COUNTRY PROGRAMME OVERVIEW 2021-2025

PROMOTING THE RIGHTS OF ALL BOYS AND GIRLS

UGANDA

#InvestInUGchildren
Realize Uganda’s Vision 2040
#invest inUGchildren
realize u ganda's v ision 2040

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OVERVIEW 2021-2025
PROMOTING THE RIGHTS OF ALL BOYS AND GIRLS

UGANDA

#InvestInUGchildren
Realize Uganda’s Vision 2040
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword 6
UNICEF Uganda 2021-25 Country Programme Document (CPD) 8
Uganda Context 10
UNICEF in Uganda 16
Child Survival and Development 18
  UNICEF builds a house for orphans affected by HIV and AIDS in Uganda 20
Basic Education and Adolescent Development 22
  Teenage mother of three-year-old rejoins school to pursue her nursing dream 24
Child Protection 26
  Community leaders commit to ending cultural practices violating children’s rights 28
Social policy 30
  When shocking statistics indicate a positive new trend 32
Programme Effectiveness 34
Over many decades, Uganda has made impressive socioeconomic gains and great progress in advancing child rights. Notable improvements include a decline in under-five mortality, a reduction in childhood stunting, an increase in the enrolment and attendance in primary and secondary schools, an increase in birth registration, and an increase in access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Uganda’s continued commitment to children is evidenced in its third National Development Plan, in which the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals also forms an important part.

UNICEF has supported Uganda since the early 1960s, working with the successive governments to improve the situation of all children in the country, especially the most marginalized. Together with other United Nations agencies and civil society partners, donors, the private sector, local communities and children, UNICEF will continue to work with the Government for the fulfilment of all children’s rights.


The Programme has six sectoral components: health; nutrition; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); education; child protection; and social protection. Particular focus is also placed on ensuring that priority cross-sectoral themes – including early childhood development, adolescent development, social and behaviour change communication and advocacy – contribute to holistic results for children. UNICEF’s programming makes use of gender-transformative and life-cycle approaches, while strengthening humanitarian-development linkages; supporting the national response to the COVID-19 pandemic to build back better; realizing functional and effective cross-sectoral coordination; exploring innovative solutions and fostering shared value partnerships, including with the private sector and young people.

UNICEF reiterates its strong commitment to fully supporting the implementation of the 2021-2025 Country Programme of Cooperation. The achievements to date demonstrate the certainty that we can and should accelerate progress in advancing child rights, while addressing stagnation and backsliding in certain areas. We call upon our partners to help through advocacy efforts, expanding resources, enhancing delivery and scaling up proven solutions and interventions. It is our shared responsibility to protect and advance the rights of all girls and boys in the country.

Warm regards,

Dr. M. Munir A. Safедин, UNICEF Representative to Uganda
Kampala, January 2022
The goal of the Country Programme is to support national efforts to accelerate the realization of children's rights and progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for children, in line with Agenda 2063 for Africa. It is guided by the principles of children's rights, equity, gender equality and resilience and supports evidence-based, integrative and innovative programming.
UGANDA CONTEXT

Uganda is young and bustling. At 3 per cent, Uganda’s annual population growth rate is among the highest in the world, despite a decline in fertility rates. The total population stands at approximately 42.9 million. Uganda has one of the youngest populations in the world, with 44 per cent of its citizens under 14 years of age. Yet, despite progress, Uganda ranks 159 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index 2020. Between 1990 and 2019, Uganda’s life expectancy at birth increased by 17.5 years, the mean years of schooling increased by 3.4 years, and the expected years of schooling increased by 5.7 years.

Economically, Uganda is steadily progressing and has achieved moderate economic growth over the past decades. Uganda’s Gross National Income (GNI) per capita increased by about 138.5 per cent between 1990 and 2019. While this growth has been hampered by COVID-19, which weakened the performance of several sectors and dragged down the national economic output, Uganda continues its journey to achieving its Vision 2040 agenda of becoming an upper-middle-income country.

Development Context

Uganda has made strides towards realizing its Sustainable Development Goals by ensuring that its girls and boys, including adolescents, enjoy equal and equitable opportunities. With the Government’s dedication, and ardent support from its citizens, development partners, and civil society organizations, Uganda succeeded – prior to the COVID-19 pandemic – in considerably improving child survival and development, reducing under-five mortality, increasing early childhood education, reducing child marriage, and increasing birth registration. Because some of these gains have been eroded by the pandemic, efforts must now be made to preserve progress and recover from setbacks.

Gender-based violence (GBV) continues to threaten children’s holistic development. High rates of teenage pregnancies and poor quality of care during pregnancy, childbirth and the immediate post-partum period contribute to high maternal and newborn mortality. Undernutrition continues to undermine maternal, newborn and child health – partly due to low income. This results in inadequate diets, high prevalence of infectious diseases, poor healthcare provision, suboptimal childcare and feeding practices, poor personal and environmental hygiene, and food insecurity.

Humanitarian and development nexus

Uganda is home to more than 1.5 million refugees and asylum seekers, making it Africa’s third-largest refugee-hosting country and one of the largest globally. Around 60 per cent of refugees in Uganda are children. The Country Programme addresses humanitarian and development needs through systems-strengthening, enhancing accountability to affected populations, resilience building and mainstreaming risk-informed emergency preparedness and response across all programmes, in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action.

Uganda is widely appreciated for its progressive and forward-thinking refugee and asylum policies, which grant refugees the same access to services as nationals, including worker rights and support to establish their businesses. However, this increased population has put enormous pressure on local primary healthcare services, water and sanitation systems and schools.
A child born in Uganda today can expect to live to the age of 63.

The under-five mortality rate has declined from 151 (2000) to 64 (2016) per 1,000 live births. The proportion of women who received assistance from a skilled provider during delivery increased from 39% in 2000 to 74% in 2016. Neonatal mortality fell between 1988 and 2006 but has stagnated at 27 deaths per 1,000 live births since and is responsible for 42% of all under-five deaths.

Steady progress has reduced the national prevalence of stunting among under-fives from 33% (in 2011) to 29% (in 2016). However, this has not led to a large reduction in the overall number of stunted children in Uganda, due to the rapid growth in population.

Teenage pregnancy is an important contributor to school dropout and a top cause of death among adolescent girls. 1 in 4 girls aged 15 to 19 years have begun childbearing. This number has increased because of COVID-19 related school closures.

Birth registration for under-five children in Uganda stands at an approximate 57%, of which some 24% of under-fives having a birth certificate.

Around 4 out of 10 young children (aged 3 to 5 years) attend early childhood education - a marked improvement from 2011, when only 2 out of 10 attended such facilities.

Similarly, 8 out of 10 children aged 6 to 12 years attend primary schools and more than 1 in 4 attend secondary school.

The net primary school attendance rate is 83.3% for boys and 84.4% for girls; 83.2% for rural areas and 86.1% for urban areas.

Uganda has made significant progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS especially in the last 10 years. An estimated 1,400,000 individuals are living with HIV, of which 98,000 are children.

Access to safe water increased from 57% (in 2000) to 78% (in 2020).

56% of Uganda’s children experience multidimensional deprivations and a low standard of living.
UNICEF’s support helped spearhead a cohesive sanitation initiative in the Moroto Municipal Primary School through the school’s 30-pupil WASH club. At all times, soap is instrumental to maintain hygiene and health, all the more so during the pandemic. But the school was always out of this vital commodity and the overall sanitation was poor and hazardous to everyone’s health. To resolve the soap shortage, the WASH club members introduced soap-making training for the school’s pupils, members and patrons. Now the school produces its own soap, and children have both the means and the awareness required for effective handwashing. The project came at a fortunate timing - just prior to the pandemic - and has enhanced cleanliness and promoted health throughout the school.

“Washing hands with only water doesn’t kill the germs. Now that we have soapy water at the entrance of all latrines, the pupils thoroughly wash their hands killing the germs and maintaining hygiene,” says Daniel Engwau, the school’s head teacher.

COVID-19

Uganda, like countries across the continent, was hard-hit by the unprecedented pandemic. COVID-19 has pushed the need for child-sensitive social protection to reduce poverty and vulnerability caused by job losses, the depletion of household savings and assets, and restrictions in movement and trading activities. Among others, incidences of child abuse and violence increased during this period.

With extensive experience managing disease outbreaks and health emergencies, the Ugandan government responded early and decisively by closing borders, imposing a national lockdown, instituting a curfew, and closing schools. It rolled out critical public health measures, including physical distancing, masking, and regular handwashing with soap.

Under the guidance of the Government, UNICEF continues to prioritize integrating public health and socioeconomic interventions, sustaining essential services continuity, and preventing long-term negative impacts on children and their families.

UNICEF has adjusted its plan to respond to the pressing issues due to COVID-19, such as Gender Based Violence (GBV) and mental health, among others.

To curb the increasing incidence of GBV, UNICEF launched a unique multimedia campaign discussing violence against children, positive parenting and staying safe during COVID-19, reaching more than 18 million young people between the ages of 15 and 17 years, of which half were girls.

UNICEF supported the Government with scaling up its mental health and psychosocial support to meet the rise in mental health issues due to the lockdown and social isolation.

UNICEF leveraged its multisectoral and integrated programming to strengthen service delivery across all sectors.
UNICEF IN UGANDA

VISION: ALL BOYS AND GIRLS IN UGANDA, ESPECIALLY THE MOST VULNERABLE AND DISADVANTAGED, REALIZE THEIR RIGHTS AND HAVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SURVIVE AND THRIVE.

UNICEF aims to support national efforts to accelerate the realization of children’s rights and progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for children, in line with the Government of Uganda’s Vision 2040.

Designed in partnership with the Government of Uganda, the UNICEF Country Programme is guided by the principles of children’s rights, equity, gender equality and resilience supporting evidence-based, integrative and innovative programming. It is aligned with the National Development Plan for 2020–2025 and forms an integral part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Uganda 2021–2025 as well as the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.

In all programme components, UNICEF adopts a gender-sensitive life-cycle approach that integrates early childhood care and adolescent programming throughout all programmes and areas. This is aimed at achieving maximum scale and synergy of high-impact interventions in the first and second decades of children’s lives.

The Programme applies multisectoral change strategies, which include:

• A social and behavioural change communication to strengthen community mobilization and target related causes of harmful beliefs and practices.

• Systems-strengthening to improve service delivery and policy implementation.

• Increased investment in adolescents and youth to enhance opportunities and skills.

• Foster innovations and new technologies at scale for development.

• Deliver results at scale by developing and leveraging partnerships and resources, including the private sector.

The Theory of Change

The overarching theory of change underpinning the Country Programme is that accelerated progress for boys and girls in Uganda to realize their rights, survive and thrive can be achieved only if:

• They have an enabling environment with guidance and resources.

• Service providers are motivated, equipped and supported to provide quality services, cooperate with others, are accountable, and encouraged to innovate to reach all children.

• Children, families and communities are empowered and mobilized with the knowledge, skills and values required to protect and nurture children’s survival, development and protection.

In all Programme components, UNICEF will support the selected districts in planning and budgeting, coordination, evidence-generation and cross-sectoral collaboration and use this experience to inform development in the other districts throughout the country.
CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

EVERY CHILD HAS THE RIGHT TO SURVIVE AND THRIVE. UNICEF STRIVES TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH AND NUTRITION OF VULNERABLE CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AND MOTHERS TOWARDS CREATING A HEALTHY SOCIETY.

Uganda has recorded a steady decline in infant and under-five mortality over the years but is yet to achieve real progress in reducing neonatal and maternal deaths. Child mortality is unevenly distributed across the country, with mortality rates highest in Karamoja, Southwest, West Nile, and western regions. Progress in nutrition has remained slow. While stunting declined from 33 per cent to 29 per cent since 2011, almost 3 in 10 children aged 6 to 59 months are stunted.

UNICEF is building capacities of the Government and stakeholders to strengthen service delivery, while educating families and communities and simultaneously encouraging demand for the following services:

• High quality, integrated package for pregnant and lactating mothers and newborns, including HIV.
• High-impact nutrition interventions.
• Essential package of quality preventative, promotive and curative services for infants and young children.
• Safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

Causes of Child (beyond 1 month to 5 years) Mortality in Uganda (2020)

UNICEF in action

Working with the government ministries, Prime Minister’s Office, district local governments, bilateral and multilateral partners, UNICEF plans to achieve accelerated progress by ensuring that:

• Families and communities adopt positive care and nurturing practices during pregnancy, childbirth, early childhood and adolescence.
• Women, mothers and newborns receive an essential quality reproductive, antenatal, post-natal and newborn health services package.
• Children are immunized and have timely access to treatment for common childhood diseases, especially malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea.
• Caretakers are informed and access services and support to prevent nutritional stunting and micronutrient deficiencies and to treat severe acute malnutrition.
• Adolescent boys and girls receive comprehensive prevention interventions and access comprehensive HIV treatment and care to reduce HIV incidence and early pregnancies.
• Children and their families and communities have access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

Aim By 2025, newborns, young and adolescent boys and girls, especially the most disadvantaged and those living in humanitarian situations, have access to and use quality integrated health, nutrition and HIV services, and benefit from a more nurturing, protective and clean environment.
In 2015, the mother of three fell sick and descended the hills in Buhara to a health facility. Given that she lived in a remote area, she only sought healthcare when necessary.

Upon arrival, the health workers carried out several tests and found the mother positive for HIV. Tests were necessary for her children too. Two of them were HIV positive. The mother was not aware she was carrying the virus. Despite being put on treatment, she passed six months later.

With no sign of the father, the children, all minors at the time, were on their own, living in an incomplete house without any basic support. At 12 years old, the elder child was now the head of the home.

As the local community struggled to help, the case was brought to the attention of a visiting UNICEF team. Before long, the FNS Charity Campaign, through UNICEF Uganda, offered to construct a house for the orphaned children.

With funding secured, UNICEF Uganda and Mothers to Mothers, an NGO, embarked on building the children a modern house. This formed part of the catalytic intervention to end child marriages and HIV/AIDS and address their impact among children and adolescents in Uganda.

The children were happy to take us on a guided tour. Located on a hilltop with a spectacular view, the house has two bedrooms, a kitchen and a living room, and it is installed with WASH facilities and solar power. Now the two elder children attend Primary Five at the nearby school.

"Education is so important for our community," the girl says. "I want to help this community become better."
Basic Education and Adolescent Development

Every child has a right to learn and access quality services to fulfil their potential. Education enables gainful employment opportunities and empowers boys and girls to participate in decision-making to build a better future for themselves and their communities.

Uganda faces major challenges in providing quality and accessible basic education to children and adolescents. Today, around 4 out of 10 young children aged 3 to 5 years attend early childhood education, showing marked progress from 2011 that saw 2 out of 10 children enrolled. Similarly, 8 out of 10 children aged 6 to 12 years attend primary school and more than 1 in 4 attend secondary school.

However, access remains inequitable: the secondary level enrolment of the richest 20 per cent of the population (43.1 per cent) is five times that of the poorest 20 per cent (8.2 per cent). In geographical terms, the highest Secondary Net Enrolment is seen in Kampala (52 per cent) and lowest in Acholi (7 per cent).

Child marriage, teenage pregnancy, abuse at schools and school fees keep many teens, especially girls, out of secondary schools. Costs associated with education account for 6 out of 10 people leaving school, and pregnancy accounts for 8 per cent of girls who left school. Similar challenges remain in the quality of education: only about 50 per cent of the children in Primary 3 were proficient in literacy and numeracy in a 2018 survey conducted by the Government.

Unicef in action

Unicef collaborates with partners to improve access and quality of education by:

- Supporting the development of policies and strategies for better efficiency, equity and quality in education.
- Supporting making ECD centres and schools accessible, inclusive, affordable and safe.
- Helping parents support their children’s learning and provide early childhood stimulation.
- Ensuring classrooms are resourced with learning materials and teachers are motivated.
- Providing out-of-school children and adolescents with relevant, second-chance or alternative learning opportunities, including life skills, in keeping with the National Sexuality Education Framework.
- Encouraging schools to innovate and engaging with communities to promote learning, attendance and achievement.
- Supporting the strengthening of the District Education System for efficient use of resources for improved learning of children.
- Support for preparation and response to emergencies.

Aim

By 2025, girls and boys ages 3 to 19 years will achieve age-appropriate learning outcomes, in the following ways:

- Boys and girls aged 3 to 5 years, especially the rural, urban poor and refugees, access quality pre-primary education through formal and non-formal learning centres.
- Girls and boys demonstrate increased learning achievement in literacy and numeracy through increased access to inclusive, equitable and relevant quality education.
- Adolescent girls and boys are empowered with life skills, active citizenship and employability options.
Elvina Cheyech, a 22-year-old Senior Four student at Pokot Secondary School, Amudat District, last saw her baby boy’s father four years ago when she told him that he was the father.

Then at Pokot Girl’s Seed School, Cheyech had a difficult time. Her peers made fun of her baby bump, and she had no clothes that fit. The stigma got to her so much that she stopped going to school altogether for about three weeks.

After a difficult delivery and with little support from her family, Cheyech took up living with her grandmother. “She was the only one happy to have me,” she says. The young mother sold waragi, her grandmother’s home-brewed alcohol, to provide for her baby and survive.

Then Cheyech met a guardian angel in David Kissa, the Head Teacher at Pokot Girl’s Seed School. He demanded to know why she was not studying when school was only a few metres away. “I explained my situation, and he said he could take me to school and that I would not have to pay school fees. All I needed was Uganda Shillings 30,000 (US$ 8) to buy books, soap, pads, and a few other materials,” says Cheyech.

Today, she is a member of the Girls Education Club (GEC), one of the initiatives supported by UNICEF Uganda with funding from Irish Aid. She speaks to the girls about the dangers of teenage pregnancies and early marriages. With Kissa’s encouragement and support from UNICEF-supported programmes, she has been able to return to school and pursue her dream of studying to become a nurse.

Teenage mother of three-year-old rejoins school to pursue her nursing dream

BASIC EDUCATION AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT
Most children in Uganda have experienced physical violence that threatens and halts their holistic and positive development – 59 per cent of girls and 68 per cent of boys. Gender-based violence and sexual violence are also pervasive, with some 35 per cent of girls and 17 per cent of boys having experienced sexual violence during childhood.

Girls are especially at risk of child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and female genital mutilation. Today, 4 in 10 women aged 20 to 49 years are married by 18 years, and at least 1 in 4 teenage girls are either pregnant or have a child.

Child labour is pervasive, with children mainly working in the informal sector. In rural areas, 93 per cent of children are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

UNICEF in action
UNICEF, with partners, places a particular focus on instituting measures to protect children, especially girls, who are more vulnerable, and works closely to ensure that:

- Children, their parents and caregivers, duty-bearers and peers know their rights and obligations, report violations and learn how to access child-protection services.
- Parents practise positive parenting and are responsive to child protection threats.
- Communities do not tolerate violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation and build a strong social movement against it.
- Essential child protection services (health, education, justice, police and social welfare) are child-friendly, capable, accessible and linked.

Aim
By 2025, the Child Protection Programme aims to free all children in Uganda from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, including harmful practices, and realize their right to legal identity, by:

- Strengthening legislative, policy, budgetary and institutional frameworks.
- Building and enhancing capacities of children, families and communities to identify risks and prevent and respond to all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.
- Ensuring that children and their families access quality cross-sectoral protection services, including birth registration.

If we act now, investment in child protection can yield massive returns to children, families, societies and the Ugandan economy.
Community leaders commit to ending cultural practices violating children’s rights

Stephen Musenero was 25 years old in 1985 when the guerrilla National Resistance Movement started seizing and occupying territory to set up administrative structures. In subsequent elections, he became chairperson of Kitutu Parish and held that position for 35 years.

Recently, Musenero was called upon to participate in the Spotlight Initiative training, which helped him see the link between prevalent practices in his community and the poverty and suffering due to alcohol consumption and gender-based violence.

Musenero had been ready to retire and enjoy life on his soybean farm with his family. But the training gave him a new sense of purpose and urgency to stay in public service and eradicate practices that violate children’s rights, such as ‘booking’ marriage to girls while still in their mothers’ womb.

Now he is on a mission. At the top of his agenda is weaning his parish from alcohol, which exacerbates many harmful situations. “I even wondered why I had been insisting on retiring. But, I am set to continue and will only stop when I breathe my last breath,” Musenero says.

“There shall be no rest for me until domestic violence has been completely wiped out of the parish,” he vows.
Child deprivation is rapidly developing an urban face. Urban populations are growing at 5.4 per cent every year, twice the rate of rural areas. Half of this growth is expected within the Greater Kampala region, where 60 per cent of children live in congested informal settlements with inadequate housing, unsanitary environmental conditions, and limited access to essential health, education, social welfare and child protection services. Overall, in Uganda, 56 per cent of boys and girls suffer from multidimensional poverty.24

UNICEF in action
Investing in children is key to breaking the poverty cycle and reducing the wide inequities that children face. UNICEF is helping drive development by ensuring that:

• Policy and programmatic decisions and actions are informed by evidence that investing in children helps achieve the demographic dividend needed to realize the Vision 2040 national development agenda.

• National statistical and research capacities are strengthened to monitor and report the situation and conduct policy research and advocacy on priority children’s issues.

• Social protection systems are expanded and target the most vulnerable and deprived children.

• Robust child-rights advocacy, reporting and governance systems are strengthened, including the role of Parliament, the Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsperson.

UNICEF works in partnership with government partners, including the Office of the Prime Minister, Parliament, Economic Policy Research Centre, Kampala Capital City Authority and Uganda Human Rights Commission, bilateral and multilateral partners, including United Nations agencies, the private sector and civil society organizations.

Aim
By 2025, child-sensitive evidence and analysis inform more effective and efficient planning, budgeting, and implementation of programmes for reducing child deprivation, inequities and gender inequalities. This will be ensured through:

• Increased national capacity to generate and use robust evidence on child poverty and vulnerabilities and public finance to reduce socioeconomic disparities, while improving access to basic services and promoting social inclusion.

• Strengthened national capacity to support the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy framework through contextualized interventions in urban areas and along the humanitarian-development continuum.

• An enabling child-rights governance environment by enhancing the capacities of national institutions, civil society and other key stakeholders for advancing child rights and participation.
When shocking statistics indicate a positive new trend

Over the past two years, several troubling stories have emerged from Bugoye, one of the 44 sub-counties that make up the giant mountainous district of Kasese in western Uganda. Senku Samwiri Kimuli, Kasese Deputy Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), admits that the statistics of gender-based violence and related child abuse look bad but says they also indicate a positive new trend.

The number of teenage pregnancies offers an example. In the recently concluded national examinations, 92 girls sat for their Ordinary Level exams and another 60 for their Primary Leaving exams while pregnant.

Two years ago, this was unthinkable. The pregnant girls’ parents’ reaction would doom the girls to live in destitution with their babies, with no schooling or future. Today, however, pregnant girls are encouraged to return to school and pursue their dreams.

Through the Spotlight Initiative, communities are now reporting gender-based violence cases and offering support to those affected. As a result, the attitudes, including among parents, are changing, and victims of abuse and defilement are no longer treated as offenders.

Deputy CAO Kimuli would like to see the programme expanded to cover more sub-counties in Uganda. Things that are now “outright criminal” in the 10 participating sub-countries are still acceptable in the 34 others.

"These things have been happening here from time immemorial. But because of the awareness, people are now reporting and seeking justice," he says.
UNICEF works with the Government and other partners to provide quality services for children by strengthening community structures and building capacities at all levels to effectively execute programmes and policies.

Underpinning all, the Programme effectiveness component ensures that UNICEF Uganda Country Programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for all children.

In addition to strengthening results-based planning monitoring, evaluation and reporting, attention is given to facilitating cross-programme coordination in the priority areas of gender, early childhood development, adolescents, Communication for Development, and integrating disaster risk reduction and humanitarian-development assistance across programme areas.

Communication, advocacy, partnerships and private-sector engagement will help mobilize support for action and resources to realize the rights of children in Uganda, especially the most marginalized, and to put the rights and well-being of the most disadvantaged girls and boys at the heart of social, political and economic agendas.

UNICEF field offices in four locations throughout Uganda aim to provide technical, management and supervisory support to counterparts and implementing partners, particularly in district system-strengthening, and respond to humanitarian crises.

**PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS**

**ESTIMATED VALUE CP 2021-2025**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme/Operations Effectiveness</th>
<th>Child Protection</th>
<th>Basic Education and Adolescent Development (BEAD)</th>
<th>Child Survival Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$6,567,776</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>US$301,970,296</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Child Protection**

**Child Survival Development**

**Basic Education and Adolescent Development (BEAD)**
CONTACTS

In Kampala
PO Box 7047, Kampala, Uganda
Telephone: +256 4 1717 1000
+256 3 1231 3800
Email: kampala@unicef.org

In Gulu
Senior Quarters, 12 Eden Rd
12 Eden Road
P.O. Box 444
Telephone: +256 3 7226 0248-9
+256 4 7143 2591

In Mbarara
Nkokenjeru 1 Zone, Ntare, Kamukuzi
Telephone: +256 3 9300 0011
+256 3 9300 0012

In Moroto
UN Compound, 325 Adyebo Road
P.O. Box 112
Telephone: +256 4 1717
Ext | +256 45447 0349

www.unicef.org/uganda/
@unicefuganda
@unicefuganda
unicefuganda
linkedin.com/unicef-uganda