

Uganda has made significant progress towards realising the SDGs, especially through an enabling legal and policy framework, including a comprehensive SDG coordination and financing framework. We recognize Uganda's commitment to the SDG reporting, this being its third VNR. However, several gaps exist, including the lack of a policy framework on peacebuilding, shrinking civic space, and discriminatory laws and policies that further marginalize the most vulnerable.

*1: How will the government create an enabling environment to address gender inequalities and systemic exclusion in order to build strong partnerships with civil society and other actors for sustainable development?*

While poverty levels have reduced from 21.4% in 2016 to 20.3% in 2020, Uganda continues to experience stagnation in poverty reduction, especially in rural areas. The multidimensional poverty index is at 42.1%. Additionally, food insecurity persists, especially among the displaced and in the Karamoja region where food insecurity has increased from 29% to 76% in four years. These challenges are compounded by the climate crises, gender inequalities, pandemics, economic crises, and slow recovery.

*2. What actions can the government take to accelerate policy and societal changes, and increase investments that prioritize the well-being of all Ugandans in recognition of the interconnectedness of the issues under review?*

The impacts of climate change, including extreme weather patterns like droughts, irregular rainfalls, flooding, and landslides have led to the loss of life and disrupted livelihoods, burdening an already overwhelmed service delivery system by destroying infrastructure.

*3. Is the government prepared to demand climate finance for its obligations based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, instead of prioritizing debt instruments that lead to austerity measures?*