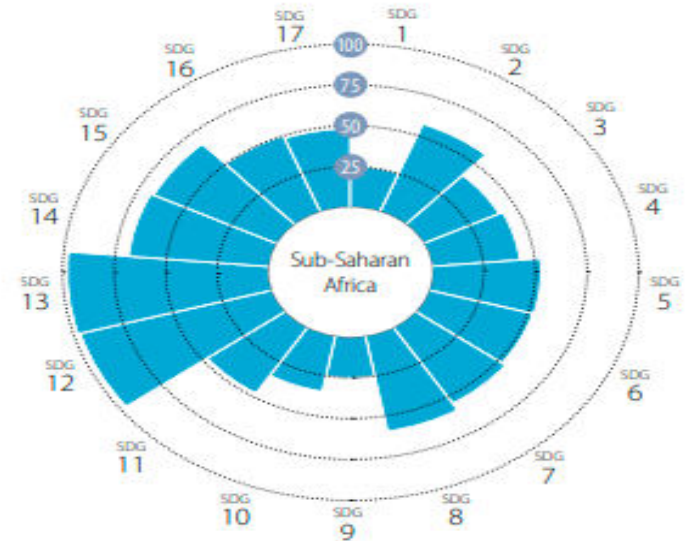
RANKING

**SUB-SAHARAN  
AFRICA**

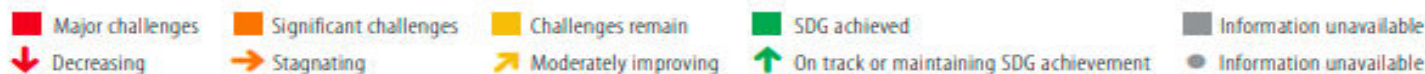
**NA**



## AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



## SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

# SSA: Regional Performance by Indicator

## SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	36.6	2022	●	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	57.2	2022	●	→

## SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.4	2019	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.4	2019	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6	2019	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.8	2016	●	↑
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2018	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2015	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	8.7	2019	●	●

## SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	514	2017	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.5	2020	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.6	2020	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	220.1	2020	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3	2019	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	187	2016	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.4	2019	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.3	2019	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	109.1	2019	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.7	2018	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	69	2020	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45	2019	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2021	●	●

## SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using the internet (%)	28.4	2020	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.9	2019	●	↗
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	→
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	19.0	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2018	●	●

## SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini coefficient	41.4	2019	●	●
Palma ratio	2.4	2019	●	●

## SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	56.7	2018	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	47.8	2019	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.8	2020	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.8	2021	●	●

## SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2019	●	●
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.7	2019	●	●
Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)	3.0	2018	●	●
SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.3	2015	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2015	●	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2021	●	●

## SDG13 – Climate Action

CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.7	2020	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)	0.2	2018	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	365.5	2021	●	●



# SSA: Regional Performance by Indicator cont'd

## SDG4 – Quality Education

Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	47.8	2020	● ●
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.8	2020	● →
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	44.7	2020	● ●
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.3	2020	● ●

## SDG5 – Gender Equality

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	47.9	2022	● →
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.7	2019	● →
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.9	2020	● ↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.8	2020	● →

## SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.4	2020	● →
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.8	2020	● →
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.4	2018	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4	2018	● ●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)	292.4	2018	● ●

## SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	46.6	2019	● ↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	17.0	2019	● →
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)	2.4	2019	● →
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	71.3	2019	● ↑

## SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7	2020	● ●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.3	2018	● ●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	39.9	2017	● ↗
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.1	2022	● ↓
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	● ●
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2015	● ↑

## SDG14 – Life below Water

Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.7	2020	● →
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.4	2020	● ↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.7	2018	● ↑
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.2	2018	● ↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.0	2018	● ↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	● ●

## SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.4	2020	● →
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.8	2020	● →
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	● ↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4	2020	● ↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	● ●

## SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.3	2020	● ●
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	48.9	2019	● ●
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	51	2021	● ●
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7	2020	● ↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	47.3	2020	● ●
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2021	● →
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.4	2019	● ●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	● ●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	37.2	2021	● →
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	● ●

## SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.3	2020	● ↓
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	● ●
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.6	2019	● ↓
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	9.1	2019	● ●
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	53.0	2019	● →



# SDG Dashboard: Uganda

SDG Index Rank

136<sub>/163</sub>

SDG Index Score



Spillover Score



## SDG Dashboards and Trends

Click on a goal to view more information.

<https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/uganda>



Dashboards: ● SDG achieved ● Challenges remain ● Significant challenges remain ● Major challenges remain ● Information unavailable

Trends: ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ↗ Moderately improving → Stagnating ↓ Decreasing ● Trend information unavailable

# Opportunities for SDG Data Systems and Statistics

- The COVID-19 pandemic has prompted a massive shift in the demand for data, especially for timelier and higher-quality data
- Socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic have rendered much of the pre-pandemic data less useful or outdated
- Increased need for more rapid, geolocated, and granular data not only to track the trajectory of COVID-19 cases, but to ensure that basic resources for citizens are targeted effectively and efficiently
- New user expectations, with many users – especially the general public – now expecting to obtain data in real time.
- New ways to satisfy user demands with reduced budgets and staff resources, while also balancing data timeliness, precision, and quality needs

# Data Innovations for SDG Transformations

- Modernizing data-collection methods and processes i.e., Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI); telephone surveys; artificial intelligence (AI)
- Non-traditional data sources: citizen science, social media, and earth observation data – to support evidence-based decision making and further SDG attainment at the local and national levels
- New dissemination schemes: Data centres, platforms, consortiums, online dashboards on the rise
- Innovative and cross-disciplinary partnerships



# Emerging Lessons for Data Systems

- The value of developing data that is fit-for purpose; timely, disaggregated, high quality, and presented in a format and through a means that inform quick decision-making and action.
- Traditional approaches to survey taking, data production, and analysis will no longer satisfy user needs – non-traditional approaches are required.
- The importance and value of cross-sector partnerships.
- Dissemination efforts should be prioritized alongside production efforts
- Data innovations are working
- Data innovations are emerging beyond the national level.

# Thank you!

For more information:

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