

A) Microeconomic Developments

Issue	Market Updates
Employment	The number of migrant workers captured by the Immigration Department reduced by 12.1% from 3,932 migrant workers in December 2025 to 3,455 migrant workers in January 2026. Formal employment returns, as captured under the PAYE Register, reduced by 23.3% from 776,825 employees in December 2025 to 596,194 employees in January 2026.
Living Standards	Monthly inflation for Food & Non-alcoholic Beverages reduced by 0.1% in January 2026, compared to the 0.5% increase registered in December 2025. On the other hand, monthly Energy, Fuels and Utilities (EFU) inflation remained unchanged in January 2026. Household expenditure increased by 32% from Ushs 32,748billion in Q4 FY2024/25 to Ushs 43,102billion in Q1 FY2025/26.
Equity and Economic Inclusion	The number of branches for Commercial Banks, Credit Institutions and Microfinance Deposit Taking Institutions increased by 2.4% from 715 branches in September 2024 to 732 in September 2025. On the other hand, the number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMS) increased by 4.5% from 994 in September 2024 to 1,039 in September 2025.
Environmental Sustainability	Air quality in Kampala registered a slight improvement, with particulate matter dropping by 20.7% from 37.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in December 2025 to 29.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in January 2026. Noise pollution in Kampala reduced by 0.76% from 64.66 decibels in December 2025 to 64.17 decibels in January 2026.
Productivity	Malaria prevalence increased significantly from 1.2 deaths per 1,000 persons in December 2025 to 2.3 deaths per 1,000 persons in January 2026.
Competitiveness	Monthly inflation for Liquid Energy Fuels registered a 0.3% increase in January 2026, compared to the 0.3% decrease recorded in December 2025. This was mainly attributed to a 0.5% increase in the price of petrol during the month of January 2026 compared to 0.2% decrease in December 2025. Commercial case backlog increased by 29.8% from 1,645 cases in FY2023/24 to 2,135 cases in FY2024/25. The power tariff rates for Medium, Large and Extra-large industrial consumers were maintained the same for the period January to March 2026. Export earnings reduced by 7.8% from Ushs 9,102billion in Q4 FY2024/25 to Ushs 15,185billion in Q1 FY2025/26.
Markets & Regulation	The USE All-Share Price Index increased by 6.1% from 1,559.97 in December 2025 to 1,655.60 in January 2026. In relation to above, Uganda scored 66 points in the 2025 Africa Financial Markets Index, ranking third in Africa after South Africa (86) and Mauritius (76). New business registrations reduced by 8.7% from 2,698 new businesses in December 2025 to 2,464 in January 2026.
Local Content	The monthly trade deficit reduced by 11.1% from US\$232.3 million in November 2025 to US\$206.4 million in December 2025. This was mainly attributed to an increase in export receipts of Gold from US\$639,26 million in November 2025 to US\$823.68 million in December 2025, as well as other export categories that increased from US\$ 232.03 million in November to US\$271.37 million in December 2025.

B) Policy Response Measures: This edition of the MIND focuses on Competitiveness as a thematic area, with specific emphasis on Commercial Case Backlogs.

Objective	Interventions
<p>Reduced Case Backlog</p>	<p>The NDPIV Governance and Security Programme emphasizes the need to improve access to justice for all Ugandans, with one of the key focus areas being reducing case backlog in the commercial and land court divisions. The Programme targets to reduce backlog cases in the administration of the justice system by half to reach 5.2% in FY2029/30. To achieve the above target, Government has continued to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) as a strategy to reduce case backlogs, such as mediation and plea bargaining. In FY2024/25, a total of 3,760 cases were completed through plea bargaining, including 2,251 at the High Court level and 1,509 in various Magisterial areas, resulting in a clearance rate of 67.16%. On the other hand, Courts mediated a total of 6,803 cases to conclusion out of the 10,401 mediation caseload. 2. Automate and Digitalize Court processes by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rolling out the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS). The system supports e-filing of cases, which enables lawyers, litigants, the Judge, and Court staff to access and take respective action on a case file simultaneously. The system has been rolled out in 23 out of 236 Court Stations in Uganda. ECCMIS digital kiosks were also operationalized in those 23 Courts. In addition, by 1st June 2026, all Courts utilizing ECCMIS will fully transition to digital operations and abandon the paper-based processes aimed at ensuring efficiency, transparency and enhanced access to justice. b) Installing Digital Court Recording and Transcription Equipment. In FY2024/25, two (2) sets of Court recording and transcription systems were installed at Kitgum and Mpigi High Courts, bringing the total number to 93 sets installed in 44 Court Stations. 3. Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework in the Judiciary by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enacting statutory instruments to increase High Court Circuits from 20 to 38 and Magisterial areas from 80 to 157. These significantly reduced travel distances and delays. b) Enacting eight rules and practice directions for efficient administration of justice. These include Judiciary (Court Fees) Rules, 2024; Judiciary (Electronic Filing, Service and Virtual Proceedings) Rules, 2024; Constitution (Operation of Mobile Courts) Practice Direction, 2023; Constitution (Guidelines for Child Friendly Standards and Procedures) (Practice) Directions, 2022; Judiciary (Cases of Persons with Disability) Rules, 2024; and Magistrates Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2024.

C) Microeconomic Outlook: Economic activity continued to improve in January 2026 on account of improvements in business conditions and increased consumer demand. Business sentiments also showed a positive trajectory, pointing to a brighter microeconomic outlook in the medium term.

MICROECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE NEWS & REPORTS

**JANUARY
2026**

CASE BACKLOG PERFORMANCE AND BUNYORO ZONAL SUMMARY

<p>Case Backlog Performance in Uganda</p>	<p>The Judiciary Annual Performance Report for FY2024/25 highlighted the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The number of Commercial Court cases at the High Court increased by 23% from 6,285 cases in FY2023/24 to 7,976 cases in FY2024/25. Relatedly, the number of pending commercial cases at High Court Divisions increased by 34%, from 5,776 in FY2023/24 to 7,754 in FY2024/25. Commercial Case backlogs increased by 29.8% from 1,645 backlogs in FY2023/24 to 2,135 in FY2024/25. Relatedly the amount of money stuck in Commercial case disputes totaled to Ushs 5.98 trillion in FY2024/25 compared to 6.34 trillion in FY2023/24. The number of pending cases in Courts increased by 17.9% from 161,838 cases in FY2023/24 to 190,793 cases in FY2024/25. 70,338 Criminal cases accounted for the highest number of pending cases, while international crimes registered the lowest number of pending cases at 44. The total case backlogs increased by 8.4% from 42,588 backlogs in FY2023/24 to 46,181 in FY2024/25. High Court circuits recorded the highest backlogs at 17,438 while the Supreme Court recorded the lowest backlog. Case disposal rate reduced slightly from 59.7% in FY2023/24 to 58% in FY2024/25. Criminal cases had the highest disposal rate of 62.83%, while the lowest disposal rate was recorded in Land cases at 41.40%.
<p>Bunyoro Sub-Region:</p> <p>Economy, Public Services, Industry and Case Backlog</p>	<p>Bunyoro sub-region is located in western Uganda, with a population size of 2.7 million people (6.04% of the national population in 2024). On average, households in the sub-region comprise 4.2 persons. About 31.4% of the households in the sub-region are in the subsistence economy, slightly below the national average of 33% in 2024.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> State of the Economy: The income poverty rate of the sub-region increased from 9.8% in 2019/20 to 15.8% in 2023/24, while income inequality reduced from 0.347 in 2019/20 to 0.345 in 2023/24. Furthermore, unemployment in the sub-region stands at 9.9%, below the national average of 12.6%. Public Spending and Service Delivery: The sub-region has a URSB regional office in Hoima, a zonal land office in Masindi, and a URA service station. In addition, the sub-region has two high courts located in Hoima and Masindi, and magistrate courts in Hoima, Masindi, Kiryandongo and Kibaale. Trade, Industry and Local Economic Development: The leading value chains are bananas and oil and gas. The sub-region is home to Kabalega Industrial and Business Park and Kabalega International Airport, which is due for commissioning. In addition, the newly constructed Hoima City Stadium, which is expected to host the 2027 Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) is located in the sub-region. This infrastructure is vital for Uganda's socioeconomic and industrial transformation. Case backlog in Bunyoro sub-region: As of 30th June 2025, the number of pending court cases in the sub-region at the High courts of Hoima and Masindi was 3,167. On the other hand, case backlog at Masindi High Court was 513.

MIND is compiled by Economic Development Policy and Research Department (EDP&RD) in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

DASHBOARD: JANUARY 2026

Version 1.0

Issues	Indicators	Frequency	Status		Issues	Indicators	Frequency	Status		
Employment	Jobs	Formal Sector ¹	Monthly	596,194 (-23.3%)		Productivity	Literacy Rate (Grade 6) ¹¹	Yearly	42.7% (97.8%)	
		Informal Sector	Yearly (-1)	8,796,480			Numeracy Rate (Grade 6)	Yearly	58% (40.8%)	
		Migrant Workers	Monthly	3,455 (-12.1%)			Morbidity Rate (Malaria Incidence) ¹²	Monthly	2.3 (91.7%)	
	Incomes	Per-capita GDP (US\$): 2024/25	Yearly	1,360 (9.5%)			PIP Budget Absorption (GoU, IFMS %) ¹³	Yearly	83.3% (-8.5%)	
		Income Poverty (%)	Yearly	16.1% (20.6%)		Power Tariff (Ushs per Unit)	Medium	Quarterly	355.1(0%)	
		Remittances (US\$, M): FY2024/25	Yearly	1,568.9 (11.8%)			Large	300.4(0%)		
				Extra Large	203.6(0%)					
Living Standards	Utilities (Retail Tariff Rates)	Water (M ³)	Quarterly	4,307 (1.96%)		Competitiveness	Av. Freight Costs (US\$, Mom-Kla, 40ft)	Monthly	3,500	
		Power/Domestic	Quarterly	756.2(0%)			Commercial Case Backlog ¹⁴	Yearly (-1)	2,135 (29.8%)	
		Data (Ushs, 1GB)	Monthly	2,102 (3.2%)			Fuel Prices (Liquid Energy Fuel Inflation) ¹⁵	Monthly	0.5%	
	Household Expenditure (HFCE), Ushs Bn	Quarterly	43,102 (32%)		Customs Clearance (Hours)		Monthly	5.13 (0%)		
	Healthcare Expenditure (HH, Ushs)	Yearly (-2)	32,000 (113.3%)		Transit Times (Mom-Kla, Days)		Monthly	4.8 (0%)		
	Food Inflation (%)	Monthly	0.1 (3.0)		Investment Registration (Days)		Yearly	2		
	EFU ⁴ Inflation (%)	Monthly	0.0 (1.7)		Export Growth		Quarterly	-7.8%		
	Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) for GKMA	Quarterly	118.82 (0%)		Electricity Connection (Days)		Monthly	28 (0%)		
	Crime Rate (per 100,000):2024	Yearly	476 (-5%)		Water Connection (Days)		Monthly	3 (0%)		
					Investment Growth (GFCF)		Quarterly	1%		
Equity and Economic Inclusion	Private Pension: Active Members	Yearly (-2)	733,588 (12.5%)		Markets and Regulations	Communication Rates	Voice (Ushs Per Sec)	Quarterly	0.43 (4.4%)	
	Private Pension: Registered Members	Yearly (-2)	2,451,422 (4.5%)			Data ¹⁶ (Unlimited)	Monthly	174,500(68%)		
	Public Pension (Beneficiaries)	Yearly (-2)	382,492 (-6.14%)			IMF Primary Commodity Price Index	Monthly	166.8 (0.3%)		
	SAGE (Beneficiaries)	Yearly (-1)	297,724 (-7%)			Average Monthly Net Salary (After Tax)	Yearly	628,611		
	Agent Banking (Volume of Transactions, Mn)	Yearly (-1)	12.5 (50.5%)			Retail Sales/EFRIS ¹⁷	Quarterly (-1)	63% (-25%)		
Environmental Sustainability	Water Quality (PM _{2.5}) ⁵	Quarterly	Low, 20.54 (0%)		Local Content	USE All Share Price Index	Monthly	1,655.60 (6.1%)		
	Air Quality (PM _{2.5}) ⁶	Monthly	29.5µg/m ³ (-25.9%)			New Business Registrations	Monthly	2,464 (-8.8%)		
	Noise Pollution (Decibels, Kampala)	Monthly	High, 64.17 (0.76%)			Hotel Occupancy Rate (Kla)	Yearly	53.2% (13.4%)		
	Seasonal Changes in Rainfall	Monthly	Above-Normal			Plant Utilization Rates (SME-Large Firms)	Yearly	53.6%		
	Natural Disaster Incidences ⁷	Monthly	120,936			MUG Shelf-Presence ¹⁸	Yearly	N/A		
				Trade Balance ¹⁹ (US\$, Millions)	Monthly (-1)	-206.4 (-11.1%)				
				Contracts Awarded to Local Providers ¹⁹	Yearly	77.12% (0%)				

*Unless indicated all quarterly figures are for Q2, FY2025/26.¹ Active PAYE Register Jobs² Labour Intensive Public Works³ Average household expenditure on Primary education |⁴Energy, Fuel and Utilities |⁵Particulate Matter (August 2025) |⁶ 0-50 is good |⁷ Total number of individuals affected by Natural Hazards |¹¹ Persons aged 10 years and above |¹² Cases per 1,000 population |¹³ Cumulative Absorption in FY2024/25 |¹⁴ June 2025 |¹⁵ Percentage Average change |¹⁶ Average monthly price of unlimited data bundles for MTN and Airtel |¹⁷ Electronic Fiscal Receipting and Invoicing System |¹⁸ Made in Uganda (MUG) |¹⁹ By Value.