

UNITED NATIONS UGANDA

COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2025

Advancing Sustainable Development Through Transition



UNITED NATIONS
UGANDA





United Nations Country Team Uganda

UNITED NATIONS UGANDA COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2025

Kampala, Uganda

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UNITED NATIONS UGANDA

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2025

*One UN, delivering
together for Uganda's
development priorities.*



A member of the Nakyefumula Farmers Group proudly displays her green pepper harvest in Nakyefumula Village, Kamira Sub-county, Luwero District. © FAO Uganda



FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

In 2025, Uganda entered a critical phase of transition, making pivotal decisions that would shape its journey towards progress and prosperity. The successful execution of the Third National Development Plan (NDP III) and the commencement of the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV) solidified Uganda's dedication to enhancing household incomes and employment opportunities through sustainable industrialization, fostering inclusive growth for all.

Against this backdrop, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) remained focused on a single purpose: to support Uganda in delivering results that are nationally owned, evidence-driven, and inclusive especially for those most at risk of being left behind. Comprised of 29 UN entities, the UNCT collaborated with the Government of Uganda, development partners, civil society, and the private sector to deliver coordinated support across governance, economic transformation, climate resilience, human wellbeing, gender equality, and human rights. Through this multi-sectoral approach, notable progress was made, including improved access to health, education, nutrition, and WASH services, as well as strengthened financial and justice systems, enhanced accountability and public trust, gender equality, and the inclusion of refugees and persons with disabilities in national data systems to ensure more accurate planning and prioritization.

This Annual Results Report reflects the collective effort. It communicates what changed, who benefited, and how the UN system contributed to Uganda's development priorities. It also reflects a deeper conviction: that the UN's value is greatest when it acts as a connector of solutions, linking humanitarian response to development investments, turning data into decisions, and translating policy ambition into systems that deliver on a large scale.

As Uganda enters a new national planning cycle under National Development Plan IV (NDP IV), the UN Country Team remains committed to strengthening coherence, improving delivery effectiveness, and deepening partnerships. Our collective focus in the next cycle will be on inclusive economic transformation, climate and shock resilience, stronger national systems and financing strategies that ensure no one is left behind.

Uganda reached the United Nations' criteria for graduating from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status and this was not just a mere accomplishment, but a testament to the nation's resilience, determination, and strategic planning. This milestone not only signifies progress but also ushers in a new era of policy focus, emphasizing the necessity of responsible resource management in a landscape of dwindling international support. It will be imperative for Uganda to continue prioritizing domestic resource mobilization, enhancing productivity, and strengthening resilience to sustain its momentum towards further advancement.

2025 was a year in which global volatility and regional instability were felt directly in communities and institutions across Uganda. Forced displacement intensified sharply, with more than 65,000 new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of Congo between January and May alone, pushing the refugee population close to 1.9 million. At the same time, Uganda continued to confront structural challenges including employment pressures in a youthful economy, regional inequality, climate vulnerability, and recurring public health threats.

Leonard Zulu
UN Resident Coordinator

2025 Results at a Glance

A year of national transition, heightened risk and collective UN action under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025.

- 01 50+ institutions strengthened · 13M people accessed essential services · 95% immunization coverage.

- 02 53,000 youth gainfully employed · 68,000+ SAM cases treated · 126,539 children returned to school.

- 03 64,000 GBV survivors protected · 84.5% SGBV case clearance · UGX 88.3M + 87 acres for 1,390 survivors.

- 04 7,500+ legal-aid cases supported · 33,000 inmates received legal support.

- 05 14,000 youth in peace initiatives · 5M+ reached via media campaigns.

- 06 US\$2.4M climate grants mobilised · 807,000 clean-energy products distributed · 1.93M refugees hosted.

- 07 8,515 households protected via anticipatory action · refugees & PWDs first included in national data.

- 08 US\$5.9M smallholder revenue · 7,587 refugees resettled to third countries · US\$4.69M SME loans disbursed.

- 09 US\$335.7M total UN expenditure in Uganda.

WHY 2025 MATTERED

- Met the criteria to graduate from Least Developed Country status
- Macro-stability preserved
- 65,000+ new arrivals from DRC (Jan–May 2025)
- UN@80 reform underway

LOOKING AHEAD & NDP IV

- Inclusive economic transformation
- Climate & shock resilience
- Stronger national systems & data
- Improved financing effectiveness
- Reaching those furthest behind

DELIVERING AS ONE The UN Country Team

Uganda hosts one of the largest and most diverse UN Country Teams (UNCT) in sub-Saharan Africa, comprising 29 UN entities contributing to the delivery of development results across the three Strategic Priorities of the UNSDCF 2021–2025 Cooperation Framework. The UNCT operates under a Joint Statement of Accountability signed by national leadership, the Resident Coordinator, and all participating UN entities. This scale and diversity position the UNCT as a uniquely placed structure capable of pulling together humanitarian, development, peace, and financing efforts in support of nationally led priorities.



Figure 3 Joint Statement of Accountability signatories

MODALITY

The UNCT is structured around two modalities: resident agencies with physical presence and direct programme delivery and national implementation approach. Non-resident agencies provide regional, technical and financing support. All entities contribute to results under the Cooperation Framework regardless of modality.

TRANSITION CONTEXT

2025 marked a transition year as the UNCT prepared for the next Cooperation Framework aligned with Uganda's Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV 2025/26–2029/30), with increased focus on economic transformation, social protection, food systems and climate resilience.



Figure 2: United Nations Country Team in Uganda's Configuration Overview

THE UN COUNTRY TEAM

Resident UN Entities

Agencies with physical presence in Uganda and direct programme delivery under the national implementation approach.

UNDP	Inclusive growth, governance, climate resilience, SDG integration
UNICEF	Child rights, health, education, WASH, nutrition, child protection
WFP	Food security, nutrition, school feeding, emergency response
UNHCR	Refugee protection and solutions
UNFPA	Sexual and reproductive health, population, gender
WHO	Health systems strengthening, disease surveillance, emergency health
FAO	Agriculture, food systems, rural livelihoods
IOM	Migration management, displacement, border management
UN Women	Gender equality, women's empowerment
ILO	Decent work, labour standards, employment
UNAIDS	HIV/AIDS response coordination
UNODC	Rule of law, anti-corruption, drug control
UN-Habitat	Urban development, housing, human settlements
OHCHR	Human rights promotion and protection
IFAD	Rural development and agricultural financing
RCO	UN coordination, coherence, RC system support
UNOPS	Infrastructure, procurement, project services
UN Volunteers	Volunteerism for development
UNIDO	Industrial development and value chains
UNESCO	Education, science, culture, communication (Regional Office - Nairobi)

Table 1: Resident UN Entities (with physical presence in Uganda) that make up the United Nations Country Team Uganda.

THE UN COUNTRY TEAM

Non-Resident Entities & 2025 Leadership

Non-resident agencies provide regional, technical and financing support. All entities contribute to results under the Cooperation Framework regardless of modality.

Non-Resident UN Entity	Mode of Engagement
UNCTAD	Trade, investment and development policy advice
UNDESA	Capacity development and statistical support
UNECA (SRO-EA)	Regional economic analysis and policy advisory
UNEP (RO-Nairobi)	Environment, climate and ecosystems
UNFCCC	Climate convention support and NDC implementation
ITC	Trade capacity-building and export promotion
ITU	Digital transformation and ICT infrastructure
UNCDF	Local development finance
UNOSSC	South-South and triangular cooperation

Table 2: Non-Resident UN Entities (without physical presence in Uganda) that make up the United Nations Country Team Uganda.

KEY UNCT CHANGES IN 2025

- New Country Director for WFP (2025)
- New Representative for UNFPA (2025)
- Change in leadership at UNHCR (retirement of the Representative)
- Expanded advisory capacity within the RCO
- Strengthened humanitarian-development nexus coordination
- New Cooperation Framework completed and launched (October 2025)

KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN SYSTEM PARTNERSHIPS & FINANCING

The United Nations in Uganda operates within a robust partnership ecosystem, collaborating with the Government of Uganda, bilateral and multilateral partners, international financial institutions, civil society, and the private sector. The UN Country Team (UNCT), led by the Resident Coordinator, provides strategic leadership in delivering sustainable development, peace humanitarian aid and human rights in direct support of Uganda's development priorities. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) leads coordination of development and humanitarian efforts, exemplified by its leadership in the Local Development Partners' Group (LDPG) and the successful transition of the Secretariat to the Office of the Resident Coordinator. These partnerships drove results under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 through strategic governance, pooled and thematic financing, and high-impact initiatives like the National Dialogue on Financing for Development.

Financial support from diverse development partners enabled the UNCT to advance priorities such as food security and food systems, human capital development, governance, jobs and social protection, climate resilience, and gender equality. Strong collaboration with the European Union (EU), international financial institutions consolidation, including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and African Development Bank (AfDB) expanded the reach of UN support, while the Government of Uganda remains the primary partner and co-owner of the Cooperation Framework.

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KEY PARTNERSHIP MILESTONE 2025

Development partners unanimously transferred the Local Development Partners' Group (LDPG) Secretariat from the World Bank to the Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO) — a strong vote of confidence in the RC System's convening leadership and neutrality.

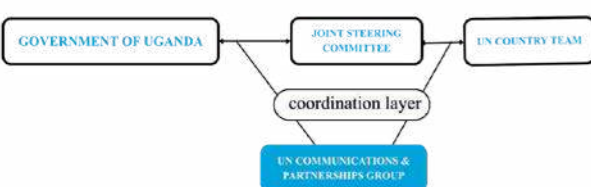
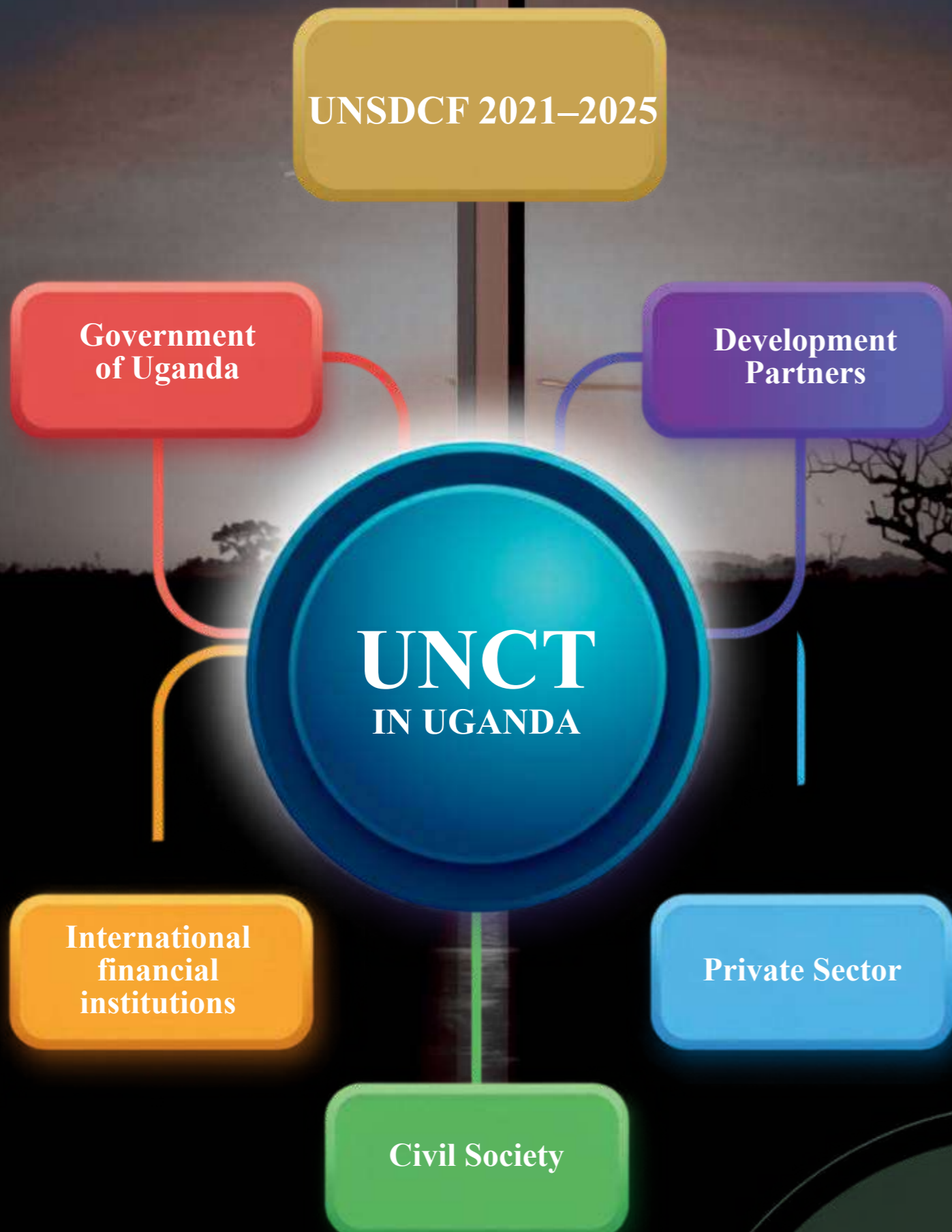


Figure 5: Partnership Governance Structure



Partnership Ecosystem of the UNCT



Participants showcase agro-processing, value addition, packaging, and branding skills. © UNESCO Uganda

UNCT Uganda Partnership Landscape

The UNCT, led by the RC, engages with a broad range of partners to deliver on the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework:

- Government of Uganda
- Bilateral & Multilateral Partners
- International Financial Institutions
- Private Sector
- Civil Society

Figure 4: Partnership ecosystem of the UNCT in Uganda towards the implementation of the UNSDCF 2021-2025.

**KEY DEVELOPMENTS —
COUNTRY &
REGIONAL
CONTEXT**

*Transition, transformation, and resilience
under tightening fiscal space.*



**Uganda at a
Moment of
Convergence**

*Participants take part in
the Elgon Half
Marathon 3.0. © UNDP
Uganda*

LDC Graduation: A Historic Milestone



2025

A Year of Overlapping Transitions

Recent data on Uganda’s demographics shed light on both the promising opportunities and pressing issues facing the country. With a population of 45.9 million as of May 2024, the country has seen a steady annual population growth rate of an average of 2.9% since 2014. However, the census also revealed a youthful population grappling with labour market strains as reflected by an unemployment rate of 12.3% and 42.6% of young individuals aged between 15–24 years, classified as NEET (not in employment, education, or training). These indicators reinforce why NDP IV’s emphasis on wealth creation, jobs, incomes, and structural transformation is central to prosperity.

Recent official macroeconomic monitoring points to steady activity alongside tight margins. In January 2026, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development reported headline inflation at 3.2% up marginally from 3.1% in December 2025. In the same month, the Uganda Shilling appreciated by 0.4 percent to an average mid-rate of UGX 3,562.14 per US\$ 1 from UGX 3,575.23 in December 2025.

In February 2026, the Bank of Uganda kept the Central Bank Rate at 9.75% and noted that inflation was stable, below the 5 per cent target. Over the last 12 months leading up to January 2026, the bank reported an average headline inflation rate of 3.5% and core inflation of 3.8%. Inflation was projected to stay within a range of 3.8–4.3% for the year 2026. Notably, the central bank highlighted geopolitical tensions and supply-chain disruptions as potential factors that could increase inflation.

In 2025, Uganda underwent significant changes. Moving from the end of the NDP III era to the start of NDP IV, the country geared up for national elections in January 2026. Amidst ongoing regional uncertainty and global economic challenges, it became clear that strategic policies, effective institutions, and strong partnerships were crucial for stability and progress.

The 2026 electoral calendar in Uganda brought forth a unique opportunity for political and economic decisions to align in a more impactful way than in non-election years. With the Presidential and Parliamentary elections scheduled for 15 January 2026, followed by local government and special interest group elections in early February of the same year, the stage was set for a concentrated period of decision-making to further address challenges and capitalize on opportunities in the nation.

External Risks & Regional Pressures

For Government and partners, the implication is clear: macro-stability has been preserved, but policy space remains narrow. Delivering NDP IV ambitions will therefore depend increasingly on improving the efficiency of public spending, reducing delivery bottlenecks, and mobilising well-aligned finance that supports national priorities and safeguards vulnerable households from price shocks.

According to the World Bank Group, disruptions in shipping routes were increasing costs and causing supply risks to extend beyond energy to essential agricultural inputs like fertilizers. The price of crude oil rose by almost 40%, while nitrogen-based fertilizer prices increased by nearly 50%. The International Monetary Fund highlighted energy prices, supply chains and financial conditions as the main transmission channels, noting that a substantial share of global oil and liquified natural gas flows through key chokepoints, creating asymmetric impacts on energy importers and countries with limited buffers. It will be crucial for Uganda to be proactive and adaptable in the face of these external risks to safeguard its economic stability and growth as higher fuel prices raise transport and food costs; fertilizer price spikes threaten smallholder productivity; and higher logistics costs compound the disadvantages of being landlocked. The Bank of Uganda’s identification of geopolitical tensions as an inflation risk reinforces the need for anticipatory planning and coordinated partner support to protect household welfare and sustain service delivery if external conditions deteriorate.

Uganda’s development context remains closely linked to regional instability. Conflicts in neighbouring countries continued to drive displacement during 2025. In August 2025, UNHCR reported that Uganda was hosting 1.93 million refugees, with over one million below the age of 18, and average new arrivals of around 600 people per day since the start of 2025. UNHCR also cautioned that funding shortfalls were forcing cuts to services and threatening to reverse gains in protection and human development in refugee-hosting areas.

Uganda’s progressive refugee policy remains a global model; however, the scale and persistence of inflows create a long-term development and fiscal challenge. The priority is to sustain basic services and livelihoods for refugees and host communities alike, while reducing environmental stress and supporting social cohesion in host districts. Together, these dynamics describe an environment shaped by overlapping transitions rather than a single dominant shock. The central development question is how effectively Uganda can translate policy ambition into delivery under tight fiscal space, regional pressures, and external volatility.



45.9M

Population (May2024)

2.9%

Average Annual Growth Since 2014

12.3%

Unemployment Rate

42.6%

Youth (15–24) NEET

KEEPING NDP IV DELIVERY ON TRACK IN A TIGHTENING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

- Aligning support behind NDP IV priorities (jobs, value addition, human capital and resilience) helps sustain momentum beyond election cycles.
- Scaling up Uganda’s tenfold growth strategy, leveraging the potential of oil exports and enhancing road connectivity with neighbouring countries.
- Targeted policies to ensure broad-based participation and benefit-sharing to accelerate poverty reduction and promote sustainable, inclusive growth for both urban and rural communities.
- Strengthening the ‘Financing State’ agenda — domestic resource mobilization, better private capital mobilization and disciplined investment pipelines that reduce dependence on unpredictable flows.
- Protecting refugee-hosting districts requires coordinated, multi-year financing that combines humanitarian protection with services and livelihoods.



Former Karachunas (warriors) who have successfully reintegrated into their communities. © UNDP Uganda

CHAPTER 2 UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities

*Results delivered through the
Cooperation Framework, organised by
Strategic Priority, Outcome and Output.*



An exhibitor showcasing his robotics work at the marketplace during the Skills for the Future Symposium © UNICEF/Tibaweswa

August 2025

UNHCR reported that Uganda was hosting 1.93 million refugees, with over one million below the age of 18, and average new arrivals of around 600 people per day since the start of 2025.

October 2025

The new Cooperation Framework (2026-2030) is completed and launched, aligned to NDP IV.

Late 2025

Consensus reached on establishing a Financing Compact to align Government, development partners, international financial institutions and the private sector around a coordinated financing pipeline and harmonized performance framework.

December 2025

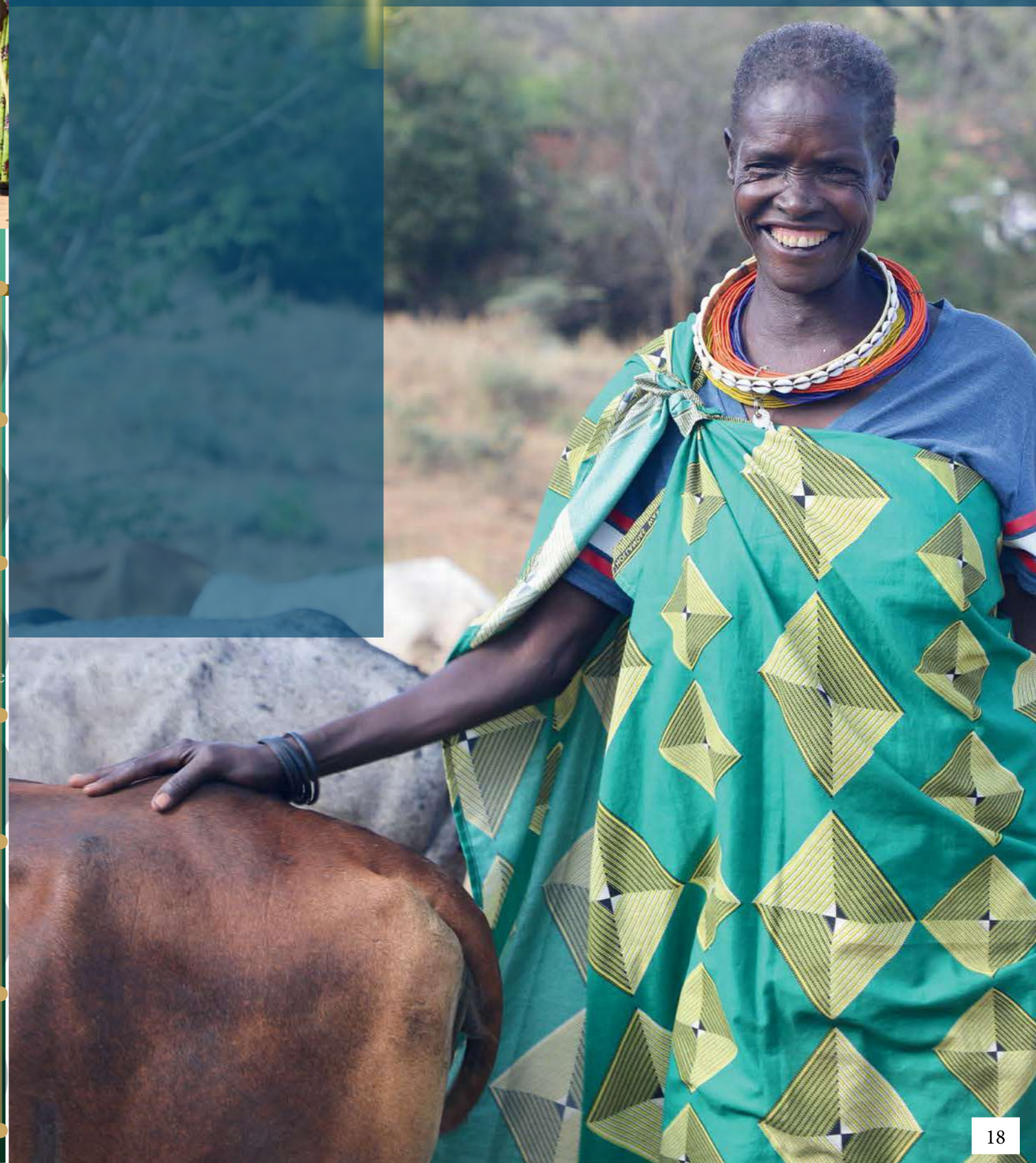
Headline inflation at 3.1%; the Uganda Shilling at UGX 3,575.23 per US\$ 1.

January 2026

Headline inflation at 3.2%, up marginally from 3.1% in December 2025. The Uganda Shilling appreciated to an average mid-rate of UGX 3,562.14 per US\$ 1. Presidential and Parliamentary elections were scheduled for 15 January 2026.

February 2026

The Bank of Uganda kept the Central Bank Rate at 9.75%, with inflation stable below the 5% target.



2. UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT

2.1 Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

THE THREE STRATEGIC PRIORITIES — UNSDCF 2021–2025

01 Transformative & Inclusive Governance

OUTCOME 1

Inclusive and accountable governance systems; people enjoy human rights, peace, justice and security.

02 Shared Prosperity in a Healthy Environment

OUTCOMES 2 & 3

Decent employment and natural resources, environment and climate change.

03 Human Well-being & Resilience

OUTCOMES 4 & 5

Quality basic social and protection services; and gender equality and human rights.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021–2025 provided the strategic platform for UN system support to Uganda’s national development priorities during a period marked by transition, volatility and compounding shocks. The Framework was aligned with the Third National Development Plan (NDP III) and subsequently adapted to support the transition to NDP IV, while advancing Uganda’s commitments to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Its three strategic priorities — Transformative and Inclusive Governance; Shared Prosperity in a Healthy Environment; and Human Well-being and Resilience — responded directly to the structural risks identified in Country Analysis (CA), including inequality, governance deficits, climate vulnerability, human capital gaps and exposure to shocks.

Across the Cooperation Framework (CF) cycle, the UN Country Team delivered results through joint workplans and integrated Results Groups, progressively shifting from fragmented interventions toward coordinated, system-level support. Cumulatively, results achieved contributed to strengthening national institutions, expanding access to essential services, improving livelihoods and resilience, and reducing vulnerability among populations most at risk of being left behind. The Framework also demonstrated adaptability, enabling the UN system to respond to COVID-19 recovery priorities, Ebola outbreaks, climate shocks, other public health emergencies and displacement while sustaining progress on longer-term development objectives.



With WFP’s cash-based assistance, Silvester, a refugee from Burundi, is providing for his family, running a small grocery business, and educating his children. © WFP/Daisy Masembe

2.1 OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS Global Initiatives & Partnerships Leveraged

Global initiatives and partnerships leveraged under the Cooperation Framework (2021–2025) amplified national results, connecting Uganda’s priorities to global commitments on governance, climate, food systems and gender equality.

GLOBAL INITIATIVES & PARTNERSHIPS LEVERAGED (2021–2025)

- The Secretary-General’s Common Agenda and related UN reforms reinforced the focus on inclusive governance, human rights, youth engagement and intergenerational equity across Cooperation Framework priorities.
- Global commitments on climate action, resilience and displacement were operationalised through anticipatory action, humanitarian–development nexus programming and regional cooperation frameworks, enhancing Uganda’s capacity to manage shocks while advancing SDG progress.
- Reorientation of the system to food systems through the Food Systems Summit reinforced multi-sectoral food security and nutrition programming, strengthening coherence across agriculture, health, social protection and climate resilience interventions.
- The European Union-supported Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme translated global commitments on gender equality into integrated national action, combining policy reform, justice sector strengthening, community norm changes and increased domestic financing for gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response.

Through implementation, these Guiding Principles were applied as cross-cutting lenses across all priorities and outcomes. As Uganda concluded the Cooperation Framework 2021–2025 cycle, these cumulative results and lessons positioned the UN system to transition to the new Cooperation Framework (2026–2030) with a clearer focus on system transformation, national ownership and impact under increasingly constrained conditions.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES APPLIED ACROSS ALL PRIORITIES

Leaving No One Behind

Human rights-based approaches

Gender equality

Sustainability

Resilience

Accountability

2.2 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES & OUTPUTS

The sections that follow present results under each of the three Strategic Priorities, organised by Outcome and Output. Each priority opens with the results delivered in 2025, the financing that enabled them, and the human stories behind the numbers — demonstrating how coordinated UN support translated policy ambition into measurable change for people across Uganda.



During a visit to Bidibidi Refugee Settlement, UNJAYP members learn how discarded solar batteries are transformed into second-life battery packs through IOM's e-waste initiative. © IOM Uganda

HOW THE UN DELIVERED: Guiding Principles in Action

Throughout implementation, the Guiding Principles of the Cooperation Framework were applied as cross-cutting lenses across all priorities and outcomes.

Leaving No One Behind

Refugees and persons with disabilities integrated into national survey and census tools for the first time.

Human Rights-Based Approaches

Rights protection embedded across justice, gender and service-delivery results.

Gender Equality

Gender-responsive budgeting institutionalised; 67% Gender & Equity Certification compliance.

Sustainability

Domestic financing and national systems prioritised over donor-dependent models.

Resilience

Anticipatory action and risk-informed planning protected households before shocks.

Accountability

Joint results reporting and the Annual Results Report reinforced collective transparency.



HUMAN IMPACT STORY

A Classroom Seat Reclaimed: Noelline's Journey Back to School

“ Going back to school was my way of taking my future back. ”

At fifteen, Noelline (name changed) stood on the brink of losing her future. Poverty pushed her family toward child marriage as a survival strategy, and female genital mutilation was expected as a rite of passage. Her education had already been disrupted.

When the pressure became unbearable, Noelline fled her home and sought refuge at a local church. A member of a local male action group, trained through UN-supported norm-change programmes, recognised the risk and connected her to legal support through ActionAid. Police intervention and mediated dialogue with her parents halted the planned marriage and FGM.

With support from education and child-protection services, Noelline returned to school. Today, she is preparing for Senior Four, determined and confident as she reclaims her future.



Noelline helps her parents to dry beans harvested from their family garden. © UNFPA Uganda

DATA CALLOUT — 2025 RESULTS

- 120 girls rescued from harmful practices in Amudat and Sebei
- Supported to return to and remain in school
- Enabled by community champions, legal referral pathways and education services

PRIORITY AREA ONE

Transformative and Inclusive Governance

Local Revenue & Economic Governance

Civic Participation & Accountability

Public Financial Management

Women & Youth Participation

Access to Justice

Digital Justice & Data Systems

Peace, Security & Resilience

01

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Governance Results Snapshot & Outcome 1

Co-Chairs:
UN Women
and UNDP

UN Entities
Contributing:
13 agencies

Geographic
Reach:
24 districts

Primary Groups:
Women, youth,
refugees, PWDs

SDG CONTRIBUTION

SDG 16

SDG 5

SDG 10

SDG 17

Uganda's governance landscape in 2025 reflected a country at an inflection point, with national transition priorities underscoring the importance of inclusive governance, rule of law and civic participation. Through the Transformative and Inclusive Governance pillar of the UNSDCF 2021-2025, the UN Country Team worked with Government, civil society, the private sector and development partners to advance measurable improvements in public financial management, access to justice, peace and security, and citizen engagement - especially for populations most at risk of being left behind.

OVERVIEW: WHAT CHANGED AND WHY IT MATTERS.

Uganda's governance landscape in 2025 reflected a country at an inflection point, with national transition priorities underscoring the importance of inclusive governance, rule of law and civic participation. Through the Transformative and Inclusive Governance pillar of the UNSDCF 2021-2025, the UN Country Team worked with Government, civil society, the private sector and development partners to advance measurable improvements in public financial management, access to justice, peace and security, and citizen engagement — especially for populations most at risk of being left behind.

At a time when Uganda was seeking stronger public institutions and wider civic trust, the UN contributions were reflected in incremental improvements in governance performance and more tangible gains in justice delivery, community security, and citizen engagement. Uganda's Ibrahim Index of African Governance score reached approximately 49.1% in 2025, up from 48% in 2023, reflecting gradual systemic shifts in governance practice, including stronger results orientation in public spending and improved access to justice.

INDICATOR HIGHLIGHTS

Governance performance	Ibrahim Index of African Governance ~49.1% (2025), up from ~48% (2023).
Budget execution	Primary government expenditures as % of original approved budget: 78.9% (2025) vs 90.2% (2018 baseline).
Justice system performance	Case disposal improved from 60% to 75%; backlog declined from 32% to 24.2% of pending caseloads.
Security	Crime rate per 100,000 declined from 501 (2024) to 476 (2025); reported cases fell from 228,074 to 218,715.
Civic engagement	Voter turnout 59.35%; women comprised 52.21% of voters (9,218,963).
Service experience	69% satisfied with last public service experience (UBOS 2024/25), up from 63% (2024).

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: GOVERNANCE

Governance Results in 2025 (1–4)

Public financial management and results-based governance

To improve how national priorities are translated into budgets and local delivery, the UN worked with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the National Planning Authority to support Uganda's shift from sector-based to programme-based planning and budgeting, strengthening the link between national priorities and budget allocations. At sub-national level, technical support enabled **77 districts** to integrate Population Situation Analyses into District Development Plans. Compliance assessments reported 8 programmes achieving 80% compliance and 134 district local governments reaching 60% compliance, providing a measurable baseline for continued improvement.

Women's and youth political participation and leadership pipelines

With Uganda preparing for the 2025 to 2026 elections period, widening women's and youth participation became central to more inclusive leadership. Women's representation in Parliament increased to about **36%**, from a 35% baseline, and women's participation in local councils rose to about 45.7%, from 41.4%. Youth representation rose to about 1.4% in Parliament, from 1.1%, and youth participation in local councils to about 13%, from 11.56%. These gains were supported by targeted leadership development. A partnership with the Julius Nyerere Leadership Centre trained **916 youth leaders** across seven cohorts since 2023. In 2025 alone, 64 youth leaders were trained in Western Uganda and 70 in Rwenzori. Fourteen programme alumni contested elections and six were elected.

Access to justice at scale

Because timely and fair justice remains essential to public confidence, the UN worked with the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to support implementation of the Alternative Justice Strategy through Court Settlement Weeks across key courts. Case disposal improved from 60% to 75%, and backlog declined from 32% to 24.2% of pending caseloads. Legal aid also expanded. A total of **7,586 individuals**, including 4,319 women and 3,267 men, received legal representation. Another **33,732 inmates** received legal assistance, contributing to 9,902 releases on bail, and more than 37,000 people accessed legal aid services through community partners, including LASPNET. The UN also supported finalisation of the Electoral Dispute Resolution Manual to guide handling of election petitions.

Digital justice and data systems for inclusive planning

To improve timely justice and give planners better evidence for targeted decisions, installation of video conferencing systems at Mukono High Court and Kauga Prison reduced trial delays and improved efficiency, with ongoing installation in Kitgum extending gains to the north. The UN also supported national data harmonisation, including STATBANK, and dissemination of key statistical products, including the Uganda Household Survey report, **17 sub-national census profiles**, population projections and Small Area Estimation reports, strengthening evidence for inclusive, rights-based planning.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: GOVERNANCE

Governance Results in 2025 (5-7)

Local revenue systems and economic governance

Strengthening local revenue collection and improving service delivery in local governments are crucial for effective service delivery at the local level. The UN worked with the Ministry of Local Government to design and demonstrate a Market Vendor Management System (MVMS) in Busia and Lira. The pilot demonstrated revenue growth up to fourfold in Busia Market, elimination of leakages, strengthened audit trails, improved vendor compliance and operational efficiency. The Ministry recommended MVMS for national rollout, signalling a pathway to strengthen fiscal decentralisation and local service delivery across Uganda's local governments.

Peace, security and community resilience (Karamoja and border areas)

Karamoja and border areas continue to face persistent security and livelihood pressures. In partnership with Government of Uganda, UN support led to improved security indicators in 2025, with crime rates declining and high public confidence in national security institutions reported. In Karamoja, integrated support included solarisation of **six border points** (Chyanika, Amudat, Kazinga, Kikagati, Lia and Vurra), establishment of a community police post in Timu Sub-County, and cross-border dialogue initiatives that supported joint action plans and voluntary return of 15 firearms. Prevention of violent extremism activities reached **14,245 youth** and mass media outreach reached **5.65 million people**. Capacity strengthening reached 90 peace committee members and related actors, and peace events and caravans reached over 10,000 people. The annual Karamoja cultural celebration drew over 45,000 participants. These efforts were aligned with regional frameworks, including Kenya-Uganda cooperation and sub-regional peace accords.

Civic participation and institutional accountability

To deepen public participation and strengthen accountability to citizens, the UN supported civil society capacity building, including the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) refresher training on gender-responsive planning and budgeting, and multi-stakeholder dialogues with the Equal Opportunities Commission. A multilingual radio campaign across 16 sub-regions raised awareness of local council roles and voter responsibilities. Social accountability training reached over **450 youth**. Economic empowerment initiatives reached over **12,000 underserved youth** in Kampala divisions (Kawempe, Makindye, Rubaga and Nakawa), including reformed warriors and GBV survivors, complemented by Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) and circular economy initiatives.



A farmer waters seedlings in a tree nursery bed supporting reforestation and land restoration efforts. © FAO Uganda

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1 — GOVERNANCE

Financing & Contributors

Sustaining results in governance, justice and civic participation depends on predictable resources. The United Nations and its partners provided pooled and thematic resources to keep that momentum. For 2025, total resources mobilised and expended under this pillar amounted to **US\$ 3,330,563**, with 100% delivery against available resources.

Across the full Cooperation Framework cycle, UNINFO totals show Outcome 1 financing at Required **US\$ 163.8M**, Available **US\$ 150.6M**, and Expenditure **US\$ 72.4M**, with utilization at 48.1%.

Suzan, a 52-year-old refugee, has been rebuilding her life in Uganda's Bidibidi settlement through cash-based assistance. © WFP/Daisy Masebbe



Outcome 1 (Governance) — Financing & Contributors

Full Cooperation Framework Cycle • 2021–2025 • UNINFO

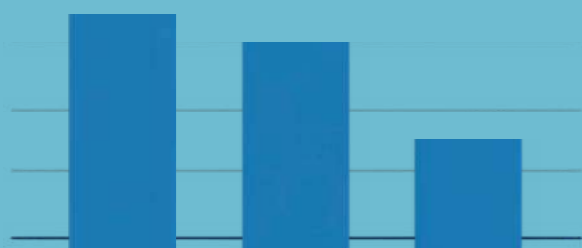


Figure 6: A bar graph comparing finances required, available and how much has been spent so far for outcome 1

48.1%

of available funds utilized (full cycle)

Utilized funds Available funds

Utilized \$72.4M • Available \$150.6M • Required \$163.8M

Figure 7: Progress bar showing the utilized funds vs available funds for outcome 1

2025 • Single Year • Pooled & Thematic Resources

US\$ 3,330,563

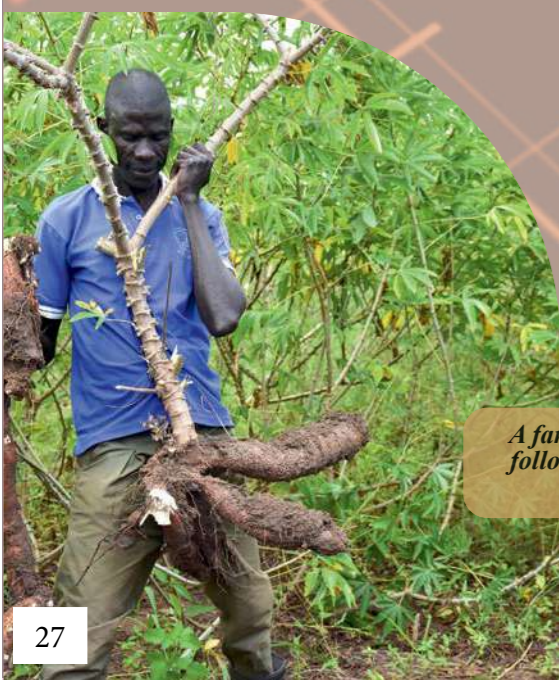
mobilised & expended under the Governance pillar in 2025

100% delivered

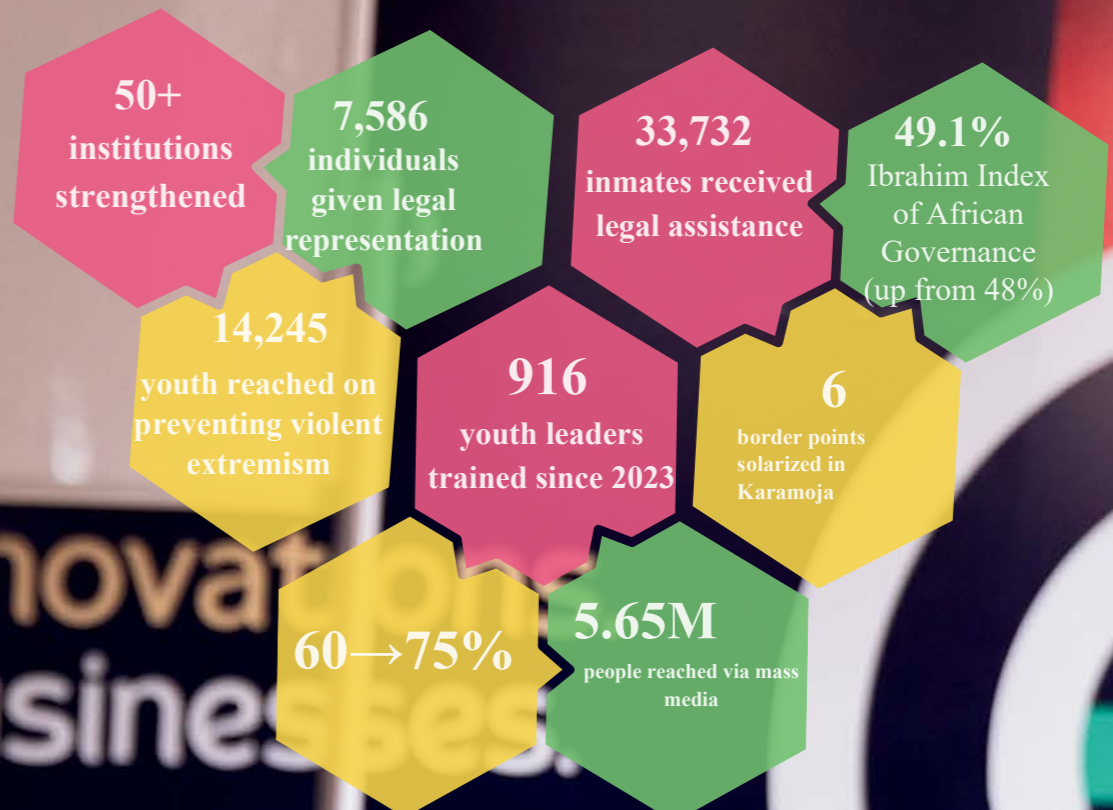
UN ENTITIES CONTRIBUTING

UNDP, UN Women, UNODC, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA, ILO, UNCDF, WFP, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF and UN Global Pulse Lab — co-chaired by UN Women and UNDP — delivered results across the governance pillar in 24 districts.

A farmer proudly displays his cassava harvest following support from FAO Uganda. © FAO Uganda



Results Scorecard
PRIORITY 1 — TRANSFORMATIVE
AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE



A portrait of Maleebwa Angel, 24, one of the interns who benefited from the Internship for Young People Initiative, in Makerere Business School, Kampala – Uganda.
©UNICEF/Watsemba

5.65M

people reached through peace and security communications, building public confidence and civic engagement.

Results Scorecard
PRIORITY 1 — TRANSFORMATIVE
AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

PRIORITY AREA TWO

Shared Prosperity in a Healthy Environment



02

- Decent Employment
- Smallholder Productivity
- Refugee Self-Reliance
- Agribusiness Finance
- Energy Access
- Climate Governance
- Local Climate Finance
- Anticipatory Action

A farmer proudly displays her cassava harvest following support from FAO. © FAO Uganda.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2—OUTCOME 2

Decent Employment

<p>53,000+ youth entered the workforce via the Youth in Work initiative</p>	<p>US\$5.9M An 8x increase from 2024 (smallholder market revenues)</p>	<p>1,832 new wage & self-employment positions in refugee-hosting areas</p>
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SDG CONTRIBUTION SDG 1 SDG 5 SDG 8 SDG 10

RESULTS SNAPSHOT

Co-Chairs: ILO and UNCDF
 Contributing UN entities (13): FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNIDO, UN Women, WFP
 Primary groups reached: women, youth, refugees & host communities in refugee-hosting districts, Karamoja & agri-value chains

OUTCOME-LEVEL CHANGE - WHAT SHIFTED IN 2025

With jobs, productivity and access to resources central to Uganda's transition agenda, significant progress was made in 2025 toward improving productivity, supporting decent employment, and expanding fairer access to resources for marginalized and vulnerable populations. System-wide investments delivered concrete outcomes, including over 53,000 youth entering the workforce, smallholder farmers generating nearly US\$5.9 million in market revenues, an eightfold increase from the previous year, and the creation of 1,832 new wage and self-employment positions in refugee-hosting areas. Additionally, 740 refugees and members of host communities gained access to formal financial services for the first time.

OUTCOME 2 IN NUMBERS

<p>5.5% average storage losses (against a 16% target)</p>	<p>99 Agribusiness SMEs financed</p>	<p>14,099 smallholders on digital marketplaces</p>	<p>19% → 4% 'poor' food consumption in Nakivale</p>	<p>740 first-time access to formal financial services</p>
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STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 — OUTCOME 2 Decent Employment — Key Results

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 — OUTCOME 2 How the Results Were Delivered

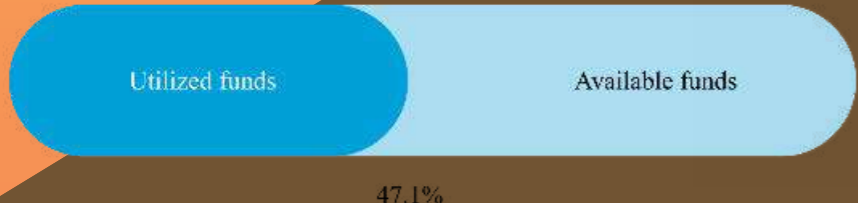
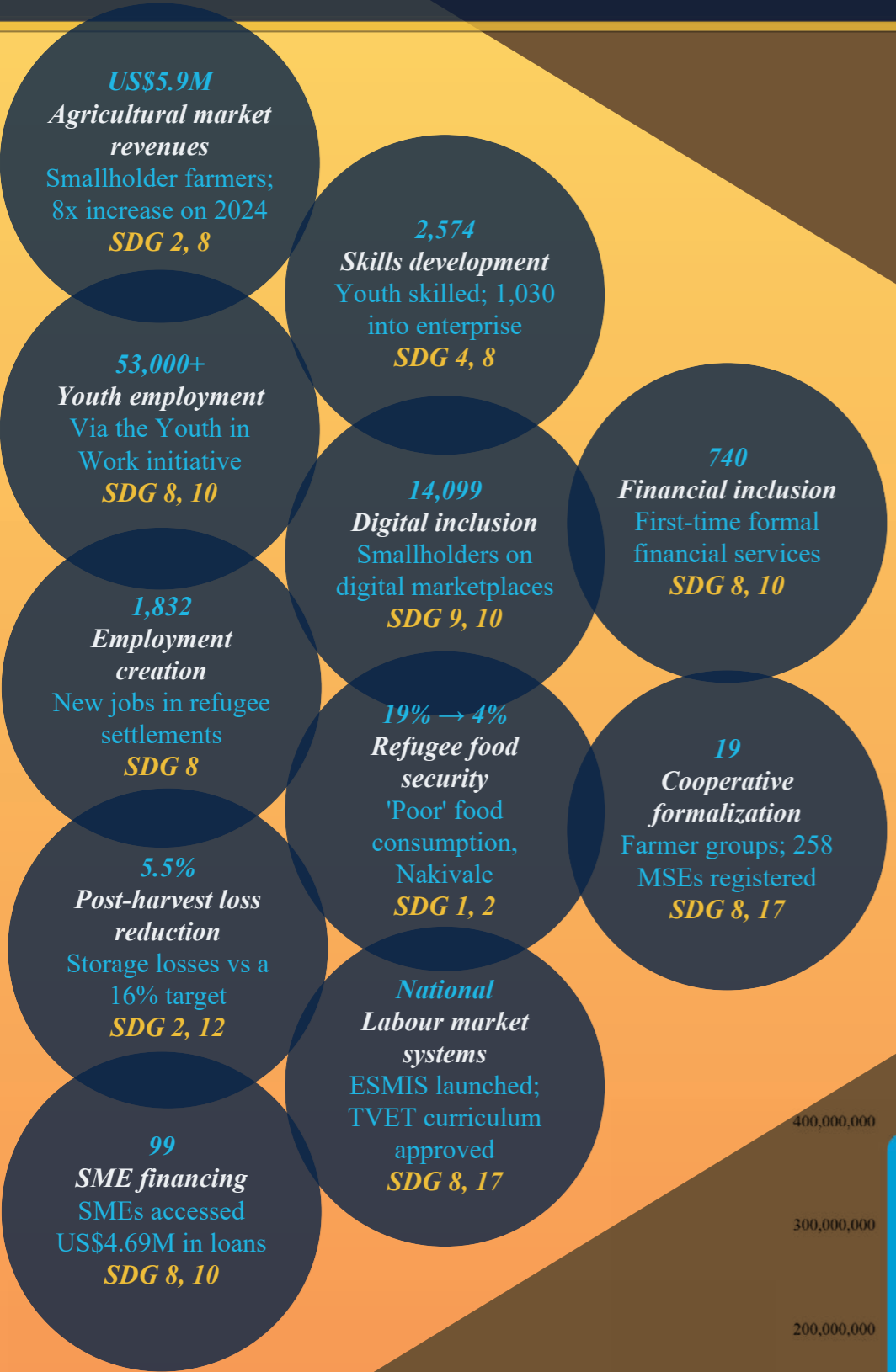


Figure 9: Outcome 2.1 - Required Available Expenditure

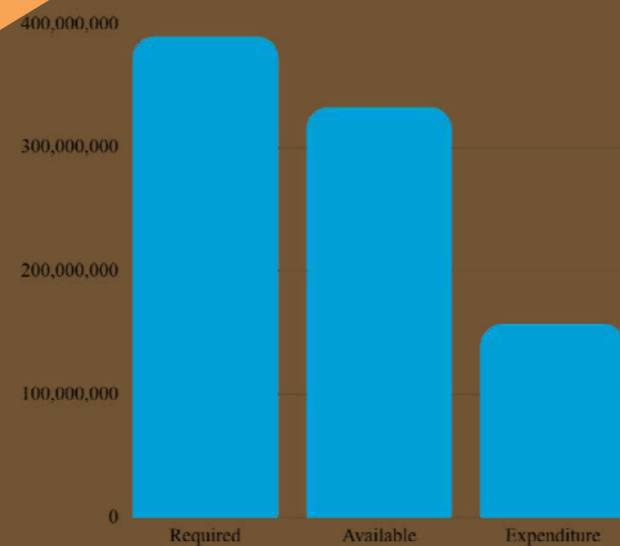


Figure 8: Outcome 2.1 - Progress Chart

1 Smallholder productivity and market integration

Targeted investments rebuilt agricultural extension and market systems reaching marginalized farmers, including refugees and agro-pastoralists. The UN trained 129 extension workers and 134 Community Animal Health Workers across Karamoja, supporting 300 farmer field school groups. The Agricultural Market Support programme reached 76,609 farmers (63% women) across Karamoja, West Nile, Southwest and Teso. Aggregation through 68 farmer organizations and 4,558 MSEs generated 13,131 MT of commodities and US\$5.9M in revenues, including US\$1.1M in contracts secured by eight cooperatives in Karamoja.

2 Decent jobs, skills and inclusive enterprise

Through the PROSPECTS programme, the UN supported creation and improvement of 1,832 wage and self-employment opportunities in Nakivale and Rhino Camp refugee settlements, benefiting women, men and persons with disabilities. A total of 2,574 youth enrolled in market-driven skilling programmes, with start-up support enabling transitions into income-generating activities. Notably, 1,030 mental-health survivors completed vocational training and are now clustered in group enterprises generating sustainable income.

3 Digital innovation and financial inclusion

Digital platforms expanded access to markets, skills and finance. The UN trained 218 refugees and host youth in online gig work, with 57% of employed participants attributing their work directly to the training. The UN and partners connected 14,099 smallholders to digital marketplaces and linked 11,361 farmers through the Farm2Go platform. The UN delivered business development services to 11,161 people and supported 99 agribusiness SMEs to access US\$4.69M in loans - 60% of them new borrowers.

4 Refugee self-reliance and food security

The UN Self-Reliance Model supported 8,243 refugee and host-community households across five settlements. Food security improved markedly: in Nakivale, 'poor' food consumption fell from 19% to 4%; in Oruchinga, emergency coping strategies declined from 45% to 7%. Youth in Work initiatives enabled more than 53,000 youth to transition into work across 15 districts.

5 Policy, institutions and systems for scale

Systemic reforms strengthened sustainability and scale. With UN support, the Uganda Employment Service Management Information System (ESMIS) was launched nationally, creating a permanent government-owned labour-market matching platform. Hospitality apprenticeship curricula were updated and approved by NCDC for nationwide uptake. The UN supported establishment of a Food and Agriculture Regulatory Authority, strengthening food safety and market governance.

FINANCING SNAPSHOT (Outcome 2.1)

UNINFO joint workplan tracking, WFP AMS monitoring, ILO PROSPECTS and FAO field monitoring underpin these results. Detailed Outcome 2.1 funding figures (required, available and utilized) are confirmed against UNINFO prior to final publication.]

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 — OUTCOME 3

Natural Resources, Environment & Climate Change

10% → 13%

Forest cover (2015-2022)

42% → 58%

Electricity access (2020-2024)

US\$2.4M

Climate finance to 14 districts (LoCAL)

SDG CONTRIBUTION

SDG 7

SDG 13

SDG 15

RESULTS SNAPSHOT

Contributing entities: UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UN Women, IOM, UNCDF, UNODC, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR
Policy frameworks: Paris Agreement; Sendai Framework; Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; Doha Programme of Action for LDCs
Primary groups: women, youth, refugees & host communities, climate-vulnerable districts (incl. Karamoja), island communities

OUTCOME-LEVEL CHANGE - WHAT SHIFTED BY 2025

With climate shocks, ecosystem degradation and energy access gaps continuing to affect vulnerable communities, Uganda made significant strides in 2025 in the sustainable management of natural resources and in strengthening climate resilience through policy reforms, local climate finance, stronger enforcement and climate services for remote communities. These efforts resulted in notable ecosystem improvements, with both forest and wetland areas showing signs of recovery; electricity access broadened and anticipatory action scaled up, although progress in clean cooking solutions remains an area needing further attention.

OUTCOME 3 IN NUMBERS

8.9% → 9.4%

Wetland cover (SDG 15)

~3% → 4.1%

Clean cooking access (SDG 7)

2.3M

LoCAL beneficiaries (SDG 13)

8,515

Households, anticipatory action (SDG 13)

WFP supports youth entrepreneurship by creating income-generating opportunities and equipping young people with the skills to build sustainable livelihoods. © WFP/Arête/Kibuuka Mukisa

53,000+

young people entered the work force through coordinated skills and enterprise interventions in 2025.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 —
SHARED PROSPERITY

Results Scorecard
PRIORITY 2 — SHARED PROSPERITY
IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

53,000+

youth transitioned into work (Youth in Work initiative)

US\$5.9M

smallholder market revenue (8x increase from 2024)

76,609

farmers reached (63% women)

A climate-resilient bridge constructed over Namuthin stream connects Paidha Sub-County with Nebbi Municipality. © UNCDF Uganda

807,000

clean-energy products sold (3,200 green jobs)

2,416 ha

wetlands restored

99

agribusiness SMEs accessed US\$4.69M in loans

CLIMATE ACTION - OUTCOME 3 Local Climate Finance (LoCAL) at a Glance

Locally led climate finance scaled through the LoCAL

Mechanism developed with MoFPED and supported by Belgium, the EU and Ireland - embedding climate adaptation into district planning and budgets for the first time.



Outcome 3 (Climate) - Local Climate Finance

Full Cooperation Framework Cycle . 2021-2025 . UNINFO



Figure 10: Comparison between required, available and utilized funds for implementation of outcome 3.1

Utilized funds Available

56.4% of available funds utilized

Figure 11: Progress bar showing available and utilized funds for outcome 3.1

LoCAL Mechanism . 2021-2025 . at a Glance

US\$2.4M

14 districts
reached (2021-
2025)

2.3M
indirect beneficiaries,
up from 1.6M

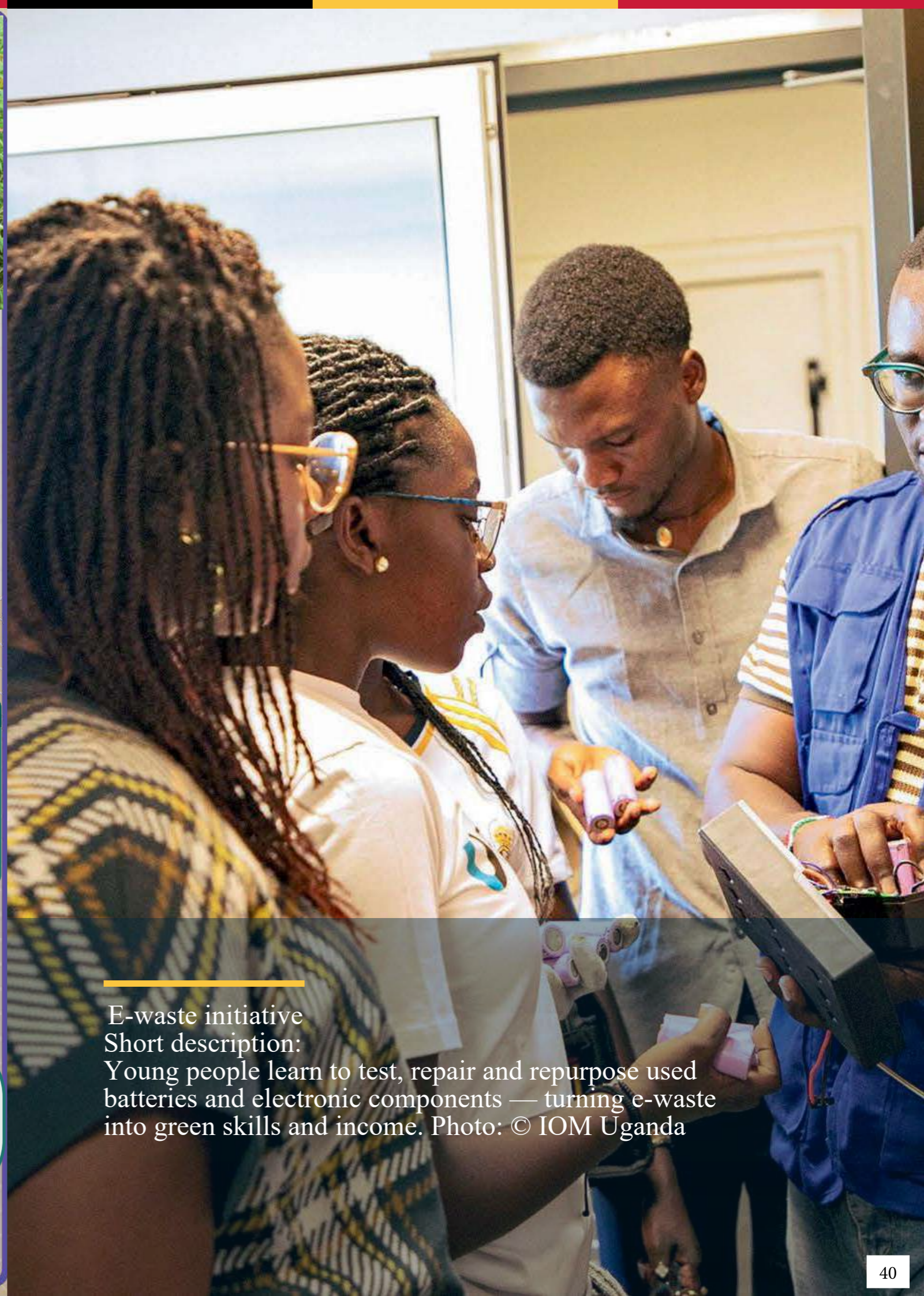
performance-based climate resilience grants

Scaling up: the mechanism expanded from four to fourteen districts; indirect beneficiaries grew from 1.6M to 2.3M as coverage and institutionalisation deepened; climate adaptation was embedded directly into district plans and budgets for the first time.

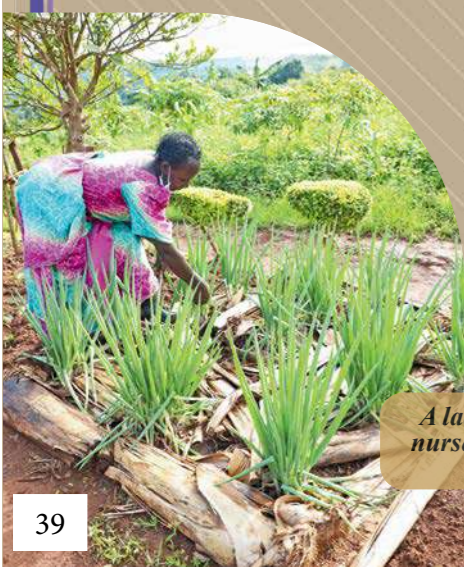
UN ENTITIES CONTRIBUTING

UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UN Women, IOM, UNCDF, UNODC, UNICEF, WFP and UNHCR - delivering locally led climate finance and adaptation across climate-vulnerable districts.

A lady tends to her nursery bed. © FAO Uganda



E-waste initiative
Short description:
Young people learn to test, repair and repurpose used batteries and electronic components — turning e-waste into green skills and income. Photo: © IOM Uganda





Through a Gavi-funded project, UNICEF, the Ministry of Health, and WHO are solarizing 250 health facilities across Uganda to strengthen immunization and health care services. © UNICEF Uganda

807,000

clean energy products distributed across Uganda, creating 3,200 green jobs and expanding access to affordable solar, cookstoves and off-grid solutions.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 — CLEAN ENERGY

PRIORITY AREA THREE

03

Human Well-being and Resilience



Midwife Sharon Akullo holding a newborn in the labour suite at night at Amomwa Health Centre III Dokolo district. © UNICEF/Abdul

Quality Social & Protection Services

Gender Equality & Human Rights

Education Recovery

Survivor-Centred Justice

Child Protection

Health System Resilience

Nutrition & Immunization

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 — OUTCOME 4 Quality Basic Social & Protection Services

11M+

people benefited from health, nutrition, education, protection & WASH services

95-97%

maintained during eight concurrent outbreaks

~6M

children received direct assistance

SDG CONTRIBUTION

SDG 2

SDG 3

SDG 4

SDG 10

SDG 16

RESULTS SNAPSHOT

Contributing entities: UNICEF, UNAIDS, UN Women, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO
Government counterparts: Ministry of Health; Education & Sports; Water & Environment; Gender, Labour & Social Development; Local Governments
Primary groups: children, adolescents, women, refugees, persons with disabilities and crisis-affected communities

OUTCOME-LEVEL CHANGE — WHAT SHIFTED IN 2025

With households and frontline systems under pressure from disease outbreaks, service gaps and displacement, significant progress was made in Uganda in 2025 toward improving human well-being and resilience through more equitable and stronger social service delivery. Through the integration of systems, advances in data management, and a stronger frontline workforce, institutional capacity expanded across the country. As a result, over 11 million individuals benefited from vital health, nutrition, education, protection and WASH services, with close to six million children receiving direct assistance. Routine immunization coverage remained exceptionally high, with DPT3 rates at 95%, even while the nation responded to eight simultaneous disease outbreaks.

OUTCOME 4 IN NUMBERS

68,218

children with SAM treated

9.2M

reached by yellow fever campaigns

578,764

learners reached (8,449 with disabilities)

371,139

children accessed protection services

12,217

out-of-school children returned



Midwife examines Nyagak Liom, a South Sudanese refugee from Zone 9 of Palabek Refugee Settlement, at Akworo Health Centre III. ©UNHCR/Ssozi Mukasa Daniel

1.86M

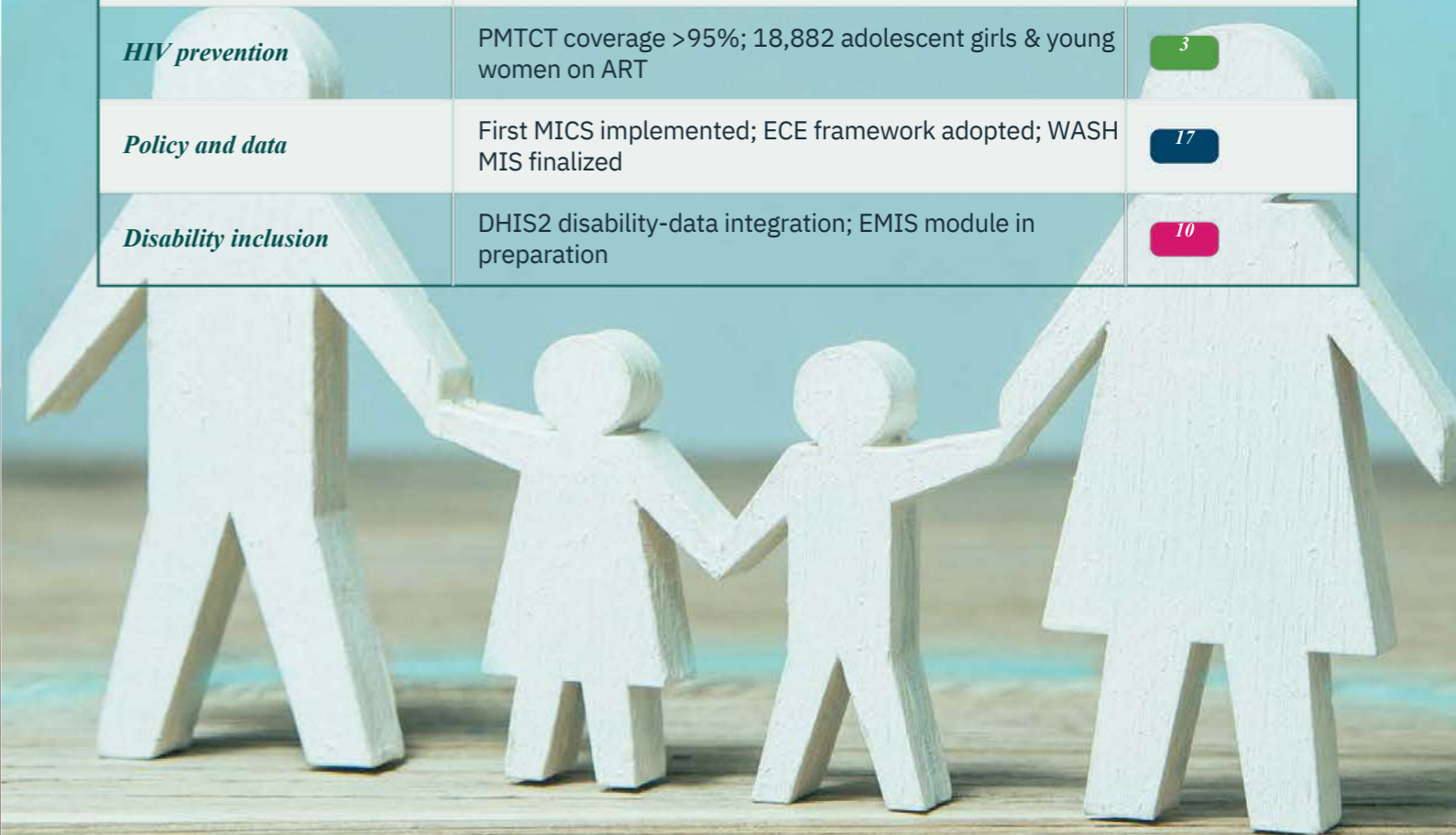
couple-years of protection delivered through co-investment in family planning, with 86% of health facilities well-stocked with essential contraceptives.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 — HEALTH SYSTEMS

Outcome 4 — Quality Basic Social & Protection Services

Key Results

Thematic Area	Headline Result	SDG
Health system resilience	8 disease outbreaks managed; routine immunization maintained at 95-97%	3
Child and maternal nutrition	68,218 children with SAM treated; 9.17M Vitamin A capsules distributed	2 3
Immunization	9.2M people reached by yellow fever campaigns; malaria vaccine in 105 districts	3
Girls' education	>50% increase in girls' lower secondary enrolment across 64 schools	4 5
Out-of-school children	12,217 out-of-school children returned to learning via cash-plus	1 4
Foundational learning	578,764 students reached, including 8,449 children with disabilities	4 10
Child protection	371,139 children accessed services; 22,654 cases managed	16
HIV prevention	PMTCT coverage >95%; 18,882 adolescent girls & young women on ART	3
Policy and data	First MICS implemented; ECE framework adopted; WASH MIS finalized	17
Disability inclusion	DHIS2 disability-data integration; EMIS module in preparation	10



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 - OUTCOME 4

How The Results Were Delivered (1-4)

1 Data systems that “see” those left behind

To ensure national systems could better identify and respond to people previously missed in service delivery, inclusive service planning was strengthened as national data systems were modernised. The Ministry of Health integrated disability-inclusive classifications into DHIS2/HMIS and enabled interoperability with the Electronic Community Health Information System, allowing routine reporting disaggregated by disability status for the first time. Refugee nutrition data was integrated into national reporting and a national nutrition dashboard established. In education, the first Education Statistical Abstract since 2017 was published, and preparations began to integrate the Child Functioning Module into EMIS. A national WASH Management Information System was finalised with a national cadre of trainers.

2 A stronger frontline workforce and protection systems

To strengthen community protection for children, adolescents and caregivers in high-risk settings, community-level capacity improved coverage and quality of protection and psychosocial support. A total of 2,346 para-social workers, community volunteers and child protection committee members were trained across refugee-hosting districts. As a result, 199,470 children, adolescents and caregivers received community-based psychosocial support and 806 unaccompanied or separated children were reconnected with safe family-based care.

3 Health system resilience under pressure

With outbreaks continuing to test frontline systems and referral capacity, health emergency readiness was strengthened through training, risk assessments and improved oxygen systems. A total of 10,273 health workers were trained, risk assessments covered seven regions and 64 districts, and emergency preparedness was reinforced in 17 referral hospitals. Fifty Oxygen-as-a-Service systems were installed across 35 facilities, with oxygen piping added in six hospitals, providing life-saving support to 3,490 children. In 2025, Uganda managed eight concurrent outbreaks, including Ebola, Mpox and cholera, while routine immunisation coverage increased from 95% to 97%.



Silvester is a refugee from Burundi. Through WFP's Cash Based Assistance, He can provide food for his family. © WFP/Daisy Masembe

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 - OUTCOME 4

How The Results Were Delivered 4-6

4 Expanding utilisation of essential health and nutrition services

To protect mothers, infants and young children from preventable illness and malnutrition, demand and use of essential services increased through social behaviour change communication reaching 8.2 million people and digital accountability mechanisms engaging 151,376 users, resolving 18,682 community concerns. Two nationwide yellow fever campaigns reached 9.2 million people, with 93% coverage. Malaria vaccine introduction in 105 districts helped protect 1.1 million infants. Measles vaccination reached more than 2.5 million children and HepB birth dose covered 949,790 infants. A total of 68,218 children with SAM were treated; 5.2M and 3.96M children received Vitamin A in two rounds; and 3.88M caregivers received counselling on infant and young child feeding.

5 Education recovery and cash-plus innovations for the most vulnerable

To help children at risk of exclusion return to learning and stay in school, education access expanded for underserved learners. Community-based and mobile ECD models supported early learning for 55,577 children in West Nile. Foundational learning interventions reached 578,764 learners, including 8,449 children with disabilities. In Karamoja, targeted investments improved classroom conditions and raised enrolment. A cash-plus programme enabled 12,217 out-of-school children and adolescents, especially girls, to return to learning; 5,068 adolescent girls received targeted support; and grants supported 35,520 children to sustain attendance.

6 Policy and enabling environment for sustainable systems

To make service gains more sustainable beyond project cycles, policy reforms and evidence generation strengthened national systems. National parenting standards and an online Parenting Hub were rolled out. School-based infectious disease surveillance expanded to 115 schools in 18 districts. UBOS, with UN support, implemented Uganda's first Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, strengthening the evidence base for NDP IV and SDG monitoring. Domestic financing was also reinforced, including US\$1 million in sustained domestic financing for therapeutic foods.

FINANCING SNAPSHOT (Outcome 3.1)

UNINFO joint workplan tracking, Ministry of Health DHIS2/HMIS, Ministry of Education EMIS and UBOS underpin results

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: OUTCOME 5

Gender Equality and Human Rights

59→71% Trust in justice institutions (target 65%)

UGX 2.23B district GBV financing nearly doubled from UGX 1.23B

84.45% GBV case clearance rate across specialised court sessions

RESULTS SNAPSHOT

Co-Chairs: UNFPA and UN Women
 Participating entities: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO
 Key partners: Government of Uganda (MGLSD, MOJCA, Judiciary, ODPP, MoFPED), civil society, cultural institutions, EU Spotlight Initiative

SDG CONTRIBUTION

SDG 5

SDG 10

SDG 16

OUTCOME-LEVEL CHANGE WHAT SHIFTED IN 2025



Source: 2025 Country Results Report - SP3 / Outcome 5: Gender Equality and Human Rights.

With women, girls and survivors of violence still facing barriers to justice, safety and equal opportunity, Uganda strengthened its gender equality and human rights ecosystem in 2025 through faster, more survivor-centered justice, stronger domestic financing for GBV prevention, and deeper institutionalization of gender-responsive planning and data systems. Public trust in justice institutions rose from 59% to 71%, district financing for GBV nearly doubled, and national compliance with gender and equity budgeting reached 67%.

“ When I started earning my own income, I found my voice again. I stopped being afraid. ”

RHODA



When Rhoda first sought help, her life was defined by fear and uncertainty. Repeated domestic violence had stripped her not only of safety, but of economic independence and confidence. With children to care for and no reliable income, leaving the abusive relationship felt impossible.

Through the EU–UN Spotlight Initiative, implemented in partnership with the Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP) and district-level protection services, Rhoda accessed integrated, survivor-centred support. Psychosocial counselling helped her rebuild her sense of self-worth, while livelihood assistance provided the means to regain economic independence. Legal and referral services ensured protection and accountability.

With this support, Rhoda started a small business. Today, she earns approximately UGX 100,000 per week, allowing her to provide for her children and invest in household assets, including livestock. Economic stability gave her the confidence to report the violence to the authorities. The harassment stopped, and Rhoda is now focused on growing her business and securing her family’s future.

Rhoda showing part of her flock of goats that have economically empowered her as a woman. Photo: © UN Women/Samuel Wamuttu

DATA CALLOUT — 2025 RESULTS

- 1,373 survivors accessed integrated GBV services (1,210 women; 163 men)
- Services included counselling, legal aid, shelter and referrals
- Integrated support models showed the strongest recovery outcomes

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 : OUTCOME 5

GENDER EQUALITY & HUMAN RIGHTS Results in 2025



Amawuyah Namaganda (17) and Agnes Kisakye (17) participate in a financial management session under the Girls Empowering Girls Project. © UNICEF/Mugisha

3. COMMUNITY NORMS TRANSFORMED AT SCALE

The SASA! methodology engaged 30,458 women and men, supported by 22,231 activists and 480 male champions. Intergenerational dialogues with 11 cultural institutions led to public declarations against GBV, FGM and child marriage by 15,220 participants. Over 1.1M people were engaged directly and 1.2M reached by radio. 120 girls were rescued from harmful practices.

4. GENDER-RESPONSIVE PUBLIC FINANCE

Seventeen districts integrated GBV prevention and response into development plans, up from 12 in 2024. Eleven districts increased allocations, nearly doubling financing from UGX 1.23B to UGX 2.23B in one year. Nationally, the Gender and Equity Certification framework sustained 67% compliance, strengthening gender-responsive budgeting.

5. DATA, ACCOUNTABILITY & LIVELIHOODS

Data systems were strengthened through investments exceeding US\$ 1.8M. The National GBV Database was strengthened, priority gender indicators updated, and 369 officials trained across 21 institutions. A total of 1,629 out-of-school youth received livelihood training, six female plumbing graduates entered district water services, and 1,300 community members were trained in GALS methodologies.

OUTCOME-LEVEL CHANGE

With women, girls and survivors still facing barriers to justice and opportunity, Uganda strengthened its gender equality and human rights ecosystem in 2025. Public trust in justice institutions rose from 59% to 71%, district financing for GBV nearly doubled, and national compliance with gender and equity budgeting reached 67%.

1. LEGAL & POLICY FRAMEWORKS STRENGTHENED

Three landmark national instruments were approved: the Second National Action Plan on GBV (NAP II), the National Strategy to End FGM, and the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons (2024/25–2029/30). The GBV Referral Pathway was revised for disability inclusion. GBV and SRHR policies were disseminated across 42 districts, and 11 district GBV ordinances developed, with Arua and Terego gazetting and implementing.

2. JUSTICE & SURVIVOR-CENTRED SERVICES

Fourteen specialised GBV court sessions in Masaka, Hoima and Moroto registered 217 cases and disposed of 339 of 400 cause-listed cases — an 84.45% clearance rate. Training of 22 Local Council Courts and 253 committee members enabled 100 GBV cases resolved or referred. Legal aid reached 1,390 survivors, recovering UGX 88.3M and 87.2 acres of land. Shelters in Amudat, Terego and Kasese assisted over 350 survivors.



Helen Gwitabingi, a mobile money agent in Uganda, serves a customer. UNCDF is helping entrepreneurs like Helen access finance to grow their businesses. © UNCDF Uganda

HUMAN IMPACT STORY

From Period Poverty to Economic Agency: Girls in Northern Uganda Reclaim Dignity



Girls and teenage mothers from ELA clubs in Gulu District learn to make reusable sanitary pads. © UNFPA Uganda

In rural Omel Sub-county, Gulu District, period poverty quietly shaped the daily realities of adolescent girls. Lack of menstrual products forced many to miss school, withdraw from peers and endure stigma in silence, increasing the risk of dropout and early pregnancy.

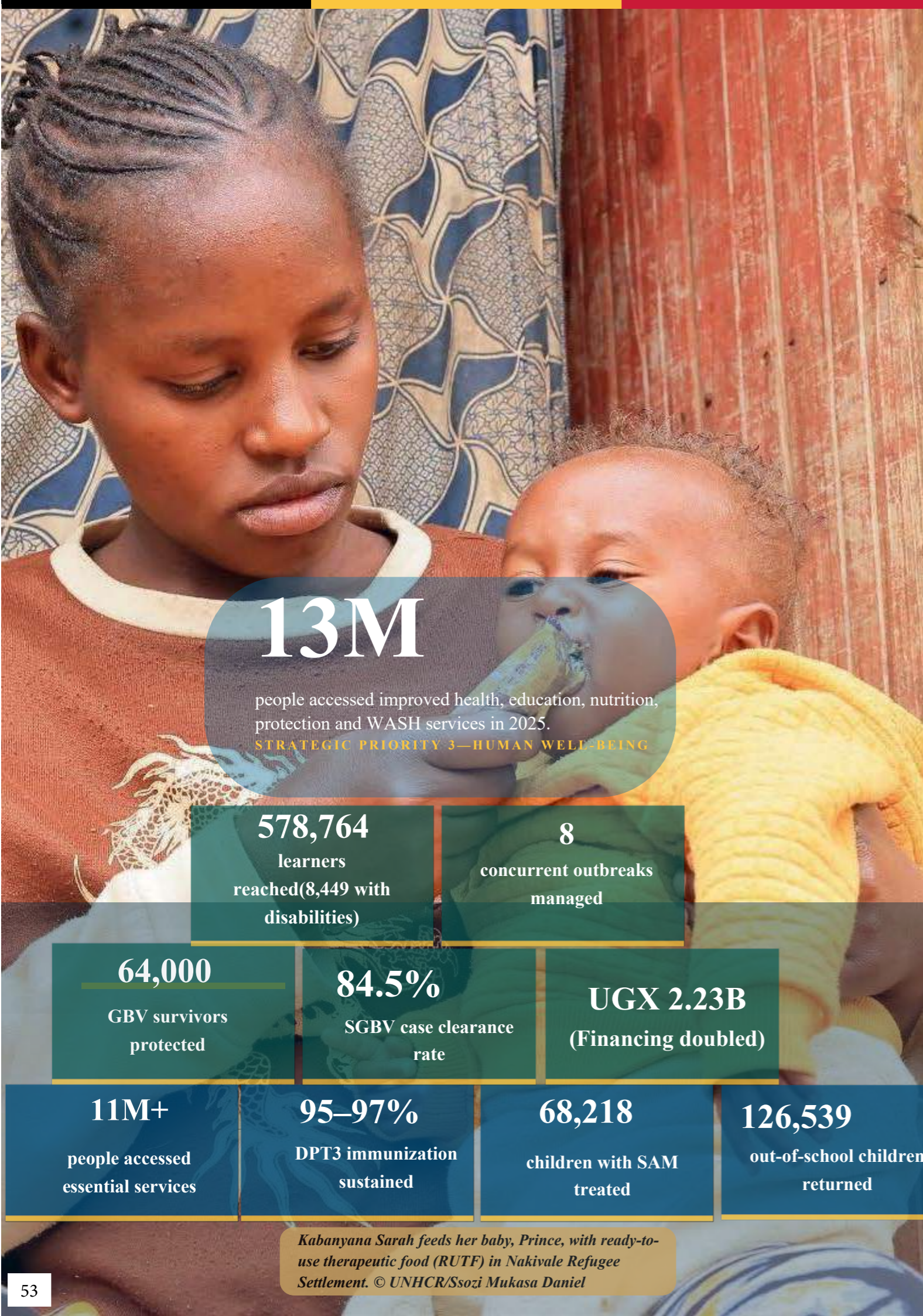
Through the Spotlight Initiative, UNFPA, in partnership with BRAC Uganda and Gulu District Local Government, responded by listening to the girls themselves. Within Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) clubs, girls received menstrual health education, safe spaces to discuss stigma openly and practical skills to produce reusable sanitary pads.

“We stopped hiding. We learned, we talked, and we earned.”

What began as a health intervention became a pathway to economic agency. Girls met their own needs, supported peers and generated income. School absenteeism declined, confidence increased and teenage mothers regained a sense of belonging and dignity.

DATA CALLOUT — KEY CHANGES

- Reduced menstruation-related school absenteeism
- Improved confidence and peer engagement
- Livelihood skills created from a basic health need



13M

people accessed improved health, education, nutrition, protection and WASH services in 2025.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3—HUMAN WELL-BEING

578,764
learners reached (8,449 with disabilities)

8
concurrent outbreaks managed

64,000
GBV survivors protected

84.5%
SGBV case clearance rate

UGX 2.23B
(Financing doubled)

11M+
people accessed essential services

95–97%
DPT3 immunization sustained

68,218
children with SAM treated

126,539
out-of-school children returned

Kabanyana Sarah feeds her baby, Prince, with ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) in Nakivale Refugee Settlement. © UNHCR/Ssozi Mukasa Daniel



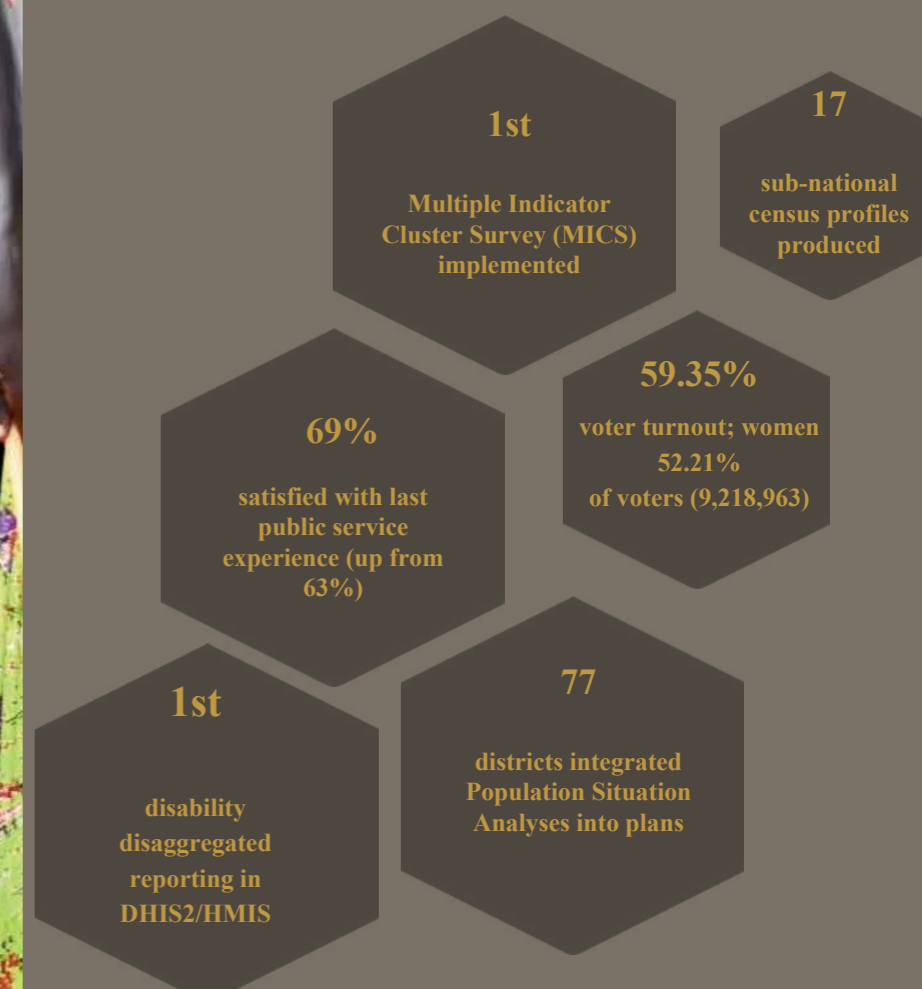
Former Karachunas (warriors) who have successfully reintegrated into their communities. © UNDP Uganda

DATA FOR DECISIONS

Evidence That Reaches Those Left Behind

STATISTICAL PRODUCTS DELIVERED

Household Survey report · 17 sub-national census profiles · population projections · Small Area Estimation reports · STATBANK data harmonisation · first Education Statistical Abstract since 2017 · national WASH Management Information System · national nutrition dashboard — collectively strengthening evidence for inclusive, rights-based planning under NDP IV and the SDGs.



Strengthened national data systems enabled planning beyond national averages capturing populations previously invisible in service delivery.



93% women-led **Inclusive livelihoods**
Empowering women, youth, refugees & host communities.

Suzan, a 52-year-old refugee in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement, uses WFP's cash-based assistance to provide for her family with dignity and choice. © WFP/Daisy Maseembe

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS

2.3 Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)

To ensure national planning and services reach people who are too often overlooked, the Cooperation Framework and this report apply the principle of leaving no one behind as a core requirement of inclusion. This was demonstrated through a landmark advancement in the national statistical system: with UN support, refugees and persons with disabilities were systematically integrated into national survey and census tools for the first time, with findings analysed and disseminated to guide policies and programming.

The UN's contributions included support to the 12th Annual Report on the State of Equal Opportunities, technical expertise for the draft National Refugee Policy, and stronger gender and human rights data analysis, culminating in the National Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS II 2024/2025).

1,120+
Gender champions trained for household adaptation

843 acres
Drought-resistant crops in women-led cooperatives (Karamoja)

35–70%
Firewood reduction across six energy-hub institutions

To turn inclusion into action, LNOB was applied by empowering women, youth, refugees and host communities as leaders in climate action.

FAO trained over 1,120 gender champions to promote gender-transformative household adaptation, and UNDP supported eight women-led cooperatives in Karamoja, 300 agro-producers (93% women) cultivating 843 acres of drought-resistant crops. UN Women trained 1,439 farmers (75% women) in climate-smart agriculture in Adjumani and established 70 acres of fruit and medicinal trees. Youth engagement supported green livelihoods, and cohesion between refugees and host communities was strengthened through agroforestry and communal energy hubs, which reduced firewood consumption by 35% to 70% in six institutions.

2.4 ADVANCING PARTNERSHIPS & FINANCING

for Development — 2025 Results

With Uganda facing tighter aid conditions and rising demand for development finance, UN partnerships advanced significantly in 2025, strengthening the country's Financing for Development architecture. Through strategic leadership by the Resident Coordinator and coordinated action by the UN Country Team, the United Nations shifted from traditional resource mobilization toward building multi-stakeholder coalitions capable of aligning public, private and international financing behind national priorities.

A multi-stakeholder approach

NEUTRAL CONVENER

The UN convened Government, bilateral and multilateral partners, IFIs, civil society and the private sector around a shared financing agenda, positioning the UN system as a neutral convener and strategic thought partner.

Building trust & coordination

FINANCING ECOSYSTEM

These efforts built trust between Government and development partners and strengthened a more predictable, coordinated and diversified financing ecosystem for Uganda's development priorities.



WORKING MORE & BETTER TOGETHER

In the final year of the UNSDCF, 2025 became a period of consolidation, learning and transition

2.5.1 Consolidation, complementarity and transition. In the final year of the UNSDCF, 2025 became a period of consolidation, learning and transition for the UNCT. The team deepened its collective approach, demonstrating tangible results from UN development system reforms in strategic coherence, joint programming, integrated policy advice, operational efficiency and coordinated communications — while navigating increased forced displacement, the launch of NDP IV, and the simultaneous Common Country Analysis update and formulation of the next Cooperation Framework. Clearly defined governance arrangements — the UNCT, Joint Steering Committee, Strategic Priority Groups, Results Groups, Deputies Team, Human Rights and Gender Advisory Group, Operations Management Team, Results-Based Management Team, Communications and Partnerships Group and UN Area Coordinators — enabled clarity of roles and more disciplined collective action.



UNCT WORKING TOGETHER AT A GLANCE (2025)

served as the primary platforms for joint planning, implementation and results reporting.

Joint Work Plans

were the main instrument translating UNSDCF outcomes into coordinated annual programming.

Multiple MPTF). Joint Programmes

implemented through pooled financing (Joint SDG Fund, PBF, Food Systems

UN Area Coordination

ensured coherent presence in priority regions, linking national priorities to field delivery.

Integrated policy advice

replaced siloed technical assistance aligning national plans, SDGs and UN support.

2.5.2 Strengthening coherence through alignment

Strengthening coherence through alignment. Coherence was strengthened through systematic alignment of UN entity programmes with the Cooperation Framework. Agency Country Programme Documents and strategies were derived directly from UNSDCF outcomes and Joint Work Plans. Joint Programmes supported by pooled financing — the Joint SDG Fund, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Food Systems MPTF — demonstrated the value of shared accountability frameworks, reducing transaction costs while enabling integrated delivery, particularly in West Nile, South-Western Uganda and Karamoja.

2.5.3 INTEGRATED POLICY ADVICE. 2.5.4 REGIONAL & GLOBAL ASSETS

Rather than siloed technical inputs, the UNCT increasingly provided joint policy packages on priority national issues, including coordinated support to the formulation of NDP IV, assistance in preparing for graduation from Least Developed Country category, joint technical inputs on climate policy and finance, and multi-agency support to expand shock-responsive social protection systems.

2.5.4 LEVERAGING REGIONAL AND GLOBAL UN ASSETS

The UNCT drew on Regional Economic Commissions and regional offices for analytical and policy support on macroeconomic governance, climate finance and environmental management, while global technical networks supported digital transformation, social protection, health systems and climate adaptation. South-South and Triangular Cooperation enabled Uganda to draw on peer experiences in digital public infrastructure, refugee self-reliance and local development models.

Operational Efficiency & Communicating Together



Coherent UN delivery across Uganda

Doing more — and better — together.

As resources tightened, 2025 became a year of consolidation: the UN Country Team deepened common services and joint communication, turning efficiency and coherence into tangible results for Uganda's development priorities.

Operational Efficiency

Through the Business Operations Strategy (BOS 2.0), expanded common services and stronger inter-agency collaboration, the UN delivered measurable value for money. The UNDP-hosted Common Back Office consolidated administration, procurement and ICT, while harmonised procurement and shared Long-Term Agreements cut lead times. Greening Moonshot measures reduced the operational carbon footprint.

Communicating Together

Joint communications were coordinated through the UN Communications and Partnerships Group, amplifying a single, coherent UN voice. Coordinated campaigns marked major UN observances and the UN80 milestone, and joint media engagement showcased multi-agency impact. Unified advocacy advanced priorities on refugees, malnutrition, climate and SDG financing.

~US\$615,000

More than double the initial estimate, driven by BOS 2.0, expanded common services and joint procurement. Gains spanned common administration, finance, ICT and human resources.

IN SUMMARY

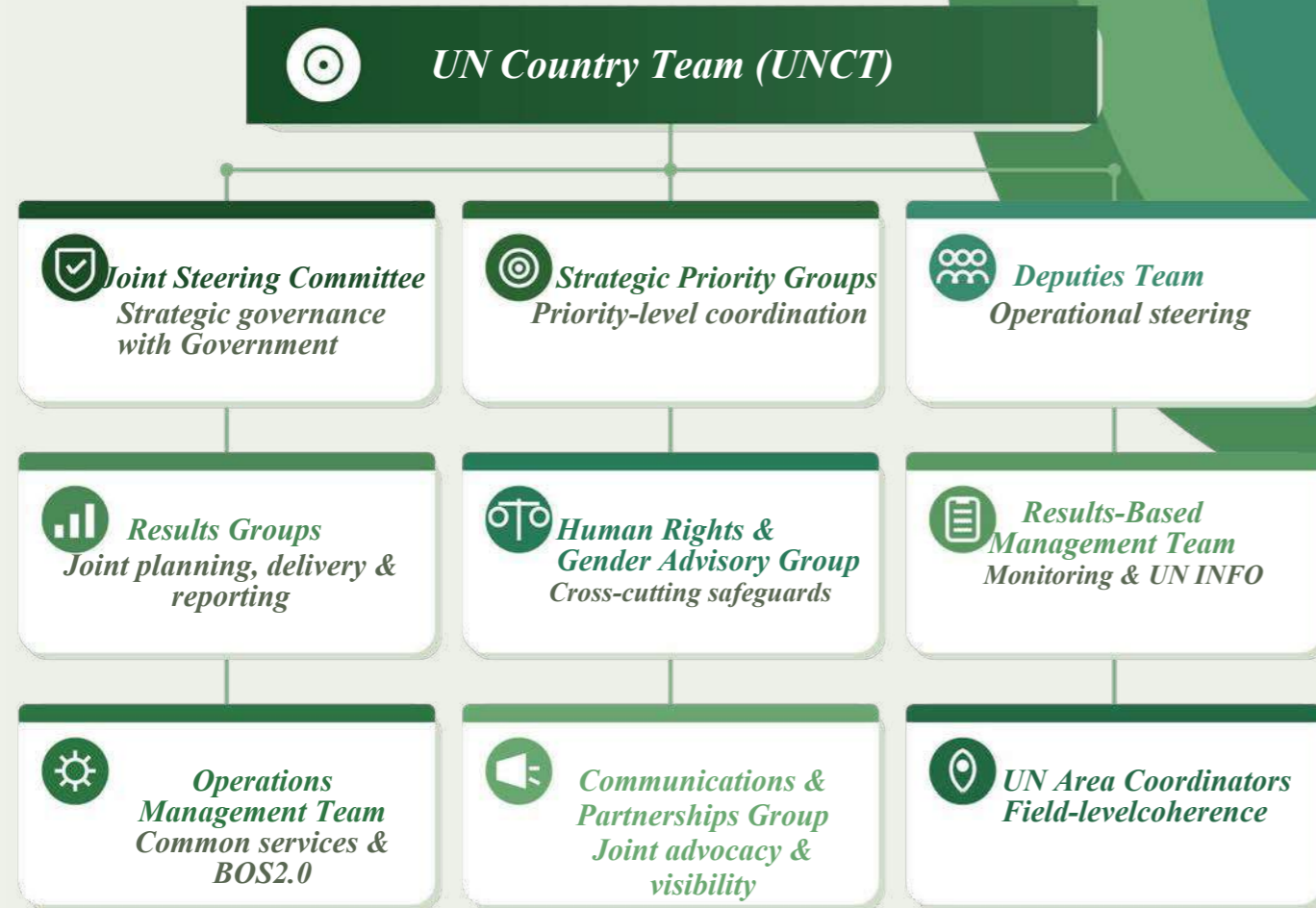
A leaner, more coordinated UN — better value for money, delivered with one clear voice.

Consolidation, common services and joint communication defined 2025: efficiency gains were reinvested in delivery, shared platforms reduced duplication, and coordinated advocacy linked global themes to Uganda's national priorities — reinforcing a more effective, coherent and accountable UN system.



UN Coordination Architecture

Clearly defined governance arrangements enabled clarity of roles, strengthened accountability and more disciplined collective action across the three UNSDCF Strategic Priorities — providing the foundation for joint planning, resource mobilisation and results reporting.



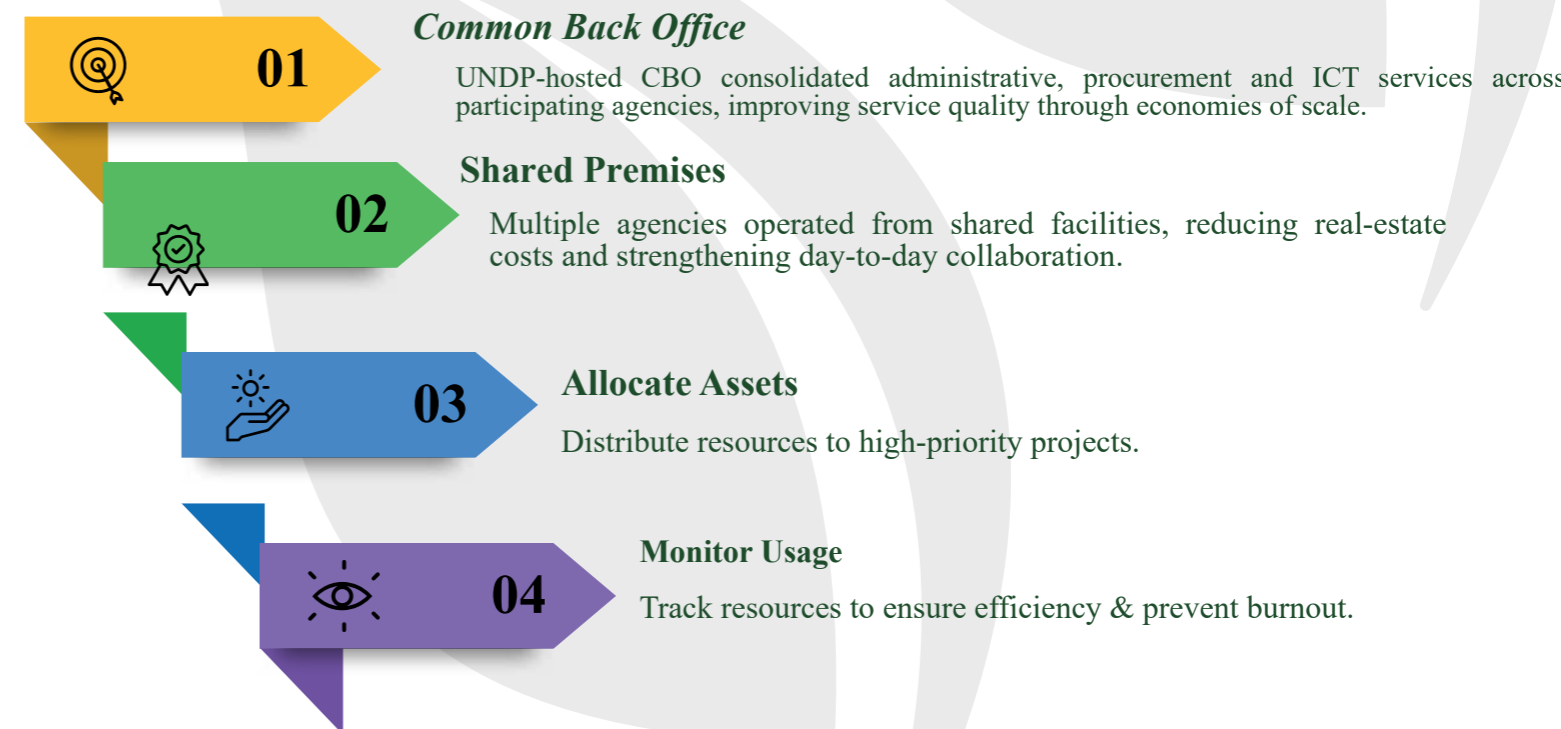
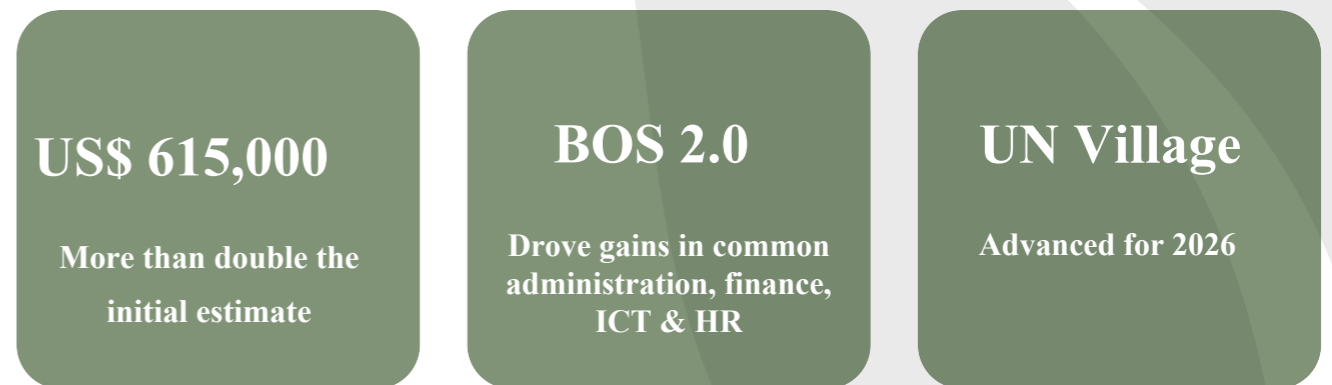
A UNIFIED OFFER TO GOVERNMENT

Through these platforms, agencies aligned programmes, mobilised resources jointly and coordinated implementation across development and humanitarian mandates — particularly in West Nile, South-Western Uganda and Karamoja — ensuring emergency responses and longer-term system strengthening were mutually reinforcing rather than fragmented.

WORKING BETTER TOGETHER

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AT A GLANCE — 2025

Through the Business Operations Strategy (BOS 2.0), common services and stronger inter-agency collaboration, the UNCT delivered measurable value for money in a constrained resource environment.



Looking Ahead

None of these challenges diminish the value of the results achieved in 2025; rather, they clarify the structural constraints to address. The next Cooperation Framework cycle should prioritise sustainable financing, data integration, digital inclusion, protection of civic space and long-term norm change.

“*These challenges do not diminish 2025's results — they clarify what must be addressed to sustain and amplify progress.*”

Despite notable progress across governance, economic transformation, climate resilience, human well-being, gender equality and human rights, 2025 implementation was marked by interconnected structural and contextual challenges that cut across Results Groups.

Financing Pressures & Sustainability

Risks

Reductions in Official Development Assistance and delays in financial reporting affected the quality and sustainability of implementation. Domestic resource mobilization progressed — especially for GBV prevention — but consolidated outcome-level expenditure analysis and financing transition planning remain incomplete.

Digital Divides & Data System

Constraints

Digitalization advanced governance, justice and service delivery, yet persistent digital divides limited reach and equity — low smartphone penetration, especially among women, the informal sector and rural populations. Continued investment and interoperability are needed for inclusive transformation.

Data Gaps & Evidence

Limitations

Despite stronger national data systems, evidence gaps continued to affect planning, budgeting and accountability — limited gender-responsive and perception-based data, and delays in population-level surveys including the Violence Against Women Survey.

Civic Space & Participation

Constraints

Civic engagement underpinned governance, justice and norm-change gains, but constraints on civic and policy space limited participation in some settings. Inclusive dialogue and safe participation platforms remain essential to protect civic engagement.

Scaling Proven Models to National

Coverage

High-impact models — integrated GBV response, anticipatory action, cash-plus education and digital governance — proved effective, but scaling to national coverage remains constrained. It needs longer-term financing, stronger government ownership and integration into national systems.

Contextual & Political Economy

Factors

The broader operating environment shaped the pace of implementation: preparations for the national electoral cycle and global economic shocks affected priorities and timelines, underscoring the value of flexible, conflict-sensitive programming and robust coordination.

A veterinary officer vaccinates livestock during a disease prevention campaign aimed at protecting animal health, safeguarding livelihoods, and strengthening food security in Moroto District. © FAO Uganda

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2.9.1 Evaluation of the Cooperation Framework

The 2024 Evaluation of the Uganda UNSDCF (2021–2025) confirmed the Framework's relevance and strategic alignment with national priorities while flagging areas for recalibration — directly informing the new Cooperation Framework (2026–2030). Five strategic (SR) and three operational (OP) recommendations were raised:



STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

<p>SR1 </p> <p><i>Align the next CF to NDP IV with attention to climate change, gender, youth, and the private sector</i></p>	<p>The design of the 2026–2030 UNSDCF has been completed, with strategic priorities informed by the NDP IV theme of “Sustainable industrialisation for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation,” and the CCA updated to capture migration trends and community conflict dynamics</p>
<p>SR2 </p> <p><i>Maintain Delivering as One and integrate the Nexus Approach</i></p>	<p>Joint programming frameworks are being strengthened, with a focus on multi-year financing modalities and development of a joint resource mobilisation strategy based on comparative advantage</p>
<p>SR3 </p> <p><i>Deepen the New Way of Working and strengthen collaboration with new donors</i></p>	<p>Area-based programming workstreams have been initiated; peer-to-peer learning with RCOs in comparable contexts has been pursued; compliance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness is being reinforced</p>
<p>SR4 </p> <p><i>Strengthen the M&E system and support a national SDG monitoring framework</i></p>	<p>The UNCT is working to improve UNINFO content for interactive planning and reporting, complete global baselines for all output and outcome indicators, and enhance communication mechanisms among stakeholders at national and subnational levels</p>
<p>SR5 </p> <p><i>Target long-term, development-oriented multi-year interventions</i></p>	<p>Budget allocation is being rebalanced toward development programming; long-term agreements (LTAs) are being pursued to support common premises and OMT collaboration; private sector and national NGO absorptive capacity support has been intensified</p>

OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

<p>OP1 </p> <p><i>Promote regular Joint Steering Committee meetings</i></p>	<p>The Joint Steering Committee has been reactivated with annual meetings planned, with engagement extended to the Ministers and Parliament</p>
<p>OP2 </p> <p><i>Resume the National Partnership Forum and develop the financing agenda</i></p>	<p>Steps have been taken to resume the National Partnership Forum; the National Financial Strategy and VSLAs mechanism are being extended to broaden access to new financing</p>
<p>OP3 </p> <p><i>Strengthen alignment of CF Results Groups, Sector Working Groups, and humanitarian clusters</i></p>	<p>Quarterly meetings of results groups and implementing partners have been institutionalised; bi-annual strategic pillar-level meetings including UNCT members and government counterparts have been scheduled</p>

DELIVERING THE 2030 AGENDA

SDG Alignment

The UN Cooperation Framework 2021–2025 connected Uganda’s national priorities to the Sustainable Development Goals. Results across the three Strategic Priorities contributed to the following Goals:



HOW THE STRATEGIC PRIORITIES CONTRIBUTED

Priority 1 — Governance: SDGs 16, 5, 10 and 17 (with linkages to Agenda 2063 governance and peace aspirations).

Priority 2 — Shared Prosperity: SDGs 2, 8, 10 (decent employment) and SDGs 7, 13, 15 (natural resources, environment & climate).

Priority 3 — Human Well-being: SDGs 2, 3, 4, 10, 16 (quality services) and SDGs 5, 10, 16 (gender equality & human rights).

SDG 17 — Partnerships for the Goals — underpinned delivery across all three priorities.

2.9.2 EVALUATION & LESSONS LEARNED

Reflecting on recent progress, several key lessons have emerged that inform future development efforts and strategies.

Community Roots Drive Resilience

Local ownership is the strongest determinant of sustainability

Across gender equality, human rights, climate resilience and social service delivery, results proved most durable where district local governments, cultural institutions and community structures were not only consulted but actively resourced and accountable. The expansion of domestic financing for GBV shelters and district-level GBV plans illustrates the shift from externally driven programming toward nationally embedded systems.

No One-Sector Fixes

Multi sectoral approaches are essential, not optional

Issues such as teenage pregnancy, GBV, SRHR outcomes, climate vulnerability and youth exclusion do not respond to single sector solutions. The most effective interventions combined health, education, justice, social protection, livelihoods and community leadership within a coherent framework, coordinated through Results Groups and joint workplans.

Stay the Course for Systemic Change

Sustained government engagement is the primary pathway

Continuous policy dialogue with national and sub-national institutions enabled integration of gender equality, climate resilience and social protection into national planning, budgeting and data systems. Where engagement was episodic, progress remained project-bound; where sustained, reforms became institutionalised.

Ready to Pivot

Adaptive programming is critical amid external shocks

Climate-related disasters, public health emergencies, regional displacement and global economic volatility repeatedly tested implementation. The UNCT's ability to pivot while maintaining core development objectives demonstrated the value of anticipatory action, risk-informed planning and flexible financing capabilities to be further institutionalised.

Doing More with Less

Delivering gains under constrained resources is the new reality

Reductions in ODA, coupled with internal UN system down sizing and efficiency reforms under the UN@80 agenda, have sharpened the need for prioritisation, collaboration and value for money. The experience of 2025 confirms that fragmentation is no longer affordable — joint programming, shared services, pooled financing and stronger RC leadership are prerequisites for maintaining impact.

Change Needs Time

Let short-term programming deliver long-term social change

Norm transformation, behavioural change and trust-building particularly in GBV prevention, justice reform and gender equality require sustained engagement over many years. Short project cycles risk producing visible outputs without consolidating durable outcomes, pointing to the need for longer-term financing horizons and phased programming.

Voices Matter

Protecting civic space and inclusive participation is a game changer

Civil society organisations, community advocates and cultural leaders were indispensable to results achieved in 2025. Where civic engagement was constrained, implementation slowed and community trust weakened. Sustaining progress requires continued collective advocacy to safeguard inclusive dialogue, evidence-based policymaking and safe participation platforms.

Rethink, Integrate, Adapt

Delivering impact—the overarching lesson

These lessons point to a clear conclusion: future results will depend less on doing more, and more on doing differently — with deeper local ownership, stronger integration, greater adaptability and a more disciplined, system-wide approach to delivering impact under increasingly complex conditions.

2.10.1 Financial Overview

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW & RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

US\$ 335.7M

Total UN collective expenditure in Uganda, 2025, delivered across 17 reporting UN entities.

EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY

WFP	119,600,000	ILO	6,675,376
UNICEF	71,291,375	UNHCR	5,900,000
IFAD	25,934,902	UNODC	4,300,000
WHO	19,392,927	UNAIDS	2,236,464
IOM	18,688,526	UNESCO	1,189,272
UNDP	18,462,788	UNGP	900,000
UNFPA	17,659,230	UNIDO	237,175
FAO	14,355,184	ITC	78,217
UN Women	8,820,000		

TOTAL · 17 UN ENTITIES

US\$ 335,721,436

WHERE UN RESOURCES WERE DEPLOYED THE MOST

<p>01 PARTNERSHIP Leveraging partnerships with all national and international actors to implement the NDP IV through the ATMs.</p>	<p>02 COLLECTIVE EXPERTISE Bring our collective expertise in support of Uganda and its vision as per the NDP.</p>	<p>03 SUSTAINABLE FINANCING Drive partnership towards sustainable financing to address implementation gaps and transition from spending to financing state.</p>	<p>04 INCLUSION Ensure no one behind is left essential; using good data and effective targeting.</p>	<p>05 ACCELERATION Last push (5 years) to 2030:SDG achievement must be accelerated through the PDM and the six transitions.</p>
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2.10.2 Resource Mobilization & Quality of Funding

Joint resource mobilisation under the Cooperation Framework remained the primary vehicle for advancing economic empowerment of marginalised groups, particularly under Strategic Priority 2 (Shared Prosperity), while also representing the most significant unmet financing need. In 2025 this was amplified by an exceptionally volatile financing environment — marked by the dismantling of USAID and substantial reductions in development assistance by several major donors, including the United Kingdom, Germany and Canada. These shocks coincided with heightened humanitarian pressures, most notably increased refugee inflows and concurrent Mpox and Ebola/Sudan Virus Disease emergencies. Several UN agencies undertook significant staffing reductions, constraining delivery capacity at a time of growing needs.

Against this backdrop, the UNCT recalibrated programmes, repurposed resources and prioritised flexible delivery to sustain life-saving interventions and protect core development gains. Despite these constraints, coordinated UN action mobilised approximately US\$19.1 million in 2025.



US\$ 19.1M

Mobilised through coordinated UN action, 2025

US\$ 2.5M

CERF allocation for the DRC refugee influx (catalytic)

US\$ 10M+

(launched at US\$ 11.2M)

US\$ 6.6M

Programme

Additional Spotlight Initiative funding mobilised (amount to be confirmed).

Funding Mix, Gaps & Implications

The funding mix remained skewed toward humanitarian and short-term instruments, with limited multi-year development financing, while high earmarking reduced flexibility and predictability for planning. The largest gaps fell under Strategic Priority 2 — jobs, livelihoods and economic empowerment — carrying a risk of entrenching vulnerability if humanitarian financing is not complemented by sustained development investment. This points to a clear opportunity to leverage catalytic funds, pooled mechanisms and Financing for Development approaches in the next Cooperation Framework cycle.

SECTION 3.0. LOOKING AHEAD UNCT FOCUS: 2026 PRIORITIES

Building on the 2021–2025 Cooperation Framework and the 2024 Evaluation, the UN Country Team will focus in 2026 on consolidating gains, strengthening national systems and positioning reforms for scale under increasingly constrained conditions — a shift from expansion to consolidation, in line with the UN@80 agenda of doing fewer things better.

01

Expand domestic financing

Match the ten fold growth ambition— including for gender equality, GBV prevention and human rights — through strengthened engagement with OPM, the Ministry of Finance and district governments.

02

Advance the six key transitions

Transform food systems, expand access to quality jobs and social protection, and enhance digital connectivity for inclusive, sustainable development.

03

Scale community norm-change

Through sustained, multi-year programming in high-burden regions, with expanded male engagement and integration within local governance.

04

Operationalise pending policies

Including the integrated SRHR policy and the National Strategy to End FGM, with strong district-level implementation.

05

Strengthen UN coherence (UN@80)

Focus on doing fewer things better, leveraging partnerships and maximising collective impact.

06

Common back offices & premises

Establish common back offices along operational lines and advance the common premises project — the UN Village.

ALIGNED WITH NDP IV: FIVE COLLECTIVE DIRECTIONS

Rethink. Integrate. Adapt. Future results will depend less on doing more, and more on doing differently — with deeper local ownership, stronger integration, greater adaptability and a disciplined, system-wide approach to delivering impact for Uganda.

1

Inclusive economic transformation

2

Climate & shock resilience

3

Stronger national systems & data

4

Improved financing effectiveness

5

Targeting those furthest behind

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW Financing at a Glance 2025

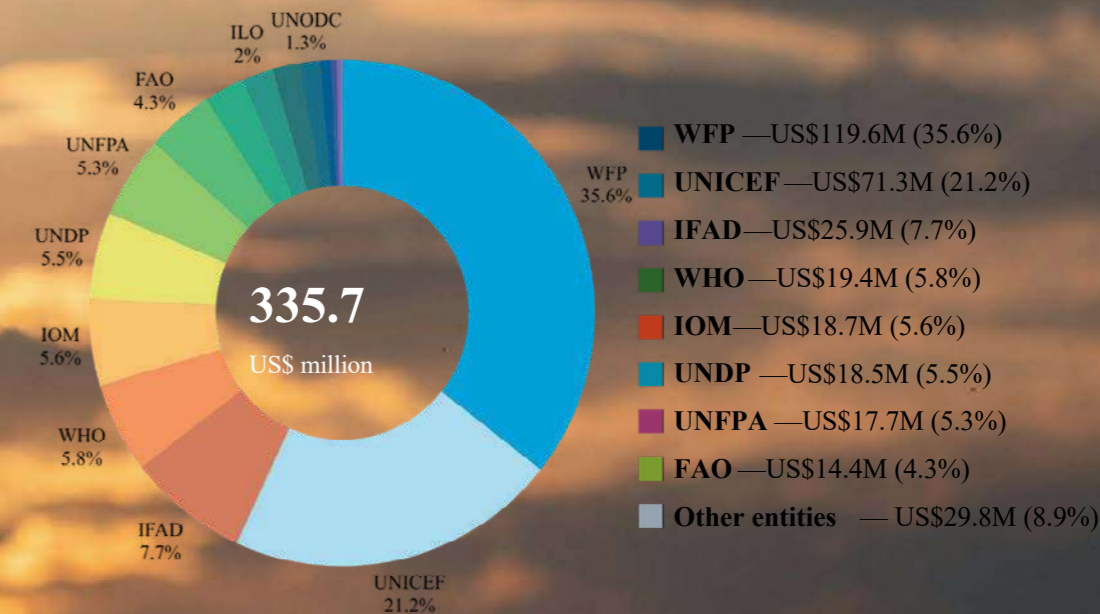


Figure 1 : Pie chart showing spend per UN entity

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION IN A VOLATILE YEAR

US\$19.1M

mobilised through coordinated UN action

US\$2.5M

CERF for DRC refugee influx

US\$10M+

Ebola/SVD Emergency Appeal

US\$6.6M

Japan Supplementary Budget

Total UN collective expenditure in Uganda reached US\$ 335.7 million in 2025 — about 1.6% of the national budget delivered across 17 reporting entities.

2025

A YEAR IN PICTURES DELIVERING TOGETHER



School meals feed futures. ©WFP/Daisy Masembe



A climate-resilient bridge connects communities through the LoCAL programme. ©UNCDF/ Chrismel Wasswa



Graduation of Beneficiaries under the BRICK project in Karamoja. © UNDP Uganda



Reformed Karachunas reintegrated into their communities, Karamoja. ©UNDP



Value-addition equipment launched at Kabale University. ©UNDP



Strengthening justice and the rule of law. ©UNODC

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women	NEET	Not in Employment, Education, or Training	EMIS	Education Management Information System	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
AMS	Agricultural Market Support (WFP Programme)	NGPSS	National Governance, Peace and Security Survey	ESMIS	Employment Service Management Information System	SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	ESAHF	Emergency Social Assistance and Humanitarian Fund	SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
BEMCOS	Bidibidi Energy Management Cooperative Society	ODA	Official Development Assistance	EU	European Union	STATBANK	National Statistical Data Bank
BOS	Business Operations Strategy	ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	FfD	Financing for Development	UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
CBO	Community Based Organization	OMT	Operations Management Team	FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	UGX	Ugandan Shillings
CCA	Common Country Analysis	OoSC	Out-of-School Children	GALS	Gender Action Learning System	UN	United Nations
CEDOVIP	Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention	PDM	Parish Development Model	GBV	Gender-Based Violence	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission	GCF	Green Climate Fund	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
CF	Cooperation Framework	PPP	Public-Private Partnership	GEF	Global Environment Facility	UNCP	UN Communications and Partnerships Group
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species	PROSPECTS	Partnership for Improving Prospects for Refugees and Host Communities	GEC	Gender and Equity Certification	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
CSBAG	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group	PV	Photovoltaic (solar)	HMIS	Health Management Information System	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
DPT3	Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus (3rd dose)	RC	Resident Coordinator	HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office	ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ECD	Early Childhood Development	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition	ICT	Information and Communications Technology	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Early Childhood Education	SASA!	Start, Awareness, Support, Action (community norm-change methodology)	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
ELA	Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal				

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ILO	International Labour Organization	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ITC	International Trade Centre	UNGP	United Nations Guiding Principles
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
LASPNET	Legal Aid Service Providers Network	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
LDC	Least Developed Country	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
LDPG	Local Development Partners' Group	UNINFO	United Nations Results Reporting and Planning Platform
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind	UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
LTA	Long-Term Agreement	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
MOJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund	USD	United States Dollar
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
MT	Metric Tonnes	USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data

MVMS	Market Vendor Management System	VAW	Violence Against Women
NAP	National Action Plan	VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
NCDC	National Curriculum Development Centre	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution	WFP	World Food Programme
NDP	National Development Plan	WHO	World Health Organization

Acknowledgements

With Thanks

CONTRIBUTING UN ENTITIES

This Annual Results Report is a collective product of the United Nations Country Team in Uganda, prepared under the coordination of the Office of the Resident Coordinator. It reflects the joint contributions of the 29 UN entities delivering under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025, in partnership with the Government of Uganda, development partners, civil society and the private sector.



COORDINATION & PARTNERS

Report Coordination

Office of the UNRC

Contributing Agencies

All resident and non-resident UN entities of the UNCT

Strategic Partners

Government of Uganda, the European Union, international financial institutions, bilateral and multilateral partners, civil society and the private sector whose collaboration made these results possible.



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