# UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

THE NATIONAL STANDARD INDICATOR FRAMEWORK (NSI)
LEVEL I & II

NOVEMBER 2023

PREFACE

Uganda Launched its vision 2040 with an aim, of "A Transformed Ugandan Society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years" and is being implemented through five year rolling National Development Plans which are in alignment with the regional (EAC), continental (Africa Agenda 2063) and global (2030 Agenda). To achieve the goals and objectives of these agenda, there is need to track progress of agreed indicators there in hence the need for a designated monitoring and reporting strategy. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), National Planning Authority (NPA) Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), therefore developed the National Standard Indicator (NSI) Framework to guide Ministries, Departments and Agencies in the production and dissemination of demand driven statistics to ease monitoring and reporting.

The framework has four levels; Level I; tracks the country's graduation from LDC to Medium-Income Country, Level II tracks progress towards realization of the NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas, Level III measures progress towards realization of the NDP III programme objectives and outcomes and Level tracks implementation of the Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics updates the NSI Framework on a quarterly basis with inputs from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). This publication provides updated data series for Levels I and II of the NSI Framework as well as the indicator definitions and methods of computation to enhance understanding and uptake of the indicators. The Bureau will continue to support and work with MDAs to articulate and publish Levels III and IV of the NSI Framework in subsequent publications of the NSI Framework.

I take this opportunity to thank the NPA, OPM and MoFPED for their support towards developing the NSI Framework and also appreciate continuous effort by MDAs for regularly providing data series to facilitate the update of the NSI Framework

For God and My Country
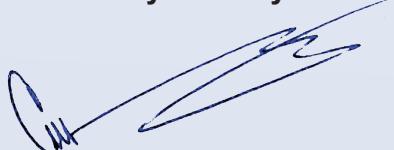
Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR / CHIEF STATISTICIAN

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LIST OF ACRYNOMS

AAS	Annual Agriculture Survey
BOU	Bank of Uganda
DD&SS	Department of Demography and Social Statistics
DMES	Department of Macroeconomic Statistics
DO&QA	Department of Outreach and Quality Assurance
DPES	Department of Production and Environment Statistics
DSES	Department of Social Economic Statistics
DSS&C	Department of Social Surveys and Censuses
EC	Electoral Commission
EMIS	Education Management Information System
MDA	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MGLSD	Ministry Gender of Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry Land, Housing and Urban Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NEMA	National Environment and Management Authority
NLFS	National Labour Force Survey
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NSI	National Standard Indicators
NSS	National Statistical System
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHS	United Nations Household Survey
UPF	Uganda Police Force
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council

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GUIDING NOTES

The following are guiding notes to the reader;

i)   The NSI is a framework which is contributed to by all players in the NSS.

ii)   This document is part of the NSI and comprises of NSI level I and II.

iii)   Level I present indicators that measure Graduation to the Middle-Income status of the country, and these indicators are provided by United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). All of the Level I indicators are measured at national level and data is usually extracted from the periodic survey reports carried out by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). These surveys are carried out after a specified period of time usuallyone, three or five years. This is the reason some indicators will remain constant for some financial years.

iv)   Level II presents indicators from the NDP III Results Reporting Framework (RRF) for the Goal, Objectives and Key Result Area Level Indicators

NB: Some indicators don't have data points for some FYs because no data was documented within that period, some surveys are still being carried out and some producers are still compiling data.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Uganda is committed to fulfillment of the requirements of different International, Continental, Regional and national development frameworks. These frameworks include, but are not limited to the: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development under the notion "Living No One Behind", African Agenda 2063 which is "A global strategy to optimize use of Africa's resources for the benefit of all Africans", the East African Community Integration Protocols and at national level, the government strives to achieve Vision 2040, to "Transform the Ugandan society from peasant to a modern prosperous country within 30 years" and which is operationalized through implementation of a series of National Development Plans (NDPs).

Under the leadership of the National Planning Authority (NPA), the development frameworks are incorporated in the NDP and a comprehensive NDP Results and Reporting Framework (NDP RRF) is produced. The NDP RRF provides a set of indicators and statistical needs that guide NDP target setting, monitoring and evaluation processes, planning and financing under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)'s Programme Based Budget System (PBBS) and the evidence based performance measurement requirements of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) especially through the Government Annual Performance Reviews (GAPR). In addition to the NDP RRF, government has ratified various international and regional Conventions, Treaties and Protocols including the 2011 Istanbul Plan of Action that focuses on the Uganda's Graduation to a Middle Income Country (MDC) and present a set of indicators to track progress.

Cognizant of these data and statistical requirements, the Government of Uganda through a quadripartite arrangement involving the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, National Planning Authority and the Office of the Prime Minister developed the National Standard Indicators (NSI) Framework to guide Ministries, Departments and Agencies in statistical production.

2.0 RATIONALE OF THE NSI FRAMEWORK

Recommendations of the evaluations of the first National Development Plan (NDP I) and Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD I) revealed inconsistences, incomparability and gaps in the data and indicators produced and submitted by MDAs to the oversight agencies of such as NPA, MoFPED and OPM. The evaluations further underlined the need to define a national set of indicators to address the challenge and facilitate evidence based planning, budgeting, resource allocation and performance measurement for various government programmes.

In line with this, the Government of Uganda through a quadripartite arrangement involving the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, National Planning Authority and the Office of the Prime Minister embraced the concept of a National Standard Indicators Framework (NSI) to track progress towards achieving the National Development Priorities as well as commitments to International, Continental and Regional development frameworks. The NSI Framework presents indicators in a hierarchical manner. The NSI Framework therefore:

1. Provides a statistical planning framework for National Statistical System
2. Ensures alignment of the national statistical production programmes to different development agenda
3. Ensures a holistic, harmonised and well-coordinated process for producing data and statistics for international, national and Institutional reporting.
4. Reduces reporting fatigue by MDAs to oversight institutions such MOFPED, NPA, Office of the President (OP) and OPM as well as development partners and international agencies.
5. Minimises duplication of efforts in the production and management of statistics in the NSS.

3.0. STRUCTURE OF NSI FRAMEWORK

The NSI Framework is hierarchical and has 4 levels. Level I presents indicators that guide in measures Uganda's graduation to middle income country, Level II measures progress towards realization of the NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Results Areas, Level III measures the performance of the NDP III programmes and Level IV measures progress towards implementing Programme Implementation Action Plans in Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

3.1 Graduation to Middle Income Country

Level I of the NSI Framework presents key indicators that track monitoring of the country's graduation from LDC to Medium-Income Country. These indicators are defined by the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs. The graduation follows three sets of criteria namely:

1.   Income Criterion (IC), this serves as a measure of income and the overall level of resources available to a country based on a three-year average estimate of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. The inclusion threshold is set at the three-year average of the level of GNI per capita, which the World Bank defines for identifying low-income countries. The graduation threshold is set at 20 per cent above the inclusion threshold. The following are some of the indicators in the NSI that feed into this criterion; GDP per capita, GDP growth rate, GDP, proportion of population below the National Poverty line, GNI coefficient, and labor productivity.

2.   Human Assets Index (HAI) is a measure of the level of human capital. Low levels of human capital are major structural impediments, not only because they are a manifestation of unsustainable development, but also because they limit the possibilities for production and economic growth, limit poverty eradication, exacerbate inequalities and hamper resilience to external shocks. This is measured based on indicators of: (a) nutrition: percentage of population undernourished; (b) health: mortality rate for children aged five years or under; (c) education: the gross secondary school enrolment ratio; and (d) adult literacy rate.

3.   Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI), measures the structural vulnerability of the country to economic and environmental shocks. High vulnerability is a major impediment to sustainable development in view of heightened exposure to shocks and their long-lasting negative impacts. The measure is based on indicators of: (a) population size; (b) remoteness; (c) merchandise export concentration; (d) share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; (e) share of population in low elevated coastal zones; (f) instability of exports; (g) victims of natural disasters; and (h) instability of agricultural production.

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Table 1: Summary of the Number of Indicators under Level one

LEVEL 1: National Graduation to Lower Middle-Income Status	
Graduation Criterion	**Number Of Indicators**
Graduation Criterion1: Income	10
Graduation Criterion 2: Human Assets	25
Graduation Criterion 3: Economic Vulnerability	16
Total	51

3.2 Level II: NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Area Indicators

Level II of the NSI Framework presents indicators from the NDP III RRF that facilitates tracking progress towards realization of the NDP III Goal, Objectives and Key Result Areas. The NDP III Goal of "Increasing Household Incomes and Improving the Quality of Life of Ugandans". The NDP III has five (5) objectives namely:

1. Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities
2. Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs
3. Consolidate & increase stock and quality of Productive Infrastructure
4. Increase productivity and wellbeing of Population
5. Strengthen the role of the State in development

In addition, relevant SDG Indicators, Africa Agenda 2063 Indicators, EAC Vision 2050 Indicators as well as Uganda Vision 2040 Indicators are incorporated in this level.

Table 2: Summary of the Number of Indicators under Level II

LEVEL 2: GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND KEY RESULTS AREAS OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP III)	
Category	**NSI LEVEL II INDICATORS PER CATEGORY**
Goal: Increased household incomes and improved Quality of life	22
Objective 1: Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities	16
Objective 2: Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	7
Objective 3: Consolidate & increase stock and quality of Productive Infrastructure	36
Objective 4: Increase productivity and wellbeing of Population	49
Objective 5: Strengthen the role of the State in development	10
TOTAL	140

3.3 Level III: NDP III Programme Indicators

The NDP III adopted the programme approach to planning. Level III of the NSI Framework presents indicators that measure progress towards realization of the NDP III programme objectives and outcomes. The NDP III has 20 programmes namely:

1.   Agro-Industrialization

2.   Mineral Development

3.   Sustainable Petroleum Development

4.   Tourism Development

5.   Natural Resource, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Resources Management

6.   Private Sector Development

7.   Manufacturing

8.   Integrated transport infrastructure and services

9.   Sustainable Energy Development

10.   Digital Transformation

11.   Sustainable Urbanization and Housing

12.   Human Capital Development

13.   Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer

14.   Community Mobilization and Mindset Change

15.   Governance and Security

16.   Public Sector Transformation

17.   Regional Balanced Development

18.   Development Plan Implementation

19.   Administration of Justice

20.   Legislation, Oversight and Representation

Similar to level I, the relevant SDG Indicators, Africa Agenda 2063 Indicators, EAC Vision 2050 Indicators as well as Uganda Vision 2040 Indicators are incorporated across the 20 programmes.

3.4 Level IV: NDP III Programme Implementation Action Plans

Level IV of the NSI Framework provides indicators that track implementation of the Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) in Ministries, Departments and Agencies. These are mainly output indicators and intermediate outcome indicators.

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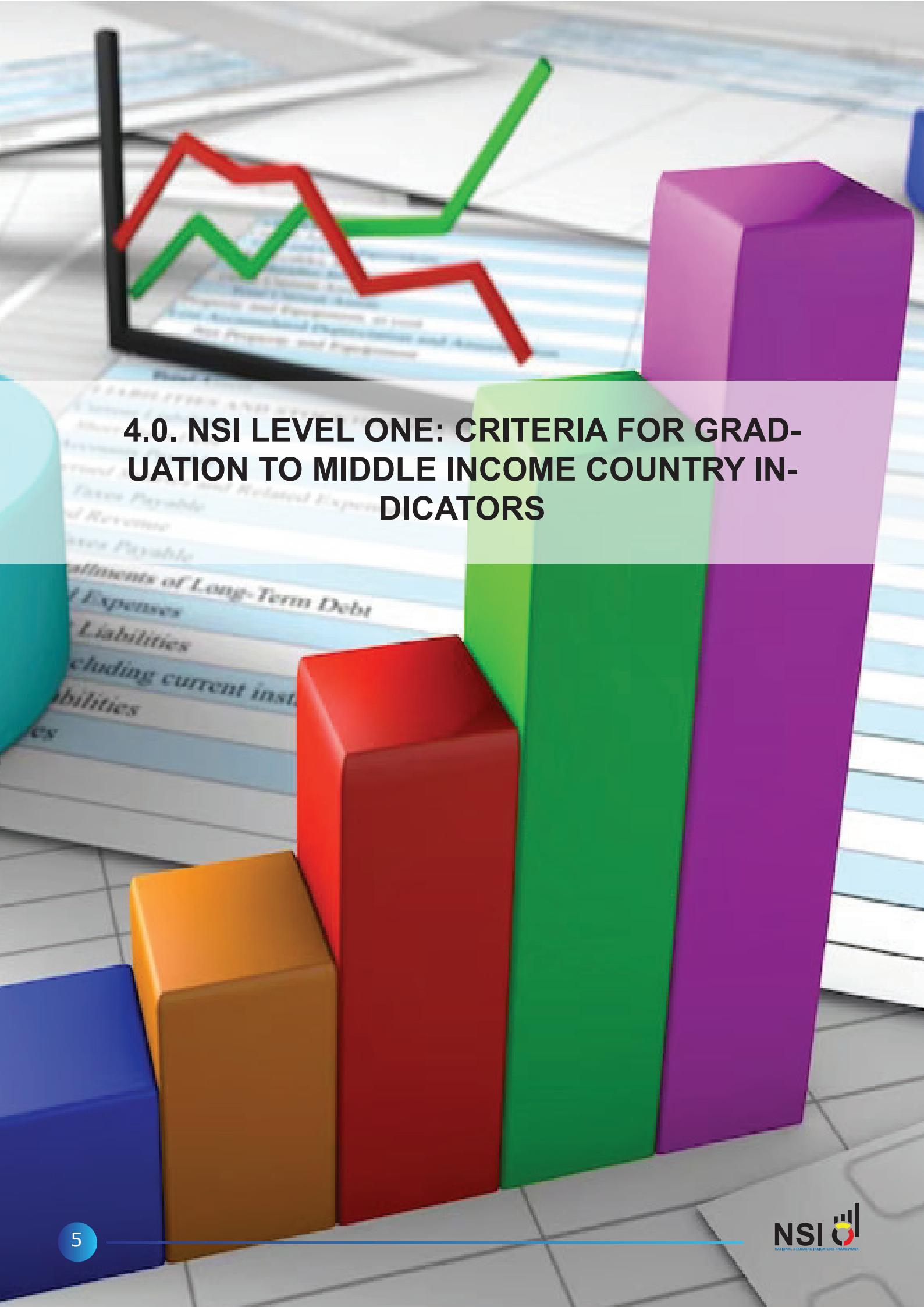
4.0. NSI LEVEL ONE: CRITERIA FOR GRADUATION TO MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRY INDICATORS

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UN Indicators / Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
Graduation Criterion 1: Income														
1.1. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita														
1.1.1: GDP Per Capita (US$), Current Prices	US$	National Accounts	Annual	926	808	824	855	889	916	957	1042	UBOS	This is the total value of goods and services priced in the current year of reporting per the total population	GDP per capita is the sum of the total value of gross value added on goods and services priced by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, divided by mid-year population.
1.1.2: GDP Growth Rate (%)	Percent	National Accounts	Annual	5.2	4.8	3.1	6.3	6.4	3	3.5	4.7	UBOS	This is the percentage change in the real GDP between two consecutive years	Growth rate of real GDP in year t: $(G(t)/G(t-1)-1)$ x 100, where $G(t)$ is real GDP per capita in year t and $G(t-1)$ is real GDP per capita in in year t-1.
1.1.3: GDP at current Market prices	Billion UGX	National Accounts	Annual	91,582	100,549	108,518	120,485	132,090	139,689	148,310	162,721	UBOS	This is the sum of gross values added plus taxes less subsidies on products as measured in current prices.	Gross output (GO) and intermediate consumption (IC) are measured in current prices; plus, any taxes less subsidies on products. Gross value added is the difference between GO and IC.
1.1.4: Proportion of Population below the National Poverty Line	Percent	UNHS	Every 3 years	19.7	19.7	21.4	21.4	21.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	UBOS	percentage of the population leaving on less than $1 a day	Computed as the Persons living on less than US$ 1.00 a day over Total Household Population divide by 100
1.1.5: Income distribution (GINI Coefficient)	Coefficient	UNHS	Every 3 years	0.395	0.395	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.413	0.413	0.413	UBOS	This is the measure of inequality in household consumptions per adult equivalent.	Summation of household expenditures per decile divided by the number of households in the decile
E1.1.6: US$ Labour	US$	NLFS	Annual	2,786	na	2,692	2,692	2,692				UBOS	This is the value added per worker as a	Real output (Deflated GDP measured in chain-linked

UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
Productivity Per Worker – Total													measure of productivity	volumes) per unit of Labour input (Measured by the Total number of hours worked) in the given sector
1.1.7: US$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Agriculture	US$	NLFS	Annual	794	na	829	829	829	977.7	710		UBOS	This is the agriculture value added per worker as a measure of agricultural productivity	Real output (Deflated GDP measured in chain-linked volumes) per unit of Labour input (Measured by the Total number of hours worked) in the agriculture sector
1.1.8: Sector Composition of GDP (%)														
a) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Percent	National Accounts	Annual	23.5	22.7	23.5	23.3	22.9	23.9	23.8	24.1	UBOS	This is the sum of gross values added of all Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries (Food crops) products prices less subsidies on imports plus all non-deductible value added taxes or similar taxes	Summation of gross values added of all Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Food crops) producers' prices less subsidies on imports plus all non-deductible value added taxes or similar taxes
i. Cash Crops	Percent	National Accounts	Annual	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	UBOS		
ii. Food Crops	Percent	National Accounts	Annual	12.3	11.5	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.4	UBOS		
iii. Livestock	Percent	National Accounts	Annual	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	UBOS		
iv. Forestry	Percent	National Accounts	Annual	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	UBOS		
v. Fisheries	Percent	National Accounts	Annual	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	UBOS		
b) Manufacturing	Percent	National Accounts	Annual	17.6	16.2	15.5	15.8	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.4	UBOS		
C) Services	Percent	National Accounts	Annual	43.3	44.4	43.5	43.3	43.0	42.8	41.8	41.6	UBOS		

Graduation Criterion 2: Human Assets

UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
2.1: Adult Literacy Rate														
2.1.1: Literacy Rate (10 Yrs.+) - Total	Percent	UNHS	Every 3 years	71	71	73.5	73.5	73.5	76.1	76.1	76.1	UBOS		
I Male	Percent	UNHS	Every 3 years	77	77	77.5	77.5	77.5	80.8	80.8	80.8	UBOS	The number of males aged 10 years and above who are able to read and write with understanding in any language	Divide the number of males aged 10 years and above who are literate by the total population in that same age group and multiply the result by 100
ii Female	Percent	UNHS	Every 3 years	65	65	69.9	69.9	69.9	71.8	71.8	71.8	UBOS	The number of females aged 10 years and above who are able to read and write with understanding in any language	Divide the number of females aged 10 years and above who are literate by the total population in that same age group and multiply the result by 100
2.1.2 Average years of schooling	Number	UNHS	Every 3 years	na	Na	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	MOES	The average number of completed years of education of a population.	The sum of the age specific enrolment ratios for primary, secondary, post-secondary non tertiary and tertiary education
3.1: Gross School Enrolment														
3.1.1: Gross Enrolment Ratio*														
a): Primary	Ratio	UNHS	Every 3 years	129	129	116.8	116.8	116.8	118	118	118	UBOS	The total enrolment in a primary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school going-age population.	Divide the number of Pupils/ Students enrolled in primary level of education by the population 6 to 12 years multiply the result by 100.
b): Secondary	Ratio	UNHS	Every 3 years	33.8	33.8	37.9	37.9	37.9	36.8	36.8	36.8	UBOS	The total enrolment in a secondary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official secondary school	Divide the number of Pupils/ Students enrolled in secondary level of education by the population 13 to 18 years multiply the result by 100.

UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
													going - age population.	
3.2 Other Indicators related to human assets														
3.2.1: Transition Rate (Primary to Secondary) *	Percent	Education Statistics : UBOS Website	Annual CY	70.5	63.2	64.8	60.6	69.3	na	69.3		UBOS	This is the number of pupils/students admitted to the first Grade of secondary level of education in a given year, expressed as a proportion of the number of candidates who successfully sat and passed the final grade of the primary level of education in the previous year.	Divide the number of students in the first grade of secondary education by the number of pupils who were enrolled in the final grade of the preceding cycle or level of education in the previous year and multiply by 100.
3.3: Net Secondary completion rate													This is the total number of pupils/ students (candidates) who registered for their end of cycle exams for secondary regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary/ secondary graduation age.	Divide the number of registered candidates by the 12/16-year-old population, and multiply the result by 100.
4.1: Undernourished Population (%)														
4.1.1: Underweight (Under 5-Years)	Percent	UDHS	Every 5 years	13.8	11	11	11	11	11			UBOS	This refers to the moderate measures below minus two standard deviations	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median weight for age of the children

UN Indicators/Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
													from the median weight for age of reference population; and severe measures below minus three standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population.	under 5 years of age in the surveyed population
4.1.2: Stunting (Under 5-Years)	Percent	UDHS	Every 5 years	33.4	29	29	29	29	29			UBOS	This measures the proportional distribution of stunting ((height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) children in the country	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median height-forage of the children under 5 years of age in the surveyed population
4.1.3: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age by type a): Wasting	Percent	UDHS	Every 5 years	5	4	4	4	4	4			UBOS	This measures the proportional distribution of wasting ((weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) children in the country	Underweight is computed as children whose weight for age Z score is below -2 SD from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight.
4.1.3: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for	Percent	UDHS	Every 5 years	4.7	4	4	4	4	4			UBOS	Overweight is a measure of over nutrition. Overweight can however also be	Overweight is computed as children whose weight for height Z score is more than 2 SD above the median of the

UN Indicators/Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age by type b): Overweight													assessed with other indicators such body mass index for age. In general BMI for age is not used in the joint dataset but has been considered in absence of any other available estimates.	reference population are considered over weight.
5.1: Population														
5.1.1: Total Population (millions)	Number	Population Stats: UBOS Website	Annual	35.4	36.5	37.8	39	40.3	41.6	42.4	44.4	UBOS	This is the total count of all persons present in the country at the time of the National Population and Housing Census undertaking	Total count of all persons in the country at a particular point in time (defacto).
5.1.2: Population growth rate	Percent	Population Stats: UBOS Website	Every 10 years	3..0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	UBOS	The rate at which the number of individuals in a population changes in a given time period	Growth rate is derived using the exponential formulae for two census data points
5.1.3: Total fertility rate	Number	UDHS	Every 5 years	6.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	UBOS	Average number of children born alive to a woman during her life time if she were to bear children at each age in accordance with the Prevailing Age-specific fertility rates. It is obtained by summing up all Age-specific fertility rates for each	Using the cumulative parity fertility (P/F) Ratio (Brass method

UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
													year of the childbearing span.	
5.1.4: Life expectancy at birth (years)	Number	NPHC 2014	Every 10 years	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	UBOS	This is the average number of years a newborn child is expected to live given the prevailing mortality rates	A cohort of the population is subjected to the probability of dying using the life table method.
5.1.5: Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	per 100,000 live births	UDHS	Every 5 years	438	336	336	336	336	336	336	336	UBOS	The number of female deaths that occurred during pregnancy, child-birth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy because of any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes per 100,000 live births in that year.	The Maternal Mortality Rate divided by the General Fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period, and multiplying the result by 100,000. GFR is calculated by dividing the number of births in a year by the number of women 15–49, times 1000.
5.1.6: Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Number per 1,000 live births	UDHS	Every 5 years	54	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	UBOS	This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one, if subjected to age-specific mortality rates of that period, per 1000 live births.	The ratio of deaths of infants aged less than one year divided by the total births multiplied by 1000.

UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
5.1.7: Working-Age Population Employed	Percent	UNHS / NLFS	Every 3 years	47.8	47.8	47.5	47.5	47.5	38.8	38.8	42.5	UBOS	The working-age population is defined as all persons aged 14-64 years that are in employment	Proportion of persons aged 14-64 years that are employed to total population 14 to 64 years multiplied by 100
5.1.8: Labour force in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Percent	UNHS / NLFS	Every 3 years	71.7	71.7	64.3	64.3	64.3	68.1	68.1	61.4	UBOS	Refers to all persons aged 14-64 years who were working in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Proportion of persons aged 14-64 years who were working in agriculture, forestry and fisheries to total working population 14 to 64 years multiplied by 100
5.1.9: Working Population in service sector	Percent	UNHS / NLFS	Every 3 years	21	21	28.2	28.2	28.2	23.9	23.9	24.8	UBOS	Refers to all persons aged 14-64 years who were working in service sector	Proportion of persons aged 14-64 years who were working in service sector to total working population 14 to 64 years multiplied by 100
5.1.10: Share of manufacturing jobs to total formal jobs	Percent	UNHS / NLFS	Every 3 years	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	6.7	6.7	8.1	UBOS	This is the proportion of manufacturing jobs to total formal jobs	Total number of manufacturing jobs over the total formal jobs multiplied by 100
5.1.11: Working Population in Manufacturing	Percent	UNHS / NLFS	Every 3 years	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.51	UBOS	Refers to all persons aged 14-64 years who were working in manufacturing industry	Proportion of persons aged 14-64 years who were working in manufacturing industry to total working population 14 to 64 years multiplied by 100
5.1.12: Working Population in Construction	Percent	UNHS / NLFS	Every 3 years	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	UBOS	Refers to all persons aged 14-64 years who were working in construction industry	Proportion of persons aged 14-64 years who were working in construction industry to total working population 14 to 64 years multiplied by 100
5.1.13: Working Population in Industrial sector***	Percent	UNHS / NLFS	Every 3 years	7	7	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	9.6	UBOS	Refers to all persons aged 14-64 years who were working in industrial sector	Proportion of persons aged 14-64 years who were working in industrial sector to total working population 14 to 64 years multiplied by 100

UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
5.1.14: US$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Industry	US$	UNHS/NLFS	Every 3 years	9049	9049	6479	6479	6479	7871.4	7871.4	7871.4	UBOS	This is the real output per Labour hour and growth	total dollar value output/number of workers
5.1.15: US$ Labour Productivity Per Worker – Service	US$	UNHS/NLFS	Every 3 years	7,254	7,254	5,868	5,868	5,868	5,217.70	5,217.70	5,217.70	UBOS	This is the real output per labor hour and growth	Total dollar value output/number of workers
5.1.16: Global Gender Gap Index*	Index	Global Gender gap report	Annual	0.708	0.708	0.704	0.721	0.724	0.717			UBOS	This measures the gender equality based on the relative gaps between women and men across health, education, economy and politics	
6.1: Under five mortality rate														
6.1.1: Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Number of death per 1,000 live births	**UDHS**	Every 5 years	90	90	64	64	64	64	64	64	UBOS	The probability for a child born in a specified year to die before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age specific mortality rates	The number of deaths of children under five in a calendar year divided by the number of live births in the same year multiplied by 1000
Graduation Criterion 3: Economic Vulnerability														
7.1: Victims of natural disasters														
a. Number of Deaths	Number		Annual	na	28	108	38	38	na	0		OPM		

UN Indicators Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
registered*														
b. Number of Injured persons*	Number		Annual	na	32	20	411	411	na	9	10	OPM		
c. Number of Missing Persons*	Number		Annual	na	0	0	51	51	na	na	na	OPM		
d. Number of persons Affected*	Number		Annual	na	199,351	71,000	341,222	341,222	na	na	na	OPM		
e. Number of persons relocated*	Number		Annual	na	0	0	37	37	na	na	na	OPM		
f. Number of Persons Evacuated*	Number		Annual	na	150	37	22	22	na	na	na	OPM		
...nstability of Agricultural Production														
...: Volume of the agricultural production ('000 Tonnes)*														
i. Plantain Bananas (All types)	'000 Tonnes	AAS	Annual	4,574	4,623	3,396	4,741	8,501	11,630	12,205		UBOS	This refers to summation of all plantain bananas of all types ('000 Tonnes) produced in a country	Summation of all plantain bananas of all types ('000 Tonnes) produced in the country
ii. Millet	'000 Tonnes	AAS	Annual	236	236	194	188	105	59	78		UBOS	This refers to summation of all millet ('000 Tonnes) produced in the country	Summation of all millet ('000 Tonnes) produced in the country
iii. Maize	'000 Tonnes	AAS	Annual	2,647	2,813	2,483	3,393	2,771	3,196	3,508		UBOS	This refers to summation of all maize ('000 Tonnes) produced in the country	Summation of all maize ('000 Tonnes) produced in the country
iv. Rice	'000 Tonnes	AAS	Annual	237	238	215	223	169	247	119		UBOS	This refers to summation of all rice ('000 Tonnes) produced in the	Summation of all rice ('000 Tonnes) produced in the country

8.1.2: Value of the Agriculture Exports ('000 US $) (Formal)*

UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
													country	
v. Beans	'000' Tonnes	AAS	Annual	1,011	1,080	810	844	531	519	703		UBOS	This refers to summation of all beans ('000 Tonnes) produced in the country	Summation of all beans ('000 Tonnes) produced in the country
vi. G.nuts	'000 Tonnes	AAS	Annual	295.6	296	275	210	187	149	216		UBOS	This refers to summation of all Gnuts ('000 Tonnes) produced in the country	Summation of all G.nuts ('000 Tonnes) produced in the country
i. Coffee	'000 US $	AAS	Annual	403,161	352,058	490,514	492,214	436,084	438,544	515,534	515,534	UBOS	value of agricultural commodities (Coffee) exported to a foreign country by residents in a given year	Summation of all exported Commodities agricultural (Coffee)
ii. Cotton	'000 US $	AAS	Annual	18,260	24,543	48,417	41,170	44,346	58,199	34,798	34,798	UBOS	value of agricultural commodities (Coffee) exported to a foreign country by residents in a given year	Summation of all exported Commodities agricultural (Coffee)
iii. Tea	'000 US $	AAS	Annual	73,797	74,472	67,811	91,526	88,831	77,957	78,672	78,672	UBOS	value of agricultural commodities (Tea) exported to a foreign country by residents in a given year	Summation of all exported Commodities agricultural (Tea)
iv. Tobacco	'000 US $	AAS	Annual	63,995	73,180	52,292	59,999	86,372	74,877	49,722	49,722	UBOS	value of agricultural commodities (Tobacco) exported to a foreign country by residents in a given year	Summation of all exported Commodities agricultural (Tobacco)
v. Fish and Fish Products	'000 US $	AAS	Annual	137,663	114,815	131,601	144,220	169,905	174	124,898	124,898	UBOS	value of agricultural commodities (Fish and Fish products)	Summation of all exported Commodities agricultural (Fish and Fish products)

UN Indicators /Priority /National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
													exported to a foreign country by residents in a given year	
vi. Maize	'000 US $	AAS	Annual	70,216	81,817	79,155	124,445	106,839	71,044	92,110	92,110	UBOS	value of agricultural commodities (Maize) exported to a foreign country by residents in a given year	Summation of all exported agricultural Commodities (Maize)
8.1.3: Forest Cover (% of total land area)**	Percent	MWE	Every 5 years	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13	UBOS	This is the area of land covered by forest out of the total land area.	Total area of land covered by forest divided by total land area, multiplying by 100.
8.1.4: Wetland cover (% of total land area)**	Percent	MWE	Every 5 years	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	UBOS	This is an area permanently or seasonally flooded by water where characteristic plants and animals have become adapted.	Total area of land covered by wetland divided by total land area, multiplying by 100.
9.1: Instability of Exports of Goods and Services														
9.1.1: Value of Exports (Million US $) (Formal)*	Million US $		Annual	4,910.98	4,666.39	4,835.08	5,341.12	3,087.40	3,563.80	4851.24	5,952.00	UBOS	Summation of export commodities	Summation of exports in a given year
9.1.2: Export proportion of GDP	Percent		Annual	12.88	12.43	16.66	15.09	17.11	15.41	15.78	12.00	UBOS	The proportion of the total value exports to GDP in a given year	Total value of exports divided by GDP current prices *100
9.1.3 Merchandise Export Concentration												UBOS		
10.1: Remoteness														

UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
10.1.1: Total paved national road network (Kms)	Kms	Secondary Data - MoWT	Annual	3919	3919	4157	4193	5111	5398	5398	5398	UBOS	This refers to the total distance of paved roads in the country in Kilometers. Paved roads refer to Bitumen or asphalt/concrete surface layer> 20mm.	Summing up all the KMs of national roads paved. Paved roads refer to Bitumen or asphalt/concrete surface layer> 20mm.
10.1.2: Proportion of paved national to total national roads	Percent	Secondary Data - MoWT	Annual	19.1	19.1	20.2	20.4	20.4	26.3	26.5	26.5	UBOS	This refers to the National paved roads refers to the number of Kms of paved national roads as a percentage of the Kms of the total road network. Paved roads refer to Bitumen or asphalt/concrete surface layer> 20mm	Total Kms of National Paved Roads divided by Kms of total Kms of road network multiplied by 100.
10.1.3: Kilometers of functional railway network	Kms	Secondary Data - MoWT	Annual	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	na	1266	1266	1266	UBOS	The total length of the railway network being used	The total number of Kms of the railway network being used
11.1.4: Volume of cargo transported by rail (Million tonnes-km)*	Million-Tons Per KM	Secondary Data - MoWT	Annual	171.1	165.7	118.9	na	na	na	196.9	196.9	UBOS	This is the tonnage of cargo transported by rail in the country	Summation of cargo transported by rail in tonnes
10.1.5: Percentage of households with access to electricity (Lighting)	Percent	UNHS	Every 3 years	13.9	13.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	19	19	19	UBOS	Percentage of household population with access to electricity	Computed as the Population of Household using electricity from National grid/Total Number of Households

UN Indicators /Priority National Indicators	Unit of measure	Data Source	Periodicity	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Responsible MDA	Indicator definition	Method of computation
10.1.6: Consumption of electricity (billion Kwh per capita)	Ratio			91.44	92.79	97.31	100.3	100.3	108.8	108.8	108.8	UBOS	This is the electric power consumed by category of the consumers i.e. domestic, industrial, street lighting etc.	Summation of the electricity consumed by category
10.1.7: Safe water coverage: Urban	Percent	UNHS	Every 3 years	87.3	87.3	80	80	80	91	91	91	UBOS	This refers to the population in the urban areas using drinking water from improved (safe) water sources (e.g., piped water, borehole, protected well/spring, gravity flow and bottled water).	The number of people who use water from safe water sources in urban areas divided by the total household population in urban areas multiplied by 100.
10.1.7: Safe water coverage: Rural	Percent	UNHS	Every 3 years	67.7	67.7	77	77	77	75	75	75	UBOS	This refers to the population in the rural areas using drinking water from improved (safe) water sources (e.g., piped water, borehole, protected well/spring, gravity flow and bottled water).	The number of people who use water from safe water sources in rural areas divided by the total household population in rural areas multiplied by 100.

5.0. NSI LEVEL 2 : NDP III GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND KEY RESULT AREAS INDICATORS

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
Goal: Increased household incomes and improved Quality of life	Household incomes	Income per Capita (USD)		USD	1,2,3			916	957	1042	UBOS	This is the measure of the amount of money that is being earned per person in a country	Divide the country's national income by its total population
		Real GDP growth rate (%)		percent	1,2,3	National Accounts		3.0	3.5	4.7	UBOS	This is the percentage change in the real GDP between two consecutive years	Growth rate of real GDP in year t $(G(t)/G(t-1)-1)$ x 100, where $G(t)$ is real GDP per capita in year t and $G(t-1)$ is real GDP per capita in year t-1.
		Population below the poverty line (%)	Total	percent	1,2,3,4	UNHS		20.3	20.3	20.3	UBOS	Percentage of the population leaving on less than $1 a day	Computed as the Persons living on less than US$ 1.00 a day over Total Household Population divide by 100
			Rural	percent		UNHS		23.4	23.4	23.4	UBOS		
			Urban	percent		UNHS		11.7	11.8	11.9	UBOS		
		Population below International Poverty line ($1.9 per day) by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Total	percent	1,3, 4	UNHS		41.2	41.2	41.2	UBOS	The proportion of the employed population below the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day. Uganda's poverty line was derived based on the cost of basic needs approach and expressed in 2009/2010 prices using the consumer price index. It is defined as the share of the total population in households living below the international poverty line of US$1.90.	Poverty rate = (Persons living on or less than US$ 1.9 a day/Total Household population)x100%
			Rural	percent				48.1	48.1	48.1			
			Urban	percent				22	22	22			

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		Income Inequality (Gini coefficient)	National	Coefficient	1,2,3,4	UNHS		0.413	0.413	0.413	UBOS	This is the measure of inequality in household consumptions per adult equivalent.	Summation of household expenditures per decile divided by the number of households in the decile
		Gender Inequality Index (GII)	National	index	1,2,4	UNDP Website - Human development reports		0.53			UBOS		
		Share of working Population	National	percent	1,2,3,4	NLFS and UNHS		74.4	74.4	78.1	UBOS	The number of persons aged 14-64 years who are involved in the production of goods or provision of services either for others or for own household final use (working)	Population 14-64 years who are involved in the production of goods or provision of services for pay or profit (employment) divided by the total population (14-54 years) multiplied by 100
		Share of national labor force employed less subsistence (%)	National	percent	1,2,3,4	UNHS		38.8	38.8	42.5	UBOS	The number of persons aged 14-64 years who are involved in the production of goods or provision of services either for pay or profit (employment)	Population 14-64 years who are involved in the production of goods or provision of services either for others or for own household final use (working) divided by the total population (14-54 years) multiplied by 100
		Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national	National	proportion	3,4	UNHS		0.421	0.421	0.421	UBOS	The proportion of people who experience multiple Deprivations of basic needs.	This is computed by summing up the people who experience multiple deprivations of basic needs over the total population
			Urban					0.19	0.197	0.197			
			Central					0.2	0.2	0.2			
			Eastern					0.457	0.457	0.457			
			Northern					0.629	0.629	0.629			

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		definitions	Western					0.451	0.451	0.451			
		Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Total	percent	3,4	UNHS		41.2	41.3	41.4	UBOS	Basic Services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, health care, and education and information technologies. The basic services indicator will be therefore based on 9 components. These components are captured in various stand-alone indicators of the SDGs, which means	This indicator is a combination of various components of basic services which on their own already exist as stand-alone indicators of the SDGs. As a result, it is advised that these should be presented as a dashboard. The different data sources provide the specific methodologies for computing these indicators.
			Rural					48.1	48.1	48.1			

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
			Urban					22	22	22		that the concepts and definitions of SDG indicator 1.4.1 will be derived from or are the same as those of these specific SDG indicators.	

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	National	percent	4	UNHS		5.6	5.6	5.6	UBOS	Two thresholds are used to define large household expenditure on health: It is recommended to use two thresholds for global reporting to identify large household expenditure on health as a share of total household consumption or income	Population weighted average number of people with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income where 1() denotes a household, 1() is the indicator function that takes on the value 1 if the bracketed expression is true, and 0 otherwise, mi corresponds to the number of household members of corresponds to the sampling weight of household i, is a threshold identifying large household expenditure on health as a share of total household consumption or income (i.e. 10% and 25%).

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NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	National	Rate	3,4	UNHS, SDG Metadata handbook		2.4			UBOS	The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of bottom 40% is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.	Growth rates are calculated as annualized average growth rates over a three-year period.
		Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	National	percentage	3,4	UNHS		10.8	10.8	10.8	UBOS	The proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (or consumption) is the share (%) of a country's population living on less than half of the consumption/income level of the median of the national income/consumption distribution.	The indicator is measured using the national measure of consumption, as derived from surveys. The indicator is calculated by estimating the share (in percent) of the population living on less than 50% of median of the national distribution of consumption. The median is estimate from the same distribution as the indicator is estimated from, thus the 50% of median threshold will vary over time.

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	National		3,4	NLFS					UBOS		
		Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	National	percentage	1,3,4	NLFS		9.7	9.7	11.9	UBOS	The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the Labour force who are unemployed.	Unemployment rate =(Total unemployment/Total Labour force)X100%
			Male					8.2	8.2	10.4		The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the Labour force who are unemployed.	
			Female					11.4	11.4	14.1		The unemployment rate conveys the percentage of persons in the Labour force who are unemployed. Unemployed persons are defined as all those of working age (usually aged 15 and above) who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where	
		Proportion of youth (aged 15-	National	percentage	1,3,4	NLFS		40.7	40.7	41.1	UBOS	This indicator conveys the proportion of youth	Youth NEET = [Youth – (Yemployment + Y not in

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		24 years) not in education, employment or training / Youth unemployment (%)	Male	percentage				29	29	28		(aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate").	employment but in education or training)/Total Youth Population *100%
			Female					50.5	50.5	52.2			
		Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	National	percentage	3,4	NLFS		15.1	15.1	39.5	UBOS	The number of children engaged in child labour corresponds to the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey).	Number of children aged 15-17 reported child labour during the week prior to the survey divided by the total number of children aged 15-17 in the population, multiplied by 100%.
			Male					16.8	16.8	40.9			
			Female					13.5	13.5	38			
	Quality of life	Human Development Index Score	National	index	1,2	UNDP Website - Human development reports		0.524	0.535		UBOS	Human development is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development i.e. Heath dimension, Education dimension, standard of living dimension	
		Population growth rate (%)	National	percentage	1,3,4	UNHS		3.1	3.1	3.1	UBOS	The rate at which the number of individuals in a population changes in a given time period	Growth rate is derived using the exponential formulae for two census data points
		Homicide rate per 100,000 people	National	per 100,000 people	1,4	Uganda Police Crime Report		10.7	9.12	9.14	UPF	The indicator is defined as the total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000	
		Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by	0-17yrs: M	number	4	Uganda Police Crime Report		294,	582,		UPF		The indicator is calculated as the total number of victims of intentional homicide reported to UPF in a given year divided by the total
			0-17yrs: F	number				294	582				
			18+yrs: M	number				234	440				

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NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		sex and age	18+yrs:F	number				717	723			population	population of the country in the same year, multiplied by 100,000.
			18+ yrs :M	number				3677	3438				
			Total	number				4922	5183				
			Per 100,000 population	number				12.21	12.46				
		CO2 emission per unit of value added			3,4			0.44	0.415	0.38	NEMA / UBOS	Carbon dioxide (here after, CO2) emissions per unit of value added is an indicator computed as ratio between CO2 emissions from fuel combustion and the value added of associated economic activities. This indicator is computed for the whole economy	total CO2 emissions/GDP
Objective 1: Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities	Agro and Mineral based industrializati on	Average monthly nominal household Income (000' UGX)	Female	'000 Ugx	1, 4	UNHS		123	123	123	UBOS		
			Male	'000 Ugx				233	233	233			
			Total	'000 Ugx				190	190	190			
		Sectorial contribution to GDP		percentage	1,3,4	National Accounts		23.9	23.8	24.1	UBOS	This is the sum of current price gross values added of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities as a percentage of GDP.	Summation of current price gross values added of Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing activities divided by GDP *100.
				percentage	1,3,4	National Accounts		26.5	27.1	26.8	UBOS	This is the sum of current price gross values added of Industry activities as a	Summation of current price gross values added of Industry activities divided by GDP*100.

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
												percentage of GDP.	
				percentage	1,3,4	National Accounts		42.8	41.8	41.6	UBOS	This is the sum of current price gross values added of Services activities as a percentage of GDP.	Summation of current price gross values added of Services activities divided by GDP *100.
		Manufactured exports as a % of total exports		percentage	1,3,4	External Trade		14.6	13.9	26.5	UBOS	The proportion of value of manufactured exports to total value of exports: Manufactured goods are here defined to comprise sections 5 through 8 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)	Total Value of manufactured exports (SITCrev4, sec 5-8) / total exports value) x100
		High technology exports (% of manufactured exports)		percentage	1	External Trade		4.92	4.24	4.245198688	UBOS	The proportion of value of high technology manufactured exports to total value of manufactured export: High-technology exports are products with high Research and development intensity (R&D intensity), such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, electrical machinery, Electronics-telecommunications, Chemistry, Non-electrical machinery, and Armament	Total value s of high technology export/Total value of manufactured exports)x100

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		Share of intermediate goods (inputs) in total imports (%)		percentage	1	External Trade		57.3975913 7	62.32740 497	52.60728 793	UBOS	The proportion of value of imports of intermediate consumption goods to total value of Imports: intermediate consumption goods as defined in BECrev5 to total imports	(Total value of Intermediate consumption goods imported/ Total Imports)x100
		Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status		Uganda Shillings	4	AAS		893047			UBOS		
		Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	a proportion of GDP	Percentage	1,3,4	National Accounts		15.8	16.4	16.4	UBOS	Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in current prices. MVA per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2016/17 prices by population of Uganda and using the	Method of computation MVA as a proportion in GDP = $\frac{MVA}{GDP}$ * 100% MVA per capita = $\frac{MVA}{Population}$
			per capita	percentage				133	131				

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
												2016/17 exchange rate to convert to dollars.	
		Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Male	percentage	1,3,4	UNHS		6.7	6.7	6.7	UBOS	This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment.	Indicator is computed by dividing the employed population in manufacturing by the total employed population expressed as a percentage.
			Female					10.3	10.3	10.3		Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a short reference period (one week), were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.	the number of "small - scale industries" with loan or line of credit divided by Total number of "small - scale industries" multiplied by 100. The indicator is calculated as a share of small-scale manufacturing enterprises with a loan or line of credit in the total Number of small-scale manufacturing enterprises. Calculation of the indicator can be extended for other economic activities
			Total					8.2	8.2	8.2		The working-age population is defined as all persons aged 14-64 years. For further clarification, see: Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization (2013) by the International Labour Organisation. No distinction is made between persons employed full time and	

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
												those working part time. The manufacturing sector is defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) revision 4 (2008, the latest). It refers to industries belonging to sector C in revision 4.	
		Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added		proportion	1,4						UBOS	This is an Indicator that measures the size and contribution of small-scale industries to the total value added.	(Manufacturing Value added of Small-Scale industries)÷(Total manufacturing value added)*100
		Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit		proportion	1,4						UBOS	This is an indicator that measures access of Small-scale industries to financial services in credit form	(The number of "Small-Scale Industries" with loan or line of credit)÷(Total Number of "Small-Scale Industries")*100
		Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP		percentage	1,3,4	National Accounts		0.5	0.4	0.4	UBOS		
	Tourism	Foreign exchange earnings from Tourism (USD billion)			1,4	WTTC, Tourism Satellite Accounts		1.24			UBOS	This is the tourism expenditure of a non-resident within the economy of reference	Total expenditure on all tourism products by nonresidents within the economy of reference

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		Share of Tourism to GDP		percentage	1,3	WTTC, Tourism Satellite Accounts		3.64			UBOS	This is the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices	summation of the gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of internal tourism consumption expenditure at purchasers' prices
	ICT	Contribution of ICT to GDP		percentage	1,4	National Accounts		1.8	1.8	1.7	UBOS	This is the sum of gross values added of all ICT service prices less subsidies on imports plus all non-deductible value added taxes or similar taxes	Summation of gross values added of all ICT Service prices less subsidies on imports plus all non-deductible value added taxes or similar taxes
		Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added		percentage	1	National Accounts		0	3		UBOS	The proportion of medium-high and high-tech industry (MHT) value added in total value added of manufacturing (MVA) is a ratio value between the value added of MHT industry and MVA	The indicator is calculated as the share of the sum of the value added from MHT economic activities to MVA.
	Land	Percentage of title land			1,3,4	MULHUD	40%	21.0%	22.0%	22.4%	MLHUD		
Objective 2: Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	Private Sector growth	Saving as a % of GDP			1	BOU / UBOS		19.2	18.0	9.4	BOU & UBOS	The aggregates of total savings in the economy divided by the GDP of the same period	Aggregate savings in regulated financial institutions are compiled through regular returns. The GDP estimates are based SNA and is provided by UBOS.

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		Foreign Direct Investment (% of GDP)			1,4	MoFPED					MoFPED & UBOS		
		Gross Capital Formation as % of GDP		Percentage	1	National Accounts		24.2	24.1	24.2	UBOS	Proportion of gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP	summation of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and acquisition less disposals of valuables over GDP X100
		Private sector credit		Annual % change	1	BOU		11.7	8.1	9.4	BOU	Total creditors extended to the private sector by financial institutions. Note that the Bank only compiles credits to the private sector from commercial banks (CB), credit institutions (CI), microfinance deposit-taking institution (MDI),	The monthly end-period outstanding stock of credits extended to the private sector gathered through returns from CB, CI and MDI. Data on private sector credits from MFIs and SACCOs are based on quarterly outstanding stock collected through surveys
				percentage	1	BOU		12.40355345	12.6529553	12.81615502	UBOS	Microfinance Institutions (MFI) and savings and credit cooperatives societies (SACCOs). Credit extended by informal financial institutions and other entities are not included.	
		Export as % of GDP			1,4	External Trade		10.6	12.2	8.6	UBOS	Proportion of Export goods as a percentage	Export goods divided by GDP *100

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												of GDP	
				percentage	1,4	National Accounts		15.4	15.8	12.0	UBOS	Proportion of Exports as a percentage of GDP	Exports/GDP *100
		Youth unemployment rate (%)		percentage	1,3,4	UNHS and NLFS		13	17%		UBOS	This refers to the proportion of the working age population who are youth (18-30 years) without work, looking for work and available for work during specified reference period (one week).	The unemployed youth divided by the youth population labour force multiplied by 100
		Net annual no. of jobs created			1,4	NLFS					UBOS		
Objective 3: Consolidate & increase stock and quality of Productive Infrastructure	Energy	Energy generation capacity (MW)		MW	1	MEMD Annual reports	1257.6	1278.6	1369.6	1370.76	MEMD	The amount of power generated from various power plants.	Summation of power (watts) by capacity from operational power generation sites and planned
		Households with access to electricity, %	Main Grid	Percent	1,2,3,4	UNHS		19	19	19	UBOS	This is the amount of generated power that is transmitted to derive the percentage	Sum of households that are supplied with electricity divided by the total number of households in the country multiplied by 100.
			Solar system					11	11	11			
			Solar Kit					27	27	27			
			Total electricity				60	57	57	57			
		Cost of electricity (USD cents)	Residential		1	UNHS		90.1	93.57	95.49	MEMD	The expenditure incurred in producing one unit of energy, computed usually as average cost.	Total cost of producing energy divided by the number of energy units produced
			Industrial Large		1			84.7	84.7	83.2	MEMD		
			Industrial Extra Large		1			49.4	50.9	51.4	MEMD		
			Commercial		1			84.24	85.1	86.1	MEMD		

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		% of households using electricity		percent	1,3,4	UNHS		18.9	18.9	18.9	UBOS		
		Electricity consumption (kWh per capita)		Kwh	1	Uganda Energy Balance 2020	578		78.62	83.52	MEMD	The amount of power consumed per person in Uganda	Total power consumed divided by the total population
	Road	% of paved roads to total national road network		percent	1,2	Secondary data	36	26.3	26.5		MoWT	This refers to the National paved roads refers to the number of Kms of paved national roads as a percentage of the Kms of the total road network. Paved roads refer to Bitumen or asphalt/concrete surface layer> 20mm	Total Kms of National Paved Roads divided by Kms of total Kms of road network multiplied by 100.
		Travel time within GKMA (min/km)		Minutes	1	Travel time Surveys	3.5	4.14	N/A	3.86	MoWT		
		Freight transportation costs (per ton per km) from coast to Kampala - USD		USD	1	Secondary Data	0.03	0.04	0.044		MoWT		
		Percentage of district roads in Fair to good condition		Percent	1	survey	80	67	69		MoWT		
		Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road		Proportion	4	Survey	0.85	0.53	0.53		MoWT	The indicator (commonly known as the Rural Access Index or RAI) measures the share of a country's rural population that lives within 2 km of an all-season road.	The indicator is calculated by overlying three basic geospatial datasets: population distribution, road location, and road pass ability. The RAI is calculated as the rural population within a 2 km buffer of a good road

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													divided by the total rural population of the country
		Passenger and freight volumes, by road f transport	Passenger		4	survey	25000000	N/A	N/A		MoWT		
			Freight	tonnes		Secondary data	10000000	8,272,583				This is the tonnage of cargo transported by road in the country	Summation of cargo transported by road in tonnes
	Railway	Proportion of freight cargo by rail (%)		Percent	1	Secondary data	30	7.26	7.8		MoWT – URC	This is the tonnage of cargo transported by rail in the country	Summation of cargo transported by rail in tonnes divided by all cargo tranported
		Travel Time on Railway network (No of Days)		Days	1	Secondary data	10	25	15		MoWT – URC		
				Days	1	Secondary data	15	20	6		MoWT – URC		
		% of cargo freight on rail to total freight		Percent	1	Secondary data	30	7.26	7.8		MoWT		
		Passenger and freight volumes, by railway transport		Persons	3,4	Secondary data	2,454,756	488,952	179,609		MoWT – URC		
		Total freight carried (million-tonne-km)		Tonne	1	Secondary data	603965	169256	224414		MoWT		
	Air	Volume of international air passenger traffic ((Mn)		Persons	1,4	secondary data	2134426	1355772	621548		MoWT-CAA	This is the number of passengers traveling by air (international)	Summation of passenger traffic by international category
		Volume of domestic air passenger traffic		Persons	1,4	Secondary data	26374	20281	3601		MoWT – CAA	This is the number of passengers traveling by air (domestic)	Summation of passenger traffic by domestic category
		Freight Cargo Traffic (tones)	Exported	Tonne	1,4	Secondary data	64662	37829	25038	25,038	MoWT	This is the tonnage of cargo transported by air from the country	Summation cargo transported by air from the country in tonnes

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			imported	Tonne	1,4	Secondary data	41194	21985	38940	39,940	MoWT	This is the tonnage of cargo transported by air to the country	Summation cargo transported by air to the country in tonnes
	Water transport	Freight Traffic on Lake Victoria (tons)			1,4	Secondary data	2450250	1586.8	549.48		MoWT	This is the tonnage of cargo transported by water on lake victoria	Summation of cargo transported by water on lake victoria
	ICT	Proportion of area covered by broadband services	Fixed broadband	number	1,4	UCC Annual reports			29,412	37,468	UCC	Number of internet subscriptions per category (Mobile broadband and fixed broadband services) in Uganda	Total internet subscribers by category of the service
			Mobile broadband	number					21,886,906	23,736,591			
		Internet penetration rate (internet users per 100 people)		Percentage	1,2,3,4	UCC Market perfomance report 3Q FY 2022/23		45.5%	51.5%	55.1%	UCC	Number of active Internet subscriptions divided by the total population in the country	Total number of active Internet subscriptions / Total population in the country expressed as a percentage
		Unit cost of internet (USD)	National	1Mbps/month of internet (UGX)	1	UCC Annual reports	120	230	205	70	UCC-MoICT	This the cost of accessing an internet connection that transmits or processes data at a swift speed of one megabyte per second	This is the least cost offered on the market for 1 Mbps of internet per month
		% of ICT contribution to GDP		Percent	3,4	National Accounts		1.8	1.8	1.7	UBOS	Proportion of ICT Contribution as a percentage of GDP	Summation of gross values added of all ICT Service prices less subsidies on imports plus all non-decibile value added taxes or similar taxes over GDP Multiplied by 100

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		Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed5		Percent	4	UCC		0.144	0.134		UCC	The indicator fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed, refers to the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet, split by advertised download speed.	The data is collected from all Internet service providers (ISPs) in the country through submission of their fixed broadband subscriptions. The data is then added up to obtain the country totals. Percentage of fixed internet subscriptions is calculated as below; ((Fixed internet subscriptions) ÷ (Total internet subscriptions)) ×100%
		Proportion of individuals using the Internet		Proportion	4			0.376	0.456		UBOS	Total number of internet users divided by total population	Total number of internet users divided by total population
	Water for production	Cumulative WfP Storage capacity (million m3)			1	NRECCL WM Programme Performance Report, 2020/21, NDP III PIAP		54.32 million m3	42.025 million m3	52.165 million m3	MWE		
Objective 4: Increase	Labour productivity	Labour productivity	Agriculture	USD	1,4	NLFS	64.9	64.9	64.9	61.4	UBOS		
			Industry	USD	1,4	NLFS	9.6	9.6	9.6	13.4	UBOS		

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productivity and wellbeing of Population	& Employment	(GDP per worker-USD)	Services	USD	1,4	NLFS	25.2	25.2	25.2	24.8	UBOS		
		Labour Force Participation rate (LFPR)		percentage	1	NLFS	52.7	52.7	52.7	48	UBOS	This is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the working age population (14-64 years). Labour force refers to all persons aged 14-64 years who were either working or actively looking for work. Labour force is categorized by age, sex, region and school	Number of persons in the labour force divided by the working-age population multiplied by 100
		Employment Population Ratio		percentage	1	NLFS	48	48	48	43	UBOS	This is the proportion of an economy's working-age population that is employed. A person, of specified age, is considered employed if during a specified brief period of one week was; in paid employment (employees) or self–employment (employers, Own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family	The number of persons employed divided by the total working-age population multiplied by 10

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												workers).	
		H/holds dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood (%)			1	UNHS		46.8	46.8	46.8	UBOS	This is the proportion of households which grow crops or rear animals mainly for consumption by the household. This means that production takes place but its intent to a large extent is for non-commercial purposes	
	Health	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Years		1,3	UNHS		60	63.3	63.7	UBOS	This is the average number of years a newborn child is expected to live given the prevailing mortality rates	This is the average number of years a newborn child is expected to live given the prevailing mortality rates
		Infant Mortality rate/1000	Rate		1,3,4	UDHS		43	43	43	UBOS	This is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one, if subjected to age-specific mortality rates of that period, per 1000 live births.	The ratio of deaths of infants aged less than one year divided by the total births multiplied by 1000.

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		Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000		Ratio	1,3,4	UDHS		336	336	336	UBOS	The number of female deaths that occurred during pregnancy, child-birth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy because of any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes per 100,000 live births in that year.	The Maternal Mortality Rate divided by the General Fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period, and multiplying the result by 100,000. GFR is calculated by dividing the number of births in a year by the number of women 15–49, times 1000.
		Neo-natal mortality rate		Rate	1,2,3,4	UDHS		27	27	27	UBOS	probability of dying within the first month of life	It is computed from the component death probability for 0 months of age multiplied by 1000.
		Total Fertility rate (number of children per women)		Number	1,2,3,4	UDHS		5.8	5.4	5.4	UBOS	This is the average number of children who would be borne to a woman in a given time period if she survives to the end of her reproductive lifespan (15-49) and experiences the given Age Specific Fertility Rate	Using the cumulative parity fertility (P/F) Ratio (Brass method
		Under five mortality rate (deaths/1000 live births)		Ratio	1,2,3,4	UDHS		64	64	64	UBOS	The probability for a child born in a specified year to die before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age specific mortality rates	The number of deaths of children under five in a calendar year divided by the number of live births in the same year multiplied by 1000

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		% of women who have had access to sexual and reproductive health service in the last 12 months		percent	2,3,4	UDHS		58.5	58.5	58.5	UBOS		
		Prevalence of underweight among children under 5		percentage	2,3,4	UDHS		11	11	11	UBOS	This refers to the moderate measures below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of reference population; and severe measures below minus three standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population.	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median weight for age of the children under 5 years of age in the surveyed population
		Number of New HIV infections per 1000 population		Number	2,3,4	HMIS	NA	1.2			MoH	The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.	Data is extracted from DHIS2, ANC Sentinel Sites, UPHIA Surveys and Population Census. The data is cleaned and uploaded to the Spectrum Software. HIV incidence is thus modelled using the Spectrum software
		TB incidence per 1000 persons per year		Number 1000 People	2,3,4	TB Survey		142			MoH		
		Malaria incidence per 1000 per year		Number Per 1000 People	1,3,4	HMIS	NA	340			MoH	Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year	the number of cases of malaria per unit time divided by the size of the population at risk

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		% of eligible population with HIV having access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment		percentage	3,4						MoH		
		Primary to secondary school transition rate			1,4	EMIS/ASC	NA	0.812			MoES	This is the number of pupils/students admitted to the first Grade of secondary level of education in a given year, expressed as a proportion of the number of candidates who successfully sat and passed the final grade of the primary level of education in the previous year.	Divide the number of students in the first grade of secondary education by the number of pupils who were enrolled in the final grade of the preceding cycle or level of education in the previous year and multiply by 100.
		Survival rates, %		Rate	1,4	EMIS/ASC	NA	0.369			MoES		
				Rate	1,4	EMIS/ASC	NA	0.291			MoES		
		Ratio of STEI / STEM graduates to Humanities			1	MOES					MoES		
		Quality adjusted years of schooling		years	1	MOES	NA	4.5			UBOS	The average number of completed years of education of a population.	The sum of the age specific enrolment ratios for primary, secondary, post-secondary non tertiary and tertiary education
	Education	Proportion of primary schools attaining the BRMA, %		Proportion	1	MoES	0.7	0.54			MoES		

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		Literacy rate (% of total population)		percentage	1,4	UNHS		76.1	76.1	76.1	UBOS	The number of males aged 10 years and above who are able to read and write with understanding in any language divided by that population in that age group	Divide the number of males aged 10 years and above who are literate by the total population in that same age group and multiply the result by 100
		Proportion of the population participating in sports and physical exercise		Proportion	1						MoES		
		Employers satisfied with the TVET training (%)		percentage	1	MOES	NA	40	40		MoES		
		% of children of pre-school age attending pre school		percentage	3,4	UNHS	NA	38.1	38.1	38.1	MoES		
		Net Primary school enrolment rate by Sex and age (No. of children of official primary age (6-12) enrolled in primary education	Male	percentage	2,3,4	UNHS	NA	79	79	79	MoES		
			Female					81	81	81			
			Total					80	80	80			
		Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex	Male	percent	2,3	UNHS	NA	26	26	26	MoES		
			Female					29	29	29			
			Total					27	27	27			
		Vocational school enrolment rate		Percent	3,4						MoES		

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		(% of total enrolled in tertiary)											
		Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	P7 Reading/ English Male	percent	2,4	MOES		82.90	85.80		MoES		(a) population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy, by sex over total population multiplied by 100
			P7 Reading/ English Female					85.00	88.9				(b) population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional numeracy skills, by sex over total population multiplied by 100
			P7 Reading/ English Total					80.00	87.5				
			P7 Mathematics Male					87.60	85.4				
			P7 Mathematics female					82.4	79.5				
			P7 Mathematics Total					84.9	82.3				
			S4 English Male					76.10	76.9				
			S4 English Female					78.4	79.3				
			S4 English Total					77.20%	78.1				

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			S4 Mathematics Male					63.60	**70.2**				
			S4 Mathematics Female					57.80	**64.3**				
			S4 Mathematics Total					60.70	**67.2**				
		Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	Primary Education (P7)	Percent	2,4	MOES	NA	62.9	67.2%		MoES		
			Lower Secondary Education (S4) Completion rate					33.6	32.4				
		Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Literacy-numeracy: Female	percent	2,4	UDHS		28.4	28.4	28.4	UBOS		
			Literacy-numeracy: Urban	percent				42.7	42.7	42.7			
			Literacy-numeracy: Rural	percent				21.9	21.9	21.9			

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			Literacy-numeracy: Total	percent				26.3	26.3	26.3			
			Physical: Male	percent				92.1	92.1	92.1			
			Physical: Female	percent				90.1	90.1	90.1			
			Physical: Urban	percent				92.3	92.3	92.3			
			Physical: Rural	percent				90.7	90.7	90.7			
			Physical: Total	percent				91.1	91.1	91.1			
			Social-emotional: Male	percent				66	66	66			
			Social-emotional: Female	percent				69.2	69.2	69.2			
			Social-emotional: Urban	percent				71.9	71.9	71.9			
			Social-emotional: Rural	percent				66.4	66.4	66.4			
			Social-emotional: Total	percent				67.6	67.6	67.6			
			Learning: Male	percent				86.6	86.6	86.6			
			Learning: Female	percent				85.6	85.6	85.6			
			Learning: Urban	percent				90.2	90.2	90.2			
			Learning: Rural	percent				85	85	85			
			Learning: Total	percent				86.1	86.1	86.1			

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
			Early childhood development index score: Male	percent				62	62	62			
			Early childhood development index score: Female	percent				64.6	64.6	64.6			
			Early childhood development index score: Urban	percent				75.8	75.8	75.8			
			Early childhood development index score: Rural	percent				59.9	59.9	59.9			
			Early childhood development index score: Total	percent				63.3	63.3	63.3			
		Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex		percentage	2,4	Education Survey	NA	63			MoES		
		Proportion of population in a given age group	Male	percentage	4	UDHS	NA	62	62	62	MoES		(a) population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Female					64.6	64.6	64.6			proficiency in functional literacy , by sex over total population multiplied by 100 (b) population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional numeracy skills, by sex over total population multiplied by 100
			Total					63.5	63.5	63.5			
		Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level	Pre-primary	percentage	4	MoES	NA	60			MoES	The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in Uganda.	The number of teachers in a given level of education, who are trained, expressed as a percentage of all teachers in that level of education.
			Primary					79.6					
			Secondary					83.5					
		Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study			4						MoES		

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		Electricity consumption per capita (Kwh)		Kwh	1,4	UNHS	NA	108.8	108.8	108.8	MEMD	This is the electric power consumed by category of the consumers i.e. domestic, industrial, street lighting etc.	Summation of the electricity consumed by category
		Forest cover (% of Total land area)		percentage	1,4	MWE	15.00%	13.3	13.3	13.3	MWE	This is the area of land covered by forest out of the total land area.	Total area of land covered by forest divided by total land area, multiplying by 100.
		Wetland cover (%)		percentage	1	MWE	9.57%	4.3	4.3	4.3	MWE	This is the area of land covered by wetlands out of the total land area.	Total area of land covered by wetland divided by total land area, multiplying by 100.
		Safe water coverage (%)	Rural	percentage		UNHS	NA	91.3	91.3	91.3	MWE	This refers to the population in the rural areas using drinking water from improved (safe) water sources (e.g. piped water, protected borehole, well/spring, gravity flow and bottled water).	The number of people who use water from safe water sources in urban areas divided by the total household population in urban areas multiplied by 100.
			Urban					75.3	75.3	75.3			
		Sanitation Coverage (improved toilet)	Pit latrine	percentage			NA	83	83	83	UBOS	The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (e.g. Flush, VIP, covered pit latrine with slab, ecosan), including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the	The number of people using improved sanitation facilities divided by the total household population multiplied by 100
			Flush Toilet					3	3	3			
		Hygiene (Hand Washing)	Water only	percent		UNHS		8.8	8.8	8.8	UBOS		
			Water and Soap-					7	7	7			

| NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa 2063" gender 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
			Water but no soap-					6	6	6		population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in site or treated off-site.	
			No water, no soap-					4	4	4			
	Energy	% of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice.		percent	3,4						UBOS		
	Water and Environment	% population with access to safe piped water		percent	3,4	NRECCL WM Programme Performance Report, 2020/21, NDP III	90	68	67		MWE – National Water	Validated figures from the NRECCLWM Programme Performance Reports for 2019/2020 and 2020/2021	
		Proportion of population accessing social insurance, %		percent	1	UBOS Annual statistical Abstract	NA	0	0		MoH	This is the proportion of the population with access to social insurance	Population with access to social insurance over total population multiplied by 100
		Health insurance coverage (%)		percentage	1,4	UBOS Annual statistical Abstract	NA	2	7.5		MoH	This is the proportion of population who have health insurance	Population who have health insurance cover over the total population multiplied by 100

NDP 3 Goal and Objectives	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Disaggregation	Unit of measure	Development Framework the indicator responds to (1 "NDP3" 2"EAC Vision 2050" 3"Africa gender 2063" 4"SDGs")	Data Source	Target 2024/25	Baseline 2019/20	Data Series 2020/21	Data Series 2021/22	MDA Responsible for the outcome indicator	Definition	Method of Computation
		% of population receiving direct income support		Percent	1	UBOS Annual statistical Abstract	NA	0.5	0.7		MoFPED	This is the proportion of population receiving direct income support	Population receiving direct income support divided by the total population multiplied by 100
		Proportion of eligible population with access to social care services, %		percentage	1	MGLSD		0.5	0.7		MGLSD		
		Extent of hunger in the population (%)		percentage	1						UBOS		
		Stunting in children under 5 years (%)		percentage	1,4	UDHS		29	29	29	UBOS	This measures the proportional distribution of stunting ((height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) children in the country	Number of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations from the median height-forage of the children under 5 years of age in the surveyed population
		Tax Revenue to GDP ratio (%)		percentage	1,3, 4	URA		11.4	12.5	12.6	URA/UBOS	Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP	Tax revenue divided by GDP
	Social protection coverage	Public resources allocated to Local Governments (%)		percentage							MoFPED		

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		Cost of electricity for all processing and manufacturing enterprises (USD cents)			1						MEMD		
		Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause		Number per 100000 People	3,4	UPF		0	0		UPF		
		% of people who believe that there are effective mechanisms and oversight institutions to hold their leaders accountable		percentage	3,4						UBOS		
		% of people who perceive that there is freedom of the press.		percentage	3	NGPSS Report		61.5			UBOS		
		% of people who believe that the elections are free, fair and transparent.		percentage	3	NGPSS Report		72.3			UBOS		
Objective 5: Strengthen the role of the State in development		Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a		percentage	1,3,4	National Survive Delivery Survey (NSDS)		23	22	22	UBOS	This indicator is defined as the percentage of persons who paid at least one bribe (gave a public official money, a	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

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		bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous twelve months										gift or counter favor) to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the last 12 months, as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period.	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.
		Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional and local bodies		percentage	2,3,4	Parliamentary Annual reports	35	35	34		EC	Measures the proportion of positions held by women in a national parliament. It is expressed as a percentage of elected positions held by women in the national parliament.	The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament. And multiplied by 100.
		Proportion of women in managerial positions	Senior/ Middle	percentage	3,4	Manpower Survey/N LFS	NA	19.07	19.07	19.07	UBOS	This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. It is the share of females in (total) management employment.	Proportion of women in management = (women employed in ICO 08 category 1/ Persons employed in ICO 08 category 1)x100%
			Junior					36.35	36.35	36.35			
			Total					22.7	22.7	22.7			

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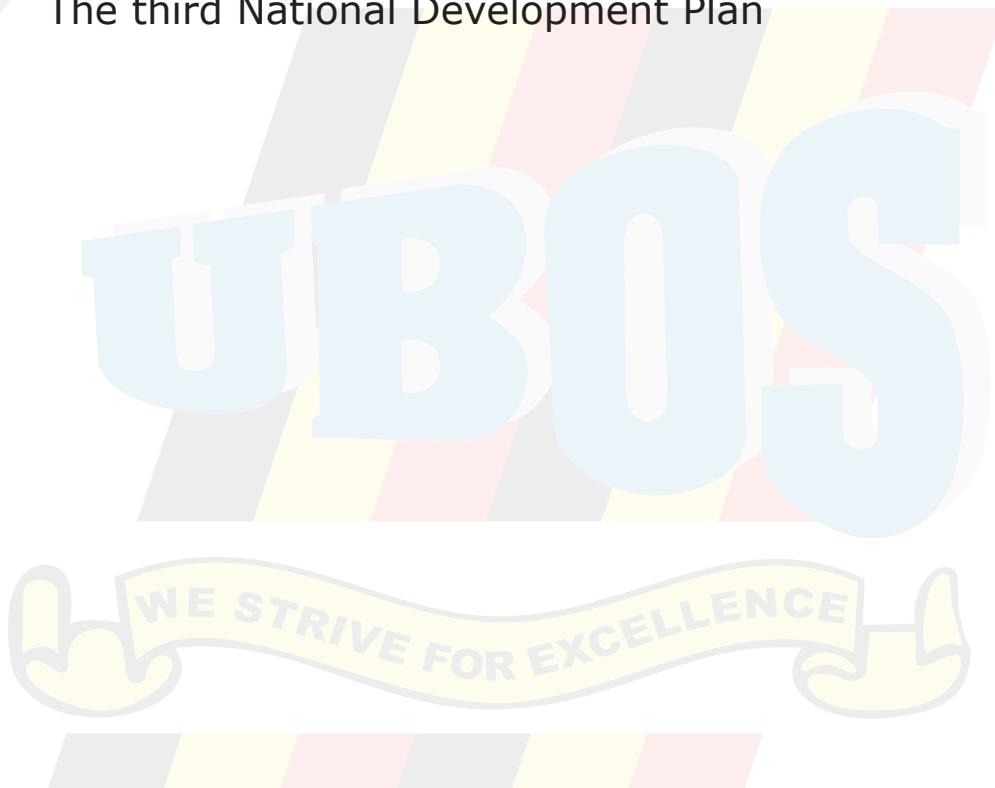
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