# NATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AUTHORITY-UGANDA

# 2023

## STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

## FOREWORD

The National Information Technology Authority-Uganda (NITA-U) is committed to the production and dissemination of quality Information Technology statistics. Specifically, indicators are required for monitoring the progress towards achieving the goals for the National Development Plan, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals among others. This Statistical Abstract is NITA-U's major annual publication through which NITA-U disseminates key statistical information derived from the Authority's operations and administrative records of other agencies that are involved in the production of Information Technology statistics and International ICT publications. The information is critical in tracking progress, implementation, decision-making as well as ICT service delivery.

The information presented in this 2023 NITA-U Statistical Abstract covers statistics on Uganda's ICT rankings on the global scale, ICT performance in the economy, Internet and Telephony, E-waste, NITA-U Operations and Human Resources. Information is presented either based on a calendar year (January-December) or financial year (June-July) structure, depending on availability of data.

Copies of this publication are available on the NITA-U's website: https://www.nita.go.ug/statistics-0

It is my sincere hope that the statistical information in this publication will be used by all stakeholders to make informed decisions.

Dr. Hatwib Mugasa
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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| | |
|---|---|
| **CERT/CC** | Computer Emergency Response Team/Co-ordination Centre |
| **DC** | Data Centre |
| **DLGs** | District Local Governments |
| **EGDI** | E-Government Development Index |
| **EPI** | E-participation Index |
| **EU** | European Union |
| **FY** | Financial Year |
| **GDP** | Gross Domestic Product |
| **GOU** | Government of Uganda |
| **GTMI** | GovTech Maturity Index |
| **HCI** | Human Capital Index |
| **HS** | Harmonised System |
| **ICT** | Information and Communications Technology |
| **IDI** | ICT Development Index |
| **ISIC** | International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities |
| **IT** | Information Technology |
| **ITU** | International Telecommunications Union |
| **LOSI** | Local Online Service Index |
| **MDAs** | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| **NBI** | National Backbone Infrastructure |
| **NISF** | National Information Security Framework |
| **NITA-U** | National Information Technology Authority-Uganda |
| **NRI** | Networked Readiness Index |
| **OFC** | Optic Fibre Cable |
| **OSI** | Online Service Index |
| **SDGs** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **TII** | Telecommunications Infrastructure Index |
| **UGX** | Ugandan Shillings |
| **UN** | United Nations |
| **UNBS** | Uganda National Bureau of Standards |
| **UNCTAD** | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| **USD** | United States Dollar |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This National Information Technology Authority-Uganda (NITA-U) Statistical Abstract is the prime annual publication through NITA-U disseminates key statistical information derived administrative records. Additional statistics are gathered from agencies contributing to IT statistics production, alongside reviews of global ICT publications. This publication is divided into six major thematic areas which include; Uganda's ICT rankings on the global scale, ICT performance in the economy, Internet and Telephony, NITA-U Operations and Human Resources.

**Uganda's ICT ranking on the Global Scale**

This section presents Uganda's ICT performance on the global scale as measured using the GovTech Maturity Index, E-government Development Index, E-Participation Index, and Networked Readiness Index.

- The GovTech Maturity Index for Uganda showed a remarkable improvement from 63.9% in 2020 to 85.8% in 2022. This substantial increase not only positions Uganda above the global average of 55.2% but also places it in the 26th position among 198 countries evaluated. Within the East African region, Uganda achieved the second position in 2022, trailing closely behind Tanzania.
- Uganda experienced a 2% decline in its E-Government Development Index, dropping from 44.99% in 2020 to 44.24% in 2022, resulting in a global rank shift from 137th to 144th among 193 economies. Despite this setback, Uganda maintained the third position in the East African E-Government Development Index. On a positive note, there was an 8.5% improvement in the Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, rising from 22.78% to 24.72%.
- Uganda demonstrated an improvement in the E-Participation Index, advancing from the 95th position in 2020 to the 93rd position in 2022 out of 193 countries, achieving a score of 40.91%. Among East African countries, Uganda secured the third position in 2022, following Rwanda and Kenya.

- Uganda experienced an improvement in its Local Online Service Index from a score of 17.5% in 2020 in the 72nd position out of 100 cities to 48.84%, securing the 76th position out of 146 cities in 2022. In the context of East African countries, Uganda secured the second position, surpassing in Institutional Framework and Content Provision criteria, with Kenya leading the rankings.
- In the Network Readiness Index 2023, Uganda attained the 117th position among 134 economies. The Governance pillar stands out as a notable strength, securing the 99th position out of 134. However, there is substantial room for improvement in the People pillar, where Uganda is placed at 131st position out of 134. In comparison with East African countries, Uganda holds the 4th position, following Kenya (70th out of 134), Rwanda (99th out of 134), and Tanzania (104th out of 134) in the Network Readiness Index.

**ICT Sector Performance in the Economy**

ICT sector plays an important role in the economy and it is one of the most vibrant and fastest growing sectors since it's liberalization in 2010. This section covers statistics on how ICT has contributed to the economy in terms of GDP, trade, revenue and investment.

- In FY2022/23, the percentage contribution of the ICT sector to the overall GDP at constant prices remained constant at 2.5%. However, the ICT sector GDP exhibited robust growth, reaching 9.3% from the 6.7% recorded in the previous financial year.
- In FY2022/23, there was a decline in the percentage contribution of ICT goods to the country's total exports, dropping from 0.3% in FY2021/22 to 0.2%. Additionally, the share of ICT in the overall import bill decreased from 3.4% to 2.2%.
- In FY2022/23, the ICT sector revenue collections experienced a slight increase from UGX 2.00 trillion in FY2021/22 to UGX 2.02 trillion. However, the contribution to the country's revenue decreased from 9.1% in the previous financial year to 8.0%.

- In FY2022/23, the number of licensed companies for ICT projects/services declined to 3 from 17 in FY2021/22. Concurrently, the total planned jobs within licensed ICT investments saw a substantial decline from 1,247 in FY2021/22 to 566. Additionally, there was a significant decline in planned capital investment in ICT from USD 474.77 million in FY2021/22 to USD 25.61 million in FY2022/23.

**Internet and Telephony Statistics**

This sub section covers statistics on internet and telephone subscriptions, as well as number of phones by type in Uganda.

- Total internet subscriptions increased by 17% from 23.77million in FY2021/22 to 27.72million in FY2022/23 translating into a penetration of 60.9 internet connections for every 100 Ugandans.
- Mobile phone subscriptions grew from 31.26 million in FY2021/22 to 34.74 million in FY2022/23.
- Smartphone subscriptions experienced an increase of 22%, rising from 10.91 million in FY2021/22 to 13.30 million in FY2022/23. This growth implies a broader reach of digital services, potentially contributing to increased digital inclusion and participation in online activities among the population.

**NITA-U Operational Statistics**

This section contains statistics collected from NITA-U administrative reports/records on the business of the organization. It covers the National Data Backbone Infrastructure, e-Government Services, IT Standards, Laws and Regulations, and Information Security.

- In FY2022/23, the total length of the NBI reached 4,299 kilometers, marking a slight increase from 4,271 kilometers in the previous financial year. The NBI covered 57 districts, constituting 42% of the total 135 districts. Government sites connected to the NBI totaled 1,466, with 85% actively utilizing the services. The network achieved an average uptime of 99.6%, although falling slightly short of the commercial contract target of 99.9%, marking an improvement from the previous financial year. Notably,

spur segments within the network exceeded performance expectations, achieving 99.6%.

- During the FY2022/23, an addition of 68 new applications were hosted at the National Data Centre bringing the total hosted applications to 264, marking a substantial increase from the previous year's addition of 38 applications. Notably, these hosted applications served the needs of 95 different entities, reflecting an expansion of 29 entities compared to the previous financial year. This growth in Data Centre Hosting Services underscores a commitment to addressing the evolving data and computing requirements of an expanding user base.
- By the end of FY2022/23, the utilization of the integration platform saw significant growth, with a total of 69 institutions actively involved, including both government and private institutions, and those serving as producers and consumers of data. This marked a notable increase from the previous year, indicating a 28% rise in platform utilization.
- Additionally, there was a considerable expansion in the development and revamping of MDA/DLG websites, with 16 additional sites added during the financial year. This brought the total number of websites hosted and receiving technical support from NITA-U to 537 by the end of FY2022/23. This reflects a continued commitment to enhancing digital infrastructure and services across various sectors.
- In the FY2022/23, NITA-U achieved significant milestones in the development and implementation of IT standards. Five priority National IT standards were meticulously developed, reviewed, and approved by the National Technical Standards Committee, ensuring a robust framework for the country's IT landscape.
- In the FY2022/23, 20 entities were assessed against structured cabling standards and acquisition of IT hardware and software guidelines. the average score against structured cabling standards increased from 52.9% to 76%, while IT acquisition guidelines improved from 55.8% to 90%. These enhancements underscore a dedication to maintaining high-quality IT infrastructure and adhering to rigorous acquisition standards.

- Under the IT Certification Framework, NITA-U certified 166 additional providers of Information Technology Products, Services, and Training, bringing the total certifications to 808 by the end of FY2022/23. These certifications underscore NITA-U's dedication to ensuring quality and adherence to standards within the IT sector in Uganda.
- In FY2022/23, 32 information security awareness sessions were held, an increase from the 22 sessions held in FY2021/22. Compliance with the National Information Security Framework (NISF) improved, with 21 Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) adhering to the framework, up from 20 MDAs in FY2021/22. Additionally, NITA-U proactively disseminated 41 cyber security advisories and alerts, compared to 24 in the previous financial year, contributing to a more secure cyber space.

**NITA-U Human Resources Statistics**

- In FY2022/23, the total number of NITA-U staff increased from the previous financial year, rising from 107 to 116. However, the gender distribution remains imbalanced, with only 31% of the staff being female.

## GLOSSARY

**Cyber Laws:**

These are laws put in place to facilitate transacting and communicating using electronic platforms, specifically, consumer protection matters. They include; Electronic Transactions Act, 2011; Electronic Signatures Act, 2011 and Computer Misuse Act, 2011, The Data Protection and Privacy Act, 2019 and all the Regulations promulgated under the National Information Technology Authority, Uganda Act, 2009.

**Dark fiber service:**

This refers to un-used fiber optic capacity on the NBI leased out to clients.

**Data Centre:**

This is a large group of networked computer servers typically used by organizations for the remote storage, processing, or distribution of large amounts of data. The National Data Centre is fully equipped with state-of-the-art technology which is utilised for Centralized Hosting Services, Disaster Recovery Services and other Data Centre Services for Government Applications & Data.

**E-Government:**

This is the use of information and communication technologies to deliver public services in a convenient, efficient customer-oriented and cost-effective way.

**E-Government Development Index:**

The United Nations e-Government Development Index (EGDI) comparatively measures the e-Government readiness of states in terms of the scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index), the development status of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index) and the human capital (Human Capital Index).

**E-Government Regulations:**

These are regulations that aim at promoting e-government services and electronic communications and transactions with public and private bodies,

institutions and citizens enacted under the National Information Technology Authority, Uganda Act, 2009.

**E-Participation Index:**

The e-participation index (EPI) offers insight into how different countries are using online tools in promoting interaction between the government and its people, as well as among the people, for the benefit of all.

**Exports:**

Outward flows comprising goods leaving the economic territory of a country to the rest of the world.

**Feature Phone:**

A mobile phone that incorporates features such as the ability to access the internet and store and play music but lacks the advanced functionality of a smartphone.

**Global Cybersecurity Index:**

Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) is a composite index produced, analysed and published by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to measure the commitment of countries to cybersecurity in order to raise cybersecurity awareness. Each country's level of development or engagement is assessed along five pillars – (i) Legal Measures, (ii) Technical Measures, (iii) Organizational Measures, (iv) Capacity Building, and (v) Cooperation – and then aggregated into an overall score.

**GovTech Maturity Index:**

This serves as a comprehensive measurement tool that assesses the level of technological advancement and maturity in government technology initiatives. This index evaluates various dimensions, including the efficiency of core government systems, the effectiveness of public service delivery, the level of digital citizen engagement, and the presence of supportive GovTech enablers.

**Hardware & Software Standards:**

These spell out the rationale for establishing minimum specifications and guidelines for use in the procurement of Information Technology hardware

and software products by MDAs for sustainable and manageable IT in Government.

**ICT Goods:**

ICT goods is based on the World Customs Organisation's Harmonised System (HS) which defines ICT products (including ICT goods). ICT goods must either be intended to fulfil the function of information processing and communication by electronic means, including transmission and display, or use electronic processing to detect, measure and/or record physical phenomena, or to control a physical process.

**ICT Sector:**

The ICT sector combines manufacturing and services industries whose products primarily fulfil or enable the function of information processing and communication by electronic means, including transmission and display. This comprises ICT manufacturing industries, ICT trade industries and ICT services industries.

**ICT Services:**

ICT services are those intended to enable the function of information processing and communication by electronic means.

**IT Certification:**

IT Certification is a formal procedure, by which NITA-U assesses, verifies and attests that a company/person providing information technology products or services meets the minimum requirements and standards.

**Imports:**

Inward flows of goods from the rest of the world into the economic territory of a country.

**Information Technology:**

This means the science of collecting and using information by means of computer systems and refers to computers, ancillary or peripheral equipment such as printers and scanners, software and firmware services including support services, and related resources and includes any equipment or interconnected systems that are used in the acquisition, storage,

manipulation or processing, management, movement, control, display, transmission or reception of data or information.

**Information Security:**

This means the protection of information and information systems from unauthorised access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification or destruction.

**Internet:**

This is worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer- it may also be by mobile phone, PDA, game machine, digital TV or other device). Internet access can be via a fixed or wireless network.

**Leased line:**

This refers to a dedicated connection that allows for communication between two sites (a point-to-point leased line) or between a site and the internet (an internet leased line). Leased lines typically deliver bandwidth over a leased fibre connection, although copper local tails can sometimes be used as well.

**Local Online Service Index:**

This is is a multi-criteria index that captures e-government development at the local level, by assessing information and services provided by local governments through official websites. It is a score derived on the basis of an online assessment covering 86 indicators relating to 5 criteria: institutional framework (8), content provision (25), services provision (18), participation and engagement (17), and technical technology (18).

**Networked Readiness Index:**

The Networked Readiness Index model recognizes the pervasiveness of digital technologies in today's networked world and focuses on four fundamental dimensions: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. It covers issues ranging from future technologies such as AI and the Internet of Things (IoT) to the role of digital transformation in reaching the Sustainable Development

Goals (SDGs). The Network Readiness Index provides nations with invaluable knowledge they must have to succeed and be future-ready.

**UGhub:**

This is a Systems and data Integration Platform integrating all MDA systems so as to enable seamlessly sharing of data across Government systems in a rational, secure, efficient and sustainable manner.

**Smartphone:**

A class of mobile phones and of multipurpose mobile computing devices. They are distinguished from feature phones by their stronger hardware capabilities and extensive mobile operating systems, which facilitate wider software, internet (including web browsing over mobile broadband), and multimedia functionality (including music, video, cameras, and gaming), alongside core phone functions such as voice calls and text messaging.

**Structured Cabling Standards:**

These aim at providing guidance in the process of implementing structured cabling to enhance the delivery of voice, data and video conferencing services across the different Government MDAs.

**Website:**

This means a location on the internet and a collection of web pages, images, videos, data which are addressed relative to a common Uniform Resource Location (National Information Technology Authority, Uganda (E-Government) Regulations, 2015).

# 1. UGANDA'S ICT RANKING ON THE GLOBAL SCALE

This section presents Uganda's ICT performance on the global scale as measured using the GovTech Maturity Index, E-government Development Index; E-Participation Index; and Networked Readiness Index.

## 1.1 GovTech Maturity Index

The GovTech Maturity Index serves as a comprehensive measurement tool that assesses the level of technological advancement and maturity in government technology initiatives. This index evaluates various dimensions, including the efficiency of core government systems, the effectiveness of public service delivery, the level of digital citizen engagement, and the presence of supportive GovTech enablers.

The GovTech Maturity Index for Uganda showed a remarkable improvement from 63.9% in 2020 to 85.8% in 2022. This substantial increase not only positions Uganda above the global average of 55.2% but also places it in the 26th position among 198 countries evaluated.

The Core Government Systems sub index displayed a significant improvement from 52.2% in 2020 to 88.9% in 2022. This indicates the enhancement of critical government systems contributing to overall efficiency.

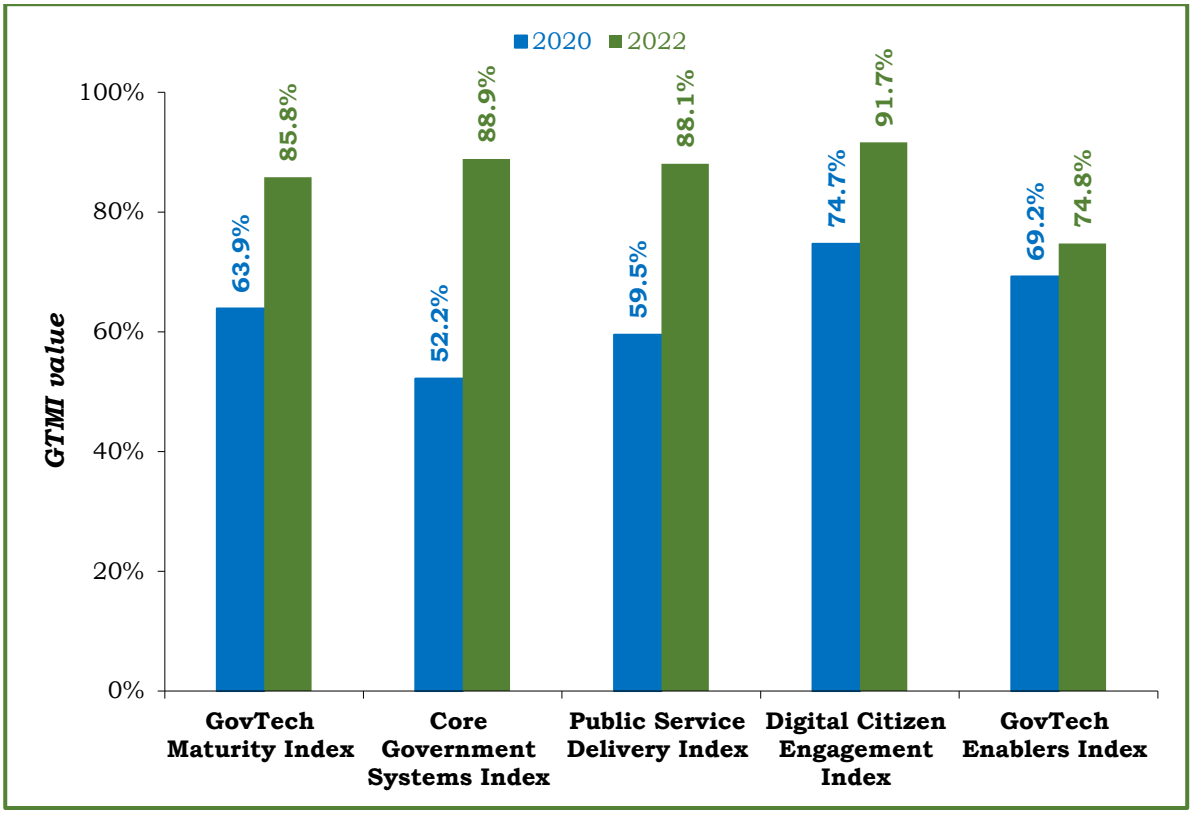
Public Service Delivery, another crucial aspect of the index, increased from 59.5% in 2020 to 88.1% in 2022. This reflects the effectiveness of public service delivery mechanisms in the country.

Digital Citizen Engagement, a key element of GovTech, also rose from 74.7% in 2020 to 91.7% in 2022. This signifies the government's success in engaging citizens through digital platforms.

The GovTech Enablers sub index, highlighting the supporting factors for GovTech initiatives, grew from 62.9% in 2020 to 74.8% in 2022. This indicates the presence of favorable conditions that facilitate the successful implementation of GovTech initiatives.

Overall, Uganda's outstanding performance in the GovTech Maturity Index underscores its commitment to leveraging technology for effective governance, public service delivery, citizen engagement, and the establishment of conducive GovTech enablers. The index provides valuable insights into the country's technological advancements and positions Uganda as a noteworthy player in the global GovTech landscape.

***Figure 1: Uganda's GovTech Maturity Index; 2020 – 2022***

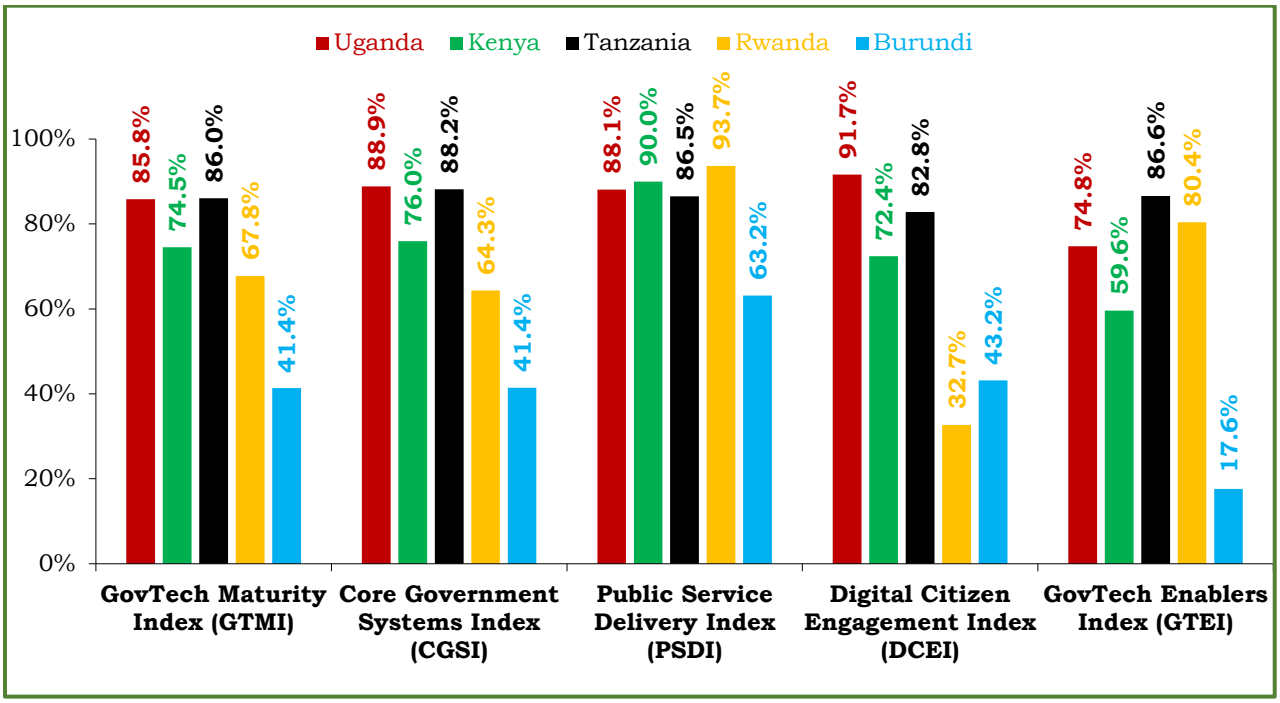



*Source: World Bank GovTech Maturity Index Reports*

### 1.1.1 Uganda's GovTech index in East Africa

Among the East African economies, Uganda secured the second position in 2022, closely following Tanzania. Notably, Uganda excelled in specific categories, particularly dominating in the Digital Citizen Engagement Index and the Core Government Systems Index among East African nations.

***Figure 2: Uganda's GTMI in East Africa; 2022***

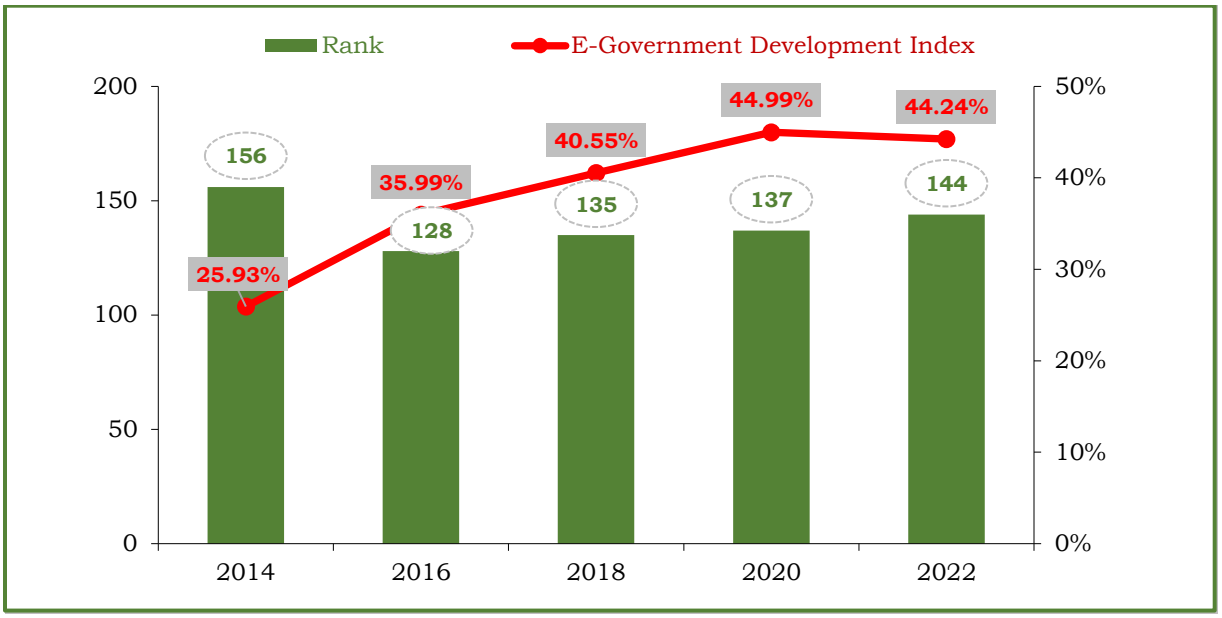



*Source: World Bank GovTech Maturity Index Reports*

## 1.2 E-Government Development Index

Uganda's E-Government Development Index experienced a 2% decline, from 44.99% in 2020 to 44.24% in 2022, resulting in a change in its global ranking from 137th to 144th out of 193 economies. This decline is partially attributable to changes in the UN E-Government survey methodology, leading to a decrease in the average Online Service Index. However, Uganda's E-Government Development Index surpassed the average of Africa (40.54%) and that of the low-income grouping (32.33%) in 2022.

***Figure 3: Uganda's E-government Index; 2014 – 2022***



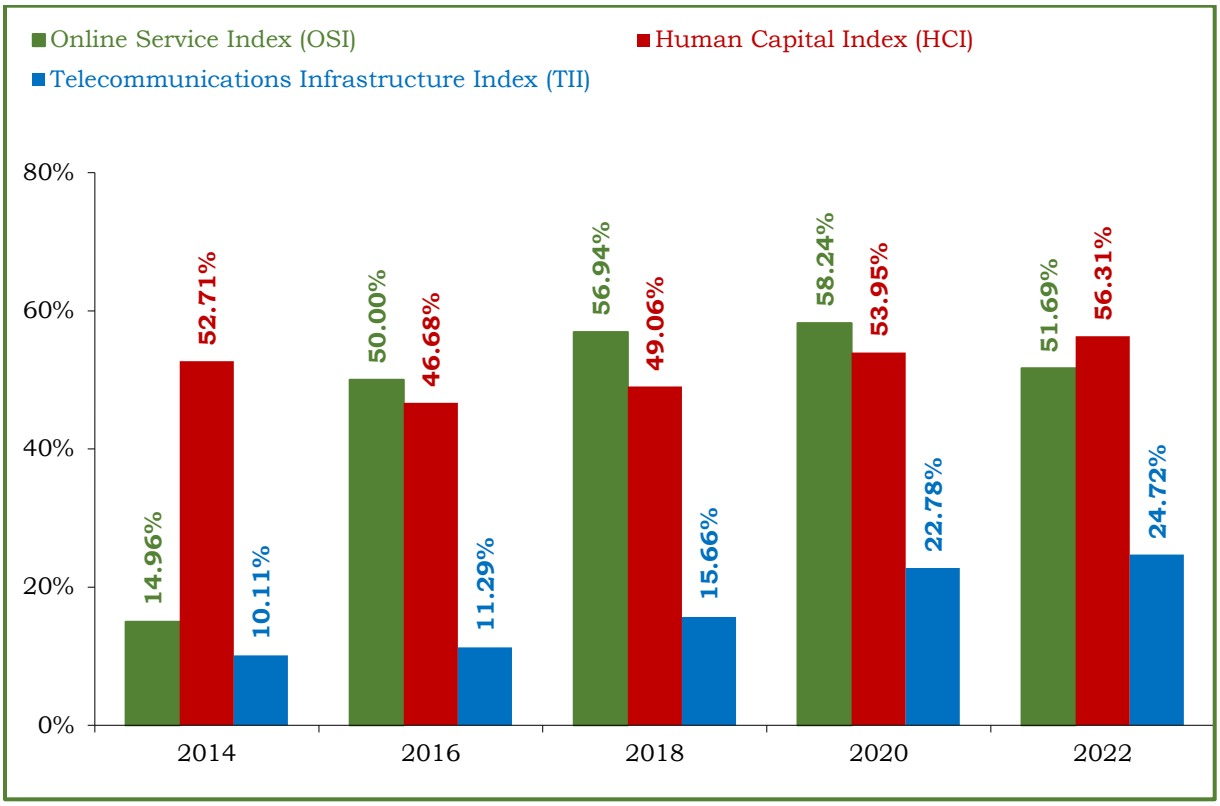

*Source: UN E-Government Survey Reports*

### 1.2.1 Uganda's E-government index by components

In 2022, Uganda featured among the top 50 countries with a high Online Service Index, despite being landlocked and/or least developed. However, the Online Service Index value experienced a decline from 58.24% in 2020 to 51.69% in 2022, attributed in part to changes in the UN E-government survey methodology. This decrease indicates that, as a low-income country, Uganda faces challenges in allocating adequate resources for the development of online services.

On the other hand, Uganda's Telecommunication Infrastructure Index witnessed an improvement of 8.5% from 22.78% in 2020 to 24.72% in 2022. Additionally, the Human Capital Index showed a 4% improvement from 53.95% in 2020 to 56.31% in 2022. Uganda would benefit from investment in both TII and HCI development.

***Figure 4: Uganda's E-government index by components; 2014 – 2022***

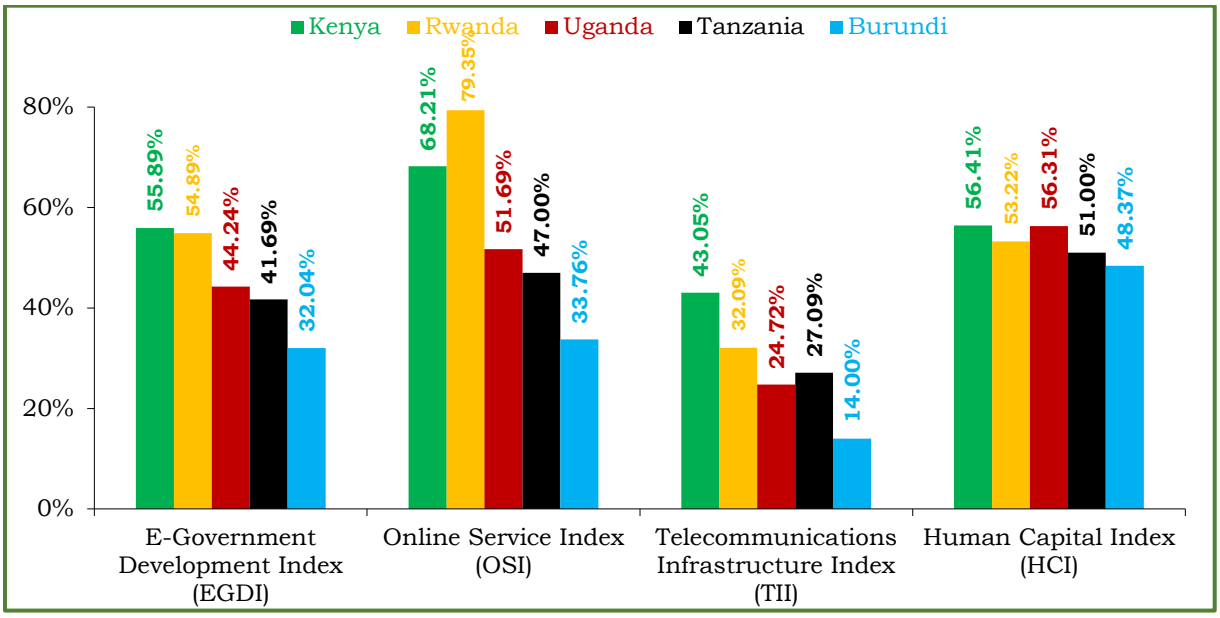



*Source: UN E-government Reports*

### 1.2.2 Uganda's E-government index in East Africa

In 2022, Uganda secured the third position in the E-Government Development Index among East African countries. This ranking remained consistent across all three components of EGDI, except for the Human Capital Index, where Uganda came in second, trailing behind Kenya.

***Figure 5: Uganda's EGDI in East Africa; 2022***



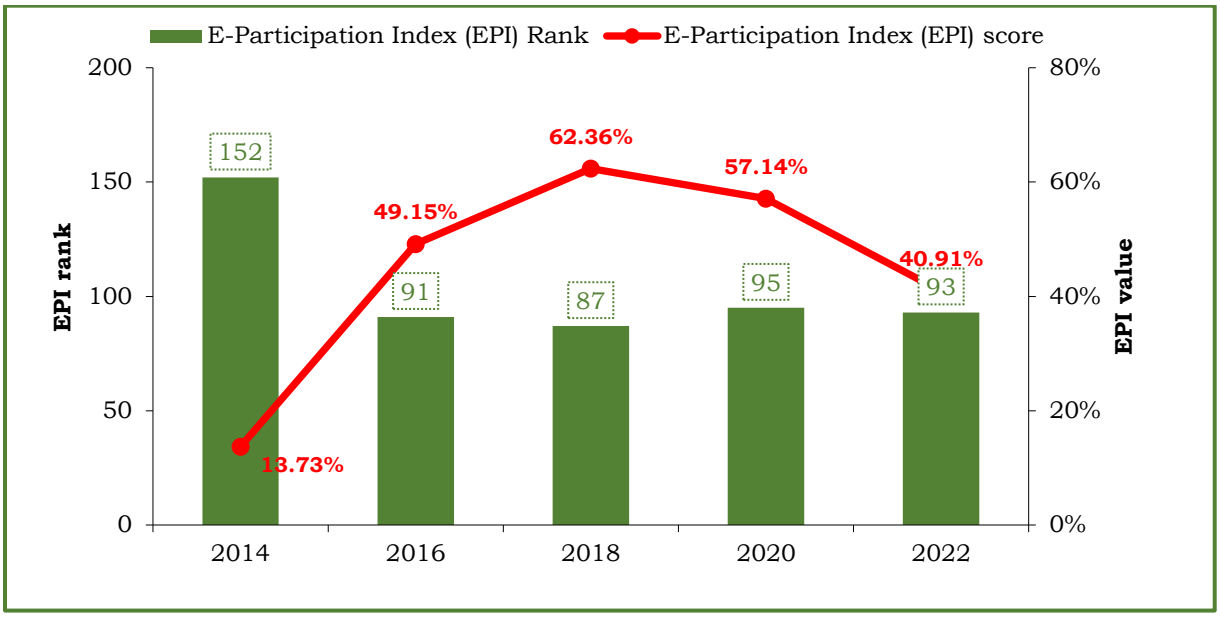

*Source: UN E-government Reports*

## 1.3 E-Participation Index

Uganda's standing in the E-Participation Index progressed from 95th in 2020 with a score of 57.14% to 93rd in 2022 out of 193 countries, with a score of 40.91%. While Uganda is among those countries that are committed to improving the provision of online services and user experiences, the government's efforts to actively engage the public in e-consultations and other forms of e-participation remain somewhat limited.

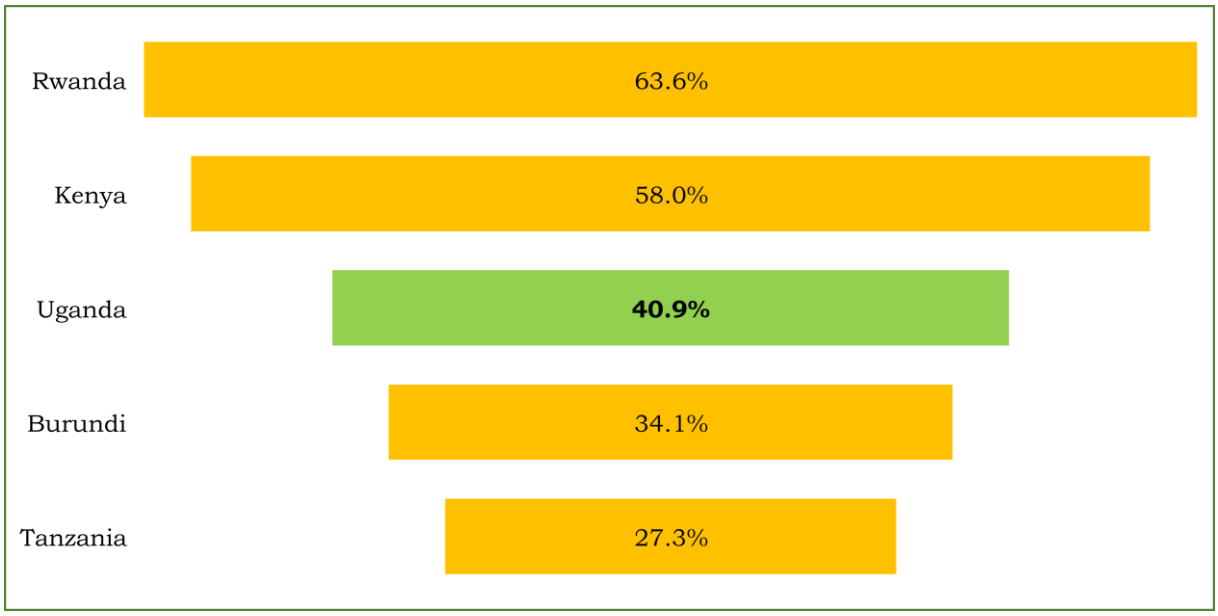
Among the East African Countries, Uganda ranked third after Rwanda and Kenya in 2022.

***Figure 6: Uganda's E-Participation Index; 2014 – 2022***




*Source: UN E-government survey reports*

***Figure 7: Uganda's E-Participation Index in East African; 2022***




*Source: UN E-government survey reports*

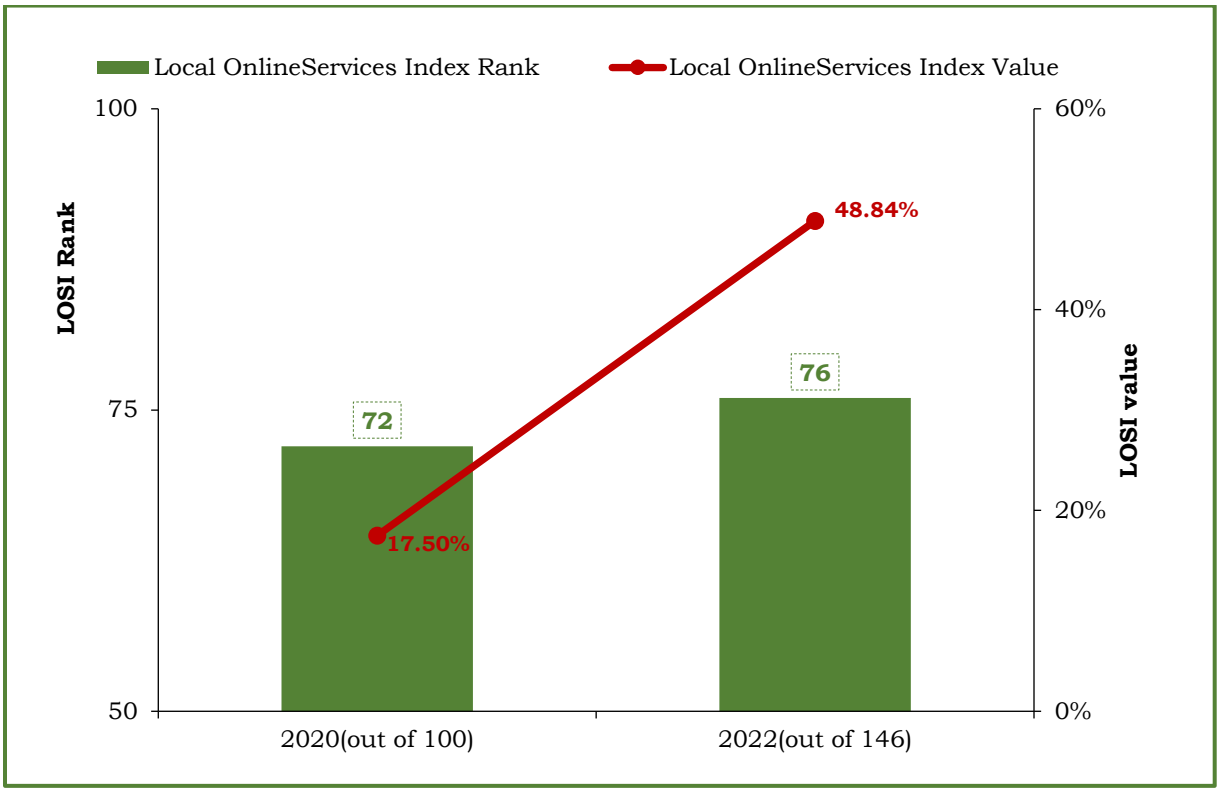
## 1.4 Local Online Service Index (LOSI)

Uganda's Local Online Service Index exhibited remarkable improvement from 17.5% in 2020 with a ranking of 72 out of 100 most populous cities assessed to 48.84%, securing the 76th position out of 146 cities in 2022. It is worth

noting that Uganda transitioned from the Low LOSI group to the middle LOSI group. Uganda demonstrated its strongest performance in the Institutional Framework (77.78%) and faced challenges in service provision (16.67%).

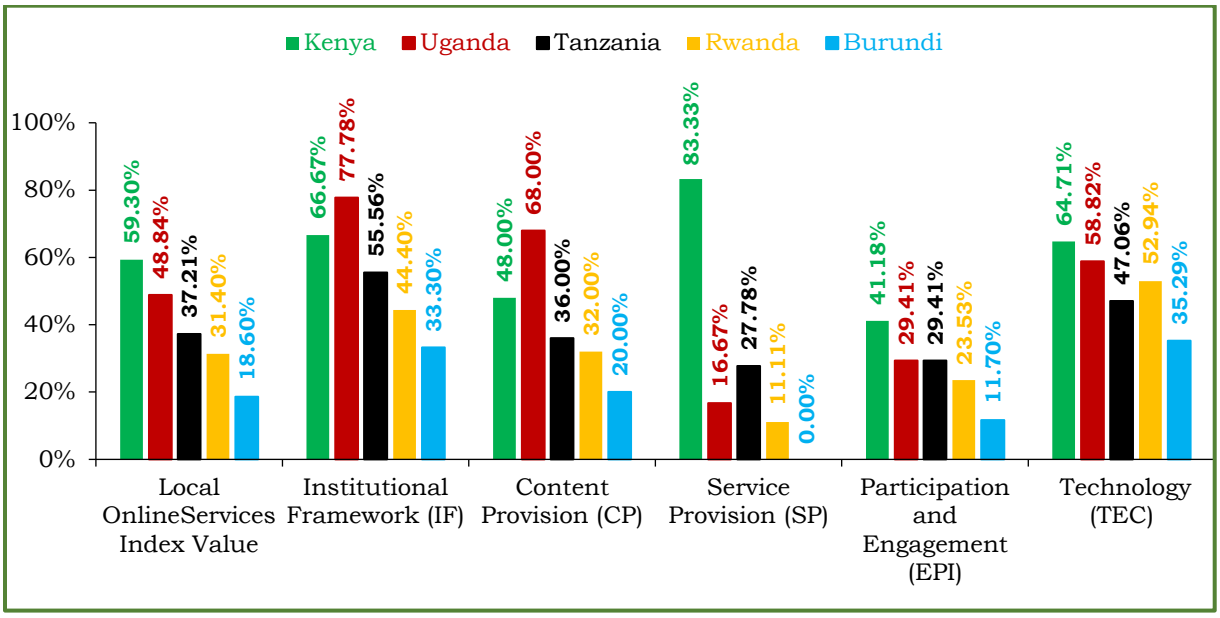
In the comparison among East African countries, Uganda secured the second position, with Kenya in the lead and outperformed in the criteria of Institutional Framework and Content Provision.

***Figure 8: Uganda's Local Online Services Index; 2020 – 2022***




*Source: UN E-government survey reports*

***Figure 9: Uganda's Local Online Services Index in East Africa; 2022***




*Source: UN E-government survey reports*

## 1.5 Network Readiness Index (NRI)

In the Network Readiness Index of 2023, Uganda secured the 117th position out of 134 economies, scoring 31.33%, reflecting a 2% decline from 33.33% in 2022.

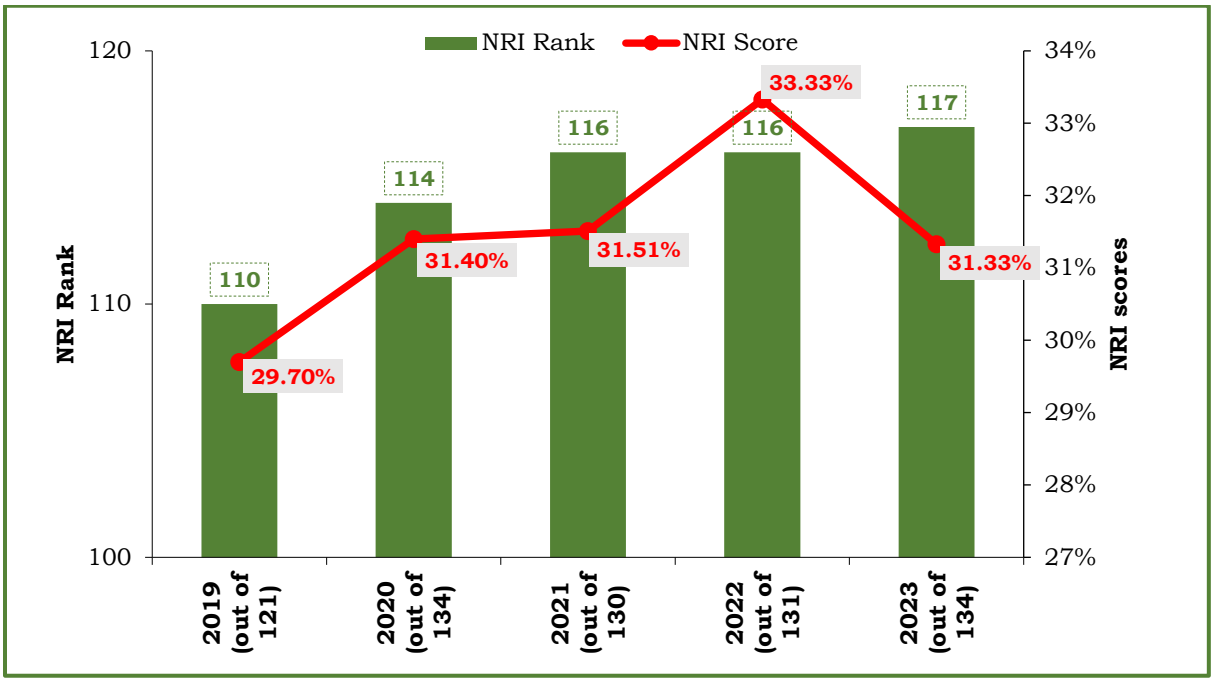
Notably, Uganda's primary strength lies in the Governance pillar, where it ranks 99th out of 134. However, the People pillar presents the most significant opportunity for improvement, with Uganda placed at 131st out of 134.

Examining sub-pillars, Uganda performs relatively well in Trust (85th out of 134), Regulation (92nd out of 134), and Access (104th out of 134), among others. More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the SDG Contribution, Individuals and Businesses sub-pillars.

The indicators where Uganda performed particularly well include E-commerce legislation (1st out of the 134), International Internet bandwidth (34th out of the 134), and ICT regulatory environment (58th out of the 134). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include use of virtual social networks

(132/134), Affordable and Clean Energy (130/134), and Tertiary enrolment (126/132).

***Figure 2: Uganda's Network Readiness Index; 2019 – 2023***




*Source: Network Readiness Index reports by Portulans Institute*

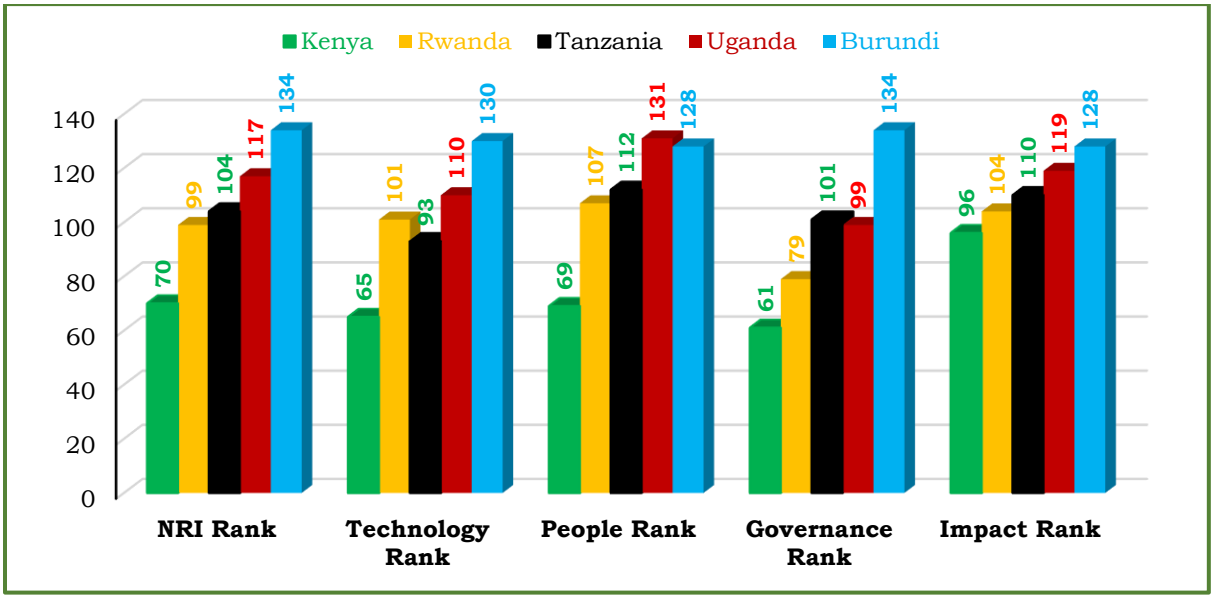
***Table 1: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Uganda; 2023***

| Strongest indicators | Rank |
|---|---|
| 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation | 1 |
| 1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth | 34 |
| 3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment | 58 |
| 1.2.4 AI scientific publications | 62 |
| 3.1.3 Online access to financial account | 63 |
| 3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments | 71 |
| 4.1.6 ICT services exports | 76 |
| 4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity | 76 |
| 1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies | 78 |
| 3.1.2 Cybersecurity | 79 |
| 4.1.4 Domestic market size | 80 |

| Weakest indicators | Rank |
|---|---|
| 2.2.1 Firms with website | 107 |
| 1.3.4 Computer software spending | 124 |
| 2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment | 126 |
| 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy | 130 |
| 2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks | 132 |

Among the East African countries, Uganda ranked 4th after Kenya (70th out of 134), Rwanda (99th out of 134) and Tanzania (104th out of 134) in Network Readiness Index.

***Figure 3: Uganda's Network Readiness Index in East Africa; 2023***




*Source: Network Readiness Index reports by Portulans Institute*

## 2. ICT SECTOR PERFORMANCE IN THE ECONOMY

ICT sector plays an important role in the economy and it is one of the most vibrant and fastest growing sectors since it's liberalization in 2010. This section covers statistics on how ICT has contributed to the economy in terms of GDP, trade, revenue and investment.

### 2.1 ICT sector Gross Domestic Product

This sub section covers statistics on the ICT sector gross value added, contribution to the national GDP and real ICT GDP growth rate.

#### 2.1.1 ICT sector GDP

The ICT sector value added at market prices (current prices) increased by 2.4% from UGX 2.93trillion in FY2021/22 to UGX 3.00trillion in FY2022/23. When considering constant prices, there was an increase of 6.7%, rising from UGX 3.15 trillion in FY2021/22 to UGX 3.36 trillion in FY2022/23.

***Table 2: ICT sector Gross Value Added at current prices (UGX Billion); FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***

| ICT Activity | FY2018/19 | FY2019/20 | FY2020/21 | FY2021/22 | FY2022/23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Computer, Electronic and Optical Products | 4.0 | 6.0 | 12.9 | 8.0 | 3.6 |
| Postal & Courier Activities | 48.7 | 36.0 | 27.8 | 21.9 | 17.9 |
| Audio-Visual Production and Distribution services | 63.5 | 65.3 | 64.0 | 58.7 | 101.1 |
| Broadcasting and Programming services | 36.3 | 41.8 | 43.7 | 60.1 | 62.2 |
| Telecommunications services | 1,715.2 | 2,063.2 | 2,367.1 | 2,386.9 | 2,591.4 |
| Computer Programming, Consultancy and Related services | 179.6 | 218.8 | 216.4 | 293.4 | 384.8 |
| Information Services | 120.0 | 162.4 | 168.7 | 278.2 | 257.2 |
| Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods service | 258.1 | 250.4 | 247.5 | 251.0 | 253.5 |
| **ICT sector GDP at current prices** | **2,425.3** | **2,843.9** | **3,148.0** | **3,358.3** | **3,671.7** |
| **Overall GDP at current prices** | **122,787** | **126,411** | **130,884** | **136,936** | **144,048** |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

***Table 3: ICT sector Gross Value Added at constant price (UGX Billion); FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***

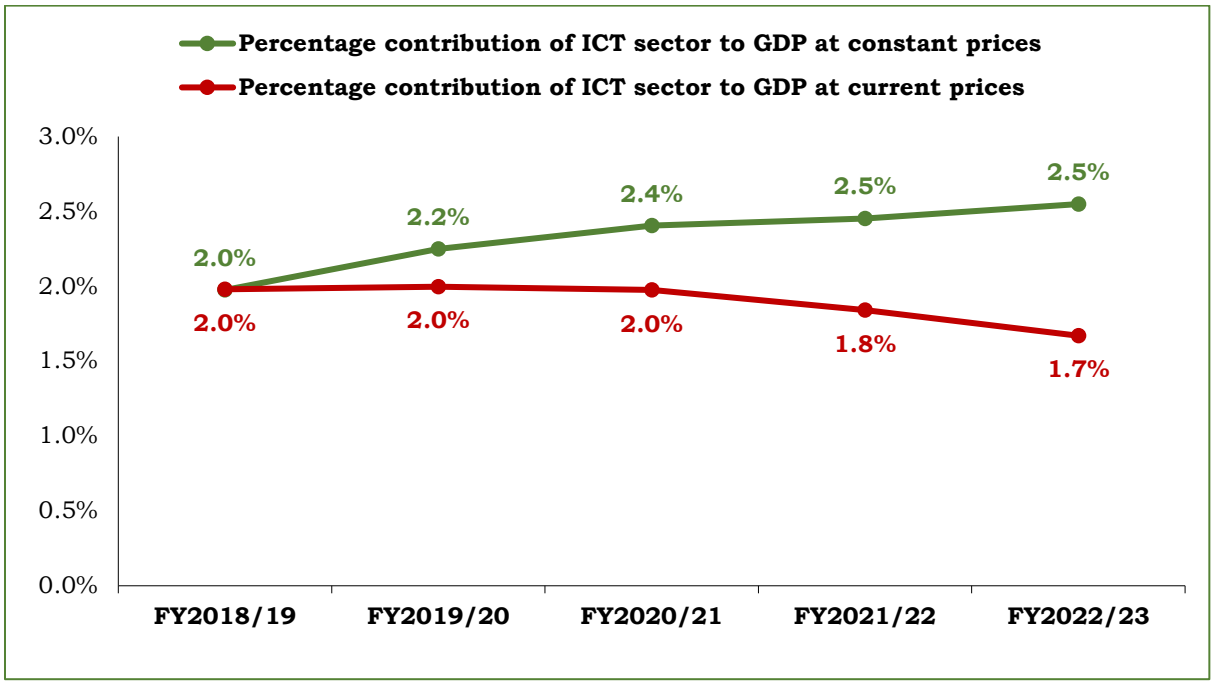
| ICT Activity | FY2018/19 | FY2019/20 | FY2020/21 | FY2021/22 | FY2022/23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Computer, Electronic and Optical Products | 4 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 8 |
| Postal & Courier Activities | 44 | 49 | 36 | 28 | 22 |
| Audio-Visual Production and Distribution services | 69 | 64 | 65 | 64 | 59 |
| Broadcasting and Programming services | 41 | 36 | 42 | 44 | 60 |
| Telecommunications services | 1,831 | 1,715 | 2,063 | 2,367 | 2,385 |
| Computer Programming, Consultancy and Related services | 216 | 180 | 219 | 216 | 293 |
| Information Services | 114 | 120 | 162 | 169 | 278 |
| Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods service | 250 | 258 | 250 | 248 | 251 |
| **ICT sector GDP at constant price** | **2,569** | **2,425** | **2,844** | **3,148** | **3,356** |
| **Overall GDP at constant price** | **115,359** | **122,787** | **126,410** | **130,881** | **136,871** |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

### 2.1.2 ICT sector contribution to GDP

The Percentage contribution of ICT sector to overall GDP at constant price remained static at 2.5% in FY2022/23. However, the ICT sector percentage contribution to overall GDP at market prices (current prices) declined from 1.8% to 1.7%. The decline at market prices could be partly attributed to the decline in the telecommunication services value added that decreased by 2.3% in FY2022/23.

***Figure 4: Percentage contribution of ICT sector to Overall GDP; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***



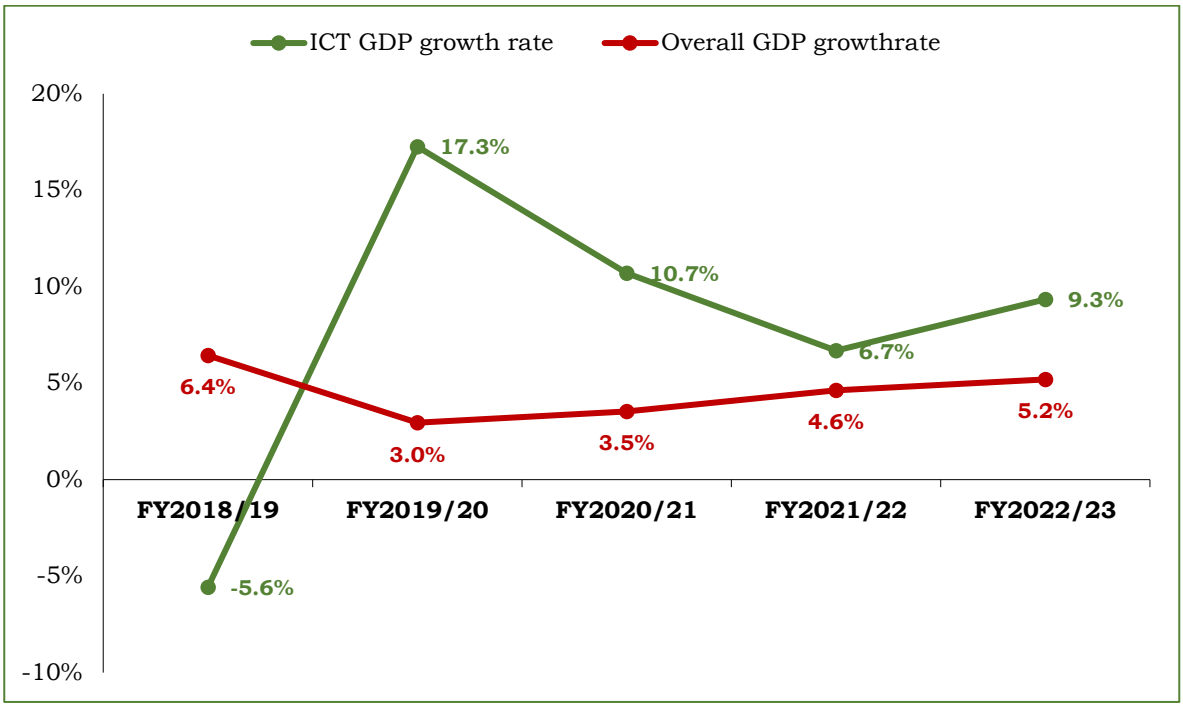

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

### 2.1.3 ICT sector GDP growth rate

In FY2022/23, the ICT sector GDP grew by 9.3%, a notable increase from the 6.7% recorded in the previous financial year. In contrast, Uganda's overall GDP experienced a growth rate of 5.2% in FY2022/23.

This comparison highlights the outperformance of the ICT sector in contributing to the economic growth of the country, surpassing the overall GDP growth rate.

***Figure 13: ICT sector GDP growth rate; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***




*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

## 2.2 Trade in ICT goods

This section presents a summary of External Trade Statistics in formal ICT goods based on United Nations Conference on Trade and Development list of ICT goods based on the Harmonized Coding and Description System (HS) 2017.

### 2.2.1 Value of ICT goods exports

The ICT export earnings witnessed an 11% decline, dropping from USD 8.35 million in FY2021/22 to USD 7.45 million in FY2022/23. This decline is primarily attributed to a substantial 74% reduction in earnings from consumer electronic equipment and a 15% decrease in earnings from Computers and peripheral equipment, which collectively contribute 75% of ICT exports.

***Table 4: Value of ICT exports (Million USD); FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***

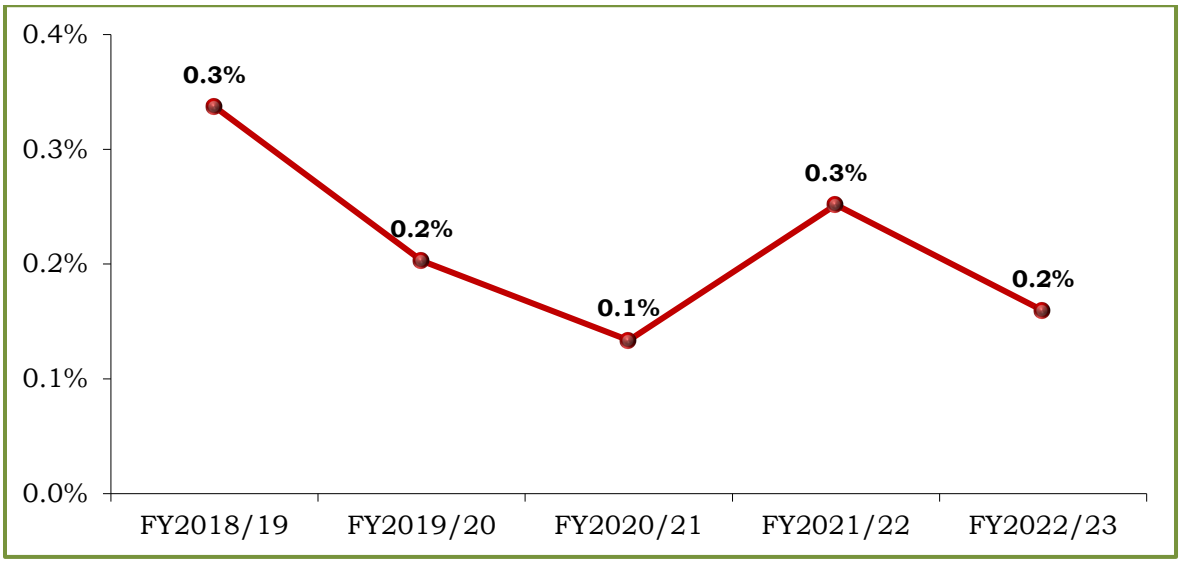
| Component | FY2018/19 | FY2019/20 | FY2020/21 | FY2021/22 | FY2022/23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Communication equipment | 1.96 | 1.71 | 1.30 | 0.72 | 1.13 |
| Computers and peripheral equipment | 5.26 | 3.64 | 2.90 | 5.54 | 4.80 |
| Consumer electronic equipment | 1.54 | 1.02 | 0.87 | 1.36 | 0.78 |
| Electronic components | 2.77 | 0.35 | 0.83 | 0.68 | 0.74 |
| Miscellaneous | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.58 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| **Total ICT exports** | **11.67** | **6.87** | **6.48** | **8.35** | **7.45** |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

### 2.2.2 Contribution of ICT to total exports

There was a decline in the percentage contribution of ICT goods to the country's total exports, from 0.3% in FY2021/22 to 0.2% in FY2022/23. This decline can be partly attributed to reduction in earnings from both Consumer electronic equipment; and Computers and peripheral equipment.

***Figure 14: Percentage share of ICT goods to Total value of exports; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***




*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

### 2.2.3 Value of ICT goods imports

In FY2022/23, there was a notable decline of 23.5% in the ICT imports bill, decreasing from USD 295.93 million to USD 226.46 million compared to FY2021/22. This change could be partly attributed to the decrease in the bill of imported electronic components by 52% and communication equipment by 40%.

***Table 5: ICT imports Bill (Million USD); FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***

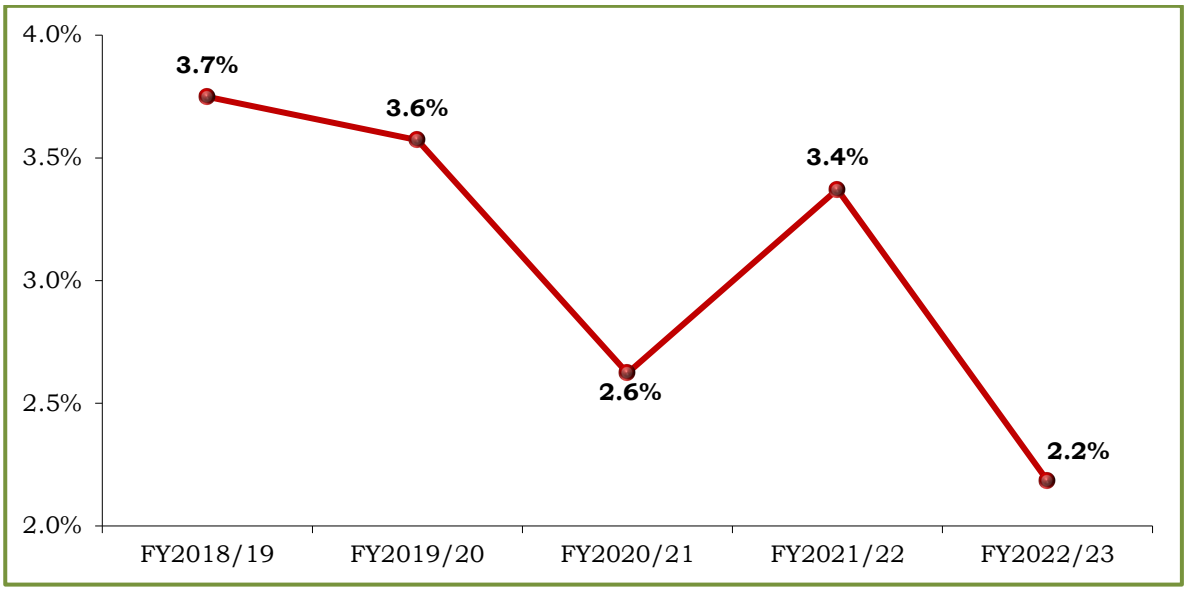
| Component | FY2018/19 | FY2019/20 | FY2020/21 | FY2021/22 | FY2022/23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Communication equipment | 125.85 | 122.58 | 117.55 | 1,450.86 | 87.65 |
| Computers and peripheral equipment | 53.50 | 65.13 | 70.52 | 763.17 | 77.36 |
| Consumer electronic equipment | 44.46 | 35.21 | 39.27 | 124.96 | 5.96 |
| Electronic components | 49.19 | 25.99 | 23.20 | 578.71 | 55.41 |
| Miscellaneous | 10.96 | 6.62 | 5.72 | 41.59 | 0.08 |
| **Total ICT exports** | **283.96** | **255.54** | **256.27** | **295.93** | **226.46** |

*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

### 2.2.4 Contribution of ICT to total imports

The share of ICT to the overall import bill decreased from 3.4% in FY2021/22 to 2.2% in FY2022/23. This may indicate a shift in priorities, changes in the demand for ICT products, or fluctuations in the broader economic landscape. Further analysis would be needed to understand the specific factors influencing this decline and its potential impact on the ICT sector and the overall economy.

***Figure 15: Percentage contribution of ICT to Total imports; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***




*Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

## 2.3 ICT Sector Tax Revenue Collections

This section includes information on the Gross Revenues (includes all non-tax revenue) from the ICT sector.

### 2.3.1 ICT sector Tax Revenue Collections

The ICT sector revenue collections witnessed a marginal increase, moving from UGX 2.00 trillion in FY2021/22 to UGX 2.02 trillion in FY2022/23, reflecting a growth rate of 1.1 percent. Notably, telecommunications services emerged as a dominant contributor, accounting for over 75% of the total tax revenue generated within the ICT sector during this period.

***Table 6: ICT sector Tax Revenue Collections [UGX Billions]; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***

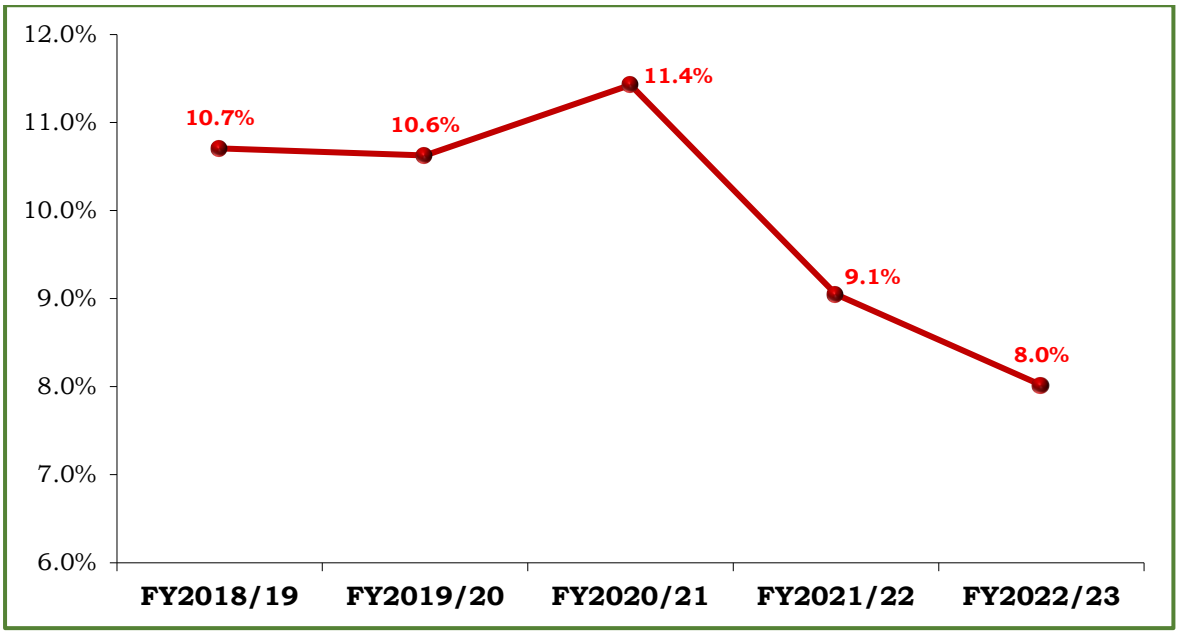
| ISIC Sector | FY2018/19 | FY2019/20 | FY2020/21 | FY2021/22 | FY2022/23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products | 0.54 | 0.49 | 1.28 | 1.03 | 2.01 |
| Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 130.05 | 138.32 | 142.11 | 170.63 | 171.71 |
| Postal and courier activities | 14.93 | 16.97 | 17.66 | 18.42 | 18.04 |
| Publishing activities | 32.99 | 30.40 | 27.62 | 27.61 | 24.17 |
| Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities | 48.83 | 37.11 | 33.77 | 36.73 | 43.59 |
| Programming and broadcasting activities | 36.11 | 37.71 | 55.61 | 61.60 | 63.67 |
| Telecommunications | 1,472.83 | 1,477.51 | 1,878.36 | 1,570.39 | 1,543.74 |
| Computer programming, consultancy and related activities | 26.91 | 25.50 | 29.39 | 42.71 | 61.78 |
| Information service activities | 25.59 | 29.16 | 34.16 | 48.19 | 70.52 |
| Activities of Mobile Money | 16.12 | 15.08 | 13.12 | 15.15 | 14.21 |
| Activities of call centres | 0.016 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 0.007 | 0.005 |
| Repair of computers and personal and household goods | 10.86 | 11.71 | 12.53 | 7.56 | 7.81 |
| **Total ICT Sector Revenue** | **1,815.78** | **1,819.97** | **2,245.61** | **2,000.04** | **2,021.25** |
| **Total Revenue** | **16,958.10** | **17,126.41** | **19,649.87** | **22,098.06** | **25,209.05** |

*Source: Uganda Revenue Authority*

### 2.3.2 Contribution of the ICT sector to Total Tax Revenue

The ICT sector contribution to total Gross Revenue decreased from 9.1% in FY2021/22 to 8.0% in FY2022/23. This decline could be attributed majorly to a reduction in revenues collected from telecommunications services, which contributes over 75% of total ICT sector revenue.

***Figure 16: Percentage contribution of ICT sector to Total Tax Revenue Collections; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***




*Source: Uganda Revenue Authority*

## 2.4 ICT planned investment

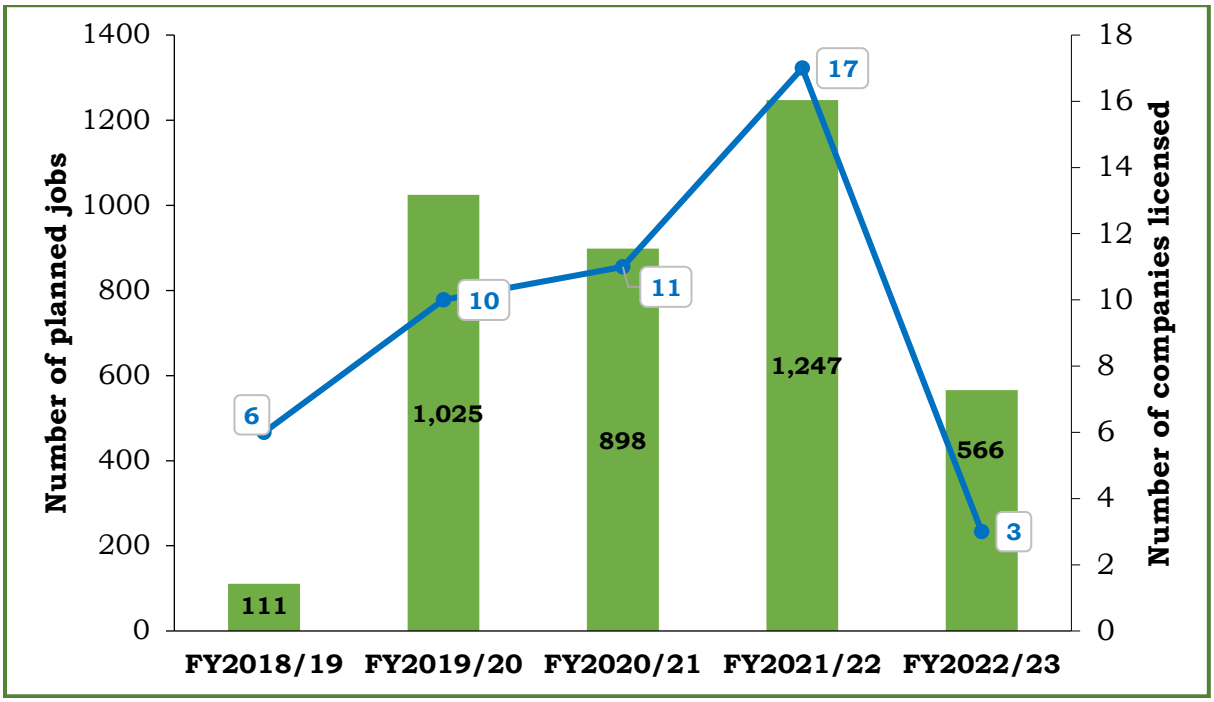
This section contains information on the planned investment projects in ICT in Uganda. It contains statistics on licensed companies, planned capital investment and jobs.

### 2.4.1 ICT planned jobs, planned ICT capital investment and companies licensed to carry out ICT projects/ services

In FY2022/23, the number of licensed companies for ICT projects/services decreased from 17 in FY2021/22 to 3. Concurrently, the total planned jobs within licensed ICT investments saw a substantial decrease from 1,247 to 566. Additionally, there was a significant decline in planned capital investment in ICT from USD 474.77 million in FY2021/22 to USD 25.61 million in FY2022/23.

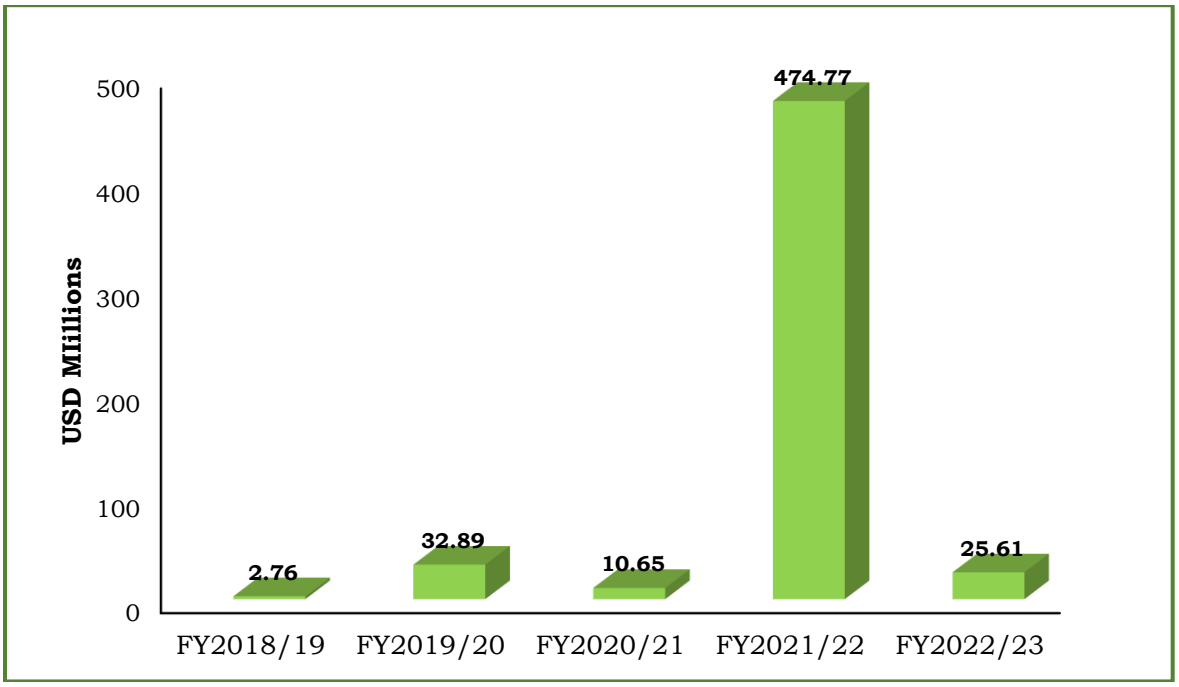
The decrease in the number of licensed companies suggests a potential impact on the competitiveness of the ICT sector, which could have broader implications for innovation and service delivery.

***Figure 17: Planned jobs and number of companies licensed to carry out ICT projects/ services; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***




*Source: Uganda Investment Authority*

***Figure 18: ICT planned capital investment (USD Million); FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***




*Source: Uganda Investment Authority*

# 3. INTERNET AND TELEPHONY STATISTICS

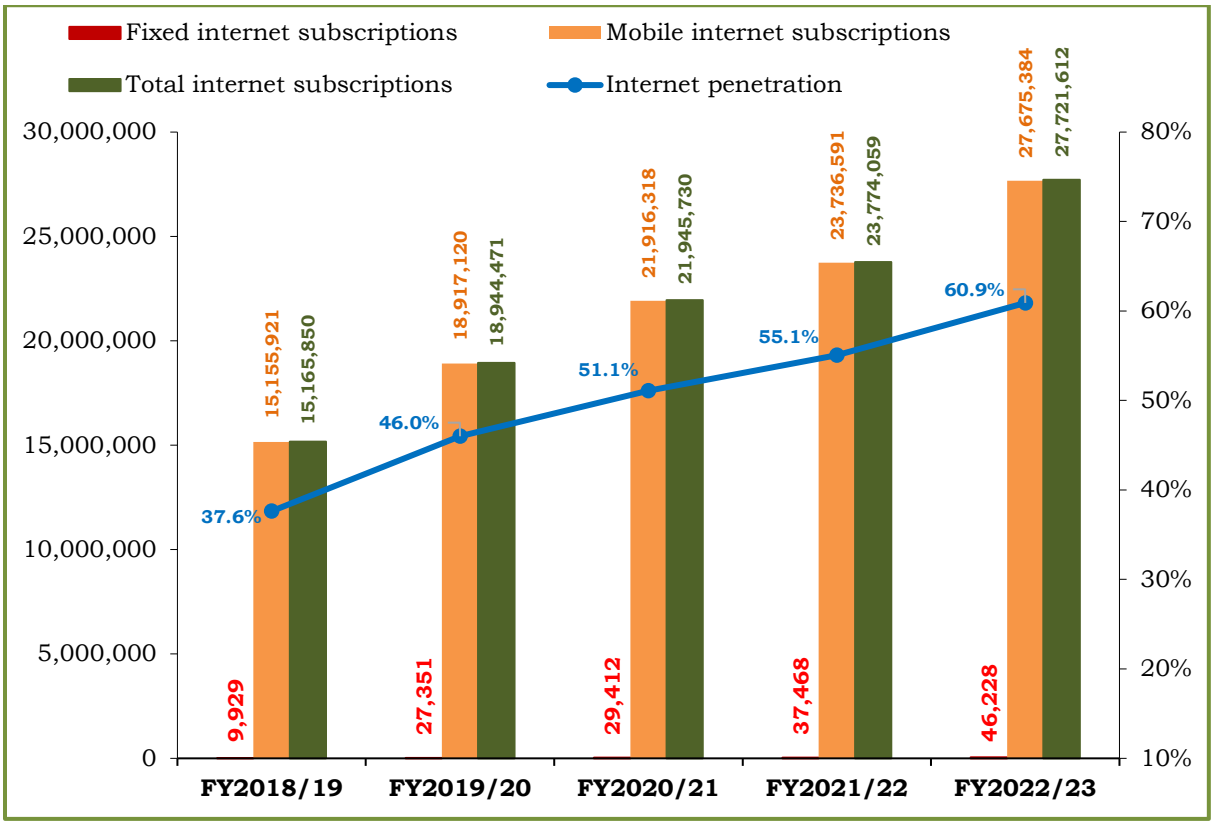
This sub section covers statistics on internet and telephone subscriptions; as well as number of phones by type in Uganda.

## 3.1 Internet subscriptions and penetration

Both mobile and fixed internet subscriptions increased from 23.74million in FY2021/22 to 27,68million and 37,468 to 46,228 in the FY2022/23 respectively. Total internet subscriptions increased by 17% from 23.77million in FY2021/22 to 27.72million in FY2022/23 translating into a penetration of 60.9 internet connections for every 100 Ugandans.

This suggests increased access to digital services, potentially contributing to greater digital inclusion and participation in online activities among the population. While the overall increase is positive, it's vital to monitor and address potential disparities in internet access to ensure that all segments of the population benefit from the digital transformation.

***Figure 19: Internet subscriptions and penetration; FY2018/19 – FY2021/22***

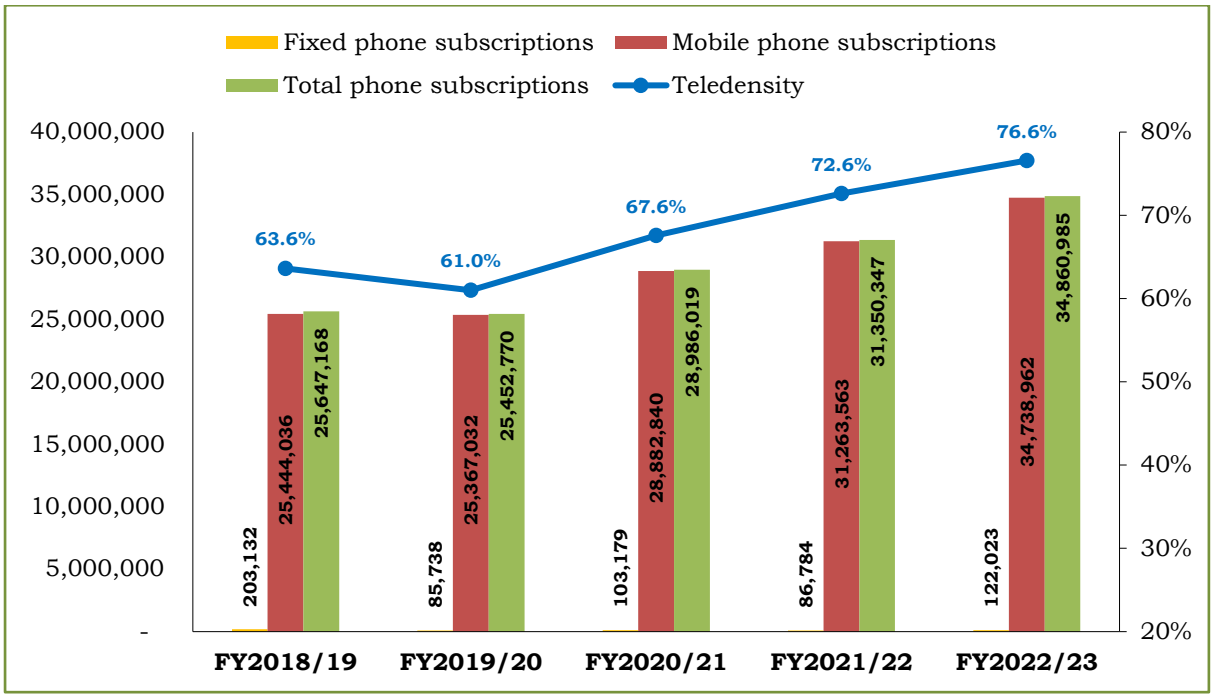



*Source: Uganda Communications Commission*

## 3.2 Telephone subscriptions and Tele-density

Mobile phone subscriptions grew from 31.26 million in FY2021/22 to 34.74 million in FY2022/23. Surprisingly, there was an unexpected surge of 41% in active fixed telephone subscriptions, rising from 86,784 in FY2021/22 to 122,023 in FY2022/23. These shifts in phone subscriptions collectively led to an 11% increase in total telephone subscriptions, climbing from 31.35 million in FY2021/22 to 34.86 million in FY2022/23. Additionally, there was a 5% rise in telephone penetration per 100 subscribers, increasing from 72.6 in FY2021/22 to 76.6 in FY2022/23.

***Figure 20: Telephone Subscriptions and tele-density; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***



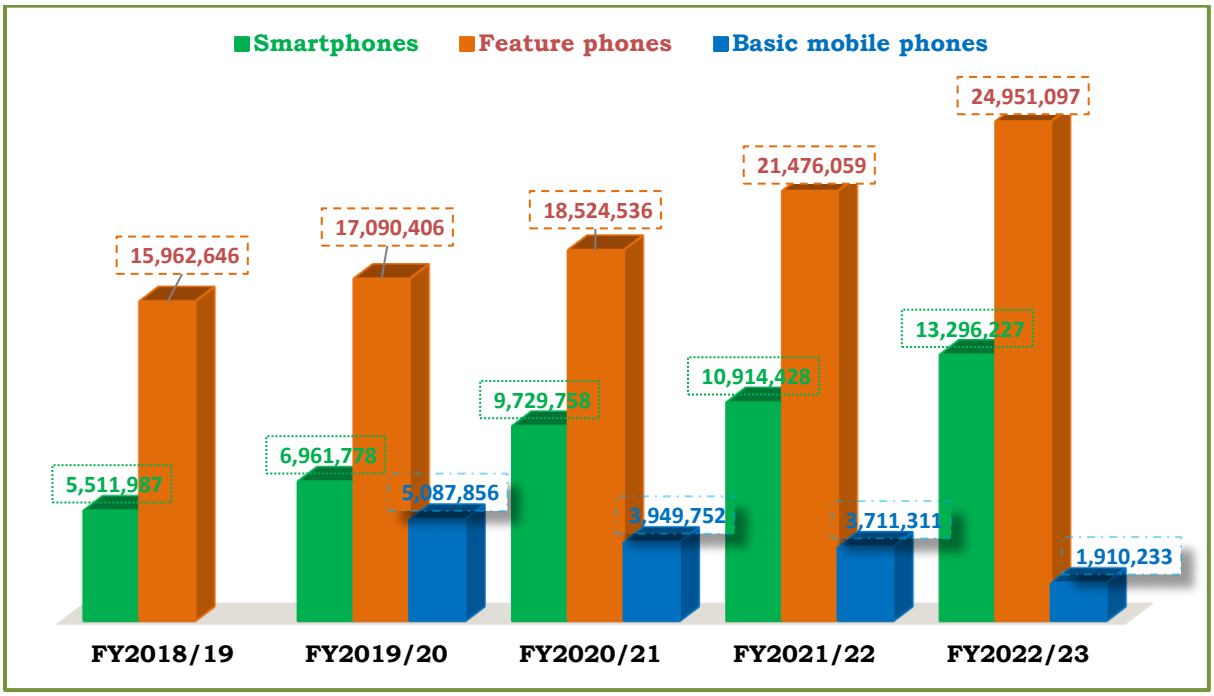

*Source: Uganda Communications Commission*

## 3.3 Smartphones, Feature phones and Basic Phones

Smartphone subscriptions and feature phone subscriptions experienced respective increases of 22% and 16%, rising from 10.91 million and 21.48 million in FY2021/22 to 13.30 million and 24.95 million in FY2022/23. Conversely, basic phone subscriptions witnessed a decline of 49%, decreasing from 3.71 million in FY2021/22 to 1.91 million in FY2022/23.

This shift indicates a growing demand for digital services, including internet access, mobile applications, and other technological advancements that are typically supported by smartphones and feature phones.

***Figure 21: Number of phones by type; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***




*Source: Uganda Communications Commission*

# 4. NITA-U OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

This section contains statistics collected from NITA-U administrative reports/records on the business of the organization. It covers the National Data Backbone Infrastructure, e-Government Services, IT Standards, Laws and Regulations, and Information Security.

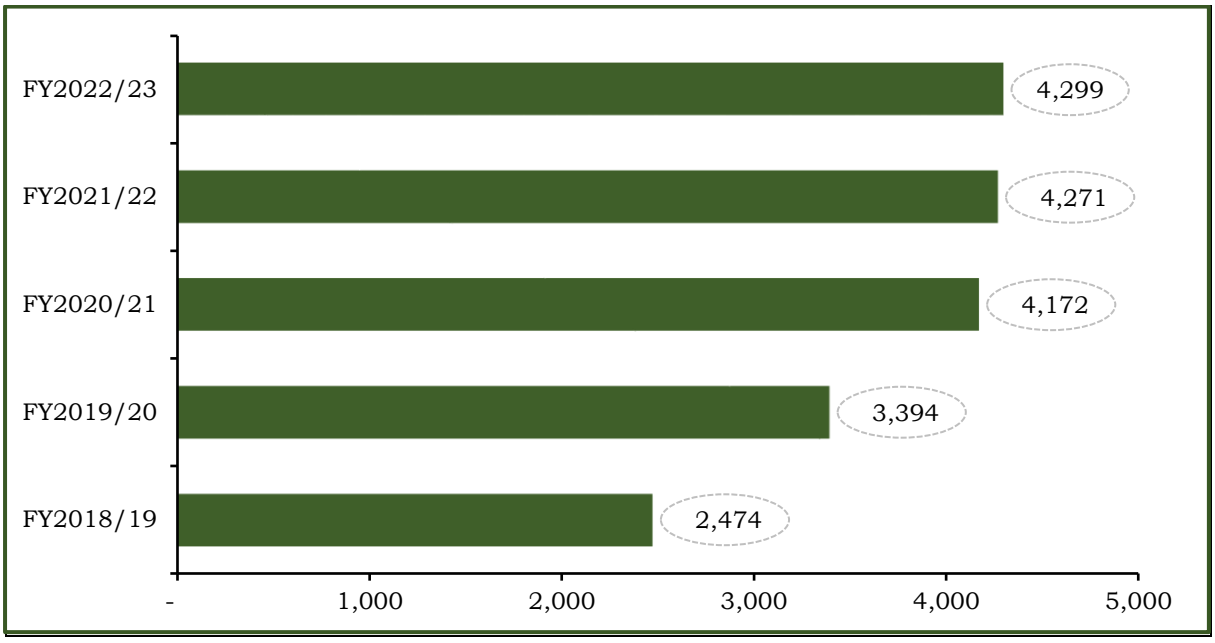
## 4.1 National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI)

This section provides statistics on the National Backbone Infrastructure whose major aim is to connect all major towns within the country onto an Optical Fiber Cable based Network and entities particularly Government entities. Statistics on the NBI include number of kilometers of Optical Fiber; number of districts covered by the NBI; number of district headquarters connected to the NBI; number of entities and sites connected to the NBI and those utilizing services, and service availability.

### 4.1.1 Kilometers of Optical Fiber Cable on the NBI

In FY2022/23, the total length of the NBI accumulated to 4,299 kilometers, marking a slight increase from 4,271 kilometers in the previous financial year.

***Figure 5: Kilometres of Fiber Optical Cable on the NBI; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***

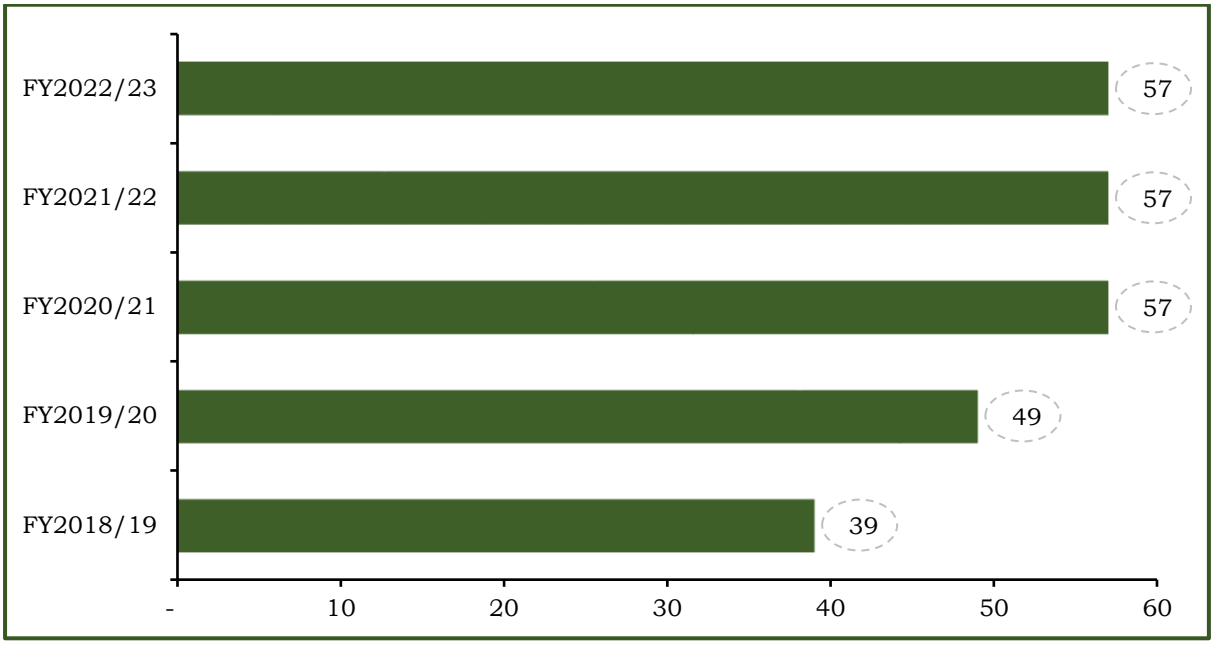



*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

### 4.1.2 Districts covered by NBI

In the FY2022/23, the number of districts covered by NBI was maintained at 57 (42% of the 135 districts).

***Figure 23: Number of districts covered by NBI; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***

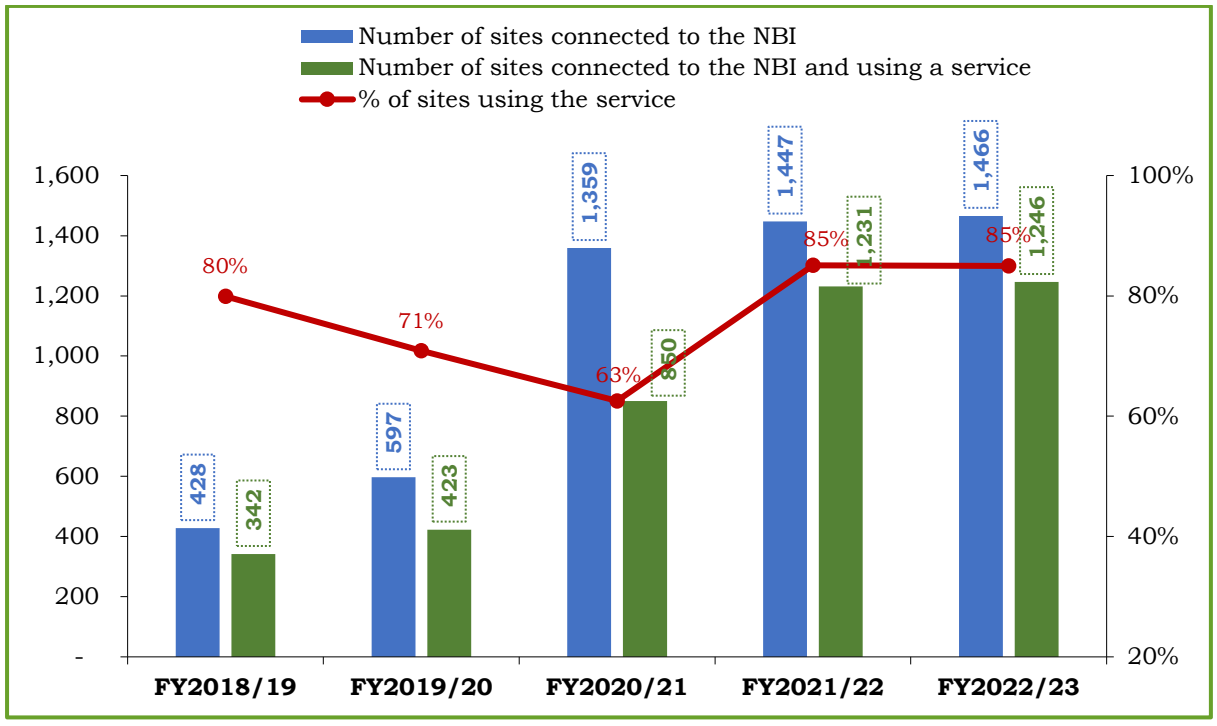


### 4.1.3 Sites connected to the NBI and service utilization

As at the end of FY2022/23, 1,466 government sites were connected to the NBI. Of these sites, 1,246 (85%) were utilizing the services provided over the NBI. This percentage of utilization remained consistent with the previous financial year.

The NBI has established a robust and reliable network that effectively serves a large number of government sites, with stable and consistent utilization. It also suggests a foundation for potential growth and an ongoing commitment to meeting the connectivity and communication needs of government entities.

***Figure 24: Sites connected to the NBI and service utilization over the NBI; FY2017/18 – FY2022/23***




*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

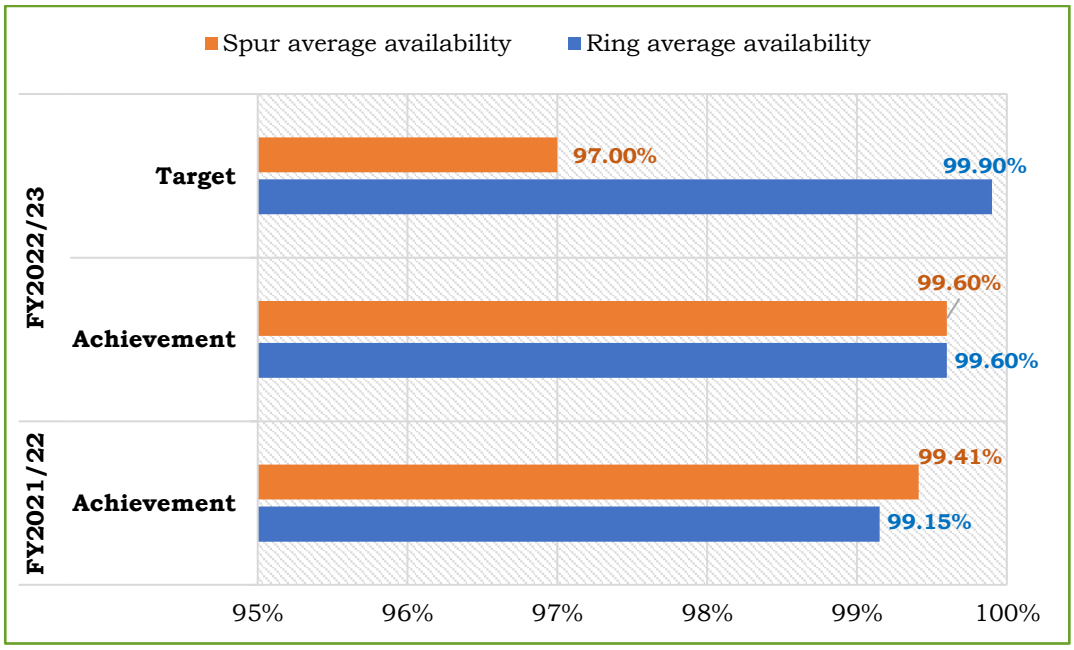
### 4.1.4 Service Availability of the NBI

In FY2022/23, an average NBI network uptime of 99.6% was achieved across protected routes, with the Western Ring at 99.6%, Eastern Ring at 99.5%, and West Nile Ring at 99.6%. This performance, while falling short by 0.3% from the commercial contract target of 99.9%, still reflects an improvement when

compared to the previous financial year's performance of 99.15%. The uptime was greatly impacted by road rehabilitation and construction works across the country.

On the other hand, the performance of spur segments within the network exceeded the commercial contract target of 97%, achieving a noteworthy 99.6%. This performance also demonstrated a slight improvement from the previous financial year's achievement of 99.41%.

***Figure 25: Service Availability of the NBI; FY2021/22 – FY2022/23***




*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

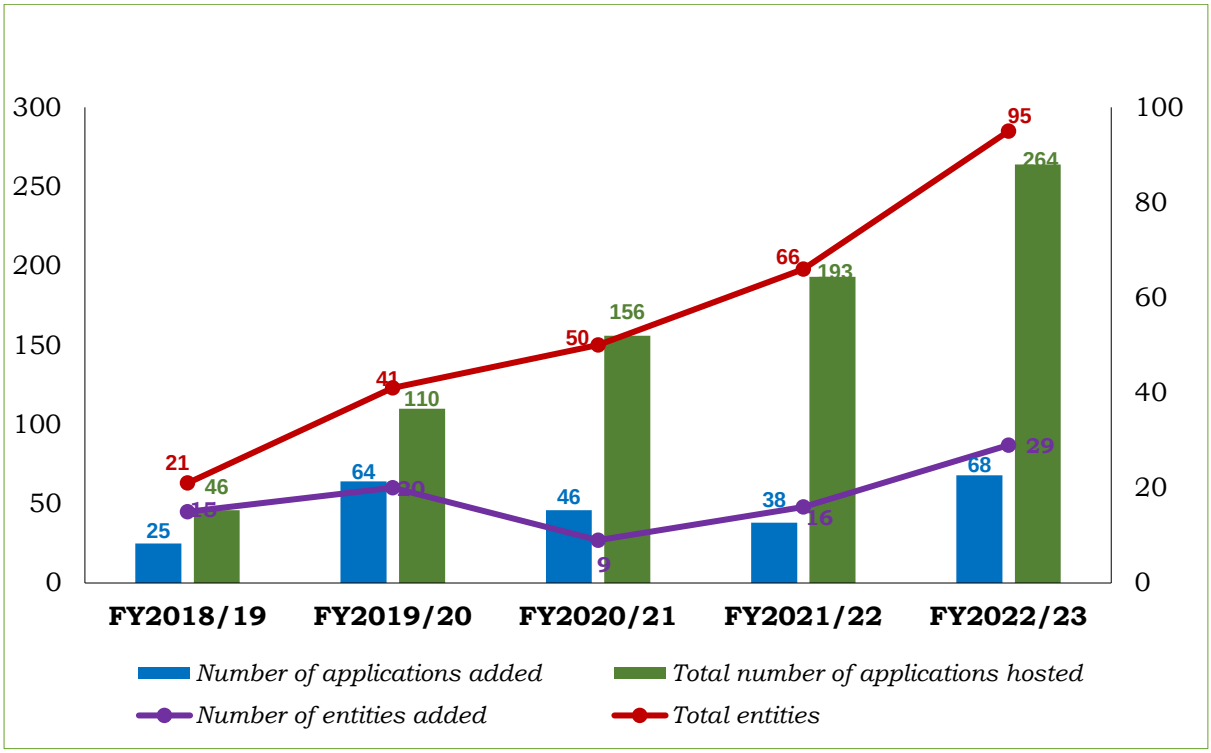
## 4.2 National Data Centre

Following the approval of the Strategy for Rationalization of Information Technology (IT) Services, the Government of Uganda invested in a National Data Centre with a view of centralizing government data centers and minimizing the cost of building various Data Centre in MDAs. The National Data Centre provides the following cloud Services models; Co-location, Platform as a Service (PaaS), Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Software as a Service (SaaS), Disaster Recovery as a Service (DRaaS) and Backup as a Service (BaaS).

In the FY 2022/23, an additional 68 new applications were hosted in the National Data Centre, resulting in a total of 264 hosted applications. This signifies a substantial increase compared to the preceding year, which witnessed the inclusion of 38 applications.

Notably, in FY2022/23, all these hosted applications catered to the requirements of 95 different entities, an increase of 29 entities from the total of 66 entities served in FY2021/22. This expansion in Data Centre Hosting Services reflects commitment to meeting the evolving data and computing needs of the growing user base.

***Figure 26: National Data Centre Performance; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***




*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

## 4.3 Snapshot of e-government services

E-Government enables citizens, enterprises, and organizations to carry out their business with government in a more efficient, transparent, and effective manner. Therefore, NITA-U is championing comprehensive implementation of Information and Communication Technology in government Ministries,

Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and Local Governments. The government has setup infrastructure and is promoting the roll out of e-services.

This section presents statistics on the integration Platform (UGhub) and websites developed by NITA-U.

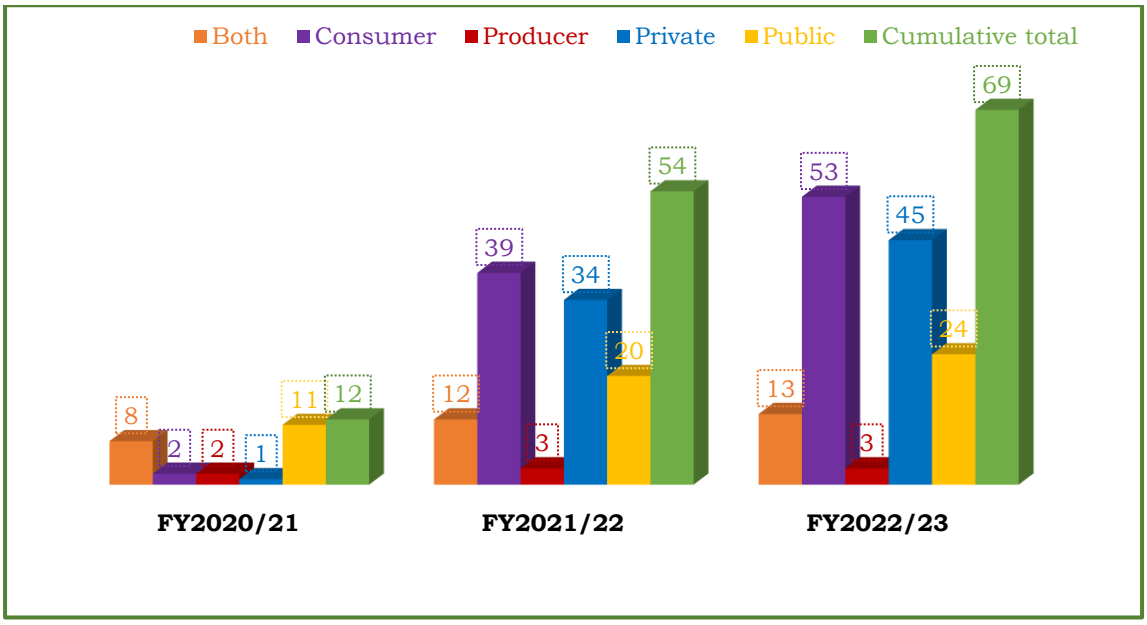
### 4.3.1 Data Integration Platform

NITA-U is integrating all government systems to a systems integration platform also known as UGhub to enable seamless sharing of data across government systems in a rational, secure, efficient, and sustainable manner.

By the end of FY2022/23, a total of 69 institutions were utilizing the integration platform, comprising 3 data producers, 53 consumers, and 13 entities functioning as both producers and consumers. Among these institutions, 24 were government entities, while 45 were private institutions. This marks an increase from the 54 institutions in the previous year, signifying a 28% rise in utilization.

There is a significant level of participation and engagement in data integration efforts. This indicates a growing recognition of the importance of sharing and exchanging data across various sectors and organizations. It suggests a trend towards greater collaboration and interoperability, potentially leading to improved efficiency, decision-making, and service delivery. Additionally, the presence of both data producers and consumers highlights a balanced ecosystem where data is not only generated but also utilized effectively, fostering a more dynamic and interconnected data landscape. Overall, the widespread adoption of the integration platform signifies a positive step towards achieving seamless data exchange and integration across diverse institutions.

***Figure 6: Statistics on Data Sharing and Integration Platform; FY2020/21 – FY2022/23***

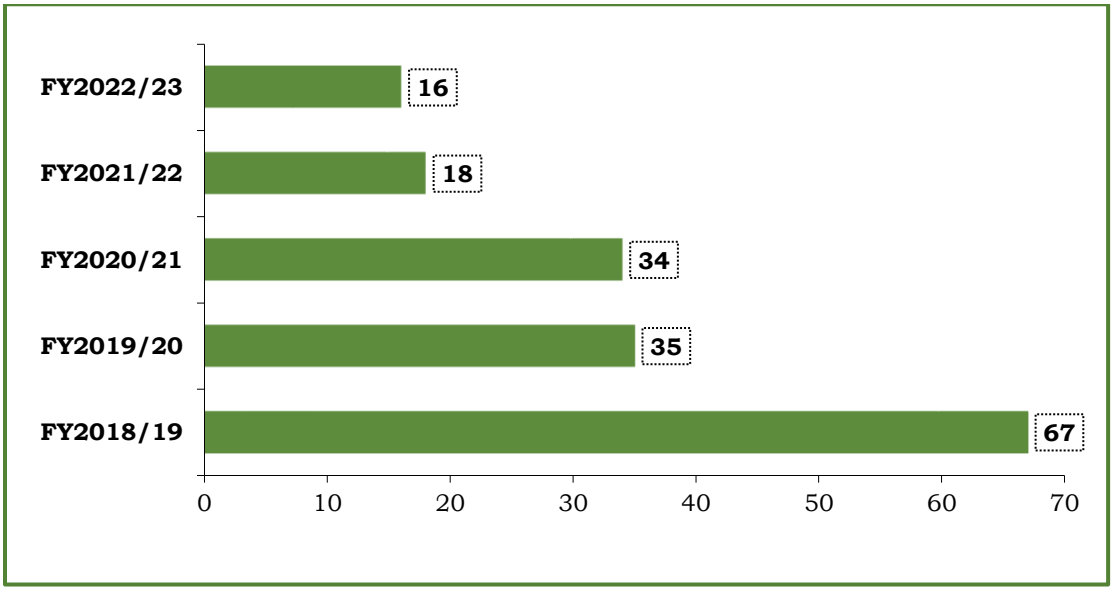



*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

### 4.3.2 Websites developed

In the FY2022/23, 16 additional MDA/DLG websites were developed and revamped bringing the total number of websites hosted and obtaining technical support from NITA-U by the end of the year to 537.

***Figure 28: Number of websites developed; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***



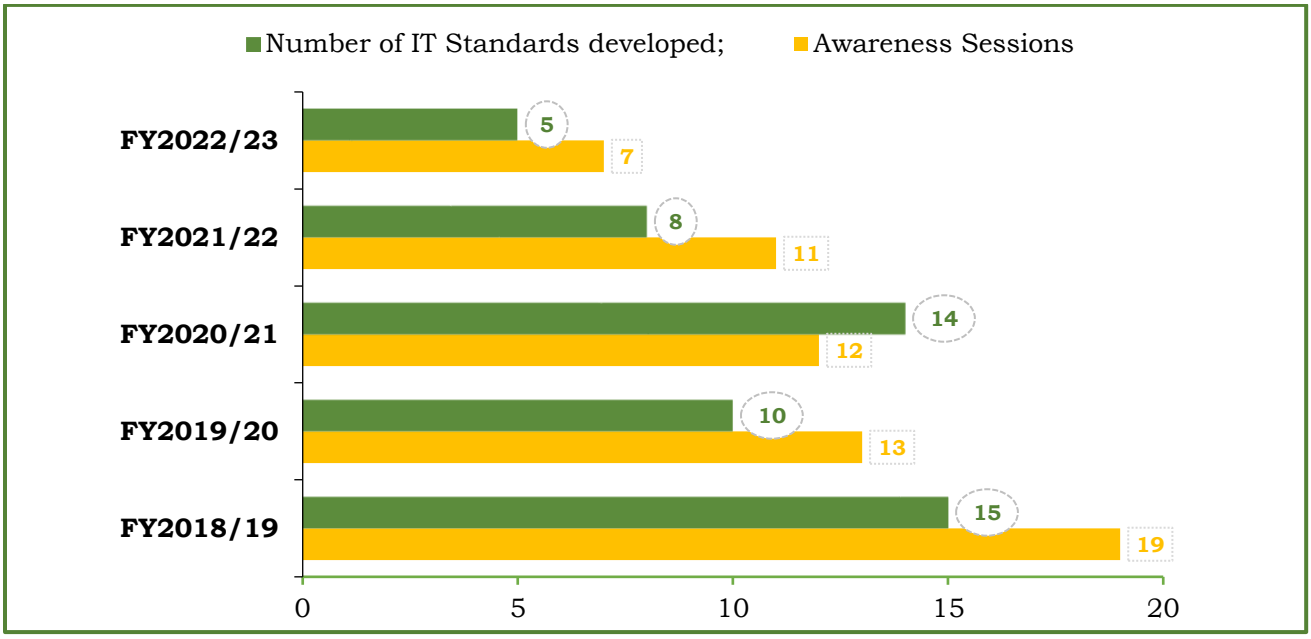

*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

## 4.4 Development of priority IT Standards

NITA-U is charged with the responsibility of developing national information technology standards. These standards are developed through technical committees comprised of subject matter experts. These experts are sourced from different fields such as academia, industry, business, government regulatory bodies and independent researchers etc. In developing these standards, NITA-U prioritizes different competing needs and therefore the standards that have the greatest impact on the technological advancement of the country in line with the government's development programs are considered first for development. Such standards are considered to have a great impact on trade, security and affect positively the ability of government to deliver services in a fast, efficient, reliable and effective manner for all citizens which in turn has the effect of propelling the socio-economic development of the country.

In FY2022/23, a total of 5 priority National IT standards were developed, reviewed, and approved by National Technical Standards Committee. Furthermore, to promote awareness and understanding of these standards, 7 informative sessions were conducted in various public entities.

***Figure 29: Number of IT Standards developed, and awareness sessions carried out; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***



*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

## 4.5 Compliance to IT standards

NITA-U conducts compliance assessments in entities against the standards for structured cabling and guidelines; Standards for the acquisition of IT Hardware & Software; E-Government Regulations, 2015 and the Electronic Transactions Act, 2011.

In the FY2022/23, 20 entities were assessed against structured cabling standards and acquisition of IT hardware and software guidelines. the average score against structured cabling standards increased from 52.9% to 76%, while IT acquisition guidelines improved from 55.8% to 90%. These enhancements underscore a dedication to maintaining high-quality IT infrastructure and adhering to rigorous acquisition standards.

This notable increase can largely be attributed to the fact that assessment was mainly targeting MDAs which are usually better funded compared to DLGs. Additionally, majority of those assessed were also follow ups which explains the high compliance observed.

***Table 7: Number of Compliance Assessments and Compliance levels; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***

| **Financial Year** | **Number of Entities assessed** | ***Compliance level (average)*** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Structured Cabling Standards, 2013 | Hardware & Software Standards, 2013 |
| FY2018/19 | 16 | 53% | - |
| | 11 | - | 65% |
| FY2019/20 | 13 | 62% | 76% |
| FY2020/2021 | 9 | - | 80% |
| | 11 | 71% | - |
| FY2021/22 | 18 | 52.9% | 55.8% |
| FY2022/23 | 20 | 76% | 90% |

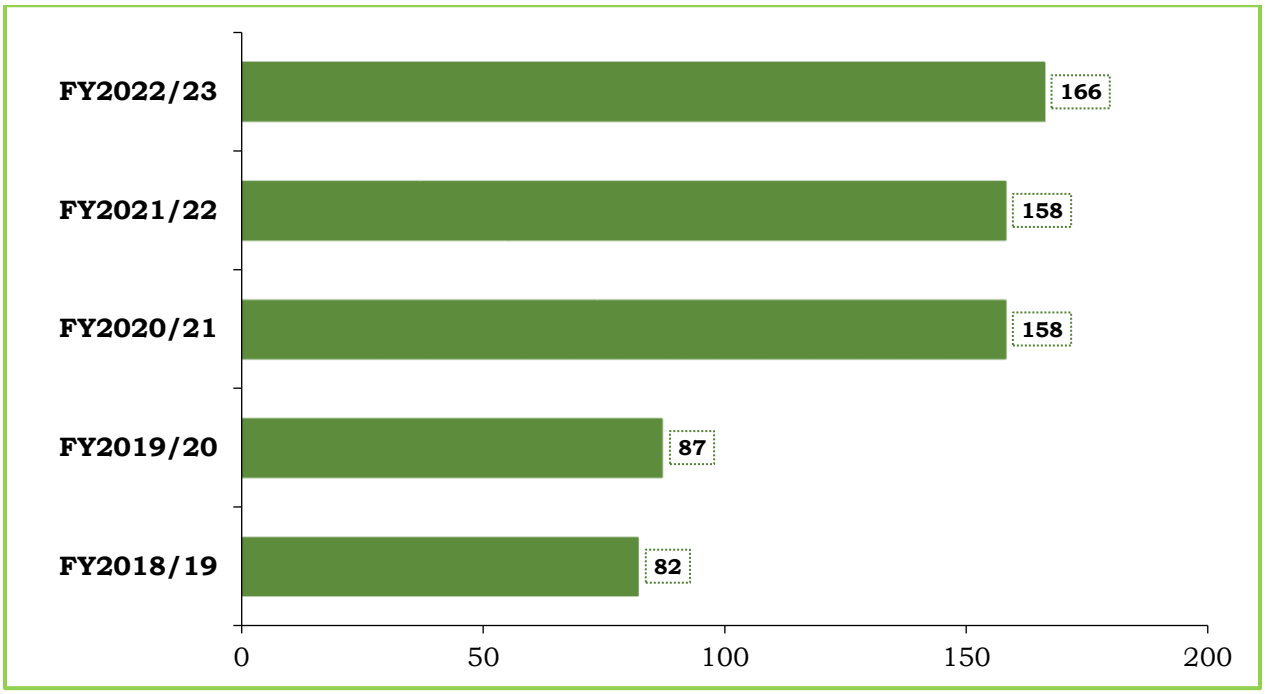
*National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

## 4.6 Certification of IT Service Providers

The National Information Technology Authority- Uganda (NITA-U) certifies and authenticates IT service providers and IT training institutions in Uganda for systematic growth of the sector and warrant of better-quality IT services for the consumers. The certification process enables the assessment/audit of firms to ensure that they are credible and can provide quality IT services to Government and citizens.

By the end of FY2022/23, NITA-U under the IT Certification Framework, certified a total of 166 additional providers of Information Technology Products, Services and Training bringing the total to 808.

***Figure 30: Number of Certified Providers of IT Products, Services and Training; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***



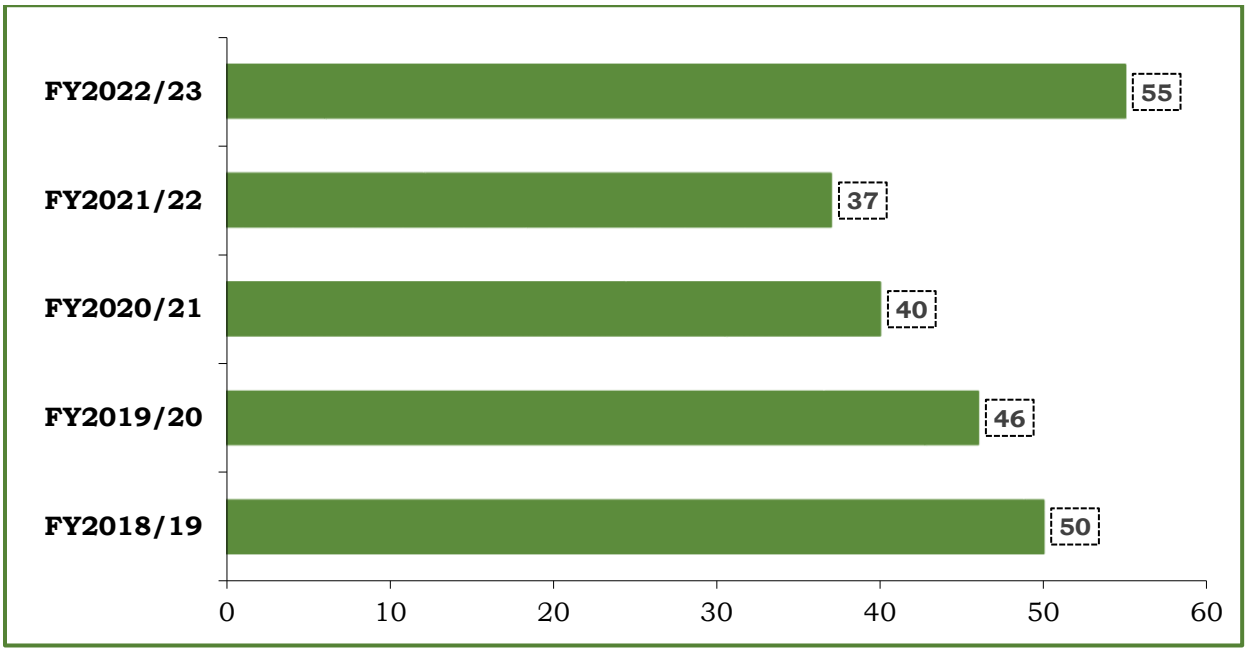

*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

## 4.7 Cyber Laws and Regulations Awareness

Sensitization activities to enhance awareness of the existence and application of the cyber laws have been conducted over the years.

In the FY2022/23, a total of fifty-five (55) sensitization engagements were conducted in both the public and private sectors, to promote awareness on the IT regulatory environment and to enhance awareness and compliance of IT Certification. This is an increase from the 37 sessions recorded in FY 2021/22.

***Figure 31: Number of sensitization sessions on cyber laws and Regulations; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***




*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

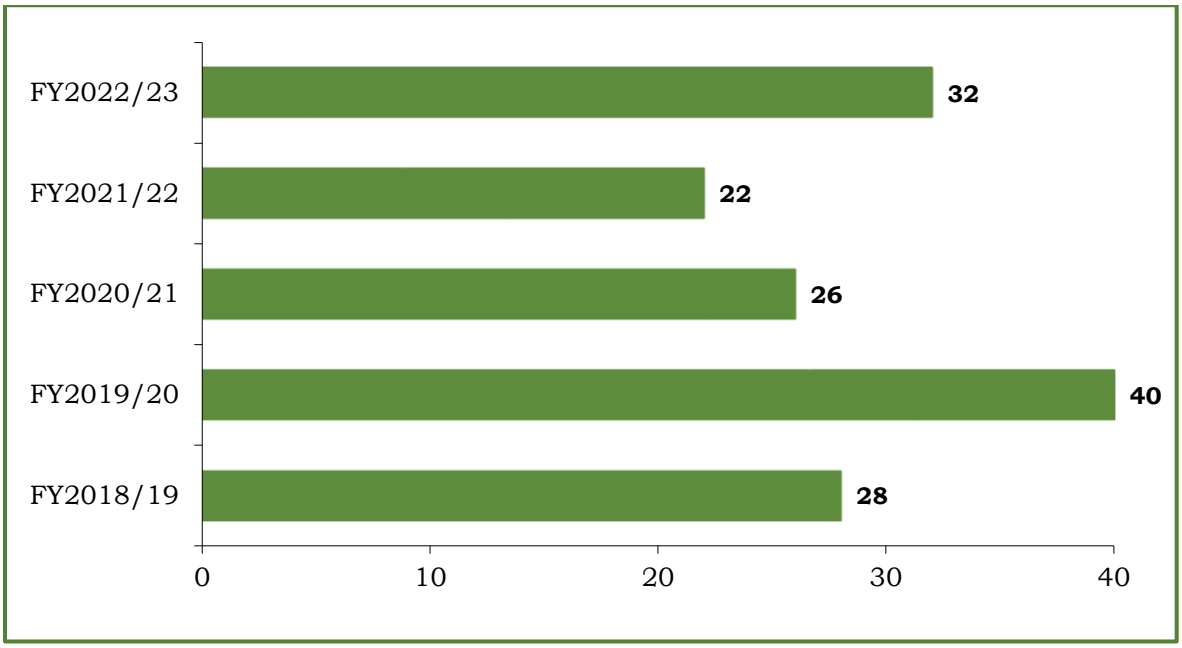
## 4.8 Information Security

This section presents statistics on Information Security awareness sessions targeting numerous stakeholder groups, Information Security Advisories issued by the National Cyber Security Emergency Response Team/Co-ordination Centre (CERT/CC), entities implementing National Information Security Framework, privacy protection for personal or confidential data collected, processed, and stored as well as the availability for hosted public services.

### 4.8.1 Information Security awareness sessions

In FY 2022/23, a total of 32 information security awareness sessions were conducted with the primary objective of enhancing information security practices among the public. This marked an increase from the 22 sessions conducted in FY 2021/22, which focused on bridging the knowledge gap regarding information security risks and vulnerabilities for the public.

***Figure 32: Number of Information Security Awareness Sessions; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***



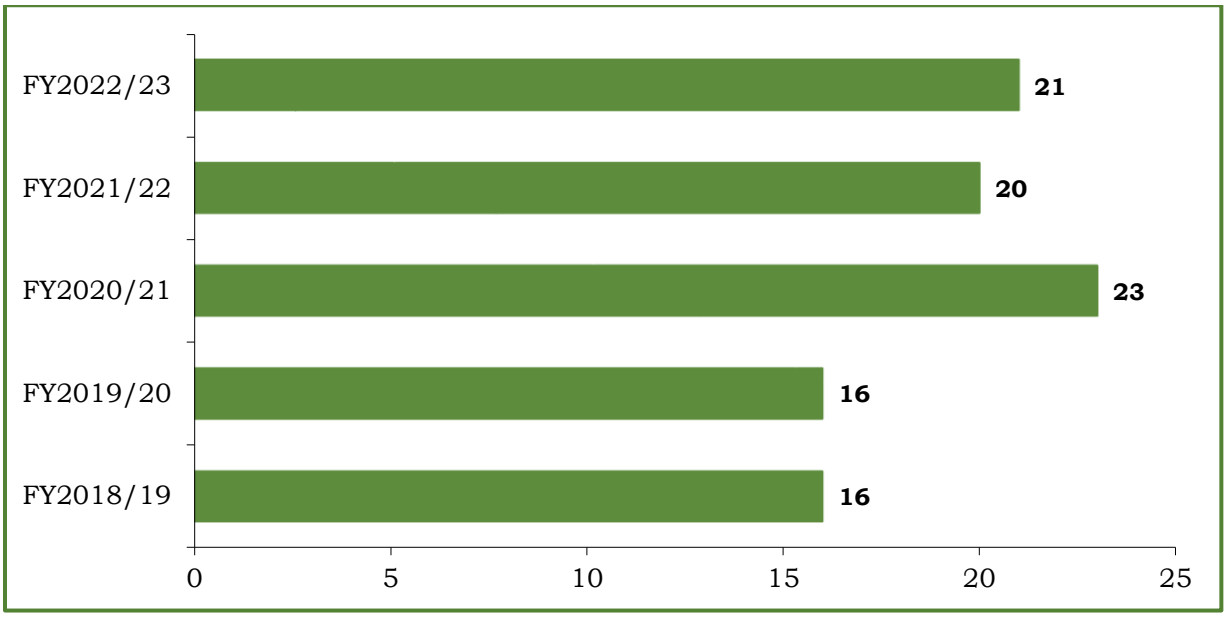

*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

### 4.8.2 Compliance with the National Information Security Framework

To protect public resources and systems from potential cyber-attacks and associated risks such as cyber terrorism, the Government of Uganda put in place structures and mechanisms to operationalize the National Information Security Framework (NISF). NITA-U conducts annual NISF assessments in public entities to ensure that they are implementing the National Information Security Framework. NISF implementation assessment and remediation roadmaps are then developed for the assessed entities.

In FY2022/23, a total of 21 MDAs were compliant with the National Information Security Framework (NISF) compared to the 20 MDAs that were compliant in FY2021/22.

***Figure 33: Number of entities compliant with the National Information Security Framework (NISF); FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***



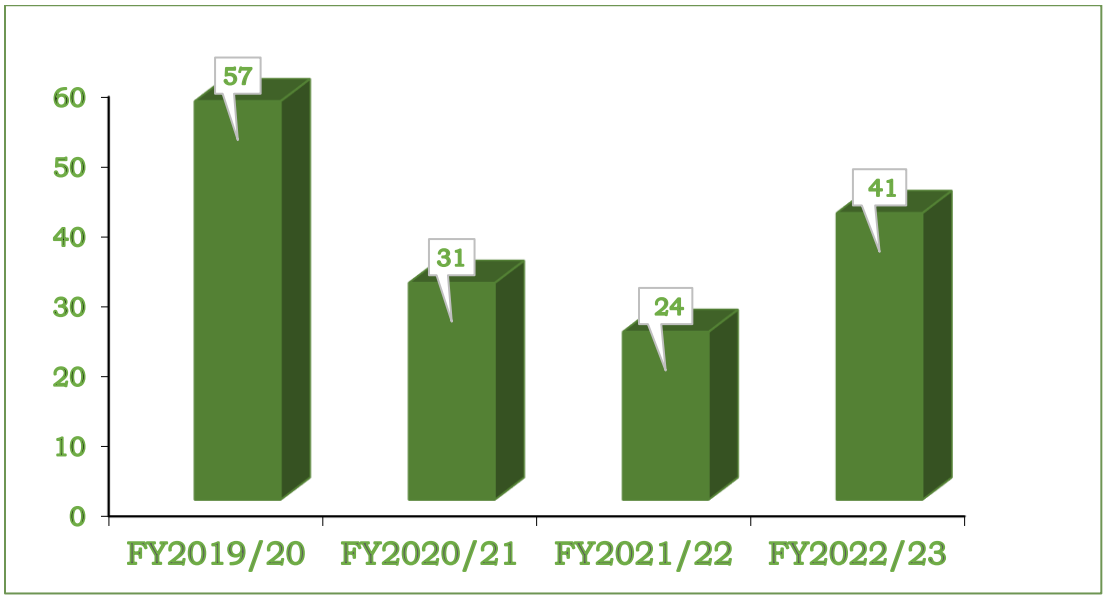

*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

### 4.8.3 CERT Advisories and Alerts disseminated

The implementation of the National CERT digital forensics solution was completed in February 2021. The CERT facilitates both computer and mobile forensic investigations. Furthermore, it has been established to support the security monitoring of the Cloud Infrastructure as well as provide support to MDAs in responding to Cybersecurity incidents.

By the end FY2022/23, 41 cyber security advisories and alerts had been disseminated to both public and private entities within the cyber space as a proactive measure to reduce cyber risk exposure for the targeted audience. This represented an increase from the dissemination of 24 cybersecurity advisories and alerts in the FY2021/22.

***Figure 34: Number of advisories and alerts disseminated annually; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***



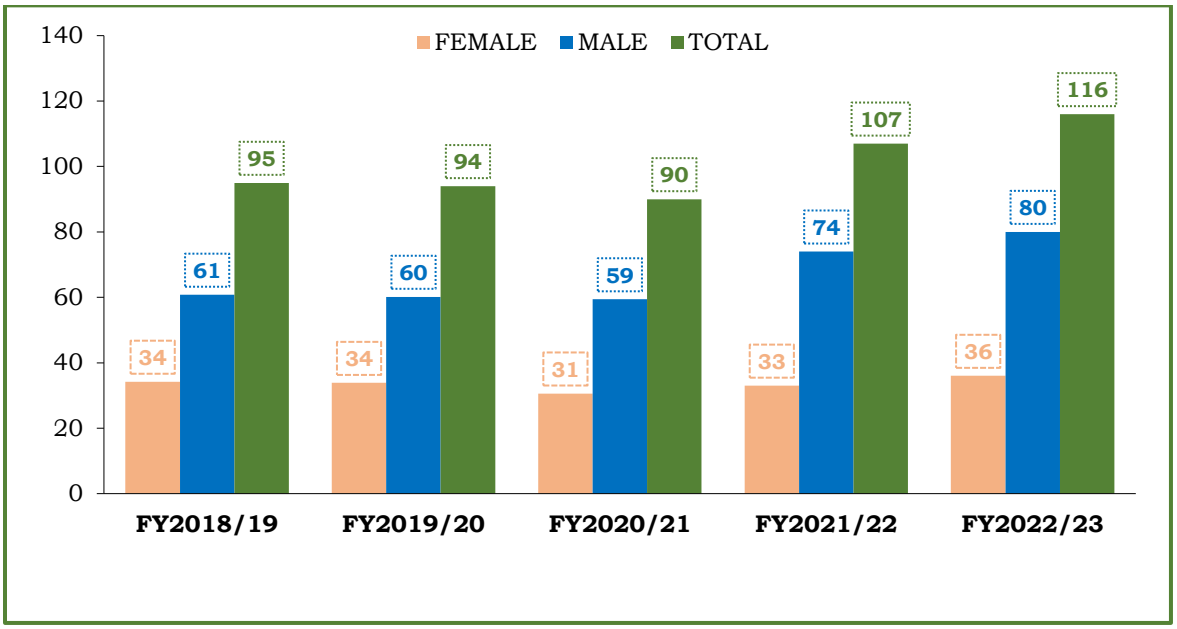

*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*

# 5. NITA-U HUMAN RESOURCES STATISTICS

## 5.1 NITA-U Staff by Gender

This section covers statistics on NITA-U staffing levels by gender. In the FY2022/23, the total number of NITA-U staff increased from 107 recorded in the FY2021/22 to 116. However, the gender distribution remains imbalanced, with only 31% of the staff being female.

***Figure 35: Number of NITA-U staff by Gender; FY2018/19 – FY2022/23***




*Source: National Information Technology Authority-Uganda*