



UNITED
NATIONS
UGANDA

COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2022

Advancing Sustainable Development
in a Period of Unprecedented Shocks



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FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

Every year, the United Nations System in Uganda together with the Government produces an annual report on progress in the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework consolidating UN's collective and complementary efforts to the work of the Government of Uganda as outlined in the Third National Development Plan (NDP III).

The focus of this year's report is 'advancing sustainable development in a period of unprecedented shocks.' You will see throughout the report how the UN integrated emergency response and resilience building into sustainable development. On behalf of the United Nations system in Uganda, it is my singular honour to present to you the United Nations Annual Results Report for 2022, an attestation of resilience and success amidst turbulence.

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic subsided in 2022, the country still faced intense challenges such as a high level of food insecurity in the Karamoja Sub-region, floods in Mbale and neighbouring districts in Eastern Uganda, and the Ebola disease outbreak. Uganda experienced the impact of the war in Ukraine – with increased commodity prices and inflation which further constrained the already tight fiscal space and the high refugee influx from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Amidst all these challenges, the UN system in Uganda remained true to its promise to support the Government to address the country's development challenges to deliver on the Vision 2040 and the 2030 Agenda as articulated in



the UN Cooperation Framework for Uganda. The UN family rallied around the Government to support the emergency needs in Karamoja; supported the Government's disaster response efforts including raising over US \$ 42 million from local donors, and US \$ 26.3 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Japanese Supplementary Budget towards the Ebola Response Plan as well as addressing other key development challenges as dictated by the Sustainable Development Goals, leaving no one behind.

“

Amidst all these challenges, the UN system in Uganda remained true to its promise to support the Government to address the country's development challenges to deliver on the Vision 2040 and the 2030 Agenda as articulated in the UN Cooperation Framework for Uganda.

Considering all the development shocks in 2022, for the country to regain momentum on its progress to become a middle-income country, we need urgent acceleration of efforts of all partners to be able to meet the goals and aspiration of NDP III. We need improved coordination to enhance cost effectiveness and delivery efficiencies on all national development programmes. We need effective preparedness and emergency plans and plans to build resilient institutions and communities to withstand shocks. Finally, we need strong partnerships to ensure sustainable solutions to development in the long run and a deeper and more strategic engagement and dialogue on resource mobilization.

On behalf of the United Nations system, I express our appreciation for the good working relationship with the Government of Uganda, development actors, civil society actors, and academia. To my UN family, let us strengthen coordination for better results and delivery of services for everyone in Uganda.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Susan Namondo-Ngongi'.

Susan Namondo-Ngongi
UN Resident Coordinator

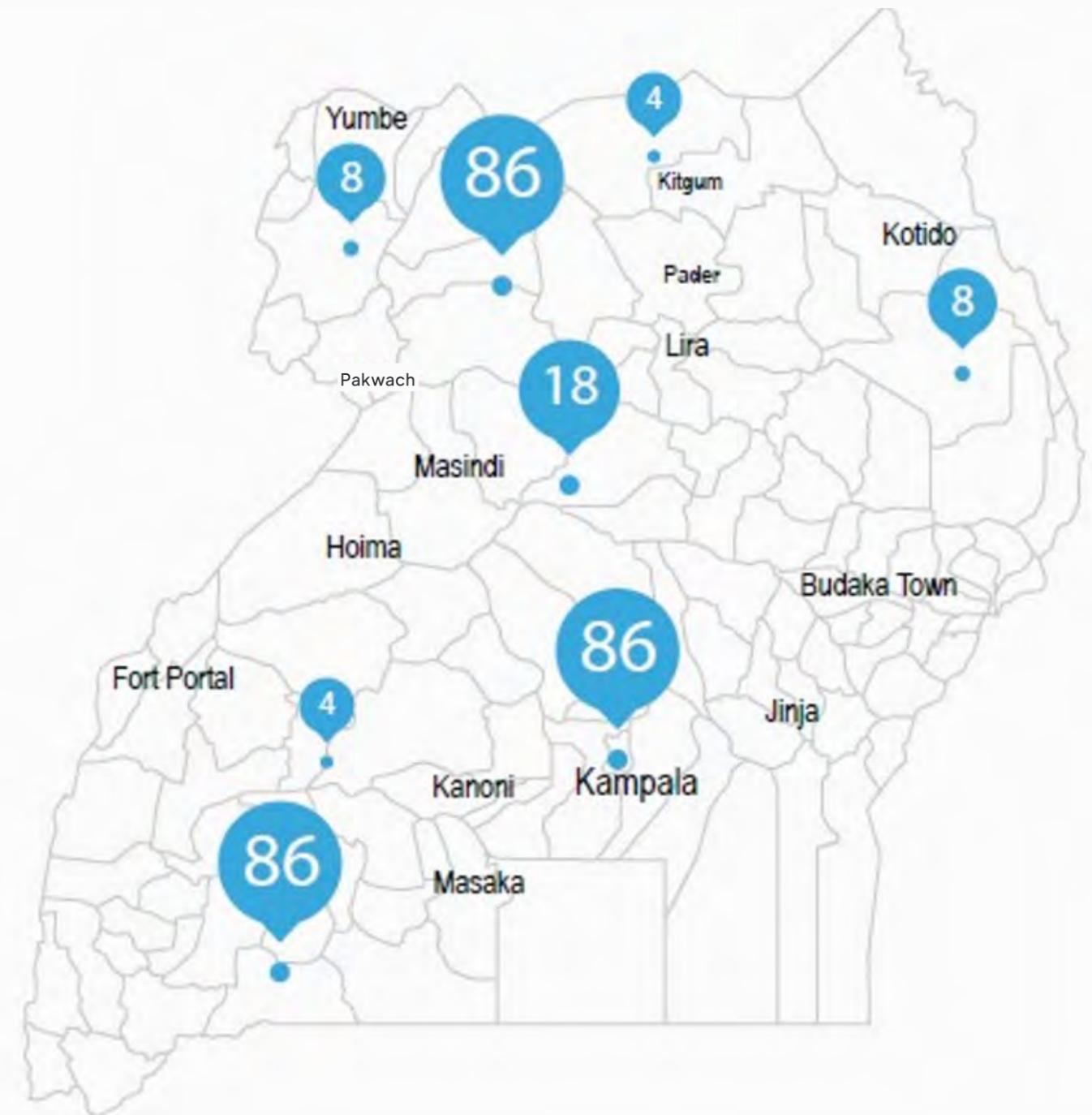
United Nations Country Team



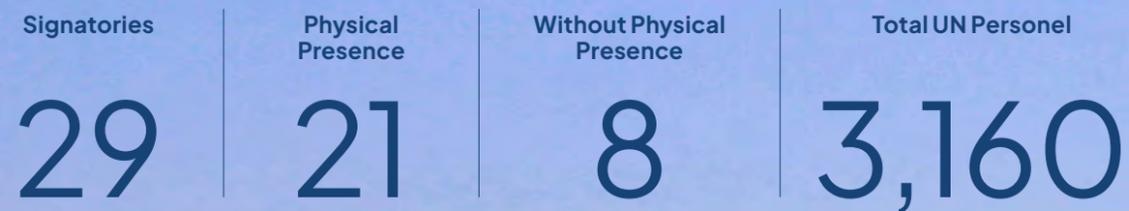
UNITED NATIONS MISSIONS AND REGIONAL ENTITIES BASED IN UGANDA



United Nations presence in Uganda



The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Uganda is composed of 29 entities that signed the Joint Statement for Implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework between the Government of Uganda and the United Nations for results accountability. 21 UN entities have physical presence in the country while eight entities have their capacities either embedded in another UN entity with physical presence or have a separate liaison office or they operate through their regional/headquarter offices.



The UN entities with physical presence in Uganda: FAO, IFAD, IOM, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDSS, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNV UNWOMEN, WFP and WHO.

The UN entities that do not have physical presence in the country: IAEA, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UN DRR, UNECA, UNEP and UNOPS.

The missions and regional entities are Department of Operation Support; MONUSCO, OIOS, UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services; MINUSCA; UNMAS; and Regional Service Centre Entebbe. Figure 1 above is an illustration of the composition of UN Country Team (UNCT) in Uganda:



KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

The UN in Uganda engages with more than 400 traditional and non-traditional partners at different levels in the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Some of these partners do not only fund UN activities but also contribute to the enabling environment for development implementation through influencing national policies in support of the 2030 Agenda. These partners include government institutions at national and local levels, civil society organisations (CSOs), international and national non-governmental organisations (I/NGOs), foundations, and faith-based and cultural institutions, private sector organisations, international development and humanitarian donor community, international financial institutions (IFIs), and the media. Please see below a list of key implementing partners for the year 2022.



Government Partners

Office of the Prime Minister	Ministry of Water and Environment	National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO)
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Ministry of Internal Affairs,	Uganda Revenue Authority
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives,	Kampala Capital City Authority
Uganda Bureau of Statistic	Ministry of East African Community Affairs Uganda	District Local Governments
Ministry of Defence and Veteran	Ministry of Information and Communications Technology	Uganda Police Force
Uganda Human Rights Commission	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Uganda Prisons Service
Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development	Electoral Commission	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	National Organisation of Trade Unions	UNMA,
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Ministry of Local Government	National Forest Authority
Parliament	National Planning Authority	Uganda Wildlife Authority
National Environment Management Authority	National Drug Authority	Uganda Law Reform Commission
Ministry of Health	National Population Council	Uganda Virus Research Institute
Ministry of Education and Sports	National Environment Management authority (NEMA)	Uganda AIDS Commission

Non-State Actors

Uganda Red Cross,	Ripple Effect	Oxfam
Hunger Fighters	Platform for Labor Action	One Dollar Initiative (ODI)
Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	Infectious Diseases Institute	Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS
Uganda Women Situation Room	Walimu	Action Africa Help International
Riam Riam	Baylor College of Medicine Children's Foundation-Uganda	International Community of Women Living with HIV Eastern Africa
Uganda Media Center	Uganda Youth Development Link	Marie Stopes Uganda
Makerere University	Organisation for People with Disability	Agency for Cooperation in Research and Development-Uganda
Busitema University	Uganda Law Society	Doctors with Africa CUAMM
National Organisation of Trade Unions	Legal Aid Service Providers Network	International Service Volunteers Association
Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Association Limited	National Consultative Forum	
N Foundation	Water Missions Uganda	

Alliance of Mayors and Municipal Leaders on HIV/AIDS in Africa	BRAC	Buganda Kingdom
International Rescue Committee	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	National Forum of People Living with AIDS in Uganda,
Forum for African Women Educationalists	African Field Epidemiology Network	Uganda Key Populations Consortium (UKPC),
Medical Teams International	IRTEL Uganda	Human Rights Awareness and Promotion forum (HRAF)
Action Against Hunger	MTN Uganda	Post Bank Uganda
	Equity Bank	

The Government of Uganda (GoU), as the co-signatory of the Cooperation Framework, is the UN's main partner in implementing the UN development activities. A joint UN-GoU governance mechanism has been instrumental in the implementation of the Cooperation Framework vis-à-vis UN contributions to Uganda's sustainable development priorities. The UN System collaborates with the GoU through Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) that convenes government entities on the Cooperation Framework and the SDGs issues, as well as emergency and humanitarian response to natural disasters. The UN also works directly through line ministries and district local governments. The UN partnership and collaboration extend to all levels of the government, through support to local governments, including municipalities, as agents for localising (and contributing to) the SDGs, and as first responders during crisis. The UN-GoU relationship is based on mutual trust, partnership, and commitment to the SDGs.

The UN Member States are and will continue to be among the key partners and largest contributors of the UN system, through their dedicated funding schemes to Uganda (bilaterally to the Government) or to UN development and humanitarian work in Uganda. They are represented by their embassies and cooperation offices and are part of UN's collective advocacy in advancing our collective normative agenda – including the advancement of human rights, gender equality and women's

empowerment, and the commitment to leave no one behind.

The UN and World Bank (WB) collaboration has also progressively expanded and strengthened with the growing WB portfolio on refugee response, under Uganda's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). UN Agencies, including the Resident Coordinator's Office, actively participate in the CRRF Development Partners' Group, as well as the CRRF National Steering Group ensuring shared analysis of the situation, and strategic and joined-up planning. The ongoing collaboration is expected to be strengthened for better operational alignment, especially on prioritisation and targeting, applying the humanitarian-development nexus approach.

There is a growing recognition of private sector role in support of the SDGs, in areas including in advancing gender equality and human rights, refugee-response, youth issues, food security, financial inclusion and economic integration, among others. International private sector (e.g., IKEA Foundation, Toyota Corporation, Master Card) and private donors have continued to contribute to Uganda's development and the UN's strategic partnership with the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda continues to bolster SDGs acceleration. The UN will further enhance UN - private sector partnership in 2023, as the Resident Coordinators' Office will also take up the role of Co-Chair of the Private Sector Development Partners' Group.

Quick Summary



Human Development Index:
0.525 (166 out of 191 countries and territories) in 2021



SDG Ranking:
136 out of 163 countries (2022)



Average Score on SDGs:
54.9 (2022)



Poverty Headcount (National Poverty Line of \$1):
20.3% (2019/20)



Population:
44.2 million (2022)



Population below 30:
76% (2022)



Food Insecurity:
23 percent of the population is severely food insecure (2022)



Poverty Headcount (International Poverty Line of \$1):
42.2% (2019/20)



GDP Growth Rate:
4.6% (2021/22)



GDP contribution by sector (2021/22)

- Services: 41.6%
- Industry: 26.8%
- Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing: 24.1%



Gender Inequality Index:
0.530 out of 1 (2021/22)



Governance Index:
31 out of 54 countries in Africa (2022)



Fiscal Deficit:
-7.4% of GDP (2021/22)



Inflation:
7.2% (2022 annual average)



Public Debt:
52% of GDP (2021/22)



Revenue to GDP ratio:
13.5% (2021/22)





01

Chapter 1

**KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN
THE COUNTRY AND
REGIONAL CONTEXT**

2022 was a year of rising inflation and multiple shocks for Uganda. The COVID-19 pandemic drove slowdown or reversals in human development in almost half of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Direct and indirect impacts of environmental disasters and diseases continue to further regional inequalities and widen the gap between booming central, east, and southern regions, and the slumping north and north-eastern parts of the country. The war in Ukraine and instability in the Horn of Africa, including neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan, increase the socio-economic pressure on Uganda – the largest recipient of refugees in Africa. The current trend of geopolitical alignment, the shifting geopolitical order, and a strained multilateral system are constricting the financing landscape and opportunities for development programmes in Uganda. Frequent and overlapping crises at national, sub-regional and global scales have shown that these pressures will remain for the foreseeable future.

50%

In recent years public debt increased reaching the 50% debt to GDP ratio threshold. This triggered the requirement that Uganda prepare and implement Performance and Policy Actions (PPAs) under the IDA Sustainable Development Finance of the World Bank, including with a view to identify and prioritize areas critical to addressing debt vulnerabilities.

Fiscal operations in the first half of the FY 2022/23 budget were less expansionary than programmed, leading to less than anticipated fiscal deficit notwithstanding pressures from the rollout of Parish Development Model (PDM), higher interest on debt, and higher wages. This is a reflection of government's effort to stay the course on fiscal consolidation as required by the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) Arrangement with the IMF aimed at preserving macroeconomic stability, while sustaining the post-COVID-19 recovery efforts. In recent years public debt increased reaching the 50% debt to GDP ratio threshold. This triggered the requirement that Uganda prepare and implement Performance and Policy Actions (PPAs) under the IDA Sustainable Development Finance of the World Bank, including with a view to identify and prioritize areas critical to addressing debt vulnerabilities. However, the rate of debt accumulation has slowed down due to recovery in economic growth, government's efforts towards fiscal consolidation, and pick-up in revenue growth partly supported by the implementation of the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (DRMS).

54.9 avg. score

Uganda's 2022 Scorecard on the Sustainable Development Goals is, at best, promising. The country ranking showed marginal progress from 2021 having moved up 4 places from 140 to 136 with an average score of 54.9 in 2022. The country is on track to achieve Goal 13 on climate action and Goal 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production. Moderate improvement was recorded on Hunger (Goal 2), Health (Goal 3), Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7), Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8) and Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (Goal 9); however, there was stagnation on Poverty (Goal 1), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Clean Water and Sanitation (Goal 6), Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal 11), Life on Land (Goal 15), Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Goal 16), and Partnership (Goal 17). There was not sufficient information to adequately assess progress on Education (Goals 4), Equality (Goal 10), and Life Below Water (14).

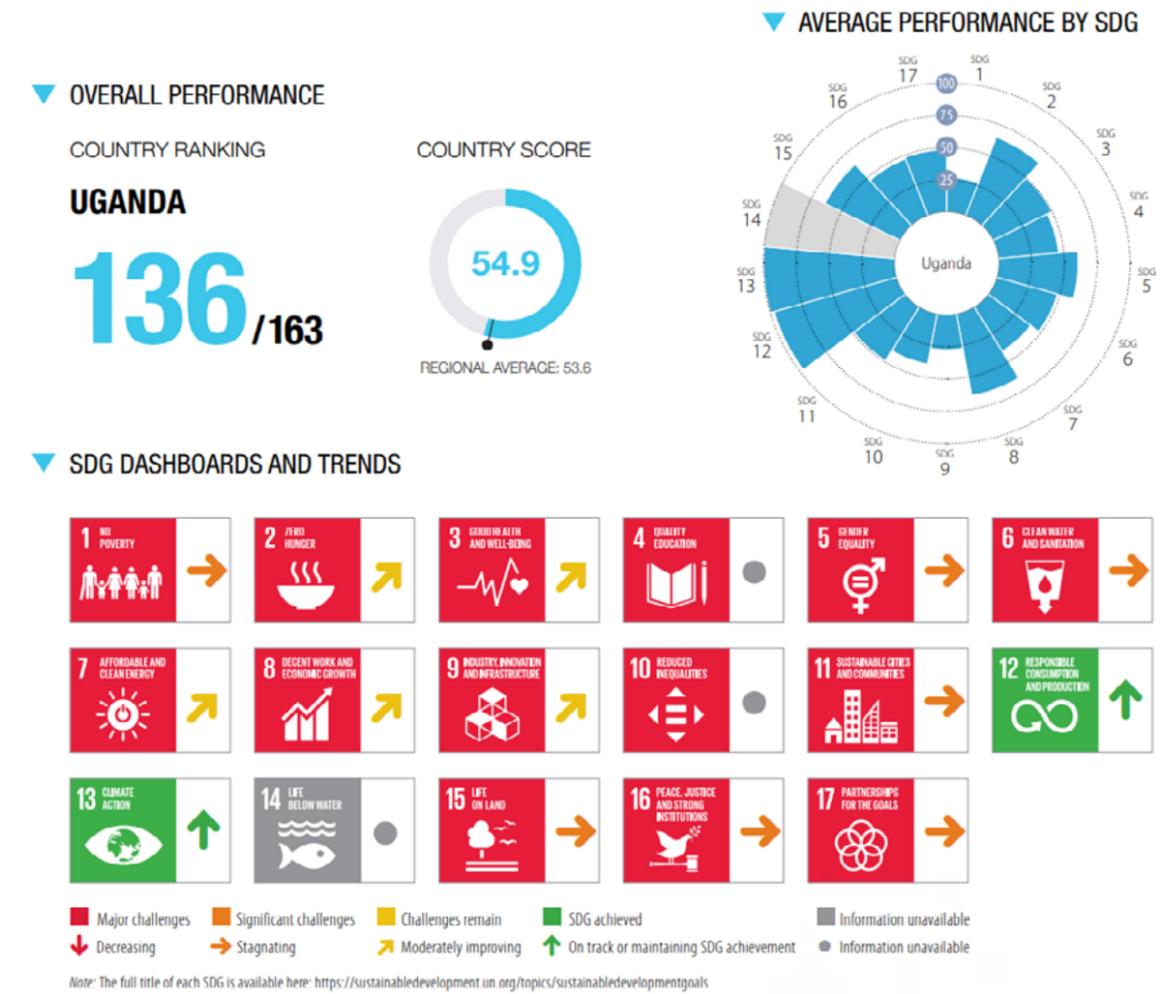
Uganda's 2022 Scorecard on the Sustainable Development Goals is, at best, promising. The country ranking¹ showed marginal progress from 2021 having moved up 4 places from 140 to 136 with an average score of 54.9 in 2022. The country is on track to achieve Goal 13 on climate action and Goal 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production. Moderate improvement was recorded on Hunger (Goal 2), Health (Goal 3), Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7), Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8) and Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (Goal 9); however, there was stagnation on Poverty (Goal 1), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Clean Water and Sanitation (Goal 6), Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal 11), Life on Land (Goal 15), Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Goal 16), and Partnership (Goal 17). There was not sufficient information to adequately assess progress on Education (Goals 4), Equality (Goal 10), and Life Below Water (14).

¹ Uganda Bureau of Statistics: Uganda National Household Survey 2019/2020

Figure 2: SDG Dashboard and Trends in Uganda

UGANDA

Sub-Saharan Africa



INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



Source: Sustainable Development Report (2022)

8,600 people

Heavy rains and floods across eastern and western Uganda in April 2022 displaced an estimated 8,600 people most from Mbale, while over 650 homes were destroyed, 400,000 people left without clean water, and more than 2,000 hectares of crops were wiped out.

4.6%

The economy grew by 4.6% during the financial year 2022 – faster than had been anticipated due to a quick upturn in activities after the economy reopened in January 2022.



Agricultural output increased by more than half and industry activities were boosted by strong expansion in mining and construction, while manufacturing remained sluggish

For most part of 2022, Uganda experienced extreme weather events such as flooding, as well as prolonged dry and warmer spells. Climate change impacts were felt mainly in agriculture, water, health, and human settlements. Heavy rains and floods across eastern and western Uganda in April 2022 displaced an estimated 8,600 people most from Mbale, while over 650 homes were destroyed, 400,000 people left without clean water, and more than 2,000 hectares of crops were wiped out. In Kisoro, there were landslides that buried homes and rendered over 1,000 people homeless. By end of 2022, Uganda had received more than 1.5 million refugees, mostly from borders with South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. By September 2022, Ebola Virus outbreak had gripped the country, disrupting supply chains and economic activities in the nine (9) most affected districts.

Despite the many unprecedented natural disasters, Uganda's economy picked up on the back of a global economy slowly recovering from the devastating COVID-19 pandemic, which was exacerbated by the Russia-Ukraine war. The economy grew by 4.6% during the financial year 2022 – faster than had been anticipated due to a quick upturn in activities after the economy reopened in January 2022². The recovery was lifted by household consumption and investment. Agricultural output increased by more than half and industry activities were boosted by strong expansion in mining and construction, while manufacturing remained sluggish.³ The COVID-19 pandemic propelled expansion in mobile money transactions, which is projected to continue to boost economic activities. The economic recovery is expected to continue, with gross domestic output or GDP projected at 6.2% in 2023, driven by services, especially the hospitality sector.

The national poverty rate decreased from 21.4 per cent in 2016/17 to 20.3 per cent in 2019/20. The decline in the poverty rate is consistent with the overall long-term trend, although the incidence of poverty is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The major drivers of poverty are systemic shocks such as drought, animal and crop pests and diseases, storms, and the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as pervasive gender inequalities.

² The World Bank in Uganda accessed on 10 March 2023 and available on this [link](#)

³ African Development Bank, Ugandan Economic Outlook. Access on 10 March 2023 and available [here](#)

The impact of drought, pests and diseases was more pronounced in the north of the country than in other regions, as evidenced by the northern region emerging as the poorest region in Uganda.

The country's middle class, defined as the proportion of the population whose consumption expenditure is more than twice the poverty line, is increasing in size, albeit at a slow pace, and stood at 38.2 per cent in 2019/20⁴. This is because some households fell back from middle-class status due to shocks, and only a small proportion of the poor moved out of poverty and reached the middle class.⁵ Uganda has one of the most youthful populations in the world. More than 75% of the population is under 30 years of age. If well harnessed, this youthful population presents a great opportunity to be key drivers in the socio-economic transformation of the country, however if the challenges faced by the youth are not addressed, they could immensely deter progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Uganda's political landscape was largely peaceful and calm after a tense post-election period in 2021. A key driver for this was, among others, the alliance between the National Resistance Movement (NRM) and the Democratic Party (DP). The alliance sparked talks on transitional justice in the country which gained traction and engendered open discussions on governance, tolerance, and inclusivity. On the regional front, the country made significant progress and contributions towards stabilizing the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. It re-established cordial relations with neighbouring Rwanda leading to the opening of borders that had been closed since 2019. In responding to the threat of terrorism, Uganda's troops continue to serve in Somalia and in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Further, the country has been at the forefront of a joint East African Solution to the Eastern DRC conflict. The Eastern DRC conflict has particularly contributed to the influx of refugees in Uganda. Despite the significant progress in this context, various concerns still abound. Rising crime rates and sporadic criminal acts in parts of the country with some appearing organised, threat of terrorism, allegations of arbitrary arrests and detention of members of the opposition beg the need for sustained vigilance and accountability by all stakeholders.

⁴ Uganda Poverty Status Report (2021).

⁵ Uganda Bureau of Statistic (2022), National Labour Force Survey Key Findings 2021. Accessed on 05 March 2023 and available [here](#)

02

Chapter 2

**UN DEVELOPMENT
SYSTEM SUPPORT
TO NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
PRIORITIES THROUGH
THE COOPERATION
FRAMEWORK****2.1. Overview of Cooperation
Framework Results**

The first two years of implementation of the Cooperation Framework were punctuated by crises and emergencies but there were opportunities for deeper and more sustainable engagement through the Cooperation Framework. The first year of implementation was at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. The second year was interrupted by emergencies such as food insecurity, floods, mudslides, refugee influx and Ebola Virus Disease. Over this period, the UN system's collective contribution to the Uganda's development was more than half a billion US dollars, surpassing its planned resources for the first two years of CF cycle by 14.4% (see Figure 3 below).

The total expenditure reached the halfway mark of the total requirement or budget for the entire CF cycle (US\$1.1 billion by 2025). Most of the expenditure over the last two years targeted the pandemic, emergencies, and Ebola (US\$354.2 million, about 67 percent of total expenditure).

Resource Performance from January 2021 – December 2022

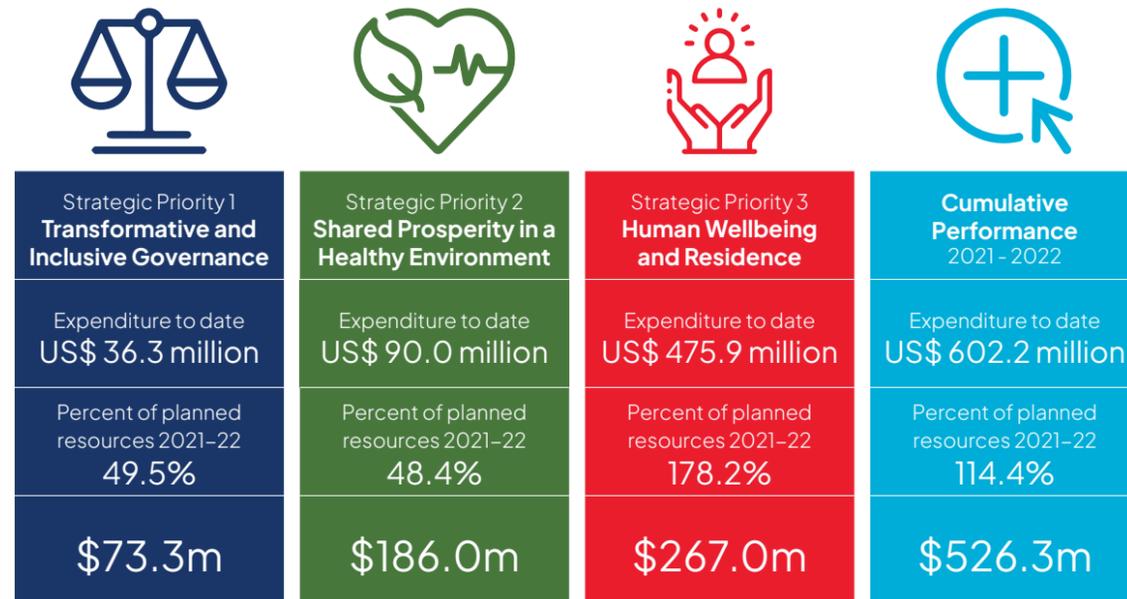


Figure 3: Resource Performance from January 2021 – December 2022

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a series of economic and social consequences, which negatively affected the progress on attainment of the SDGs in Uganda. As the pandemic eased and a resemblance of normalcy returned, Uganda turned its attention to its biggest crises – food insecurity in the northeast and refugee influx – and important global deliverables such as the 2030 Agenda. The figure below shows the percent distribution of Cooperation Framework activities by SDGs.

In June, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) working group comprising the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Health, WFP, FAO and UNICEF released a

report that showed that over 40 percent of the population, in the nine districts of Karamoja were facing crisis levels of food insecurity or worse, which was a 10th higher than the percentage of people facing high levels of food insecurity around the same period in 2021 which was at 30 percent. That meant that the situation had gotten worse. In 2022 the UN Country Team recognized that a new approach must be taken to support Government’s efforts for sustainable food security in Karamoja. Consequently, the UN Country Team commenced technical consultations for a new approach for Karamoja. Simultaneously, the UN system supported different approaches to sustainable solutions for Karamoja for example construction of large-scale valley dams by UNDP to store water for livestock and cultivation.



Elders participate in an Akiriket, a Parliament for Elders in Karamoja Sub-region ©Communication for Development Uganda (CDFU)

The UN supported the Government to implement the Global Compact on Refugees by among other things - addressing the needs of 11,467 refugees and host communities including with Cash for Work. In addition, the UN enhanced the capacities of 2,060 [female: 1871; male: 189m] people from grassroots women led and rights organisations, refugee welfare councils, community leaders, clan heads and religious leaders to further peace and social cohesion within communities. Consequently, four resource sharing agreements were signed between Karamoja and Turkana County – Kenya, 30 illegal guns recovered and 622 [female: 401; male 221] community members transferring knowledge on gender equality and protection of women and girls.

Education was equally high on the Government’s agenda in 2022 following the prolonged closure of schools due to COVID-19 public health restrictions. Preceding the UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, convening the Transforming Education Summit in September 2022, during the high-level week of the seventy-seventh session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Country Team in Uganda provided technical support for the Government to undertake an inclusive national consultation process. UNESCO and UNICEF provided technical support to the National Convenor, the Ministry of Education and Sports. The process resulted in a bold national commitment to transform education. The Government committed to undertake a review of its Education White Paper that, among others, will see curricular reforms focused on building competencies aligned with pressing education needs of the population and the World of Work to meet the 21 Century skills requirements.

Success Story:

Spotlight Initiative helps Uganda to weather the GBV storm during COVID -19 pandemic

Schools in Uganda remained closed for almost two years during the COVID-19 pandemic between 2020 and 2022. That, along with the change in social and economic dynamics because of the lockdown, exacerbated the gender violence situation in the country. There was sharp increase in teenage pregnancies. The Spotlight Initiative greatly contributed to addressing the situation. The Second Chance in Education Programme enabled 700 girls and young mothers return to school and write exams. Interventions aimed at GBV/VAC prevention and providing SRHR life skills reached a total of 90,668 adolescent girls, and the Child-Friendly School module was scaled up in 210 schools through 840 trained teachers.

Through the Sexuality Education Model, 1,564 senior teachers and school administrators acquired competencies in delivering the content. A total of 3,740 pastoral letters were distributed and reached 500,000 congregants. 1,410 Para-Social Workers were deployed to support GBV prevention and response at district level, and District Medical Officers were seconded to all 7 Spotlight District Police Stations. The Life Skills Toolkit that addresses GBV was deployed through the GBV School Clubs and benefitted 9,308 (6,194F:3,114M) students. Justice for Children interventions in 6 High Courts facilitated the disposal of 5,362 (2,492 F:2,780M) criminal cases involving children. 90 Local Council Courts were capacitated to handle GBV cases through Model Local Council Courts. Fifteen GBV shelters were supported including three in refugee settlements and two shelters constructed.



Harriet Faida aged 17 was rescued from a forced marriage and now back to school © UNICEF Uganda

The initiative contributed to a 19% increase in District Local Government compliance of Budget Framework Papers (BFPs) to Gender and Equity Requirements in 6 districts. District Development Plans with costed GBV integration were produced in 7 districts. The 8 participating District Local Governments developed a total of 18 Ordinances and By-Laws to address harmful practices. The Spotlight Initiative contributed to the improvement of data collection and information management by integrating GBV, HP and SRHR into the National Development Plan III (2021 - 2025) and Uganda Demographic Health Survey Indicators. The SAUTI 116 Helpline processed 10,182 VAC/GBV reports, and 500,000 girls received GBV services and information through GETIN/ Safe Pal Apps.

Uganda's Spotlight Programme was recognized by the Spotlight Secretariat as the best performing country programme globally over the four-year period of implement 2018 - 2022. It is on that basis that the EU is funding a successor Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme (SIJP) for the 2023 - 2025 cycle, which will focus on the Education sector, contributing towards creating a violence free enabling environment for girls to remain in school and transition to secondary school.

2.2. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES, AND OUTPUT

The Cooperation Framework priorities and outcomes are premised on the principles of leave no one behind (LNOB), human rights-based approach, gender equality and women empowerment, as well as resilience, sustainability and accountability, as the UN seeks to contribute to a transformed Ugandan society and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

2.2.1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY - TRANSFORMATIVE AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE



SDGs linked to this strategic priority





Special Needs Teacher Francis Etyang guides vision impaired students Kyabita Arafat (13yrs), Mumbya Richard (11yrs) and Bukanyu Joel (17yrs) on how to access Kolibri on one of the schools' new laptops ©UNICEF Uganda

A transformative governance system for sustainable development would require strengthening institutions and systems at national and sub-national levels for greater effectiveness and accountability in line with national, regional and international obligations and commitments as well as sustaining national, cross border and regional peace.

It focuses on the responsiveness of policies and legislation frameworks to gender, inclusion and discrimination issues. It targets the empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized people to demand and participate in governance and key decision making processes.

Participating UN Agencies		Government Implementing Partners	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO • IOM • OHCHR • UNCDF • UNDP • UNFPA • UNHCR • UNODC • UN Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoFPED • MoFA • UBOS • MOIA • OPM • MoD • UHRC • MoGLSD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoJ • Judiciary • Parliament • Uganda Police • Uganda Prisons • NCF • Electoral Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda Law Reform • MoLG • AFI • NPA • NPC • URA • UWA
Non-state Actors			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • Warrior Squad Foundation • ODPP • NCF • AFI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UYDEL • UWA • FIA • Org for PWD • WNPA • LCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASF • ULS • LASPNET • WSF • NSF AFI • IRCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda Women Situation Room • RIAM RIAM • Media • Makerere University • N Foundation

Figure 4: An Overview of Strategic Priority 1 Partners, Resources, and Participating UN Agencies



A staff of TEXFAD at work. With UNDP support, the company transforms waste banana stems and other waste materials into eco-friendly high-quality sustainable textile products. Uganda is one of the world's largest banana producer and a world leader in banana consumption. In most places, after the harvest, banana stems are usually discarded as waste © UNDP Uganda



Access to data on SDG strengthened

- SDG open data portal activated;
- Citizen generated data toolkit in place;
- SDG localization guidelines and Metadata Handbook accessible



Compliance to universal treaty obligations and LNoB

- Adoption of NAP for persons with albinism,
- Annual Status report for PWDS,
- NAP III progress report on UNSCR 1325,
- Leave No One Behind Assessment



Access to justice through formal courts of law enhanced

- 49% of 317,929 cases registered in courts being disposed off,
- 20% improvement in case disposal compared to previous year;
- 1,539 prisoners accessed legal services and 1,262 people (F:M 805:457) accessed legal aid.



Capacity to advocate for policy and legislation increased

- 76 women MPs, 7 MDAs, 51 DLGs trained
- 46 platforms for young people & women established
- 67 HR defenders trained on effective engagement with local authorities



Capacity to prevent and Counter Violent Extremism & Terrorism strengthened

- 6000+ youth acquired skills in prevention of crime, violence and radicalization;
- 134 senior UPDF Personnel acquired skills to observe human rights standards in law enforcement operations
- Operationalization of the National TiP database.



Access and Administration of Justice Institutions

- Automation of Judiciary and support to Alternative Dispute Resolution
- There is capacity to collect, store, preserve and present forensic evidence; victim centered adjudication of GBV cases; sign language interpretation
- Evidence of increase in cases reaching court from 65,008 in 2021 to 68,405 in 2022



Cinnamon-chested Bee-Eater (Merops oreobates), Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda © Free pictures for conservation

Success Story:

Automation Accelerating Delivery of Justice



Administration of Justice in Uganda is faced with numerous bottlenecks such as high case backlog, high rates of pretrial detention, low staffing levels and gaps in accountability. These bottlenecks undermine the right to accessible, quality and timely justice for citizens. The lock down that was instituted to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic created far-reaching consequences which exacerbated the existing challenges in both dispensing and accessing justice. To tackle these barriers, the UN extended support on Video Conferencing System to the Judiciary. This is aligned with the transformation agenda under the NDPIII priority programme of Administration of justice, access to justice sub programme and the digitization programme.

The overarching objective of the Video Conferencing support was to integrate digital solutions in the provision of justice services; to improve access and administration of justice, increase cooperation between legal authorities, improve the quality of justice services, enhance efficiency of the justice system, and ensure the overall accountability in the administration and dispensation of justice.

The system allows for witness testimonies and hearings to be carried out at a distance, without having to transfer detainees physically to the courtroom.

The video conferencing facilities were installed in major city and town and prisons including Masaka and Mbale cities and Mubende Town, while installation is ongoing in the cities of Gulu and Jinja. The system allows for witness testimonies and hearings to be carried out at a distance, without having to transfer detainees physically to the courtroom. It also enables any person who has an interest in court proceedings to be involved in a hearing from a remote location. In its simplest form, a witness at a remote location may give his/her evidence via a video link to the court with audio-visual aides in the courtroom and in the remote location.

The results of the Video Conferencing System include: enabled business continuity during the COVID-19 lock down while mitigating the spread of the pandemic; a reduction in case backlog given that the total time of court proceedings reduced; reduced cost implications related to facilitating transport to the courts from prison; reduced security risks that are associated with physical transfer of inmates from Prison to Court and enhanced access to justice, because the speed at which evidence was presented was made faster, lawyers filed e-submissions and presented within a shorter period of time, further victims and witnesses were enabled to give statements remotely; contributed to ensuring a child friendly environment, since children no longer had to directly interface with perpetrators such as their defilers.

2.2.1.1 Inclusive and Accountable Governance Systems

A transformative and inclusive governance system is impossible without strong institutions and effective accountability. To achieve that, people should be empowered, engaged, and provided with the civic space to participate and enjoy human rights, peace, equality, justice, and security. The United Nations in Uganda premised this aspiration on deliberate and concerted collaboration and commitment between the United Nations system, the Government of Uganda, non-state actors, and all Ugandans.

Following the general elections in 2021, the UN intensified the support for women's participation in leadership, in preparation for Women Council and Committee elections. The United Nations provided upstream and downstream support that strengthened capacities of institutions and systems at national and sub-national levels for effective and accountable governance. In addition, it contributed to improving policy frameworks and processes for enabling service delivery to targeted institutions and people. The overarching results noted for the review period (January to December 2022) indicate that the Governance Index of Uganda improved from 55 in 2020 to 58 in 2022; there was an increase in the proportion of people satisfied with public services from 72 per cent to 77 per cent. Other notable results are listed as follows:

Access to Data and Statistics improved

The more data and statistics governments, institutions, communities, and people have access to, the easier it is to identify trends, determine the cause of problems, address risks and make the right decisions. The UN, in collaboration with Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Makerere School of Women and Gender Studies, and Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) addressed issues that would increase access to and use of data in Uganda. The Citizen Generated Data Toolkit was finalized, and the SDG localization guidelines and SDG Metadata Handbook were launched. The SDG Open Data Portal eased access to up-to-date data on SDGs. The Gender Statistics Portal enabled access to gender statistics synthesized from leading national surveys.⁶ In addition, the Integrated National Financing Framework was finalized, under which a Public Investment Financing Strategy (PIFS) together with the existing Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy were used to mobilize innovative financing for SDGs and NDP III implementation.

Planning or decision making without data and evidence would most often end unsuccessful. In recognition of that, the UN partnered with the National Planning Authority (NPA), National Population Council (NPC) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) to enhance their capacity to generate evidence for planning and decision making to address inequalities and promote equal opportunities. To that end, NPA, NPC and UBOS conducted four in-depth analytical studies including: 1) A study on youth not in education, employment nor training; 2) An analysis of the demographic dividend investments at the national and district level covering 31 districts; 3)

A diagnostic study on Population Dynamics as a cross-cutting issue in the NDP III reprioritization; and 4) Resource tracking for family planning. UBOS conducted an analysis of the National Labour Force Survey (2021 NLFS), Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, and pre-enumeration activities for the 2023 Census.

Access and Administration of Justice Institutions Capacity was Strengthened

The fundamental problems inhibiting access and administration of justice in Uganda are human capital, institutional and policy framework, and systems for administering justice. United Nations in Uganda, in collaboration with justice sector institutions, strengthened national capacity to access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups. The capacity of 76 women Members of Parliament were strengthened in legislative procedures and processes and gender mainstreaming which enabled them to influence legislation. The capacity of Uganda Police Force, for instance, was strengthened to collect, store, preserve and present forensic evidence in violence against women and girls (VAWG) cases and this contributed to an increase in the number of cases taken to Court from 65,008 in 2021 to 68,405 in 2022. 226 police officers (161M 65F) acquired enhanced skills in documenting evidence at the scene of crime, 395 prosecutors (118 F, 277M) from the districts of Kyegegwa, Kiryandongo, Gulu, Kitgum, Kaberamido, Pader, Bundibugyo, Kotido and Amuria boosted their competencies in prosecutor-led investigation, which reduced unnecessary delays and non-essential inquiries during investigation of GBV cases. 24 judicial officers (14M, 10F) and 53 (18M, 35F) court clerks, secretaries, and transcribers acquired skills in gender sensitive, victim-centered and

trauma-informed approaches in adjudication of GBV cases and sign language interpretation respectively.

Access to Justice improved

In Uganda the right to a fair and speedy trial is protected under the 1995 Constitution of Uganda under Chapter four that deals with the inherent human rights of the citizens of Uganda. Article 126 (2) (b) of the Constitution provides that "justice shall not be delayed". This is in line with the Equity maxim "justice delayed is justice denied." The UN thus supported the establishment and functionality of special SGBV court sessions over the past four years and this has resulted in a significant increase in session conviction rates for SGBV cases from 20 per cent in 2018 to 74 per cent 2022, and an overall case clearance rate of 88 per cent.⁷ In addition, 87 out of 89 cases of trafficking in persons was handled by local government authorities and disposed of timely with support of the UN. Justice for Children Coordinators also helped fast-track 2,886 (M:1,412; F:1,474) children's cases, 2,202 of which were disposed of.

The UN also supported the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) and Uganda Police Force (UPF) to roll-out the Multi-Sectoral Training Manual on Effective Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of GBV/VAC cases (M:192; F:103). The UPF conducted capacity building for police and probation officers on diversion and online sexual exploitation and abuse (OSEA), and as a result 294 boys and 191 girls were diverted at CFPU and CID. Moreover, audio-visual-system links were installed in five High Courts, and this enhanced the functionality of child-friendly justice procedures.

⁷ To sustain progress, the UN supported the Judiciary and ODPP to develop a draft costed strategy for Institutionalization of a specialist Justice for Effective Management of Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases, which is still under review.

⁶ UDHS, NHS, Labour Force Survey, VAWG Survey, Housing and Population Census, Uganda Panel Survey

1,500 girls

More than 1,500 girls benefitted from legal aid and civic education services and 1000 GBV cases were sanctioned, and all suspects appeared in court demonstrating improved adherence to the 48 hour rule of production of suspects in court.

1,262

people (805f/457m) accessed legal aid in the form of legal advice and alternative dispute resolution (mediations & court annexed mediations), court representation and referrals.



An additional 2,367 (female) GBV survivors were enabled to access real time legal aid including those in hard-to-reach areas, through legal aid campaigns, mobile legal aid clinics, outreaches, and mobile call centers in Kasese, Tororo, Kitgum and Kampala districts.

People participation and benefit from governance and development at all levels enhanced

Over 6000 youth acquired skills on how to prevent crime, violence and radicalization across the country; 1,539 prisoners in Jinja, Mbale, Arua, Mbarara and Gulu acquired knowledge and skills on legal rights and legal aid. More than 1,500 girls benefitted from legal aid and civic education services and 1000 GBV cases were sanctioned, and all suspects appeared in court demonstrating improved adherence to the 48 hour rule of production of suspects in court.

At the decentralized level, the UN strengthened the capacity of Chief Magistrates Courts in Tororo and Kasese to provide victim-friendly services. Victim-friendly rooms were equipped with items to make witnesses comfortable and to help boost their confidence during court sessions. The UN supported the Legal Aid Service Providers Network (LASPNET) to reach 156,875 people with justice through formal courts in the financial year 2021/2022, contributing to 49 per cent of the 317,929 cases registered in courts and a 20 per cent improvement in case disposal compared to FY 2020/2021.

A total of 1,539 prisoners and 3,630 (W:1,998 F:1632M) community members gained knowledge on their rights, including how and where to access legal services especially on GBV related cases; 1,262 people (805f/457m) accessed legal aid in the form of legal advice and alternative dispute resolution (mediations & court annexed mediations), court representation and referrals. Twenty seven percent of the cases were concluded, including the recovery of money to the value of USD 22,570 and 24 acres of land. An additional 2,367 (female) GBV survivors were enabled to access real time legal aid including those in hard-to-reach areas. This was through legal aid campaigns, mobile legal aid clinics, outreaches, and mobile call centers in Kasese, Tororo, Kitgum and Kampala districts.

The capacity of seven MDAs, 51 District Local Governments, and 46 platforms for young people and women to advocate for legislation and policies that enhance governance, gender and human rights was strengthened. Further, a total of 134 senior UPDF personnel acquired skills to observe human rights standards in law enforcement operations during Women Council elections, 67 human rights defenders on peaceful engagement with local authorities and better coordination of all community-based human rights defense activities including case detection, reporting and analysis.

Capacity to preventing and countering violent extremism (PCVE) was strengthened

Understanding the phenomena of violent extremism, terrorism and radicalization including conditions conducive to them is critical in preventing it. Countering terrorism is a shared responsibility and requires the involvement and cooperation of all security apparatus and members of the public. The focus in Uganda for 2022 was strengthening government capacity for preventing and countering violent extremism (PCVE). Towards that, the National Strategy for PCVE and Terrorism (2021–2026) was approved, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs rolled out its implementation. Further, the UN supported rollout and training curriculums on PCVE. 53 in-service prison officials and over 2000 new recruits acquired skills and knowledge in PCVE, dynamic Security and Prison intelligence and Prisoner assessment and classification. Partners (Uganda Prison Service, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Judiciary, ODP, Uganda Police Force, Makerere Peace Development Centre, and Uganda Youth Development Link).

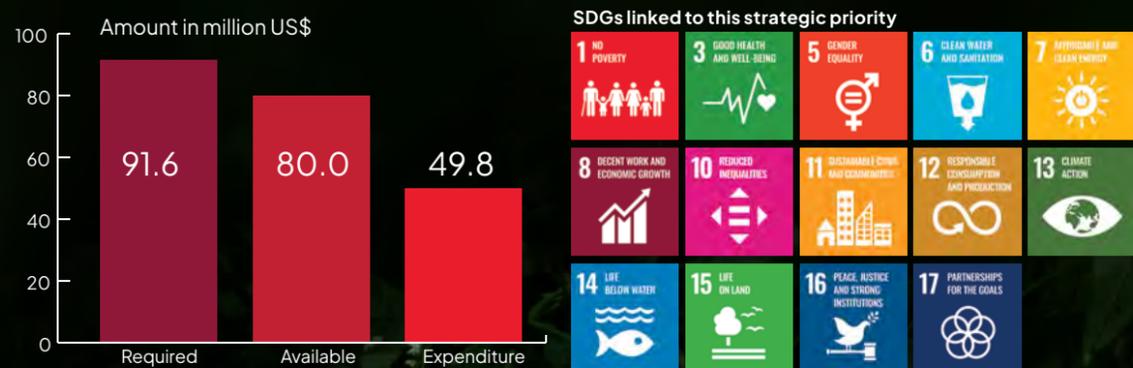
Further, the UN contributed to strengthening government capacity for cross border management through the provision of enhanced Digitization equipment to the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC) – Ministry of Internal Affairs, for 53 gazette border posts. 37 (28 men; 9 women) immigration officers acquired skills to effectively utilize the Border Management Information System (BMIS) and 10 strategic immigration premises (including 8 border posts) were equipped with the most updated border management software (Migration Information and Data Analysis System, MIDAS). This resulted in better cross border cohesion and peaceful coexistence among the communities of

Kaabong (Uganda) and Loitan-Kanadap-Nalupat (Kenya) exemplified by sharing a water source by the 580 households and opening of the 40km cross border road that connects the two communities.

National efforts to prevent, suppress, and prosecute trafficking in persons improved

In support of Uganda's actions to deal with the menace of trafficking in persons, the UN intervention targeted national policy framework and actions for prevention, suppression and prosecution. Towards that, the National Trafficking in Persons (TIP) database was reviewed and operationalized and a Regulatory Impact Assessment for the Development of National Migration Policy (NMP) was also completed. To increase messaging and awareness on the subject, the Trafficking in Persons awareness raising messages were developed, transcribed, and translated into 12 different local languages [Lusoga, Ateso, Luganda, Lugbara, Runyankole, Runyoro, Kakwa, Arabic among others]. Support was also extended to the Ministry of Internal Affairs to pilot Remediation Guidelines for vulnerable migrants in Uganda and to roll out the National Referral Guidelines (NRG) and National Action Plan on Prevention, Protection and Prosecution of Victims of Trafficking in Eastern and Southwest regions of Uganda aimed at achieving the goals of the National Effort to Combat TiP. Further, the UN supported the development of Standard Operating Procedures for Police – Prosecutor Cooperation in investigating and prosecuting TiP and smuggling of migrants; as well as development of Training Curriculum on Effective Investigation of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.

2.2.2: STRATEGIC PRIORITY – SHARED PROSPERITY IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT



Lillian poses in a 'kitenge' dress, on a road near her home in Bidi Bidi Settlement ©WFP Uganda

Participating UN Agencies	Government Implementing Partners		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFAD • ILO • IOM • ITC • FAO • UNCDF • UNCTAD • UNECA • UNEP • UNESCO • UNDESA • UNDP • UNFCCC • UNFPA • UNHCR • UNIDO • UNODC • UN WOMEN • WFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoGLSD • NBI • OPM • MAAIF • MTIC • MoLG • MEACA • MOWE • MoICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KCCA • NWOYA DLG • BUGIRI DLG • UBOS • NPA • UNMA • NFA • UWA • MEMD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NARO • NEMA • Environmental Alert
	Non-state Actors		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ripple Effect • UWEAL • Ensibuuko • ADRA • FUE • UAERA • Airtel Uganda • MTN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity Bank • Alliance for Development • Action Against Hunger • BRAC • Hive COLLAB • SWISS Contact • NOTU • ACAV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda Red Cross • Hunger Fighters • Makerere University • Busitema University • National Organisation of Trade Unions

Figure 5: An Overview of Strategic Priority 2 Partners, Resources, and Participating UN Agencies

For people especially the marginalized and vulnerable to benefit from shared prosperity, the public and private sector organisations' capacity should be strengthened to increase investments in productive sectors, and in developing and implementing responsive policies and regulations that promote investment. Shared prosperity means inclusive economic growth and the creation of decent work and employment for all including women and young people. A critical enabler of this outcome is access to and use of innovative practices and technologies, finances and natural and productive



Management of natural resources and protection of ecosystems.

- GoU has restored nearly 39,000 hectares of degraded wetland, over 6,600 hectares of degraded associated catchment areas, and nearly 1,200 hectares of forest.
- Nearly 11,000 community members were supported with alternative livelihoods to reduce dependence on natural resources.



Management of natural resources and protection of ecosystems.

- Fifteen million beneficiaries, including farmers, benefited from strengthened access to reliable weather and climate information
- 30% of the target population around the wetland ecosystems improved adaptive capacity



Mitigation and adaptation to climate change and disaster risks

- Nearly 21,000 households implemented adaptation and mitigation measures designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in energy, forestry, and climate-smart agriculture sectors
- 79% of local governments adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies
- Crop and livelihood production strengthened through 95 small-scale water management systems and other irrigation schemes
- Climate financing boosted with \$4.6 million mobilised in 2022



Enhancing the enabling environment for climate action and disaster risk mitigation and adaptation

- Uganda's Nationally Determined Contribution was revised, updated and launched
- Standardized disaster assessment tools were developed and adopted.
- A DRM resilience capacity development strategy was developed
- A Climate Risk & Vulnerability assessment report for subnational adaptation was developed and validated by GoU.



Capacity of institutions and people for improved productivity, value chain enhancement and market access

- Over 400km of inter-district and cross-border roads were opened to increase access to markets and trade
- 300 business-to-business partnerships worth US\$ 8.3 million were finalized to facilitate trade in value-added agricultural products between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
- On average, household income of targeted beneficiaries was boosted by 40% for nearly 1,200 refugees in Kyangwali refugee settlement, 61 per cent of whom were women.



Access to finance and productive resources

- 5 million people accessed capital through support to 10,000 savings and loan groups
- 32,000 small holder farmer jobs created
- Nearly 900 refugee and host community farmers opened bank accounts with Equity Bank, of which 223 have accessed production loans
- About 90 companies in Kampala, Kasese, Kyegegwa, Tororo, Kitgum and Arua districts have implemented Gender Equality Seal for Private Sector (GES-PS)



Increased production and productivity

- Refugees and asylum seekers accessed about 15,000 acres of land in 2022.
- Climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies made available at increasingly wider scale to farmers.
- Nearly 1,000 households supported to plant over 1,020 acres with crops such as cassava and maize in Yumbe and Obongi districts for improved food security.
- Over 1,200 people were employed mainly in the mushroom value chain producing mushrooms worth about US\$ 68 per individual, per month



Employment and financial inclusion of Refugees

- 489,600 new bank accounts opened, 36% of them by refugees
- 60% business start-up rate as 30 refugee youth entrepreneurs (10 of them women) and 2 trainers of trainers gained skills in entrepreneurship and as a result set up businesses which are employing nearly 200 people

Success Story:

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Investment in Climate-Smart Agriculture Benefits over 3,100 Women Farmers in Northern Uganda



Julian Adyeeri DUL Proprietor (blue dress) and Paulina Chiwangu, UN Women Representative (African attire) with the women of the Ngom-Oloya Women Farmer's Group project © UN Women Uganda

A public-private partnership (PPP) climate-smart agriculture (CSA) project has been implemented in Nwoya District, Uganda since 2019, with the goal of empowering women farmers and improving their livelihoods through sustainable agriculture practices. The initiative, a collaboration between UN Women, Delight Uganda Limited (DUL), and the Nwoya District Local Government, has already made a positive impact on the local community, with over 3,100 women farmers benefiting from the program. The project focuses on improving agricultural practices to ensure a sustainable future for the community.

Before the project, women farmers practiced subsistence farming based on traditional methods of farming. The UN, DUL, and Nwoya District Local Government through women-led fruit processing company targeted economic empowerment of the rural women smallholder farmers in Nwoya through integrated climate-

smart agriculture technologies and practices. The women acquired skills in CSA, gained practical skills in record-keeping, budgeting, and planning and managing group dynamics.

On a one-acre model; DUL provides technical support on CSA technologies; supplies variety of fruit trees, cereals and sorghum seeds to smallholder women farmers; offers on-site training in the farm and post-harvest management skills; and provides a ready market for the women's produce. The arrival of the climate-smart agricultural project in Nwoya District, brought a major transformation in the lives of over 3,100 women farmers in the whole of Nwoya District.

The training and support from the project in commercial farming best practices, gender mainstreaming, and male engagement transformed the lives of women into a force of change in their community. The project, funded by the Government of Sweden to UN Women, improved their livelihoods through increased incomes and ultimately better standards of living, all of which brought about a drop in Gender-Based Violence (GBV). It also fostered strong sense of family bond because of working together. This project remains a testament to the commitment to promoting gender equality and empowering women through innovative solutions and the critical role of PPPs in promoting inclusive Economic Development.

The DUL Proprietor, Ms. Julian Adyeeri, says the dream of DUL was to process locally grown fruit and working the UN and the Government of Uganda had helped realize that dream".

2.2.2.1 Increased Productivity, Decent Employment and Equal Rights to Resources



UNDP's partnership with KOICA have equipped youth refugees in vocational skills training and in so doing promoted the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus ©UNDP Uganda

Under this outcome, the United Nations aimed to contribute to national aspirations by ensuring that by 2025, people especially the marginalised and vulnerable, benefit from increased productivity, decent employment, and equal rights to resources. There was a significant decent work deficit in Uganda (UN Common Country Analysis, 2022; National Labour Force Survey Report, 2021). Unemployment rate increased from 8.8 per cent in 2019 to 11.9 per cent (in 2021?). Youth unemployment rate increased from 13 per cent in 2019 to 16.5 per cent (in 2021), while unemployment rate for women rose from 13 per cent to 20 per cent during the same period. In the Financial Year 2021/2022, there was remarkable growth in and contribution of the productive sectors of the economy to GDP. The services sector contributed 41.5 per cent to the GDP; industry 26.8 per cent; and agriculture 24.1 per cent (UBOS GDP annual performance report, 2022).

11.9%

Unemployment rate increased from 8.8 per cent in 2019 to 11.9 per cent (in 2021).

41.5%

The services sector contributed 41.5 per cent to the GDP; industry 26.8 per cent; and agriculture 24.1 per cent (UBOS GDP annual performance report, 2022).

Productivity, value chain enhancement and market access improved

Resilient value chains and reliable market access boosts productivity, increases incomes and contributes to reducing poverty and hunger. In Uganda, the UN in collaboration with district farmers organisations and Soruda partners supported 40,000 farmers from 33 districts to access productivity-enhancing technologies and inputs and they gained skills in climate-resilient agriculture practices. This included 7,865 refugees and 32,135 members of the host community.



UNDP's partnership with KOICA, have equipped youth refugees in vocational skills training and in so doing promoted the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus @UNDP Uganda

The UN, working with the Presidential Advisory Committee on Exports and Industrial Development and Private Sector Foundation of Uganda, strengthened the capacity of local small and medium enterprises to improve standards and export to DRC, South Sudan, Rwanda, UK and USA. As a result:

- Two Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed between Uganda SMEs and USA and Balkans companies to export coffee and cereal grains.
- Ten women-owned business entrepreneurs started accessing various digital trade platforms created by the AfCFTA and other African Business Support Organizations (BSOs).

- More than 300 business-to-business partnerships worth US\$8.3 million were finalized to facilitate trade between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in value-added agriproduct. Additionally, a total of 890 refugees and host community farmers opened bank accounts with Equity Bank, of which 223 (25%) accessed production loans. Access to markets and trade was enhanced by opening 405 km of inter-district and cross-border roads in eight districts of West Nile.



Jonathan Fataki, 25, a Congolese refugee from Nakivale Refugee Settlement and a beneficiary of the ILO PROSPECTS apprenticeship programme. He is an aspiring chef who has learnt and mastered how to make the most delicious local and international dishes at Hotel Africana in Kampala @ILO Uganda

Decent employment and livelihoods

Decent employment ensures a standard of living that covers basic needs and supports an existence worthy of human dignity. In recognition of this, the UN Agencies (FAO, ILO, IOM, ITC, UNCDF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP), in collaboration with 62 enterprises, created 476 jobs (316 M, 160 F, out of which 34 was for refugees, and 258 host communities, 10 PWD, 121 formal jobs, 355 informal jobs).

The UN also provided financial and technical support to over 10,000 savings and loan groups through training, digitization of saving groups, equipment provisions and guidance manual. As a result, over five million people (2,809,811 female, 2,190,189 male) have a capital worth of UGX 5 million annually to invest into business.



To empower the youth with livelihood opportunities, UNDP has offered funds through various small scale mining groups. Local governments, and community-based organizations countrywide @ UNDP Uganda

Development and implementation of responsive policies and regulations

Policies and regulations that are responsive to employment and livelihood are necessary for transformative development. In 2022, the efforts of the UN focused on strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED), 75 Local Governments and Makerere University in designing relevant policies. This enabled, MFPED to formulate an Asset Management Policy at the national level. At the same time, Makerere University launched a new Master of Public Infrastructure Management Course, which will equip students with the necessary skills to manage public assets and infrastructure. In addition, the Ministry of Education and Sports developed the school feeding policy. The UN also supported the same group of institutions to design and implement data-driven and risk-informed Asset Management Action Plans in support of more inclusive, resilient, and accessible infrastructure asset management.

\$8.3 million

More than 300 business-to-business partnerships worth US\$8.3 million were finalized to facilitate trade between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in value-added agriproduct.

890 refugees

A total of 890 refugees and host community farmers (male: 562 328; female: 356 refugees and 534 host communities) opened bank accounts with Equity Bank, of which 223 (25%) accessed production loans.



In collaboration with 62 enterprises, created 476 jobs (316 M, 160 F, out of which 34 was for refugees, and 258 host communities, 10 PWD, 121 formal jobs, 355 informal jobs).

2.2.2.2: Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change



Members from vulnerable communities being provided with fishing and aquaculture training to diversify their skills and increase their incomes ©FAO Uganda

Efficient and sustainable management and protection of natural resources (forests, soils, water, air, minerals, and fisheries) is important for climate change and environmental sustainability. The United Nations contributed to Government efforts which will ensure that by 2025 Uganda's natural resources and environment are sustainably managed and protected, and people, especially the vulnerable and marginalized, have the capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change and disaster risks. In 2022, the land area covered by wetlands increased to 9.4 per cent (Ministry of Water and Environment, 2022) from 8.6 per cent in 2019 (State of Environment Report, 2019), while forest coverage increased to 13 per cent (NFA, 2022) from 12.4 per cent in 2019. The population with access to electricity at the national level increased from 51 per cent to 57 per cent (19 per cent on grid and 38 per cent off grid). However, the population using biomass for cooking reduced from 90 per cent to 85 per cent.



In 2022, the land area covered by wetlands increased to 9.4 per cent (Ministry of Water and Environment, 2022) from 8.6 per cent in 2019 (State of Environment Report, 2019), while forest coverage increased to 13 per cent (NFA, 2022) from 12.4 per cent in 2019.

The institutional capacity to use nature-based solutions to drive inclusive green, and sustainable resilient development was enhanced. The UN supported the restoration of 38,941 hectares of degraded wetland; 6,655 hectares of degraded associated catchments and 1,075 hectares of forests. In addition, 60 community based micro-watershed management plans were developed in the cattle corridor regions and West Nile, resulting in the sustainable management of 2,408ha. This included introduction of drought tolerant pastures and fodder crops; construction of 213,900 meters of soil erosion control structures and scale up of bio-energy plantations and woodlots. Furthermore, 250ha of degraded land was restored in the refugee hosting districts of Yumbe, Kikuube, and Kyegegwa using a total of 7,669,414 assorted seedlings provided by the UN.

Alternative livelihood support to communities who depended on unsustainable use of wetland resources was increased from 1,176 (642 males, 534 females) in 2021 to 3,814 people (2,348 males 1,466 females) in 2022. Farm inputs that included piggery, goats, apiculture, poultry, and vegetable seed were provided to 3814 (2348 males and 1,466 females) wetland dependent communities. In addition, 14,663 beneficiaries were supported through cash and asset transfers, improving nutritious food access and capacity to cope with shocks.

Sustainable water management systems were expanded using different technologies. These entailed establishment of 95 water management systems including rehabilitation of valley tanks, small-scale solar-powered irrigation systems in 9 districts, rehabilitation of existing small-scale irrigation schemes, and construction of rainwater harvesting tanks/valley tanks in districts of Sembabule and Isingiro.

In collaboration with Makerere University, the UN facilitated the development of an integrated knowledge management system to generate and disseminate information on climate risks and emerging adaptation options/best practices at the district and national level. UN strengthened the capacity of Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) officers to protect wildlife and conservation areas from illegal use through equipment donations. The Wildlife Prosecution Guidelines for Uganda were developed and launched. The increased security capacity will help prevent potential wildlife crimes.



The UN supported the restoration of 38,941 hectares of degraded wetland; 6,655 hectares of degraded associated catchments and 1,075 hectares of forests.



95 water management systems including rehabilitation of valley tanks, small-scale solar-powered irrigation systems in 9 districts were established.



In collaboration with Makerere University, the UN facilitated the development of an integrated knowledge management system to generate and disseminate information on climate risks and emerging adaptation options/best practices at the district and national level.

Capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change and disaster risks

Given the way climate and natural disaster risks are piling socio-economic pressures on Uganda, their mitigation and adaptation at community and national levels should be at the centre of development programmes. In collaboration with the UN, the Government revised its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and developed a costed NDC implementation and resource mobilization plan. Subsequently, the 2015 NDC targets of 22 per cent emission reductions by 2030 was revised to 24.7 per cent. Uganda also set a net zero-emission target by 2050 through a long-term Climate Change Strategy and was supported to show case her unique biodiversity at COP27. Five bankable projects on adaptation and mitigation were developed by the Government.

The UN in collaboration with Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) strengthened institutional capacity for climate change and risk management at national and sub-national level. Eleven district emergency coordination and operational centres were strengthened through capacity building including training of 22 technical officers (50% women) on how to operate and use drones for data capture and analysis. Disaster risk management (DRM) plans were developed for the districts of Adjumani and Lamwo. In addition, 2-disaster-focused contingency plans (DCPs) for Katakwi and Ngora districts were developed and a total of 11 multi-hazard infographic sheets were disseminated to 324 partner members.

The capacity of the National Animal Disease Diagnostic and Epidemiology Center (NADDEC) in animal disease data collection and reporting was strengthened by improving Laboratory information Management Systems. The

Laboratory Information Management System for African Countries (SILAB) was extended to Veterinary Laboratories in Mukono, Gulu and Masaka, and staff trained on its usage. In addition, the capacity of districts to generate and manage animal health data was enhanced, with the Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) extending access to and adoption of Event Mobile Reporting Application from 20 to 70 districts countrywide. Currently 70-142 reports are received from districts weekly compared to less than two reports before. In addition to interventions, the UN also mobilized a total of US\$4.6 million on climate finance to scale up interventions on wetland restoration, biodiversity conservation, climate resilient infrastructure, transparency, accountability, and integrity in environmental resource management, addressing environment and climate induced migration and responding to the effects of displacement amongst refugees in southwestern region and the drought response in Karamoja.

Increased and equitable access to and use of modern, renewable, and affordable energy sources and services

Modern renewable energy sources are the ultimate solution to energy crisis in most of Africa including Uganda. Their uptake is picking up significantly in Uganda and UN continues to play its part. The UN supported the installation of solar photo voltaic systems in 11 health center IVs across the country, two refugee settlements and seven immigration offices at border posts. A large-scale solar-powered water scheme was constructed and provided safe drinking water to 4,400 people, including for livestock and vegetable garden use. A Renewable Energy Challenge Fund was operationalized, supporting 22 clean cooking and solar PV partners to sell

807,694 units and 8,246 tons of briquettes benefiting more than 4.3 million people. This has resulted in improving the lives of more than 4.3 million people with access to clean energy solutions, money savings, generation of income, reduced indoor air pollution, reduced burden on women from firewood collection and many hours spent on cooking instead of doing productive work.



UNDP grantee Yo-Waste has created skilling and livelihood opportunities for young people by using technology to build zero waste communities, one city at a time ©UNDP Uganda

Waste management ordinances for cities have been developed to encourage waste-to-energy initiatives and integrated waste management. Waste flow characterization was supported in four cities to understand energy generation potentials of waste in the municipalities and a multi-stakeholder waste management platform established. The UN equipped Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) and the East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Efficiency (EACREEE) with 2 portable lighting testing equipment to ensure that only energy efficient and high-quality lighting products are in Uganda's market. This strengthened the regulatory work UNBS.

The strengthened partnerships to generate knowledge and financing for modern renewable and affordable energy.

Stronger partnerships and collaboration on renewable energy would ensure sustainability and affordability over time. The UN in collaboration with the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) and Mulago Hospital piloted a project on shifting from biomass to electric cooking at the Mwana-Mugimu Children Nutrition Rehabilitation Center. The initiative resulted in restructuring the cooking tariff in the national tariff structure which is encouraging many people to use electric pressure cookers. Additionally, the UN established partnership with the European Investment Bank (EIB) to develop financing instruments that involved the private sector to support electrification of social institutions through guarantees and credit enhancement solutions that reduce investment costs and guarantee renewable energy investments.

2.2.3: STRATEGIC PRIORITY – HUMAN WELLBEING AND RESILIENCE



Northern Ugandan village children © Trust for Africa's Orphans



Pupils of Bulembia Primary School in Kasese District enjoy play during a break off after attending classes in the installed High-Performance Tent (HPT)- in the background © UNICEF Uganda

Participating UN Agencies	Government Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO • ILO • IOM • ITC • OHCHR, • UNAIDS • UNESCO • UNDP • UNICEF, • UNFPA • UNHCR • UNODC, • UNWOMEN • WFP • WHO 	<p>MoH, NMS, MGLSD, MOES, MOWE, MOIA, NDA, LWF, RHU, Marie Stopes Uganda, ACORD, CUAMM, AVSI, SCiU, Baylor, Parliamentary Forum for NCDs & Social Protection, UVRI, AMICCALL, UAC, IRC, FAWE, MTI, AHA, CAFOMI, TPO, Living Goods, NMS, TMF, MARIE stopes Uganda, HelpAGE, RHU, DRC, NRC, IRC, LWF, ALIGHT, C&D, VSO, Water Missions Uganda, OXFAM, Nsamizi Training Institute, FAWE, WINDLE TRUST, Finn Church Aid, NRC, WARCHILD-Canada, VSO, RTP, UMSC, COU, Water Missions Uganda, OXFAM, UDL, One dollar Initiative (ODI), UGANET, AAH, ICWEA, Mama's Club, Buganda Kingdom, NAFOPHANU, Uganda Key Populations Consortium (UKPC), Makerere University SPH, Human Rights Awareness and Promotion forum (HRAF), ODPP, Platform for Labor action, IDI, Walimu, Baylor, AFENET, AMREF</p> <p>MLG, MoDVA, MOJCA, Judiciary, MoES, UBOS, Judiciary, MoPS, NPA, DLG, UHRC, EOC, UWOPA, LASPNET, UGANET, IRC, LWF, COSMESS, HADS, Save the Children, Plan International, Action Aid Uganda, TMF, CEDOVIP, Raising Voices, PSFU, IRCU, COTLA, Makerere University</p>

Figure 6: An Overview of Strategic Priority 3 Partners, Resources, and Participating UN Agencies

Success Story:

UN jointly bolsters successful fight against Ebola Outbreak in Uganda



A hygienist and nurse prepare in the dressing room before entering the Ebola treatment centre of Mubende Regional Referral Hospital in central Uganda on 29 September 2022 ©WHO Uganda

\$6.5 million

On 20 September 2022 the Government of Uganda declared an Ebola outbreak in the country. WHO immediately allocated US\$6.5 million of its core funds for emergencies to support the response. First responders were immediately sent to the field to strengthen surveillance, infection prevention and control, risk communication, and community engagement. Other UN Agencies, including UNICEF and WFP repurposed some of their core funds to enable emergency WASH response and food assistance. Ten days later, WHO, as the lead supporting agency to the country in coordinating the response, was able to bring together on behalf of the Ministry of Health, donors, partners and other stakeholders to review the priorities and needs in the Ebola response plan of the Government and contribute to the resources needed.

Immediately after the Government's Ebola Response plan was issued, the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) facilitated the preparation of a joint UN Response Plan, ensuring coordinated UN emergency support fully aligned with the Government's plan. RCO also facilitated immediate disbursement of US\$3 million from UN Central Emergency Response Fund, which led to further mobilization of over US\$42 million from local donors by 10 UN Agencies participating in the common UN Ebola Response Plan.

WHO allocated US\$6.5 million of its core funds for emergencies to support the response. First responders were immediately sent to the field to strengthen surveillance, infection prevention and control, risk communication, and community engagement.

UN agencies, guided by their core mandates, were involved in specific areas to ensure that there was no gap. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) deployed additional staff (UN Volunteers) to strengthen the response. These enhanced surveillance, case management, infection prevention and control, and external communication. International Organization for Migrants (IOM) prioritized strengthening surveillance and preparedness, including transboundary communications, to address the imminent threat of cross-border transmission.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) led UN communication and community engagement, raising awareness on virus prevention measures and addressing misinformation within communities, and infection prevention and control in schools. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) ensured the continuation of essential health services and UN Women provided psychosocial support to affected members. To make the UN joint response holistic, UNAIDS incorporated HIV related messaging in the Ebola sensitization messages in communities, while United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) worked closely with the Ministry of Internal Affairs on risk communication to prevent the outbreak in prisons. In addition, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided health services and supported community-based surveillance in the refugee settlements in high-risk districts. The World Food Programme (WFP) provided food supplies in the Ebola Treatment Units, as well as logistical support for the procurement, storage and transport of key medical relief items.

On 11th January 2023, Uganda declared the End of the Ebola Outbreak, but as in all emergency responses, post-outbreak activities continue. The country adopted a 180-day recovery plan with clear objectives on the activities planned for the upcoming 6 months to ensure that there is no resurgence of cases and that the 87 survivors are properly followed up. The survivors are also tested regularly to ascertain if their body fluids (semen and breast milk) are still infectious and counseled on prevention of transmission.

2.2.3.1 Quality Basic Social and Protection Services



Good Health and Well-being

- 14 % increase in the utilization of maternal health services between 2019 to 2022, with 4th antenatal (ANC) visit attendance increasing by 27% v 3.6 M family planning users of which 1.8 M new users in 2022
- EVD response across all pillars and post recovery planning; MHPSS support to health workers and communities (for COVID and EVD)
- HIV - near attainment of 95-95-95% global AIDS targets through Men are
- Star's campaign in 25 high HIV burden districts,
- 1.4million people living with HIV know their status, sustaining 1.3M on treatment and 1.1 Million viral suppressed



Population and Maternal and Child Health

- Immunisation: DPT 3 coverage from 89% to 92%;
- Scale up of MNH QOC to over 50 districts
- HIV/AIDS: Adoption of the Last Mile distribution initiative; distribution of 1.7M condoms (1.48 M male 267.000 female condoms) x 4 times the annual target
- Strengthened SMC services: strengthened profiling, investigation and documentation of adverse events following circumcision and trend analysis



Quality Education

- ~ Safe re-opening of schools (COVID and EVD) and addressing teenage pregnancies: multimedia campaigns reaching 23.9 M people
- Launch of the Education Plus Initiative - promotes girl's secondary education and actions aiming to reduce new HIV Infections, gender inequalities and empower girls for self-reliance
- Development of the Education Response Plan II (ERPII) aligned to the Education Sector Strategy (RRP 2022-2023) and the NDP III
- Development of National Teacher Policy; review of the draft Teacher Education Framework



Clean Water and Sanitation

- Access to water and sanitation: 110,400 people received water services and 5,000 people received sanitation services through emergency interventions; 769,400 people reached with critical WASH supplies, incl.
- for Ebola
- Operation and maintenance of over 207 motorized water systems (95% hybrid powered, 29.4Mega Watt of solar power in use) and 1,037 hands pumps; establishing of 12 new water sources



Pied Kingfisher, Uganda © Rod Waddington

The need for quality basic social and protection services in Uganda is imperative, given the levels of poverty and vulnerability. The high level of poverty restricts the tax base and limits the potential for formal social protection measures to be extended to all poor citizens. It is therefore important to ensure that people especially the vulnerable and marginalized, have equitable access to and utilization of basic quality social and protection services. In 2022, the coverage of essential health services increased to 50 per cent from 48.5 per cent and 47.6 per cent in 2021 and 2020 respectively. The UN contributed to this result through strengthening capacity of institutions to provide social and protection services; empowering vulnerable population to utilize the services; and strengthening policy and regulatory environment to promote equitable access and utilization of services.

Strengthened capacity for sustainable and inclusive quality social and protection services



A nationwide door-to-door oral polio vaccination campaign as part of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative WHO supported ©WHO Uganda

Given a myriad of climate-related emergencies and shocks that the Country experienced in 2022 including COVID-19, floods, Ebola outbreak, Karamoja food insecurity, and the refugee influx, systems and institutions at both national and sub-national level were bolstered to provide sustainable and inclusive quality social and protection services to vulnerable population. In response to the drought in Karamoja for example, the UN in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) provided food assistance to 1.36 million refugees, 315,000 homes faced with acute food insecurity, and to school feeding to children in 315 schools in Karamoja.

50%

In 2022, the coverage of essential health services increased to 50 per cent from 48.5 per cent and 47.6 per cent in 2021 and 2020 respectively.



The UN contributed to strengthening capacity of institutions to provide social and protection services; empowering vulnerable population to utilize the services; and strengthening policy and regulatory environment to promote equitable access and utilization of services.

1.36M

In response to the drought in Karamoja for example, the UN through WFP in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) provided food assistance to 1.36 million refugees, 315,000 homes faced with acute food insecurity, and to school feeding to children in 315 schools in Karamoja.

Similarly, the Ministry of Health developed the National Emergency Health and Nutrition Response plan for Karamoja, with financial and technical support from UN.

In addition, food and nutrition assistance were extended to 217,747 pregnant and lactating women and children, and a total of 1,839 metric tons (MT) of specialized nutritious food was distributed to 15,591 beneficiaries. The UN supported the life-saving treatment services to 76,938 children, including the estimated 23,000 severe malnourished children in Karamoja and refugee children, and supported infants affected by Ebola. Protective food assistance worth US\$188,756 was distributed to 30,548 households through in-kind and cash-based transfers. Furthermore 3,629MT of food was distributed to Karamoja through the Office of the Prime Minister as part of its emergency response in Karamoja.

The UN in collaboration with the Ministry of Health further provided two doses of Vitamin A to 3,829,708 children (6–59 months) and as part of its support to community nutrition, 1,352,763 caregivers were reached with IYCF counselling services during ANC in 29 districts.



UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Health launched the third accelerated mass vaccination exercise in 13 districts across Uganda at Parolinya Refugee Settlement ©UNICEF Uganda

The UN supported the implementation of community-based supplementary feeding Programmes in Karamoja in 126 health facilities and through 253 outreaches/outposts treating 63,374 children moderately acute malnourished reaching out to 30,966 pregnant and lactating women.

Over 4.9 million people were reached and delivered key nutrition messages through different platforms like U-report and targeted radio campaigns. The school feeding programme provided 5,806 MT of food for 205,903 learners in 315 schools in all districts of Karamoja.

The UN support enabled five key strategies and guidelines including 1) The National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (FP CIP) 2020/21– 2024/25, 2) The National Total Market Approach (TMA) Strategy, 2020–2025, 3) National Obstetric Fistula Strategy (2020/21 – 2024/25), 4) National Strategy for Integration of Sexual Reproductive Health, Gender Based Violence response, Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, Tuberculosis and Nutrition Services (2022 – 2025) and 5) Essential Maternal and Newborn Care Guidelines. Ministry of Health is reviewing the Reproductive Health Commodity Security (RHCS) Strategic Plan III (2020/21 – 2024/25) and The Uganda Costed Alternative Distribution Strategy (2021–2026).

The UN provided technical assistance to scale up of Maternal and Newborn Health Quality of Care Assessment (MNH QOC) implementation to over 50 districts which enabled health facilities to perform the seven (7) signal functions on: the provision of parenteral antibiotics, anticonvulsants and oxytocic, resuscitation of the newborn, removal of a retained placenta, evacuation of products of conception, assisted vaginal delivery in the Karamoja region.

The UN contributed to sustained HIV response. This contributed to 93 per cent of 1.4 million people living with HIV know their status, sustaining 1.3 million on ARVs, 1.1 million viral suppressed resulting paths to attainment of 95–95–95 Global AIDS target. New HIV infections and AIDS-related mortality reduced by 40 per cent and 64 per cent to 52,000 and 17,000 respectively by end of 2022. In addition, the UN supported the MOH to develop a comprehensive Viral Hepatitis Strategic Plan that integrates wholistic care of persons co-infected with HIV and Noncommunicable diseases



Participants during the Kabaka Birthday Run used to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS ©UNAIDS Uganda

With UN support 110,400 people out of the annual target of 125,000 people were provided with water services through emergency interventions. 14 percent of the annual target of 35,000 people received sanitation services through emergency interventions. A total of 769,400 people were reached with critical WASH supplies out of the annual target of 280,000 people.



Pupils of Amelo Primary school in Adjumani District drink safe and clean water from taps in the school compound. The water is pumped from a solar powered water system constructed under the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) project

©UNICEF Uganda

Vulnerable empowered to utilize quality basic social and protection services

Every Ugandan, employed or not, needs guarantee of some form of social protection across their lifecycle. The need for social protection is driven by the fact that, irrespective of socio-economic status, all people are faced with various risks and vulnerabilities which could render them unable to meet their basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, health care and education. The United Nations therefore supported the Government to reach people with basic social and protection needs. For instance, following the outbreak of Sudan Ebola Virus disease in September 2022, the UN supported government to ensure continuity and uninterrupted provision and access to health services in the health services in affected districts categorized as very high and high risk. Concerted UN support included capacity building of health workers and health facilities to provide comprehensive response (community surveillance, case management, infection prevention and control, risk communication and community engagement surveillance, continuity of essential services, and referral capacity as well as provision of WASH and soap to the affected locations) that enabled the country to be declared Ebola free in January 2023 after 69 days from declaration of the outbreak.



A doctor treats a survivor at a survivors' clinic. At the heart of the support was the national Ebola survivors programme, established by Ministry of Health, with support from WHO and partners @WHO Uganda

Policy and regulatory environment to promote equitable access and utilization of services strengthened

Improving the legislative and regulatory framework is vital for ensuring inclusive quality basic social and protection services. The UN therefore contributed to policy formulation on Social Protection, and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), including the National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (FP CIP) 2020/21– 2024/25; and drafting of the National Total Market Approach (TMA) Strategy, 2020–2025; National Obstetric Fistula Strategy (2020/21 – 2024/25); and the Social Protection Advocacy Plan (2021–2022). In addition, the UN provided technical support to government to review the Accelerated Education Programme policy document to conclusion for MOES's adoption. The policy caters for over aged children, those on the verge of dropping out of formal school, those whose level of education was interrupted to have a second chance of accessing education.

2.2.2.3 Emergency and Humanitarian Response



Blaniah Akumu, a mother from Agururu, receives her daughter's vaccination card after the administration of the vaccine @UNICEF Uganda

Uganda hosts the highest number of refugees in Africa. The majority of the 1.5 million refugees are hosted in West Nile sub-region. While the international community continues to applaud Uganda's open-door refugee policy, the refugee response in Uganda has not been matched with commensurate funding from the International Community. Since the beginning of implementation of the Cooperation Framework in 2021, funding for the Uganda refugee response has continued to decrease steadily. While this has resulted in scaling down measures in the refugee response, such as reducing food rations to refugees and prioritizing the most vulnerable, the UN system in Uganda has supported efforts by the Government of Uganda to ensure that the refugees are more self-sustaining, for example, by supporting efforts for refugees' growing their own food on large scale.

In 2022, the Resident Coordinator's Office stepped up humanitarian coordination efforts by establishing Humanitarian Inter-Agency Coordination Group (HICG) and the Humanitarian Country Team-Lite (HCT-L). These humanitarian coordination mechanisms were established to provide strategic direction for collective interagency humanitarian response, utilised in Karamoja food insecurity response, as well as response to the floods in the Elgon Sub-region, refugee influx and the Ebola outbreak. As a result, joined up approach to UN programming has been advanced, with significant results. In 2022, at least 3 HCT-Lite, 15 HICG and 8 ad-hoc UNCT, 3 Ebola townhalls, 4 interagency meeting for Japan Supplementary Budget 2023 project development, 4 ad-hoc Regional RCs' meetings were held. In addition, at least half a dozen interagency meetings were convened for Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response/Under Funded Emergency window response proposals. Through the coordinated joint effort, 3 strategic chapeau/proposals, 12 Agency Specific projects to the CERF Secretariat and 5 project proposals to the Japan Supplementary Budget Programme mobilised US\$ 26.3 million to respond to series of emergencies in 2022.

Since 2019, the Karamoja Sub-region of Uganda has suffered from two consecutive seasons of increasing food insecurity characterized by less than normal crop and animal production attributed to drought, floods, livestock and crop disease, scarcity of water for human and animal consumption, and price shocks. As a result, the region has seen a significant increase of food-insecure people. Under the CERF rapid response window, the allocation promoted the localization agenda by encouraging and supporting the diversification and strengthening of partnerships with national and local implementing partners. A total of 10 per cent CERF assistance was directly channeled through NGOs and district local governments. The CERF funding served as a strong signal to other donors about the severity of needs faced by communities in Karamoja, which additional resources of over US\$14 was mobilized for WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, from donors such as EU/ECHO, USAID, Sweden, Ireland, DFID, Germany, Korea and Japan as well as from UNFPA's own resources in support of the lean season response in 2022.

In addition, US\$5 million from Japan to FAO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN and WFP for Karamoja response in 2023, is an impact of continued UN humanitarian advocacy.

1.5 million

Uganda hosts the highest number of refugees in Africa. The majority of the 1.5 million refugees are hosted in West Nile sub-region.



Since the beginning of implementation of the Cooperation Framework in 2021, funding for the Uganda refugee response as continued to decrease steadily.

On 30th July 2022, heavy showers of rain were reported in the Elgon region, leaving 7,800 households affected, a total of 18,696 people was reported as affected and requesting support. The heavy rains led to floods in the Elgon belt; Mbale District and City, Kapchorwa, Bulambuli, Namisindwa, Sironko, Butaleja and Manafwa districts as well as the neighboring Bukedea District in the Teso Sub-region. The flooding caused loss of 30 lives, loss of 1,128 livestock, destruction of crop loss in 2029 acres with seedlings, destruction of food and gardens, road network, water systems, sanitation facilities, damage to vehicles, and displacement of people in Mbale City, Mbale District, Kapchorwa, and other neighboring districts in the region. A multi-sectoral Rapid Needs Assessment led by 11 UN agencies joint team was immediately conducted in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister, other line ministries, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and For Africa (INGO) and Nakere (NGO) to provide direction to the response. At the same time, coordination efforts were made both at the field and central level. As this is one of the regions prone to disasters associated with heavy rainfalls, the UNCT continues to seek for an area-based intervention for Karamoja, applying the integrated nexus approach.

Uganda's Ministry of Health (MoH) declared the 8th outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) caused by the Sudan Virus strain (SVD) on 20th September 2022, following the confirmation of the first case on 19th September. On 11th January 2023, the MoH in Uganda with support from WHO officially declared the end of Ebola outbreak after 42 incubation period with no new cases.

It was a milestone event for Uganda having confirmed Ebola virus disease eradicating it within 69 days. At the end of the outbreak, the country recorded a total of 164 cases (142 confirmed and 22 probable), 55 confirmed deaths and 87 recovered patients. On the outset of the outbreak, the UN Country Team organised its response efforts under the joint UN Response Plan supporting coherent UN narrative, requiring US\$ 112 million to ensure comprehensive and quality response for a minimum of six months. As a result, 10 Agencies were able to raise over US\$42 million through their own channels. US\$19 million from donors, including the US\$3 million from CERF Rapid Response window. Below is a table showing the total expenditure by UN agencies/entities that were part of the emergency response.

UN Agencies/Entities	Amount in million US\$
FAO	2.6
UNDP	3.4
IFAD*	-
UNWOMEN	1.4
ILO	1.4
UNHCR	163.4
IOM	0.4
UNIDO	-
UNAIDS	0.07
UNODC	0.05
UNCDF	-
UNFPA	7.6
UNESCO	0
WFP	135.6
UNICEF	18.8
WHO	19.5
Grand Total	354.2

* IFAD provided loans through its core resources to the Government of Uganda

2.2.3.2: GENDER EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS



Alma Gladys, a Ugandan national from Omugo Zone, Rhino Camp in the West Nile – Uganda, benefited from the Rural Employment Services Program under the ILO PROSPECTS Programme which is implemented in partnership with AVSI Foundation. Gladys specialised in carpentry ©ILO Uganda

Strengthened legal framework for GEWE and human rights

- **Succession Amendment Bill** enacted, which strengthens protections for the inheritance rights of women and children.
- **2: national strategies and plans** adopted to uphold rights of persons with disabilities
- **2: national frameworks adopted** to strengthen provision of social welfare for vulnerable groups
- **2: national strategies adopted** to combat GBV, child marriage, and teenage pregnancy
- **3: MDA-specific NAPs adopted** in furtherance of Uganda's third NAP on women, peace and security (MoDVA, MoH, ODP)

Advancement of gender-equitable norms and practices

- **214 communities** publicly declared the abandonment of GBV and harmful practices, including child marriage and FGM
- **18 million people** were reached with campaigns challenging harmful gender and cultural social norms and promoting positive values and practices.
- **126,310 adolescents and children** gained life skills on gender-equitable norms, gender transformation and SRH issues.

Strengthen institutional capacity to implement GEWE and human rights initiatives.

- **229: number of institutions** implementing their own GEWE and human rights initiatives due to UN capacity and technical support (100 government and 129 civil society)
- **78: private sector companies**, three Ministries, and 50 CSOs put in place organizational policies and procedures to address sexual harassment and violence in the workplace
- **12: religious and cultural institutions** are better equipped to promote positive social and gender norms and add elimination of harmful practices
- **3: national training institutions** supported to integrate GBV modules into their training programmes

Strengthened engagement with and compliance to universal and treaty obligations – 4

- **Universal Periodic Review (UPR)** – third cycle review
- **Committee on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)** – 8th and 9th periodic report
- **Convention Against Torture (CAT)** – 2nd periodic report
- **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)** – preparation of report

Improved compliance with gender and equity budgeting

- **MDA compliance improved** by 0.7 percent
- **District Local Government** compliance improved by 6 percent

The Gender and Human Rights Outcome of the Cooperation Framework aims to contribute to improving gender equality and human rights of people in Uganda; in particular, contributing

towards reduction of Gender Inequality Index (GII); increasing public trust in the Justice System; and by improving gender and equity responsiveness of national budgets. The current GII for Uganda stands at 0.535, below the 2023 Cooperation Framework target of 0.3324. However, there was a progressive increase in public trust in the justice system from 61 per cent in 2021 to 69 per cent in 2022. Further, there was increase in the level of compliance of national budgets with gender and equity requirements in the financial year 2021/2022 by percentage points (from 65.3 per cent in 2020/2021 to 66 per cent in the financial year 2021/2022).

Enhanced capacity of government duty bearers and non-state actors to advance gender equality and human rights and to prevent and respond to violence and abuse, coupled with adoption of gender-equitable and non-discriminatory norms and practices among families, communities and across the ecological model is a precursor to achieving the gender and human rights outcome. In addition, national and local government budgets must consistently be gender- and equity- responsive and strong GBV/VAC and human rights- and gender-responsive data systems be in place.

Capacity of duty bearers and societies to advance gender equality and human rights and to prevent and respond to various forms of violence and abuse was strengthened.

Recognizing that a “whole of society” approach is fundamental to the advancement of gender equality and human rights, the UN engaged with and strengthened the capacities of institutions and leaders in government, civil society, the private sector, and religious and cultural institutions. In 2022 therefore, the UN supported 80 national government institutions, 20 District Local Governments, and 129 civil

society organizations to design and implement their own initiatives addressing values and practices that promote gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE), human rights, equity, and non-discrimination.

The UN strengthened the capacity of duty bearers to prevent and respond to various forms of violence and abuse including violence against women and girls, violence against children, trafficking in persons, sexual exploitation and abuse, and sexual harassment. In addition to activities already reported above, three national training institutions were supported to integrate GBV modules into their training programmes – the Civil Service College (mainstreaming GBV response in planning and budgets); Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development (integrated GBV in one certificate course and four diploma courses); and Uganda Management Institute (integrated GBV in all Masters’ Programmes and four postgraduate diploma courses). GBV modules have also been integrated in the various government orientation programmes including the Orientation, Performance Enhancement, Strategic Leadership and Mindset Change courses.

Moreover, with UN support (UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women), 25 private sector companies, three Ministries, and 50 CSOs put in place organizational policies and procedures to address sexual harassment and violence in the workplace. In addition, ILO with the UN System, provided analysis and advocacy with the MGLSD and media for Uganda to ratify the Violence and Harassment Convention (C190).

Engagement of religious, cultural, and local leaders is essential to combatting harmful norms and practices in Uganda. Accordingly, the UN continued to strengthen its partnership with the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda, Uganda chapter of the Council of Traditional Leaders

of Africa, and religious and cultural institutions, including through the development of tools and analysis, dialogues and capacity building with 5 cultural institutions (Alur, Buganda, Busoga, Tooro, and Acholi) and 7 religious’ institutions. These partnerships contributed to, for example, 214 communities publicly declared the abandonment of GBV and harmful practices, including child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). In addition, more than 18 million people were reached through multi-media campaigns, community dialogues, and events with messages challenging harmful practices and gender norms. The campaigns included “Make Happiness Not Violence” (1.4 million), “Save the Girl Save the Nation” and ending teenage pregnancy/child marriage (7.6 million), End Trafficking in Persons (3.4 million), and “Men are Stars – Abaami Munyenye” to end HIV. 126,310 adolescents and children gained life skills on gender-equitable norms, gender transformation and SRH issues.

Strengthened National Legal Frameworks for GEWE and human rights and Uganda’s engagement with and compliance to universal and treaty obligations

There was improved compliance with treaty obligations and Leave No one Behind (LNoB) through Uganda’s reporting and engagement with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention against Torture (CAT), and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), as well as the adoption of laws and policies during 2022 that fulfilled certain commitments Uganda has previously made based on treaty-body recommendations. One notable example of this was Uganda’s adoption of the long-pending Succession Amendment Bill, which strengthens legal protections for the inheritance and property rights of women and children.

In addition to the Succession Amendment Bill, the UN, including OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, provided technical and advocacy support towards Uganda's adoption of ten key policies and strategies to advance gender equality and non-discrimination at national level and 11 at sub-national levels. This contributed to Uganda adoption of the Market Bill (pending Presidential signature); the Revised National Policy for Persons with Disabilities and the National Action Plan on Albinism; the Second National Strategy to End Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy 2022/23 - 2026/27 and a strategy for Institutionalization of a Specialist Justice for Effective Management of Gender Based Violence (GBV); the National Operational Framework for Social Care and a Framework for Social Service Workforce. In addition, the UN supported the further decentralization and implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 - including the development of three MDA-specific action plans to operationalize Uganda's Third National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, Women Peace and Security (MoDVA, MoH, and ODPP). At sub-national levels, two districts adopted ordinances to address GBV and nine districts adopted community action plans on gender social norms impacting food insecurity and nutrition.

In addition, the capacity of the national gender machinery to integrate gender and Human Rights perspectives and performance was strengthened across the 20 programmes of NDP III using the gender Handbooks, and skills acquired through training on human rights based and gender sensitive approaches. At mid-term review of NDP III, the UN collaborated with the National Planning Authority to review progress on the cross-cutting areas of GEWE, disability inclusion and population dynamics. This informed the ongoing Leave No one Behind (LNoB) assessment.

Strong Budget compliance with gender and equity

In 2022, 96 per cent of Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies and 98 per cent of District Local Governments that were assessed passed the gender and equity compliance assessment for FY 2021/22. The overall compliance of MDAs improved by 0.7 per cent from 65.3 per cent in the FY 2020/2021 to 66 per cent in the FY 2021/2022. For the Local Governments, the overall compliance with gender and equity responsiveness for the FY 2021/2022 also improved from 58.07 per cent in the FY 2020/2021 to 64.06 per cent in the FY 2021/22. To achieve this, the UN system supported national and sub-national (district local governments and cities) institutions to develop gender responsive plans and budgets to facilitate increased resource allocation for gender-based violence/sexual reproductive health and rights within their budgets and incorporating population dynamics and the demographic dividend drivers into planning and budgeting processes and frameworks.

The NPA and NPC institutionalized demographic dividend, including through integrating population issues in programmes and plans and monitoring of investments in young people through demographic dividend compliance assessments. Through these and other capacity building efforts, the annual budget for financial year 2021/22 aligned to demographic dividend at 77.9%, up from 72.9% for the year financial year 2020/21.



Drying Racks have improved the processing and the quality of silverfish, making them available for human consumption and sell at higher prices ©FAO Uganda

Strengthened GBV/VAC and human rights data systems

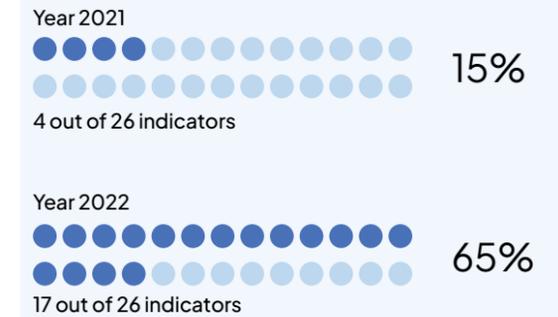
The UN supported the development of the Geospatial data interactive dashboard that harmonizes indicators from the National GBV Data (NGBVD), MoH DHIS2, and parish information system and trained 130 Geospatial system (GIS) and Information Technology experts to build their capacity to continue populating and linking the GBV indicators under census mapping, including census mapping at the parish level. This will support the identification of GBV cases, areas of deprivation of services and referrals using the geographic coordinates.

The UN's Commitment to Leave No One Behind

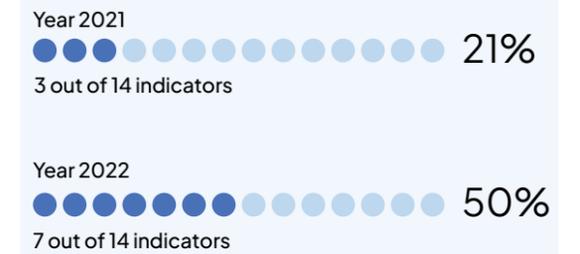


A nurse from Kisoko Health Center III address the mobilized community members, sensitizing and preparing them for the immunization drive ©UNICEF Uganda

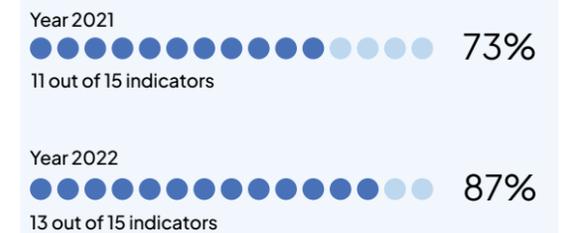
Youth Scorecard



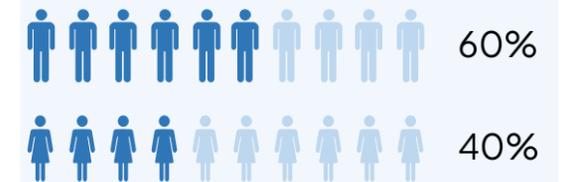
Disability Scorecard



Gender Scorecard



Gender Parity





The UN Country Team in Uganda continues to make strides towards the fulfillment of its institutional commitments to gender equality, disability inclusion, human rights, and the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).



Although overall gender parity across the UN System in Uganda is stagnant for the third year in a row, there are some notable positive trends. Seven UN entities made incremental progress towards gender parity between 2021 and 2022.

The UN Country Team in Uganda continues to make strides towards the fulfillment of its institutional commitments to gender equality, disability inclusion, human rights, and the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Uganda continues to have robust gender and human rights coordination, accountability, and analysis through its Human Rights and Gender Advisory Group, as well as its recently formed Disability Inclusion Working Group.

The UNCT submitted its fourth consecutive UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard annual report, which again demonstrated progress towards the UNCT's gender equality commitments. Notably, the UN system conducted a gender, human rights, and disability inclusion staff capacity assessment, from which a detailed capacity building plan was developed. The HRGAG developed and delivered interagency training curricula and tools for different audiences including – application of the gender equality and human rights markers, gender and human rights analysis, gender mainstreaming, human rights-based approach, among others. More than 350 UN staff and more than 15 UN entities in Uganda were reached in 2022 through these trainings, with very positive course evaluations from participants. One result of these training, alongside technical advice, and support, was that gender financing in the UNSDCF increased to 56% – more than doubling the gender financing available in 2022 as compared to 2021.

The UN system also provided coordinated engagement and capacity building for Uganda's human rights institutions. For example, through the HRGAG, a 3-day human rights training was conducted for the new members of the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights, the Uganda Human Rights Committee (UHRC) held a high-level SGBV Symposium, and donor roundtables were held to enhance dialogue and financing for the commitments Uganda made at the Global Disability Summit and support for the UHRC.

Although overall gender parity across the UN System in Uganda is stagnant for the third year in a row, there are some notable positive trends. Seven UN entities made incremental progress towards gender parity between 2021 and 2022. Parity has improved in senior and mid-level positions¹², and staff perceptions improved between 2020 and 2022 regarding the adequacy of procedures in place to prevent sexual harassment and to protect staff safety and security.

¹² Uganda retained parity in the ID category and the NOD level for the second year in a row and the proportion of women at the P5 level increased by 6.7% between 2021 and 2022)

The adoption and ongoing implementation of the UNCT's Gender Parity Strategy and Action Plan may have contributed to these results.

Significant actions were taken during 2022 to strengthen and reinvigorate Uganda's Inter-Agency Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network and enhance the capacities of its members/focal points. For example, with the appointment in March of a PSEA Coordinator (dual role), technical coordination of the network returned to the Resident Coordinator's Office, which has strengthened PSEA coordination and cohesion. The network developed its first PSEA Focal Point Training and Training of Trainers – 57 PSEA focal points and alternates, representing 17 UN entities and 5 NGO partners, from national and subnational PSEA networks, completed the three-day training. A joint refresher training on PSEA was also conducted with 80 (M:25, F:55) staff counselors from Uganda's national Sauti helpline – Uganda's national helpline on child abuse and GBV, which also serves as a SEA complaint reporting and referral mechanism, including in the Ebola response.



Special needs teacher Specious Katusabe uses a laptop together with a projector in her inclusive class at St. Bernadette Primary School in Hoima. The laptops are loaded with specialized education software that optimizes classroom content for learners with special needs. In this case the videos can assist the deaf students with an accompanying sign writer ©UNICEF Uganda

Although more is needed, the UN System strengthened PSEA coordination and joint action in Uganda's humanitarian responses. For example, PSEA was a core priority in the UNCT's support to the Ebola response at both political and technical levels. The Network (particularly UNICEF, RCO and WHO) developed a PSEA Checklist on Minimum Actions Required on PSEA in the Ebola Response, mainstreamed PSEA in the UN Uganda Ebola Response Plan, supported joint training of 102 (F:37, M:65) leaders in the Ebola-affected districts and supported integration of PSEA messages in broader Risk Communication, Social Mobilization and Community Engagement (RCCE) actions – reaching 3,726 (F:2,022 M:1,704) community members with information on PSEA, SEA reporting and assistance.

2.3. SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

Programmatic Partnerships aimed at advancing efforts to the achievement of the SDGs:

In 2022, the UN continued to deepen its collaborations with humanitarian and development community, the Government of Uganda and other stakeholders, including private sector, on various fronts, including around three key areas: refugee inclusion in development programming in the spirit of Leaving No One Behind; emergency response with a view to meet immediate needs of vulnerable food-insecure communities in Karamoja sub-region but also to build their resilience to shocks induced by severe droughts and inter-communal conflicts; and in strengthening resilience and capacity of the national health system. To address the needs of a protracted refugee situation, development partners have directed their projects of worth US \$ 1.8 billion (for the period between 2018–2027) to refugee-hosting districts, and refugee-needs are being gradually included in their overall programme strategies, this is in line with advancing sustainable efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda. A dialogue around broad partnership on applying the HDP-nexus approach across the humanitarian-development spectrum for advancing 'durable/sustainable solutions' efforts, was also initiated. Galvanising partnerships and financing climate change actions/clean energy solutions, localisation of refugee (humanitarian) response and regional collaboration to address drivers of forced displacement are high in Uganda's agenda, as the country co-convenes together with other six co-conveners of Global Refugee Forum (GRF). These priorities are in line with

efforts to achieve the 2030 agenda, and an emerging partnership around these themes is an excellent example of result achieved through UN advocacy, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and technical assistance delivered to the Secretariat for Uganda's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

On tackling chronic food insecurity issue, coordinated UNCT advocacy to and engagement with the Government of Uganda, donors, and other partners in 2022, have created a broad consensus on partnership and engagement around medium and long-term strategic approach for Karamoja Sub-region. This approach aims to contribute to several SDGs, particularly the SDG 2 on ending hunger. This approach also calls for a multi-year financing approach (as opposed to funding response to food insecurity crisis) for improved resilience. A concept note for financing joint programming approach for Karamoja was developed, which has a potential for multi-stakeholder, multi-sector area-based financing collaboration in next few years. And, as part of the Ebola emergency response, partnerships were fostered on building national and district levels institutional capacities for ensuring comprehensive health services during emergency and non-emergency times.

Partnerships leveraged for (domestic) financing the SDGs: Coordinated UN technical and financial support was delivered to the Government of Uganda (National Planning Authority and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development) in conducting National Development Plan (NDP III) mid-term review (MTR), including the review of its Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP), and to develop the Public Investment Financing Strategy (PIFS). The launch of the PIFS, which serves as Uganda's Integrated

National Financing Framework (INNF) for the NDP III period, will begin to guide the national budgeting in 2023, a milestone towards directing domestic resources to underfunded sustainable development priorities/sectors. On the other hand, findings of the NDP III MTR, are already being used to re-direct the economy towards recovery from the effects of COVID-19, as well as to inform 2023/24 budgeting process, ensuring an improved alignment between priority financing sectors, planning, and budgeting.

With an aim at assisting the local governments in mobilising resources and utilising revenue to fund the SDGs priorities, Local Government Finance Commission was assisted in the implementation of alternative financing in two pilot districts. With the upgraded local revenue database and operationalisation of Integrated Revenue Administration System, an automated and digitised revenue collection system was introduced, which as a result has led to an improved local revenue performance. These districts have registered an increment trajectory in 2022 from 2021. In partnership with the Government of Uganda, trainings aimed at improving women's participation in public procurement were delivered to women and Government officials, and the SDG indicator matrix was reviewed – these are expected to usher a 'gender sensitive' budget reforms that is essential to make progress towards SDG 5 and others.

Disaster response and risk reduction:

Partnership between the UN and humanitarian actors for better coordinated efforts around disaster response and preparedness was strengthened under the auspices of Humanitarian Country Team Lite (HCT-L) and Humanitarian Inter-Agency Coordination Group, facilitated by the Office of the

Resident Coordinator. While the HCT-L is an innovative mechanism in an operating context – not classified as humanitarian – of Uganda, the mechanism has meaningfully contributed to fostering critical partnership among humanitarian community in delivering coordinated emergency response to Mbale floods and for disaster risk preparedness.

South-South Triangular Cooperation: A good example of South-South Triangular Collaboration facilitated by the UN is on improving food security. Following dramatic results achieved in agriculture production during first two phases of a South-South cooperation with FAO and China, Uganda, a beneficiary country, announced substantial counterpart funding of close to US\$10 m to the third phase of the project on Supporting Agricultural Sector Development. This demonstrates Uganda's commitment to collaboration that aims to improve food and nutrition insecurity, income generation and decent job creation, especially for the youth and women, and to enhance livelihoods for small farmers. This commitment from Uganda is in line with domestic financing to address issues in the achievement of 2030 agenda and SDGs, including around poverty reduction, zero hunger, climate action and reducing inequalities. The Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the South-South Collaboration initiative have facilitated exchange of resource and technologies between Uganda and China, from which thousands of farmers across Uganda benefited. The Phase III is expected to upscale and increase commercial production and productivity in cereals, livestock and fish; build the capacity of policy and technical staff, private sector and farmers, including women, youth and other marginalized groups of people in utilising improved Chinese agricultural technologies; and facilitate agricultural investment, agro-industrialization and trade.

In partnership between South Africa, Government of Uganda, and UNDP, 'Karamoja Greenbelts' initiative has been launched. The initiative, anchored within the India-Brazil and South Africa (IBSA¹³) framework, is a good example of trilateral collaboration in support of reducing poverty and hunger. It aims to increase food security for vulnerable people in the Karamoja sub-region, facing chronic food insecurity issue and extremely high poverty rate. Empowering women and youth and building strong food and cash crop production systems and value chains are other objectives of the initiative. These results in contributions to the SDGs, will be achieved through Women-led Large-scale commercial farming and working with community groups, associations, and primary societies to build a robust Karamoja farmers' and processing cooperative union.

Other examples of South-South cooperation facilitated/supported by the UN family, include inter-ministerial conference on migration and environment in 2022, and Second Africa High-Level Forum of South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development in early 2023. UN Agencies have also delivered support, facilitating Uganda to learn from countries in the global south in sectors, including agriculture, education, health, infrastructure and science, technology, and innovation; and facilitated Uganda extend capacity building and knowledge support to other countries in the areas of peace and security, including women's leadership and participation in peace building, governance, energy and mineral development and humanitarian response for health and disaster risk management.

2.4. RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS, AND EFFICIENCY



UN Resident Coordinator, Ms. Susan Namondo (second from left) with Government officials and UN staff visiting the Reception Centre at Imvepi Refugee Settlement ©UN Uganda

In 2022, there were remarkable changes in the composition of UNCT. This was manifested in the form of expansion of some entities to respond to country priorities. For example, ILO, UN-HABITAT and UNODC expanded their physical operation in terms of staffing capacity. UNFCCC opened a project office in the country. UN entities continued to implement their country programmes derived from the Cooperation Framework and this was sustained throughout the year through the implementation of UN joint work plan and programmes. UNODC launched its new Country Programme (2022–2027) on “Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” and its interventions were incorporated into the UN joint work plan. The UN coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and results of working more and better together were manifested in the aspects presented below:



UN entities continued to implement their country programmes derived from the Cooperation Framework and this was sustained throughout the year through the implementation of UN joint work plan and programmes.

¹³ The framework of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum is a dynamic interregional mechanism advancing South-South cooperation. The IBSA Fund is an example of cooperation among three developing countries, which pioneered the implementation of South-South cooperation initiatives for the benefit of other Southern countries in partnership with the United Nations system. The UN Office for South-to-South Cooperation manages the IBSA Fund.

Implementation of joint initiative

The UN country team developed a multi-year joint work plan to operationalize the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. During the 2021 annual performance review, the joint work plan was updated and joint activities, initiatives, and priorities for 2022 were agreed. Results Groups formed along the five outcomes of the Cooperation Framework were revitalized and coordinated the implementation and reporting on the agreed results. The UN implemented joint programmes, funds, and initiative. Notable of these was The UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (JUPSA). Moreover, the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative successor programme was developed by five UN entities. In addition, UN joint programmes on data and statistics; youth and adolescents; and Gender were developed and are ready for implementation in 2023. More coordinated and joint field monitoring to track progress on the implementation of agreed activities in the joint work plans was however lacking. Besides, some UN entities continued to implement agency-specific activities that were not reflected in the joint work plans.

Communicating and advocating together

Further, the UN continued to communicate and advocate together on a myriad of policy and issues of national concern using platforms including commemoration of international days, national public holiday celebrations, and other international and national conferences hosted by the Government. The UN Country Team for example used the Annual National SDG Conference for Uganda to raise awareness about the SDGs, and to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 2030. In addition, the International Peace Day provided a platform for candid discussions on matters related to

peace and stability and marked the foundation for a progressive and inclusive dialogue with a view of fostering harmonious coexistence. Amidst the emergencies that the country faced in 2022, including Ebola, Floods, and food insecurity in Karamoja region, the UN country team developed a joint risk communication and community engagement plan.

More and better integrated policy advice to the Government.

The UN country team strengthened the SDG Secretariat that was established at the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), through financial, technical, and operational support. The Secretariat and OPM coordinated the organisations of the Annual SDGs Conference in 2022. The conference was an inclusive forum for identifying innovative local solutions and approaches to accelerate the implementation of SDGs. The key recommendations from the conference informed a cabinet paper that reflected the key areas of focus for acceleration of SDGs in Uganda. These were approved by the cabinet in December 2022 and will guide implementation of SDGs in 2023. Moreover, the UN jointly supported the mid-term review of the third National Development Plan (NDP III). The UN's offer to conduct studies on 15 cross-cutting areas of development was an opportunity to influence the country's development direction and policy advocacy. In addition, the UN led discussions to revitalize Uganda's development cooperation architecture to meet the principles of effectiveness, accountability, inclusiveness and country Ownership. These efforts have led to a consensus to develop a Joint results and Accountability Framework (JAF) and resuming the National Partnership Forums, which had last been held in 2018.

Efforts for more efficient operations and efficiency gains



Efficiency Agenda - BOS

- All agencies/entities utilizing the common services agreed in the Business Operations Strategy (BOS)
- total cost avoidance of US\$ 2.2million, increasing by US\$500,000 from 2021
- Internet connectivity, conference services and LTAs for fuel generated the most cost avoidance



Efficiency Agenda - Others

- Uganda is one of six countries on metro development plan for 2022
- Uganda has two metro projects being developed

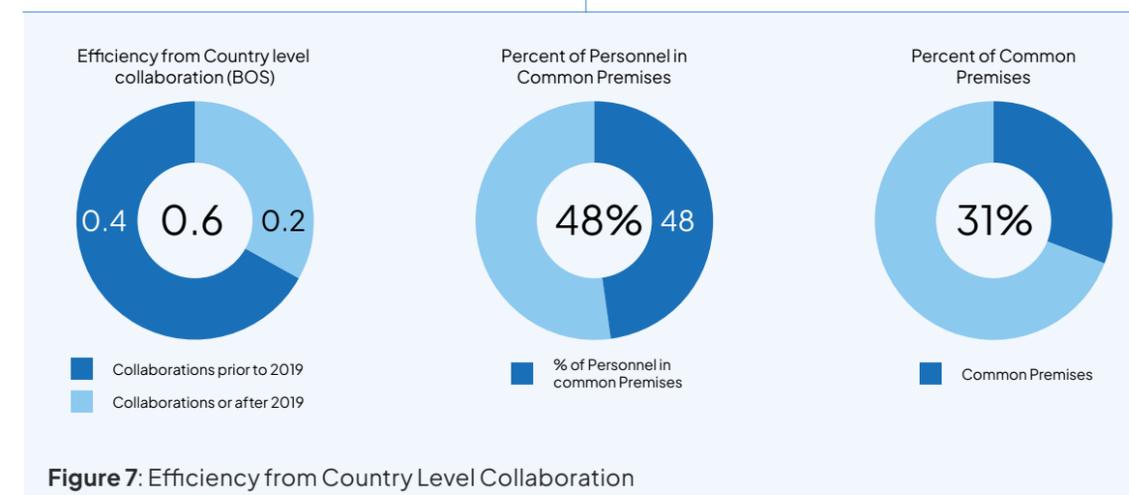


Figure 7: Efficiency from Country Level Collaboration

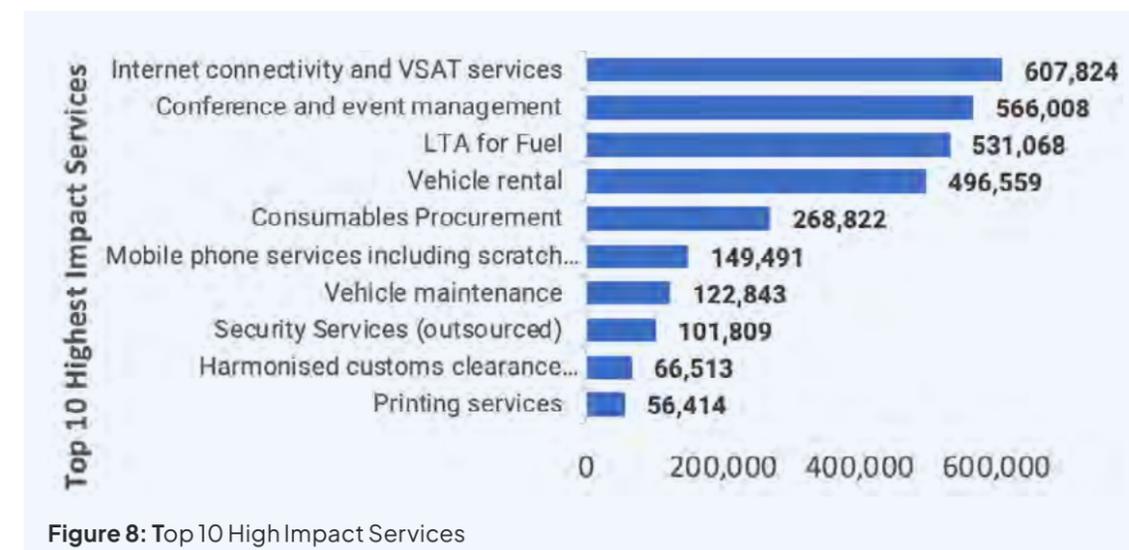


Figure 8: Top 10 High Impact Services

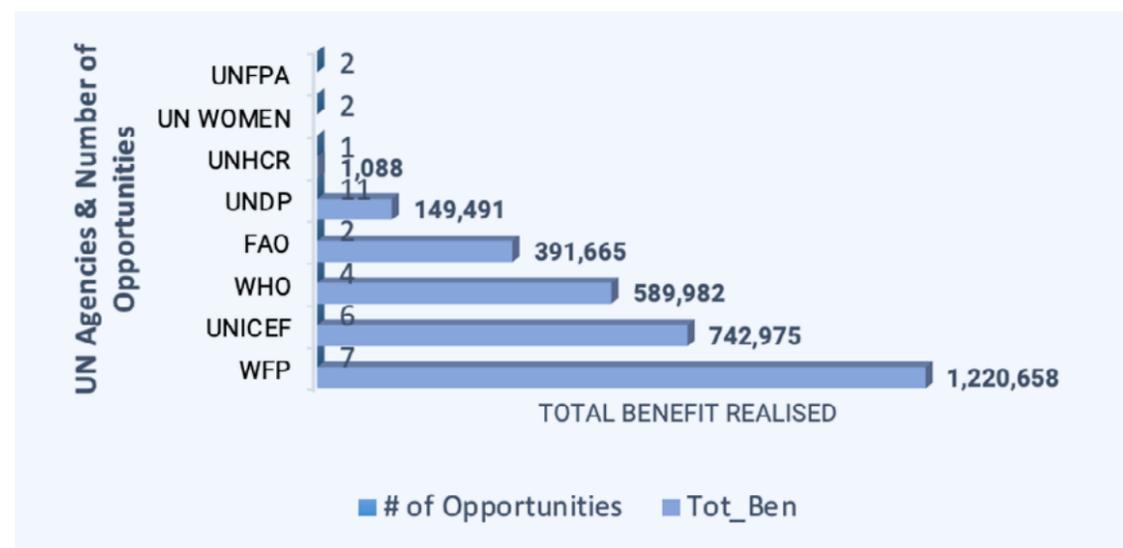


Figure 9: Number of Opportunities by Managing Agencies

Use of UN regional and global level assets

In 2022 the United Nations in Uganda accessed and benefited from expertise availed the Regional Collaborative Platforms (RCPs) through two Opportunity and Issue Based Coalitions (OIBCs)¹⁴. Through DCO Regional Office for Africa, OIBC-1 provided quality assurance and guidance on the development and finalization of the UN Joint Programme on Data and Statistics. Moreover, a total of four technical experts were quickly deployed to facilitate sessions in two separate retreats involving Heads of Agencies and Deputies. This expertise led sessions on multi-dimensional risk analysis, financing landscape analysis, gender, human rights and leave no one behind and foresight and future and mainstreaming the Management and Accountability Framework in Uganda. These

supports deepened agency senior management understanding of the MAF and its implementation as part of the UN Reform. They also ensured cost saving in the region US\$30,000 on the two retreats and the Joint Programme.

As a key step to fully leveraging the wealth of knowledge and expertise in these regional collaborative platforms, UN Uganda is to align to priorities of the respective OIBCs. UN Uganda is advocating for the establishment of strong knowledge management hubs to enhance the visibility and accessibility of regional assets, which will allow countries – and UNCTs – to easily identify the expertise in each region, making that expertise more easily accessible to respond to emerging national needs related to the 2030 Agenda.

¹⁴ OICS-1 on strengthened integrated data & statistical systems for sustainable development and OIBC4 on leveraging new technologies and enabling digital transitions for inclusive growth and development.

2.6. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

2.6.1. Financial Overview

Cumulative Financial Overview - Resource summary for the first two years of CF Implementation (2021 – 22)



Table 2 Cumulative Resources (2021–22) (Amount in million US\$)

Results Area	Required	Available	Expenditure
SP - Transformative and Inclusive Governance (of which)	73.3	64.7	36.3
1. Inclusive and Accountable Governance – Human Rights, Peace, Justice, and Security	73.3	64.7	36.3
SP II - Shared prosperity in Healthy Environment (of which)	186.0	171.0	90
1. Increased productivity, Decent Employment and Equal Rights to Resources	99.2	94.9	53.5
2. Sustainable Natural Resources and Environment management, Capacity to mitigate/adapt Climate Change and Disaster risk	86.8	76.1	36.5
Human Wellbeing and Resilience (of which)	267	473.8	475.9
1. Equitable Access to and Utilisation of Quality Basic Services, Protection Services	242.4	460.1	456.7
2. Gender Equality and Human Rights	24.6	13.7	19.2
Total	526.3	709.5	602.2

Financial Summary for 2022: Total Required Resources and Expenditure for 2022





Figure 10: Financial Summary for 2022 by Strategic Priority



Figure 11: Financial Summary for 2022 by Outcome

2.6.2. Resource Mobilization and Quality of Funding

The UN Country Team in Uganda is now better prepared to lead strong resource mobilisation on the 2030 Agenda in close collaboration with the Government. There is a Joint Partnership and Resource Mobilisation Strategy, with very clear action plan for the next three years of the implementation of CF. The strategy is expected to focus on the funding gap of 32 per cent for the activities under the Cooperation Framework joint work plans. Please see details below:

Table 3: An Overview of the Cooperation Framework Funding Requirements (in Million US \$)

Strategic Priorities and Outcomes	Total Required US\$ (2021–25)	Total Available (2021–25)	Funding Gap	Funding Gap %
Inclusive and Accountable Governance – Human Rights, Peace, Justice, and Security	147.9	100.2	37.7	27%
Increased productivity, Decent Employment and Equal Rights to Resources	192.3	135.8	56.4	29%
Sustainable Natural Resources and Environment management, Capacity to mitigate/adapt Climate Change and Disaster risk	169.1	162.6	6.4	4%
Equitable Access to and Utilisation of Quality Basic Services, Protection Services	465.4	273.2	179.3	40%
Gender Equality and Human Rights	47.1	11.0	36.1	77%
TOTAL	1,100	682.8	315.9	32%

Source: RCO Uganda

In response to the multiple emergencies in 2022, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office led joint resource mobilisation efforts by the UN Country Team, both for the rapid response to the Ebola outbreak in seven districts and flash floods in the Elgon region, as well as refugee response. US\$82.3 million was mobilised in total, including from the UN Central Emergency Fund (CERF) and local donors. Catalytic contributions from the CERF – US \$3 million for Ebola response and US\$ 4 million for Karamoja food insecurity response enabled UN Agencies to mobilise additional US \$42 million for Ebola and US\$ 14 million for Karamoja food insecurity from local donors, including from USAID, FCDO/UK, Norway, Japan, SIDA, Ireland, ECHO, AfDB, Korea.

A total of 10 per cent CERF assistance was directly channelled to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and District Local Governments.

The Resident Coordinator's Office coordinated the drafting of strategic proposals, UN Ebola Response Plan, tracking data and producing maps, and preparing common messages, strengthening humanitarian advocacy, and facilitating UN joint resource mobilisation. In addition, US\$ 8 million was mobilised through CERF underfunded window for refugee response. The UN Agencies re-adjusted their programme budget in response to frequent natural disasters amidst dwindling resources.

Despite the resource mobilisation success, resource gap in 2022, was significantly high for humanitarian response. For instance, the common appeal for refugee response was only 55 per cent funded, forcing programme re-prioritisation several times, including ration cut by WFP. A declining trend of development and humanitarian funding for UN agencies was a key challenge in 2022. Thus, in 2023, resource mobilisation will remain the centrepiece for UN joint engagement with partners and development-humanitarian advocacy in Uganda and in donor capitals.

Table: 4 Resources Mobilised Jointly by the UNCT in 2022 for Emergency Response

Funds Mobilized	Recipient Agencies	Fund Source	Focus Area
\$ 4 million	FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP	CERF/RR	Food Insecurity/Karamoja
\$ 3 million	WHO, WFP, UNICEF	CERF/RR	Ebola Response
\$ 8 million	UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWOMEN	CERF/RR	Refugee Response
\$ 3.3 million	UNHCR, UNWOMEN and WFP	JSBP/2022	Tackling SGBV in refugee hosting areas
\$ 8 million			
*Approved and in pipeline	UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP &		
FAO and UNWOMEN**	JSBP/2023	JSBP/2023 - through regional office	Food & Nutrition Security/ Karamoja Climate change/food security and LEAP of conflict affected women/girls by conflicts (this cross cutting)
Total \$ 26.3 million			

* IFAD allocated US\$ 2.1M for PROFIRA project through its Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) for emergency response to mitigate impacts of COVID-19.

Source: UNRCO Uganda (March 2023)

03

Chapter 3

UNCT KEY
FOCUS FOR 2023

Acronyms	Definition
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PCVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PIFS	Public Investment Financing Strategy
PwD	People with Disabilities
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual Gender-Based Violence
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction,
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

Acronyms	Definition
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
UPDF	Uganda People Defense Force
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prison Service
US	United States
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation



**UNITED
NATIONS
UGANDA**



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