



UNITED
NATIONS
UGANDA



UGANDA

2023 UN Country Results Report

Our story of leaving no one behind



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Members of Namalu Traditional Youth Designing Group, which creates African crafts in Namalu Sub-county, Nakapiripirit District, Karamoja Sub-region ©UNICEF Uganda

Susan Ngongi-Namondo
UN Resident Coordinator in
Uganda



FOREWORD BY THE UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR

As we stand at the threshold of transformation, Uganda's journey towards sustainable development, underpinned by the tireless efforts of its people, is a testament to what we can achieve together. The United Nations in Uganda, in partnership with the government and other stakeholders, has been at the forefront of supporting the country's efforts to achieving sustainable development and improving the well-being of its people.

With our Country Results Report 2024, we seek to highlight our collective progress and the significant milestones we have reached. We acknowledge, however, that our journey is far from over.

This past year, Uganda has seen substantial advancements in governance, health, and economic development, reinforcing its trajectory from a least developed country to one with increasing economic prospects and improving human development indices. Despite these gains, challenges persist—challenges that call for concerted efforts and strategic partnerships to ensure that no one is left behind.

Inclusive governance has been at the forefront of our efforts, with significant strides made towards transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. Yet, the need for strengthened institutional

capacity and broader civic engagement remains critical to sustain these gains. Economic growth, while robust, must be redirected to ensure it is inclusive and reaches the most vulnerable people and sectors of society. Environmental sustainability continues to be a cornerstone of our agenda, with urgent actions needed to combat climate change and preserve Uganda's natural resources for future generations.

Acknowledging the complexity of these challenges, I call upon the Government of Uganda, development partners, civil society organizations, and the UN Country Team to deepen our collaboration. We must leverage our collective resources, expertise, and innovative solutions to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. It is imperative that we enhance our interventions in key areas such as health care, education, and

economic inclusion to build resilience in our most vulnerable population against ongoing and future challenges.

As we move forward, our focus will be on harnessing data-driven decision-making and innovative technologies to improve service delivery and impact every life on land. The UN in Uganda is committed to supporting the Government of Uganda in its efforts to institutionalize reforms and policies that promote equity and sustainable growth through the Parish Development Model.

This report not only recounts our achievements but also serves as a call to action. It invites each stakeholder to recommit to the vision of a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable Uganda. Together, we must strive to ensure that our development agenda leaves no one behind, harnessing the potential of every Ugandan, especially the youth, women, and the most marginalized.

Let this report be a reminder of how far we have come and a blueprint for the work that still lies ahead. Let us renew our commitment to work more cohesively, effectively, and innovatively. Together, we can achieve a Uganda that is resilient and vibrant, offering equitable opportunities for all its citizens.

UN COUNTRY TEAM

The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Uganda comprises a dynamic and diverse group of UN entities, both resident and non-resident, working collaboratively to support the country's development priorities. This is due to the non-extension of the mandate of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) beyond August 2023.

There was increased collaboration from non-resident agencies in 2023. UN-Habitat, UNEP, ITC, ITU, UNECA, UNDESA and IAEA all maintained significant engagement with UN agencies and partners,

29 UN entities

The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Uganda comprises a dynamic and diverse group of UN entities, both resident and non-resident, working collaboratively to support the country's development priorities.

with UN-Habitat establishing a liaison office in the country by the start of 2023. These changes reflect the need to evolve and adapt the UNCT configuration to respond effectively to emerging priorities and address critical gaps in supporting Uganda.

The efforts of UNCT's efforts were guided by the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which aligns with Third National Development Plan of Uganda. The UN's collective work spans various sectors, including governance, health, education, economic development, and environmental sustainability, with a strong emphasis on leaving no one behind.

Throughout the year, the UNCT engaged in extensive collaborations with government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and development partners to leverage resources and expertise. These collaborations have been instrumental in advancing the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and 2030 Agenda.

Table 1: Composition of the UN Country in 2023

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	
Start Date: 2021- 01- 01	
End Date: 2025 - 12- 31	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- International Atomic Energy Agency
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- International Labour Organization
- International Organization for Migrations
- International Trade Centre
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- United Nations Capital Development Fund
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- United Nations Department for Safety and Security
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- United Nations Environmental Programme
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Office of the Higher Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Human Settlement Programme
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
- United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS Secretariat
- United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction
- United Nations Office for Project Services
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- United Nations Population Fund
- United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
- United Nations Volunteers
- United Nations World Food Programme
- World Health Organization

Results Groups of UN Cooperation Framework 2021–2025

Name of Group	List of Chairs or Co-chairs
1. Inclusive and Accountable Governance Systems	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
2. Increased Productivity, Decent Employment and Equal Rights to Resources	International Labour Organization; United Nations Capital Development Fund
3. Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change	United Nations Development Programme and International Organization for Migration
4. Basic Social and Protection Services	United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; World Health Organization
5. Gender Equality and Human Rights	United Nations Population Fund; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

The United Nations in Uganda continues to forge strong partnerships with a diverse range of development partners, reinforcing its collective efforts towards sustainable development. The partnerships extend beyond financial contributions, encompassing strategic collaborations that amplified the impact of our work.

The European Union and the Netherlands as key partners in the implementation of the Uganda Spotlight Initiative 2.0, focusing on addressing gender-based violence and promoting gender equality, SRHR, and harnessing the demographic dividend. This partnership exemplifies our commitment to leveraging resources for transformative change. Further, via a basket fund arrangement, donors such as Norway, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland continued to partner with the United Nations family in support of institutional strengthening to advance democratic governance.

The 'Friends at the Core of UN' support, a novel mechanism established in 2023, provided a platform for programmatic collaboration and collective advocacy on critical issues, including the five flagship areas of the UN in Uganda. This initiative fostered a shared understanding and joint action among interested donors, enhancing our strategic coherence and impact.

Our engagement with the World Bank, resulted in greater coverage and support for vulnerable and marginalized groups, exemplifying the synergy between our respective development agendas.

At the local level, the UN's collaboration with private sector entities such as the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) and Equity Bank Uganda Limited demonstrated our commitment to economic inclusion and climate resilience, respectively. These partnerships underscored the importance of private sector engagement in achieving sustainable development goals.

Leveraging on private sector catalytic products for women economic empowerment, the UN had strategic engagements and signed MOUs with MTN to "Advance Women Enterprises." The project attracted six other private sector companies to come together to support women to benefit from their supply chains after Women Owned Companies were prequalified to benefit from MTN four million USD set aside for women businesses. The collaborative companies will support a three-month accelerator capacity building programme for 118 women owned companies to benefit from Gender Responsive Procurement, including UN Women. The companies include DFCU, NSSF, Hi-Innovator, PSFU, and ATC. UN Women have an MoU with MTN and PSFU. A four-year MoU with Stanbic bank was also signed, whereby Stanbic Bank developed a



Fred Ouma, is a 43-year-old man who lives with his family of nine, including his wife Concy and his mother. In 2010, he was diagnosed with glaucoma and subsequently became blind. ©IFAD/Jjumba Martin

400 partners

The broad based partnership approach involving over 400 traditional government and non-traditional partners including cultural institutions, civil society organizations, international and national NGOs, and the media, ensured a holistic and inclusive response to development challenges.

tailored product known as Stanbic for Her with US\$ 15 million targeting women with low interest loans for women owned businesses.

The broad-based partnership approach, involving over 400 traditional government and non-traditional partners, including cultural institutions, civil society organizations, international and national NGOs, and the media, ensured a holistic and inclusive response to development challenges.

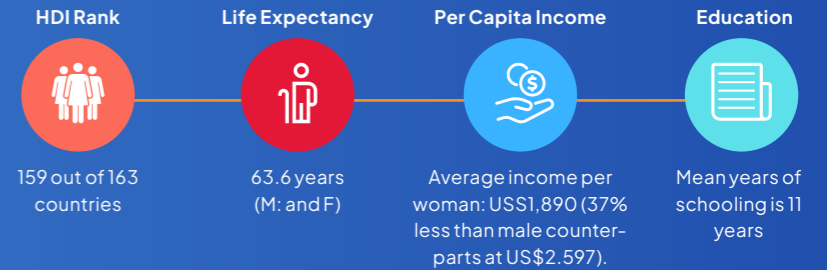
The UN's continued participation in local donor platforms, serving as a co-chair of the Private Sector Development Partners Group alongside the World Bank by the end of 2023, exemplified our leadership and commitment to fostering effective development partnerships in Uganda.

DEVELOPMENT TREND

Summary of major development trends in Uganda from 2022 - 2023

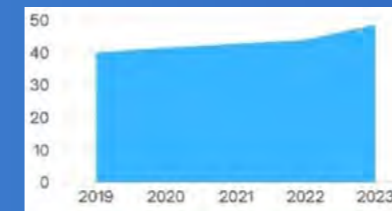
Human Development

At 0.550 Human Development Score in 2023/24, Uganda is now a medium human development country

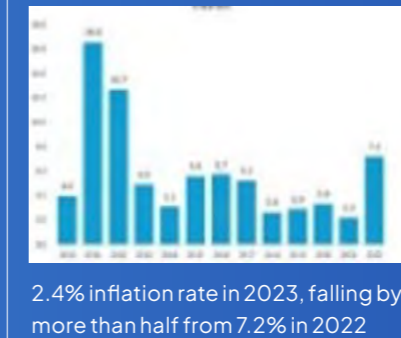


Population

Total population reached 49.9 million in 2023, more of whom are youth (75%)



Inflation rate



Government Debt

Government debt to GDP ratio is at 48.4 per cent, falling short of the 50 per cent threshold to trigger debt sustainable measures



4.6% Economic Growth



Economic recovery continued in 2023 with a growth rate from 2022

Gender Equality



National average budget compliance to gender and equity at 54.35% in 2023/24. Uganda has made progress in gender equality in education and labor force participation. However, political representation remains unequal, with women holding 33.8% of seats in parliament (2021)

Refugees



Fertility Rate

5.4 births per female and 3.2 percent population growth rate

Poverty Headcount



Empowering Girls to participate fully in decision-making processes and to become leaders in their communities ©FAO Uganda



01

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

Uganda is breaking boundaries and reaching new frontiers in its socio-economic quest. The country's post-COVID economic recovery continued, achieving a growth rate of 4.6 per cent in 2023.

Michael Ssengoba, a 47-year-old resident of Mulungi omu village, Kakooge Sub-county in Nakasongala District. He is a former teacher turned coffee farmer, who testifies that coffee farming transformed his life
©FAO Uganda

This growth was driven by increased national consumption expenditure. The agriculture sector, which employs a substantial portion of the population (63 per cent) contributes about a quarter to the country's economy (23 percent of GDP). This sector contributes less than both industry and services (26.7 per cent and 41.7 per cent of GDP respectively) over the same period. The Government continued fiscal consolidation, with relatively stable inflation (on average 2.4 per), less volatile exchange rate fluctuations and a decreasing share of debt levels (from 50.6 per cent of GDP in 2021 to 48.4 per cent of GDP in 2023), depicted economic stability in 2023 as compared to 2022.

For the first time, Uganda fulfilled the criteria for graduation from a least developed country (LDC), a testament to its efforts in diversifying the economy, building human assets, and addressing vulnerabilities. This milestone, while beneficial in the long term, presents short-term challenges, such as potential reductions in preferential market access and foreign aid. This is according to the March 2024 triennial review of least developed countries (LDCs) by the Committee for Development Policy (CDP), a group of independent experts that report to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations.

The country's prospect of graduating from its current Least Developed Country (LDC) status coincides with becoming a medium human development country as per the 2023/2024 UNDP Human Development Report. The Human Development Index (HI) score improved from 0.545 in 2022/23 to 0.550 in 2023/24, driven by rises in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita as measured in its current US dollar value (current US\$). The most recent data show an increase of US\$80.9 in GDP per capita from US\$883.5 in 2021

to US\$964.4 in 2022. Life expectancy at birth now stands at 63.6 years, adding 0.2 years or two and a half months to life expectancy in Uganda between 2020 and 2023. Expected years of schooling in Uganda also increased from its COVID-level of 11.4 in 2020 to 11.5 years in 2023.

However, there are concerns that the economic prosperity that comes with this may not be pro-poor. Economic inequality remains a significant challenge in Uganda relative to some of its neighbours, as evidenced by the economic measure of inequality, the Gini coefficient. Uganda's Gini Coefficient of 42.7 per cent in 2023 was better than that of Rwanda (43.75) but worse than Kenya, and Tanzania with 38.7 per cent and 31.8 per cent respectively. Uganda's coefficient demonstrates considerable wealth disparity with the poorest 40 per cent holding only 16.1 per cent of the wealth, compared to the 34.5 per cent owned by the richest 10 per cent. In Uganda, the average income per woman (US\$1,890) for the reporting period is 37 per cent less than their male counterparts (US\$2,597), reflecting inequality across gender and disparities both between rural and urban settings. This points to higher inequality with women impacted the most. These figures highlight the challenge linked to inequality in East Africa, underscoring the need for policies aimed at reducing inequality and improving overall economic equity.

55 million

With a fertility rate of 5.2 births per female, the population is expected to reach 55 million by 2030.

Amid the challenging economic situation, the country's population has almost tripled from 17.5 million in 1990 to 49.9 million in 2023. With a fertility rate of 5.2 births per female, the population is expected to reach 55 million by 2030. With 75 per cent of the population under 30 years resulting in a dependency ratio of 86.7 per cent percent, there is increasing pressure for more child and youth-focused interventions to fully reap the demographic dividend. The rising population has triggered internal migrations. Ugandans are moving into cities at an average rate of 5.5 per cent, seeking better opportunities which underscores the importance of effective urban planning and adequate social services provision amid rising unemployment.

Moreover, the UNHCR report in June 2023 indicated that 108.4 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced. Displacement is at unprecedented rates partly due to the measures many countries are taking to close borders or refugee asylum. Uganda maintains its open-door policy to people fleeing conflicts, economic hardship, or persecution. It hosts more than 1.5 million refugees, becoming the top refugee-hosting country in Africa and third globally. Its refugee population is mostly from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Burundi. The country is known for its progressive refugee policies, providing refugees with land, access to social services, and the right to work, which has been praised by the international community including UNHCR.

The current state of civil unrest in the subregion continues to interest Uganda. Uganda plays a significant role in peacekeeping and promoting regional stability in East Africa. The country has contributed troops to various United Nations and African Union peacekeeping missions, including in Somalia (AMISOM), the Central African Republic, and South Sudan. The country also recently took

over leadership of both the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and Group of 77 (G77) plus China in January 2024, which offers Uganda enhanced negotiating power and influence in international forums particularly in representing the interests of developing countries and advocating for their collective position on peace and security, economic transformation and bridging the inequality between the impoverished south and the affluent north.

Overall performance on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) presents a mixed picture. The report shows that Uganda has made progress in the following areas: poverty reduction, health, education, and gender equality. However, challenges remain in ensuring food security, mental health, teenage pregnancy, improving, HIV/AIDS health-care access, unpaid care work, unemployment, enhancing education quality and completion rates, achieving gender parity in political representation, expanding access to clean water, sanitation, and energy, fostering economic growth and employment, improving infrastructure, reducing inequalities, and managing environmental sustainability⁹. Addressing these challenges requires sustained financing and targeted interventions especially for the groups facing multiple vulnerabilities and at the risk of being left behind, cross-sectoral collaboration, and sustained commitment to achieving the SDGs. The current programme-based approach to development anchored on the Parish Development Model (PDM) is Uganda's hope to deliver people-centred development that reaches the last mile, leaving no one behind.

These above facts highlight the dynamic and evolving context in which the United Nations and its partners operate in Uganda. Adapting to these changes and aligning support with the country's priorities remain central to the UN's collective efforts to advance sustainable development in the country.



UNDP Karamoja Greenbelt Project
beneficiary farming in Nakapiripirit

UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The Cooperation Framework Approach

The Cooperation Framework Approach



Figure 1: Uganda's Approach and Contribution through the Strategic Priorities in the Cooperation Framework

2.0.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

This section discusses the Cooperation Framework priorities and documents the results contributed by each outcome of the Cooperation Framework to the Third National Development Plan.

2.0.2. Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes, and Outputs

2.0.2.1 Strategic Priorities and Outcomes

The Cooperation Framework has the following strategic priorities and their corresponding outcomes:

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1	TRANSFORMATIVE AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE
OUTCOME 1	By 2025, Uganda has inclusive and accountable governance systems and people are empowered, engaged, and enjoy human rights, peace, justice, and security.
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2	SHARED PROSPERITY IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT
OUTCOME 2.1	By 2025, people, especially the marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from increased productivity, decent employment, and equal rights to resources.
OUTCOME 2.2	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.
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3	HUMAN WELLBEING AND RESILIENCE
OUTCOME 3.1	By 2025, people, especially the vulnerable and marginalized, have equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social and protection services.
OUTCOME 3.2	By 2025, gender equality and human rights of people in Uganda are promoted, protected, and fulfilled in a culturally responsive environment.

On Human Wellbeing and Resilience, the United Nations worked to improve access to quality healthcare, education, and social protection services, as well as to promote gender equality and human rights. Efforts were made to address the challenges posed by COVID-19 and to ensure the inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable communities.

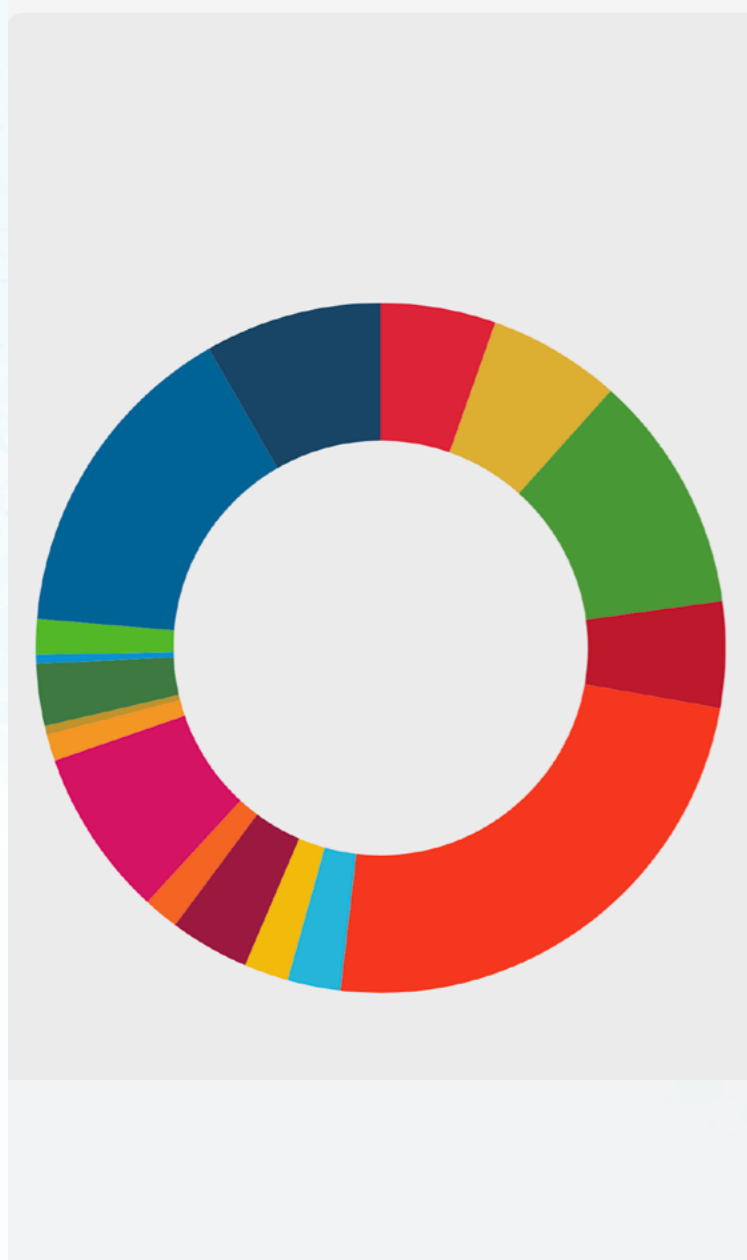
The 2023 implementation of the Cooperation Framework was also in close collaboration with the Government of Uganda, development partners, select districts, the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, and faith-based and cultural institutions. The partnership was structured around the priorities and outcomes outlined in the Cooperation Framework, with a focus on delivering tangible outputs that contributed to national development objectives. On Transformative and Inclusive Governance, the UN supported the strengthening of institutions and systems at national and sub-national levels to ensure effective and accountable governance. Efforts were

made to enhance the capacity of marginalized and vulnerable groups to participate in governance and development processes. Additionally, we supported the capacity building of state and non-state actors to sustain peace and security.

Regarding Shared Prosperity in a Healthy Environment, initiatives were undertaken to improve productivity, value chain enhancement, and market access, particularly for smallholder farmers and women and youth entrepreneurs. The UN also focused on increasing access to innovative practices, technologies, finances, and natural resources for decent employment and livelihoods. The UN further supported initiatives aimed at combating climate change, preserving natural resources, integrated waste management and promoting sustainable land management. These efforts were crucial in ensuring that Uganda's development is environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate-related challenges.

On Human Wellbeing and Resilience, the United Nations worked to improve access to quality healthcare, education, and social protection services, as well as to promote gender equality and human rights. Efforts were made to address the challenges posed by COVID-19 and to ensure the inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable communities.

Through the UN's support, the United Nations integrated the guiding principles of the Cooperation Framework, ensuring a focus on leaving no one behind, human rights, gender equality, sustainability, and accountability. Below is a distribution of activities across the SDGs.



93 programmatic interventions in Joint Workplan

1. No Poverty 13 programmatic interventions (14%)	2. Zero Hunger 15 programmatic interventions (16%)
3. Good Health and Well-being 27 programmatic interventions (29%)	4. Quality Education 12 programmatic interventions (13%)
5. Gender Equality 58 programmatic interventions (62%)	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 6 programmatic interventions (6%)
7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5 programmatic interventions (5%)	8. Decent Jobs and Economic Growth 9 programmatic interventions (10%)
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 4 programmatic interventions (4%)	10. Reduced Inequalities 19 programmatic interventions (20%)
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 3 programmatic interventions (3%)	12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1 programmatic interventions (1%)
13. Climate Action 7 programmatic interventions (8%)	14. Life Below Water 1 programmatic interventions (1%)
15. Life on Land 4 programmatic interventions (4%)	16. Peace and Justice - Strong Institutions 37 programmatic interventions (40%)
17. Partnerships for the Goals 20 programmatic interventions (22%)	

Source: UN INFO

Most of the UN initiatives in 2023 have been on strong institutions (40 per cent), good health and wellbeing (29 per cent), reduced inequalities, zero hunger (16 per cent) and poverty (14 per cent), all with a gender lens (62 per cent) that ensures no one is left behind.

TRANSFORMATIVE AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

Key insights and Results

38 (45.8%)
Women in Cabinet



In the 2006 Cabinet, there were only 10 women (14.7%) while in 2021/2025, the proportion of women in Cabinet has since more than tripled to 38 (45.8%)

National Budget Compliance to Gender and Equity

The National average budget compliance to gender and equity was 54.35 per cent in 2023/24 compared to 67.6 per cent in 2022/23

Corruption Perception Index

26



Uganda is the 141st least corrupt country out of 180 ranked countries 2023, representing an improvement from its highest point in 2016.

Safety

52%



5 in 10 people feel safe walking alone at night (2022)

Key Contributions

- Expansion of state-funded legal aid services from 45 to 50 magisterial areas in 2023
- 1,189 female survivors/victims of GBV accessed quality essential justice and referral services
- Legal aid extended to 4,231 prisoners (4,025 M, 206 F).
- Supported 21 infrastructure to promote peace and security



Supporting Uganda's digital efforts through initiatives like the Rapid Financing Facility (RFF) and development of strategic management information systems.

2.1 TRANSFORMATIVE AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

Uganda has made progress in addressing governance issues linked to corruption, the rule of law and public service delivery.

Inclusive participation, access to justice, rule of law and addressing corruption are key principles of democracy and indicators of good governance. In Uganda, participation of women in governance has increased with specific reference to proportion of women in cabinet. The number has more than tripled between the last two elections (from 14.7% in 2016 to 45.8% in the current Cabinet), reflecting political commitment to women

in leadership. The country has made progress in addressing issues of corruption by actively pursuing anti-corruption campaigns, which include the establishment and empowerment of institutions like the State House Anti-Corruption Unit and the Inspectorate of Government. As a result, the country's Corruption Perceptions Index now stands at 26 (2022), signaling improvement from 25 in 2016¹. Uganda has continued to strengthen its decen-

tralized governance framework adopting a programme-based approach to delivering development through its Parish Development Model. It has also enacted various laws aimed at improving governance and made progress in enhancing the efficiency and capacity of the judiciary. This includes initiatives to reduce the backlog of cases and the promotion of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, which help to expedite legal processes and make them more accessible to the public. The country has embraced digital tools to improve governance including deployment of e-government services, which aim to make government services more accessible online, reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies, and promote transparency.

enhancing the effectiveness and accountability of institutions at both national and sub-national levels. Efforts were made to strengthen the capacity of marginalized and vulnerable groups, enabling them to actively participate and benefit from governance and development processes. Their empowerment was crucial in fostering inclusive governance and ensuring that all voices were heard. The capacities of state and non-state actors were strengthened to sustain peace and prevent conflict. Furthermore, by addressing the root causes of conflict and promoting dialogue, the UN contributed to a more stable and peaceful Uganda that is conducive for development. The sub-sections below highlight the UN's contributions at the output level:

The United Nations interventions in 2023 complemented the role of Government by contributing to

¹ Transparency International Corruption Perception Index 2016 and 2023. The higher the score the lower the corruption perception level.



Ensuring young peoples full potential is fulfilled is key to the UN's mandate ©UNFPA Uganda

2.1.1 Inclusive and Accountable Governance Systems

Inclusive and accountable governance systems ensures that people are empowered, engaged, and enjoy human rights, peace, justice, and security. Towards this, the UN's contributions were directed to ensuring institutions and systems at national and sub-national levels are effective and accountable in line with national, regional, and international obligations and commitments.

2.1.1.1 Development and implementation of policy and legal frameworks:

Strengthening policy and legal framework is a crucial part of the UN's mandate to promote sustainable development, peace, security, and human rights around the world. In 2023, the United Nations focused on enhancing governance through the development and reinforcement of crucial legal and policy frameworks². Notable achievements included the formulation of a draft National Migration Policy that marks a critical step towards managing migration flows. The enactment of the Employment Amendment Bill, awaiting presidential assent, is set to streamline employment processes for Ugandan workers abroad. The development of the National Employment Strategy, in consultation with various stakeholders, is another milestone in strengthening employment governance in Uganda.

Further, the support from the United Nations has led to the development of streamlined and progressive policy guidelines aimed at addressing is-

ues such as sexual harassment in the workplace, and childcare facilities, and the implementation of a costed strategy for the effective management of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases. Additionally, the establishment of a survivor's guide for navigating the criminal justice system and the formulation of essential services standard delivery guidelines for criminal justice actors represent strategic steps towards institutionalizing victim-friendly services for survivors of violence in Uganda.

2.1.1.2 SDGs Coordination support

In 2023, the UN continued to support the government in the enhancement of the SDG Coordination Framework and implementation of SDG Roadmap 2021–2025, as well as strengthening SDG monitoring and reporting through the production of SDG progress reports and Voluntary National Reviews. The second annual SDG Conference was also successfully organized in Uganda in June 2023, aiming to share good practices, success stories and innovations to address SDG implementation challenges, while enhancing SDG awareness and localization.

In addition, the UN has assisted the Government with the identification of the SDGs Accelerators. As part of the UN support to Uganda to prepare for its SDG Rescue Plan for the 2023 SDGs Summit, the UN provided technical support by producing an SDGs Insights Report for Uganda, which revealed that investments in SDG-8 on decent work and economic growth, SDG-9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure, and SDG-16 on governance will

have the highest synergetic impacts to accelerate other SDGs in the remaining seven years of SDGs implementation. Specifically, Investment in SDG Target 8.5– full employment and decent work is expected to accelerate progress in 55 other SDG targets. Similarly, investment in SDG target 9.2 on inclusive and sustainable industrialization will likely accelerate progress in 48 other SDG targets. Likewise, investment in SDG target 16.6 –developing effective, accountable, and transparent institutions will help achieve progress in 72 other SDG targets. UN also actively supported the government in participation in the 2023 SDG Summit in New York by providing technical support to the Government in preparing the National Commitments for Acceleration of the SDGs and organization of side events at the Summit. UN is currently working with the government in operationalizing its national SDG commitments.

UN supports to development of SDG-oriented national strategies.

In 2023, the UN continued to support the government in the development of Uganda's Integrated National Financing Framework through integrated development planning, improved alignment among plans, financing, and reporting, etc. For example, in preparing and launching its Public Investment Financing Strategy in 2023. In addition, the UN also supported the preparation of the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution in fulfilment of the Paris Agreement, National AfCFTA implementation Strategy, Formalization and Business Development Acceleration Strategy for the mining sector, and Digital Transformation Roadmap.

UN also supported feasibility studies to attract private and other innovative financing to national priorities. For example, UN under the leadership of UNDP supported the undertaking of the SDGs

Investment Map for Uganda, which is a market intelligence tool that helps private investors with insights into the local market conditions, local SDG investment opportunities, potential business models, the expected development impact of such projects, etc. Similarly, the government was supported in the development of NDP-III bankable projects for resource mobilization. Two Feasibility studies – one on livestock vaccines and another on Tourism in Mt. Elgon have been developed.

UN also supported the development of the Roadmap for the Parish Development Model (PDM) by establishing a policy lab at Makerere University. Moreso, the UN supported the oversight and implementation of the NDPs by supporting the Apex platform in the Office of the President in evaluating all its strategic interventions and investments in the commercialization of agriculture in the NDP-I and NDP-II. The APEX Platform is a renewed effort by the Office of the President to strengthen its oversight function on public policy management and promotion of good governance practices.

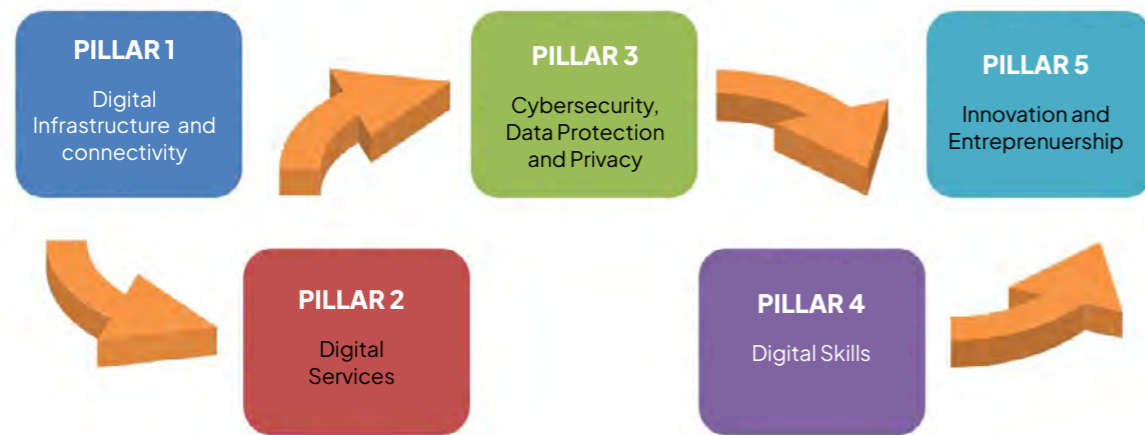
² The list includes but not limited to IFMIS (Integrated Financial Management Information System) Policy Brief, National Identification Policy Brief, National Social Protection Strategy (2023 – 2028), National Complaints and Grievance (C&G) guidelines for Social Protection, Employers' guide on the elimination of child labour, National Employment Strategy, Local Economic Development (LED) Strategic Plans, Localisation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR1325) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), Comprehensive Human Rights Legal and Policy Framework, Judiciary Anti-corruption Strategy 2023–2030, Alternative Justice System Strategy for the Judiciary, Draft comprehensive National Migration Policy (NMP), passing of the Employment Amendment Bill.

2.1.1.2 Accelerating Uganda's Digital Revolution

Accelerating Uganda's digital revolution could be the greatest investment to unlock the demographic dividend and transform the nation into an innovation-based economy, enhancing connectivity, and unlocking new avenues for inclusive growth and development.

An infographic showing the strategic pillars in the Digital Transformation Roadmap.

Credit: MoICT&NG & UNDP



The UN championed digital transformation efforts in Uganda, implementing initiatives to harness digital technology for economic resilience. This included supporting the development of the Digital Transformation Roadmap, the Digital Skills Acceleration Programme and the Big Data Utilization Strategy which are key instruments to realizing Uganda's Digital Vision 2040. The installation of e-registry and other ICT infrastructure in key ministries such as digitizing the registry at the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) facilitated effective access to justice processes and enhanced service delivery. Digitalization through video conferencing for four courts and four prisons in select districts that include Gulu, Mubende, Jinja and Mbale has significantly improved justice service delivery while the provision of 400 computers in seven select entities has enabled the uptake of technology.

Additionally, the UN supported the launch of the digital strategy of the Uganda Revenue Authority in the context of the digitalization of tax administration in the country. The digitalization of courts and prisons in five regions has significantly improved justice service delivery. With its Rapid Financing Facility (RFF) initiative, Uganda is on course to harness nature and digital technology, stimulate recovery and build a resilient economy. The digital transformation initiatives include the Digital Skills Acceleration Programme; Big Data Utilization Strategy; National E-Commerce Policy and Strategic Plan; and the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) Digitalization Strategy.

To further enhance the operation of border crossingpoint, the United Nations supported in strengthening of the Uganda cross border management system from paper based manual system to digital

border management information system (BMIS) by upgrading and refurbishing a total of eight border control post infrastructure updated with Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS). This has increased the number of Uganda border control point using Border Management Information System (BMIS) from 15 in 2022 to 23 in 2023, out of the total 67 gazetted border control posts in Uganda. As such, the UN contributed to an increase by 11 per cent (from 15 to 23 BCPs) of the total border control post currently with the capability to collect, store, and analyse traveller information in real time and across an entire border network, enabling government to monitor more effectively those entering and exiting their territory while providing a sound statistical basis for migration policy-related planning.

11 per cent

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UNDP private sector partner Yo-Waste designs waste management and recycling solutions ©UNDP Uganda

2.1.1.3 Strengthening National Capacity

Capacity and institutional strengthening are central to the change logic of the Cooperation Framework. The UN supported the development of a unified Protection Management Information System, improving data capture on all protection-related cases, and addressing fragmentation in the justice sector. The UN also played a key role in the development and rollout of the Education Management Information System (EMIS), which has significantly improved the monitoring and management of education sector data.

The UN's contribution extended to the development of an IFMIS Policy Brief, guiding government payment mechanisms in social protection programmes, and enhancing transparency and efficiency in financial management. In the labour sector, the integration of the International Labour Migration module into the population census data collection tools has enriched the generation of current labour migration information, providing valuable insights for policymaking. Health information strategies also received a boost, with the UN supporting the establishment of the Community Health and Digital Health Information Strategies. The continuous support for the Health Management Information System has strengthened data management capabilities in the health sector. Furthermore, the establishment of a comprehensive database encompassing partners, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), academia, and private sector organizations has fortified national and regional coordination of Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) programming in Uganda.

The UN's support for the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey provided key development indicators used to inform policy, including data on refugees and adolescent mothers. The ongoing

support for the preparations of the Uganda Population Census scheduled for May 2024 ensures that the data collection will be inclusive and comprehensive.

The collaboration between the UN and government entities led to a moderate alignment of the national budgeting system with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This alignment has enabled the tracking of budget allocation for SDGs, including through gender-responsive budgeting. The monitoring of SDG indicators has improved, with a focus on gender-specific indicators. The national average budget compliance to gender and equity has shown improvement, with most Ministerial Policy statements prioritizing gender and equity issues in their planning and budgeting. The UN also engaged with Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries and Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives in the formulation of two policies: 1) Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture, and 2) Business Development Services Standards. The two policies will support the design and implementation of activities that target the vulnerable, especially women.

Additionally, the UN provided technical assistance to the Uganda National Bureau of Standards to review the national standards for silos specifically for grain storage to contribute to improve food safety and quality. In addition, was support to the district local governments of Isingiro and Kyegegwa to roll-out and disseminate maize ordinances to improve maize handling standards (drying, transportation, cleaning, storage amongst others). Further, the UN enhanced the capacity of the Government by transferring knowledge, skills, training resources, and lessons learnt, on improved post-harvest management and collective action to 239 government officers.

2.1.1.4 Institutional Development

Institutional development is crucial for fostering effective governance and enhancing public service delivery in Uganda. It is recognition of this that the government allocated over \$200 million in the 2023 budget to strengthen institutional capacities and drive sustainable socio-economic progress across the nation. The UN provided substantial support to the SDG Secretariat in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) for the development of the first and second SDG implementation roadmaps in Uganda. The launch of the SDG Open Data Portal and the updated SDG Progress report has enhanced the dissemination of SDG data and informed policy and decision-making. The adoption of SDG commitments and acceleration strategies is a testament to the progress made in aligning national priorities with global goals. Overall, the UN's support in 2023 has significantly contributed to the advancement of strategic information systems and data-driven policy development in Uganda, laying a solid foundation for informed decision-making and sustainable development. Currently, Uganda has data for 121 out of 201 indicators in the SDG Indicator matrix, with 32 of these being gender-specific indicators.

The UN's efforts extended to supporting the government in producing and disseminating various knowledge products, such as the Data Gap Analysis on SDG 16, the Policy and Institutional Gap Analysis, the Integrated SDG Model (iSDG) Report, the SDG Policy and Institutional Gap Analysis Report, the 2021 Poverty Status Report, the 2022 Multidimensional Poverty Index Report, the Socio-economic Assessment of Impacts of COVID, the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Assessment Report for 2023, Midterm Review of the NDPIII on Disability Inclusion, and the National Labour Force Survey Report (NLFS) for 2022. UN also contributes to thought

leadership through organizing conferences, policy symposiums, and policy dialogues on topical issues.

In collaboration with the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC), the UN supported the analysis of gender data and developed four policy advocacy briefs focusing on critical areas: the impact of limited access to services for victims of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) on Uganda's gender SDG targets; the role of informal networks and other duty bearers in protecting survivors of Intimate Partner Violence; addressing violence against women during elections; and strategies to halt the declining labour force participation rates among female Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Uganda.

Furthermore, twelve UN agencies partnered with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics to develop a USD 42 million Joint Programme for Data and Statistics in Uganda for the period 2023–2025. This programme aims to address SDG data gaps and enhance the country's capacity to monitor and report on progress towards the SDGs. Through these initiatives, the UN has significantly contributed to strengthening data-driven policy development and monitoring of SDG implementation in Uganda, laying a solid foundation for informed decision-making and sustainable development.

2.1.1.5 Civil Registration, Durable Solution for Refugees and Protection of Children

UN supported about 1.2 million people with registration for legal identity, including children and refugees. To fulfil the government's GRF commitments, the UN collaborated with the government through partners to give 162,942 refugees access to individual documentation, including identity cards, electronic conventional travel documents, and birth certificates.

Resettlement is an international protection tool which meets the specific needs of refugees and other vulnerable persons of concern, and it is also a durable solution for refugees as well as a demonstration of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing with those countries such as Uganda which, in 2023, had more than 1.5 million refugees. The UN in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister resettled a total of 11,086 refugees and migrants to countries like Canada, the United States of America, Sweden, Australia, the United Kingdom, Norway, Germany and New Zealand. This represented an increase of nearly 134 per cent, compared to only 4,740 people resettled the previous year, 2022. The UN support to resettlement programme has given chance to refugees and migrants to begin life anew to many who would otherwise have neither home nor country to call their own. The UN also supported the establishment of seven Child well-being committees in the districts of Hoima, Kikuube, Masindi, Jinja, Mbale, Iganga and Bugiri and the dissemination of the National Child Policy reaching 80 percent national coverage (116 districts), reinforcing its commitment to protecting the most vulnerable especially children.

2.1.2 Participate and Benefit from Governance and Development.

2.1.2.1 Civic participation

The UN has played a crucial role in developing the civic participation capacity of marginalized and vulnerable groups, leading to increased engagement in governance and development processes.

The support to national and community institutions has facilitated inclusive public participation and compliance with human rights standards.

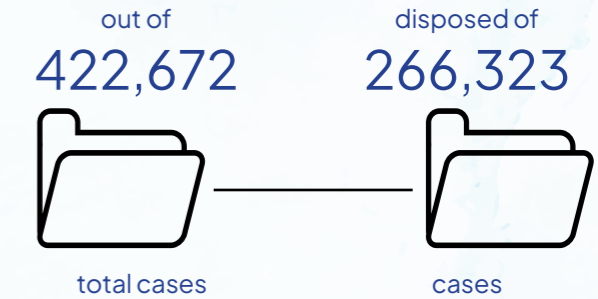
Through financial support from the UN, the UHRC was enabled to reach the public across the country through 245 radio talk shows dedicated to disseminating human rights information and fostering community engagement on the same. The capacity building of legal aid service providers and community actors has improved the provision of holistic services to prisoners and communities. The development of communication campaigns in support of the National Action Plan on Strategic Communications and the implementation of community-based strategies to prevent crime and violence have enhanced the participation of vulnerable groups in disaster risk, crime prevention, and recovery processes.

In 2023, the UN contributed to the strengthening of over 56 state and non-state institutions. This effort was geared towards improving national and subnational governance and development, with a noticeable increase in capacities from 9 to 12 non-state institutions as articulated below.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), elected leaders - 1,273 District Councilors (522 female and 751 Male), from 34 districts were inducted and trained on their roles and responsibilities. This enhanced their knowledge, skills and tools to enable for effective execution of their Executive, Legislative, Oversight and Rep-

resentation mandates at the subnational levels. Additionally, through collaborative efforts with the Julius Nyerere Leadership Centre (JNLC) and the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (MoGLSD), capacity-building initiatives targeted 86 youth leaders (27 female, 59 male) from fifteen universities and tertiary institutions across Uganda. This specialized training equipped them with vital leadership skills and better positioned the youth leaders to contribute effectively to their communities and impact positively on Uganda's development trajectory. Other key institutions like the Electoral Commission and Parliament of Uganda also benefited leading to the successful development and launch of the Electoral Commission strategic plan 2022/23 - 2026/27. The UN's support was also instrumental in empowering the Parliamentary Research Department to produce evidence that informed advocacy, legislation, and budgeting, particularly in areas like maternal health and gender-based violence (GBV). Notably, a motion to end GBV was tabled in Parliament, marking the 16 Days of Activism and influencing actions to combat GBV.

2.1.2.2 Access to Justice:



The United Nations' support significantly enhanced access to justice in Uganda, with the Judiciary Annual Performance Report 2022/23 indicating a 63 per cent completion rate (266,323 cases completed out of a total caseload of 422,672). The expansion of state-funded legal aid services from 45 to 50 magisterial areas in 2023 exemplifies this progress. Overall, the UN's support extended to improving access to justice through technical, financial, and operational assistance to courts, prisons, and the Judiciary of Uganda, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) and other Justice chain actor institutions. Capacity building in e-governance and digital justice services was a focus area, alongside victim-centered approaches and strengthened capacities in investigating and prosecuting GBV cases. The establishment of e-justice systems in more than ten target courts and prisons improved case disposal and business processes, contributing to a more efficient justice system. Notably, the set-up of video conferencing systems in Courts and prisons led to a reduction in security risks associated with the physical transfer of inmates from Prison to Court, reduced crowding at the High courts, and improved business processes. The Judiciary Toll-Free Line and Call Center have enabled direct communication between the judiciary and the public, fostering transparency and account-

ability. The development of a costed strategy for the institutionalization of special courts for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and an implementation plan for the Fast Track for Management of GBV cases have been pivotal in addressing gender-related injustices. The UN's contribution to Special Sessions on GBV-related cases was part of Uganda's commitment to international frameworks like the Maputo Protocol and the Kampala Declaration.

In addition, legal aid and representation services were provided to 4,231 (4,025 M, 206 F) prisoners, leading to the release of 2,401 (2,334 M, 67 Female) individuals and contributing to prison decongestion. The establishment of the Legal Aid Clinic at the Jinja High Court and the development of various tools and training materials have further strengthened the legal aid framework in Uganda. The UN also conducted prison and police outreaches to provide legal aid awareness, advice and counselling at police stations and prisons in reaching 23,325 prisoners and suspects. Juvenile justice - supported (18) juvenile offenders (16 Males: and 2 Females) in Kampala and Kabarole through legal representation and their cases concluded through securing police bonds, diversion, and reconciliation and later resettled in their families.



CRIME RATE

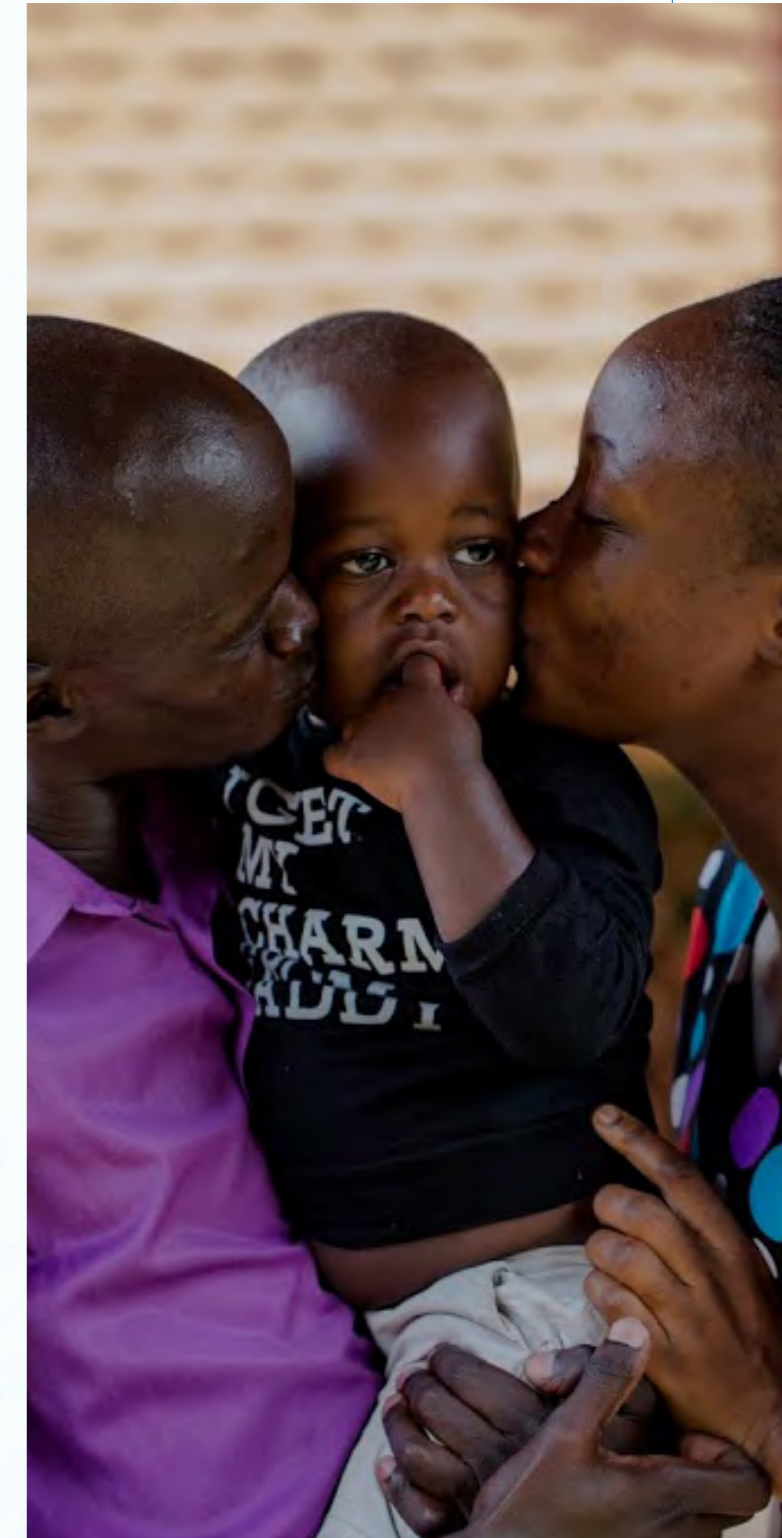
Out of 100,000 people,
501 were victims of crime

2.1.3.1 Peace and Security

According to the Uganda Police Force Annual Crime Report, 2023 registered a 1.5 percent decrease in the number of crimes reported to Police from 231,653 cases reported in 2022 to 228,074 cases. Relatedly, the force focused on strengthening discipline and adherence to human rights by introducing disciplinary courts in all districts across the country. The introduction of disciplinary courts marked a significant milestone for the Uganda Police Force. These courts aim to enforce discipline within the force, ensuring that officers adhere to professional standards and human rights. For instance, out of 933 complaints of human rights violations by the police, 794 were thoroughly investigated. Out of the total cases reported to Police countrywide, 84,907 cases were taken to Court, 48,632 cases were not proceeded with, and 94,535 cases are still under inquiry. Out of the cases taken to Court, 27,125 cases secured convictions, 843 cases were acquitted, 10,096 cases were dismissed, and 46,843 cases are still pending in Court.

There was enhanced coordination towards the protection of rights through community dialogues that enhanced upward linkages to district and national platforms such as District coordination committees. This was a result of the strengthened capacity of 49 UPDF personnel (M- 42 F - 7) to observe human rights standards in law enforcement operations in the women's council elections through delivering high-level training for senior UPDF personnel organized by the UN in partnership with UHRC and Chief-taincy of Military Intelligence. UN continued building the capacity of civil society organizations and human rights defenders to monitor and report on the human rights situation and improve engagement and advocacy with national authorities.

Furthermore, UN supported UHRC regional offices of Lira and Arua to convene four regional HRD working group protection meetings, with 67 (29 female) stakeholders including UPDF, UPF, UPS, CSOs, Judiciary, Local government, UHRC, religious leaders and cultural leaders. Policy guidelines were developed including the National Strategy for Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism and Terrorism, and prison intelligence; Regulatory Impact Assessment for the Development of National Migration Policy (NMP), and National Trafficking in Person database and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR1325) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) through the development of District Local Action Plans (LAPs) that are aligned to Uganda's third National Action Plan on UNSCR1325 and the development of a training manual on extremism from a gendered perspective with the aim of amplifying the key role women and youth play in preventing violent extremism



Family Love ©UNAIDS Uganda



SUCCESS STORY

In July 2023, Peluce Tuhaise, a District Councilor representing the women of Kyegegwa Town Council in Kyegegwa District, participated in trainings organised by UN Women Responsible Partner, Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT) on peace building, conflict prevention and countering violent extremism. These trainings were part of a four-year Women Peace and Security (WPS) programme being implemented by UN Women in 15 conflict prone districts in Uganda, with funding from the Government of Norway. Peluce recounts the important for women peace mediators to work collaboratively to articulate peace and security issues that affect women and girls.

When I received the invitation to attend the training from UN Women's partner CoACT, I thought it was one of the usual trainings that leaders get invited to. However, this training was different as it opened my eyes to the peace and conflict issues that affect women and equipped me with skills and tools I could use to identify, document, and share information on the existing conflicts, which enhances conflict early warning and response. Unlike other trainings, at the end of this training participants were tasked to develop action plans to demonstrate how they will apply the new knowledge and skills gained.

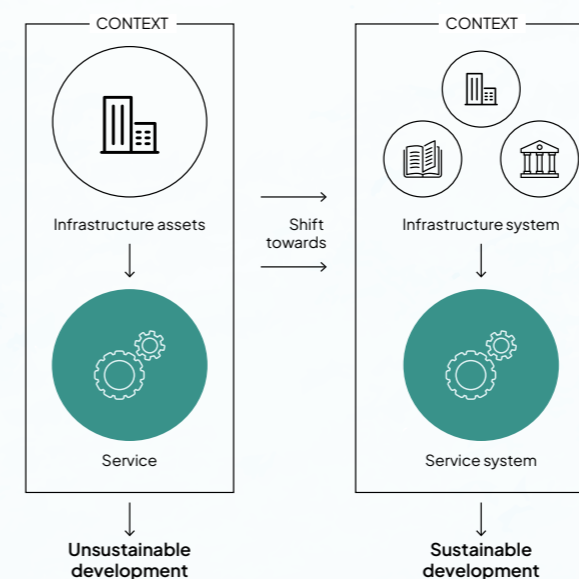
In my position as a district woman councilor, I had never received training that would enable me to learn how best to identify issues and address them.

All I did was attend Council meetings and share ordinary issues without articulating how these issues specifically affect women and girls.

The training on peace building and conflict prevention positioned me as Women Peace Mediator to collaborate with other women who had been trained to better identify and amplify issues that affect women and girls. As women peace mediators, we have now registered Kyegegwa Women Mediator's Network as a Women Led Community Based Organisation to implement peacebuilding initiatives in Kyegegwa district. The network was registered in November 2023. Within one month of our establishment, we registered 34 cases, most being Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases and land related conflicts. We have been able to mediate some and refer other to the Community Development Officer and Police for special management. As a Network, we are working closely with the office of Resident District Commissioner, the Sub-County and District Peace committees to ensure cases referred receive the attention they deserve.

As a District Woman Councilor and Peace Mediator, I have been exposed to new information, knowledge, and skills especially on leadership, GBV, human rights, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, peace building and conflict prevention, which I will use to impact the lives of women and girls in the district.

2.1.3.2 Infrastructure for Peace



As Uganda assumes global leadership for the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 (G-77) Countries plus China, it must be a beacon of peace, social cohesion, and harmony. This makes embarking on a journey to construct an infrastructure for peace, bridging communities and nurturing a legacy of harmony a commitment to building unified communities that set the foundation for prosperity.

Towards the above, the **UN supported the development of 21 infrastructures that will promote peace and security.** These include four Peace Committees in, Kyegegwa, Moroto, Napak, and Yumbe Districts, five specialized training and certification of 40 mediators from the Judiciary, faith-based entities and other non-state actors; Livestock Markets, 7 Produce and General Merchandise Markets, one Business and Governance Centre, one Honey Value Chain Project, one Labour Saving Technology Intervention and two Piped Water Supply Systems in Agago, Amudat, Amuria, Kapelebyong, Kole, Napak, Omoro, Otuke, Yumbe and Zombo.

The capacity of the target state and non-state actors at local, national, and regional levels was strengthened to sustain peace and security

through the creation of resilience initiatives such as cross-border joint initiatives, UN joint programmes; and other targeted initiatives such as a 3-year USD 5 million initiative – Building Resilience in Conflict-Affected and Fragile Communities of Karamoja (BRICK) funded by the Korean Government, to support in delivering the government strategies on improving livelihoods, building resilience, social cohesion, and peaceful co-existence among others.

In the refugee settlement, the UN supported the opening of 32 km of community road access in Adjumani, Palorinya, and Palebek thus facilitating the easy movement of security apparatus/organs to various service points including schools, health facilities, police, etc. This ensured peaceful co-existence between refugees and the host community. Further, food security was improved through support to 7,120 beneficiaries to cultivate 3,221 acres of land and to plant, harvest and preserve Sesame, Cassava, and sunflowers in the refugee settlements areas of Adjumani, Lamwo and Obongi.

Recognizing the significance of markets as essential centres for societal transformation through enhancing local governance, and commerce, facilitating cultural exchange, and strengthening societal interactions, the UN and its partners constructed and commissioned a community market in Itula Sub-County and a modern Market in Obongi District, West Nile region as a bridge to prosperity for the target population. The UN reached 86,459 refugees (57 per cent female) with financial literacy and 4,957 individuals for micro-enterprises. In addition, 345,502 refugees were reached digital payment instruments across all settlements. To support local savings and lending, 7,440 beneficiaries formed 248 Village Savings and Loans Associations), supported the communities to come together in associations and enabled community members to start and sustain micro-enterprises hence strengthening resilience and ability to sustain themselves and their families.

SHARED PROSPERITY IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Key insights and Results

PROSPERITY

Uganda is set to graduate from UN's Least Developed Countries (LDC) category in the early 2030s, if the development trajectory remains positive.



12%
unemployment rate
(2021)

Source: https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/11_2022NLFS_2021_main_report.pdf

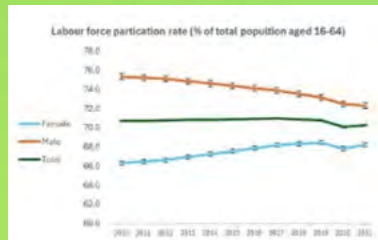


42.7%
Gini index. Indication high inequality (2019)

Source <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=UG>

LABOUR FORCE

Post COVID-19 labour force participation rate shows more and more women getting into the labour force since 2019



1.2%
Access to clean cooking technologies (2022)



45.7%
Has access to electricity (2022)



52.2%
Mobile broadband subscriptions are at 52.2 per 100 population



10.3%
Increase in internet users (2021)

KEY CONTRIBUTIONS



1.6 million
Individual farmers gained access to land and water resources



652
Youth-led MSMEs that accessed inclusive financing

72%

Terrestrial sites under protection, plus 48.5% of freshwater sites also under protection (2022)



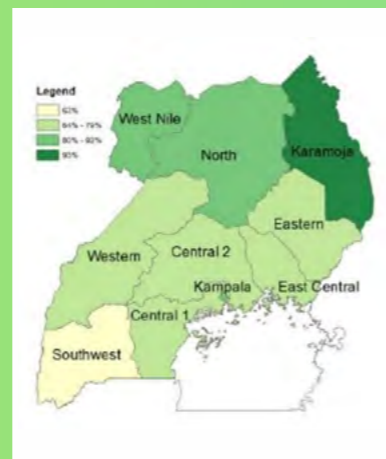
The number of farmers in Karamoja that were given market access to sell 2,345 metric tons of food commodities worth USD 1.9 million there by increasing their income



In Terego and Madi-okollo districts, 334 acres of block land were allocated to 334 refugee households, one acre per household. This boosted their production of sesame to 66,800 Kilogrammes worth 235.5 million Uganda Shillings

70.7%

Terrestrial sites under protection, plus 48.5% of freshwater sites also under protection (2022)



2.2 SHARED PROSPERITY IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Uganda's journey toward shared prosperity cannot be delivered without sustainability at the heart of it. The nation's concerted efforts to protect its natural heritage go hand in hand with fostering inclusive growth and social equity.

In 2023, the United Nations in Uganda placed a strong emphasis on fostering inclusive growth and creating employment opportunities, essential for poverty reduction and sustainable economic development. Improving productivity and enhancing value chains across various sectors was imperative. By supporting farmer groups, small and medium enterprises, and women and youth entrepreneurs, the UN contributed to increased market access for its target population and promoted inclusive economic growth. Towards creating decent work opportunities, particularly for the youth and women, initiatives such as skills development, vocational training, and support for entrepreneurship played a pivotal role in empowering individuals to access quality employment and contribute to the economy. The UN collaborated with the government and other stakeholders to develop and implement policies and regulations that fostered a conducive environment for economic development. By addressing barriers to investment and trade, the aim was to attract more investments in productive sectors.

Through these interventions, the United Nations in Uganda worked with its partners and played its part in stimulating economic development, creating job opportunities, and paving the way for a prosperous future for all Ugandans.

The infographic above highlights Uganda's progress on sustainable growth and socio-economic development. It depicts that Uganda is among the countries that are likely to be excluded from United Nations' list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the early 2030s, predicted on the stability of current trends. The labour pattern shows a promising rise in participation rates, particularly among women, reflecting a positive change post-COVID-19. Environmental conservation efforts are also notable, with 72 per cent of terrestrial and nearly half of the freshwater sites under protection as of 2022. There has been an improvement in the energy and transport infrastructure through public-private partnerships which has fostered economic development.

Despite these positive changes, challenges in equitable resource distribution and access remain, as highlighted by the 42.7 per cent Gini Coefficient, indicating significant income inequality. However, with a relatively low unemployment rate of 12 per cent recorded in 2021 by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), there are opportunities for further economic engagement. In the domain of technology and infrastructure, 45.2 per cent of the population has access to electricity, and a 10.3 per cent rise in internet users, although access to clean cooking technologies lags at 1.2 per cent. Below are the key contributions to development results by the UN system in Uganda over the last twelve months.

2.2.1 Enhanced Productivity and Value Chain Development

The pursuit of enhanced productivity and value chain development in Uganda is a strategic imperative aimed at bolstering economic growth, improving livelihoods, and fostering sustainable agricultural and industrial sectors. In a significant stride towards sustainable agriculture, over 1.6 million farmers, including 848,255 women and 751,307 men, many of whom were refugees, gained improved access to land and water resources. This initiative was marked by the allocation of 746 acres of land for agricultural production, enabling farmers to delve into value chain enterprise development in crops such as passion fruits, cassava, sesame, and soybeans, as well as livestock like goats, sheep, and poultry. Notably, in Terego and Madi-okollo districts, 334 acres of land were allocated to refugee households, leading to a remarkable harvest of 66,800 kilograms of sesame valued at 235,470,000 Ugandan Shillings. This effort not only bolstered food security and nutrition but also generated 26,000 job opportunities for youth and women in the districts.

Furthermore, 6,859 women farmers across Kiryandongo, Nakivale, Nwoya, and Bugiri districts showcased improved skills in sustainable agricultural practices, including climate-smart agriculture. In Nwoya district alone, 4,500 women cultivated climate-resistant fruits. Additionally, in Bugiri 1,400 women have continued to use climate resilient technology in aquaculture through cage fish farming production for improved livelihood. 16,000 farmers in Kaberamaido and Katakwi districts benefited from 30 cassava multiplication gardens, enhancing food security and incomes. Moreover, 1,057 individuals from refugee and host communities acquired skills in climate-smart agricultural practices and utilized 2,235 kilograms of improved seeds on 207 acres of land.

1.6 million farmers

In a significant stride towards sustainable agriculture, over 1.6 million farmers, including 848,255 women and 751,307 men, many of whom were refugees, gained improved access to land and water resources.



2.2.2 Market Access Expansion and Job Opportunities

Expanding market access in Uganda is crucial for unlocking the potential of smallholders and businesses thereby enabling them to reach broader markets and drive economic growth through increased trade opportunities. Medium and smallholder farmers in Karamoja witnessed increased access to markets for their produce. As a result, a total of 11,866 farmers from 10 organizations realized a USD 2 million revenue boost by selling 2,345 metric tons of food commodities to WFP school-feeding programmes. Toward the yield, the UN provided 3,000 silos to 298 schools and trained them on proper silo usage which reduced post-harvest losses significantly.

In addition, the partnership between the UN and Uganda Airlines opened new market opportunities for women and youth-led entrepreneurs, enabling access to markets in Nigeria and South Africa. Additionally, 238 women-owned enterprises benefited from MTN Uganda's procurement services, which bolstered their capacities and enhanced their opportunities with the telecommunication company. The UN's training in gender-sensitive procurement led to three organizations signing a memorandum of understanding to promote women's economic empowerment. Furthermore, 312 women entrepreneurs gained knowledge in gender-responsive procurement, enhancing their ability to participate in the e-government procurement system and access business opportunities.

Unemployment, especially among the youth, is a pressing issue in Uganda. The lack of job opportunities and skills mismatch contributes to high rates of underemployment and informal employment, which affects economic stability and social well-being. In 2023, a total of 652 youth-led

MSMEs accessed inclusive financing to scale market-based solutions, contributing to the government's goal of integrating 38 percent of the population into the money economy through the Parish Development Model. Over 350,000 farmers in Eastern Uganda accessed financial services, and 42 youth-led enterprises scaled up innovative business ideas, creating 16,000 new jobs. Additionally, 10,137 refugees accessed temporary employment through a cash-for-work initiative. The UN provided training and support to local government officials and business owners to improve their competitiveness in trade under the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) through better packaging and branding of Ugandan goods and services. This support was anchored in the newly developed packaging and branding strategy for Uganda. To enhance youth and women engagement in agriculture, a total of 15,908 youth and 18,008 women had enhanced skills in post-harvest management, market access, equipment manufacture, and financial literacy creating a total of 6,229 (2,254 males and 4,014 females) jobs.

Success Story:**Agro-Digitalization**

In Yumbe, Zabibu Ayikoru, a digital agent and a farmer is promoting the use of the UgFarmer solution in her community. UgFarmer, a solution developed by Nilecom, Mezzanine, and Cordaid in partnership with UNCDF enables rural farmers to access agronomy information, inputs and markets using basic or smart mobile phones. As a farmer, Zabibu believes that adopting better farming methods will enable her to meet her household needs and educate her children for a better future. As a digital agent, she not only registers farmers and agro dealers onto the UgFarmer platform, but also teaches them how to use the solution. This has enabled Zabibu's Family to easily access market information, Agri input services and the market of the products.



Zabibu (right) guides an input dealer through an agriculture marketplace platform

2.2.3 Innovative Practices and Resource Utilization for Livelihoods

The adoption of innovative practices and efficient resource utilization is transforming livelihoods, driving sustainable development, and enhancing community resilience in Uganda.

Towards livelihoods, 1,229 households in Kyaka II and Kyangwali settlements accessed irrigation systems, significantly increasing their vegetable production, and enabling activities like fish farming, ruminants, and piggery. This initiative improved household food security and income in those two districts. Also, 4,218 former wetland-user households in Namutumba, Rubirizi, Buhweju, Ntungamo, Kanungu, Sheema, Ngora, Kibuku, Rukungiri and Kisoro districts benefitted from alternative livelihood interventions in piggery, goat and cattle raising, poultry directly contributing to 10 per cent increase in their household income and thereby enhancing their resilience.

In the West Nile, Acholi, and Lango regions, 7,139 farmers accessed digital skills applications, facilitating their access to improved agricultural services, inputs, products, and markets. Additionally, 310 workers from refugee and host communities gained employment through labour-based construction works in Imvepi, Rhino Camp, and Nakivale settlements, creating 10,467 workdays and providing facilities for various community services.

The UN with the Ministry of ICT and National Guidance fostered innovative ecosystems, establishing Collaborative Working Spaces and a Technology Transfer Office. Through the Makerere University Innovation Pod, students developed 33 innovations for registration and intellectual property protection. Furthermore, 35 schools received 400 desktop computers to support digital skilling.



A Student of Engineering at Makerere University automating the Computer Numerical Control (CNC) milling Machine at the University Innovation Pod. Photo Credit: UNDP

Three Ugandan enterprises in Lira, Kampala and Mityana districts adopted innovative approaches to add value to construction products towards creating employment for youth in Uganda. The supported interventions included the production of concrete products, a digital platform to enable trade in construction materials and value addition to clay products towards livelihood stabilization and sustainable mining practices.

In addition, a total of 273(F=51, M=222) government counterparts across all regions in Uganda and 50

parliamentarians were trained on safe labour migration and ethical recruitment focusing on IRIS standards and the Montreal recommendation and as such, this has created awareness on safe and ethical recruitment practices among the government counterparts and parliamentarians towards enhancing decent and ethical employment. This initiative has assisted governments especially the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to promote safe labour migration practices for their nationals.

2.2.4 Capacity Strengthening for Investment and Policy Development

Capacity strengthening for investment and policy development is becoming a cornerstone for driving sustainable growth and forging robust pathways towards economic empowerment and prosperity. The UN's partnership with the Government of Uganda led to the structural transformation of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Enterprises (SMEs), with the review and update of the Mining and Minerals Act 2022 and the preparation of regulations and a strategy for its implementation. A National Action Plan for small-scale fisheries guidelines was developed, informed by two policy briefs that aimed to foster the fish value chain and include women. Smallholder farmers in Isingiro and Kyegegwa districts adopted better agronomic practices and improved post-harvest handling through training modules on food systems and management. 125 mining associations were supported to formalize their operations to enhance their compliance with sustainable mining practices as encoded in Uganda's regulatory framework and to afford them access to financing for more livelihood security.

Key value chains were identified to enhance national, regional, and global market access, with the development of gender-responsive regulatory and policy instruments for the tourism sector. Additionally, the Labour Management Information System (LMIS) was established and adopted to cross-reference, analyze, and disseminate information on labour migration. The UN provided training and equipment to operationalize the LMIS, contributing to the effective management of labour migration data.

2.2.5 Sustainable management of natural resources

Uganda's approach to sustainable management of natural resources is multifaceted, involving initiatives that span from sustainable land management and climate-smart agriculture to the conservation of wetlands and biodiversity, and management of surface and groundwater systems. Efforts in sustainable land management, including teaching school children in Kisubi about fish farming and integrated aquaculture, are designed to alleviate pressure on water resources and boost fish output, with water from fishponds being innovatively used for irrigating crops. Uganda has a significant area of terrestrial and freshwater sites important to biodiversity that is protected, with 72.2 per cent of terrestrial sites and 48.5 per cent of freshwater sites under protection (2022). Additionally, permanent deforestation is at 0.5 per cent of the forest area (2021), underscoring the need for sustainable land management and forest conservation efforts to protect terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity.

To that end, a significant milestone was achieved in 2023. The UN support culminated in a total of 55,433 hectares of natural resources, including forests, wetlands, and rangelands, put under sustainable management. This was made possible through collaboration with 24 District Local Governments (DLGs) and technical guidance from the Ministry of Water and Environment. The UN, in partnership with the Ministries of Water and Environment and Local Government, developed tools and systems to demarcate degraded lands and wetlands. Pillars were installed as markers, and communities were sensitized on the wise use of natural resources. Furthermore, 2,146 hectares of degraded catchment areas, central forest reserves, and private

and community lands were restored through tree planting activities across seven targeted districts, involving a total of 266,173 tree seedlings of various species, in collaboration with the National Forest Authority (NFA), DLGs, and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

In partnership with the Nile Basin Initiative, the UN enhanced the understanding of the surface and groundwater interactions within the Kagera aquifers (between Uganda and Rwanda) and Mount Elgon Aquifers (between Uganda and Kenya) systems. This contributed to the design and implementation of a system for the Management of Aquifer Recharge (MAR), which will provide sustainable clean groundwater for the local communities at Uganda-Kenya and Uganda-Rwanda borders and guide sustainable management of the Nile water riparian system.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Sports, the UN engaged 50 seed secondary schools, trained 82 head teachers (56 female), and in total planted 100,767 assorted tree seedlings in 39 schools in central, Eastern and Western Regions of the country. The average survival rate was 65 per cent and technical guidance on planting trees was provided by District Agricultural Officers. This creates a healthy and conducive learning environment by providing shade trees, fruits, fuelwood, and clean cooking facilities. The UN allocated USD 200,000 every year for three years starting January 2023 to December 2025.

In partnership with the South African High Commission in Uganda and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), two (2) women-led large-scale commercial farms of Cereals, Oilseeds and Legumes were established (70 acres in Moroto and 900 acres in Nakapiripirit District). In Nakapiripirit 400 acres were ploughed and plant-

ed, while 500 acres were ploughed but not planted in the first planting season. Two tractors equipped with ploughs, harrowers, planters and Trailers were procured to facilitate faster land opening by the women groups and post-harvest handling equipment and processing units including Sorghum shellers and Sunflower oil press, tarpaulins, Pesticides (Acetylic Super), Sacks, Pallets, Moisture meters, Metallic Silos, Basins, Shivers, Plastic jerrycans, maize and sorghum shellers, sunflower press, weighing scales, and nylon twines were supplied to the farmers. Community groups harvested 5300 kg of green grams, 6000 kg of Sorghum and 17,600kg of Sunflower.

55,443 Hectares

The UN support culminated in a total of 55,443 hectares of natural resources, including forests, wetlands and rangelands, put under sustainable management. This was made possible through collaboration with 24 District Local Governments with technical guidance from the Ministry of Water and Environment.



SUCCESS STORY

Rose breaking barriers in the fish farming industry in Uganda.

Women in Bugiri District in Eastern Uganda are breaking barriers by taking on roles in fields traditionally dominated by men. While fish farming was reserved for men in Uganda, the women have defied societal norms and mastered the art of fishing, enabling them to etch a descent livelihood.

Launched in 2019, with funding from the Government of Sweden and the Standard Bank, UN Women partnered with the Bugiri District Local Government to support rural women to engage in fish farming on Lake Victoria where the women have established 28 cages of Tilapia fish. This intervention has created jobs and improved the standards of living of thousands in the district and their families.

Rose Nakimuli is a fisherwoman and resident of Bugiri. Her story is one of courage. Rose said, 'when I was selected to be trained in fish farming, I embraced the opportunity. I didn't mind what society would think of me. I approached it as a job. The UN

Women project ensured that we learned about aquaculture, how to swim, and how to fish, and I have now mastered the skills to feed and harvest fish which I am doing well". She is one of the 1,400 women whose capacity was built in fish farming.

'Before this WEEB programme many of us ran very small businesses selling fresh produce or silver fish in the marketplaces. Our businesses were really struggling, and we would approach banks, cooperatives, and village savings to lend us money. But that wouldn't end well because the businesses would not make a profit and we'd end up in debt. Through the training provided in this project we learned how to run our business from start to finish'.

The cage fish project has strengthened the capacity of the women in governance, financial literacy, and the whole fish value chain. The women have now registered a private company "Women Economic Empowerment Bugiri (WEEB). Ms. Immaculate Were, the CEO of WEEB, notes, "Despite 85 per cent of beneficiaries being illiterate, these women have acquired specialized skills in feeding, harvesting, preservation, marketing, and trading, contributing to their economic independence. She pointed out that, "when a woman achieves wealth, it benefits the entire nation."

2.2.6 Natural Resource Information System:

A better information system for natural resources could pave the way for sustainable management. Through partnership with NEMA and NFA, Uganda has better capacity to monitor natural resources through an upgraded Natural Resource Information System (NARIS) that could generate 2,500 maps that guide the Environmental Social Impact Assessment Processes (ESIA). Through the 2023 land cover and land use maps, the NFA can inform the status of forests and other land uses in Uganda. The digitization of natural resource monitoring through near real-time data and information systems provided by NARIS as well as the integrated Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (iMRV) of the Nationally Determined Contributions, including the Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) that captures multi-hazards data within quality time and relates it to the National Disaster Information Management System, Uganda is better equipped to monitor and act promptly on issues related to natural resources management.

2.2.7 Response to illegal environmental practices:

The state of illegal environmental practices in Uganda has been a concern with several reports and crackdowns highlighting the severity of the issue. Efforts to enhance the response to illegal environmental practices were made in five cities: Jinja, Masaka, Mbarara, Mbale, and Masaka. These cities updated their waste management ordinances and management plans with UN support to sustainably manage waste and pollution challenges. Additionally, the UN partnered with the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development to support the review of the national urban solid waste management policy to strengthen environment and natural resource management.



2500

Through partnership with NEMA and NFA, Uganda has better capacity to monitor natural resources through an upgraded Natural Resource Information System (NARIS) that could generate 2,500 maps that guide the Environmental Social Impact Assessment Processes (ESIA).

2.2.8 Enhancing Capacities for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Uganda has made commendable progress in climate change mitigation, with CO2 emissions at a low 0.1 metric tons per capita as of 2020 and renewable energy consumption comprising a significant 93.03 per cent of total final energy consumption in 2021. These statistics reflect the nation's commitment to environmental stewardship and the utilization of renewable resources. The UN's efforts were towards consolidation of gains on climate change. The collective efforts by the UN in collaboration with Ugandan ministries and local districts have culminated in several strategic advancements in climate change mitigation and adaptation, reflecting a significant thrust towards environmental sustainability and resilience.

Towards addressing emissions, a carbon markets framework, including regulations, tools, and templates for operationalizing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, was developed in collaboration with partners such as the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Climate Change Department (CCD), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MJCA), and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED). This framework will enable the government to attract international financing for climate actions. Additionally, the UN supported efforts to reskill government negotiators, including youth negotiators, which guided the country's position paper and contributed to decisions during COP discussions. The crafting of the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PB-CRG) guidelines, alongside a comprehensive local government performance assessment manual, marks a pivotal stride in fortifying the country's local administrative mechanisms. These instruments, devised with the insight of the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), the Ministry of Finance, Plan-

ning and Economic Development (MoFPED), and the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), have established a robust framework for executing climate-resilient initiatives within district planning and fiscal systems.

Many local adaptation measures are aimed at increasing community resilience and its ecological conditions. In the district Kasese, integrating local adaptation into the district budgets and procurement plans led to the establishment of an emergency shelter, which will house up to 200 households in times of disaster. This proactive measure exemplifies the practical implementation of adaptation objectives, significantly enhancing the district's disaster preparedness. In the Karamoja sub-region, the development of Anticipatory Action Plans (AAP) for drought and flood has laid down a structured blueprint for government-led disaster anticipation and response initiatives. These plans utilize precise weather forecasts to inform and expedite mitigation actions, thereby mitigating the adverse impacts of climate-induced calamities.

The inception of a multi-hazard early warning system in Karamoja stands out as a critical achievement. This system empowers district local governments (DLGs) to systematically gather and analyze data, produce timely hazard warnings, and convey these messages to at-risk communities. The capacity to execute early response and provide data-driven evidence further informs policy and programmatic adjustments, enabling a preemptive stance to disaster management.

2.2.9 Equitable access to and use of modern, renewable, and affordable energy sources and services.

The UN's initiative to enhance access to modern, renewable, and affordable energy in Uganda has made a profound impact on healthcare, household energy use, and local businesses. The installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems across 15 health centers has been transformative, ensuring that more than 300,000 individuals received essential surgical operations, including critical care for children, sickle cell patients, and maternity services. The provision of sustainable energy sources has catalyzed a leap in medical service delivery, enabling round-the-clock operations and reliable refrigeration for vaccines and blood storage.

In the realm of domestic energy, the intervention has positively affected 173,058 households, especially those from underserved communities and women, who now enjoy the benefits of clean and sustainable energy. This move towards improved energy efficiency and sustainable solutions underscores a shift to more environmentally friendly energy consumption patterns at the household level. Moreover, the use of solar power in 31 health centers has revolutionized maternal healthcare. The capability to perform cesarean sections and other essential medical procedures 24/7 marks a significant enhancement in healthcare quality and accessibility. This energy access has extended to educational settings as well, where the illumination provided by solar PVs has allowed students to pursue their studies after dusk, fostering a conducive learning environment. The commercial sectors have equally benefited, with over 60,000 vendors, predominantly women, from markets such as Owino, Nakasero, and Obongi, experiencing extended business hours and improved working conditions thanks to the installation of solar systems. This

advancement has not only bolstered economic activity but also reinforced the marketplaces as hubs of community and entrepreneurial vigour. This holistic approach, supported by the UN, illustrates a commitment to promoting equitable energy access, which in turn fuels progress in health, education, and economic development, affirming the UN's role in fostering sustainable energy solutions for long-term community resilience and empowerment.

31 Health Centres

Moreover, the use of solar power in 31 health centres has revolutionized maternal health care. The capacity to perform caesarean sections and other essential medical procedures 24/7 marks a significant enhancement in healthcare quality and accessibility.



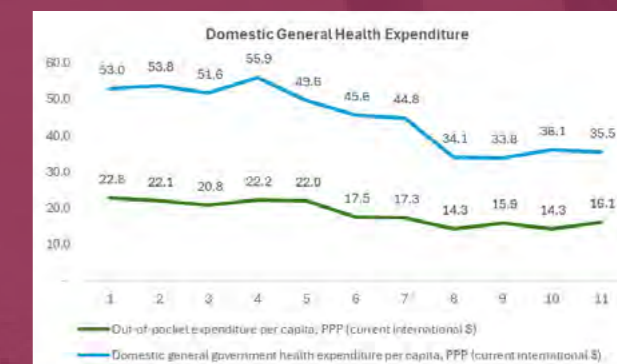
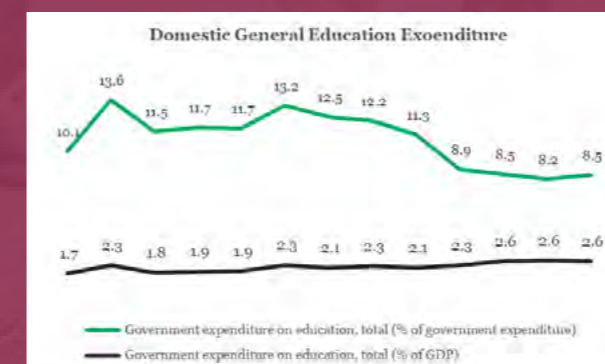
At Mpondwe Primary School, Kasese, Masika Unaiza, (15yrs) finds a moment of respite from the weight of recent events by engaging in a game of football during her lunch break. Unaiza is also the only girl in the school football team ©UNICEF Uganda

2.3 HUMAN WELL-BEING AND RESILIENCE

The 'Human well-being and resilience' part of the UN Cooperation Framework focuses on human capital development, essential social services, social protection, gender and human rights.

The commitment to human well-being is evident in the targeted population, particularly in areas that directly impact the resilience of communities, such as accessible healthcare and educational opportunities. Through collaborative efforts with government partners and other stakeholders, the UN aims to create a foundation for lasting prosperity and resilience, ultimately contributing to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals in Uganda. The strategic priority acknowledges the nexus between humanitarian, peace and development interventions as Uganda continues to be the regional sanctuary for refugees amid other internal challenges such as climate shocks and disasters leading to internal displacement.

While a literacy rate of 81 per cent among adults in 2022, school completion rates are at just 27 per cent in 2022, indicating a clear call for strengthened educational outcomes. The health and nutrition follow a similar pattern. Although children born today are likely to live 17 years more than children born in 1990, according to the 2023/24 Human Development Report, the under-5 mortality rate (52 per thousand) and prevalence of stunting among children under 5 (24.20), calls for greater efforts and increased public spending on both health and education. Immunization coverage, specifically for measles, is at an impressive 90 per cent in 2022. However, the HIV prevalence rate of 5.2 per cent with new infection at 1.3 underscores the need for persistent public health efforts.



2.3.1 Quality basic social and protection services

With only seven years remaining, development challenges continue to stall the progress towards SDGs in Uganda. Uganda's Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2022 reveals progress on various human capital development-related indicators in the past decade, albeit with considerable regional and rural/urban inequities. Maternal and under-five mortality rates dropped from 336 to 189 deaths per 100,000 live births and 64 to 52 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively between 2016 and 2022: both however still far from the SDG targets of less than 70/100,000 and 25/1,000, respectively. Moreover, despite the period under review experiencing reduced social sector financing with public budget allocations for health at 7.7 percent and education at 8.5 percent of total government expenditure, Uganda's universal health coverage continued to stall at 49/100, above the average of 44 for Africa; stunting reduced from 29 to 25 percent between 2016 and 2021 and the country registered a decline in AIDS-related deaths.

While Uganda's Universal Primary Education policy has led to an impressive enrolment rate of over 93 percent, the country continues to register only a 9 per cent net enrolment rate for pre-primary education, a 32 percent primary completion rate during the year (12 percent in Karamoja) and 69 per cent transition rate to secondary education. On the other hand, the Government of Uganda's efforts together with development partner saw social protection coverage increase from 4.6 per cent to 5 per cent attributable to the slight increase in social protection spending estimated at 0.17 per cent from 0.15 per cent in the previous Financial Year



HUMAN WELLBEING AND RESILIENCE

Proportion of Government Expenditure as a percent of total expenditure

3.1
Health

10.1%
Education

RESULTS

300,000

people accessed surgical operations with sustainable energy access solar PV installations

DATA



90.8% youth literacy

GENDER

126.6%

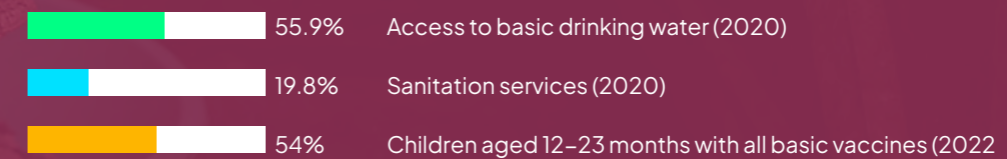
GBV-related cases reported to the police were investigated and taken to court

32

Private sector institutions put in place policies to address sexual harassment in the workplace

HEALTH

#1	Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births, 2022)	180
#2	Neonatal mortality (per 1,000 live births) 2022	23
#3	Mortality rate, under -5 (per 1,000 live births) 2022	52
#4	New hiv infections (per 1.000 Uninfected population) 2021	1.3
#5	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age 2022	24.4



Education

Challenges remain in secondary education, with a lower completion rate of 26.4% (2017), indicating the need for better retention and completion strategies.

Gender

458 communities made public declarations to end GBV and harmful practices, including child marriage and FGM.

Health

Reductions in maternal and neonatal mortality rates. However, high rates of tuberculosis, HIV infections, and non-communicable diseases highlight the need for stronger health-care systems.

2.3.2 Capacity to deliver inclusive quality social and protection services.

Adopting a more people-centred approach through the Parish Development Model, a transformative journey could be underway in Uganda, as the country strides forward to deliver inclusive and high-quality social and protection services, ensuring that no one is left behind. Working with GoU institutions and local governments, the UN and her partners reached over 1.39 million individuals including children, adolescent girls and other marginalized groups such as refugees and asylum seekers with food and cash transfers of approx. USD 44.2 million. Moreover, in partnership with KCCA similar integrated social protection services enabled over 1500 adolescent girls in Kampala slums to access critical health and education services. Moreover, 39,235 metric tons of food were distributed to refugees and asylum seekers to meet their immediate food and nutrition need.

Aiming to augment GoU efforts towards improving the quality of learning and creating a favourable learning environment, UN investments saw over 240,000 teachers retooled and mentored through an institutionalized continuous professional development structure. UN-supported Accelerated Education Programmes reintegrated over 1,000 out-of-school youth into learning environments. Moreover, through community-led enterprise initiatives, over 100,000 in-school and out-of-school adolescents were reached with adolescent-centred transferable skills. The Digital Skills Framework, piloted by the UN in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Sports in 15 schools and seven non-formal centres, along with the integration of adolescent-centred life skills

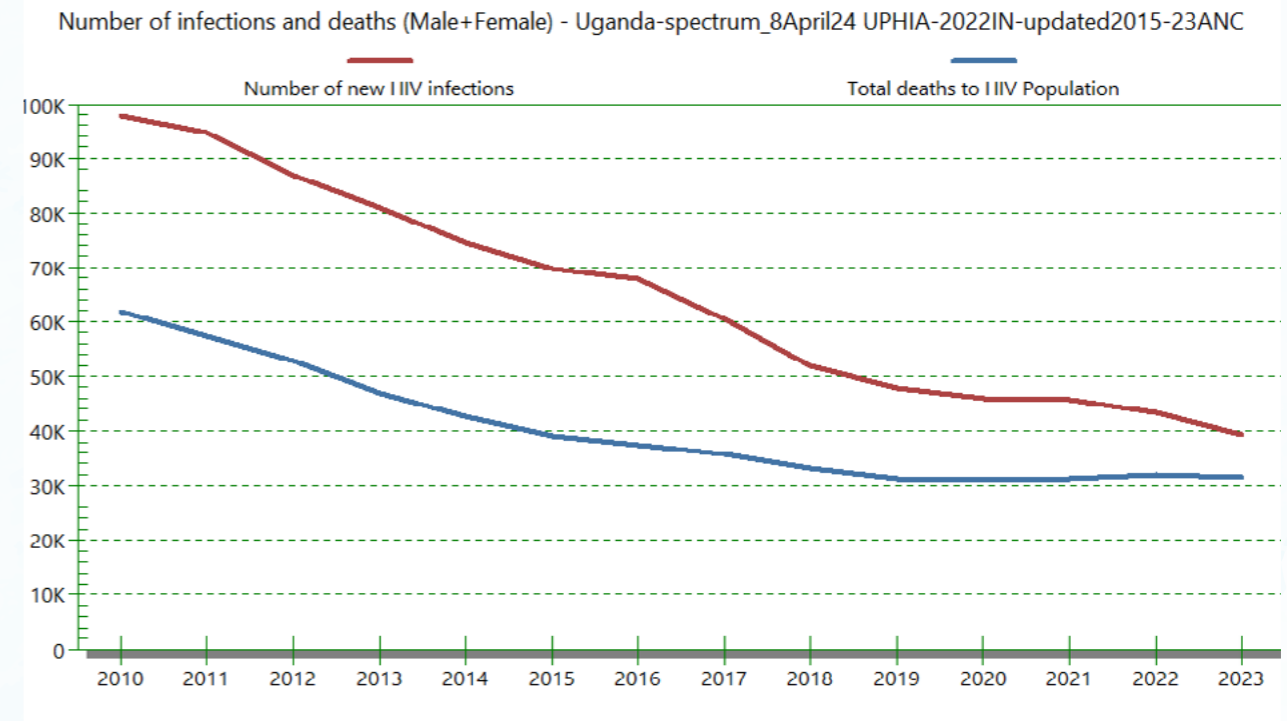
training in over 1,000 educational institutions, reached over 70,000 adolescents and young people. These efforts were bolstered by the i-UPSHIFT programme, which imparted social innovation and entrepreneurial skills to over 12,000 adolescents across 19 districts.

Additionally, the UN supported the MoES in drafting the national school feeding policy and conducting regional consultations as part of the policy development process, in line with the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) study conducted in 2021. Through UN advocacy and support, the government of Uganda joined the School Meals Coalition, an international initiative that aims to address the global challenge of school hunger and malnutrition.

240,000

Aiming to augment GoU efforts towards improving the quality of learning and creating a favourable learning environment, UN investments saw over 240,000 teachers retooled and mentored through an institutionalized continuous professional development structure. UN-supported Accelerated Education Programmes reintegrated over 1,000 out-of-school youth into learning environments.

Uganda’s engagement and leadership in HIV innovation and fight continue to receive global acclaim but its strides on gender-based violence and SRHR are lagging.



With support of UN and partners, Uganda has achieved tremendous success in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic and is now joining the rest of the world in stepping up efforts to end the epidemic by 2030. The wide scale-up of prevention and treatment interventions, new HIV infections and AIDS related deaths have declined by about 60 per cent and 62 per cent respectively between 2010 and 2023 and country has achieved a 90-94-94 performance against the 95-95-95 global targets. This was in part due to increased HIV funding of over UGX 1.924 trillion (USD 517.6 million) in 2019/2020 to UGX 1,933 trillion (USD 538.9) in 2020/21. Though the main sources of HIV funding in Uganda have been international financing entities, which provided 82 per cent of the funding in 2019/22 and 80 per cent of the funding in 2020/21, the Uganda government was the second largest

source of HIV funding, providing 13 per cent of the total spending in each year.

The UN partnership with public and private health service outlets have seen an increase in access to integrated services for over 400,000 individuals on SRHR, HIV, and GBV prevention with an additional 117,899 people accessing interventions for GBV risk mitigation and prevention. Moreover, through a \$20 million investment in contraceptive procurement and capacity-building initiatives in partnership with GoU, commodity availability at service delivery points increased from 74.9 per cent in 2021 to 92.7 per cent in 2022/2023. Significant strides were made in nutrition, with Vitamin A supplementation reaching over five million children, and achieving a 62.3 per cent national coverage, while more than four million caregivers benefited from counselling on infant and young child feed-

ing (IYCF). Additionally, nearly one million pregnant women were given iron-folic acid supplements at antenatal care visits, a key public health measure aimed at lowering incidences of low birth weight, maternal anaemia, and iron deficiency. Community empowerment was crucial in early malnutrition detection, with over 3.1 million children screened in 2023 using the family-led mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) approach. This enabled mothers and other caregivers to identify and refer malnourished children, with 58,000 treated for severe acute malnutrition and 76,145 benefited from the management of moderate acute malnutrition during the year. Further, UN provision of equipment for emergency obstetric and neonatal care, fistula repair, and quality improvement initiatives saw over 1,100 women with obstetric fistula were repaired.

At the sub-national level, efforts to close gaps in Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services led to the adoption of the Group Antenatal and Postnatal Care (GANC-PNC) model in 72 facilities. This contributed to a notable 95 per cent newborn survival rate in specialized care units. The reach of PMTCT services was extensive, with 423 facilities catering to 24,550 pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV. There was a commendable increase in maternal retention on treatment, resulting in a significant number of HIV-exposed infants receiving timely diagnostic tests. HIV control saw progress, with a prevalence of 1.5 per cent among those aged 15 and above. The viral load suppression rate stood at 92.5 per cent, which is close to the UNAIDS targets. Screening for cervical cancer increased from 9.9 per cent in 2014 to 23 per cent in 2023, demonstrating improved healthcare delivery.

The UN supported the operation of GBV one-stop centres and the rescue of girls from early marriages registering over 329 survivors receiving diverse

forms of support. Moreover, integrated services for sexual and reproductive health, HIV, and GBV reached over 300,000 individuals, demonstrating an expansive and holistic approach to health and well-being.

UN emergency WASH responses to crises such as disease outbreaks and natural disasters ensured that approximately 64,900 people in humanitarian situations had access to safe water, while over 700,000 individuals received essential WASH supplies. More than 123,000 people gained access to basic sanitation services, with market-based initiatives stimulating private sector involvement. Overall, the UN and partners were able to extend critical WASH supplies to over half a million people in refugee, host communities, IDPs, and other humanitarian areas.

UN supported the operational capacity of 24 high-risk Points of Entry (POE) and borders to prevent, rapidly detect and efficiently respond to outbreak through deployment of 120 POE surge workers (screeners/supervisor), construction of POE structures in five border point of entries and provision of medical tents. As a result, a total of 2,667,277 people (941,551 M, 1,061,749 F) were reached through screening for Ebola Virus Dises (EVD). In line with the core capacities of IHR 2005, UN supported the training of border health workers and officials on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Reporting (IDSR) and infection prevention and control.

2.3.3 Demand for basic social and protection services

In Uganda, empowering communities particularly those facing vulnerability and marginalization, with the means to demand and receive high-quality social and protection services, marks a significant step towards social equity and justice. To this end, in 2023, the UN made concerted efforts to bolster community resilience, emphasizing preparedness and adaptability in the face of public health crises, natural disasters, and climate-related shocks.

Aiming to foster parents' participation in their children's education, the UN supported strengthening the capacity of school governance reaching over 2,000 school management committee members with training and mentorship. This initiative has improved school monitoring and supervision in 242 schools, contributing to a more accountable and effective education system. Specifically, for Karamoja, the UN provided technical assistance and support to the Government in establishing a digital data management platform in 315 schools in to facilitate near real-time reporting and enable evidence-based planning by local Governments and the MoES. This resulted in real-time, more accurate reports and enhanced accountability.

The UN's proactive approach in enhancing community preparedness for Marburg in Tanzania-bordering districts had a dual benefit - emphasizing community mobilization and engagement. These initiatives included educational drives and dialogues on health and hygiene practices reaching more than one million people with risk communication messages.

With UN support, progress was made to increase the demand for sex education and reproductive health. The Ministry of Education's initiative to orient key stakeholders and integrate sexuality education into the curriculum reflected a commitment to institutionalizing SR awareness. Subsequently, UN support saw 1,489 teachers trained and over 228,000 youths reached with vital information. The Ministry of Health also developed UN support for the National Condom Social and Behaviour Change Demand Creation Guidelines and finalized and launched a Family Planning Training Manual.

2.3.4 Policy and Regulatory environment for quality services

The UN's efforts to fortify policy and regulatory frameworks remained crucial in ensuring equitable access to social services that are both rights-based and sensitive to gender, providing a robust mechanism to prevent, mitigate, and respond effectively to various socio-economic shocks and stresses. UN efforts with her partners saw over 15 policies and regulations supported in 2022/2023 compared to 8 in 2021/2022. Moreover, efforts geared at aligning MDA planning processes to NDP III registered 65.2 per cent and 44.7 per cent of Annual Workplan Budgets for MDAs and LGs respectively being aligned to NDP III compared to 64.5 per cent and 60.5 per cent in 2021/22.

Towards creating an enabling environment for universal health services, the Ministry of Health with the support of the United Nations embraced impactful policies, plans and strategies to improve maternal and child health. The implementation of the Maternal Nutrition Action Framework and efforts to promote egg

consumption have significantly enhanced the supportive environment for maternal and child nutrition. These measures not only contribute to healthier births but also integrate essential services into newborn care to prevent child wasting. Concurrently, the UN’s capacity-building endeavors have greatly bolstered the National Multi-Sectoral Committee on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), leading to improved coordination among various sectors. This resulted in the endorsement of a multi-sectoral work plan and the inclusion of NCDs in the Public Health Act. Additionally, the Ministry of Health’s policy advancements extended to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) issues. A comprehensive approach to public health was demonstrated through the formulation of a new National Sanitation Policy and manuals for managing waterborne diseases. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health amended its National Disaster Preparedness Plan to incorporate a Minimum Initial Services package focusing on the integration of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and HIV services.

The National Disability Policy 2022, inclusive of sexual and reproductive health and GBV considerations, was also disseminated alongside Adolescent Health Service Standards to numerous health facilities, significantly increasing their reach. The Sexuality Education Guidelines for Out of School were also finalized and submitted for approval. Efforts to combat GBV saw the gazetting of district ordinances and the development of guidelines and directories for psychosocial support and GBV referral.



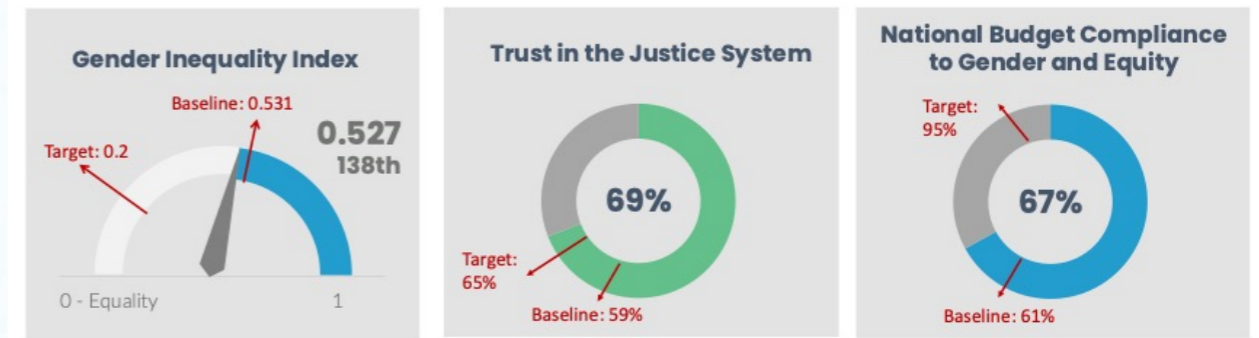
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2.3.2 GENDER EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights, gender equality, women’s empowerment, and the principle of Leave No One Behind (LNOB) are fundamental to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Uganda’s Vision 2040. These priorities are integrated throughout the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and are also central to Outcome 3.2. However, progress under this outcome was hindered by the Government’s deci-

sion not to renew the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Uganda, the phasing out of the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF), and the enactment of the Anti-Homosexuality Act of 2023. Furthermore, there persists entrenched patriarchal gender norms, and there has been a decrease in funding for gender equality in Uganda. Despite these challenges, significant strides have been made by the UN, Government, and partners during the reporting period.



SUCCESS STORY

Beaten and bruised but not broken: Aber's journey to taking charge.

Aber Jackline is a seventeen (17) year old South Sudanese refugee living in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in Kiryandongo district. Aber found herself between a rock and a hard place when her own father started pushing her to get married at a very young age. She was barely done with her primary seven education, when she lost her mother, and was seen as a burden by her new stepmother.

"My stepmother started complaining of how burdensome it was taking care of me. This is the excuse she gave to get me married off at a very young age. I was only a child in Primary 7 and did not know who to confide in," Aber narrated.

Aber's father quickly bought into the idea, leaving her with no one to turn to. As days passed by, Aber's life turned into a living hell as her stepmother kept pestering her to get married. Being the child she was, it wasn't long before she felt uncomfortable and ran off to live with her brother, the only other relative she thought could help her out. This, however, would not help Aber as it wasn't long until her brother started mistreating her, beating, and insulting her at every chance he got.

"I was denied the right to have basic needs, even sanitary pads, when I asked for the money to buy, my brother would brush me off saying I should go out and make my own money," she narrated.

Aber was harassed to get married at a young age, her own father turned his back on her, and her brother treated her as a burden. She felt abandoned, betrayed, and lost hope. She never felt loved by her family. Aber's story of despair and suffering only took a turn for the better when she joined the [Emergency and Livelihood for Adolescents-ELA] club. It was there she felt welcomed. She felt valued. Someone was truly interested in her life and supporting her to be someone.

"When I joined the [ELA] club, I immediately started learning all the skills they were teaching us. They didn't just teach us, they showed us. They showed us the available opportunities we have as girls that could even result in money making. For example, I learnt how to make menstrual pads which I didn't have before. The clubs are more than just a skilling programme. They are a space where young girls like Aber learn about their bodies, financial literacy and how to protect themselves from unwanted pregnancies and HIV. The young people and adolescents learn about bodily autonomy and their rights and how to advocate for themselves.

Aber shares excitedly, "I have been through a lot, but I know my rights now. I am not afraid to stand up for myself or report anyone if they try to force a sexual relationship with me!"

Aber may have been beaten but she is not broken! The Emergency and Livelihood for Adolescents is one of the interventions under the Joint Programme on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence funded by the Government of Sweden.

2.3.2.1 Capacity to promote human rights, equality, and non-discrimination.

The capacity to promote human rights, equality, and non-discrimination lies at the heart of a just and equitable society, fostering an environment where every individual is valued and respected irrespective of their background or beliefs.

Cultural acceptance of domestic violence has significantly reduced over the last five years. Down from nearly 50 per cent of women and over 40 per cent per cent of men in 2016, the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS, 2023) found that only a third of Ugandans (aged 15–49) believe that a man is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons¹⁴. The UN System and her partners invested extensively in addressing harmful gender norms, including inequitable gender power relations and intimate partner violence. For example, in 2023, more than 8.6 million people, across all regions, were reached with messages promoting gender equality and SRHR, elimination of gender-based violence and harmful practices against children and combating stigma and discrimination. Furthermore, 117,899 people accessed interventions for GBV risk mitigation and prevention, highlighting the improved competencies in managing GBV incidents and connecting survivors with the necessary support. Towards supporting GoU efforts on mindset change while improving parental involvement, over 44,000 parents and caregivers benefited from national parenting programmes aimed at curbing violence against children and harmful practices. In addition, 1,634 farmers in West Nile and Karamoja were trained and mobilized as gender champions to challenge discriminative traditional gender roles and social

norms that limit women's opportunities and restrict their access to resources and decision-making at both community and household levels.

Religious and Cultural institutions and leaders are increasingly demonstrating their commitments to gender equality and ending GBV and other harmful practices. Consequently, 458 communities made public declarations to end GBV and harmful practices, including child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). Furthermore, the Ker Kwaro Acholi revised its marriage laws to prohibit child marriage. The Uganda Chapter of the Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa (COTLA) launched its Strategic Plan and Operation Manual aimed at enhancing coordination and collaboration among cultural institutions to promote gender equality, tackle Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), and advocate for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). The Iteso Cultural Union issued three Policy Statements endorsing equal education opportunities for both boys and girls, advocating for gender equality, and supporting legislation addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). Additionally, the Buganda Kingdom sustained its efforts to involve men and boys in HIV prevention, combat gender disparities, and safeguard the welfare of girls. Similarly, the Tooro Kingdom conducted advocacy activities and dialogues with clan and district leaders to address issues concerning girls' education, teenage pregnancy, and to challenge harmful social norms and negative forms of masculinity.

¹⁴ Women: 49 per cent in 2016 to 33 per cent in 2022; Men: 41 per cent in 2016 to 30 per cent in 2022. See UBOS, Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2022 (2024).

Advocacy and accountability for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms continued. The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) successfully conducted an inspection mission to 6 places of detention during which it assessed and inspected the conditions of prisoners, documented human rights concerns, and provided recommendations based on the findings. The UHRC also supported the investigation of complaints in the Karamoja sub-region, leading to the completion of seven human rights complaints and the profiling of new complaints. Compliance with treaty obligations was enhanced through Uganda's engagement with the Human Rights Committee's Convention of Civil and Political Rights review and the submission of the State Party's Reports on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and Maputo Protocol.

Amid the enactment of the Anti-Homosexuality Act of 2023, the UN initiated constructive dialogues with the Government, civil society, religious and cultural leaders, and other stakeholders to safeguard the fundamental principles of non-discrimination and inclusivity in Uganda. These efforts led to various outcomes, including the issuance of government circulars affirming its commitment to non-discrimination in healthcare, education, and access to development programmes. Additionally, the Ministry of Health developed an Adaptation Framework to ensure the continuous provision of HIV services to Key Populations. Community-based monitoring initiatives were implemented to support ongoing access to services and provide emergency assistance to affected individuals. Furthermore, awareness among district security officials in eight districts was heightened, leading to the adoption of action plans aimed at reducing harassment, arrests, stigma, and discrimination against Key Population communities.

The government, private sector and other non-governmental institutions have strengthened protections against sexual harassment, gender-based violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse. After several years of UN advocacy, the Government ratified ILO Convention 190 on Violence and Harassment in the world of work. Domesticating this convention, the Parliament passed the Employment Amendment Bill, which once accented to by the President, will address workplace violence and sexual harassment. Through the Gender Equality Seal for Private Enterprises, 32 private sector institutions put in place policies to address sexual harassment in the workplace. 40 out of the 90 companies implementing the Gender Equality Seal were awarded gold, silver, and bronze seals for their efforts in mainstreaming gender policies and practices within the institutions and have addressed gender inequalities at the workplace through appropriate policies and practices. In addition, the Gender Equality Seal for Public Institutions was rolled out at Makerere University while a Gender Gold Seal certification was maintained at UNDP- Meaning the achievement of all mandatory benchmarks and attainment of the highest performance level for gender equality about planning, gender architecture, working environment, participation, partnerships, and policy impact.

Access to justice for survivors of gender-based violence has improved, although much more is needed. In 2023, the UN supported nine Special Court Sessions on SGBV, where 460 cases were disposed of, and 265 perpetrators were convicted. With UN capacity and technical support, improved quality and integrity of forensic evidence submitted for analysis by police officers¹⁵, improved trauma-informed approaches, and a high number of cases being sanctioned through prosecutor-led investigations, have resulted in high conviction rates in SGBV special sessions (from 80 per cent

in 2022 to 82 per cent in 2023 SGBV sessions). In addition, 35,444 (B:12,413; G:13,093) children in contact with the law received legal representation, diversion, and reintegration services.

GBV survivors (1,205 F) were facilitated to access livelihood enhancement options to mitigate further violence. The survivors were skilled in various enterprises and provided booster kits and revolving grants. Women-led groups with 132F;8M were linked to government programmes (Uganda Youth Livelihoods Programme (YLP) and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP).

Advancements in the realization of human rights of persons with disabilities – in particular in the areas of social protection and education. Understanding of the human rights of persons with disabilities (PWD) in Uganda and the extent of their inclusion in Uganda's development plans was enhanced through the Midterm Review of the Third National Development Plan on Disability Inclusion (April 2023). In addition, a National Plan of Action to operationalize the Revised National Policy on PWD was launched during the International Day of PWD on 3 December and the National Policy was disseminated and operationalized in 30 districts. The UN also supported the MGLSD to develop a blueprint which is as a comprehensive guide to harmonize the implementation of disability interventions in the context of social protection services; and initiated programs to improve learning access for children with disabilities, including through the use of LEGO braille bricks and assistive digital textbooks – reaching 3,889 (B:1,888, G:2,001) children

¹⁵ The percentage of DNA evidence collected that were able to link suspects to the crime scene increased from 70 per cent in 2021 to 78 per cent in 2023.

¹⁶ 10th Annual Report on the State of Equal Opportunities in Uganda FY 2022/2023

¹⁷ 18 of 20 BFPs met minimum requirements – although with significant drops, including Administration of Justice (70 per cent to 50 per cent), Public Sector Transformation (70 per cent to 53 per cent), and Natural Resource, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Development (75 per cent to 55 per cent).

with disability from 45 inclusive schools in 12 districts. A braille version of the Sexuality Education Framework was developed and distributed to promote SRHR information for children with visual impairment.

2.3.2.2 Equitable and Gender-responsive Public and Private planning, monitoring, and financing

There was a marginal improvement in national budget compliance with minimum gender and equity requirements. The overall national compliance average of Ministerial Policy Statements with gender and equity requirements for 2023/24 was 67 Per cent. This represents less than a 2 per cent-point improvement from 2022/23. Contributing to this, 48 MDAs (30 per cent) improved their compliance since 2022/23¹⁶. However, these gains were offset by significant declines by other MDAs – primarily Uganda's Missions abroad – a total of 22 MDAs (15 per cent) did not qualify to be issued a gender and equity compliance certificate. In addition, there was a decline in Programme Budget Framework Papers compliance with gender and equity requirements to 54.35 per cent for FY 2023/24, from 67.6 per cent for FY 2022/23¹⁷. The UN continued to invest, through the EOC, MFPED, and CSBAG, in strengthening the awareness, tools, analysis, and capacities of MDAs and DLGs on gender-responsive planning and budgeting and the Local Government Councilors and

Parliamentary Budget Committee to perform their respective oversight functions. Reduced funding for these initiatives during 2023 likely contributed to the limited progress in national budget compliance with gender and equity.

A new curriculum on GBV responsive planning and budgeting was operationalized at Uganda Management Institute where 4,080 participants enrolled in the 2022/2023 academic year in different programmes at the Master, Diploma, and certificate levels. The pre-service education complements ongoing in-service capacity building on gender and equity-responsive planning and budgeting.

Uganda continues to strengthen the collection and use of gender and human rights data and statistics. With UN support to the SDG Secretariat, Uganda has tripled the number of gender-specific SDG indicators on which it can report - from 11/54 in 2018 to 32/54 in 2023. With UN support, Uganda has more than doubled the number of districts utilizing the National Gender-Based Violence Database (from 22 to 56 districts), strengthening administrative data systems and enhancing reporting on GBV. 45,439 cases of gender-based violence, violence against children, and harmful practices were reported in 2023 through the harmonized NGBVD/Sauti-116 system. Uganda was also supported to develop and launch a National Trafficking in Persons database to support profiling of potential victims for further support.

A prototype of the Gender Research and Data Hub Initiative was developed to serve as a One-stop Centre for gender-related Citizen Generated Data (CGD) gathered from CSOs. 18 MDAs, 9 Higher Local Governments, and 2 CSOs have strengthened their capacity in the modernization of administrative data for the transformation of the National Sta-

tistical System (NSS), including gender and human rights-related data. An additional 35 CSOs have strengthened their capacity in the generation and use of Citizen Generated Data (CGD) and developed Metadata for the CGD they produce.

2.4. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

After a five-year lull, the National Partnership Forum (NPF) was convened in 2023. The UN played a pivotal role in reviving the NPF, an apex level of engagement in the National Partnership Dialogue Framework. The 2023 NPF reaffirmed its commitment to work together for sustainable development in Uganda and to establish a Joint Accountability and Results Framework. The resumption of the NPF is seen as a launching pad for further engagements to address issues of mutual interest, including development financing.

National partners, including the Government of Uganda (GoU), were supported to access financing for sustainable development from various sources. Technical assistance and financial support were delivered to design national policies and strategies. The design of a regional programme - Africa Rural Climate Adaptation Finance Mechanism (ARCAFIM) - was finalized by IFAD, securing US \$30 million for Uganda from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The GoU was supported to access additional GCF financing (US \$ 46.2) million through the Dairy Interventions for Mitigation and Adaptation project. Likewise, the preparation and finalization of the COMPACT for educational transformation and the U-LEARN proposal for expanding equitable access to teaching and learning are other milestones achieved with UN support, with specific contributions by UNICEF as the chair of Uganda's

Education Development Partners. The Compact for Education Transformation brings US\$ 324,8 million to Uganda's Education sector through the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) supported U-LEARN programme.

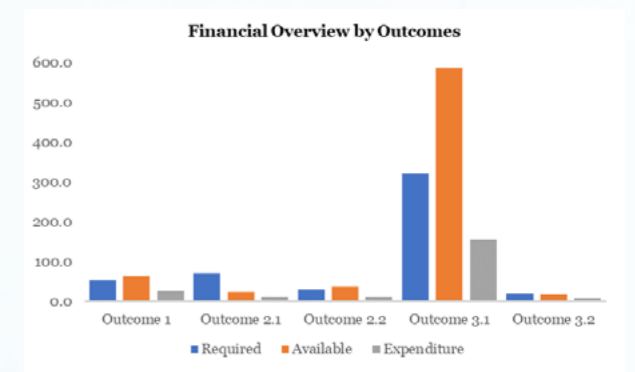
With the UN System support, Uganda continued to deliver its leadership role at regional and international forums. As one of the six co-convenors of the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), UNHCR supported the Government of Uganda financially and through technical support throughout the year to prepare for the event, including hosting thematic roundtable discussions with a wide range of stakeholders to discuss GRF pledges; hosting the regional IGAD-EAC High-Level Ministerial Conference on Durable Solutions. Likewise, technical support was provided to the Office of the Prime Minister to convene the annual Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) conference.

\$321,535,876

Outcome 3.1, potentially focusing on crucial areas such as health, nutrition, or environmental sustainability, was the primary beneficiary, with \$321,535,876 required and a generous \$585,869,397 available, culminating in a substantial expenditure of \$155,247,376.

2.5 Cooperation Framework Financial Overview

In 2023, the UN Cooperation Framework strategically allocated financial resources to address various outcomes and strategic priorities, underpinned by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With a total of \$496,603,753 required, the available funds exceeded expectations at \$728,687,082. The funding distribution was meticulously designed to ensure the effective delivery of the Cooperation Framework. Outcome 3.1, potentially focusing on crucial areas such as health, nutrition, or environmental sustainability, was the primary beneficiary, with \$321,535,876 required and a generous \$585,869,397 available, culminating in a substantial expenditure of \$155,247,376. Similarly, Outcomes 1 and 2.2 received significant attention, with expenditures of \$26,223,870 and \$11,590,853, respectively.



Source: UN INFO

Funding by Strategic Priority (in million US\$)			
	Required	Available	Expenditure
Strategic Priority 1	54.2	63.6	26.2
Strategic Priority 2	100.8	61.3	23.3
Strategic Priority 3	341.5	603.8	163.2

Source: UNSDCF 2021-25

The chart below shows the allocation of resources across the SDGs. Nearly two-thirds (62.8 per cent) of the resources allocated across all SDGs in 2023 were on Good Health and Wellbeing (SDG 3) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2). A fifth of the investment (20.9 per cent) is gender responsive and delivers tangible results on gender and women's empowerment.



2.6 Resource Mobilization

In 2022, UN joint resource mobilization efforts led to fundraising agreements of about US \$ 48 million, including Euro 22 million for Spotlight Initiatives, over 10.2 million for underfunded refugee response and Karamoja food insecurity and nutrition response, including through UN Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF). Subsequent CERF allocations in 2022–2023 have functioned as catalytic funding in bridging humanitarian response gaps and in encouraging donors for additional resources. For example, over \$ 26 million was raised for the refugee response in 2022/2023, and UNHCR succeeded in securing multi-year contributions starting in 2024. The UNCT revitalized

the Uganda Multi-Partners Trust Fund (MPTF) that was established in 2020 for COVID-19 emergency response, by revising its scope as a strategic financing instrument. The UNCT aims to open a development window with several themes organized around UN flagship areas in Uganda: Youth and Adolescents; Data and Statistics for SDGs; Refugee Inclusion; Gender Equality; and Karamoja food insecurity – developing borderland areas.

The UN also mobilized USD 15.7 million to bolster climate action across Uganda. These funds have been pivotal in augmenting green recovery endeavors, conserving biodiversity, and amplifying nature-based solutions for climate resilience. This financial impetus has facilitated Uganda's align-



President Yoweri Museveni launching the Uganda UN Joint Adolescents and Youth Programme in Kabale District on 18 August 2023 @UN Uganda

ment of its National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAPII) with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), ensuring coherence in the execution of biodiversity financing plans.

2.7. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency

The UN reform in Uganda has brought about shifts that have improved collaboration and coherence among UN entities and with partners, resulting in positive outcomes for all parties. The tailored UNCT configuration has been instrumental in delivering more relevant and effective results aligned with the Cooperation Framework. This has been sustained with new entrants, ensuring that UN entity programmes derive from and contribute to the overarching goals of the Cooperation Framework.

The continuous collaboration through joint work plans, result groups, and five flagship areas that include multi-agency joint programmes on youth, data and statistics, and gender-based violence are key changes that have reduced transaction costs and redundancies. This approach has facilitated a more coordinated effort among UN entities, leading to more issues-based collaboration, engagement, and dialogue with development partners at the core of the UN reform in Uganda (Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Ireland, and Denmark).

Additionally, the use of UN regional and global-level assets has bolstered the capacity of the RCO and UNCT to provide timely support to the work of the UN in Uganda. This includes high-level events such as summits and retreats, reviewing analytic pieces, sharing experience, and supporting key internal processes such as annual reviews, annual reporting, and joint work planning.

Efforts to achieve more efficient operations and realize efficiency gains have been a priority. The

implementation of the Business Operations Strategy, the establishment of common premises, and the adoption of shared services have contributed to significant cost avoidance and operational efficiencies for the UN in Uganda. In 2023 alone, nine hundred thousand US dollars (US\$900,000) was realized in cost avoidance, adding to the US\$2.2 million cost avoidance in 2022, underpinning the increased collaboration among agencies including the use of Long-term Agreements (LTAs) and the principle of mutual recognition.

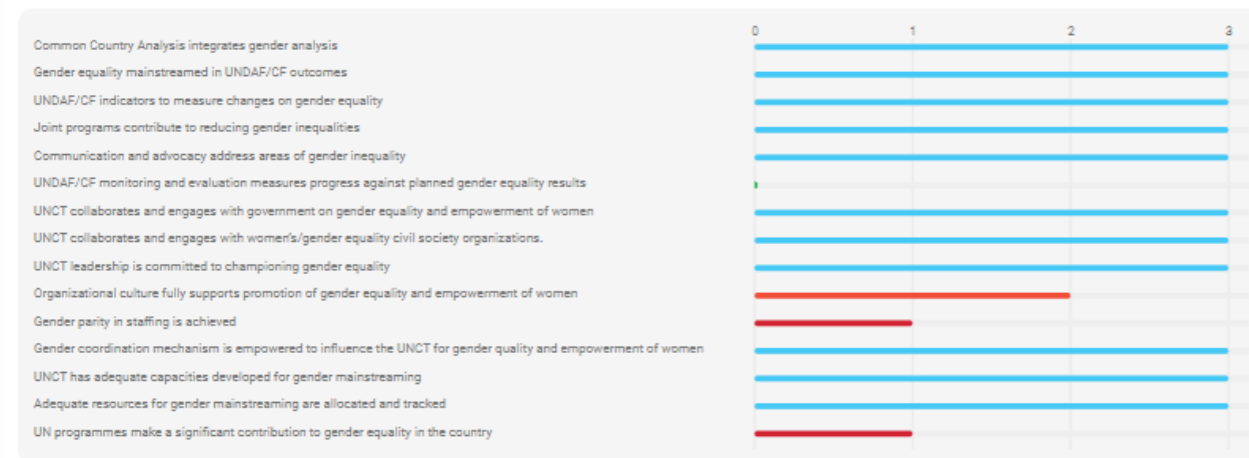
Uganda is among the best-performing countries globally and the top-performing country in the region on the UNCT UN System-Wide Gender Equality Scorecard (please see charts below) – “exceeding requirements” in 11 of 15 gender-mainstreaming indicators. Notably, only a quarter of the UNCT members in Uganda are women. Although the UNCT has achieved parity at the level of National Officer positions (from 44.58 per cent in 2020 to 50 per cent in 2023) and senior General Services (GS) grades (G5–G7), challenges remain in international professional levels (Heads of Agencies, and P3 to P5) and the lower GS levels (G2 to G4).



Human Rights and Gender

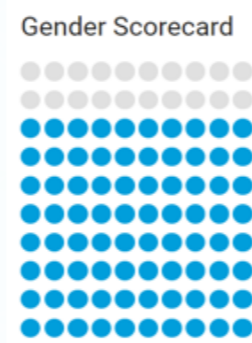
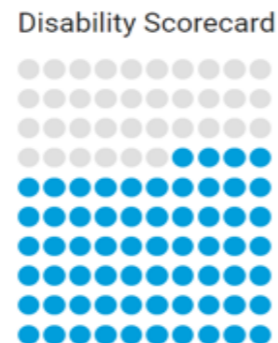
D.1.1.1 – Does the UNCT have a dedicated capacity to advise on human rights matters? [QCPR: 1.4.12] yes

Gender Equality Scorecard



80%
12 out of 15 indicators
Meet or exceed Minimum Requirements

64%
9 out of 14 indicators
Meet or exceed Minimum Requirements



2.8 Results of Communication Together

The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Uganda has made concerted efforts to communicate and advocate better together, presenting a unified voice in promoting development objectives and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This collective approach has enhanced the visibility and impact of UN initiatives, fostering stronger partnerships with the government and other key stakeholders.

The UNCT supported organise and participated in the 2nd Annual National SDG Conference for Uganda (ASDGC-UG2023) and the 1st National SDG Festival and Regional SDG Festivals.

The national commemoration of UN Day was undertaken through a series of activities in Gulu City jointly organised by the UN Area Coordination (UNAC) Team in Northern Uganda in partnership with Gulu City and Gulu District leadership. The activities included the SDG Run in Gulu City followed by a football match between the UN and partners. Other activities included the Public Dialogue on SDGs at Gulu University in which the UN Resident Coordinator, UN Heads of Agencies, Gulu City

and District leaders, the university leadership and students participated. The other activities included field visits to Gulu Prison and Gulu Prison Primary School. The main commemoration event on 24 October was attend by the Prime Minister of Uganda as Chief Guest.

The “Anthems of the World” concert at Makerere University on 31 October 2023 was organised in collaboration with the Makarole, a Makerere University community choir. The concert was organised as a UN Day commemoration activity for stakeholders in Kampala. It was attended by many ambassadors and members of the diplomatic community. In their speeches, the ambassadors highlighted the linkages between their national anthems and the SDGs.

During the course of the year, the UN Resident Co-ordinator delivered over 50 speeches at high level events, which received a lot of media coverage. The speeches highlighted the contribution of the UN system in Uganda to achieving the SDGs. The speeches were amplified by the UN Communication Sub-group on social media platforms.

2.9 Challenge and Lessons Learned

The operating environment did not change drastically in 2023 compared to 2022 but it still necessitated greater flexibility and adaptability to continue to align to existing and emerging national priorities throughout the year: The development landscape in Uganda depicts a sense of convergence of development, peace, and humanitarian work which is usually intertwined and fast moving at the same time. Such an environment demand close collaboration, flexibility, adaptability, and a keen focus on local needs and priorities to achieve sustainable development. The United Nations put measures in places through coordination and dialogue platforms such as the Humanitarian Coordination Team Light and the UN Country Team and engaging in the National Partnership Forum and Local Development Partners Group to ensure it adapts quickly to changing circumstances as the operating environment evolves. The UN maintained some degree of latitude in repurposing and reallocating resources, as such it responded to unanticipated emergencies and needs that emerged during the year.

UN Coordination structures did not function at their optimal level, which impacted implementation, the gathering of evidence and building synergy across all interventions: Regular engagement and dialogue with implementing partners through the established coordination structures including periodic monitoring, documentation of evidence, problem solving and communication on the Cooperation Framework would have further enhanced the effectiveness of UN work in Uganda and lead to better outcomes as interventions would be adjusted in real-time based on feedback from partners. Recent efforts through the National Partnership Forum are significant steps forward to address challenges linked to coordination.

The passing of the Anti-Homosexuality Law and the conflicts in Ukraine and Gaza have had significant impacts on funding and humanitarian and development efforts as some funding opportunities were either frozen, withdrawn, or diverted. Government of Uganda's budget was revised in the second half of 2023 after the World Bank halted the financing of new projects due to the passing into law of the Anti-Homosexuality Act 2023. This was compounded by the shift in focus of major development partners to the crises in Ukraine and Gaza. As a result, funding opportunities for humanitarian and development in Uganda further constricted. This proves that relying heavily on a few donors can make funding vulnerable to geopolitical shifts and economic downturns. The UN in Uganda could explore a broader partnership and funding sources through the integrated national financing framework (INFF) for Uganda, deepen its partnership with the private sector, and explore innovative financing instruments like social green bonds or impact investments.

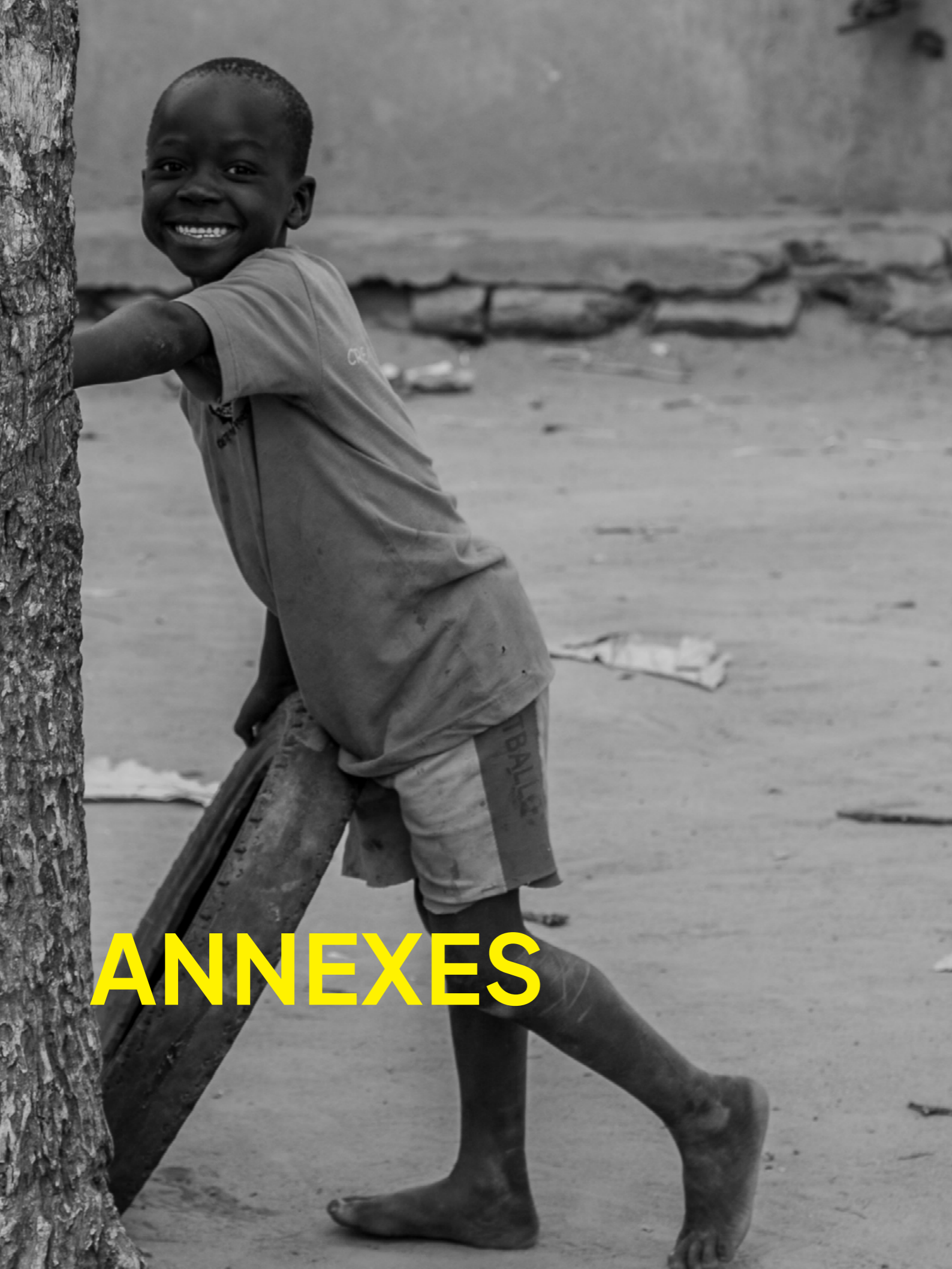
Effective coordination yields concrete results especially within the framework of joint programmes: An analysis of data presented by agencies during the annual review of the Cooperation Framework revealed that joint programmes are a unifying mechanism. It is a great avenue for getting multiple UN agencies collaborating better. Joint initiatives and programmes that follow the blueprint of such interventions, stand to be more cost effective and impactful.

Sustained engagement with a broad spectrum of partners was critical in strengthening ownership and delivering results: Maintaining close collaboration with various stakeholders, including local governments, NGOs, and other international organizations, was critical to the results achieved. It made it easier to build ownership, scale-up and mainstream intervention, and ensure a more effective response to any potential crisis. There are operational challenges on service delivery linked to health, education, food systems as well as environmental and climate change challenges, which continue to stall progress in those areas.

3.0 UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR 2024

In 2024, the UN in Uganda will focus on transformative and inclusive governance, shared prosperity in a healthy environment, and human well-being and resilience. Priorities include:

1. Accelerating SDG implementation through the six transitions and further aligning UN's work with national commitments at the 2023 SDG summit.
2. Strengthening and enhancing the provision of quality social and protection services for all especially the most vulnerable and at risk of being left behind.
3. Enhancing natural resource management and climate change adaptation; and improving access to renewable energy (including clean cooking)
4. Supporting national data capacity drives including the 2024 census with a focus on gender and human rights.
5. Improving food systems, economic livelihood and decent employment opportunities, and addressing geographic inequality related to them.
6. Facilitate inclusive participation, gender and human rights and support access to justice, rule of law and prevention of conflict and violent extremism through cross-border programmes and the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.
7. Strengthening national efforts in the rollout of the Parish Development Model and supporting the implementation of the Third National Development Plan (NDP III) and engage in the formulation of the National Development Plan IV (ND-PIV).
8. Designing a new cooperation framework, country programme documents and evaluations of strategic cooperation instruments including the Cooperation Framework 2021-25



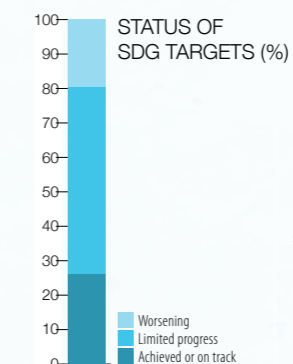
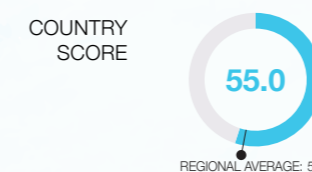
ANNEXES

Annex 1: UNSDCF Indicators – UNSDG

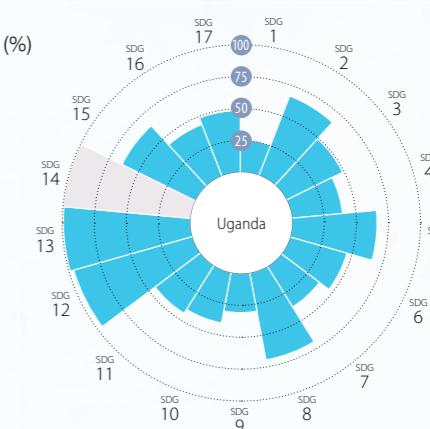
UGANDA

Sub-Saharan Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



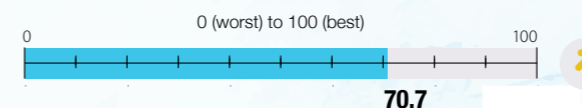
Legend: Major challenges (red), Significant challenges (orange), Challenges remain (yellow), SDG achieved (green), Information unavailable (grey), Decreasing (down arrow), Stagnating (right arrow), Moderately improving (up arrow), On track or maintaining (up arrow), Information unavailable (grey circle).

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%

Annex 2: UNSDCF Indicators – UNSDG

UGANDA

Performance by Indicator

SDG – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	35.7	2023	●	→	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	64.7	2022	●	●
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	60.2	2023	●	→	Population using the internet (%)	10.3	2021	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	●	●	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	●
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.4	2022	●	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	35.0	2022	●	●
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6	2020	●	↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2021	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3	2016	●	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2014	●	●
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	●	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5	2021	●	↑	Gini coefficient	42.7	2019	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2018	●	↓	Palma ratio	2.1	2019	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2020	●	●	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG13 – Climate Action				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	284.1	2020	●	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2011	●	●
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.0	2021	●	→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	●	●
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	42.1	2021	●	↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	●	●
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	199.0	2021	●	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	●	●
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.3	2021	●	↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.2	2019	●	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2018	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	163.0	2019	●	●	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.4	2019	●	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.7	2019	●	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	127.9	2018	●	●	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	●	●
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.2	2016	●	●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2021	●	↑	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	50	2019	●	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2022	●	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	●
SDG4 – Quality Education					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	34.1	2010	●	●	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.2	2022	●	→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.1	2017	●	●	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.5	2022	●	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	26.4	2017	●	●	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.74	2023	●	↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.8	2021	●	●	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.5	2021	●	→
SDG5 – Gender Equality					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.5	2021	●	→	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.5	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	73.3	2021	●	→	Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	51.8	2021	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.9	2022	●	↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city/area where they live (%)	52	2022	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.8	2021	●	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	32.2	2016	●	●
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.9	2020	●	→	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3	2021	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.8	2020	●	→	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	●	●
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8	2019	●	●	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.9	2020	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4	2020	●	●	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0	2021	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	169.1	2018	●	●	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	70.7	2022	●	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					5. Country Profiles				
Population with access to electricity (%)	42.1	2020	●	→					
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.5	2020	●	↓					
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2	2019	●	↑					
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	22.0	2019	●	→					
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth									
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1	2021	●	●					
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6	2018	●	●					
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.9	2021	●	↑					
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	4.3	2023	●	→					
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2021	●	→					
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑					
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2018	●	●					

* Imputed data point

UNSDCF Output Indicators – UNSDG

#	Indicator	2023 Target	Reached 2023
1	Degree of alignment of national budgeting system with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that enable tracking of budget allocation for the SDGs, including through gender-responsive budgeting, supported by the UN	moderate	moderate
2	Data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, established/implemented with UN's support	moderate	moderate
3	Number of new people registered with legal identity, with UN's support	1,548,103	1,126,691
4	Number of people, who have access to justice, with UN's support	47,798	1,320,139
5	Number of people gaining increased secure access to land or water sources (tenure security over land, secure access to water, or to water bodies), with UN's support	1,452,733	1,639,562
6	Number of people benefiting from income generating activities with UN's support	113,490	114,684
7	Number of women-led businesses with improved performance, business transactions, and/or income generation as a result of UN's support	6,500	58,260
8	Number of local financial institutions that provide financial services by integrating Poverty-Environment and Gender Nexus considerations with a human rights approach, supported by the UN	18	7
9	Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives, with UN's support, to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources	334,000	39,700
10	Existence of a national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy adopted with UN's support and implemented by the Government, in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR	Strategy fully implemented	Strategy fully implemented
11	Number of people who, with UN's support: a) Gained access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy; b) benefited from services of clean, affordable, and sustainable energy;	1,267,300	4,244,201
12	Extent to which the UN-supported education system is inclusive and gender equitable for access to learning opportunities and in accordance with international human rights standards	3	3

13	Mechanisms are in place to advance women and girl's decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, with UN's support	yes	yes
14	Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations, with UN's support	1,497,794	1,497,794
15	Number of gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive development institutions, policies, plans, or crossborder initiatives in place, with UN's support, that promote and protect human rights and prevent systemic human rights violations to: a) Address conflict drivers; b) Strengthen social cohesion; c) Prevent risk of conflict, including climate security; and d) End all forms of violence, promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all		9

Acronyms

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

CFTA Continental Free Trade Area

COTLA Council of Traditional Leader in Africa

COVID Corona Virus Disease

CSBAG Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group

CSO Civil Society Organisation

ECOSOC Economic and Social Council

EMIS Education Management Information System

EPRC Economic Policy Research Centre

ESIA Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

EVD Ebola Virus Disease

FGM Female Genital Mutilation

GBV Gender Based Violence

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GLSD Global Leadership for Sustainable Development

GRF Global Refugee Forum

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

ICT Information and Communication Technologies

IDP Internally Displaced Person

IDSR Integrated Disease and Surveillance and Response

IFMIS Integrated Financial Management Information Systems

IHR International Health Regulations

JNLC Julius Nyerere Leadership Center

KCCA Kampala Capital City Authority

LDC Least Developed Country

LG Local Government

LMIS Logistics Management Information Systems

LNOB Leaving No One Behind

MAAIF Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries

MDAs Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MFPED Ministry of Fiance, Planning and Economic Development

MGLSD Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

MJCA Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

MOU Memorandum of Understanding

MRV Measurement, Reporting and Verification

MSME Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises

MTN Mobile Telephone Network

MUAC Mid-Upper Arm Circumference

MWE Ministry of Water and Environment

NAM Non-Aligned Movement

NARIS Natural Resource Information System

NCD Non Communicable Disease

NDP National Development Plan

NEMA National Environmental Management Authority

NFA National Forestry Authority

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation

NLFS National Labour Force Survey

NSSF National Social Security Fund

OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PCVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PDM	Parish Development Model
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
PWD	People With Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNCERF	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund

UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council resolution
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defence Forces
UPF	Uganda Police Force
USD	United States Dollars
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YLP	Youth Livelihood Programme



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