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Country programme document for Uganda (2026-2030)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Uganda, with a population of 45.9 million,[1] is a landlocked least developed country (LDC). Over recent decades, the country has made notable progress in its development transformation journey. The 2025 Human Development Report (HDR) indicates Uganda's Human Development Index increased from 0.342 in 1990 to 0.582 in 2023. During the same period, life expectancy at birth increased by 20.7 years, expected years of schooling rose by 5.8 years, and gross national income per capita increased by 158 per cent. Uganda made gains in expanding equal opportunities for all (EOA), and empowering women and girls, as reflected in a reduction in the Gender Inequality Index value from 0.621 in 2000 to 0.524 in 2023.

2. In 2024, Uganda met the criteria for LDC graduation for the first time in terms of the Human Assets Index, and the Economic and Environmental Vulnerability Index.[2] With economic growth projected at 6-7 per cent annually over the medium term,[3] Uganda is likely to meet the income threshold in the next triennial review in 2027. Following a three-year transition period, the country is expected to graduate by December 2030—a key milestone in its development trajectory. Uganda will prepare and implement a smooth LDC graduation strategy with development and trading partners to mitigate potential negative impacts from the phasing out of international support measures.

3. These achievements stem from: (i) sustained peace and security; (ii) macroeconomic stability; (iii) favourable weather conditions; (iv) investment in the oil sector; and (v) progress in implementing the Parish Development Model[4] (PDM). Notwithstanding this progress, the 2024 United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) indicates Uganda remains a low-income country, facing considerable gaps in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To accelerate progress, the Government of Uganda has recently formulated its Fourth National Development Plan (NDP-IV) for 2025/26–2029/30.

4. To support the implementation of NDP-IV, Vision-2040, and the 2030 and 2063 Agendas, UNDP collaborated with other United Nations organizations —under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC)—to evaluate the current United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and prepare the CCA. These efforts informed the development of the UNSDCF for 2026–2030, which identifies three strategic priorities, namely (1) Transformative and inclusive human development; (2) Sustainable ecosystems and climate-smart development; and (3) Integrated, inclusive and rights-based governance for transformative development. This country programme draws directly from the CCA and UNSDCF. UNDP will leverage its mandate, institutional capacity, and strategic positioning to contribute across all three priority areas.

5. The country programme is designed to harness the potential of key development opportunities. First, Uganda is well-positioned to benefit from a demographic dividend. According to the 2024 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC), 72.3 per cent of the population is aged 30 and below, and 51.4 per cent are women. Realizing this potential requires sustained investments in education, skills development, and job creation. Second, the enabling political environment and effective implementation of the PDM hold promise for rural transformation. Third,

[1] Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), NPHC
[2] https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category-uganda.html
[3] IMF Uganda- 2024 Article-IV Consultation Staff Report
[4] PDM is the last mile strategy for service delivery at the Parish level.

emerging technologies—such as digital innovation, robotics, and artificial intelligence—present opportunities to accelerate SDGs. Fourth, the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) could boost exports and drive socio-economic transformation. Fifth, the diverse natural ecosystems of Uganda offer significant potential for sustainable development. Finally, Uganda will leverage its regional cooperation efforts such as (i) its peace initiatives; (ii) its role in the East African Community (EAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); (iii) hosting of refugees, and (iv) hosting the Nile Basin Initiative Secretariat—for addressing cross-border challenges and harnessing shared resources.

6. In collaboration with the wider United Nations system and partners,[5] and by leveraging volunteerism, UNDP is well positioned to help Uganda seize these opportunities while addressing the following persistent development challenges:

7. **First, slow structural transformation:** the share of agriculture in gross domestic product (GDP) declined from 53 per cent in 1990 to 24 per cent in 2024, yet 7 in 10 Ugandans remain engaged in subsistence agriculture. The limited transition of labour into other sectors is a major driver of unemployment and underemployment. Youth unemployment was 16.1 per cent in 2022, disproportionately affecting young women (18.7 per cent compared to 13.4 per cent for young men).[6] Youth not in employment, education or training reached 50.9 per cent in 2024, with higher rates among young women (57.5 per cent) than men (42.7 per cent).[7] Despite a reputation for high entrepreneurial activity, 90 per cent of small- and medium enterprises do not survive their first year. Uganda ranks low on the 2024 Global Innovation Index (121st of 133 economies), reflecting challenges in its innovation ecosystem. Persistent health challenges, including a 5.1 per cent HIV prevalence rate in 2023,[8] frequent outbreaks of diseases such as outbreaks of Ebola and Mpox, and donor funding cuts remain of concern. Structural inequalities between women and men and sharp regional disparities—such as a multidimensional poverty rate of 85 per cent in Karamoja compared to 0.4 per cent in Kampala—call for targeted, area-based interventions.

8. **Second, unsustainable use of natural resources and high vulnerability to climate change:** According to NDP-IV, forest cover declined from 24 per cent in 1990 to 13.3 per cent in 2022, and wetland cover from 15.6 per cent in 1994 to 13 per cent in 2022. While there has been recent progress in restoring and sustainably managing natural resources, and enhancing access to modern energy, the pace remains insufficient. For example, according to the NDP-IV, access to electricity has increased from 24 per cent (2017-2018) to 58 per cent (2023-2024); wetlands cover increased from 8.9 per cent (2017-2018) to 9.3 per cent (2022-2023); forest cover has increased from 10.7 per cent (2010-2011) to 13.3 per cent (2021- 2022). However, the pace of progress in all these areas is slow due to weak enforcement and compliance with environmental laws and regulations; insufficient financial resources to fully implement transformative natural ecosystems management and climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives. Uganda is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and its impacts, yet it remains less prepared to confront this threat. According to the 2023 Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative index, Uganda ranks high (14th) in vulnerability and low (163rd) in readiness to act against climate change.

9. **Third, persisting challenges in transformative governance and the implementation of national development plans:** While Uganda has made progress in democratic governance—including the adoption of multiparty democracy and

[5] Partners include the government, bilateral donors, IFIs, CSOs, the Private sector, etc.
[6] GoU, National Employment Strategy 2023-2028.
[7] UBOS, 2024 NPHC
[8] Uganda AIDS Commission. 2024 HIV/AIDS Factsheet

devolution—gaps remain in accountability, transparency, and participation. Uganda ranks 26th of 54 African countries on governance indicators, with a score of 49.1 per cent (above the East African average of 46.8, but below the continental average of 49.3).[9] Challenges persist in public administration, administration of justice and service delivery, and protection from violence, particularly for women and children. Currently the judiciary faced over 1.7 million pending cases, including 43,000 classified as backlog.[10] Moreover, though there have been some positive developments on the human rights front, Uganda's broader human rights environment remains challenging. Uganda continues to host 1.8 million refugees, which is commendable, but gaps in the humanitarian–development–peace nexus persist. While the shift to programme-based planning under NDP-III improved accountability, coordination and financing for implementation remain key challenges.

10. UNDP brings comparative advantages that complement the Government, the United Nations system, and development partners efforts. First, its value proposition is grounded in its mandate as a lead development agency offering integrated, signature development solutions to address complex, interconnected challenges. Second, UNDP has a demonstrated ability to engage a wide range of stakeholders across sectors and levels. Third, it draws on its Global Policy Network to provide high-quality technical and policy advice tailored to national priorities. Fourth, UNDP builds on results and lessons from the current country programme, leveraging its extensive field presence and long-standing, trusted relationships with national and local actors.

11. UNDP will continue to leverage its role as integrator by supporting the reinvigorated UNRC, the United Nations country team (UNCT), and the Government in advancing the 2030 Agenda. This includes integrated policy and programming solutions, SDGs financing, SDGs data and analysis, and fostering knowledge and innovation.

12. The country programme will adopt a systems-thinking and portfolio approach to address root causes of development challenges and drive sustainable, systemic change. This will enable greater scale and impact within a complex and evolving development context. UNDP will contribute to an integrated United Nations response through collaboration with United Nations entities and development partners, especially via joint programmes, integrated planning, and results-based reporting. Informed by lessons and findings from the 2025 Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) and other relevant reviews, successful joint initiatives will be sustained and expanded under this programme cycle. These include joint programmes on SDGs localization, data and statistics, adolescents and youth, and the Spotlight Initiative 2.0.

13. The country programme will implement key recommendations from the ICPE by prioritizing strategic interventions with potential for large-scale impact, and by strengthening the capacity of local governments to deliver on the SDGs. UNDP will support the implementation of the UNSDCF by contributing to three of its six outcome areas namely:

Outcome 2*: By 2030, people in Uganda, particularly those at risk of being left behind benefit from gender responsive decent employment, resilient livelihoods, and increased household incomes.*

Outcome 4*: By 2030, Uganda's natural resources and environment are more sustainable, people and communities are climate resilient benefiting from inclusive and gender responsive green growth.*

[9] Ibrahim Index of African Governance: https://iiag.online/locations/ug.html
[10] https://www.kfm.co.ug/gbv-fuels-ugandas-escalating-case-backlog.

Outcome 5*: By 2030, people, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from transformative governance that fosters gender equality, equitable access to justice and upholds human rights, sustainable peace, and development.*

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

14. The country programme—jointly developed through a consultative process with national partners—is grounded in the UNSDCF Theory of Change (ToC) and aligned with the NDP-IV, the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, and other relevant frameworks. It envisions that if Uganda leverages its youthful population, expands value addition to its natural resources, harnesses the AfCFTA, embraces digital transformation, strengthens governance systems, and enhances the decentralization of public services through coordinated support and strategic partnerships, then youth, women, and those at risk of being left behind[11] will acquire relevant skills, access decent employment, and meaningfully participate in decision-making processes. These results will enhance resilience to socio-economic and climate shocks, contributing to increased household incomes, full economic monetization, and comprehensive access to financial services—paving the way for a transformative path to sustainable development by 2030. Strong collaboration with United Nations entities, development partners, and national stakeholders, including civil society organizations (CSO), volunteer groups, private sector, media, and academia will be a critical enabling condition for success.

15. Key assumptions and success factors include sustained political commitment, legal and regulatory reforms, regional stability and security, and predictable financing. Within this context, the intended impact pathway is green innovation and private sector-led growth as drivers of resilient and sustainable economic transformation. This will be complemented by efforts to advance environmental sustainability and the climate agenda. Effective governance that fosters transparency and accountability is essential to these efforts. Social transformation through civic engagement, equitable access to services, and strengthened social cohesion will contribute to regional stability—creating a reinforcing feedback loop between socio-economic and environmental progress that leads to more resilient communities.

16. The country programme will be driven by strong partnerships with United Nations agencies, United Nations Volunteers (UNV), bilateral partners, international financial institutions (IFIs), multilateral environmental financing institutions, public and private sectors, foundations, academia, CSO, and South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC). These partnerships will be strategically guided by a dedicated Partnership and Communication Plan (PCAP for 2026-2030).

17. The country programme will implement the UNDP Gender Strategy 2022-2025 to promote EOA, including youth, women, migrant workers, refugees, among others. It will contribute to all six signature solutions and advance UNDP Moonshot commitments using innovation, digital transformation, and development finance.

18. Leveraging the role of UNDP as integrator within the United Nations system, the country programme will: (i) provide policy advice and facilitate knowledge transfer; (ii) support the development of national data and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) ecosystems; (iii) broker public-private partnerships; (iv) lead United Nations joint programmes; and (v) provide operational support to the UNCT, including through the Common Back Office and Premises.

[11] Ugandas-Leave-No-One-Behind-Report-2024: https://sdgs.opm.go.ug

19. Achievement of the UNSDCF will be supported through three interlinked and mutually reinforcing strategic portfolios, as outlined below:

Portfolio 1 - Fostering Transformative Growth and Innovation

20. The NDP-IV promotes transformative growth and innovation through its programmes on: (i) sustainable extractives; (ii) private sector development; (iii) manufacturing; (iv) human capital development; (v) digital transformation; and (vi) innovation, technology development and transfer. In line with these priorities, UNDP will foster public-private partnerships, leverage digital technologies, and scale up innovative solutions to address development challenges. UNDP will empower youth and women, including those at risk of being left behind, enhance local economic development, and support Uganda in participating effectively in the AfCFTA to unlock new market opportunities, accelerate job creation, and stimulate economic growth. This includes support to micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), including those in the informal sector; strengthening entrepreneurial competencies; advancing skills development; promoting the commercialization of innovations; and leveraging AfCFTA to diversify export markets, boost value-added production, and position Uganda as a trade and transit hub. UNDP will support institutional strengthening and the implementation of investment and resilience policies that promote continued development beyond LDC graduation, while enhancing its ability to benefit from intra-regional trade under the EAC, IGAD, COMESA, and AfCFTA. UNDP will also contribute to strengthening institutional systems in priority areas such as the PDM and the extractive sector, integrating health resilience and HIV prevention into NDP-IV, and supporting the development of health financing mechanisms.

Portfolio 2 - Improving Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Resilient Development

21. The NDP-IV prioritizes programmes on (i) natural resources, environment, climate change, land, and water management; (ii) agro-industrialization; and (iii) sustainable energy development to promote a green transition. In alignment with these priorities and the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution,[12] UNDP and partners will pursue the following pathways: fostering climate-resilient development by supporting the government in implementing global and national environmental commitments; promoting innovative solutions for conservation and restoration; and mobilizing resources from green and climate financing mechanisms. Institutional and governance arrangements for effective climate action will be strengthened. Efforts will include improving the resilience and productivity of natural ecosystems by promoting the conservation and restoration of land, water, forests, and wetlands, while encouraging sustainable production practices and reducing post-harvest losses. Special attention will be given to the meaningful participation of women and youth. To position women and youth as drivers of change, UNDP will provide targeted training, raise awareness, and expand access to financing for nature-based climate solutions. UNDP will also support the transition to renewable energy by promoting scalable solutions in the energy sector. Furthermore, UNDP will enhance early warning systems to improve hazard detection, strengthen data analysis, and develop robust emergency preparedness and response plans to build a resilient society.

[12] https://ndcpartnership.org/country/uga

Portfolio 3 - Advancing Transformative Governance, Political Environment and Partnerships

22. The NDP-IV prioritizes transformative governance through six programmes: (i) public sector transformation; (ii) governance and security; (iii) administration of justice; (iv) legislation and oversight; (v) development plan implementation; and (vi) regional development. In line with these priorities, UNDP will work with state and non-state actors to pursue the following pathways: strengthen governance and justice systems by enhancing institutional and human capacities at both national and subnational levels, including democratic and legislative institutions; promote efficient, people-centred service delivery; foster digital transformation in governance; empower agents of change; integrate anti-corruption measures across programming; and improve access to justice through innovative mechanisms such as alternative dispute resolution. Applying the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach, UNDP will work with government and UN partners to expand development services and livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities, promote social cohesion, and support cross-border peacebuilding structures. Equal opportunity for all will be prioritised through initiatives in trade, employment, digitalisation, climate resilience, and the elimination of violence, while addressing underlying social norms and practices. UNDP will also assist in integrating and accelerating progress on the SDGs by supporting government to implement coherent national development plans, policies, and strategies that are human rights responsive; mobilise financing and advocate for sound public financial management; and provide evidence-based policy advice. Real-time data production, use, and M&E system will be strengthened to enhance decision-making and accountability.

23. In addition to the three thematic portfolios, the country programme also envisions the development and implementation of two additional portfolios: (i) *Gender for development,* aimed at ensuring that development initiatives are responsive to the distinct needs of both women and men throughout all stages of the development process; and (ii) *Youth for development*, designed to empower young people to participate meaningfully in planning, implementation, and monitoring of development interventions.

24. The country programme adopts an integrated approach that amplify and sustain impact, connecting design, delivery, evaluation, and learning across interventions. Promoting sustainable manufacturing, climate-smart agriculture, and renewable energy will contribute to economic advancement, environmental stewardship, and social progress. Transformative growth, environmental sustainability, and sound governance are expected to reduce multidimensional poverty. Governance interventions will support improvements in service delivery, reduce exclusion, enhance ecosystem health, and expand opportunities for communities facing the greatest risks. Innovation, governance, and climate resilience are mutually reinforcing dimensions of sustainable development. Innovation will generate technological solutions for underserved communities; governance will provide policy and institutional frameworks for environmental action; and resilience will underpin systems and communities to adapt to future risks. Integrating humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding responses will further strengthen national and local resilience, address structural vulnerabilities, and enhance governance systems.

III. Programme and Risk Management

25. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country

programmes is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and its Internal Control Framework.

26. The country programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to *force majeure*. Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations entities to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

27. UNDP will adopt an integrated portfolio approach to optimize resource management and strengthen synergies. In line with ICPE recommendations, the programme will be adaptive and lean, focusing on fewer outcomes while addressing national development priorities. This approach will be guided by the Enterprise Risk Management Policy and the UNDP Portfolio Policy, with emphasis on systems thinking, continuous learning, and adaptation. The country programme will uphold UNDP quality assurance standards and safeguards, ensuring accountability mechanisms are in place.

28. Key risks to achieving the expected results include political instability, socio-economic and health shocks, natural disasters, geopolitical dynamics, environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, the implications of digital and emerging technologies, funding reductions, prospects of revenues from mineral and oil resources, and regional conflict. To manage these risks, UNDP and partners will:

- Leverage regional frameworks and engage national and local authorities to mitigate cross-border tensions and instability.
- Foster proactive policy measures to mitigate social, health and macroeconomic shocks.
- Support resilience and sustainability through contingency planning and business continuity measures.
- Strengthen ESG practices and promote data-driven policymaking.
- Conduct regular risk assessments and reviews to monitor impact and enhance resilience.
- Diversify the resource base by engaging non-traditional donors, government, IFIs, the private sector, and philanthropic foundations.
- Leverage technical expertise from UNDP regional and global networks, the United Nations system, and UNVs, while fostering SSTC to bridge institutional capacity gaps.

29. In collaboration with other United Nations entities, UNDP and partners will deploy innovative tools and solutions, uphold a zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment; fraud and corruption; and implement robust oversight mechanisms to prevent and detect irregularities. The PCAP-2026-2030 will prioritize the cultivation of strategic partnerships and diversification of financing sources.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

30. Monitoring and evaluation will align with the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025), UNSDCF, the SDGs, and NDP-IV. The results-based management (RBM) approach—guided by the ToC and informed by the ICPE, CCA, and UNSDCF—will be implemented using UNDP RBM strategies, tools, and the 2021 Evaluation

Guidelines.

31. UNDP will implement an integrated M&E and learning strategy that promotes continuous learning, knowledge sharing and accountability. Agile tools will support data validation, results tracking, women's empowerment monitoring, and communications. This approach will leverage Quantum+ and Quantum corporate platforms to enhance data-driven decision-making and programme effectiveness. UNDP will explore the development of a digitally integrated M&E and learning platform to streamline reporting and accountability in line with the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework (RRF). Sustainability and feedback mechanisms will be supported through digital tools, automated data quality checks, and targeted capacity-building initiatives.

32. Data will be sourced from national institutions such as the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and HDR. Wherever possible, data will be disaggregated by sex, age, disability, and geographic location to ensure alignment with the "leave no one behind" principle. UNDP and partners will provide technical and financial support to strengthen national M&E and statistical systems, and research institutions for evidence-based decision-making. This will enhance coverage, quality, reliability, comprehensiveness, and timeliness of disaggregated data.

33. Regular and annual programme portfolio reviews will be conducted with national stakeholders to track progress against planned outcomes and enable corrective action where necessary. UNDP will use the United Nations electronic management system for monitoring and reporting, while building the government capacity to generate and analyse disaggregated data. A gender marker will track programme expenditure and promote equitable planning and budgeting for women and men.

34. The HACT—including micro-assessments, spot checks, and audits—will complement routine programme monitoring. A fully costed evaluation plan will guide decentralized evaluations, the ICPE, and evaluations under the UNSDCF, ensuring that findings inform programme adaptation, learning, and potential scaling of results.

35. The M&E system will promote integration with national systems and enable adaptive programming to support timely adjustments. Monitoring will prioritize women, youth, and persons with disabilities, while ensuring attention to environmental sustainability. UNDP will share success stories and impact narratives to communicate transformational results. At least 5 per cent of programme budgets will be allocated to M&E, 1.5 per cent to communications, and 15 per cent to interventions supporting women's empowerment, with a focus on strengthening staff and partner capacities in results-based management, financial oversight, and knowledge management.

Annex - Results and resources framework for Uganda (2026-2030)

National priority or goal: NDP-IV Objectives: 1) Sustainably increase production, productivity, and value addition in agriculture, minerals, oil & gas, tourism, ICT, and financial services. 2) Enhance human capital development along the entire life cycle. 3) Support the private sector to drive growth and create jobs.				
Cooperation framework (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #2: By 2030, people in Uganda, particularly those at risk of being left behind benefit from gender responsive decent employment, resilient livelihoods, and increased household incomes.				
Related strategic plan outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative CP outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)**	**Major partners / partnerships Frameworks**	**Estimated cost by outcome (US$)**
Indicator.1: Contribution to GDP by key primary growth sector (SDG 8.9.1) **Baseline:** Agriculture-24.7, Tourism-5.5, ICT - 1.9, Mining-1.3, Oil & Gas-0, Services-43.1, Industry 24.9, Remittances 3.78 (2024) **Target:** Agriculture - 23, Tourism-6.5, ICT-2.2, Mining-1.5., Oil & Gas- 5.5, Services-47.3, Industry:27.2 Remittances 5.8. (2030) **Indicator.2:** Proportion of the population living	**Source:** UBOS reports/Statistical abstracts **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** UBOS **Source:** Uganda National Household Survey	**Output 2.1: Relevant institutions at the national and sub-national levels develop, implement pro-poor policies and regulatory frameworks that support transition to decent work and creation of livelihood opportunities in targeted high-impact growth areas.** **Indicators:** **2.1.1:** # of policy, regulatory and planning frameworks developed and or implemented to support production and productivity (SDG 12.b.1/IRRF 1.2.2) **Baseline:** 7 (2024), **Target:** 11 (2030) **Source:** Programme performance reports (PPRs), **Frequency**: Annual **2.1.2:** # of MSMEs in targeted value chains that accessed productive assets including finance and markets. **Baseline:** 1000(60% women headed) (2024), **Target:** 10,000 (60% women headed) (2030) **Source: PPRs; Frequency:** Annual	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA); Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MoTIC); Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD); Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED). Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF); Ministry of ICT and National Guidance (MoING). Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES); Office of the President (OoP);	**Regular resources**: $15,274,000 **Other resources**: $27,091,000

below national poverty line by sex of the H/H, location (urban/rural) (SDG 1.2.1) **Baseline:**16.1% (F- 18.5%, M-15.2%, R-19.4%, U-10.3%) (2024) **Target:**12.8% (F-13.8%, M-12.3%, R-14.8%, U-7.4% (2030) **Indicator**: 3. Unemployment rate (SDG 8.5.2) disaggregated by sex, disability, age, location). **Baseline** (2023): 11.9% (women: 14.1%, Men: 10.4%, youth:16.5%,13.5%(M),20.5% (F) rural: 11.4%, urban: 12.8%) **Target** (2030): National:8.1%, youth: 12.9%, **Indicator: 4.** GDP Per Capita **Baseline:** USD 1.154 (2023/24) **Target:** USD 2,942 (2029/30).	**Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** UBOS **Source:** UBOS, UNHS/Statistical abstracts **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** UBOS **Source:** UBOS, Statistical abstracts **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** UBOS	**Output 2.2: People, especially those at risk of being left behind and MSMEs have relevant market driven skills and engage in green and sustainable livelihoods.** **Indicators:** **2.2.1:** # of new decent jobs generated with UN support disaggregated by sex, age, disability (SDG 8.9.2/NDP-IV), **Baseline:** 26,164 (M-12,820, F-13,605) (2024), **Target:** 100,000 (M-45,000, F-55,000) (2030) **Source**: PPRs, **Frequency:** Annual **2.2.2:** # of MSMEs targeting women and youth supported to start-up, formalize, survive in green and sustainable economy. **Baseline**: 1000 (2024). **Target:** 10,000 (2030). **Source:** PPRs, **Frequency:** Annual **Output 2.3: Targeted State and non-state actors are able to effectively utilize innovation, trade, digitalization, and technology in service delivery (including resilient health services) to support sustainable development.** **Indicators:** **2.3.1:** # of target people benefitting from digital solutions, technologies and services including trade (disaggregated by sex, age, location) with UN support. (IRRF E.1.3/SDG 6.1.1) **Baseline** (2024):0, **Target** (2030): 26,000 (a) M: 7,800; F: 18,200; (b) Youth: 15,000; (c) Rural:12,000; Urban: 14,000 **Source:** Programme progress report, **Frequency**: Annual **2.3.2:** # of target institutions (Public and private) utilizing digital/emerging solutions for improved	Ministry of Health (MoH); Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC); LGs, IFIs, Universities, Research institutions/ Private Sector/ OPM/NPA/UBOS/MOFPED/BOU/MDAs/ CSOs/ Research institutions/EOC/ Master-card foundation	

		service delivery with UN support (SDG E1.2) **Baseline**: Public: 17; Private:0 (2024). **Target:** Public: 25; private: 1200 (2030) **Source**: PPRs **Frequency**: Annual **2.3.3:** Number of functional innovation hubs/digital Incubators established and operationalized with UN support (SDG E 2.2). **Baseline** (2024): 5, **Target:** 10 (2030). **Source**: PPRs. **Frequency**: Annual **2.3.4:** Number of people (disaggregated by sex, age, and vulnerability status) accessing health, social and protection services[13] with UN support (IRRF 1.2.1/SDG 1.3.1) **Baseline:** 10,137(4083F/ 4054M/2000youth (2024). **Target:** 20,000(11,000F/ 6000M/3000Youth (2030). **Source**: PPRs, **Frequency**: Annual		
National priority or goal: NDP-IV Objectives 1, 3, 4 iv) Build and maintain strategic sustainable infrastructure in transport, housing, energy, water, industry, and ICT				
Cooperation framework (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP # 4: By 2030, Uganda's natural resources and environment are more sustainable, and people and communities are climate resilient benefiting from gender responsive inclusive green growth.				
Related strategic plan outcome 3: Building resilience: Prevent, mitigate, and respond to crisis, conflict, natural disasters, climate, and social and economic shocks				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative CP outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)**	**Major partners / partnerships frameworks**	**Estimated cost by outcome (US$)**
Indicator:1. Proportion of terrestrial, inland water and wetlands conserved for	**Source:** Programme review reports **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** MoWE	**Output 3.1: Targeted institutions and communities are able to protect, restore and sustainably use and manage terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.**	NFA/MoWE/NEMA/ MAAIF/MDAs/CSOs /CBOs/UNOs/Private - Sector/LGs/Academi	Regular resources: $15,005,000 Other resources: $46,401,000

[13] Prevention, Control and Treatment Response Services for Communicable and NDCs.

biodiversity and ecosystem services (disaggregated by forest cover and wetlands cover) (SDG 15.1.1,15.1.2) **Baseline** Forest cover, 13.3% (2024); Wetland-cover 9.3% (2024) **Target** Forest cover, 18%; Wetlands cover, 10.2%		**Indicators:** **3.1.1. Area** (Hectares) of degraded forest and wetland under sustainable management and restoration with UN support. (SDG 15.2/3/IRRF4.1.2): **Baseline (**2024) a) Forest area under sustainable management [1,265,741ha] b) Wetland Area under restoration [55,000Ha] **Targe**t (2030) Forest area under sustainable management [2,760,000 ha], Wetland Area under restoration [4000 ha] **Source**: PPRs, **Frequency:** Annual **3.1.2**: Number of people (disaggregated by sex, age, persons with disabilities, location) benefiting from initiatives, with UN's support to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources (SDG12.3/IRRF4.1.1). **Baseline:** 376,652 [183,053M/193,000F/persons with disabilitiess-599]-60% youth/Rural (2024), **Target** 500,000 [276,850M/283,150F/persons with disabilities-5000] 60% youth/Rural (2030) **Source**: PPRs, **Frequency**: Annual	a/Austria Development agency/ GCF/IBSA/GEF	
Indicator.2: Proportion of population with access to reliable electricity and modern cooking energy disaggregated by sex and rural/urban. (SDG7.1.1/2)	**Source:** Programme review reports **Frequency:** Annually **Responsibility:** MEMD			
Baseline Access to electricity, 58% (M-57.3/F-58.6); Clean energy used for cooking 3.8% (Rural-1.9/Urban-6.5) (2024), **Target** Access to electricity, 65% (M-63.6/F-65); Clean energy used for cooking, 10% (Rural-4 /Urban-12) % (2030)		**Output 3.2: Targeted institutions and communities especially those at risk of being left behind have improved access to renewable, reliable, and affordable energy, and utilize sustainable waste management systems, including in the extractives sector.** **Indicators: 3.2.1:** Number of people (Disaggregated by sex, age, region) and institutions who gained benefitted from clean, affordable, and sustainable energy with UN's support (SDG 7.3/IRRF5.1.1): **Baseline:**20,000(12,000F/8000M)60% youth/60%rural/24 institutions (2024),		

Indicator.3: Per centage of target national institutions and local governments that integrated and adopted climate-mitigation, adaptation, and early warning strategies in their development frameworks (SDG11b). **Baseline** MDAs-85%, LGs-89 (2024) **Target** MDAs-95%, LGs-95% (2030)	**Source:** Programme review reports **Frequency:** Annually **Responsibility:** MoLG/MoWE	**Target:** 50,000(30,000F/20,000M) 60% youth/60% rural/36 institutions (2030), **Source:** PPRs, **Frequency**: Annual **3.2.2**: Number of green innovative financing tools/ mechanisms developed and implemented with UN support: **Baseline** 0 (2024), **Target** 5 (2030), **Source**: PPRs, **Frequency:** Annual **3.2.3.**: Tonnage of waste diverted from target landfills through (recycling, composting, energy generation, conversion to usable products, treatment, etc. to benefit all) with UN support (SDG 12.2). **Baseline** 0 (2024), **Target:** 990,000 tonnes (2030) **Source**: PPRs **Frequency:** Annual		
		Output 3.3: Targeted institutions and communities are strengthened for increased productivity and resilience in select primary growth sectors are enabled to mitigate and adapt to climate change and disaster risks. **Indicators:** **3.3.1.** Number of financial resources mobilized and utilized for climate action and disaster risk reduction, **Baseline:** $14.5 million (2024), **Target** $25 million (2030), **Source**: PPRs, **Frequency:** Annual **3.3.2.** # of men and women who use climate information services and products including early warning information, **Baseline:** 390,364 (M- 175,524, F- 214,840) (2024), **Target:** 500,364 (M- 230,000, F-270,364) (2024); **Source:** PPRs; **Frequency**: Annual		

		3.3.3. Extent to which an integrated climate information and disaster early warning system is functional- scale 1. does not, 2. partially, 3. Fully (SDG 1.5.3) **Baseline:** Partially (2024). **Target**: Fully. **Source**: PPRs; **Frequency**: Annual		
National priority or goal: NDP-IV Objectives 2, 5 v) Strengthen good governance, security, and the role of the state in development.				
Cooperation framework (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #5: By 2030, people, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from transformative governance that fosters gender equality, equitable access to justice, and upholds human rights, sustainable peace, and development.				
Related strategic plan outcome 2: Leaving no-one behind: a rights-based approach centred on human empowerment, agency, and development, among others.				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative CP outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)**	**Major partners / partnerships frameworks**	**Estimated cost by outcome (US$)**
Indicator. 1: Level of public trust in the justice system disaggregated by sex and age: **Baseline:** 70.8(M-69.7/F-71.4) (2023/24) **Target**: 73.8(M-73.4/F-74.2) (2029/30)	**Source:** JLOS Report **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** JLOS	**Output 4.1: Capacity of state and non-state partners strengthened to develop and implement targeted people centred policies and legal frameworks, integrated planning, SDGs financing & data management, for accountable governance and sustainable development.** **Indicators:** **4.1.1**: Number of targeted legal frameworks, regulations, people centred policies, strategies and guidelines developed, reviewed, and implemented with UN support for service delivery (IRRF 2.4.5) **Baseline:** 14(2024), **Target** 19(2030), **Source**: JLOS/UPF Report,	Justice, law, and order sector (JLOS)/Uganda Police Force (UPF)/OPM/NPA/ UBOS/Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC)/LGs/Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)/MoLG/MoKA//MOH/Parliament/ OoP/ CSOs/Private sector/MoJCA/UNO	Regular resources: $13,392,000 Other resources: $19,000,000
Indicator.2: Level of public satisfaction with service delivery **Baseline:**	**Source:** UBOS surveys/statistical abstracts **Frequency:** Annual			

60(M-59/F-61) (2024), **Target:** 68.3(M-67.4/F-69.3) (2030) **Indicator 3**: Global peace index (scale of 1-5) **Baseline:** 2.48 (2024) **Target**: 2.76(2030)	**Responsibility:** UBOS **Source:** Global data /Institute for Economics & Peace **Frequency:** Annual **Responsibility:** NPA	**Frequency:** Annual **4.1.2** Volume of additional resources (in USD) leveraged through public and private financing for the SDGs with UN support (SDG 17.17.1/IRRF E.3.1). **Baseline:** Private-$6.2 million/Public-$21.4 million (2024) **Target:** Private-$10 million/Public-$30 million (2030) **Source:** PPRs **Frequency:** Annual **4.1.3:** Extent to which an online M&E System assesses and reports on the status of NDP implementation providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs (IRRF 1.1.3) (Scale: **1** = 1-25; **2**=26-50; **3**=51-75; **4**. =76-100) % **Baseline:** 2 (2023/24), **Target:** 4 (2029/30) **Source:** NPA Report. **Frequency:** Annual **4.1.4**: % alignment of annual budgets to NDP-IV. (Disaggregated by National, programmes, MDAs, and local governments) SDGs 17.2, **Baseline**: National-71% MDAs-73.3% programmes-70.7% and local governments-70.8% (2023/24), **Target**: National-80%, MDAs-82% programmes-80% and local governments-75% (2029/30) **Source**: Certificate of compliance report by NPA **Frequency:** Annual	/MoGLSD, Judiciary/MoJCA /KOICA/EU/ Sweden/multi-partner trust funds/Mitigation Action Facility (MAF)	
Indicator 4. Governance index: **Baseline** 49.1(2024), **Target** 60 (2030) Indicator 5: Crime rate per 100,000 persons. Baseline: 476 (2024)	**Source**: Mo Ibrahim Report **Frequency**: Annual **Responsibility**: NPA Source: Uganda Police Force (UPF) Crime Report.	**Output 4.2: Capacity of communities and people especially those at risk of being left behind, state and other non-state actors strengthened to effectively participate in decentralization, promote volunteerism, anti-corruption and people centred governance.** **Indicators:** **4.2.1**: Number of partnerships/initiatives with target CSOs to advance people centred, anti-corruption, volunteerism, and participatory governance practices with UN support (SDG16.4/IRRF		

Target: 355 (2030).	Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UPF	2.1.1/6.2.2). **Baseline:** 6(2024), **Target**: 10(2030) **Source:** PPRs, **Frequency:** Annual **4.2**.2: % of LGs showing improvement in the annual performance assessment (LGPA), **Baseline** 59.7% (2024), **Target** 65% (2030), **Source:** MoLG/OPM performance assessment report, **Frequency:** Annual **4.2.3.** Number of beneficiaries of initiatives/programmes that equip youth, women and at-risk communities with skills and knowledge to participate in effective governance systems. **Baseline** (2024): 0 women; 0 men; 0 youth; 0 persons with disabilities. **Target:** 1000 women; 700 men; 2000 youth; 500 persons with disabilities. **Source**: PPRs **Frequency:** Annual		
		Output 4.3: Targeted Institutions and mechanisms for security, safety, social cohesion, and rule of law effectively deliver services especially for those at risk of being left behind. **Indicators:** **4.3.1**: Number of people (sex disaggregated) who are internally displaced, migrants, refugees, and host communities (Id, Mi, Rf, Hc) or affected populations, benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions for peaceful co-existence/social cohesion with UN support (IRRF 3.4.2): **Baseline** 7200 (4320 F/2880M) Id-1500, Mi-400, Rf-3500, Hc-1800(2024), **Target** 20,000(12,000F/8000M) (Id-2500, Mi-1500, Rf-,10000, Hc-6,000) (2030), **Source**: PPRs.	JLOS, MDAs, CSOs, LGs, Faith-based/community-based Institutions etc. OPM/NPA/UBOS/MOFPED/ BOU/MDAs/CSOs/Academia/ Research institutions/EOC/ MoTIC, MoING,	

		Frequency: Annual **4.3.2:** Number of people (disaggregated) who have access to justice with UN support (IRRF2.3.3/SDG16.6), **Baseline** 147,497(88,014M/37,198F/1586Youth/158 persons with disabilities (2024), **Target**:165,000-(99000M/66,000F/Youth 42000/persons with disabilities-1500 (2030), **Source**: Programme /JLOS Reports, **Frequency:** Annual **4.3.3:** % of backlog cases, **Baseline:** 27.23% (2023/24), **Target:** 10% (2029/30), Source: JLOS Report, **Frequency:** Annual		