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DATA GAP ANALYSIS FOR SDG 16 IN UGANDA

JUNE 2020

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UGANDA SDG 16

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Abbreviations

BCG	Budgetary Central Government
BOU	Bank of Uganda
COCTIP	Coordination Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Internal Affairs
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTSPC	Conflict Tactics Scale: Parent-Child version
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
ESAAMLG	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group
ESS	European Social Survey
FATF	Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering
FIA	Financial Intelligence Authority
FOI	Freedom of Information Laws
FY	Financial Year
GIGA	German Institute of Global and Area Studies
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
ISCO-08	International Standard Classification of Occupations by ILO
ICD	International Classification of Diseases, WHO
ISDC	International Security and Development Center, Berlin
IFF	Illicit Financial Flows
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
JLOS	Justice, Law, and Order Sector in Uganda
GANHRI	Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.
GLOTIP	Global Report on Trafficking in Persons
GPSS	Governance, Peace and Security Survey
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MVRS	Mobile Vital Records System
NCVS	National Crime Victims Survey
NDPII	Second National Development Plan, 2015/16–2019/20
NGPSS	National Governance, Peace and Security Survey
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NIRA	National Identification and Registration Authority

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NSIF	National Statistical Indicators Framework
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
OAG	Office of the Auditor General of Uganda
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PFM	Public Financial Management
PIAAC	Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies, OECD
RECSA	Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
SWAY	Survey of War Affected Youth
UBI	Uganda Business Inquiry
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCDP	Uppsala Conflict Data Program
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCO UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group
UN-CTS	UN Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WHO	World Health Organization

Acknowledgments

Preparation of this report was led by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in partnership with the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) with financial and technical support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UBOS wishes to appreciate: the International Security and Development Center (ISDC), Berlin that undertook the consultancy, with a team including Prof. Dr. Tilman Brück (Director), Dr. Damir Esenaliev (team Leader), Dr, Sindu Kebede, Dr. Wolfgang Stojetz and Mr. Isaiah Bagaboine; the multi-institutional technical team that guided the entire process under the leadership of UBOS; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), JLOS institutions, the UN SDG Technical Working Group, the National SDG Taskforce, and the UNDP that reviewed several drafts, and participants of the inception workshop (March 2019) and the validation workshop (July 2019) that greatly shaped the analysis. Appreciation also goes to UNDP's Oslo Governance Centre that mobilised financial support to the process.

Foreword

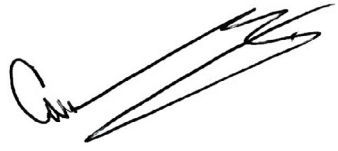
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including goal 16 which aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The ability to avail data on the SDGs is a core responsibility for all players in the National Statistical System.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics is mandated to undertake data production, development and monitoring of the National Statistics System to inform and monitor developmental frameworks at national, sub regional and international levels. Tracking of the SDGs in the country is done by the Office of the Prime Minister. For indicators in Goal 16, there was need to take stock of data availability at country level. This initiative funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)NDP was undertaken by the UBOS working closely with institutions in the Justice, Law and Order Sector with technical support from the UNDP country office.

Several consultative meetings and training sessions were undertaken with stakeholder and key SDG 16 data producers, users, and providers at country level. Training on classification of the findings from this report are intended to facilitate decision making and mainstreaming of the SDG 16 in the National and Higher Local Government framework as well as identification of potential areas for capacity building for data producers within the Justice Law and Order sector in Uganda.

The Bureau acknowledges the contribution of several stakeholders at both national and international level that supported the compilation of this report. Special thanks go to the Government of Uganda, UNDP for the financial and technical assistance provided for the successful implementation of this analysis. Appreciation also goes to the MDAs in the Justice, law and Order sector for embracing the activity.

The Bureau encourages the general public to utilise the findings to inform planning and decision making at all levels including informing different interventions aimed at leaving no one behind.



Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)
Executive Director
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Preface

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is built on the foundations of a peaceful, just and inclusive society and institutions, which are outcomes and enablers of sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 16 recognizes the centrality of effective, responsive and inclusive institutions to meeting societies' aspirations for high-quality public services that are accessible to all.

The implementation of SDG16 is critical to the two most important cross-cutting themes for Agenda 2030: the commitment to reach the furthest behind first on the one hand, and principle of universality on the other. The call to 'leave no one behind' created an unprecedented demand for granular, comparable and timely data in a broad range of policy fields. With just over ten years left to achieve the SDGs, there is need for concerted, sustained and effective follow-up. Meaning that, quality data and statistics must be available and comparable over time to enable measurement of progress on respective indicators, providing evidence on the extent to which countries are on course to deliver on their promises.

The SDG 16 Data Gap Analysis is a systematic review of availability and suitability of data for SDG 16 indicators in Uganda. It entails a review of data sources, data producers, data processes, and data gaps. It maps the 23 indicators for SDG 16 versus the data sources and data producers in Uganda. It also analyses the existing data with the indicators metadata issued by the United Nations. The resulting report reflects current state of data for SDG 16, highlights achievements to date, identifies data and methodology gaps, and suggests practical and indicator-and-institutional level recommendations on how to close the data gaps.

As the country strives to deliver on this goal, I am pleased to note that 21 out of the 23 SDG 16 indicators have to some extent been reported on, only requiring regularity in data collection. It is therefore imperative that government continues to invests in strengthening administrative data systems, which according to this report accounts for almost 50 percent of the SDG 16 indicators; harnessing potential of big data given its agility in providing real-time information to address fast-evolving development challenges; expanding the breadth and frequency of the existing traditional tools for data collection; building and sustaining a strong network of data generators and users; and not least, strengthening capacities at national and sub-national levels to generate and utilize SDG 16 data.

In compiling this Report, Uganda has taken a global lead in the preparation for more detailed reporting on SDG 16. The exercise and the findings of the Report will be useful for other countries as an example for conducting how to conduct a comprehensive and systematic data gap audit for SDG 16. I applaud the Government of Uganda for being among the few countries globally to initiate a dedicated report of this kind to assess its readiness to report on SDG 16. I thank the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for its leadership in undertaking this assessment with UNDP. I encourage government and all actors to draw on the lessons from this assessment as a benchmark for examinations of other goals.

UNDP remains steadfast in its resolve to support the Government of Uganda and other key stakeholders including the private sector in implementing the 2030 Agenda and measuring progress towards attainment of the SDGs.

Elsie Attafuah
UNDP Resident Representative
UNDP Uganda

Key Highlights

Following the innovative survey data collection efforts by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Uganda is well positioned to provide data for reporting on the SDG 16 indicators.

Out of 23 SDG 16 indicators, 21 have full or partial data support, and only 2 indicators lack data. Some of the partially data-supported indicators can be covered by proxy indicators. About 50 percent of the indicators are dependent on administrative data sources while the other half are based on individual, household and enterprise survey data.

Only 13 out of the 18 indicators that require gender disaggregation have been disaggregated, but there has been minimal effort to capture disaggregated data for minority groups such as persons with disabilities. Technical support is needed to disaggregate administrative data.

In 2019, the UN reclassified six Tier III indicators to Tier II status. As a result, only 1 of the 23 SDG 16 indicators remains in Tier III status (namely, *16.4.1 Illicit financial flows*). While there is conceptual and methodological clarity for this group of indicators, production of the relevant data could take time.

The data produced by the civil society and the academia are largely non-representative and do not fully fit into definitions of the indicators. However, some sources (e.g. the Afrobarometer survey) have the potential to provide alternative credible data.

Sustained effort in addressing the remaining data gaps for SDG 16 indicators in the medium-term will pave the way to address challenges in building peace, strong institutions and ensuring inclusion in Uganda.

1.0 Background and context

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a globally accepted framework for tracking development progress consisting of 17 goals with 169 associated targets and 232 indicators. The 17 goals cover all interrelated social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. SDG 16 aims to "promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels". The inclusion of SDG 16 in the SDG framework was a major achievement of the international community because it recognizes the importance of peace, rule of law and inclusion for sustainable development. This goal addresses three interrelated topics, namely "peace", "inclusion" and "institutions", which are key enablers for the achievement of all other goals.

While quality data can play a vital role in tracking progress on the SDGs, obtaining it for all the goals can be challenging, given the breath of the statistical capacities required at national level. Globally, indicators for SDG 16 have been some of the most challenging to collect. Addressing this challenge requires comprehensive stock-taking of the SDG 16 indicators to facilitate investments in closing the existing gaps.

In this report, the government of Uganda undertook a data audit to ascertain the gaps in reporting on the SDG 16 indicators. The scope of this report was informed by an inception mission that involved stakeholder consultations the key SDG 16 actors including data producers and users. The analysis is envisaged to facilitate readiness for planning and mainstreaming of SDG 16 in the national and subnational development frameworks, identification of potential areas for data capacity development, and support for monitoring and reporting on the 2030 Agenda. It elaborates:

(i) The identification of data gaps;
(ii) The identification of proxy indicators, where actual indicators cannot be generated;
(iii) The national institutional architecture for generation of SDG 16 data;
(iv) A monitoring and review mechanism for peaceful, just and effective institutions.

BOX 1: SDG 16 Targets

16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

2.0 National Data Analysis

2.1. **Data gaps**

This section reviews the SDG 16 data gaps in Uganda in terms of availability and reliability. It assesses the availability and quality of official statistics generated by UBOS, Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and data produced outside of the national statistical system.

Out of 23 SDG 16 indicators, 21 have full or partial data support, and only 2 indicators lack any data. One half of SDG 16 indicators is dependent on administrative data sources, and the other half on individual, household and enterprise survey data. Disaggregation of SDG 16 data is in place for most indicators that rely on survey-based data sources, but substantial efforts are needed to generate disaggregated data obtained from administrative sources. Three surveys – the 2015 National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS), the 2017 Crime Victims Survey (CVS) and the 2017 National Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS), combined with the 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), closed most of the data gaps, providing for 11 indicators.

The team developed a scoring system based on four assessment criteria: 1) data availability, 2) disaggregation compatibility, 3) compliance with definition, and 4) timeliness (see Table 1). Each criterion is assigned a score from 0 to 3 with the maximum implying full compliance of the underlying data with a requirement. The aggregate score for an indicator is the sum of scores for each of the four criteria and thus can range from 0 to 12.[1] Table 1 below provides a description of each score.

1 However, this system is not applicable if there are no available data: in this case, the indicator scores zero in aggregate.

Table 1: Scoring system to assess the data gaps for SDG 16 indicators in Uganda

Criteria/score	0	1	2	3
Data availability	No data available	Some proxy data available	Data available partly	Data available fully
Disaggregation	Only aggregate indicator exists	Disaggregation is not up to minimum level	Minimum level of disaggregation is in place	Minimum and desired aggregation is in place
Compliance with definition	Is a proxy indicator	Some compliance, but deviations and omissions	Mostly compliant	Full compliance
Timeliness	6+ years between two time points	5 - 6 years to produce	3 - 5 years	Every year or at least once every two years

Based on this system, 17 indicators were scored 9 and higher, implying that these indicators are largely supported by data and the methodology of the underlying data is compatible with the SDG 16 metadata. However, those indicators that were scored 8 and lower have data gaps. Table 2 below summarizes the state of data for all 23 SDG 16 indicators.

Table 2: State of SDG 16 indicators in Uganda as of August 2019

Indicator	Short title[1]	Overall score 0 (low) – 12 (max)	Data availability	Type of the main data source	Disaggregation level	Tier status[2] (I, II or III)
16.1.1	Intentional homicide	9	Fully	Administrative	Individual	I
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths**	7	Partly	Administrative	Individual	II*
16.1.3	Victims of violence	10	Mostly	Survey	Individual	II
16.1.4	Safe walking alone	11	Fully	Survey	Individual	II
16.2.1	Violence against children	9	Mostly	Survey	Individual	II
16.2.2	Human trafficking	9	Partly	Administrative	Individual	II
16.2.3	Sexual violence against young people	11	Fully	Survey	Individual	II
16.3.1	Underreporting of violence	9	Partly	Survey	Individual	II
16.3.2	Unsentenced prisoners	9	Fully	Administrative	Individual	I
16.4.1	Illicit financial flows	0	No data	Administrative	National	III
16.4.2	Arms tracking	6	Partly	Administrative	National	II
16.5.1	Gov. corruption (citizens)	10	Fully	Survey	Individual	II
16.5.2	Gov. corruption (business)	9	Mostly	Enterprise survey	Enterprise	II
16.6.1	Responsible budget spending	12	Fully	Administrative	National/ sectoral	I
16.6.2	Satisfaction with public services	9	Partly	Survey	Individual	II*
16.7.1	Representative politics	6	Partly	Administrative	National/ state institution	II*
16.7.2	Inclusive decision-making	9	Partly	Survey	Individual	II*
16.8.1	Voting rights in international organizations	12	Fully	Administrative	National	I
16.9.1	Birth registration	11	Fully	Survey	Individual	I
16.10.1	Violence against journalists	0	No data	Administrative	Individual	II
16.10.2	Public access to information	11	Mostly	Administrative	National	II
16.a.1	National human rights institutions	12	Fully	Administrative	National	I
16.b.1	Discrimination	10	Mostly	Survey	Individual	II*

Source: Team's compilation.

Notes:
** these indicators were endorsed to be upgraded from Tier III to Tier II status by the IAEG-SDGs in March 2019.*
*** As per the definition of the indicator, this does not apply to Uganda because the indicator is only relevant to countries with UN-recognized ongoing armed conflict.*

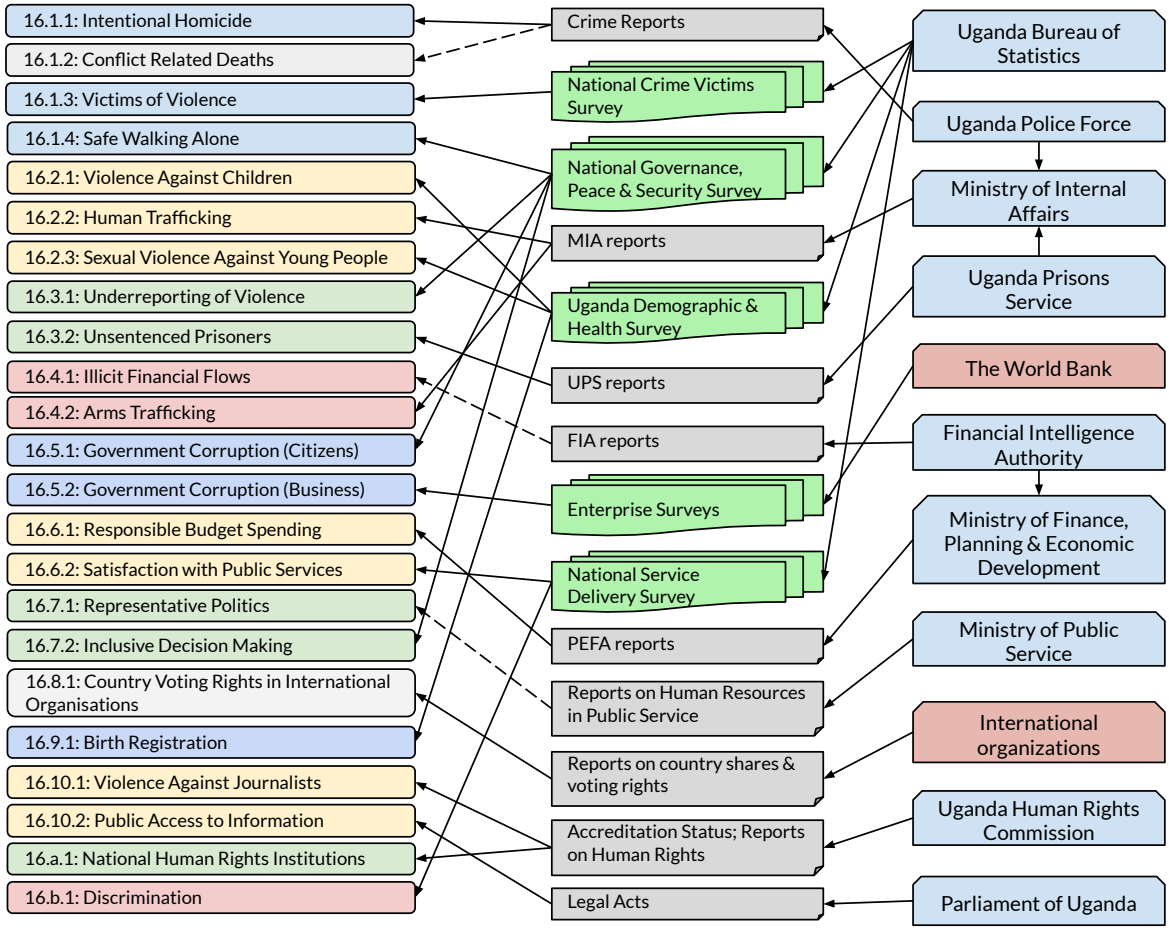
2.2. Data producers

UBOS is the main producer of data for the indicators. Besides generation of data, It has the capacity and the mandate to guide all producers of data within the National Statistical System (NSS) to produce consistent and methodologically sound data, especially for the state institutions who produce administrative data. The bureau generated data for 11 indicators out of 23 in the past five years, through implementation of the surveys listed above (Figure 1). However, some surveys such as the 2013 NGPSS, were pilot studies that were designed to meet the increasing demand for methodologically sound and disaggregated microdata for SDG 16 progress monitoring. These data sources are important milestones in guiding Uganda in assessing baseline levels of SDG 16 indicators based on which policymakers can make important decisions on national targets until 2030. Considering that the UN and the international community are likely to finalize all the metadata for the SDG indicators by 2020, it is important to conduct these surveys at least two more times before 2030

Administrative data are primarily collected by MDAs which are part of the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS), for official purposes such as registration, transaction and record keeping. The mission of JLOS institutions is to improve individual safety, security of property, observance of human rights and access to justice[2].

2 From the JLOS website at www.jlos.go.ug.

Figure 1: Data sources and key data producers for SDG 16 indicators in Uganda



Source: Illustration by the research team.

Notes: The dashed arrows imply that the data are not produced yet. The green-coloured data sources are surveys; the grey-coloured data sources are administrative data.

Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)

The MIA's departments supply data to two SDG 16 indicators. First, the National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons holds data for the indicator *16.4.2 Arms trafficking*. Second, the Anti-trafficking In Persons Office has the potential to provide data for the indicator *16.2.2 Human trafficking*. The data on both indicators are not yet published in a systematic and disaggregated manner.

Uganda Police Force (UPF)

The UPF can be a key provider of data on indicator *16.1.1 Intentional homicide,* and has potential to provide regular data on other indicators which rely on surveys as primary sources of data, as long as there is adequate advocacy to encourage the public to report cases to the police. For example, at the moment, not all victims of violence (indicator *16.1.3)* report incidences to the police, which could subject this indicator to significant under-reporting. The **Uganda Prisons Services** (UPS) is a sole provider of data on indicator *16.3.2 Unsentenced prisoners*, which is one of the easiest-to collect indicators.

Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)

The UHCR is mandated to cover indicator *16.a.1 (National human rights institutions)* and *16.10.1 (Violence against journalists)*. However, indicator *16.10.1 has no data*.

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)

The MoFPED annually generates full information on *16.6.1 (Responsible budget spending)* as a result of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) process. PEFA is an example of the data-reporting initiatives that were developed before the SDGs and now are streamlined into them. As part of MoFPED, the **Financial Intelligence Authority** (FIA), deals with the prevention of money laundering and is best placed to collect information for reporting on *16.4.1 (Illicit financial flows),* one of the complex indicators requiring a lot of elaboration at the national and international level. The metadata for this indicator is not yet finalized.

Ministry of Public Services

The ministry is a potential source for *16.7.1 (Representative politics).* The metadata for this indicator requires aggregating data from the three branches of state institutions: national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary. As of mid-2019, this indicator only captured the percentage of female Members of Parliament in Uganda.

Parliament of Uganda

The Parliament contributes to information provision and fulfilment of indicator *16.10.2: Public access to information.* This target is already fulfilled in Uganda given that the corresponding law was adopted and enacted in 2005.

The state institutions that produce administrative data require technical and operational support to expand their reach and quality of data. One example is the National Identification and Registration Agency (NIRA) that is responsible for only about 30 registration offices across the country. As a result, the institution has capacity to collect only one third of all births. One way to expand the coverage of birth registrations would be to register newborns at health facilities, which could increase birth registration coverage significantly. This requires coordination and data exchange between various state institutions which will take time and effort. This example shows that strengthening SDG 16 reporting and strengthening development institutions go hand in hand.

Some data sources are recorded outside of the National Statistical System. These include:

(i) Data produced by international organizations and already captured in reporting, for example on *16.5.2 (Corruption (business))* by World Bank's Enterprise Survey, and *16.8.1(Country voting rights in international organizations)* based on annual reports from 11 international institutions.

(ii) Data generated by academic and research initiatives and think tanks, which although not nationally representative, can be useful for contextual analysis. for instance, the conflict event data collected by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program could be useful in contextualising indicator *16.1.2 (Conflict-related deaths)* and other indicators, but not as the data source. The Afrobarometer regularly collected on representative samples captures information on democracy, governance and society, providing a credible alternative on several indicators, especially those based on subjective information. Others include data collected by the Civil society.

Table 3: Survey data sources for SDG 16 indicators

Data source name	Level	Frequency and last year data collected	Short description
National Crime Victims Survey (NCVS)	household; individual	every 5 years, 2017	Survey on crime victims from both individuals and households, community perspective on crime prevalence in Uganda.
National Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS)	household	every 5 years, 2017	Data on human rights, democracy, decentralization, access to justice, transparency, accountability and political participation.
Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)	household	every 5 years, 2016	Data for a wide range of indicators on population, health and nutrition.
National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS)	household	every 3 - 6 years, 2015	Data on availability, accessibility, cost and utilization of public services and recipient satisfaction with service delivery.
Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS)	household	every 2 - 3 years, 2017	Data on demographic, health, education, housing conditions, economic activities, labour, gender, vulnerability and other indicators.
Uganda Business Inquiry (UBI)	enterprise	every year, 2018/2019	Data provides information at the enterprise level on the economic performance of the main sectors of the Uganda economy and their contributions to the GDP.

Source: Team's compilation.

Table 4: Administrative data sources for SDG 16 indicators in Uganda

Data source name	Institution	Frequency of publication	Last year data published	Short description
Annual Crime Report	UPF	every 2 - 3 years	2019[3]	The report features statistical data on crime, fire incidences, international relations, and traffic/road safety.
UPS administrative records	UPS	annual	2019	Prison statistics are published in the UBOS Statistical Abstract.[4]
Annual Report on Trends in Trafficking in Persons in Uganda	COCTIP MIA	annual	2018	The report[5] presents aggregated data from relevant national and international institutions, but also includes information provided by victims themselves, relatives of victims and media reports.
Arms Tracking Reports	SALW MIA	not published	N/A	SALW MIA has data on guns that have been marked and destroyed. The data are not published systematically.
Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA)	MoFPED	every 3 years	2017[6]	A tool for assessing the status of public financial management.
Accreditation Status with GANHRI	UHRC	every 5 years	2019	UHRC was accredited A-level in early 2019 which certifies compliance with international requirements for a fully functional national commission.

Source: Compiled by team.

Notes: *The table does not include the data sources that are to be established in the future but do not exist publicly, or are not compiled systematically at the moment (for example, the Financial Intelligence Authority does not publish any data yet on illicit financial flows, or the indicator 16.7.1 Representative politics is not compiled yet, as this process requires aggregation of data from three branches of state institutions).*

Table 5: SDG 16 - relevant data sources produced outside of the national statistical system

Data source name/ data producer	Level	Sample size	Frequency, and last year data collected	Short description
Enterprise Survey/ World Bank	firm	500	2013	Data on business environment including access to finance, corruption, infrastructure, crime, competition and performance.
Afrobarometer Survey/ Afrobarometer	individual	2,400	2017	A pan-African series of national public attitude surveys on democracy, governance and society.
Uppsala Conflict Data Program/ Uppsala University	conflict event	N/A	2017	Data on armed conflict events, which are comparable across cases and countries.
Survey of War Affected Youth (SWAY)/ Chicago University	household; individual	1,000/ 750	2008	SWAY was a research programme in northern Uganda dedicated to understanding the causes and consequences of civil war violence and child soldiering.[7]
Enterprise Survey/ German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA)	firm	500	2018	Panel survey of micro and small enterprises in Kampala conducted by GIGA Germany.

Source: Compiled by the team.

2.3. Disaggregation of SDG 16 indicators

The disaggregation status for the SDG 16 indicators is analysed by first assessing the minimum and desired level of disaggregation suggested by the indicator metadata. In the next section, the current and suggested status of disaggregation for each indicator in Uganda is presented. For instance, indicator *16.1.1 (Intentional homicide*) requires disaggregation by the sex and age of victims at the minimum. The additional desired disaggregation includes the sex and age of the perpetrator; the relationship between victim and perpetrator; the means of perpetration; situational context; location of the intentional homicide; and disability of the victim. The publicly available data for this indicator provide disaggregation by sex of the victim, age and means of penetration.[3] The desired level of disaggregation for this indicator is possible to produce as this information exists in primary crime record documents by the Uganda Police Force, but not all the details from crime records are reported at the aggregate level. We refer to Annex Table 2 for the details of required, available and suggested disaggregation of SDG 16 indicators in Uganda.

The most common disaggregation relevant to almost all indicators is age and gender disaggregation. Age- and gender-disaggregated indicators are crucial to track progress for women and men but also for different age groups of the society. The next is location, including rural versus urban, as well as disaggregation by region which is crucial to identifying spatial progress with respect to the indicators of interest. Disaggregation by population group is another relevant aspect for SDG 16 indicators. Population groups include ethnicity, religion, indigenous status, minority and refugees, to mention but a few. We also recommend capturing as much data as possible on disability. For instance, indicators on sexual violence should specify whether the victim is disabled and if yes, the type and level of disability. This is important to track progress of SDG 16 indicators to capture inclusiveness of rights for people with disability, women, youth, minority groups, etc. Table 6 below shows some suggestions on the type of variables to be included in survey and administrative data collection systems and tools to improve the existing level of disaggregation of SDG 16 indicators in Uganda.

3 UPF, "Annual Crime Report."

Table 6: Disaggregation of SDG 16 indicators in Uganda

Type of disaggregation recommended	Measure of disaggregation recommended	Integration of suggested measure in survey and administrative data
Age and gender	Age of respondent Sex: male/female	Add details on age and sex of respondents in survey questionnaire and administrative data
Location	Rural/urban Region: category or regions in Uganda	Add details on the location of respondents in survey questionnaire and administrative data
Population group	Ethnicity, religion, minority, refugee status	Identify the type of population group of respondents in surveys as well as add questions on recommended variables while recording administrative data
Disability	Functional ability variable on: Seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking and self-care Suggested categories: - no difficulty - some difficulty - a lot of difficulty - do not have any ability at all	Add a functional ability module in surveys. Add details on the status of disability while recording administrative data
Income status	Consumption expenditure Asset index Monthly/annual income	Add consumption expenditure and asset module in surveys Add question on monthly/annual income on administrative data recording
Level of education	Years of education Literacy level	Include education and literacy module in surveys. Capture level of education in administrative data.
Employment situation	Wage employed Self-employed Unemployed	Include employment module in surveys. Capture status of employment in administrative data.

Source: Compiled by the team.

Most of the indicators are critical for assessing gender equality. For instance, gender disaggregation of indicator *16.1.1 (Intentional homicide)* helps to identify gender-based violence, which is a relevant indicator to monitor violence against women. Gender disaggregation on physical, psychological and sexual violence, for instance, shows the gender disparities on the level of violence between women and men. This is important to track progress of indicators for both men and women and especially design mechanisms where progress falls short. For example, indicator *16.3.1 (Underreporting of violence)* provides information on whether there are gender disparities in feeling freely and safely able to report experiences of victimization. Female victims of domestic violence are more reluctant to report to authorities their experiences for different reasons, including fear of consequences and lack of trust in authorities. Similarly, male victims of domestic violence could also be underreported for fear of being despised by society and/or ridiculed for "not being man enough". In both cases (whether victims are women or men), an increasing level of reporting indicates that measures have been successful in raising awareness that violent behaviours are unacceptable and/or reporting channels for victims of violent crime have improved and/or trust towards authorities is being built.

Table 7: Gender equality implications of SDG 16 indicators

Indicator	Short title	Gender equality implications of the indicator
16.1.1	Intentional homicide per 100,000 population	Disaggregation of this indicator by gender helps to quantify gender-based killings, which is a relevant indicator to monitor violence against women.
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population	This helps to assess the disproportionate impact of conflict-related deaths. For instance, findings from research show that boys and men constitute 91% of mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) casualties.
16.1.3	Victims of violence	Gender disaggregation in understanding the main victims of physical, psychological and sexual violence is important to understand which segments of the population are highly affected and to design a strategy to mitigate the problem.
16.1.4	Safe walking alone	Females are usually victims of attacks in the dark, whether theft or different forms of harassment. Disaggregating this indicator is crucial to understand the confidence and safety of women and men in the country.

Indicator	Short title	Gender equality implications of the indicator
16.2.1	Violence against children	As this indicator is disaggregated by gender, it is crucial to understand and analyse types of violence against boys and girls separately.
16.2.2	Human trafficking per 100,000 population	Human trafficking, especially of women, has a serious negative impact. Currently, 70% of detected victims of trafficking in persons are female: adult women (49%) and girls (21%). Gender disaggregating this indicator is important to track the trend of human trafficking and to devise feasible solutions.
16.2.3	Sexual violence against young people	This indicator is useful in identifying sexual violence against young women and men. This shows the gender disparities on the level of sexual violence between women and men.
16.3.1	Underreporting of violence	This provides information on whether there are gender disparities in feeling freely and safely able to report experiences of victimization. For example, female victims of domestic violence are more reluctant to report to authorities their experiences for different reasons, including fear of consequences and lack of trust in authorities. An increasing level of reporting indicates that measures have been successful to raise awareness that violent behaviours are unacceptable and/or reporting channels for victims of violent crime have improved and/or trust towards authorities is being built.
16.3.2	Unsentenced prisoners	Disaggregating these data by gender shows whether different levels of unsentenced detention exist for men and women.
16.4.1	Illicit financial flows	N/A
16.4.2	Arms tracking	N/A
16.5.1	Government corruption (citizens)	Disaggregation of data by gender of both bribe-payers and public officials is important to assess different behaviours and vulnerability to bribery separately for women and men.
16.5.2	Government corruption (business)	Disaggregation of data by gender of both bribe-payers and public officials (in business) is important to assess different behaviours and vulnerability to bribery separately for women and men.
16.6.1	Responsible budget spending	N/A

Indicator	Short title	Gender equality implications of the indicator
16.6.2	Satisfaction with public services	Gender disaggregation in this indicator is important to capture gender differences in the comparative experience of men and women in accessing different public services.
16.7.1	Representative politics	Gender disaggregation in this indicator is important to capture the comparative representation of men and women in various institutions at the national and local level. It will also assess representation of women at different levels of position (management, middle management, professional, entry level and support staff) and type of contract (short-term, temporary and permanent).
16.7.2	Inclusive decision-making	Gender disaggregation in this indicator is crucial to understand the level of participation of women and men in decision-making at various levels. Inclusive decision-making is especially important for women as they are usually too shy to express their views and to take bold steps for their voices to be heard.
16.8.1	Country voting rights in international organizations	N/A
16.9.1	Birth registration	As this indicator is disaggregated by sex, it is well-suited for analysis of gender equality issues.
16.10.1	Violence against journalists	Women human rights defenders have faced all the types of violations included in this indicator. However, their particular situation and role require special awareness and sensitivity, both to ways in which they might be affected differently by such pressures and to some additional challenges. It is essential to ensure that women human rights defenders as well as men are protected and supported in their work and, indeed, that such women are fully recognized as human rights defenders.
16.10.2	Public access to information	This indicator can be disaggregated in terms of the ability of men and women to access public information.

Indicator	Short title	Gender equality implications of the indicator
16.a.1	National human rights institutions (NHRIs)	N/A NHRIs should have a clear mandate to examine and make recommendations on equality and non-discrimination, including on the ground of gender.
16.b.1	Discrimination	Data for the indicator should be disaggregated by sex, sexual orientation and gender identity. Multiple grounds of discrimination (e.g. women members of an ethnic minority who have suffered discrimination based on both sex and ethnicity) should be noted.

Even though most indicators show biases against women, it is notable that some indicators, for instance, conflict-related deaths show a disproportionate high impact on men and boys. This indicator could even be more useful if it is disaggregated by population groups such as ethnicity, minority and refugees. On the other hand, indicators such as *16.1.4 (Safety of walking alone)* seem to focus especially on women. This is because females are usually victims of attacks. Disaggregating this indicator is crucial to understand the confidence and safety of women compared to men. Further disaggregation of this indicator by location provides an interesting aspect. For instance, women might feel less unsafe walking alone in the dark in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

We recognize that gender disaggregation is not applicable for some of the indicators such as illicit financial flows, arms trafficking and responsible budget spending. Out of the 18 indicators where gender disaggregation is applicable and relevant, 13 are available with gender disaggregation (Table 7). The other five indicators are disaggregated. These include conflict-related deaths, unsentenced prisoners, government corruption (business), violence against journalists, and public access to information.

Table 8: Availability of gender-disaggregated data for SDG 16 indicators in Uganda

SDG 16 indicators WITH AVAILABLE gender-disaggregated data	Intentional homicide, victims of violence, safe walking alone, violence against children, human trafficking, sexual violence against young people, underreporting of violence, government corruption (citizens), satisfaction with public services, representative politics, inclusive decision-making, birth registration, and discrimination
SDG 16 indicators with gender-disaggregated data NOT AVAILABLE	Conflict-related deaths, unsentenced prisoners, government corruption (business), violence against journalists, and public access to information.
SDG 16 indicators with gender - disaggregation NOT APPLICABLE	Illicit financial flows, arms trafficking, responsible budget spending, country voting rights in international organizations, and national human rights institutions.

2.4. Data supply chain

All countries should eventually create a central SDG data system that provides all necessary data for the indicators. It will require substantial efforts from all stakeholders, a major upgrade in IT systems, and changes in business processes. To get high-quality data to monitor development progress, the data supply chain for each indicator needs to be developed. This section highlights some aspects of the data supply chain in Uganda with respect to SDG 16 indicators; a comprehensive system of data provision for SDG 16 is not yet feasible because of gaps in the data and lack of clarity on data producers.

The development of the central SDG database is in modest progress. This process has been partly motivated by the National Standard Indicator Framework (NSIF), a comprehensive document that aims to meet the monitoring demands of national, regional and global development plans, including the SDGs. While some of the international reporting efforts are established and do not need to be modified, such a central system would benefit from incorporating the reported data in one central database. These examples include UN Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (UN-CTS) reporting to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability reporting to World Bank (which serves as an operational body).

The role of UBOS in the data supply chain for SDG 16 indicators is central in methodology design, coordination of data supply, and production of data. First, UBOS is the key institution that provides methodology guidance to all data producers that are part of the national statistical system. With respect to SDG indicators, UBOS could be a central institution that develops and provides national metadata for each indicator. The metadata should be accompanied by a detailed guide for how the data production process at the institutional level (e.g. ministry

level) should be organized, and initially, what changes the institutions need to undertake to ensure a functioning data production system. Secondly, for some of the selected indicators, UBOS can play a role of an aggregator. Because some of the indicators are to be produced by several producers, UBOS is best placed to aggregate the data from various sources. Thirdly, UBOS is a major data producer itself, mainly by generating underlying data from surveys and from the individual, household and enterprise levels.

The localization of methodology and assistance to data producers can be done by designated custodian agencies for each of the SDG indicators, including Goal 16. Custodian agencies are largely responsible for the methodological development and ongoing refinement of the indicator; providing metadata for the indicator; contributing to statistical capacity-building and coordinating with other agencies and stakeholders who are interested in contributing to the indicator development; collecting data from national statistical systems and UN regional commissions; and coordinating data and information to inform the annual global SDG progress report. The custodian agencies which are responsible for the SDG 16 indicators are: UNODC, WHO, DESA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO-UIS, UNICEF, UNCTAD, UNODA, UNSD and the World Bank.

2.5. Indicator harmonization with NDPII

Many countries align their own development strategies with the SDGs.[4] Uganda is one of the countries that developed the National Standard Indicator Framework (NSIF) which brings together one system that provides all the indicators that are necessary to monitor the development progress of the country. NSIF is called to meet the needs of the various strategic documents of national, regional and global importance, such as the Second National Development Plan (NDPII) for 2015/16–2019/20, the regional Africa Vision 2063[5] and the SDGs. In addition, UN agencies have a joint Development Assistance Framework with performance indicators and targets outlined for a five-year time period. Below, we highlight key features of NSIF, provide a description of the development strategies and outline how the monitoring indicators align and what needs to be done to make the data collection efforts harmonized and optimized over time.

NSIF has four levels of indicators.[6] Level one is macro-level goals such as moving Uganda from low-income to middle-income status. Level II presents the goals and objectives of NDPII. Level 3 presents outcome indicators at broad sectoral levels and this level largely corresponds to the SDG targets and indicators. Level 4 includes indicators at the ministerial level and is concerned mostly with inputs and outputs. JLOS sector-level indicators are the closest to SDG 16 targets and indicators.

The availability of NSIF, which was developed through a comprehensive consultative process, and efforts to harmonize the monitoring of development outcomes at various levels are commendable. However, there are questions that are not clear from reviewing this document. First, it is not clear how the levels are connected. For example, there are few indicators that can be aggregated at level 4 to see the summary changes at Levels 2 and 3. Connections between the different levels may be indirect rather than direct for some indicators. Secondly, NDPII-related indicators look difficult to operationalize (e.g. '*Level of threats within and outside the country*'[7]). In this respect, it would be useful if metadata for the NSIF indicators were available publicly. Thirdly, the consistency of indicators at Level 4 needs to be improved. While it is justifiable that the character and specifics of the sectors are different, the indicators do not really measure development progress (e.g. it is not clear how a number of meetings conducted leads to improved development outcomes). Lastly, as conveyed during the consultations, incorporating administrative data sources into the national statistical system continues to be a challenge because some ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and local governments lack sector statistical plans. For some indicators, baseline data have not even been produced yet.

4 UNDG, "Tailoring SDG to National, Sub-National and Local Contexts."
5 African Union, "Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want."
6 UBOS, "National Standard Indicator Framework."
7 Though the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs has a mechanism for assessing and measuring this indicator.

2.6. Recommendations

2.6.1 General recommendations

1. Building general awareness and interest in the SDGs, as engagement and participation is important for success of the 2030 Agenda. Some state agencies do not know many details about the indicators, even those which could be directly responsible for data production. The data gap audit in Uganda revealed a need for focused technical work with administrative data producers.
2. The work on SDG indicators metadata is crucial for progress on data production for the indicators. For example, given that in March 2019 a sizable number of the Tier III indicators were moved to a higher level readiness status means that the countries need to learn, adjust their data collection processes, and produce data in only a few years.
3. There are different levels of desirability, difficulty and priority in data production. Setting priority may be needed to produce the most vital data, especially where there is a lack of any data. We cannot ask countries to do everything at once. Concentrate on what is feasible, easy to implement and provides the most cost benefits.
4. Countries may have more data than they realize. Data are produced nationally and internationally, from administrative sources and surveys. Some sources are generated by international organizations and some by non-statistical institutions, such as regional survey initiatives and research projects. For the purposes of the SDGs, multiple sources of data may need to be collected to compile one indicator. Some indicators may struggle from being too general for one body to produce the data. The external data sources can be used as a validation mechanism.
5. While it is beneficial to have multiple data sources, this may also create some confusion and controversy, especially when survey data sources are used to assess the performance of government institutions. Some of the indicators could be the subject of tension between state and non-state actors because of differing definitions and expectations. These issues require a careful and elaborative communication process that aligns expectations and key definitions. For example, the survey-based data need to be communicated and the limits recognized of using survey data for the assessment of the performance of government institutions. For some indicators, such as *16.10.1 Violence against journalists,* multiple data inputs are needed. Such indicators require definitions to be set up in advance and an agreed process of elaboration of actions to be developed with the participation of state, non-state, and international actors.
6. Gender and other factors of disaggregation are at the core of the measurement of the SDGs. However, the value and cost of producing disaggregated data need to be weighed. The costs of producing disaggregated data might exceed the benefits.
7. Despite the importance of administrative SDG indicators, most countries have encountered considerable challenges when having to draw from administrative sources to measure

their SDG 16 indicators. A recent study by the UNDP Oslo Governance Centre[8] builds its conclusions on the analysis of pilot initiatives on national-level monitoring of SDG 16 in several countries. Countries analysed in the study were confronted with two principal issues: a) administrative records were often found to be incomplete or inconsistent across time and administrative levels; and b) it was difficult to reconcile related data sets and to compute indicators that require data from more than one institution due to weak or non-existent coordination mechanisms for data collection by various institutions. These insights emphasize the importance of recognizing and meeting the challenges of producing and synthesizing high-quality administrative data.

8. Many countries create a system that encourages administrative institutions to progress with the data production of the respective indicators. A few countries have created a "traffic light" type of evaluation system that signals the status of data preparedness. Another example of a supportive system is the case of Viet Nam, where individual-level data are collected from about 14,000 citizens on a number of governance indicators that are tailored to SDG indicators and also serve the role of performance assessment. This has proven to be an exercise that has led to more responsibility and attention placed on public service delivery and data production.

9. Raising awareness and making information available are found to be crucial for the fulfilment of some of the SDG 16 indicators. For instance, birth registration is a target that could be accomplished relatively faster if individuals know the need and procedures for it. This could be facilitated by using various mediums of communication, such as radio, newspaper and other channels, that can reach a broader audience both in urban and rural areas.

10. During the validation workshop, it became clear that coordinating the different data producers and collecting the administrative data are significant challenges. UBOS has mentioned the previous experience of signing Memoranda of Understanding with the different state institutions and line ministries to access these administrative data. However, this has not yielded positive results to date. Given that UBOS has the national mandate and capacity to coordinate the national statistical system, we suggest that UBOS establishes a unit specifically commissioned to coordinate administrative data in relation to SDG 16 indicators. This unit shall collect administrative data from different sources and put them into electronic form for easy tracking of progress on SDG 16 indicators.

11. It is clear that data reporting automation and digitization is necessary to meet the needs for disaggregated data. This is true to most administrative data producing institutions. One example, would be the Uganda Police Forces. Police stations have data on various forms of violence and homicide disaggregated by age and sex. However, these data are

8 UNDP, "Monitoring to Implement Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies: Piloting Initiatives on National Level Monitoring of SDG16."

collected manually. To fill in existing gaps in data compilation, we suggest a gradual automation of the data entry systems at the police force stations. This, of course, entails financial support needed to support the IT system, purchase of computers, and provision of training to staff. In addition, once the data entry is automated, the creation of a centralized database is important to serve as a hub of police and prison data. The tracking of progress on a specific SDG 16 indicator at a representative national level, e.g. intentional homicide, will be easy from a central database. The heavy financial implications of this recommendation is recognized. However, it could be a gradual process, where automation could be initiated in cities and big towns and slowly cascading into rural areas.

2.6.2 Indicator-specific recommendations

Table 8 provides the indicator-specific action recommendations. This set of recommendations also includes inputs received during the validation and technical workshops with the data producers and other stakeholders conducted in July 2019. The content of this table mirrors the recommendations presented in Part III of this report.

Table 9: Summary of data issues and action recommendations on SDG 16 indicators in Uganda

Indicator	Short title[8]	Methodological issues and comments	Action recommendations
16.1.1	**Intentional homicide**	● Currently, the data on Uganda in the UN crime survey database seem to be originating from statistical modelling but not from reporting. While the UN-CTS reporting process and the statistics details asked should be enough to generate the necessary data disaggregation details, we are not yet sure how the process is organized. ● It is important to be able to compile information in a manner which allows analysis of affected population groups, e.g. murders during the course of 2018 that seemed to target young and middle-aged women. ● UPF has data, but some data are not open. JLOS reports to UN-CTS.	● Assign UPF as the primary source of data for this indicator. The Crime Report of UPF for 2018 was launched in 2019. The earlier crime reports were published in 2015 and 2016. ● The UPF Crime Report could benefit from more detailed disaggregation by sex. UPF has information needed for disaggregation, such as the relationship between victim and perpetrator, means of perpetration, gender, age, disability of the deceased, and situational context. However, these details are contained in the primary documents, and are not part of the current summary reporting routines. ● Major electronic reporting system upgrades are needed to produce disaggregated data on intentional homicide. UPF is currently engaged in piloting an electronic crime management and reporting system in a number of districts. This system is planned to be eventually expanded to the whole UPF system. ● Clarity is needed on how UN-CTS reporting and generation of data on intentional homicide produced by UPF are streamlined and part of one reporting process, not separate processes.
16.1.2	**Conflict-related deaths**	● The metadata from the UN with methodological and practical suggestions on how to organize the data collection are not yet available. ● UCDP data are understood to not be well equipped for this indicator.	● UPDF is better suited to produce data for this indicator. ● UPF can be a secondary data producer in case of in-country conflicts. ● Though Uganda is not a country in a violent conflict, technical assistance will be needed to develop the methodology of this indicator and data production. ● UCDP is a complementary data source to be used only for analytical and comparative purposes.

16.1.3	**Victims of violence**	• There is currently no international standard on the measurement of psychological violence. • Uganda has several sources of survey data for this indicator.	• When the definition of psychological violence becomes available, surveys in Uganda need to include the necessary questions to ensure collection of data for all three aspects of this indicator. • Disaggregation should include geographic divisions such as rural/urban and regions. • UDHS has questions to consider psychological violence, which can be used as a proxy question in the future Crime Victim Surveys in Uganda. • UBOS to use UPF reports for analytical comparison.
16.1.4	**Safe walking alone**	• No methodological issues. The indicator is simple to understand and easy to collect in surveys. • The responses to this question can be driven by both perceptions and experiences of respondents. A person's responses may be based on the experience of other individuals and formed by information from mass and social media, but not from their own experience.	• The analysis of this indicator needs to be complemented by examination of related indicators of "feeling safe". The NGPSS has additional questions on physical safety. • UBOS should consider doing more analytical work to explore other dimensions of feeling safe other than walking alone. Some examples are feeling safe at home and other public places such as in schools and prayer places in radical situations. • Disaggregation should also include other social groups, for example, age groups, disability status, urban/rural and regions. Disaggregation into lower administrative levels, for example, districts or lower geographical levels for purposes of using this indicator for performance assessment of UPF, is not possible due to the non-representativeness of the survey's sample at geographical levels lower than the regions.
16.2.1	**Violence against children**	• UDHS does not cover children aged 15–17. • This indicator does not include children aged below one. This was considered as a gap by data producers in Uganda.	• Include coverage of children aged 15–17 in the next round of UDHS, or include the Parent-Child version of the Conflict Tactics Scale in the regular UBOS household surveys. • The disaggregation should also include disaggregation of father's education and father's disability status. In addition, disaggregation should provide the sex of the primary caregiver, though this role is usually played the mother.

16.2.2	**Human trafficking**	● The numbers published on human trafficking are estimated to be low. ● There are no aggregate data in detected cases of victims of human trafficking. ● Estimates on undetected victims of trafficking do not exist. It is necessary to understand the scale of human trafficking in the country and to compare to the number of actual detected cases. ● The number of national and international institutions dealing with human trafficking issues is large. There seems to be a need for action coordination and information exchange.	● Given that several national and international institutions deal with human trafficking issues, there is potential for establishing a system of aggregation of data from various sources. ● MIA needs a policy enabling the aggregation of data on human trafficking from various sources. MIA is in need of staff enforcement and technical support, especially in establishing an IT system of registering and reporting human trafficking cases. ● MIA needs to lead the effort to develop a methodology and estimates of undetected victims of human trafficking. The method to estimate undetected victims will have to allow the estimation of victims' characteristics (sex and age) and the forms of exploitation suffered. ● The published data on victims of human trafficking need to show disaggregation on gender and age. ● MFA's involvement in generating data on international human trafficking could be useful. The particular advantage MFA has is to collect information through its diplomatic embassies in other countries. ● Efforts are needed to sensitize the general public to report on human trafficking cases.
16.2.3	**Sexual violence against young people**	● No methodological issues. The data are likely to be underreported, especially for young men.	● Conduct analytical work to estimate the level of underreporting on sexual violence against young men and women. One way to do this work is to analyse the cases reported to and investigated by the police. ● The data collection should be complemented by distribution of information on available support for victims of sexual violence.

16.3.1	**Under-reporting of violence**	• Some key elements of this indicator need methodological guidance, such as 1) the type of violent crime to include beyond physical assault; 2) counting rules regarding reporting rates (e.g. prevalence-based, incidence-based, based on last victimization experience) and 3) the type of competent authorities to consider. • Distinguishing formal and informal justice systems that were used by respondents is important in developing countries such as Uganda. For some social groups, the informal justice mechanisms work better and directly accessible.	• When the methodological guidance is provided by the IAEG-SDGs, UBOS can fine-tune the NGPSS or CVS survey questionnaires in the future waves of data collection. • Disaggregation should also distinguish between formal and informal authorities of justice which were used by respondents.
16.3.2	**Unsentenced prisoners**	• The indicator does not mention whether minors are included. In most countries, prison services deal with adults, while minors who are in conflict with the law could be a part of the juvenile system, which could be a function of another government body. In Uganda, such children are principally the responsibility of MGLSD.	• UPS needs to change the reporting system, so that the required disaggregation is achieved. • UPS reports can be complemented with data generated by UHRC deriving from monitoring visits to places of detention, as contained in the Annual Reports. However, the data from the prisons visits are to be used with caution as the evidence may be based on a few visits and not be representative of all the prisons in the country. • Disaggregation should also include disability, HIV status and sexual orientation of prisoners. These individuals are more exposed to vulnerability in the prison environment. Additionally, the origin region of detainees could be of analytical interest. • MGLSD possesses data on the prison population of minors from the juvenile system records. These data should complement the formation of this indicator. However, MGLSD needs capacity-building support for the information management system.

16.4.1	**Illicit financial flows**	● The metadata for this indicator are planned to be released by the end of 2019.	● The disaggregation of IFFs should distinguish between public and private sources of funds.
16.4.2	**Arms tracking**	● Information about the share of traced arms out of illicit arms is not yet available. ● SALW cannot trace guns if they originate from other countries as there is no access to data from other countries. In such cases, SALW is not in a position yet to determine where it was obtained and the legality. ● In some cases, the legality of gun ownership is difficult to identify. For example, some communities may jointly own guns for community purposes.	● This database maintained by SALW needs to be strengthened, so that it has records of all the guns in the country. For example, fingerprinting needs to be set up for each gun to be able to trace back to its legal origin. ● SALW needs IT, technical and financial support. The specific support needed is ○ More staffing based in regions (who are currently present only in Kampala) ○ Finger-printing the guns in Uganda and systematically registering them in one database ○ Coordination with other security agencies such as UPF, army, intelligence and UWA. For example, if local police seizes a gun, the information is not necessarily shared with SALW. ○ Active collaboration with local community members ○ More collaboration with the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA), based in Nairobi (Kenya).

16.5.1	**Government corruption (citizens)**	● Currently, the indicator level is underestimated as it calculates a proportion of the adult population who paid a bribe (nominator) divided by the total adult population (denominator). Correctly, the denominator should include only those individuals who used a public service in the last 12 months. As of 2019, some specific public sectors can be compiled correctly (for example, by collecting information if a person used the public health service, and then if a person paid a bribe to a public health service provider). ● The current methodology does not include those who were asked to pay a bribe by public officials, but refused to pay. There is no information if someone being asked for a bribe means there is no choice but to pay it. ● Collection of data on this indicator poses some challenges. First, given that curbing corruption is high on the government agenda, being asked for a bribe by an official would not be explicit and may not easily be interpreted as such (e.g. by delaying service provision). Secondly, giving a bribe also could be considered illegal. So, when responding to surveys, people could be cautious about bribe giving and would not want to reveal personal instances of bribe giving in order to not being implicated criminally or legally.	● UBOS should use NGPSS as the key data source for this indicator. The other relevant surveys could be used for analytical purposes. ● Include in the future NGPSS a question if a person used a public service in the last 12 months. If so, then ask a question whether there was a bribe request from a public official. If the answer is “yes”, then a question needs to follow if a person paid a bribe or not. If paid, then ask the questions that are included in NGPSS 2017. If no bribe is paid, then ask a question if the person still got the service or was denied from the service. ● This indicators definition does not include the share of the population who were asked a bribe but refused to pay. By including one additional question in the future data collection on whether a person was asked a bribe but did not pay, the country can produce the data on the level of refusals to pay a bribe. ● Disaggregation additionally should include rural/urban and regions of the bribe-giver.

16.5.2	**Government corruption (business)**	• The underlying data from the World Bank include mostly formal firms in the private sector. The enterprise surveys of the World Bank typically do not include agricultural, government-owned and small enterprises. In most developing countries, the share of informal firms which are more exposed to corruption is very large and thus, this indicator may underestimate the incidence of bribe payments by the private sector. • This indicator includes bribes to tax authorities only. While it provides information, which is easy to understand and to collect data about, firms in developing countries pay bribes to other government regulatory bodies and public service providers. • Alternative data sources exist. For example, German Institute for Global and Area Studies in Hamburg has a research project in Uganda and has collected data from enterprises. The panel data set contains information about profits, sales, capital and labour inputs as well as firm-owner specific characteristics of micro and small enterprises in Uganda. This is an example of data existing outside of national statistical systems, which can be explored for use as an alternative source of data for this indicator.	• UBOS is in a position to collect information about government corruption in business through its own enterprise survey called Uganda Business Inquiry (UBI), a nationally representative survey conducted every quarter by UBOS. This is a follow-up survey to a census on business establishments conducted by UBOS. • The World Bank Enterprise Survey data should be used as a secondary source of information. So far, UBOS was not a part of the sampling and survey methodology of the World Bank Enterprise Survey in Uganda. • Communication is needed between UBOS and World Bank on the fact that Uganda will be compiling this indicator using the UBI. This intention to change the producer and the source of data also needs to be communicated to the UN. • More nuanced analysis should be complemented by analysis of other questions related to payment of bribes and gifts to analyse the trends.
16.6.1	**Responsible budget spending**	• The new 2016 PEFA framework assesses the budget reliability by 31 categories. • While the aggregate budget data are very close to the planned level of expenditures in Uganda, the expenditures at lower sectoral and administrative levels are not stable and do not necessarily meet the targeted plans.	• Use the data from the PEFA process to report this indicator. • Disaggregation could be also done at the regional level. • Auditor General reports should also be used for analytical purposes.

16.6.2	**Satisfaction with public services**	• NSDS 2015 data fit largely to the methodology requirements of the sub-indicator on health services, though the service attribute questions may not entirely correspond one-to-one as recommended by UNDP. In addition, the NSDS asks for a health service received in the last 30 days, not the last 12 months. The NSDS also captures the attributes of education services well but does not directly ask about satisfaction with educational services in general.	• Given that the metadata on this indicator were recently finalized, the future rounds of the relevant surveys need to be modified slightly to fully accommodate the data requirements of this indicator. • National Service Delivery Survey is the most suitable data source. It should be used to pilot the calculation of the indicator using data from the 2015 wave. • The NSDS should also take into consideration 12 months as a reference period in addition to 30 days as in the 2015 wave. This would broaden the coverage of respondents who did not use the services in the last 30 days. • If there are deviations and omissions, develop a plan of modifying the NSDS questionnaires in the future waves to fulfil the requirements of this indicator. • This indicator should be further modified for country development monitoring purposes to include other sectors like transport, security, justice, and water and sanitation.
16.7.1	**Representative politics**	• Metadata on public service and judiciary were reclassified to Tier II status in March 2019. The methodology on this indicator is not fully available. • The indicator is a complex one and entails inclusion of three branches of state institutions. Each branch has their own ways of calculating the ratio of population groups. There will be no single aggregate indicator. • This indicator closely resembles SDG indicators 5.5.1 and 5.5.2.	• There is a need to assign one government body to aggregate data for this indicator. The SDG 16 stakeholders in Uganda tend to agree that UBOS could be the right institution to consolidate and coordinate data production for this indicator from three bodies of state institutions. UBOS needs to develop a data and indicator compilation methodology for each of the three branches. • Another candidate for the aggregating and coordinating role is the Office of the Prime Minister. However, it may not have the methodological capacity and staff to produce high-quality data.
16.7.2	**Inclusive decision-making**	• Currently, the indicator is constructed by a proxy question. The data instruments need to be elaborated when the metadata are issued by the UN.	• UBOS needs to adjust the survey questions in the future waves of NGPSS for this indicator to be constructed correctly. • The current question needs to be complemented by two other questions on participation. • Include in the disaggregation rural/urban, regions, and level of education of the responding population.

16.8.1	**Voting rights in international organizations**	• The data are compiled globally based on annual reports of 11 international organizations.	• There is no need to collect own national data.
16.9.1	**Birth registration**	• Birth notification and registration are two separate though linked processes. Birth notification is given by a medical staff where the birth happened. The birth notification is a prerequisite for issuance of birth certificates by NIRA. This means that parents or other guardians of a newborn need to apply to NIRA to obtain a birth certificate. In reality, the birth notification is enough to obtain necessary public services such as medical care and access to education. • Births at home represent a significant challenge in expanding coverage of birth registration in Uganda. While birth registration is more streamlined when a child is born in medical facilities, more effort is needed to register births at home.	• Making birth registration a compulsory process could be one way to improve birth registration coverage in Uganda. • It will take years before NIRA will provide full coverage of birth registration and produce reliable annual statistics on births. One way to expand coverage could be to involve health facilities. It is a great opportunity to increase the registration of births. For instance, UDHS found that 74% of births in 2017 were attended by skilled health personnel. This implies that if every newly born child is immediately registered (not only notified) at the health facility, Uganda could increase birth registration coverage from the current 32% to 74%. Thus, linking NIRA and health facilities could improve birth registrations in the country, so that NIRA can deliver birth certificates when notified by health facilities. • NIRA also needs to work with local authorities in Uganda to recognize births that were delivered outside of health facilities.
16.10.1	**Violence against journalists**	• The definition of torture follows the international standards – it requires that the act of torture is inflicted by or with involvement of a public official. However, the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act (2012) in Uganda also allows private individuals to be charged with torture offences.	• Assign a state body (for example, UHRC) or a mixed body which aggregates and produces the data on this indicator. • UBOS can play a leading role in developing the methodology for this indicator. • Organize an inception training and piloting of the indicator in cooperation with UHRC, UBOS and other relevant stakeholders. Seek guidance from OHCHR on the initiative to pilot the indicator. • There is a need for clear understanding whether the data collected for Uganda draw on the cases involving only public officials, or also those involving private individuals as perpetrators.

16.10.2	**Public access to information**	• Adoption of a law on access to information does not mean it is also implemented fully. Some guidance on observing its implementation is needed.	• Ministry of ICT to organize inception workshop to bring the different departments and agencies together on access to information. One of the objectives is to examine the availability of public information, including availability of data. • Ministry of ICT to coordinate the development of a platform for ministries and agencies to provide access to information to the public.
16.a.1	**National human rights institutions**	• No methodological issues. This indicator is fulfilled in Uganda by the existence of the Uganda Human Rights Commission.	• Conduct additional effectiveness analysis.
16.b.1	**Discrimination**	• No issues.	• Conduct an assessment on how the methodology used in NGPSS aligns with the methodology approved by the IAEG-SDGs. • Conduct a pilot study with OHCHR on how data from NGPSS 2017 could be used for global reporting. • The list of reasons for discrimination measurement looks reasonable in the survey question in NGPSS 2017. However, the list needs to be analysed in disaggregation by population groups and where some groups may be more susceptible to specific forms of discrimination. Some communities and groups are discriminated against in specific ways in Uganda (e.g. the Ik people in Karamoja).

TARGET 16·1

REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE

TARGET 16·2

PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE

TARGET 16·3

PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE

TARGET 16·4

COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS

TARGET 16·5

SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

TARGET 16·6

DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS

TARGET 16·7

ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING

TARGET 16·8

STRENGHTEN THE PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

TARGET 16·9

PROVIDE UNIVERSAL LEGAL IDENTITY

TARGET 16·10

ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

TARGET 16·B

PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES

TARGET 16·A

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND CRIME

3.0 Detailed Indicator Analysis

The analysis below reviews the state of each of the 23 indicators that form Goal 16. This is done by first providing the metadata from the UN SDGs Metadata Repository[9] for each indicator, and describing the current situation in Uganda with the data provision, highlighting methodological issues, and providing action points or recommendations whenever relevant.

TARGET 16.1

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Rationale: This indicator is widely used at the national and international level to measure the most extreme form of violent crime and also provides a direct indication of lack of security. Security from violence is a prerequisite for individuals to enjoy a safe and active life and for societies and economies to develop freely. Intentional homicides occur in all countries of the world and this indicator has a global applicability.

Monitoring intentional homicides is necessary to better assess their causes, drivers and consequences. If data are properly disaggregated (as suggested in the ICCS[10]), the indicator can identify the different types of violence associated with homicide: interpersonal (including partner and family-related violence), crime (including organized crime and other forms of criminal activities) and socio-political (including terrorism and hate crimes).

9 See: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/; accessed April 2019.
10 UNODC, "The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes."

Concepts: *Intentional homicide* is ''unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury". This definition contains three elements characterizing the killing of a person as intentional homicide: 1) the killing of a person by another person (objective element); 2) the intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure the victim (subjective element); 3) the unlawfulness of the killing, which means that the law considers the perpetrator liable for the unlawful death (legal element). This definition states that, for statistical purposes, all killings corresponding to the three criteria above should be considered as intentional homicides, irrespective of definitions provided by national legislation or practices.

Comments and limitations: The ICCS provides clarification on the definition of intentional homicide. In particular, the following killings are included in the count of homicide: murder; honour killing; serious assault leading to death; death as a result of terrorist activities; dowry-related killings; femicide; infanticide; voluntary manslaughter; extrajudicial killings; and killings caused by excessive force by law enforcement/ state officials. Furthermore, the ICCS provides indications on how to distinguish between intentional homicides, killings directly related to war/conflict and other killings that amount to war crimes.

The fact that homicide data are typically produced by two separate and independent sources at the national level (criminal justice and public health) represents a specific asset of this indicator, as the comparison of the two sources is a tool to assess the accuracy of national data. Usually, for countries where data from both sources exist, a good level of matching between the sources is recorded.[11] Data on homicides produced by public health authorities are guided by the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), which provides a definition of "Death by assault" that is very close to the definition of intentional homicide of the ICCS.

Computation method: The indicator is calculated as the total number of victims of intentional homicide recorded in a given year divided by the total resident population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000. In several countries, two separate sets of data on intentional homicide are produced, respectively from criminal justice and public health/civil registration systems. When they exist, figures from both data sources are reported.

Data sources and collection method: Two separate sources exist at the country level: a) the criminal justice system; and b) public health/ civil registration. UNODC collects and publishes data from criminal justice systems through its long-lasting annual data collection, called the Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS. WHO collects and publishes data produced by public health/civil registration. The data collection through the UN-CTS is facilitated by a network of over 130 national Focal Points appointed by the responsible authorities. Currently, when national data on homicide are not available from either of the two types of source above, estimates produced by WHO are used.

Disaggregation: Recommended disaggregation for this indicator are: 1) sex and age of the victim and the perpetrator (suspected offender); 2)

11 UNODC Global Study on Homicide, 2013.

relationship between victim and perpetrator (intimate partner, other family member, acquaintance, etc.); 3) means of perpetration (firearm, blunt object, etc.); and 4) situational context/motivation (organized crime, intimate partner violence, etc.).

Situation in Uganda: Data on homicides are produced annually by the Uganda Police Force (UPF). Given that each case requires an investigation, UPF has the potential to report a large share of the data consistent with the disaggregation requirements.

Availability: Yes, Uganda reports to UNODC through the UN-CTS reporting system. The UN SDGs database has estimates for Uganda for 2010–2014.

Latest values: 11.52 per 100,000 of population, 2014 (UN Survey on Crime).

Key data source: Annual Crime reports by UPF.

Key data producer: UPF has detailed information about crime, including intentional homicide cases, given the cases are investigated and in most of the cases the victim and the perpetrator(s) are identified.

Secondary and related data sources: Administrative data from the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the National Identification and Registration Agency (NIRA). MoH registers all deaths in its administrative records. However, MoH is not in a position to differentiate intentional homicides and provide the necessary disaggregated data. NIRA registers deaths based on notifications by family members or close friends of a deceased. The death registration includes individual information and death details, including the reasons of death which can be provided by a medical staff.

Score by the assessment criteria: 9 out of 12.

Methodology issues:

Currently, the data on Uganda in the UN crime survey database seem to be originating from statistical modelling but not from reporting. While the UN-CTS reporting process and the statistics requested should be enough to generate the data with necessary disaggregation, we are not yet sure how the process is organized.

- It is important to be able to compile information in a manner which allows analysis of affected population groups, e.g. murders during the course of 2018 that seemed to target young and middle-aged women.
- UPF has data, but some data are not publicly available. JLOS reports to UN-CTS.

Recommendations:

- Assign UPF as the primary source of data for this indicator. The Crime Report of UPF for 2018 was launched in 2019. The earlier crime reports were published in 2015 and 2016.
- The UPF Crime Report could benefit from more detailed disaggregation by sex. UPF has the information needed for disaggregation, such as the relationship between victim and perpetrator, means of perpetration, gender, age, disability of the deceased, and situational context. However, these details are contained in the primary documents, and are not part of the current summary reporting routines.
- A major electronic reporting system upgrade is needed in order to produce disaggregated data on intentional homicide. UPF is currently engaged in piloting an electronic crime management and reporting system in a number of districts. This system is planned

to be eventually expanded to the whole UPF system.

- Clarity is needed on how the UN-CTS reporting and generation of data on intentional homicide produced by UPF are streamlined and a part of one reporting process, not separate processes.

Indicator 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause

Note: This indicator was upgraded/reclassified from Tier-III status to Tier-II by the IAEG-SDGs at the end of March 2019. Therefore, the material presented below is provisional and is based on the sources available.

Concepts: This indicator measures the prevalence of armed conflicts and their impact in terms of loss of life in order to prevent future armed conflicts. A *situation of armed conflict* is based on assessment by the UN and other internationally mandated entities.

Rationale: Monitoring conflict-related deaths helps in: a) protection of civilians and other victims; b) ensuring respect of humanitarian and human rights standards; and c) prevention of future armed conflicts.

Data sources and collection method: Data sources need to record deaths from armed conflict, counting both direct and indirect deaths, status of persons killed, and cause of death. The data sources are to come from administrative, survey and non-traditional sources. One example of a non-traditional data source is the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCPD) which counts death data for all countries, though UCPD data do not meet the methodology approved by the IAEG-SDGs. There are several international standards and practices that guide the identification of conflict-related deaths such as 1) International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law (IHL and IHRL), 2) International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS); 3) WHO International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11); 4) International Committee of the Red Cross work on IHL; and 5) OHCHR Guidance on Casualty Recording.

Computation method: Counting of documented direct deaths; estimation of undocumented direct deaths and indirect deaths.

Comments and limitations: Verification needs to use multiple, independent sources for corroboration.

Disaggregation: Sex and age group of person killed; cause of death; origin status of the person killed.

Situation in Uganda: As according to OHCHR, from 2015 to date, this indicator does not apply to Uganda as it only includes deaths related to "armed conflict" as defined in international humanitarian law.

Availability: Some data on Uganda are available from non-traditional data sources. Uppsala Conflict Event Data (UCDP) reports 111 deaths from conflict in the period from 2010 to 2018.[12]

Latest data: 30 conflict-related deaths in 2016 (per UCDP).

Key data producers: Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF).

12 UCDP has data for Uganda at https://ucdp.uu.se/?id=1&id=1#country/500

Secondary data producer(s): UPF; UCDP.

Score by the assessment criteria: 7 out of 12.

Methodology issues:

- The metadata from UN with methodological and practical suggestions on how to organize the data collection are not yet available.
- UCDP data are understood to not be well equipped for this indicator.

Recommendations:

- UPDF is better suited to produce data for this indicator.
- UPF can be a secondary data producer in case of in-country conflicts.
- Though Uganda is not a country in a violent conflict, technical assistance will be needed to develop the methodology of this indicator and data production.
- UCDP is a complementary data source to be used only for analytical and comparative purposes.

Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

Concepts: *Physical violence*: This concept is equivalent to the concept of physical assault, as defined in ICCS: the intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. This includes serious and minor bodily injuries and serious and minor physical force. *Sexual violence*: Unwanted sexual acts, attempts to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability. This includes rape and other forms of sexual assault. *Psychological violence*: There is as yet no consensus at the international level of the precise definition of psychological violence and there is as yet no generally well-established methodology to measure psychological violence.

Rationale: This indicator measures the prevalence of victimization from physical, sexual, and psychological violence. It is globally relevant as violence in various forms occurs in all regions and countries of the world. Given that acts of violence are heavily underreported to the authorities, this indicator needs to be based on data collected through sample surveys of the adult population.

Data sources and collection method: This indicator is derived from surveys on crime victimization or from other household surveys with a module on crime victimization. The indicator refers to the individual experience of the respondent, who is randomly selected among household members, while the experience of other members is not included. Experience of violent victimization is collected through a series of questions on concrete acts of violence suffered by the respondent. UNODC collects data on the prevalence of physical and sexual assault through its annual data collection (UN-CTS).

Computation method: Number of survey respondents who have been victims of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, divided by the total number of survey respondents.

Comments and limitations: Crime victimization surveys are able to capture experiences of violence suffered by the adult population of both sexes; however, due to the complexity of collecting information on experiences of violence, it is likely that not all experiences of

violence are duly covered by these surveys, which aim to cover several types of experience of crime. There is currently no international standard on the measurement of psychological violence. One practical option could be to limit psychological violence to threatening behaviour, which does have an established methodology of measurement in victimization surveys. Threatening behaviour, at a minimum, is an intentional behaviour that causes fear of injury or harm. Finally, indicators on the prevalence of physical and sexual violence are usually produced and reported separately. Victimization surveys are usually restricted to the general population living in households above a certain age (typically 15 or 18 years of age), while sometimes an upper age limit is also applied (typically 65, 70 or 75 years of age).

Disaggregation: By sex, age, income level, education, citizenship and ethnicity.

Situation in Uganda: Uganda conducted several dedicated surveys to supply data for this indicator: the Crime Victims Survey; the Governance, Peace and Security Survey; and UDHS.

Availability: Mostly available.

Latest data: By preliminary data, 7.2% of respondents indicated being victims of violent individual crime in the 2017 Crime Victims Survey. Overall, about 21.5% of the population were subject to both non-violent and violent crime.

Key data producer: UBOS.

Secondary data producer(s): UPF.

Score by the assessment criteria: 10 out of 12.

Methodology issues: There is currently no international standard on the measurement of psychological violence which is a part of this indicator.

Recommendations:

- When the definition of psychological violence becomes available, the surveys in Uganda need to include the necessary questions to ensure collection of data for all three aspects of this indicator.
- Disaggregation should include geographic divisions such as rural/urban and regions.
- UDHS has questions to consider psychological violence, which can be used as a proxy question in the future Crime Victims Surveys in Uganda.
- UBOS to use UPF reports for purposes of analytical comparison.

Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live

Concepts: The question measures the feeling of fear of crime in a context outside the home and refers to the immediate experience of this fear by the respondent by limiting the area in question to the "neighbourhood" or "your area".

Rationale: The concept of "fear of crime" has been used in crime victimization surveys and the formulation used here has been seen as effective in different cultural contexts. It is important to understand that fear of crime is a phenomenon that is separate from the prevalence of crime and that may be even independent from actual experience. The fear of crime is an important indicator in itself as a high level of fear can negatively influence well-being and lead to reduced contacts with the public, reduced trust and reduced activities and thus an obstacle to development.

Comments and limitations: While the measurement of fear of crime is widely applied in crime victimization surveys around the world, different practices exist in the operationalization of this indicator – for example, by not requiring the person to "walk alone" or limiting the walking to "at night". Victimization surveys are usually restricted to the general population living in households above and below a certain age.

Data sources and collection method: Data are collected through sample surveys among the general population, most often through crime victimization surveys.[13]

Computation method: The question used in victimization surveys is: "How safe do you feel walking alone in your area/neighbourhood?" Answer options are: "Very safe/fairly safe/a bit unsafe/very unsafe/I never walk alone after dark/don't know". The proportion of the population that feel safe is calculated by summing up the number of respondents who feel "very safe" and "fairly safe" and dividing the total by the total number of respondents.

Disaggregation: By age and sex.

Situation in Uganda: Data for this indicator in Uganda are available from NGPSS 2017, which revealed that about 61% of respondents feel safe walking in the area where they live at night. An alternative data source is Afrobarometer which also collects data on respondents' feeling of safety.

Availability: Available.

Latest data: 61% felt safe walking at night in an area they live in 2017.

Key data producer and data source: UBOS, NGPSS 2017.

Score by the assessment criteria: 11 out of 12.

Methodology issues:

- No methodological issues. The indicator is simple to understand and easy to collect in surveys.
- The responses to this question can be driven by both perceptions and experiences of respondents. A person's responses may be based on the experience of other individuals and formed by information from mass and social media, but not from their own experience.

Recommendations:

- The analysis of this indicator needs to be complemented by examination of related indicators of "feeling safe". The NGPSS has additional questions on physical safety.
- UBOS should consider doing more analytical work to explore other dimensions of feeling safe other than walking alone. Some examples are feeling safe at home and other public places such as in schools and prayer places in radical situations.
- Disaggregation should also include other social groups, for example, age groups, disability status, urban/rural and regions. Disaggregation into lower administrative levels, for example, districts or a lower geographical level for purposes of using this indicator for performance assessment of the Uganda Police Force, is not possible due to the non-representativeness of the survey's sample at geographical levels lower than the regions.

13 Available at: www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf

TARGET 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicator 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

Concepts: *Physical punishment* is an action intended to cause physical pain or discomfort, but not injuries. It is defined as shaking a child, hitting or slapping them on the hand/arm/leg, hitting them on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting them on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping them on the face, head or ears, and beating them over and over as hard as possible. *Psychological aggression* refers to the action of shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names.

Rationale: Often, children are raised using methods that rely on physical force or verbal intimidation to punish unwanted behaviours and encourage desired ones. Violent discipline is the most widespread, and socially accepted, type of violence against children. The use of violent discipline with children represents a violation of their rights. Physical discipline and psychological aggression tend to overlap and frequently occur together, exacerbating the short- and long-term harm they inflict. The consequences of violent discipline range from immediate effects to long-term damage that children carry well into adulthood.

Comments and limitations: Definitions of both physical punishment and psychological aggression will need to be clearly defined for countries to reflect local variations on violent discipline.

Computation method: Number of children aged 1–17 years who are reported to have experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month divided by the total number of children aged 1–17 in the population multiplied by 100.

Data sources and collection method: Household surveys such as MICS and DHS have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since around 2005. In some countries, such data are also collected through other national household surveys. There is an existing standardized and validated measurement tool called the Parent-Child version of the Conflict Tactics Scale, or CTSPC, that is widely accepted and has been implemented in a large number of countries, including high-income countries.

Disaggregation: Sex, age, income, rural/urban, region, mother's level of education, ethnicity, religion, child functional difficulty and mother's functional difficulties.

Situation in Uganda: Data for this indicator are available from UDHS, but the indicator is

currently being measured by the proportion of children aged 1–14 years.

Availability: Mostly available.

Baseline level: 84.9% children aged 1–14 were subject to violent disciplinary actions by caregivers (UDHS 2016).

Key data producer(s): UBOS.

Score by the assessment criteria: 9 out of 12.

Methodology issues:

- UDHS does not cover children aged 15–17.
- This indicator does not include children aged below one. This was considered as a gap by data producers in Uganda.

Recommendations:

- Expand coverage to children aged 15–17 in the next round of UDHS, or include the Parent-Child version of the Conflict Tactics Scale in the regular UBOS household surveys.
- Disaggregation should also include disaggregation of father's education and father's disability status. In addition, disaggregation should provide the sex of the primary caregiver, though this role is usually played by the mother.

Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

Concepts: Trafficking in persons has three constituent elements: the *Act* (recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons); the *Means* (threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control over another person); and the *Purpose* (at minimum exploiting the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs). The definition implies that the exploitation does not need to be in place, as the intention by traffickers to exploit the victim is sufficient to define a trafficking offence. Furthermore, the list of exploitative forms is not limited, which means that other forms of exploitation may emerge and they could be considered to represent additional forms of trafficking offences.

Rationale: The rationale is measuring the prevalence of the number of victims of trafficking according to the victims' profiles and the forms of exploitation.

Comments and limitations: The count of detected victims of trafficking has the benefit of referring to victims where the act, meaning and purpose of trafficking have been identified by the national authorities. Information on detected victims can provide valuable information to monitor the sex and age profile of detected victims, as well as on forms of exploitation and trafficking flows. However, it does not cover the number of victims not detected by the authorities and the number of detected victims doesn't monitor the level of trafficking of persons. Thus, interpretation of trends should be done with caution as changes in detected victims of trafficking can be due to multiple factors such as intensity of trafficking flows but also to changes of law enforcement practices, changes in legislation, or changes in victims' attitudes. Methodology to estimate the number of undetected victims of trafficking in persons

is under development.[14] Some studies suggest that the share of undetected victims could be very high. For example, in Australia, there are approximately four undetected victims for every victim detected.

Computation method: The indicator is defined as the ratio between the total number of victims of trafficking in persons detected or living in a country and the population resident in the country, expressed per 100,000 population. The numerator of this indicator is composed of two parts: detected and undetected victims of trafficking in persons. The detected part of trafficking victims, as resulting from investigation and prosecution activities of the criminal justice system, is counted and reported by national law enforcement authorities. The indicator will be calculated as the ratio between the sum of detected and undetected victims of trafficking and the population resident in the country, multiplied by 100,000.

Data sources and collection method: Data on detected victims of trafficking are typically provided by national authorities competent in detecting trafficking victims, law enforcement institutions, or services assisting the victims. UNODC collects data from national authorities competent in detecting victims of trafficking through a common questionnaire every two years. The global data are then published in the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (GLOTIP).

Disaggregation: Sex and age of victims, form of exploitation.

Situation in Uganda: The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Uganda covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol. In 2016 and 2017, a total of 618 victims were recorded by national authorities.[15] Between 2010 and 2013, 1,004 victims were rescued from within Uganda and abroad, and afforded support and assistance. In 2015, the government investigated 108 trafficking cases, reporting 15 prosecutions and 3 convictions. In 2016, there were 125 reports involving 283 victims. In 2017, the number of reports increased to 177, which involved 335 victims.

Data availability: Yes, available from administrative sources. No estimates on undetected level of human trafficking.

Latest data: GLOTIP database has data for Uganda for 2014 presented by gender and age groups below and above 15 years. According to this source, 76% and 22% of victims of trafficking were females and males, respectively, aged 15 and older. No data on victims of human trafficking as a proportion per 100,000 of the country's population are presented.

Key data producers: MIA.

Secondary data producers and users: Several government and international institutions have information related to human trafficking issues because of their functions. These are UPF, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), and Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration under MIA. International institutions include Interpol and UNODC.

14 Lyneham, Dowling and Bricknell (2019): *Estimating the Dark Figure of Human Trafficking and Slavery Victimisation in Australia*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

15 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report – Uganda at www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTIP_2018_SUB-SAHARAN_AFRICA.pdf

Score by the assessment criteria: 9 out of 12.

Methodology issues:

- The numbers published on human trafficking are estimated to be low.
- There are no aggregate data in detected cases of victims of human trafficking.
- Estimates on undetected victims of trafficking do not exist. It is necessary to understand the scale of human trafficking in the country and to compare it to the number of actual detected cases.
- The number of national and international institutions dealing with human trafficking issues is large. There seems to be a need for action coordination and information exchange.

Recommendations:

- Given that several national and international institutions deal with human trafficking issues, there is a potential in establishing a system of aggregation of data from various sources.
- MIA needs a policy enabling the aggregation of data on human trafficking from various sources. MIA needs staff enforcement and technical support, especially in establishing an IT system of registering and reporting human trafficking cases.
- MIA needs to lead the effort to develop a methodology and estimates of undetected victims of human trafficking. The method to estimate undetected victims will have to allow an estimation of victims' characteristics (sex and age) and the forms of exploitation suffered.
- The published data on victims of human trafficking need to show disaggregation on gender and age.
- MFA's involvement in generating data on international human trafficking could be useful. The particular advantage MFA has is to collect information through its diplomatic embassies in other countries.
- Efforts are needed to sensitize the general public to report on human trafficking cases.

Indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

Concepts: Sexual violence comprises any sexual activities imposed by an adult on a child against which the child is entitled to protection by criminal law. This includes: (a) the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful or psychologically harmful sexual activity; (b) the use of children in commercial sexual exploitation; (c) the use of children in audio or visual images of child sexual abuse; and (d) child prostitution, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation (within and between countries), sale of children for sexual purposes, and forced marriage. Sexual activities are also considered as abuse when committed against a child by another child if the offender is significantly older than the victim or uses power, threat or other means of pressure.

Rationale: Sexual violence is one of the most unsettling of children's rights violations. Experiences of sexual violence in childhood hinder all aspects of development: physical, psychological, emotional and social. Apart from the physical injuries that can result, the sexual abuse of children is associated with a wide array of mental health consequences and adverse behavioural outcomes in adulthood. The issue is universally relevant and the indicator captures

one of the gravest forms of violence against children.

Comments and limitations: The availability of comparable data remains a serious challenge in this area as many data collection efforts have relied on different study methodologies and designs, definitions of sexual violence, samples and questions to elicit information. A further challenge in this field is underreporting, especially when it comes to reporting on experiences of sexual violence among boys and men.

Computation method: The number of young women and men aged 18–29 years who report having experienced any sexual violence by age 18, divided by the total number of young women and men aged 18–29 years, respectively, in the population multiplied by 100.

Data sources and collection method: National statistical offices or line ministries and other government agencies that have conducted national surveys on sexual violence against women and men. Household surveys such as DHS have been collecting data on this indicator in low- and middle-income countries since the late 1990s.

Disaggregation: Sex, age, income, place of residence, geographic location, marital status, education.

Situation in Uganda: The data are available from UDHS.

Availability: Yes.

Latest data: 5.2% of women aged 18–29; 1.3% of men aged 18–29 (UDHS 2016).

Key data producer: UBOS.

Secondary data producers and users: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD).

Score by the assessment criteria: 11 out of 12.

Methodology issues: No methodological issues. The data is likely to be underreported, especially for young men.

Recommendations:

- Conduct analytical work to estimate the level of underreporting on sexual violence against young men and women. One way to do this work is to analyse the cases reported to and investigated by the police.
- The data collection should be complemented by distribution of information on available support for the victims of sexual violence.

TARGET 16.3

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Indicator 16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

Concepts: Competent authorities includes police, prosecutors or other authorities with competencies to investigate relevant crimes, while "other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms" may include institutions with a role in the informal justice or dispute resolution process (e.g. tribal or religious leaders, village elders and community leaders), provided their role is officially recognized by state authorities.

Rationale: Reporting to competent authorities is the first step for crime victims to seek justice: if competent authorities are not alerted then they are not in a condition to conduct proper investigations and administer justice. However, lack of trust and confidence in the ability of the police or other authorities to provide effective redress, or objective and subjective difficulties in accessing them, can negatively influence the reporting behaviour of crime victims. As such, reporting rates provide a direct measure of the confidence of victims of crime in the ability of the police or other authorities to provide assistance and bring perpetrators to justice. Reporting rates also provide a measure of the "dark figures" of crime, that is the proportion of crimes not reported to the police. Trends in reporting rates of violent crime can be used to monitor public trust and confidence in competent authorities on the basis of actual behaviours and not perceptions.

Comments and limitations: The target relates to the multidimensional concepts of rule of law and access to justice and at least two indicators are required to cover the main elements of access to justice and the efficiency of the justice system. The indicator 16.3.1 covers an important aspect of a victim's access to criminal justice, but doesn't cover civil or administrative disputes. The indicator as formulated is a standard indicator widely published when a victimization survey is undertaken, but further work is required to enhance a consistent interpretation and application of this indicator.

Computation method: Number of victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms, divided by the number of all victims of violent crime in the previous 12 months (also called the "crime reporting rate"). Both the number of victims of violent crime as well as the number of all victims of violent crime are measured through sample surveys of the general population, most often dedicated crime victimization surveys.

Data sources and collection method: National statistical offices, Police, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prosecutor's Office. Victimization surveys provide direct information on this indicator, as they collect information on the experience of violent crime and on whether the victim has reported it to competent authorities. There is a consolidated system of annual data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN-CTS) which represents the basis of data on intentional homicide, criminal justice outputs, penitentiary statistics and prevalence of victimization. The UN-CTS collects data on reporting rate by victims respectively of "physical assault" and "sexual assault".

Disaggregation: Sex, type of crime, ethnicity, migration background, citizenship.

Situation in Uganda: The data on this indicator are available from both NGPSS and CVS.

Availability: Mostly available.

Latest data: 48% of theft victims reported to police in 2017 (NGPSS 2017).

Key data producer: UBOS.

Secondary data producers and users: UPF; MIA; Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Score by the assessment criteria: 9 out of 12.

Methodology issues:

- Some important elements of this indicator need methodological guidance, such as:
  - Type of violent crime to include beyond physical assault
  - Counting rules regarding reporting rates (e.g. prevalence-based, incidence-based, based on last victimization experience)
  - Types of competent authorities to consider.
- Distinguishing formal and informal justice systems that were used by respondents is important in developing countries such as Uganda. For some social groups, the informal justice mechanisms work better and are more directly accessible.

Recommendations:

- When the methodological guidance is provided by the IAEG-SDGs, UBOS can fine-tune the NGPSS or CVS survey questionnaires in the future waves of data collection.
- Disaggregation should also distinguish between formal and informal authorities of justice which were used by respondents.

Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population

Concepts: *Sentenced* refers to persons subject to criminal proceedings who have received a decision from the competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal. For the purposes of the indicator, persons who have received a "non-final" decision (such as where a conviction is subject to appeal) are considered to be "sentenced".

Rationale: The indicator signifies respect for the principle that persons awaiting trial shall not be detained in custody unnecessarily. This, in turn, is premised on aspects of the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. From a development perspective, extensive use of pre-sentence detention when not necessary, for reasons such as the prevention of absconding, the protection of victims or witnesses, or the prevention of the commission of further offences, can divert criminal justice system resources, and exert financial and unemployment burdens on the accused and their family. Measuring the

relative extent to which pre-sentence detention is used can provide evidence to assist countries in lowering such burdens and ensuring its proportionate use.

Comments and limitations: The target relates to the multidimensional concepts of rule of law and access to justice and at least two indicators are required to cover the main elements of access to justice and the efficiency of the justice system. The proposed indicator covers the efficiency of the justice system.

Data sources and collection method: National prison authority, through the UN-CTS Focal Point.

Computation method: The total number of unsentenced persons held in detention divided by the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.

Disaggregation: Age, sex, length of pre-trial (unsentenced) detention.

Situation in Uganda: The data are provided by UPS. The data are a part of the UN-CTS database.

Availability: Yes.

Latest data: 60.7% for 2005; 54.2% in 2016 (UN-CTS database).

Key data producer: UPS.

Secondary data producers and users: UHRC; UPF; MGLSD; Judiciary of the Republic of Uganda.

Score by the assessment criteria: 9 out of 12.

Methodology issues:

- The indicator does not mention whether minors are part of the indicator. In most countries, prison services deal with adults, while minors who are in conflict with the law could be a part of the juvenile system, which could be a function of another government body. In Uganda, such children are principally the responsibility of MGLSD.

Recommendations:

- UPS needs to change the reporting system so that the required disaggregation is achieved.
- The UPS reports can be complemented with data generated by UHRC deriving from monitoring visits to places of detention, as contained in the Annual Reports. However, the data from the prisons visits are to be used with caution as the evidence may be based on a few visits and not be representative of all the prisons in the country.
- Disaggregation should also include disability, HIV status and sexual orientation of prisoners. These individuals are more exposed to vulnerability in the prison environment. Additionally, the origin region of detainees could be of analytical interest.
- MGLSD possesses data on the number of minors in the prison population from the juvenile system records. This data should complement the formation of this indicator. However, MGLSD needs capacity-building support for the information management system.

TARGET 16.4

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

Note: This indicator belongs to the Tier III category. The methodological work on it is expected to be completed by the end of 2019.[16]

Concepts: *Illicit Financial Flows* (IFFs) refer to value illicitly generated, transferred or utilized that is moved from one country to another. *Flows* point to the focus on flows during a period of time (e.g. a year), not on stocks at a point in time. There is some discussion over the term 'financial': reference is usually made to flows of money and other financial assets, but 'financial' can also be reinterpreted in a wider sense as encompassing the value of all flows across a border, be that money, finance or some other physical product or intangible asset, opportunity or gain. There is more enduring debate over the term 'illicit': this term is at least taken to mean 'illegal' (i.e. criminal, against the law) in terms of national or international law, with the assumption that anything that is illegal is also illicit. There is also recognition that countries may have different laws on these terms.

Rationale: Countries lose substantial resources through IFFs. These flows differ across countries and regions, and may originate from several sources, such as illegal activities, tax avoidance, profit shifting, trade misinvoicing, corruption and other activities. IFFs divert resources and raise serious problems for the financing of development programmes. They may also undermine governance, hamper structural transformation and affect overall economic activity.

Data sources and collection method: Data on IFFs and related variables will be collected at the national level through existing channels of data collection. Relevant data items may be available in some countries from national accounts and balance of payments, as part of the measurement of some types of illegal economic activities.

Computation method: Computing IFFs requires estimates on a number of interlinked variables, for example, illegal economic activities and transfers related to tax evasion and avoidance practices. Data collection will gather data on all relevant components, with the exclusion of those already available from other national sources (e.g. national accounts). Therefore, a series of

16 Materials on the progress with metadata development for this indicator can be found here: www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/Expert-Meeting-Measuring-Illicit-Financial-Flows.html.

different components of IFFs will be available that would then be aggregated into national and global figures for the SDG indicator.

Disaggregation: Only national-level estimates in US dollars are required.

Situation in Uganda: Uganda enacted its Anti-Money Laundering Act in 2013.[17] Built on international standards, the Act enacted establishment of the Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA, www.fia.go.ug) whose function is to analyse reports of suspicious transactions from banks and other institutions, and to disseminate the results of the analysis to the relevant authorities. Uganda is part of global and regional initiatives on IFFs such as FATF, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its regional body, the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG). The latter was established in 1999 by 18 countries and has relevant international bodies as observers. ESAAMLG's members and observers are committed to the effective implementation and enforcement of internationally accepted standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation, in particular the FATF Recommendations. The latest report on Uganda[18] sets out the progress in strengthening anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures since their 2016 assessment. As of 2018, Uganda has made progress in addressing deficiencies; the ESAAMLG has rerated the country on 13 of the 40 Recommendations.

Availability: No official statistics on IFFs are available in Uganda, but some research-based estimates are done. The data that FIA has are not publicly available.

Latest data: Not available. Some work on Uganda and estimations of IFFs were done with some key references being a Scoping Study on IFFs.[19]

Key data producer: FIA is the most suitable data producer for this indicator given its mandate to deal with the prevention of money laundering.

Secondary data producers and users: Bank of Uganda; MFPED; Commercial Court Division of Judiciary; the Inspectorate of Government.

Score by the assessment criteria: 0 out of 12.

Methodology issues: The methodology was yet to be released at the end of 2019.

Recommendations: The disaggregation of IFFs should distinguish between public and private sources of funds.

Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

Concepts: *Arms* refer to "small arms and light weapons", defined as any portable lethal weapon that expels or launches a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive. *Small arms* are weapons for individual use that include

17 Government of Uganda. *Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2013.* www.bou.or.ug/bou/bou-downloads/acts/supervision_acts_regulations/FI_Act/The-Anti-money-Laundering-Act-2013.pdf. Accessed 2 May 2019.

18 ESAAMLG, "Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Measures – Uganda's Technical Compliance Rerating."

19 Global Financial Integrity, "A Scoping Study of Illicit Financial Flows Impacting Uganda."

revolvers, pistols, rifles and carbines, shotguns, submachine guns and light machine guns. *Light weapons* are weapons designed for use by two or three persons serving as a crew, although some may be carried and used by a single person. *Seized* arms are those that have been physically apprehended during the reported period by a competent authority in relation to a suspected criminal offence related to these arms. *Found arms* are those apprehended by authorities that are not linked to an intentional or planned investigation or inspection, neither attributable to any apparent holder or owner, regardless of whether the items were reported lost or stolen. *Surrendered arms* are arms willingly handed over to authorities that are not linked to a planned investigation or inspection. *Illicit origin* refers to the earliest point in time in the life of an arm where it was of an illicit nature. In order to establish the illicit origin, it is necessary to identify the point of diversion of the arm and the circumstances around it. *Point of diversion* is the point in space and time and/or circumstances when arms left the licit circuit and entered the illicit one. If identified through tracing, the last legal record needs to be found. For arms illicitly manufactured, the point of diversion is the manufacture itself.

Rationale: Directly measuring illicit arms flows is extremely difficult due to the underground nature of illicit arms trafficking. Therefore, the indicator does not aim at measuring these flows, but the efficiency with which the international community combats the phenomenon of illicit arms trafficking.

Comments and limitations: Information on the establishment of the illicit origin for some arms may be not available. The values for this indicator may be affected by whether the country has a significant proportion of apprehended arms that are traceable. The process of tracing firearms can be notably long, especially if several requests are involved, and for a reporting period there may be a bias in the calculation. Interpretation of this indicator should be complemented by other non-official indicators to interpret the reporting values.

Computation method: The indicator is calculated as a proportion. The denominator of the proportion is the total number of arms seized, found and surrendered. The numerator will include all those arms for which the point of diversion was established/identified, either through tracing or by a competent authority.

Data sources and collection method: From administrative sources.

Disaggregation: The collected data allow for the annual calculation of the indicator 16.4.2 at the national level, which can be aggregated to subregional, regional and global levels. Disaggregating the indicator by a number of variables is also possible by: a) arms seized, arms found and arms surrendered; b) different "levels of tracing" in cases where tracing was not successful; and c) whether the illicit origin was determined through tracing or established by a competent authority.

Situation in Uganda: The National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), which is a part of MIA, works in partnership with the police and the army to collect information related to small arms and light weapons. Currently, SALW has data related to only guns that have been marked and destroyed. The systems of recording data are manual, and there is a need for IT and financial support to streamline data generation and dissemination. For example, a major challenge is the lack of an electronic

database from which data can be easily obtained. SALW conducted marking of arms which are in possession of UPF, security and army in Uganda. The illegal guns seized and found are guns from the past conflicts.

Availability: Partly; no information about the share of traced arms.

Baseline level: Not available.

Key data producers: SALW.

Secondary data producers and users: UPF; UPDF; Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA).

Score by the assessment criteria: 6 out of 12.

Methodology issues:

- Information about the share of traced arms out of illicit arms is not yet available.
- SALW cannot trace guns if they originate from other countries as there is no access to data from other countries. In such cases, SALW is not in a position yet to determine where they were obtained and their legality.
- In some cases, the legality of gun ownership is difficult to identify. For example, some communities may jointly own guns for community purposes.

Recommendations:

- The database maintained by SALW needs to be strengthened, so that it has records of all the guns in the country. For example, fingerprinting needs to be set up for each gun to be able to be traced back to its legal origin.
- SALW needs IT, technical and financial support. The specific support needed is
  - More staffing based in regions (who are currently present only in Kampala).
  - Marking fingerprinting of the guns in Uganda and systematically registering guns in one database.
  - Coordination with other security agencies such as UPF, army, intelligence, and UWA. For example, if a local police seizes a gun, the information is not necessarily shared with SALW.
  - Active collaboration with local community members.
  - More collaboration with the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA), based in Nairobi (Kenya).

TARGET 16.5

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Indicator 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

Rationale: Corruption is an antonym of equal accessibility to public services and of correct functioning of the economy. It has a negative impact on fair distribution of resources and development opportunities, and erodes public trust in authorities and the rule of law. By providing a direct measure of the experience of bribery, this indicator provides an objective metric of corruption.

Concepts: *Bribery* is defined as: "Promising, offering, giving, soliciting or accepting an undue advantage to or from a public official or a person who directs or works in a private sector entity, directly or indirectly, in order that the person act or refrain from acting in the exercise of their official duties". *Undue advantage* refers to the giving of money, gifts or provision of a service requested or offered by or to a public official in exchange for special treatment. *Public official* refers to persons holding a legislative, executive, administrative or judicial office.

Comments and limitations: This indicator provides information on the experience of bribery occurring in the interaction between citizens and the public sector in the context of service delivery and transactions; it does not cover other forms of corruption, such as trading in influence or abuse of power. This definition does not include the share of the population who were asked for a bribe but did not give one.

Computation method: The indicator is calculated as the total number of persons who paid at least one bribe to a public official in the last 12 months, or were asked for a bribe in the same period, over the total number of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period, multiplied by 100.

Data sources and collection method: The primary source of data on the indicator of bribery experience is usually the institution responsible for surveys on corruption and victimization surveys (NSOs, Anti-Corruption Agency, etc.). The indicator refers to the individual experience of the respondent, who is randomly selected among the household members, while the experience of bribery by other members is not to be included. Experience of bribery is collected through a series of questions on concrete contacts and experiences of bribery with a list of public officials and civil servants. The denominator refers only to those persons that had at least one direct interaction with a public official or civil servant as they form the population group at risk of experiencing bribery.

Disaggregation: Age, sex, income level of bribe-givers, education attainment of bribe-givers; type of official.

Situation in Uganda: Data on this indicator are available from a number of household and individual surveys. The key data source, NGPSS 2017, estimates that 16.5% of respondents who used public services paid bribes or were asked to pay a bribe. However, the perception about the level of corruption in the public sector is high. According to NSDS 2015, 78% of respondents reported bribery as the most common form of corruption existing in the public sector.[20] The NGPSS 2017 reports that 88% of respondents consider corruption an issue.

Data availability: NGPSS 2017; Crime victims survey 2017; NSDS 2015.

Latest data: 16.5% in 2017 (NGPSS).

Key data producer: UBOS.

Secondary data producers and users: UPF; MIA.

Score by the assessment criteria: 10 out of 12.

Methodology issues:

- Currently, the indicator level is underestimated as it calculates a proportion of the adult population who paid a bribe (nominator) divided by the total adult population (denominator). Correctly, the denominator should include only those individuals who used a public service in the last 12 months. As of 2019, some specific public sectors can be compiled correctly (for example, by collecting information if a person used a public health service, and then if a person paid a bribe to a public health service provider).
- The current methodology does not include those who were asked to pay a bribe by public officials, but refused to pay. There is no information if being asked for a bribe means there is no choice but to pay it.
- Collection of data on this indicator poses some challenges. First, given that curbing corruption is high on the government agenda, being asked for a bribe by an official would not be explicit and may not easily be interpreted as such (e.g. by delaying service provision). Secondly, giving a bribe also could be considered illegal. So, when responding to surveys, people could be cautious about bribe giving and would not want to reveal personal instances of bribe giving in order to not being implicated criminally or legally.

Recommendations:

- UBOS should use the National Governance, Peace and Security Survey as the key data source for this indicator. The other relevant surveys could be used for analytical purposes.
- Include in the future NGPSS a question if a person used a public service in the last 12 months. If so, then ask a question whether there was a bribe request from a public official. If the answer is "yes", then a question needs to follow if the person paid a bribe or not. If paid, then ask the questions that are included in NGPSS 2017. If no bribe was paid, then ask a question if the person still got the service or was denied it.
- This indicators definition does not include the share of the population who was asked for a bribe but refused to pay. By including one additional question in the future data

20 See www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/03_20182015_NSDS_report.pdf, p. 243.

collection on whether a person was asked for a bribe but did not pay it, the country can produce data on the level of refusals to pay bribes.

- Disaggregation additionally should include rural/urban and regions of the bribe-giver.

Indicator 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

Definition: The proportion of firms asked for a gift or informal payment when meeting with tax officials. In every Enterprise Survey,[21] there is a standard question which asks the survey respondent if they were inspected by or required to meet with tax officials. If the respondent indicates "yes", then there is a follow-up question which asks if the respondent was expected to provide a gift or an informal payment during these inspections or meetings. The response options include "yes", "no", "don't know" and "refuse". Enterprise Surveys are firm-level surveys conducted in World Bank client countries. The survey focuses on various aspects of the business environment as well as a firm's outcome measures such as annual sales and productivity. The surveys are conducted via face-to-face interviews with the top manager or business owner. For each country, the survey is conducted approximately every four to five years.

Rationale: This indicator helps to know whether firms are solicited for gifts or informal payments (i.e. bribes) when meeting with tax officials. Paying taxes are required using formal forms in most countries and hence the rationale for this indicator is to measure the incidence of corruption during this routine interaction.

Concepts: The respondents to the Enterprise Survey are firms – either manufacturing or services establishments. These are registered (formal) firms with five or more employees. The firms are either fully or partially private (100% state-owned firms are ineligible for the Enterprise Survey).

Comments: The key strength of the Enterprise Survey is that most of the questions in the survey pertain to the actual, day-to-day experiences of the firm; the question regarding corruption during tax inspections/meetings is not an opinion-based question but rather a question grounded in the firm's reality. The limitations include that some countries' data are almost 10 years old (e.g. Brazil and South Africa). This is due to the fact that these face-to-face survey projects can be expensive in some countries and hence due to budget limitations, the World Bank hasn't been able to update some of the Enterprise Surveys data in a subset of countries. Another limitation is that the surveys are done mostly in World Bank client countries and hence most high-income countries are not covered by the surveys. Another limitation may be the sensitive nature of corruption. In some countries or cultures, firms may not be comfortable answering questions on corruption. Although the data are collected under the context of confidentiality, firms may refuse to answer the question if they have been subject to bribery solicitations. Hence, in some countries, the actual incidence of this particular type of corruption may be higher than the calculated indicator value.

21 www.enterprisesurveys.org

Data sources and collection method: The World Bank conducts the Enterprise Surveys in client countries. The surveys are comparable as the survey methodology is applied in a consistent manner across countries: obtaining suitable sample frames, eligibility criteria for respondent firms, survey sample design, core questionnaire elements across every country, standardized quality checks on the received data, standardized computation of sampling weights, etc. The website for Enterprise Surveys (www.enterprisesurveys.org) provides all metadata, including survey questionnaires and implementation reports. The implementation reports indicate the sample size, sample frame used, dates/duration of fieldwork, response rates, etc.

Computation method: The indicator is calculated by looking at the proportion of firms which answered "yes" to the survey question. For all Enterprise Survey projects conducted since 2006, the resulting data set has sampling weights. Hence, the indicator value, which is computed using Stata, incorporates these sampling weights as well as the design strata.

Disaggregation: Gender of top manager, primary business activity of the firm, subnational location of the firm, exporting status, number of employees, degree of foreign ownership, and several other characteristics.

Situation in Uganda: The data on this indicator are generated from the enterprise surveys conducted in Uganda by the World Bank in 2006 and 2013. UBOS conducts own-enterprise surveys; however, it does not include questions on corruption in business.

Availability: Yes.

Latest data: 22% in 2013.

Key data producers: The World Bank. Data collection is usually commissioned to private contractors.

Score by the assessment criteria: 8 out of 12.

Methodology issues:

- The underlying data from the World Bank include mostly formal firms in the private sector. The enterprise surveys of the World Bank typically do not include agricultural, government-owned and small enterprises. In most developing countries, the share of informal firms, which are more exposed to corruption, is very large, and thus, this indicator may underestimate the incidence of bribe payments by the private sector.
- This indicator includes bribes to tax authorities only. While it provides information, which is easy to understand and to collect data about, firms in developing countries may pay bribes to other government regulatory bodies and public service providers.
- Alternative data sources exist. For example, German Institute for Global and Area Studies in Hamburg has a research project in Uganda and has collected data from enterprises.[22] The panel data set contains information about profits, sales, capital and labour inputs as well as firm-owner specific characteristics of micro and small enterprises in Uganda. This is an example of data existing outside of the national statistical system, which can be explored for use as an alternative source of data for this indicator.

22 www.giga-hamburg.de/en/node/18479

Recommendations:

- UBOS is in a position to collect information about government corruption in business through its own enterprise survey called Uganda Business Inquiry (UBI), a nationally representative survey conducted every quarter by UBOS. This is a follow-up survey to a census on business establishments conducted by UBOS.
- The World Bank Enterprise Survey data should be used as a secondary source of information. So far, UBOS was not a part in the sampling and survey methodology development of the World Bank enterprise survey.
- Communication is needed between UBOS and World Bank on the fact that Uganda will be compiling this indicator using the business establishment inquiry survey. This intention to change the producer and the source of data also needs to be communicated the UN.
- More nuanced analysis should be complemented by analysis of other questions related to payment of bribes and gifts to analyse the trends.

TARGET 16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

Definition: This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years.

Rationale: The indicator attempts to capture the reliability of government budgets: do governments spend what they intend to and do they collect what they set out to collect? It is a simple and intuitive indicator that is easily understood and the methodology is transparent and every rating easily verifiable.

Concepts: Aggregate expenditure includes actual expenditures incorporating those incurred as a result of unplanned or exceptional events. Expenditures financed by windfall revenues, including privatization, should be included and noted in the supporting fiscal tables and narrative. Expenditures financed externally by loans or grants should be included, if covered by the budget, along with contingency vote(s) and interest on debt.

Comments and limitations: The methodology relies on standard data sets for approved and final budget outturns which are commonly produced at least annually in every country. One limitation of the indicator is that it is an aggregate indicator of budget reliability: it is not disaggregated across various budget subcomponents. Also, while this indicator is intended to measure

budget reliability, it should be understood that actual expenditure outturns can deviate from the originally approved budget for reasons unrelated to the accuracy of forecasts – for example, as a result of a major macroeconomic shock. However, the calibration of this indicator accommodates one unusual or "outlier" year and focuses on deviations from the forecast which occur in two of the three years covered by the assessment. Therefore, single year shocks are discounted, allowing a more balanced assessment.

Data sources and collection method: Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) is the main data source for this indicator. PEFA is a tool for assessing the status of public financial management and reporting on the strengths and weaknesses of Public Financial Management (PFM). A PEFA assessment provides a thorough, consistent and evidence-based analysis of PFM performance at a specific point in time and can be reapplied in successive assessments to track changes over time. The PEFA framework measures a country's PFM systems using 31 performance indicators that are further disaggregated into 94 dimensions.

Computation method: Scoring is at the heart of the indicator. A country is scored separately on a four-point ordinal scale: A, B, C or D, according to precise criteria: (A) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 95% and 105% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years; (B) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 90% and 110% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years; (C) Aggregate expenditure outturn was between 85% and 115% of the approved aggregate budgeted expenditure in at least two of the last three years; and (D) Performance is less than required for a C score.

Disaggregation: This is an aggregate national-level figure. However, subnational figures can be obtained for countries with decentralized government systems.

Situation in Uganda: Uganda has conducted 21 PEFA assessments, including at the national and subnational levels. The national-level assessment reports are available for public access. The last PEFA was conducted in Uganda for FY 2016.

Availability: The data available for the period from 2005 to 2016 are a part of the SDG database. Uganda's performance was very good in this period.

Baseline and latest data: 96.1% in 2014/2015; 100.1% in FY 2015/2016.

Score by the assessment criteria: 12 out of 12.

Key data producers: MFPED; budget reports.

Secondary data producers and users: The Office of the Auditor General of Uganda (OAG).

Methodology issues:

- The new 2016 PEFA framework assesses budget reliability by 31 categories.
- While the aggregate budget data are very close to the planned level of expenditures in Uganda, the expenditures at lower sectoral and administrative levels are not stable and do not necessarily meet the targeted plans.

Recommendations:

- Use the data from the PEFA process to report this indicator.
- Disaggregation could be also done at regional level.
- Auditor General reports should also be used for analytical purposes.

16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Rationale: This indicator measures satisfaction with the availability and quality of services as they were actually delivered to survey respondents. Thus, the focus is on citizen experiences rather than simply perceptions, using specific attributes-based questions to facilitate recall of their "last experience". The indicator requires information on healthcare, education and government (i.e. "administrative") services – three services relevant to all countries. The methodology for the indicator offers a feasible and cost-effective approach to measuring people's satisfaction with public services.

Concepts: *Public services* are services delivered by public institutions. *Healthcare services* refer to respondents' last experience (or that of a child in their household who needed treatment and was accompanied by the respondent) with public primary healthcare services. *Education services* refer to respondents' experience with the public school system if there are children in their household whose ages are within the age range of primary and secondary students in the country. *Government services* refers to respondents' last experience with two types of government services frequently used by people: (1) services to obtain government-issued identification documents (such as national IDs, passports, driver's licences and voter's cards) and (2) services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths.

Data sources and collection method: The survey methodology draws on standardized questionnaires developed by global and regional survey producers and adopts existing standards, validated through a pilot study in diverse contexts across the world. The text box below presents an example of survey questions related to government services.

Thinking about the last time you tried to obtain an ID or a certificate of birth, death, marriage or divorce, in the past 12 month, would you say that: ***(3: Strongly agree - 2: Agree - 1: Disagree -): Strongly disagree)***
The office, website or [toll free] telephone number was easily accessible. (Accessibility: 3 - 0)
The fees you needed to pay for the ID or the certificate were affordable to you/your household. (Affordability: 3 - 0)
The process for applying and obtaining the ID or the certificate was simple and easy to understand. (Effective delivery of service: 3 - 0)
All peaople are treated equally in receiving government services in your area. (Equal treatment: 3 - 0)
The amount of time that it took to obtain the ID or certificate was reasonable. (Timeliness: 3 - 0)
Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the quality of government services you received on that occasion? ***(i.e. the last time you applied for an ID or a certificate of birth, death, marriage or divorce in the past 12 months) (3: Very satisfied - 3: Satisfied - 3: Dissatisfied - 4: Very Dissatisfied - 4: Very dissatisfied)***

Computation method: Reporting will require, for each service type, separate reporting on a) service attributes and b) overall satisfaction for services in: 1) healthcare; 2) education; and 3) government services.

Comments and limitations: The methodology is developed under the guidance of the Praia City Group on Governance Statistics and its Working Group on SDG indicator 16.6.2. This was preceded by consultations with the IAEG-SDGs and organizations with expertise in measuring public satisfaction with service provision to produce and refine the metadata. Pilot results demonstrated: 1) technical feasibility and pertinence of all questions in varied national contexts; 2) important differences across demographic subgroups, which confirmed the importance of disaggregating results as much as possible; 3) the suitability of a four-point scale; and 4) the methodological advantage of using multiple survey questions to enhance the reliability of data on satisfaction (i.e. averaging offers a simple and effective way to reduce measurement error affecting any individual survey item).

Disaggregation: Sex; income level; place of residence (administrative regions, urban/rural). If possible, also by age groups; disability status; and population groups.

Situation in Uganda: Uganda was one of the eight pilot countries to develop this indicator. NSDS and NGPSS have some of the questions on health, education and administrative services included already.

Data availability: Mostly.

Baseline level: 66% of population satisfied by local government services (NSDS 2015).

Score by the assessment criteria: 9 out of 12.

Key data producers: UBOS, NSDS.

Methodology issues:

- NSDS 2015 data largely fit to the methodology requirements of the sub-indicator on health services, though the service attribute questions may not entirely correspond one-to-one as recommended by UNDP. In addition, the NSDS asks for a health service received in the last 30 days, not the last 12 months. The NSDS also captures the attributes of education services well but does not directly ask about satisfaction with educational services in general.

Recommendations:

- Given that the metadata on this indicator were recently finalized, the future rounds of the relevant surveys need to be modified slightly to fully accommodate the data requirements of this indicator.
- The National Service Delivery Survey is the most suitable data source. It should be used to pilot the calculation of the indicator using data from the 2015 wave.
- The NSDS should also take into consideration 12 months as a reference period in addition to 30 days as in the 2015 wave. This would broaden the coverage of respondents who did not use the services in the last 30 days.
- If there are deviations and omissions, develop a plan of modifying the NSDS questionnaires in the future waves to fulfil the requirements of this indicator.
- This indicator should be further modified for country development monitoring purposes to include other sectors like transport, security, justice, water and sanitation.

TARGET 16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.

Definition: The sub-indicator in *parliamentary representation* measures decision-making with respect to the sex and age of members of parliament. It identifies the extent to which the proportion of women members of parliament, and the proportion of young members of parliament, corresponds to the proportion of these groups in society as a whole.

Concepts: *National legislature:* A legislature (alternatively called 'assembly' or 'parliament') is the branch of government made up of multiple members that considers public issues, makes laws and oversees the executive. A legislature may consist of a single chamber (unicameral parliament) or two chambers (bicameral parliament). *Member of Parliament*: A person who is formally an elected or appointed member of a national legislature. *Speaker*: a Speaker (alternatively called 'president' or 'chairperson' of the legislature) is the presiding officer of the legislature. A *permanent committee* (alternatively called 'standing committee') is established for the full duration of the legislature and generally aligned with the specific policy areas of key government departments. For the purpose of SDG indicator 16.7.1(a), the permanent committees in charge of five portfolios are being considered: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality.

Rationale: This indicator can encourage public service bodies to embrace the 2030 Agenda's commitment to responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making, by systematically reporting on the extent to which their composition reflects the socio-demographic make-up of their national population

Indicator 16.7.1 on legislature focuses on *descriptive representation* which is concerned with the extent to which the composition of parliament mirrors the various socio-demographic groups in the national population. The underlying assumption is that when parliament reflects the social diversity of a nation, this may lead to greater legitimacy of the parliament in the eyes of the electorate, as members resemble the people they represent in respect to gender, age, ethnicity and disability. Descriptive representation has been found to be associated with higher levels of trust in public institutions, as people feel closer to elected representatives who resemble them and perceive more visibly representative political bodies with better quality and fairness of policy decisions, and with less undue influence of vested interests over decision-making. *Substantive*

representation, meanwhile, is concerned with the extent to which parliament acts in the interest of certain population groups (irrespective of whether or not members of parliament consider themselves as members of those groups).

Decision-making positions in national parliaments in Target 16.7 focus on 'decision-making' and the extent to which it is responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative. For the purpose of this indicator, three positions were identified for their importance in decision-making and leadership: Members of Parliament, the Speaker of Parliament and Committee Chairs. Broadly speaking, the decision-making power of individuals holding these positions can be described as follows: (a) Members of Parliament play important roles in public decision-making by voting on laws and holding the government to account; (b) the Speaker of a legislature presides over the proceedings of Parliament and typically plays a significant role in setting the parliamentary agenda and organizing the business of Parliament. The Speaker is responsible for ensuring parliamentary business is conducted fairly and effectively, and for protecting the autonomy of the legislature in relation to the other branches of government; and (c) Committee Chairs preside over the work of parliamentary committees, and typically have great influence over the committee agenda and business, including the legislative and oversight work carried out. In addition, Committee Chairs often participate in the management boards or bureaux that guide the overall work of parliament. As the number and mandates of permanent committees vary between parliaments, for the sake of better quality data and greater comparability, this indicator only considers five permanent committees: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality.

Judiciary: Decision-making positions are Judges and Registrars. The levels of courts are supreme/constitutional courts, higher-level courts and lower-level courts.

Comments and limitations: The most developed part of the metadata on this indicator was on legislature. The methodology for the judiciary and public service was finalized only in March 2019, and therefore needs much more work to start producing the data for this indicator in aggregate form. However, given the data are to be formed from administrative sources, there is more need for technical assistance on this indicator to corresponding MDAs in Uganda. More specifically, this indicator measures the proportional representation of various demographic groups (women, age groups) in the national population among individuals occupying the following positions in national legislatures: (1) Members, (2) Speakers and (3) Chairs of permanent committees in charge of the following portfolios: Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Human Rights and Gender Equality.

Data sources and collection method: Data should be collected at least once every legislative term (preferably within six months of the opening of a new parliament). If possible, data should be updated annually. Data on the age and sex of Members, Speakers and Committee Chairs, as well as of electoral or constitutional provisions guaranteeing representation of persons with disabilities and various population groups in parliament, will be reported directly by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Data relating to the judiciary will come from Judicial Services Commissions, Ministries of Justice, or similar bodies managing human resources for the judiciary, handling appointment of judges and registrars, or having oversight role over the judiciary.

Computation method: The focus is on eight occupational categories relevant to the public service, fully consistent with ISCO-08. Bureaucratic positions include: 1. Managers; 2. Professionals; 3. Technicians and Associate Professionals; and 4. Clerical Support Workers. Front-Line Service Workers included are: 1. Police Personnel (again, limited to Managers, Professionals, Technicians and associate professionals, and Clerical Support Workers); 2. Education Personnel; 3. Health Personnel; and 4. Front-Desk Administrative Personnel. In Public Service, the two steps are: 1. Report simple proportions of women, 'youth' (= or < 34 years), persons with a disability, and nationally relevant population groups in the public service, in each occupational category; and 2. Calculate four 'overall ratios' (i.e. totals across all occupational categories) on the proportion of public servants who are (1) women, (2) 'young' (3) have a disability, and (4) belong to a nationally relevant population group, relative to the proportion of these same groups in the national population of working age.

The compilation of data by the Inter-Parliamentary Union uses the following mechanisms: 1) data collection forms sent to Parliaments; 2) internal review and validation of data obtained from national parliaments by the IPU; and 3) online dissemination of data by IPU on New Parline (IPU's open data platform on national parliaments).

In the judiciary, there are four ratios for the position of 'judge': the proportion of judges who are (1) women, (2) 'young' (= or < 44 years), (3) have a disability, and (4) belong to a nationally relevant population group in judiciaries at the three levels of courts, relative to the proportion of these same groups in the national population of working age**.**

Disaggregation: Disaggregation of positions by age, sex, relevant population groups and disability status.

Situation in Uganda: The data for this indicator are partly available. The only data publicly available are the gender composition of the Parliament of Uganda.

Availability: Yes, partly.

Baseline level: 35% of the parliament members were women in 2019;[23] the percentage of MPs 45 years of age or younger was 41%.

Score by the assessment criteria: 6 out of 12.

Key data producers: Parliament of the Republic of Uganda; Ministry of Local Government; Judiciary Service Commissions; Electoral Commission; Ministry of Public Service.

Methodology issues:

- Metadata on public service and judiciary were reclassified to Tier II status in March 2019. The methodology on this indicator is not fully available.
- The indicator is a complex one and entails inclusion of three branches of state institutions. Each branch has its own ways of calculating the ratio of population groups. There will be no single aggregate indicator.
- This indicator closely resembles SDG indicators 5.5.1 and 5.5.2.

23 Inter-Parliamentary Union, https://data.ipu.org/node/180/data-on-women?chamber_id=13479

Recommendations:

- There is a need to assign one government body to aggregate data for this indicator. The SDG 16 stakeholders in Uganda tend to agree that UBOS could be the right institution to consolidate and coordinate data production for this indicator from three bodies of state institutions. UBOS needs to develop a data and indicator compilation methodology for each of the three branches.
- Another candidate for the aggregating and coordinating role is the Office of the Prime Minister. However, it may not have the methodological capacity and staff to produce high-quality data.

Indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.

Concepts: *Inclusive decision-making:* Decision-making which provides people with an opportunity to "have a say", that is, to voice, in a participatory and meaningful manner, their demands, opinions and/or preferences to decision-makers. *Responsive decision-making:* Decision-making in which decision-makers and/or political institutions listen to and act on the stated demands, opinions and/or preferences of people.

Rationale and interpretation: Indicator 16.7.2 is based on two well-established survey questions used by the European Social Survey (ESS) to measure self-reported levels of "external political efficacy", i.e. people's feeling that their views can impact on political processes.[24]

Data sources and collection method: Proposed items for SDG 16.7.2 are already integrated in 1) the core questionnaire of the ESS, a reputable cross-national survey of attitudes and behaviour established in 2001 and conducted biennially across nearly 30 European countries; and 2) in the OECD's Adult Skills Survey (PIAAC) which in its last round (2008–2019) was run in 39 OECD countries and 'partner' countries.

Question 1: To measure inclusive participation in decision-making: *How much would you say the political system in [country X] allows people like you to have a say in what the government does*? (ESS 2016). **Question 2:** To measure responsive decision-making: *And how much would you say that the political system in [country] allows people like you to have an influence on politics?* (ESS 2016)

Computation method: Reporting on this indicator will require: 1) distributions of answers across all answer options, for each one of the two questions; and 2) the average percentage of those who responded positively (3 – "some"; 4 – "a lot"; or 5 – "a great deal") to the two questions.

Comments and limitations: The pilot results showed positive results. The theoretical validity was confirmed as was the clarity of terminology and definitions used. Appropriateness of the approach and feasibility in diverse contexts was shown. Self-reported levels of external efficacy was shown as independent from a country's level of democracy or development. Neither of the two questions were affected by social desirability bias: respondents in non-European/non-OECD contexts actually expressed negative opinions more often than European respondents (and with very similar non-response rates).

24 OECD, How's Life? 2017: Measuring Well-Being – Chapter on Governance and Well-Being.

Disaggregation: By age, sex, disability and population group.

Situation in Uganda: These data are collected in the NGPSS 2017.

Availability: Yes, partly. The indicator currently was measured by the question "*Do you think politicians respond to the population's concerns and needs?*"

Baseline level: 29% responded that they think that politicians respond to the population's concerns and needs (NGPSS, 2017).

Score by the assessment criteria: 9 out of 12.

Data producers: UBOS.

Methodology issues:

- Currently, the indicator is constructed by a proxy question. The data instruments need to be elaborated when the metadata are issued by the UN.

Recommendations:

- UBOS needs to adjust the survey questions in the future waves on NGPSS for this indicator to be constructed correctly.
- The current question needs to be complemented by other two questions on participation.
- Include in the disaggregation rural/urban, regions and level of education of the responding population.

TARGET 16.8

Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Indicator 16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.

Definition: The indicator has two components: 1) the developing country proportion of voting rights, and 2) the developing country proportion of membership in international organizations. The indicator is calculated independently for 11 different international institutions: the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Trade Organization, and the Financial Stability Board.

Rationale and interpretation: The UN is based on a principle of sovereign equality of all its Member States. This indicator aims to measure the degree to which States enjoy equal representation in international organizations.

Concepts: There is no established convention for the designation of "developed" and "developing" countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in Northern America,

Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered "developed" regions or areas. The aggregation across all institutions is currently done according to the United Nations statistical standard which includes designation of "developed regions" and "developing regions", while an ongoing review seeks to reach agreement on how to define these terms for the purposes of SDG monitoring.

Data sources and collection method: Annual reports, as presented on the website of the institution in question, are used as sources of data. The data are compiled and the proportions calculated by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Computation method: The computation uses each institutions' own published membership and voting rights data from their respective annual reports. The proportion of voting rights is computed as the number of voting rights allocated to developing countries, divided by the total number of voting rights. The proportion of membership is calculated by taking the number of developing country members, divided by the total number of members.

Comments and limitations: As a structural indicator, there will be only small changes over time to reflect agreement on new States joining as Members, suspension of voting rights, membership withdrawal and negotiated voting rights changes. Cross-institutional comparisons need to pay attention to the different membership of the institutions. Voting rights and membership in their institutions are agreed by the Member States themselves.

Disaggregation. Data are calculated and presented separately for each international organization.

Situation in Uganda: The data are compiled globally, based on the annual reports of the 11 international organizations. There is no need to collect own national data.

TARGET 16.9

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

Concepts: *Birth registration* is defined as "the continuous, permanent and universal recording, within the civil registry, of the occurrence and characteristics of births in accordance with the legal requirements of a country". A *civil authority* is an official authorized to register the occurrence of a vital event and to record the required details.

Rationale: Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring any violation of their rights does not go unnoticed. Registration of birth is one of the foundations of legal identity which ensures access to basic services such as healthcare and education. It also provides a legal basis for age.

Data sources and collection method: Civil registration systems compile statistics on registered births during a given period. These data normally refer to live births that were registered within a year or the legal time-frame for registration applicable in the country. In cases where civil registration systems are unavailable or do not function effectively, nationally representative household surveys that collect data on birth registration can provide data on this indicator. Internationally coordinated household surveys such as MICS and DHS also collect data on this indicator.

Computation method: The percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority *(P_{reg})* can be calculated as:

P_{reg}=[# of children under 5 years whose birth was registered] / [# of all children under 5 years]

Comments and limitations: Household surveys have become a key source of data to monitor levels and trends in birth registration in many low- and middle-income countries. This indicator should ideally be calculated using vital statistics obtained from civil registration systems. However, this remains a challenge in many countries due to a lack of functioning systems.

Disaggregation: Disaggregation by age is required for this indicator. It can also be disaggregated by gender, income, place of residence (rural/urban) and geographic location. In addition, this indicator can be usefully disaggregated in some surveys by mother's level of education, ethnicity, religion, child functional difficulty and mother's functional difficulties.

Situation in Uganda: The key data source is UDHS. The last two rounds of UDHS were collected in 2011 and 2016. The administrative data sources in Uganda are not yet in a position to provide comprehensive coverage of birth registrations. Administrative statistics on births are compiled by NIRA, a new institution that started its operation in 2015. Its mandate is to register births, marriages, deaths and household assets and it issues national ID cards and passports. NIRA is expanding its services throughout the country, but is not yet in the position to reach the overall population. For example, there are only 30 registration centres in the country. This means it is challenging to capture all births, and only a small portion of births are recorded. The country had an estimated 1.7 million newborns in 2017, but only 0.42 million births were notified, out of which only 51,480 notifications related to children below 1 year of age (12%). This implies that the majority of the births are notified when children are over one year, a period much longer than the 30 days required in the regulations. The key reasons for low birth registration are lack of access to service points (long distance to registration centres), the processing time and costs.

Availability: Yes.

Latest data: The indicator value was 32.2% in 2016. It is an improvement since 2011 when the value was 29.9%.

Score by the assessment criteria: 11 out of 12.

Key data producers: UBOS.

Secondary data producers and users: NIRA; Ministry of Health.

Methodology issues:

- Birth notification and registration are two separate though linked processes. Birth notification is given by a medical staff where the birth happened. The birth notification is a

prerequisite for issuance of birth certificates by NIRA. This means that parents or other guardians of a newborn need to apply to NIRA to obtain a birth certificate. In reality, the birth notification is enough to obtain necessary public services such as medical care and access to education.

- Births at home represent a significant challenge in expanding coverage of birth registration in Uganda. While the birth registration is more streamlined when a child is born in medical facilities, more effort is needed to register births at home.

Recommendations:

- Making birth registration a compulsory process could be one way to improve birth registration coverage in Uganda. Hospitals and health centres provide birth notification certificates right after birth. This certificate is needed to issue the birth registration. However, this information is not widespread to all community members. Individuals are observed to request birth registration without presenting the birth notification. Individuals get discouraged to go back to the place of birth to request a birth notification certificate and even if they go, finding the birth documentation has proven a challenge due to the manual system. So to improve the birth registration process in general and progress of Uganda on this SDG indicator, it will be useful to create awareness and provide information on the procedure of birth registration.
- It will take years before NIRA will provide full coverage of birth registration and produce reliable annual statistics on births. One way to expand coverage could be to involve health facilities. It is a great opportunity to increase the registration of births. For instance, UDHS found that 74% of births in 2017 were attended by skilled health personnel. This implies that if every newly born child is immediately registered (not only notified) at the health facility, Uganda could increase birth registration coverage from the current 32% to 74%. Thus, linking NIRA and health facilities could improve birth registrations in the country, so that NIRA can deliver birth certificates when notified by health facilities.
- NIRA also needs to work with local authorities in Uganda to recognize births that were delivered outside of health facilities.
- Automating the manual system would also make the process easier. This will have financial implications to provide computer facilities, IT support and staff training to start and keep the system functioning. In some places, it could also be useful to upgrade and ensure the functioning of NIRA personnel at hospitals and health facilities to facilitate birth registration right at the birth location.

TARGET 16.10

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Indicator 16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.

Definition: This indicator is defined as the number of verified cases of killing, enforced disappearance, torture, arbitrary detention, kidnapping and other harmful acts committed against journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders on an annual basis.

Journalists refers to anyone who observes, describes, documents and analyses events, statements, policies and any propositions that can affect society, with the purpose of systematizing such information and gathering facts and analyses to inform sectors of society or society as a whole, and others who share these journalistic functions, including all media workers and support staff, as well as community media workers and so-called "citizen journalists" when they momentarily play that role, professional full-time reporters and analysts, as well as bloggers and others who engage in forms of self-publication in print, on the internet or elsewhere. *Trade unionists* refers to anyone exercising their right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of their interests. A trade union is an association of workers organized to protect and promote their common interests. *Human rights defenders* refers to anyone exercising their right, individually and in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels, including some journalists and trade unionists. While the term "human rights advocate" is broadly synonymous with "human rights defender", the latter is preferred as it is more consistent with internationally agreed human rights standards and established practice. *Killing* is defined as any extrajudicial execution or other unlawful killing by State actors or other actors. *Enforced disappearance* refers to the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty of a victim by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which places such a person outside the protection of the law.[25] *Torture* refers to any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is

25 The definition includes elements of the definition in the Convention on Enforced Disappearances. It can be found here: https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/ced/pages/conventionced.aspx

intentionally inflicted. *Arbitrary detention* refers to any arrest or detention not in accordance with national laws or does not conform to the procedures established by law. *Kidnapping* refers to unlawfully detaining, taking away and/or confining a victim without their consent. *Other harmful acts* refers to other acts causing harm or intending to cause harm. *Verified cases* refer to reported cases that contain a minimum set of relevant information on particular persons and circumstances, which have been reviewed by mandated bodies, mechanisms and institutions, and provided them with reasonable grounds to believe those persons were victims of the above-mentioned human rights violations or abuses.

Rationale: This indicator seeks to measure the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (e.g. freedom of opinion, freedom of expression and access to information, the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of association) on the premise that killing, enforced disappearance, torture, arbitrary detention, kidnapping and other harmful acts against journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders have a chilling effect on the exercise of these fundamental freedoms. What distinguishes this indicator from Indicator *16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and age*, aside from the broader scope of violent incidents, is the motivation or causal factor, i.e. that the violation was motivated by the victim having stood up to defend the rights of others, exercise fundamental freedoms, or have occurred while the victim was engaged in such activities. Alongside indicator 16.10.2, this indicator provides both a micro- and macro-level snapshot of the state of the aforementioned fundamental freedoms in various contexts, as well as a link to the processes and structures required to meet human rights obligations with respect to those fundamental freedoms.

Concepts: The operational definitions of the cases, victims and other elements of the indicator have been patterned as far as practicable after corresponding categories in ICCS. The task of classifying cases entails observing events from both statistical standards and international law perspectives. This conceptual approach is necessitated by the confluence of three factors. First is the principle that all violent acts tracked by the indicator are motivated by the exercise of fundamental freedoms that are guaranteed by human rights law to all persons. Second, while human rights abuses are not always explicitly criminalized in domestic jurisdictions, ICCS has achieved a certain level of success in terms of integrating human rights elements in the classification of crimes. Third, irrespective of definitions provided by national legislation or practices, all events – whether ordinary crimes or human rights violations – that meet the elements provided in the definitional framework will be counted for statistical purposes.

Data sources and collection method: Data will be compiled from administrative data produced by OHCHR, ILO, UNESCO and other UN agencies or entities in accordance with their respective mandates and procedures. Integration of data from all possible sources for this indicator will be made possible through the use of standard definitions, data collection methods, reference periods, counting units and counting rules.

Computation method: The indicator is calculated as the total count of victims of reported incidents occurring within the preceding 12 months. Drawing on the ICCS, which is an incident-based international classification system, the indicator counts victims on the basis of cases of violations or abuses using a classification framework developed for the purposes of the indicator. For reporting purposes, the recorded offences will be ordered taking into account

a hierarchy of violations or abuses drawing on the "most serious offence" rule commonly applied in crime statistics: 1. Killing; 2. Torture; 3. Enforced disappearance; 4. Arbitrary detention; 5. Kidnapping; and 6. Other harmful acts. If an incident incorporates elements of more than one category, it is coded to the higher category. Thus, for an incident in which the victim was subjected to prolonged incommunicado detention without medical access in the course of an unlawful detainment, the violation would be counted under torture.

Comments and limitations: As for other crime statistics and other statistics based on administrative sources, this indicator is sensitive to the completeness of reporting of individual events. There is a real but manageable risk of underreporting. Moreover, reporting rates and statistical accuracy are influenced by various factors, including changes and biases in victim reporting behaviour, changes in police and recording practices or rules, new laws, processing errors and non-responsive institutions. In most instances, the number of cases reported will depend on the access to information, motivation and perseverance of national stakeholders, of human rights defenders themselves, and the corresponding support of the international community.

Disaggregation: Sex; age groups; type of violation or abuse; perpetrator status (e.g. state actor versus non-state actors); and geographic location of the incident. In addition, the indicator may provide disaggregated data on specific groups of human rights defenders according to the issues, peoples and communities they support which entail specific risks and socio-legal barriers.

Situation in Uganda: Given the methodology of this indicator is just developed, there was not much information found on this indicator in Uganda.

Availability: Not available.

Baseline level: Not applicable.

Score by the assessment criteria: 0 out of 12.

Key data producer: UHRC could carry a central compilation role.

Secondary data producers and users: JLOS; UPF; Ministry of Justice; UBOS; UCC; journalists' associations; trade union associations; media councils; and other CSOs.

Methodology issues:

- The definition of torture follows the international standards – it requires that the act of torture is inflicted by or with involvement of a public official. However, the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act (2012) in Uganda also allows private individuals to be charged with torture offences.

Recommendations:

- Assign a state body (for example, UHRC) or a mixed body which aggregates and produces the data on this indicator.
- UBOS can play a leading role in developing the methodology for this indicator.
- Organize an inception training and piloting of the indicator in cooperation with UHRC, UBOS and other relevant stakeholders. Seek guidance from OHCHR on the initiative to pilot the indicator.
- There is a need for clear understanding whether the data collected for Uganda draw on the cases involving only public officials, or also those involving private individuals as perpetrators.

Indicator 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.

Definition: The focus of this indicator is on the status of adoption and implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information. The definition relates directly to "public access to information", which is wider than the established fundamental freedoms of expression and association.

Rationale: This is a relevant and measurable indicator that responds to the growing number of UN member states that have already adopted legal guarantees, and many others that are currently considering relevant legislation or regulation in the field. The rationale for assessing the implementation dimension is to assess the relevance of legal steps to practical information accessibility. It is not a composite indicator, but a logical linkage of laws and policies to practical impact that is relevant to SDG concerns. For this indicator, the operative words are "adoption" and "implementation". As such, it establishes: (a) whether a country has constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information; (b) the extent to which such national guarantees reflect "international agreements"; and (c) the implementation mechanisms in place for such guarantees, including the following variables: 1) government efforts to publicly promote the right to information; 2) citizens' awareness of their legal right to information and their ability to utilize it effectively; and (3) the capacity of public bodies to provide information upon request by the public.

Concepts: Conceptually, "public access to information" refers to "the presence of a robust system through which information is made available to citizens and others." Such a system represents a combination of intellectual, physical and social elements that affect the availability of information to individuals. In other words, in discussing the issue of public access to information, it is important to recognize that any measurement of its practical implementation needs to take into account how individuals perceive the quality of information in the public domain, the nature of the communication infrastructure in place to facilitate access, and how that information is ultimately utilized by individuals as members of a particular society.

In general, then, these are the issues that go into legislation and policy on public access. More specifically, such legislation and policy take the form of Freedom of Information (FOI) laws, which are aimed at allowing access by the general public to data held by national governments and, increasingly, by private companies whose work intersects with government operations. The emergence of freedom of information legislation was a response to increasing dissatisfaction with the secrecy surrounding government policy development and decision-making. They establish a "right to know" legal process by which requests may be made for government-held information, to be received freely or at minimal cost, barring standard exceptions.

Data sources and collection method: UNESCO, World Bank, UNDP and other UN bodies; national bodies, academic and research institutions, and media support NGOs. This indicator collates data from multiple sources, including national human rights institutions, national and international non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and national media regulatory authorities, among others. Such information will be gathered, processed and checked by

international organizations – UNESCO and World Bank. UNESCO has a questionnaire which seeks to guide Member States in providing the minimal data that UNESCO and the UNESCO Institute of Statistics are initially seeking to collect in order to fulfil UNESCO's mandate as Convening Agency for monitoring indicators for SDG target 16.10.

Computation method: The method of computation is both quantitative and qualitative, with data generated from a global review of existing surveys (e.g. UNESCO's World Trends in Freedom of Expression & Media Development reports, etc.), administrative records, expert assessments (e.g. World Justice Open Government Index), etc. More specifically, the following key variables will be assessed: (1) Does a country have constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information? (2) Do those constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees reflect known international agreements (e.g. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, etc.)? and (3) What implementation mechanisms are in place to ensure that such guarantees work optimally?

Comments and limitations: This indicator does not assess the totality of the "public access to information" component of the full SDG target 16.10. Nevertheless, it focuses on a key determinant of the wider information environment.

Disaggregation: Gender; rural/urban; regions; disability.

Situation in Uganda: This indicator is fulfilled by Uganda due to the existence of "The Access to Information Act" which was adopted in 2005.[26] The objective of this Act is to provide for the right of access to information pursuant to Article 41 of the Constitution, and to provide the classes of information and the procedure for obtaining access to that information, and for related matters. In 2011, the Statutory Instruments Supplement to the Act was adopted to provide practical aspects of information requests and execution.[27]

Availability: Yes.

Score by the assessment criteria: 11 out of 12.

Key data producer: Ministry of ICT and National Guidance.

Secondary data producers and users: UHRC.

Methodology issues:

- Adoption of a law on access to information does not mean it is fully implemented. Some guidance on observing its implementation is needed.

Recommendations:

- Ministry of ICT to organize an inception workshop to bring the different departments and agencies together on access to information. One of the objectives is to examine the availability of public information, including availability of data.
- Ministry of ICT to coordinate the development of a platform for ministries and agencies to provide access to information to the public.

26 See http://chapterfouruganda.com/resources/acts-bills/access-information-act-2005.
27 See https://ulii.org/ug/legislation/statutory-instrument/2011/17

TARGET 16.A

Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.

Definition: This indicator measures the compliance of existing national human rights institutions with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), which were adopted by the General Assembly in 1993 based on the rules of procedure of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

Rationale and interpretation: This indicator measures the continual global efforts of countries in setting up independent national institutions, through international cooperation, to promote inclusive, peaceful and accountable societies. The creation and fostering of a national human rights institution (NHRI) indicates a State's commitment to promote and protect human rights. Compliance with the Paris Principles vests NHRIs with a broad mandate, competence and power to investigate, report on the national human rights situation, and publicize human rights through information and education. While NHRIs are essentially state funded, they are to maintain independence and pluralism. When vested with quasi-judicial competence, NHRIs handle complaints and assist victims in taking their cases to courts, making them an essential component in the national human rights protection system. These fundamental functions that NHRIs play and their increasing participation in international human rights fora make them important actors in the improvement of human rights at all levels: local, national and global.

Concepts: An *NHRI* is an independent administrative body set up by a State to promote and protect human rights. They are part of the State apparatus and funded by the State. However, they operate and function independently from the government. The general role of NHRIs is to address discrimination in all its forms, as well as to promote the protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Core functions of NHRIs include complaint handling, human rights education and making recommendations on law reform. Effective NHRIs are an important link between government and civil society, in so far as they help bridge the "protection gap" between the rights of individuals and the responsibilities of the State. *Accreditation by the GANHRI* entails a determination whether the NHRI is compliant, both in law and practice, with the Paris Principles, the principal source of normative standards for NHRIs. The Paris Principles, on which this accreditation is based, require that NHRIs should have a broad mandate based on universal human rights standards and competence; autonomy from the government; independence guaranteed by statute or constitution; pluralism

including through membership and/or effective cooperation; adequate resources and adequate powers of investigation.

Data sources and collection method: Decisions on the classification of NHRIs are based on their submitted documents such as: 1) a copy of legislation or other instrument by which it is established and empowered in its official or published format (e.g. statute, constitutional provisions and/or presidential decree), 2) an outline of organizational structure including details of staff and annual budget, 3) a copy of a recent published annual report; and 4) a detailed statement showing how it complies with the Paris Principles. NHRIs that hold 'A' and 'B' status are reviewed every five years.

Computation method: An independent NHRI is an institution with 'A level' accreditation status as benchmarked against the Paris Principles. Accreditation of NHRIs shows that the government supports human rights work in the country. The process of accreditation is conducted through peer review by GAHNRI. There are three possible types of accreditation: A: Compliance with the Paris Principles; B: Observer Status – Not fully in compliance with the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination; and C: Non-compliant with the Paris Principles.

Comments and limitations: NHRI effectiveness should also be measured based on their ability to gain public trust and the quality of their human rights work. In this context, it would also be worthwhile to look into the responses of the NHRI to the recommendations of the GANHRI.

Disaggregation: Only national level.

Situation in Uganda: This indicator is fulfilled in Uganda by the existence of the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC). UHRC was established under the 1995 Constitution of Uganda as a permanent body to monitor the human rights situation in the country. UHRC was accredited A-status, compliant with the Paris Principles since 2000.

Availability: Yes.

Baseline level: Accreditation history of the Uganda's Human Rights Commission: 2000 – A(R); 2001, April 2008, May 2013, March 2019 – status A.

Score by the assessment criteria: 12

Key data producer(s): UHRC, GANHRI and OHCHR.

Methodology issues: No issues.

Recommendations: Conduct additional effectiveness analysis.

TARGET 16.B

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Indicator 16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Concepts: *Discrimination* is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference or other differential treatment that is directly or indirectly based on prohibited grounds of discrimination, and which has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. *Harassment* is a form of discrimination when it is also based on prohibited grounds of discrimination. Harassment may take the form of words, gestures or actions, which tend to annoy, alarm, abuse, demean, intimidate, belittle, humiliate or embarrass another or which creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment. While generally involving a pattern of behaviours, harassment can take the form of a single incident. International human rights law provides lists of the prohibited grounds of discrimination. The inclusion of "other status" in these lists indicates that they are not exhaustive and that other grounds may be recognized by international human rights mechanisms. A review of the international human rights normative framework helps identify a list of grounds that includes race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national origin, social origin, property, birth status, disability, age, nationality, marital and family status, sexual orientation, gender identity, health status (including HIV status), place of residence, economic and social situation, pregnancy, indigenous status, Afro-descent and other status. In practice, it will be difficult to include all potentially relevant grounds of discrimination in household survey questions. For this reason, it is recommended that data collectors identify contextually relevant and feasible lists of grounds, drawing on the illustrative list and formulation of prohibited grounds of discrimination, and add an "other" category to reflect other grounds that may not have been listed explicitly.

Rationale: The pledge to leave no one behind and eliminate discrimination is at the centre of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The elimination of discrimination is also enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the core international human rights treaties. The purpose of this indicator is to measure the prevalence of discrimination based on the personal experiences reported by individuals. It

is considered an outcome indicator[28] helping to measure the effectiveness of non-discriminatory laws, policy and practices for the concerned population groups.

Data sources and collection method: Household surveys, such as MICS, victimization surveys and other social surveys are the main data sources for this indicator.

Computation method: Number of survey respondents who felt that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment on one or more prohibited grounds of discrimination during the last 12 months, divided by the total number of survey respondents, multiplied by 100.

Comments and limitations: International statistical and human rights standards, including ICCS, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the international human rights treaty system, provide the main elements of definitional and methodological framework for the survey module. Implementation through nationally owned and participatory processes ensure that relevant contextualization and safeguards are consistent with a human rights–based approach to data.

Disaggregation: Disaggregation will be developed for this indicator in keeping with SDG target 17.18 (income, gender/sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts).

Situation in Uganda: The data for this indicator come from NGPSS 2017.

Availability: The data are available for 2017.

Latest data: 35.1% of respondents in NGPSS 2017 indicated that they were victims of discrimination in the last 12 months.

Score by the assessment criteria: 10 out of 12.

Key data producers: UBOS, NGPSS 2017.

Secondary producers and users: UHRC and Equal Opportunities Commission.

Methodology issues: No issues.

Recommendations:

- Conduct an assessment on how the methodology used in NGPSS aligns with the methodology approved by the IAEG-SDGs.
- Conduct a pilot study with OHCHR on how data from NGPSS 2017 could be used for global reporting.
- The list of reasons for discrimination measurement looks reasonable in the survey question in NGPSS 2017. However, the list needs to be analysed with disaggregation by population groups and where some groups may be more susceptible to specific forms of discrimination. Some communities and groups are discriminated against in specific ways in Uganda (e.g. the Ik people in Karamoja).

28 UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation, 2012, HR/PUB/12/5, available at: www.refworld.org/docid/51a739694.html.

4.0 Annex Tables

Annex Table 1: State of SDG 16 indicators in Uganda, 2010–2019

Indicator	Short Title	Availability status	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
16.1.1	Intentional homicide	Fully	9.3	10.7	11.2	10.3	11.5					
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths	Partly										
16.1.3	Victims of violence	Partly								7.2		
16.1.4	Safe walking alone	Fully				38.4				61.0		
16.2.1	Violence against children	Mostly							84.9			
16.2.2	Human trafficking	Partly					76.0					
16.2.3	Sexual violence against young people	Fully							5.2			
16.3.1	Underreporting of violence	Partly								48.0		
16.3.2	Unsentenced prisoners	Fully							54.2			
16.4.1	Illicit financial flows	No data										
16.4.2	Arms tracking	Partly										
16.5.1	Government corruption (citizens)	Fully				12.5				16.5		
16.5.2	Government corruption (business)	Mostly				22.0						
16.6.1	Responsible budget spending	Fully	102.5	128.7			88.1	96.1	100.1			
16.6.2	Satisfaction with public services	Partly								66.0		
16.7.1	Representative politics	Partly										
16.7.2	Inclusive decision-making	Partly								29%		
16.8.1	Country voting rights in international organizations	Available; reported globally										
16.9.1	Birth registration	Fully		29.9					32.2			
16.10.1	Violence against journalists	No data										
16.10.2	Public access to information	Mostly	2005*									
16.a.1	National human rights institutions	Fully				A						A
16.b.1	Discrimination	Mostly								35%		

Annex Table 2: Disaggregation of SDG 16 indicators in Uganda

#	Indicator	Suggested disaggregation for indicator	Available disaggregation in Uganda	Additional suggested disaggregation in Uganda
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Sex and age of victim and perpetrator; relationship between victim and perpetrator; means of perpetration; situational context/motivation	Sex and age of victim	Sex and age of perpetrator; relationship between victim and perpetrator; means of perpetration; motivation; location (rural/urban, regions), disability of the victim
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Sex and age group of person killed; cause of death; origin status of the person killed	N/A	N/A
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Sex; age; income level; education; citizenship; ethnicity	Sex; age; income level; education	Location (rural/urban, regions); disability of victim; ethnicity; citizenship; by forms of violence
16.1.4	Safe walking alone	Sex and age	Sex; age; rural/urban; regions;	Disability status
16.2.1	Violence against children	Sex; age; income; rural/urban; region; mother's level of education; ethnicity; religion; child functional difficulty and mother's functional difficulties	Sex; age; income; rural/urban; regions; can be disaggregated further into ethnicity; mother's level of education; and mother's functional difficulties	Sex of the primary caregiver; father's education; father's disability status
16.2.2	Human trafficking	Sex and age of victims; form of exploitation	Sex; age; form of exploitation	Origin (domestic/abroad)
16.2.3	Sexual violence against young people	Sex; age; income; place of residence; geographic location; marital status; education	Age; sex; income level; education level of victim; rural/urban; regions; ethnicity; religion; disability of victim	Employment situation of the victim

16.3.1	Underreporting of violence	Sex; type of crime; ethnicity; migration background; citizenship	Sex; age; rural/urban; regions	Type of crime; ethnicity; migration background; citizenship; formal and informal authorities of justice
16.3.2	Unsentenced prisoners	Age; sex; length of pre-trial (unsentenced) detention	Age; sex; regions	Length of pre-trial detention; disability; HIV status; sexual orientation status; origin region of detainees
16.4.1	Illicit financial flows	National-level estimates	Financial crimes detected and prosecuted	Private or public sources of funds
16.4.2	Arms tracking	Subregional; regional and national; arms seized; arms found and arms surrendered; "levels of tracing" in cases where tracing was not successful; determination of illicit origin by a competent authority	Only seized number of arms and ammunition	Regional and national; arms seized; arms found and arms surrendered; "levels of tracing" in cases where tracing was not successful; determination of illicit origin by a competent authority
16.5.1	Government corruption (citizens)	Age; sex; income level; education attainment of bribe-giver; type of official	Age; sex; education attainment of bribe-giver; type of official	Rural/urban and regions of bribe-giver
16.5.2	Government corruption (business)	Sex of top manager; primary business activity of the firm; subnational location of the firm; exporting status; number of employees; degree of foreign ownership	Sex of top manager; primary business activity of the firm; subnational location of the firm; exporting status; number of employees; degree of foreign ownership	Not required
16.6.1	Responsible budget spending	National and subnational	National level	By administrative and subnational sectors
16.6.2	Satisfaction with public services	Sex; income; place of residence; education; disability status; population groups; age groups	Sex; age; education; rural/urban; regions	Type of public services (health; education; police); age groups; disability status; population groups (ethnicity; religion; indigenous status; minority); income level; employment status; additional sectors (transport; security; justice; water and sanitation)

16.7.1	Representative politics	Sex; age; disability status; population group	Age and sex in parliament	Sex; age; disability status; population group in all three branches of politics
16.7.2	Inclusive decision-making	Sex; age; disability status; population group	Age; sex; rural/urban; four regions	Education
16.8.1	Country voting rights in international organizations	International organizations	National level	N/A
16.9.1	Birth registration	Age; sex; income; place of residence (rural/ urban); geographic location; mother's level of education; ethnicity; religion; child functional difficulty and mother's functional difficulties	Age; gender; income; rural/urban; regions	Mother's level of education; ethnicity; religion; child functional difficulty and mother's functional difficulties
16.10.1	Violence against journalists	Sex; age groups; type of violation or abuse; perpetrator status (e.g. state actor versus non-state actors); geographic location of the incident; specific groups of human rights defenders	No data available	Sex; age groups; type of violation or abuse; perpetrator status (e.g. state actor vs non-state actors); geographic location of the incident; specific groups of human rights defenders
16.10.2	Public access to information	Residence (rural; peri-rural; urban and peri-urban); sex; disability status	National level	Residence (rural; peri-rural; urban and peri-urban); sex; disability status
16.a.1	National human rights institutions	National	National	N/A
16.b.1	Discrimination	Income; sex; age; race; ethnicity; migratory status; disability; geographic location	Age; gender; income; rural/urban; regions.	Income; sex; age; race; ethnicity; migratory status; disability; geographic location

Source: Compiled by the team based on SDG indicators metadata and consultations in Uganda

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Footnotes

1 These short titles are used for convenience, and do not fully reflect all categories and terms of the indicator.

2 All SDG indicators are classified into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data, as follows: Tier 1 Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced; Tier 2 Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but the data are not regularly produced by countries; and Tier 3 Indicator is that no internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

3 UPF, “Annual Crime Report.”

4 UBOS, “2018 Statistical Abstract.”

5 MIA, “Annual Report on Trends on Trafficking in Persons in Uganda 2013.”

6 PEFA Secretariat, “Uganda Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Assessment, 2016.”

7 Blattman, “Survey of War-Affected Youth in Uganda.”

8 These short titles are used for convenience, and do not fully reflect all categories and terms of the indicator.

JUNE 2020

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