

Rolling Plan for the Republic of Uganda

As of April 2025

Basic Policy (Overall Goal)	Support for Poverty Reduction and Reduction of Regional Disparities Through Economic Growth															
Priority Area 1 (Intermediate Goal)	Establishing the Environment to Attain Economic Growth															
Development Issue 1-1 (Specific Goal) Creating a high-quality economy Developing infrastructure	[Background and current situation] In its Third National Development Plan (NDP III), the Government of Uganda identifies infrastructure as one of its central development strategies, recognizing it as indispensable to economic development. As a landlocked country, Uganda relies on land transport for approximately 96% of all freight and passenger transport, making the development of its overland transport network essential to achieving sustained economic growth. However, only 24% of national roads and approximately 4% of the entire road network are paved. In addition, worsening traffic congestion in Kampala—the capital and the nation's economic center—has become an impediment to socioeconomic activity, while challenges in the maintenance and management of existing roads and bridges have become increasingly apparent. Addressing these problems is therefore an urgent priority. A stable electricity supply, both in quality and quantity, is likewise indispensable to sustained economic growth. Driven by recent economic growth, electricity demand has been increasing by approximately 10% annually. The Government of Uganda has promoted power generation, particularly hydropower, by harnessing the country's abundant water resources and has made steady progress in expanding electricity supply. However, the development of transmission and substation infrastructure has not kept pace. As a result, frequent power outages and unstable voltage remain major constraints on industrial development and efforts to improve the investment climate. Meanwhile, the rural electrification rate remains only slightly above 10%, a level widely seen as one of the factors constraining the reliable delivery of social services, including education and health care, in rural areas. Against this backdrop, securing a stable power supply has become one of the highest priorities in Uganda's development policy. Continued support for expanding transmission and distribution networks over the medium to long term, along with efforts to raise the rural electrification rate, therefore remains essential. In addition, the annual population growth rate in areas outside the Kampala metropolitan area exceeds 8%, leading to unplanned urban sprawl and the expansion of informal settlements. If these trends continue, shortages of and deterioration in basic infrastructure and public services are expected to worsen. Therefore, support is needed to develop resilient urban structures and infrastructure capable of responding to the deterioration of the urban environment, including the increased risk of infectious diseases associated with sanitation challenges arising from inadequate water and sewerage systems and insufficient waste management.					[Strategy] To facilitate efficient logistics and ensure a stable energy supply, both of which are indispensable to Uganda's economic growth as a landlocked country, Japan will draw on its technology and expertise to contribute to the development of regional infrastructure, including roads and power infrastructure, as well as to the improvement of the capital city's functions through measures such as mitigating traffic congestion, enhancing power transmission and transformation capacity, and developing environmentally sustainable and resilient urban structures and infrastructure.										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project Title				Scheme	Schedule					Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	SDGs	Note		
						Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029					
	Transport and Traffic Network Improvement Program	Construction of a New Bridge Across River Nile at Jinja				LA				-	-	-	141.16	8,9	Includes an additional loan of JPY 4.918 billion	
		Kampala Flyover Construction and Road Upgrading Project				LA				-	-	199.89	9,11			
		The Project for the Improvement of Traffic Control in Kampala City				GA			-	-	-	25.48	9,11			
		Advisor for Traffic Control in Kampala City				EXP				-	-		9,11			
		Capacity Development of Rural Road Operation and Maintenance				EXP			-	-	-		9,11			
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Transport and Traffic Sector				TR			-	-	-		9,11			
Project for Development of the Construction Equipment Operator Training Centre (in cooperation with UNIDO)				GA			-	-	-	2.62	8,9					

Development Issue 1-1 (Specific Goal) Creating a high-quality economy Developing infrastructure	Power Supply Enhancement Program	Kampala Metropolitan Transmission System Improvement	LA									136.59	7	
		Capacity Development Project for Improvement of Protection of Transmission Systems	TCP									4.55	7	
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Electricity Sector	TR										9	
	Urban Development and Urban Environment Program	Project for Integrated Urban Development Master Plan for Kampala Special Planning Area	DP									3.94	11	
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Urban Sector	TR										11	
		Long-term Training: "Sustainable Urban Planning and Urban Transportation Development"	TR										9,11	
	Other	ODA Loan and Aid Coordination Advisor	EXP										9	
		ODA Loan Advisor	EXP										9	Technical Assistance for the Loan Account
Priority Area 2 (Intermediate Goal)	Developing industries and upgrading industrial infrastructure													
Development Issue 2-1 (Specific Goal) Priority Area 2 Raising Income in Rural Area	[Background and current situation] Uganda is endowed with fertile soils suitable for agricultural production. Farmers make up 72% of the country's working population, and agricultural products account for 33% of its total export value. Raising incomes in rural areas would therefore contribute significantly to Uganda's overall economic growth. The agricultural industrialization program set out in NDP III, following NDP II, identifies rice as one of its priority crops. As a cash crop, rice production is expanding rapidly, but yields per unit of land remain low due to extensive cultivation practices. There is a need to improve the productivity and quality of cereals, for which both demand and production are increasing, while providing production support for vulnerable groups. In addition, while previous cooperation has contributed to strengthening the knowledge and technical capacity of extension workers and researchers in rice cultivation, continued support is required for agronomic research and field trials at regional agricultural research and development institutes. In recent years, the increasing instability of agricultural production due to climate change has drawn greater attention to the effective use of water resources through the development of irrigation facilities. Those working in the agricultural sector, however, do not yet possess sufficient technical knowledge and skills to develop and maintain irrigation facilities.		[Strategy] To increase incomes in rural areas, Japan will support increased rice production and improved productivity in Uganda through the promotion of environmentally sustainable rice cultivation, including the dissemination of improved varieties such as NERICA, under the framework of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) Phase 2. Japan will also support capacity development of research institutions engaged in rice cultivation and the strengthening of coordination between research and extension services in Uganda. Furthermore, through the development of human resources in irrigation and the establishment of a maintenance and management system for irrigation facilities, Japan will support improvements in the productivity and profitability of paddy rice cultivation. Through these efforts to increase rice production and productivity, Japan will contribute to the achievement of CARD Phase 2's goal of doubling rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa over the 12 years to 2030.											
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project Title	Scheme	Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029	Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	SDGs	Note		
	Rice Promotion Program	Project for the Development of Irrigation System in Atari Basin Area	GA							27.90	2			
		Project for Sustainable Utilization, Operation and Management of Irrigation System in Atari Basin Area	TCP							3.62	2			
		Project for Sustainable Utilization, Operation and Management of Irrigation System in Atari Basin Area Phase 2	TCP							3.80	2			
		Promotion of Sustainable Rice Farming Development Project (Eco-PRiDe)	TCP							6.00	2, 12			
		The Project for the Development and Promotion of Sustainable Perennial Rice Production System Using Multiple Crop Harvesting Technologies	SATREPS							3.98	2			
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Rice Promotion Sector	TR								2			
		Long-term Training: "Agriculture Studies Network for Food Security (Agri-Net)"	TR								2			
		JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Rice Promotion Sector	JOCV								2			
		Business Verification Survey on a Last-Mile Delivery Service for Farmers	SDGs BVS								2			

Development Issue 2-1 (Specific Goal) Priority Area 2 Raising Income in Rural Area	Rice Promotion Program	Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Livestock Promotion Sector	TR				-	-	-		2	
		JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Livestock Promotion Sector	JOCV								2	
		Agricultural Planning Advisor	EXP				-	-	-		2	
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector	TR								2	
		JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Livelihood and Income Improvement Support Sector	JOCV								2	
		SDGs Business Validation Survey on Biostimulant for Plant Growth Promotion under Droughts	SDGs BVS				-	-	-		2, 13	
Development Issue 2-2 (Specific Goal) Raising the private sector's competitiveness and increasing the capacity to create jobs	[Background and current situation] Under NDP III, the Government of Uganda identifies industrial value addition and job creation as key priorities and seeks to promote private sector-led economic growth and employment generation as strategic objectives. However, a major challenge remains the limited capacity of the private sector to generate sufficient employment opportunities for the country's rapidly growing population, making the reduction of youth unemployment an urgent priority. For Uganda to achieve economic development while promoting greater value addition as a landlocked country, it is essential to strengthen the ICT sector, which has the potential to create employment opportunities for young people and generate spillover effects across other sectors, as well as to support innovative solutions to social challenges developed by entrepreneurs and other innovators, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of the country's industries.		[Strategy] Japan will support a comprehensive approach to the development of the ICT industry by addressing the flows of people, goods and capital, as well as the enabling environment and legal and regulatory framework surrounding the sector, thereby contributing to the creation of an environment in which the ICT industry can drive economic growth and build a strong competitive advantage through digital transformation (DX). In addition, with a particular emphasis on support for entrepreneurs, Japan will promote industrial development by fostering businesses that generate social impact. In all of these efforts, Japan will strengthen collaboration between Japanese and Ugandan companies and professionals, while facilitating the entry of Japanese businesses into the Ugandan market.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project Title	Scheme	Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029	Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Private Sector Development and Employment Promotion Program	ICT Industry Promotion Project	TCP				-	-	-	6.69	8,9	
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Private Sector Development Sector	TR				-	-	-		8,9	
		Entrepreneur Support and Startup Ecosystem Strengthening Advisor	EXP				-	-	-		8,9	
	Other	Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Vocational Training and Education Sector	TR								8,9	
		JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Vocational Training and Education Sector	JOCV								8,9	
		African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)	TR					-	-		8,9	

Priority Area 3 (Intermediate Goal)	Improving accessibility to and the quality of social services												
Development Issue 3-1 (Specific Goal) Building a resilient healthcare system	[Background and current situation] Although health-related indicators have been generally improving, Uganda continues to face a number of challenges: increasing pressure on the health system and public health financing due to rapid population growth, ensuring equitable access to healthcare services, improving the capacity and quality of service delivery—including health facilities and medical equipment—and addressing the shortage of healthcare workers. The country also continues to face infectious disease threats such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and Ebola virus disease, as well as disparities in health indicators across regions and income levels, underscoring the need for further improvements. Under NDP III, the Government of Uganda sets "raising household incomes and improving the quality of life" as a national development goal. In the health sector, one of its strategic priorities is to improve access to, equity in, and the quality of healthcare services at all levels of health facilities. The Government also aims to improve the health service delivery system through the provision of medical equipment and the rehabilitation and construction of health facilities. To achieve these objectives, the Ministry of Health is currently preparing its Health Sector Strategic Plan II (2025/26–2029/30).					[Strategy] Although health-related indicators have been generally improving, Uganda continues to face a number of challenges: increasing pressure on the health system and public health financing due to rapid population growth, ensuring equitable access to healthcare services, improving the capacity and quality of service delivery—including health facilities and medical equipment—and addressing the shortage of healthcare workers. The country also continues to face infectious disease threats such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and Ebola virus disease, as well as disparities in health indicators across regions and income levels, underscoring the need for further improvements. Under NDP III, the Government of Uganda identifies "raising household incomes and improving the quality of life" as a national development goal. In the health sector, one of its strategic priorities is to improve access to, equity in, and the quality of healthcare services at all levels of health facilities. The Government also aims to improve the health service delivery system through the provision of medical equipment and the rehabilitation and construction of health facilities. To achieve these objectives, the Ministry of Health is currently preparing its Health Sector Strategic Plan II (2025/26–2029/30).							
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project Title	Scheme	Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029	Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	Health System Strengthening Program	Economic and Social Development Programme (Medical Equipment)	GA			-	-	-	-	4.00	3	COVID-19 response	
		Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects — Recycled-Equipment Grant (second-hand ambulances and fire engines)	GGP			-	-	-	-	2.50	3	G/C signed; JPY 112 million	
		Project for the Improvement of Regional Referral Hospitals in Northern Uganda	GA			-	-	-	-	28.60	3		
		Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment at Regional Referral Hospitals	GA			-	-	-	-	9.41	3		
		Project on Patient Safety Establishment through 5S-CQI-TQM	TCP			-	-	-	-	6.70	3		
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Health Sector	TR			-	-	-	-		3		
		JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Health Sector	JOCV			-	-	-	-		3		
		Feasibility Survey on Hospital Infectious Diseases Prevention and Control System using High-Quality Excreta Treatment Tablets in Uganda	SDGs BMFS			-	-	-	-	-		3	
Needs Survey on Malaria Countermeasures Using a New Aerosol Mosquito Repellent in Uganda		SDGs BMFS			-	-	-	-	-		3		
Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in the Medical and Health Sector	GANP			-	-	-	-	-	1.64	1,2,3,12,17	Save the Children Japan (Moroto District)		
Development Issue 3-2 (Specific Goal) Improving accessibility to safe water	[Background and Current Situation] Under "Vision 2040", the Government of Uganda has set a target of achieving 100% access to safe water through piped water supply systems and to hygienic toilets by the year 2040. Working toward this target, NDP III aims to raise the rate of access to safe water (water supply coverage) to 80% in rural areas and 100% in urban areas by 2025. The Ministry of Water and Environment, which is responsible for implementing the Plan, has worked together with development partners on integrated efforts to address these challenges, including the development of water-supply and sanitation facilities. Significant gaps still remain in achieving these targets. What is needed is not only the construction and rehabilitation of water-supply facilities but also stronger operation and maintenance systems to ensure their continued functionality. Curbing waterborne disease likewise remains a pressing challenge.					[Strategy] To date, Japan has supported improvements in water supply coverage in rural areas by strengthening the maintenance and management systems of water utilities and rural water supply schemes through Grant Aid, Technical Cooperation Projects, and the dispatch of JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (the Water Security Action Team), while also developing water-supply facilities through Grant Aid. Going forward, Japan's support will focus on strengthening the institutional capacity and human resources of the Ministry of Water and Environment and the National Water and Sewerage Corporation, as well as expanding sewerage networks in urban areas, improving water-supply coverage, and enhancing operation and maintenance capacity.							
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project Title	Scheme	Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029	Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
Development Issue 3-2 (Specific Goal) Improving accessibility to safe water	Water and Sanitation Improvement Program	Water Supply Advisor	EXP			-	-	-	-		6		
		Project for Capacity Enhancement of Water and Sanitation Regional Training Hub	TCP			-	-	-	-	2.68	6		
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Rural Water Supply Sector	TR			-	-	-	-		6		
		JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Water and Sanitation Sector	JOCV			-	-	-	-		6		

Priority Area 4 (Intermediate Goal)	Building peace and stability in East Africa											
Development Issue 4-1 (Specific Goal) Social Stability and Peacebuilding in areas prone to and afflicted by conflict	[Background and Current Situation] Northern Uganda serves as a logistics hub along the Northern Corridor. It is also strategically important for stability in the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa. The conflict involving the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), an anti-government armed group, lasted for more than two decades, beginning in the 1980s, displacing approximately two million people within the country. Although internally displaced persons have gradually returned since 2009, the prolonged conflict has left the region with significantly weaker basic infrastructure and local government capacity than other parts of the country, leaving communities in northern Uganda vulnerable. Addressing regional disparities between the north and the south remains a key challenge for Uganda's sustainable economic growth. The West Nile sub-region in northern Uganda and parts of western Uganda host the majority of the more than 1.9 million refugees who have fled from neighboring countries, including South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At the same time, assistance from international donors, including Western countries, has been declining. As a result, increasing pressure has been placed on public services such as education and health care, making continued support essential not only for refugees but also for host communities. In addition, local governments are required to formulate and implement integrated development plans that incorporate refugee response measures into local development planning. Strengthening the capacity of local government officials has therefore become an urgent priority. Furthermore, the Karamoja sub-region in northern Uganda is a semi-arid area vulnerable to recurrent droughts and floods, making it prone to food insecurity. Coupled with the recent surge in food prices, food insecurity in the region remains a serious challenge.			[Strategy] To contribute to social stability and peacebuilding in northern Uganda, Japan will provide assistance for social infrastructure development, capacity development of central and local governments to strengthen the resilience of refugee-affected areas, human resource development, sustainable livelihood improvement, and natural resource management. Through support for local governments with limited institutional capacity, vulnerable communities, refugees, and host communities, Japan aims to promote social stability and reduce regional disparities within the country. Assistance will be provided in a conflict-sensitive manner to avoid exacerbating tensions between regions or among different social groups.								
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project Title	Scheme	Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029	Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	SDGs	Note
		The Project for the Improvement of National Road in Refugee-hosting Areas of West Nile Sub-region	GA					-	-	38.21	1,2,5,16	
		Economic and Social Development Programme (Fertilizer)	GA						-	6.50	1,2	
		Northern Uganda Farmers' Livelihood Improvement Project Phase II	TCP					-	-	7.86	1,2,5,16	
		Climate-Resilient Northern Uganda Farmers' Livelihood Improvement Project (CR-NUFLIP)	TCP	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	1,2,5,13,16	
		Project for Strengthening Resilience in Refugee Hosting Districts of West Nile Sub-Region	TCP					-	-	7.51	8,10,16	
		Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Enhanced Refugees-Host Co-existence Project in the West Nile Sub Region (SUNReC)	TCP							5.30	11, 13, 15	
		Support to the Office of the Prime Minister -Department of Refugees	EXP					-	-		16	
		The Project for the Reconstruction of Karuma Bridge	GA							49.39	9, 16	
		West Nile Nutrition Improvement and Livelihood Improvement Project	GTC								2, 16	
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Peacebuilding Sector	TR				-	-	-		16	
		Long-term Training: "Local Governance with Community Participation"	TR					-	-		11, 16	
		JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Refugee and Host Community Support Sector	JOCV								11, 16	
		Project for Promoting the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Refugee Settlements and Host Communities	GA					-	-	5.62	1, 4, 8,10, 16	UN Women
		Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in the Social Infrastructure Development Sector	GANP				-	-	-	0.37	1,9,13,15	Community Road Empowerment (CORE)
		Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in the Resilience Strengthening Sector	GANP				-	-	-	0.83	5, 16	Save the Children Japan (Arua District)
		Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects in the Refugee and Host Community Support Sector	GANP				-	-	-	3.28	1,2,3,4,5,16	Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan); World

Other											
Other Individual Projects	Project Title	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 million Yen)	SDGs	Note
			Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
	Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Secondary Science and Mathematics Education Strengthening Sector	TR	■	■				-		4	
	JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Secondary Science and Mathematics Education Strengthening Sector	JOCV	■	■	■	■	■	■		4	
	Promoting Regional Cooperation for Support for African Grey Parrots Conservation in Entebbe, Ngamba, Kibale in Uganda	GTC	■	■	■	-	-	-		15	
	Knowledge Co-Creation Program in the Environment and Climate Change Countermeasures Sector	TR	■	■		-	-	-		13	
	JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Environment and Climate Change Countermeasures Sector	JOCV	■	■	■					13	
	JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in the Education Sector	JOCV	■	■	■					4	
	Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects in the Education Sector	GGP	■		-	-	-	-	0.53	4,5	Total amount of projects approved in JFY2023
	Project for Improving Schools' Educational Environment for Adolescent Girls by Addressing Menstrual Hygiene Challenges in Uganda	GTC	■		-	-				4,5	
Other Individual Projects	The Project to Support the Introduction of School Menstruation Hygiene Management (MHM) Under Local Government for a Girl-Friendly Educational Environment	GTC	-	■	■	■	■	■		4,5	
	Long-term Training Program: SDGs Global Leader / Local Governance / ABE Initiative	TR	■	■						1	

[Legend] [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [GAF] = Grant Aid for Fishery, [FA] = Food Aid, [CGA] = Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP] = Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA] = Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP] = Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GTC] = Grassroots Technical Cooperation, [GGP] = Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [BIS] = Basic Information Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS] = Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS] = SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS] = SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector, [DP] = Development Planning, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [---] = Tentative Schedule

[Explanation of the SDG Goals] 1 "Poverty," 2 "Hunger," 3 "Health," 4 "Education," 5 "Gender," 6 "Water and Sanitation," 7 "Energy," 8 "Economic Growth and Employment," 9 "Infrastructure, Industrialization, and Innovation," 10 "Inequality," 11 "Sustainable Cities," 12 "Sustainable Consumption and Production," 13 "Climate Change," 14 "Marine Resources," 15 "Terrestrial Resources," 16 "Peace," 17 "Means of Implementation"

[SDG details] https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/sdgs/pdf/SDGs_pamphlet.pdf