

# QUARTER ONE 2025 PERFORMANCE REPORT



## AMFIU

ASSOCIATION OF MICROFINANCE  
INSTITUTIONS OF UGANDA



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# INTRODUCTION

Through the Performance Monitoring Tool (PMT), 92 financial institutions successfully submitted their data to AMFIU. These included Commercial Banks, Credit Institutions, Non-Deposit Taking Institutions, and SACCOs—both members and non-members of AMFIU. The submitted data was analysed by the Performance Monitoring System integrated within the PMT to generate key performance indicators, which help accelerate decision-making within financial institutions. Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) indicators were also reported through the PMT.



## 2. PORTFOLIO AND OUTREACH

In Q1 2025, we reported a total outstanding portfolio of 3.5 trillion, with 1.3 million borrowers—51% of whom were female. One of the MDIs transitioned to the Tier II category, resulting in a decline in the portfolio growth trend of MDIs compared to Q4 2024. MFIs continued to register the highest proportion of female borrowers at 73%, followed by Banks and Credit Institutions at 60%, MDIs at 38%, and SACCOs with the lowest at 32%.

### Portfolio and Outreach

	Outstanding Portfolio	No of Borrowers	% of female borrowers	Voluntary savings
<b>Banks and Credit Institutions</b>	<b>1,720,901,221,876</b>	<b>452,634</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>1,063,557,437,209</b>
<b>MDIs</b>	<b>256,597,265,675</b>	<b>37,781</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>56,847,894,873</b>
<b>MFIs</b>	<b>724,467,043,047</b>	<b>605,767</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SACCOs</b>	<b>828,851,385,478</b>	<b>285,025</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>308,021,767,681</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,530,816,916,076</b>	<b>1,381,207</b>	<b>51.00%</b>	<b>1,428,427,099,763</b>



### 2.1 Portfolio Comparison with Q4 of 2024

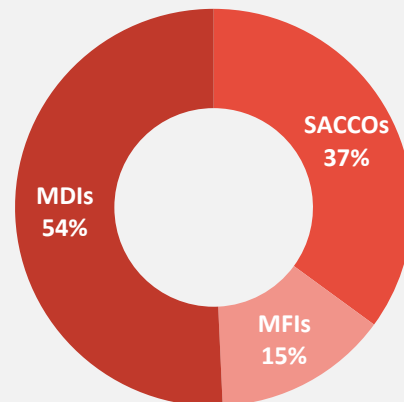
In comparison to Q4 of 2024, there was an increase in portfolio by 1% and as well an increase in client numbers by 4%. The percentage of women remained at 51% with voluntary savings increasing by 3%.

	Q4 2024	Q1 2025
<b>Outstanding portfolio</b>	<b>3,497,783,347,472</b>	<b>3,530,816,916,076</b>
<b>No of borrowers</b>	<b>1,332,483</b>	<b>1,381,207</b>
<b>% of female borrowers</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Volume of voluntary savings</b>	<b>1,387,903,101,694</b>	<b>1,428,427,099,763</b>

### 2.2 Portfolio distribution under Agriculture

In Q1, MDIs had the highest of their portfolio under agriculture at 54% compared to SACCOs and MFIs, who had 37% and 15% respectively. Compared to Q4 of 2024, where MDIs had 39% of their portfolio in agriculture, in Q1, there was a shift to 54% possibly because of the transition of one MDI to Tier 11, that possibly had less of its portfolio under the agriculture sector.

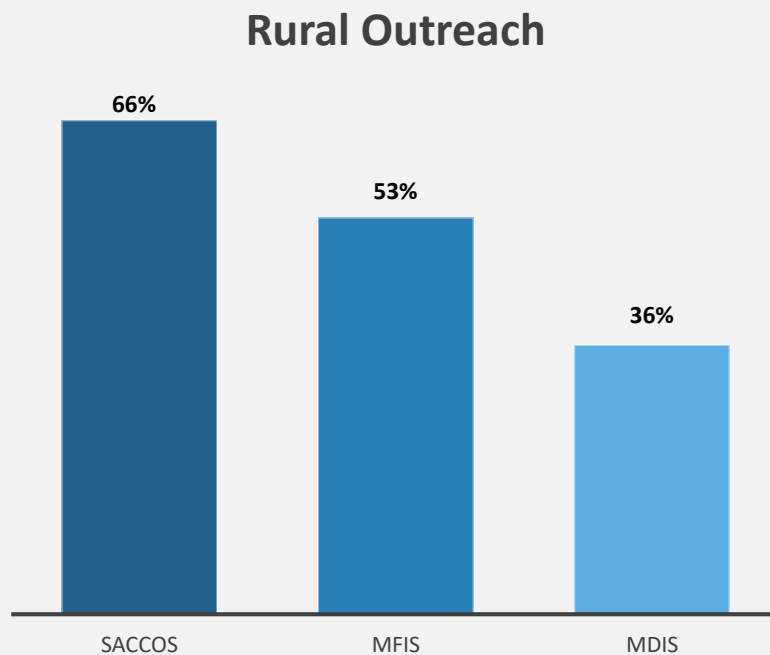
#### PORTIFOLIO DISTRIBUTION UNDER AGRICULTURE





### 2.2.1 Rural outreach

The most vulnerable groups of people are often found in rural areas. These include women, refugees, Persons with disabilities, among others. By serving rural populations, financial institutions demonstrate their commitment to financial inclusion. As of the end of Q1, SACCOs had the highest rural outreach at 66%, followed by MFIs at 52% and MDIs at 36%, as illustrated in the graph below.





### 3. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

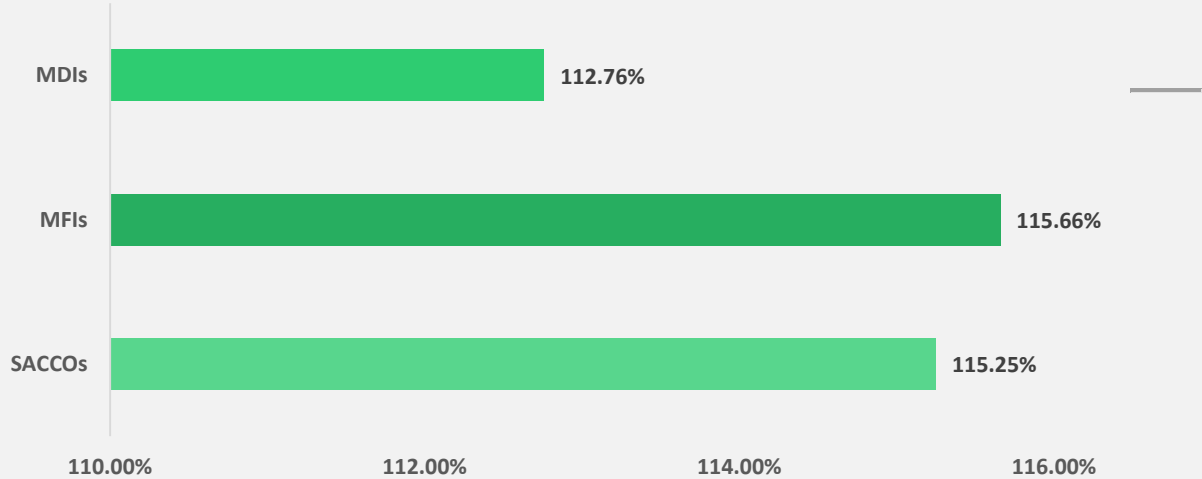
Key performance indicators (KPIs) reflect how effectively a financial institution is achieving its specific objectives. They are categorised into five main areas: profitability, efficiency and productivity, portfolio quality, capital, and liquidity ratios.

#### 3.1 Profitability Indicators

#### 3.1.1 Operating self sufficiency

Operating self-sufficiency (OSS) allows a financial institution to assess whether its internally generated income is sufficient to cover operating expenses without relying on external sources. A healthy OSS is recommended at 100% or above. In Q1, all categories of financial institutions recorded strong ratios above 100%, with SACCOs at 115.2%, MFIs at 115.6%, and MDIs at 112.7%.

Operating self sufficiency





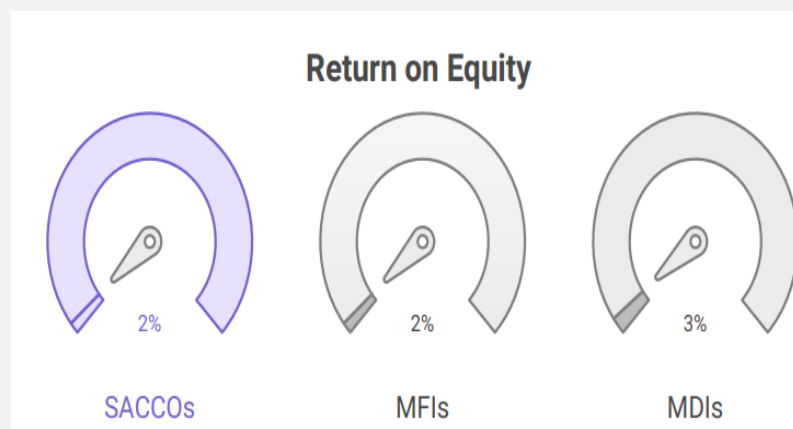
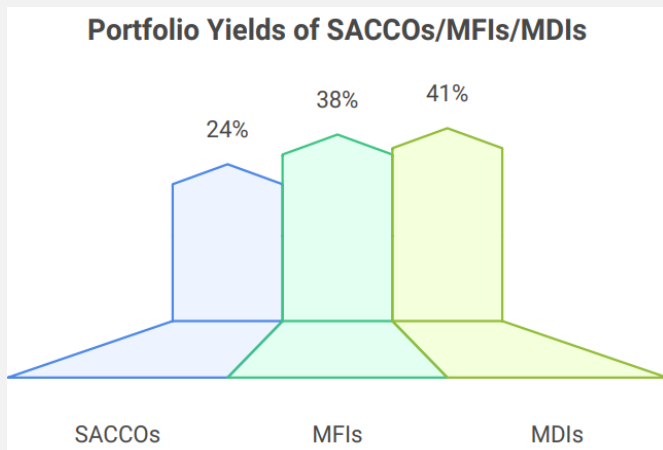
### 3.1.2 Portfolio yield

Portfolio yield measures the amount of interest and fees a financial institution earns over a given period relative to its average outstanding portfolio. This indicator reflects the loan portfolio’s capacity to generate income sufficient to cover financial and operational expenses. In Q1, SACCOs recorded an average portfolio yield of 24.3%, MFIs 38%, and

MDIs 41%. The industry standards recommend this ratio at 42%.

### 3.1.3 Return on equity

Return on Equity (ROE) measures a company’s ability to generate profits from its shareholders’ equity. In other words, it indicates how effectively the institution is using the capital invested by its shareholders. In Q1, MDIs recorded the highest ROE at 3.11%, followed by MFIs at 2.27%, and SACCOs at 2%.

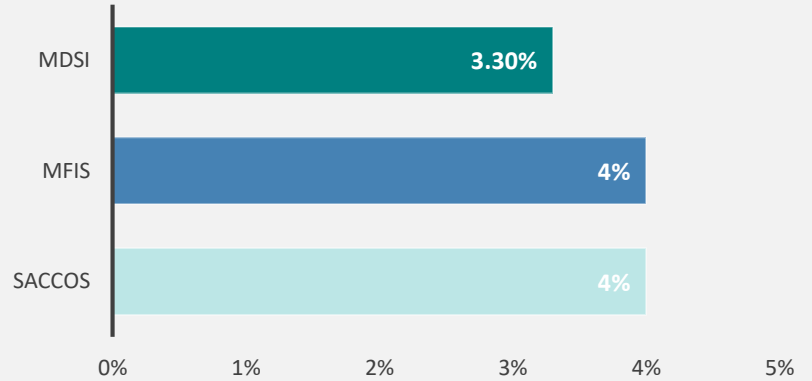




### 3.1.4 Return on assets

This ratio measures how effectively a financial institution uses its assets to generate returns. The recommended standard for Return on Assets (ROA) is equal to or greater than 5%. In Q1, both SACCOs and MFIs scored a ROA of 4%, while MDIs posted a ROA of 3.3%.

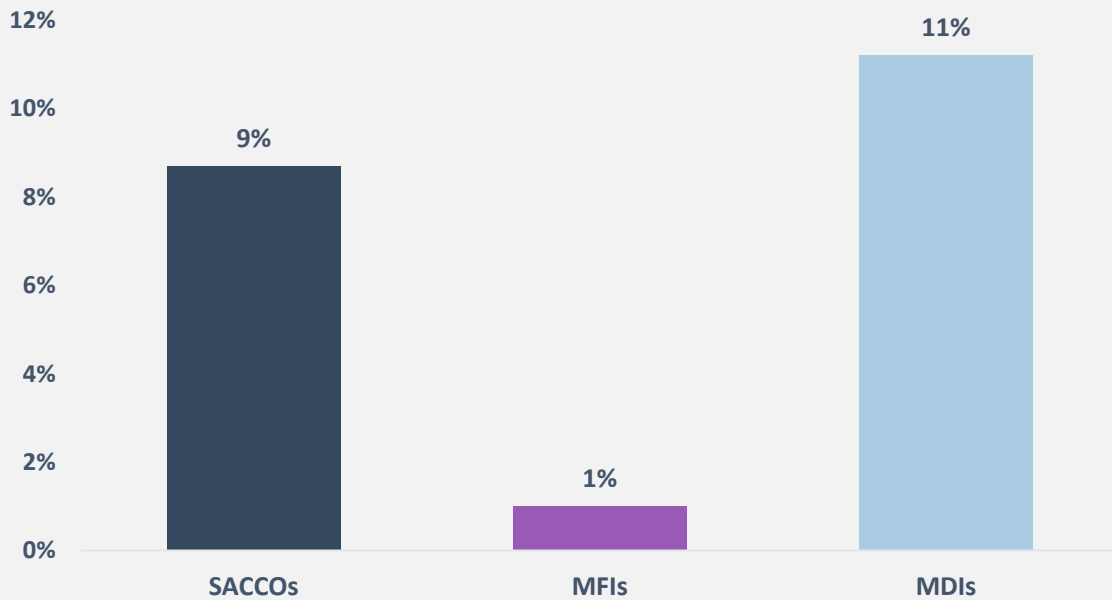
### Return on assets



### 3.1.5 Yield on Investments

This refers to the income earned on investments over a specific period. In Q1, MDIs recorded a yield on investments of 11.26%, SACCOs 8.67%, and MFIs 0.85%. Currently, there is no industry standard for this indicator.

### Yield on investments





### Comparison in Profitability indicators in Q4 of 2024 and Q1 of 2025

According to the table below, all financial institutions demonstrated improved performance in OSS, portfolio yield, and return on equity in Q4 compared to Q1. However, return on assets and yield on investments were higher in Q1 than in Q4, except for SACCOs, which experienced a decline in the yield on investments ratio.

	OSS		Portfolio Yield		Return on equity		Return on assets		Yield on investments	
	Q4/ 24	Q1/25	Q4/24	Q1/25	Q4/24	Q1/25	Q4/24	Q1/25	Q4/24	Q1/25
MDIs	124%	113%	44%	41%	5.40%	3%	0.22%	4%	3%	11%
MFIs	126%	116%	49%	38%	4.40%	2%	1%	4%	0.78%	1%
SACCOs	130%	115%	54%	24%	7.70%	2%	3%	3%	17%	9%

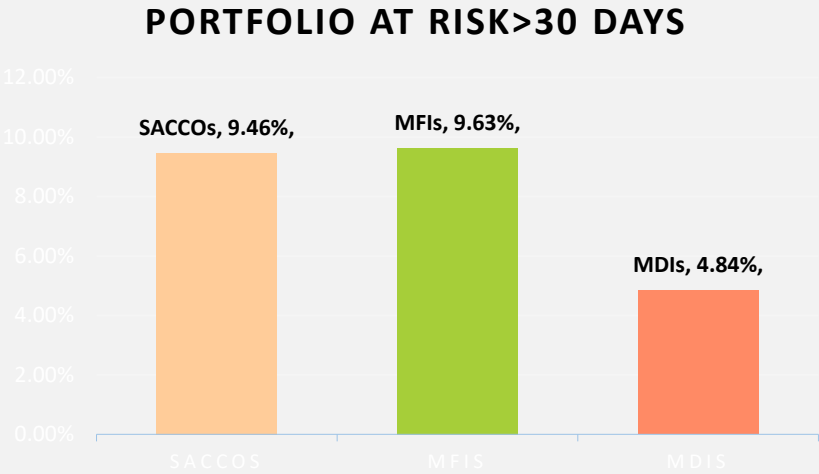


## 4. PORTFOLIO QUALITY INDICATORS

Portfolio quality ratios assess credit risk and the overall health of a financial institution’s loan portfolio. These ratios are critical, as poor portfolio quality can negatively impact income generation and may lead to financial losses. The key ratios analysed include Portfolio at Risk over 30 days (PAR >30), Risk Coverage Ratio, Loan Loss Reserve Ratio, and Portfolio as a Percentage of Assets.

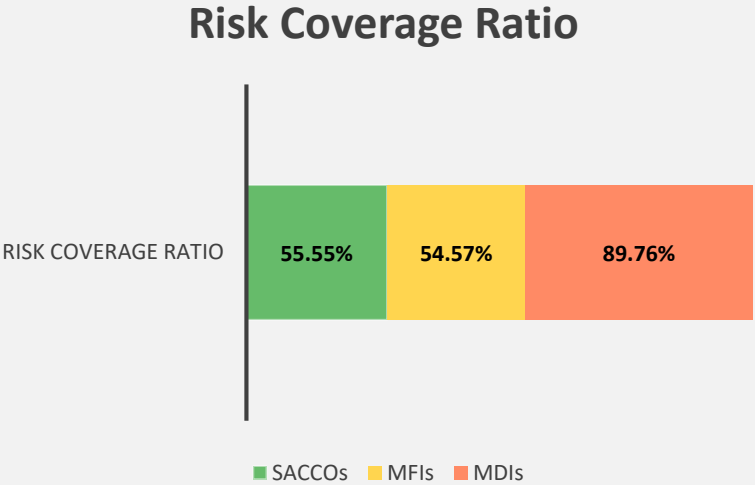
### 4.1.1 Portfolio at risk>30days

This ratio measures the percentage of loans that have been overdue for 30 days or more. It helps identify the portion of loans at risk of default. The industry recommends keeping this ratio below 5%. At the end of Q1, MFIs had the highest PAR >30 days at 9.63%, followed by SACCOs at 9.46%, and MDIs at 4.84%.



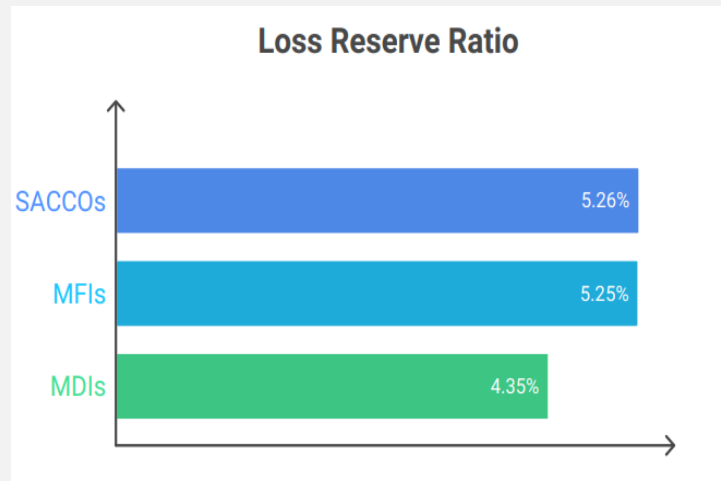
### 4.1.2 Risk coverage ratio

The Risk Coverage Ratio indicates how well a financial institution is prepared to absorb potential loan losses. It measures the percentage of at-risk loans covered by the loan loss reserve. The recommended standard is for financial institutions to cover 100%. At the end of Q1, SACCOs had covered 55.5%, MFIs 54.5%, and MDIs 89.7% all below standard.



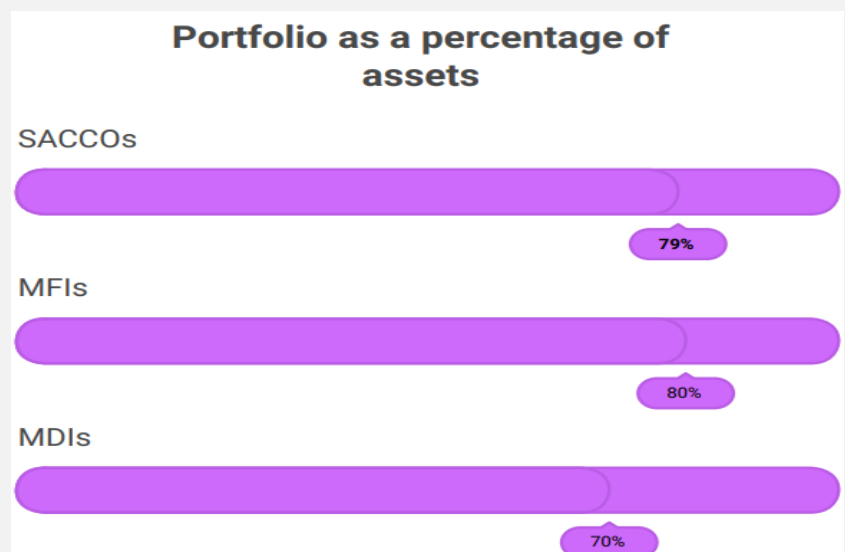
### 4.1.3 Loan loss reserve ratio

The loan loss reserve represents the portion of the portfolio set aside to cover potential loan losses. A higher ratio is preferable, while a lower ratio suggests that an institution may not be adequately prepared to handle challenging times. In Q1 2025, SACCOs had a loan loss reserve ratio of 5.26%, MFIs 5.25%, and MDIs 4.35%. This means that during this quarter, these institutions reserved these percentages of their portfolios to cover potential loan losses.



### 4.1.4 Portfolio as a percentage of assets

The loan portfolio is the primary asset of a lending institution, serving as the main driver of income generation. A higher percentage indicates better performance. At the end of Q1, the percentage of portfolio over total assets for SACCOs was at 79%, while for MFIs it was 80% and for MDIs at 70%.

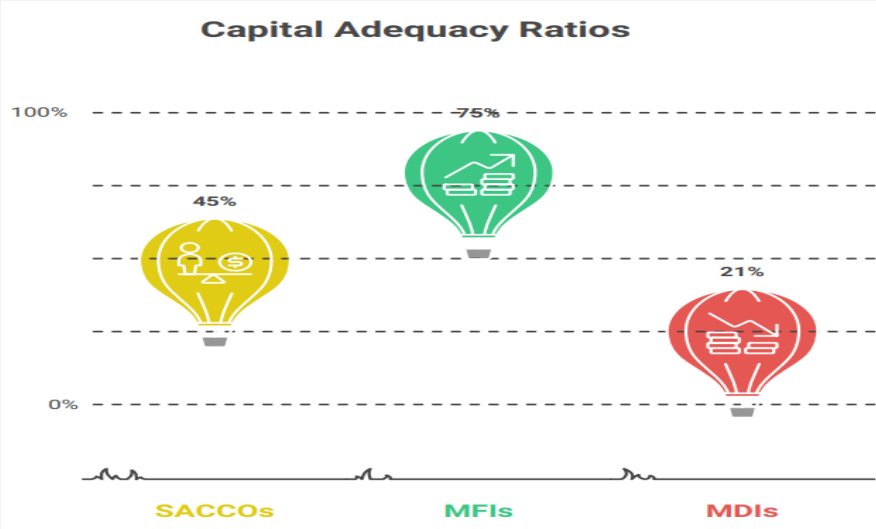


## 5. CAPITAL RATIOS

Capital ratios are key indicators used to evaluate a financial institution’s ability to absorb losses, sustain operations, and comply with regulatory requirements.

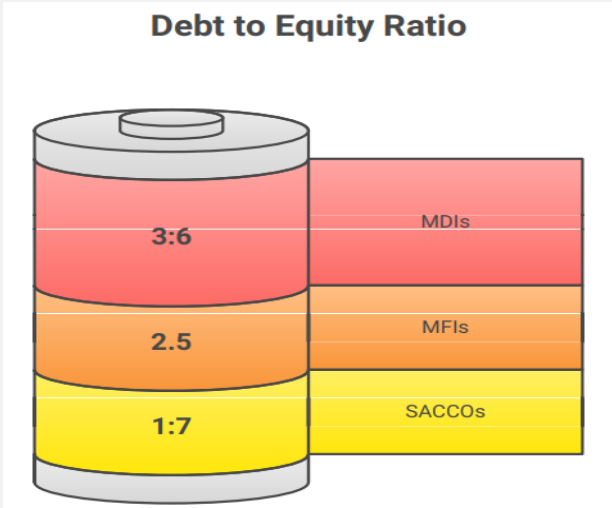
### 5.1.1 Capital adequacy ratio

This ratio measures an institution’s ability to absorb losses and remain operational. A healthy capital adequacy ratio is above 30% for SACCOs and above 50% for MFIs. At the end of Q1, SACCOs recorded a strong ratio of 45.2%, MFIs 75.2%, while MDIs scored 21.3%.



### 5.1.2 Debt to equity ratio

This ratio compares a financial institution’s total debt to its shareholders’ equity. A higher debt-to-equity ratio indicates greater reliance on debt, which increases financial risk, so a lower ratio is preferable. At the end of Q1, SACCOs had a debt-to-equity ratio of 1:7, MFIs 2:5, and MDIs 3:6.

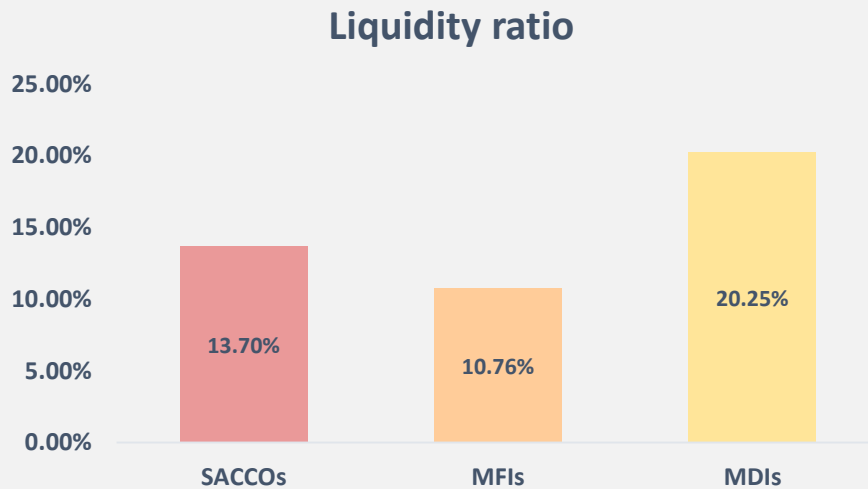




## 6. LIQUIDITY RATIOS

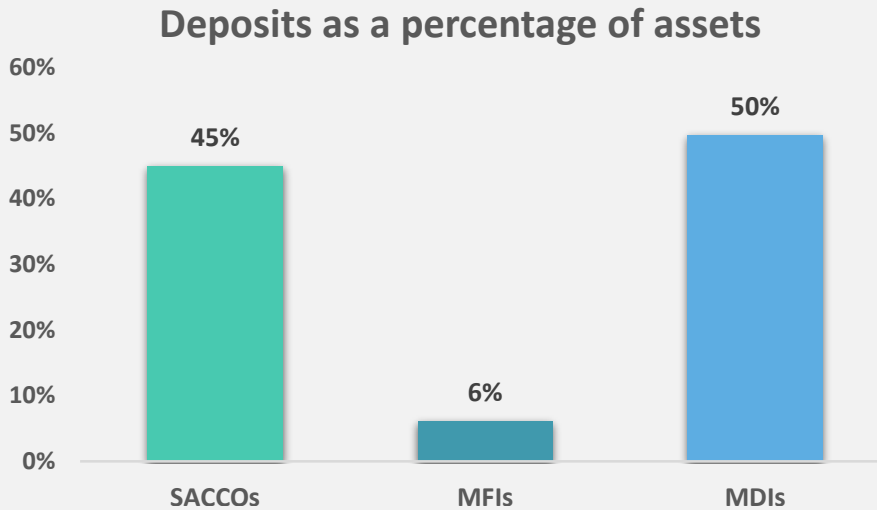
### 6.1 Liquidity ratio

The liquidity ratio measures a company’s ability to meet its short-term obligations. Liquid assets include cash on hand, cash in savings accounts, money market accounts, and others. In Q1, 13.5% of the SACCO assets were liquid, below the required standard of 30%. MFIs recorded a liquidity ratio of 10.7%, also below the required standard of 15%, while MDIs achieved a healthy ratio of 20.2%, slightly above the standard of 20%.



### 6.1.2 Deposits as a percentage of assets

This indicates the proportion of an institution’s financial assets that are funded by customer deposits. At the end of Q1, SACCOs had 45% of their assets funded by deposits, MFIs had 6.27%, and MDIs had 49.7%.

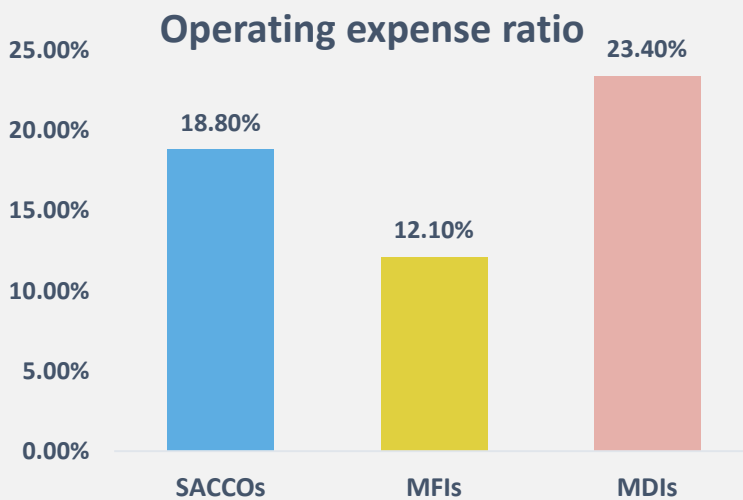


## 7. EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS

Efficiency ratios evaluate how effectively a company converts inputs into outputs. They help financial institutions manage performance by identifying weaknesses and developing strategies for improvement.

### 7.1 Operating cost ratio

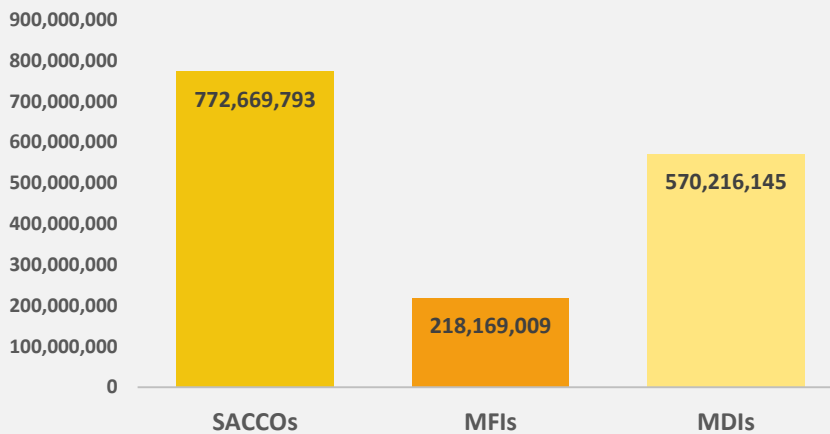
This ratio indicates the proportion of expenses allocated to managing an institution’s loan portfolio. The industry recommends that this ratio does not exceed 60%, as higher costs may hinder profitability. According to the graph below, SACCOs spent 18.8%, MFIs 12.1%, and MDIs 23.4% of their revenue on operating costs.



### 7.1.1 Average portfolio outstanding ratio for loan officers

This indicates the average portfolio managed by each loan officer. Depending on the length of time a loan officer has been with the institution, this ratio helps assess their productivity.

#### AVERAGE LOAN PORTFOLIO PER LOAN OFFICER



### 7.1.2 Average number of active loan clients per loan officer

At the end of Q1, the average number of clients per loan officer was 216 for SACCOs, 168 for MFIs, and 83 for MDIs. Compared to Q4 2024, there was a decline in the number of active loan clients per loan officer in MDIs, primarily because one MDI transitioned to Tier II during Q1.

Parameter	SACCOs	MFIs	MDIs
Average No of active loan clients per loan officer	216	168	83

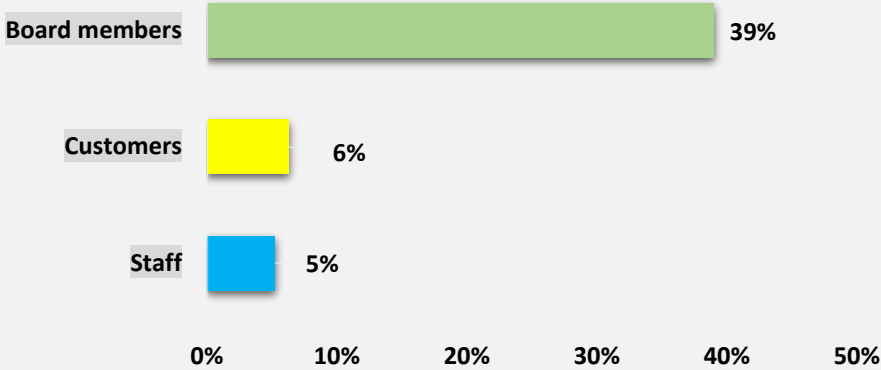


## 8. ESG QUARTER REPORT

### 8.1 ESG Awareness Raising and training

Based on the 12 institutions that submitted their ESG data for Q1, 5.2% of staff, 6.3% of customers, and 39% of board members received awareness and training in ESG. For stakeholders to fully appreciate the role of ESG within their institutions, comprehensive training is essential.

#### ESG awareness Raising and training





## 8.2 Green loan portfolio and outreach

In Q1, an average of 18 green products were offered, and 1,279 green loans were disbursed. Green loans accounted for 6% of the total portfolio, with an outstanding balance of 2.9 billion. Additionally, 14 loan applications were rejected due to high environmental risk.

<b>Number of green loan products offered</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Number of green loans disbursed</b>	<b>1,279</b>
<b>Number of outstanding green loans</b>	<b>1,762</b>
<b>Value of green loans disbursed</b>	<b>1,267,562,478</b>
<b>Value of outstanding green loans</b>	<b>2,973,283,281</b>
<b>PAR for Green loans (30days)</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Total number of loan applications rejected due to high environmental risk</b>	<b>14</b>

## 8.3 Energy consumption

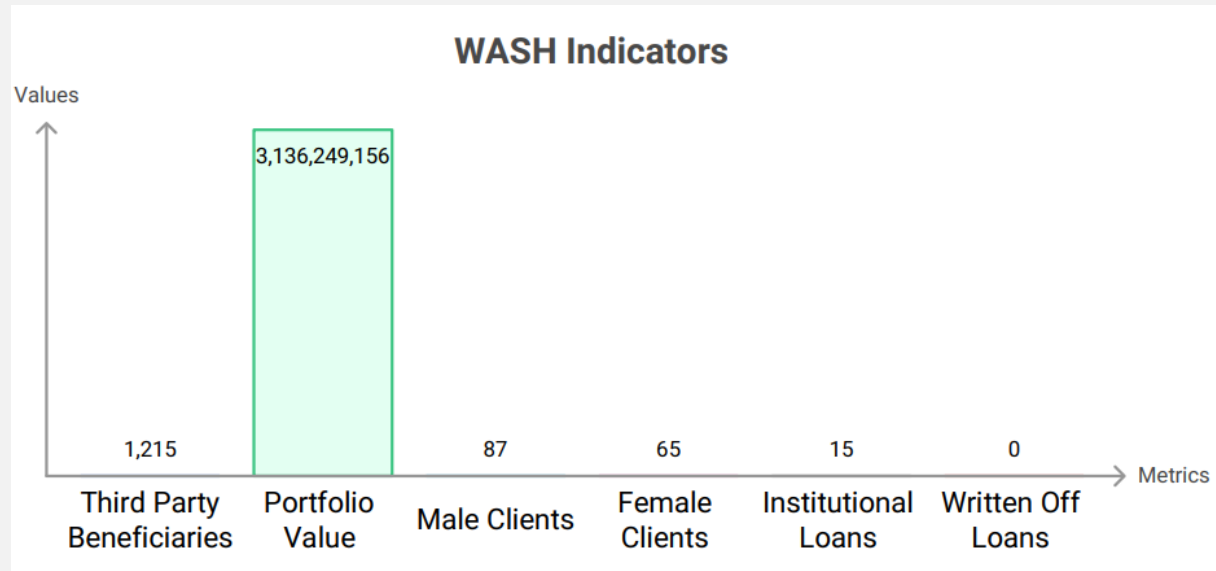
The 12 institutions consumed a total of 22,208 kilowatt-hours of electricity across their head offices and branches. Additionally, they used 12,539 liters of diesel and 19,720 liters of petrol.

## 8.4 WASH Financing

During the quarter, a total of 149 loans were disbursed, benefiting 1,215 recipients. In addition, 15 loans were issued to institutions such as schools. No loans were written off during the period. The outstanding loan portfolio stood at UGX 3,136,249,156 for only the



institutions that report to ESG



### 8.5 PWD Indicators.

In Q1, 3% of the total customers were PWDs, and this is a representation of only the institutions that reported under ESG. However, in comparison with the total clients, the number of PWDs was only 0.006%

<b>Total portfolio of customers with a disability</b>	<b>237,895,122</b>
<b>Loan portfolio with female customers that have a disability</b>	<b>157,155,122</b>
<b>Percentage portfolio of customers with disabilities over total portfolio.</b>	<b>3.08%</b>

### 8.6 Youth Indicators

In Q1, the total number of youth customers was 20,613, of whom 11% were female. Youth customers represented 0.5% of the overall customer base.



## 8.7 Refugee financing

Several financial institutions have adopted refugee financing to support refugees and their host communities by designing products tailored to their needs. In the first quarter, 4 institutions reported on refugee-related indicators, showing 28% out of their total customers being refugees and 61% of them being female, however when compared to the overall portfolio the portfolio under refugees is 0.11%.

Metric	Value
<b>Total no of refugee customers</b>	<b>15,035</b>
<b>% of female refugee customers</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>% of refugee customers over total customers</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>total loan portfolio with refugee clients</b>	<b>4,063,808,861</b>
<b>loan portfolio with female refugee customers</b>	<b>2,339,399,878</b>



## **Reporting Institutions**

<b>ADVANCE SMART MICROFINANCE LTD</b>	<b>EBO SACCO</b>
<b>ASA MICROFINANCE (U) LTD</b>	<b>ECLOF UGANDA</b>
<b>BAGEZZA SACCO LTD</b>	<b>ELEGLANCE FINANCE</b>
<b>BRAC BANK UGANDA LIMITED</b>	<b>ENCOT MFI</b>
<b>BULADDE FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>FINCA UGANDA LTD</b>
<b>BUNYARUGURU DEVELOPMENT SACCO</b>	<b>GLORY SACCO</b>
<b>BURERE PEOPLES SACCO</b>	<b>GOLDMINE FINANCE LIMITED</b>
<b>BUSIU SACCO</b>	<b>HAKASHENYI SACCO</b>
<b>BUTUURO PEOPLES SACCO LTD</b>	<b>IGARA BUHWEJU TEA FARMERS SACCO</b>
<b>BUYANJAA SACCO</b>	<b>IRYARUVUMBA DEVELOPMENT SACCO LTD</b>
<b>CBS PEWOSA NSINDIKA NJAKE EYETEREKERA</b>	<b>JENNIS FINANCE COMPANY</b>
<b>CELEBRATE HOPE SACCO</b>	<b>JUMPSTART AFRICA INVESTMENT SERVICES LTD</b>
<b>CENTENARY BANK</b>	<b>JUSTA MICRO CREDIT LTD</b>
<b>CHAHI TEACHERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD</b>	<b>KARIBU MICROFINANCE</b>
<b>COMMUNITY FUND</b>	<b>KASAANA SACCO</b>
<b>DARWEN CREDIT LTD</b>	<b>KASHONGI SACCO</b>
<b>DESTINY MICROFINANCE LIMITED</b>	<b>KATI MICROFINANCE</b>
<b>DEVELOPMENT MICROFINANCE LIMITED</b>	<b>KEBISONI SACCO LTD</b>
<b>DIVINE MICROFINANCE LIMITED</b>	<b>KIFFI SACCO LTD</b>
<b>EAST AFRICAN PREMIER INVESTMENTS LTD</b>	<b>KIGARAMA FARMERS SACCO</b>



<b>KIGARAMA PEOPLES SACCO</b>	<b>MWIZI SACCO</b>
<b>KIHANGA MPARO SACCO</b>	<b>NABUKALU COOPERATIVE SAVINGS &amp; CREDIT SOCIETY LTD</b>
<b>KIJURA SACCO</b>	<b>NAZIGO SACCO</b>
<b>KINONI COOPERATIVE SAVINGS AND CREDIT SOCIETY</b>	<b>NGORA SACCO</b>
<b>KOBOKO UNITED SACCO</b>	<b>NILE MICROFINANCE</b>
<b>KOLPING MICROFINANCE</b>	<b>NYAKAYOJO SACCO</b>
<b>KYAMUHUNGA SACCO</b>	<b>NYAKIBALE DEVELOPMENT SACCO</b>
<b>LETSHEGO UGANDA LIMITED</b>	<b>NYAKIBALE DEV'T SACCO</b>
<b>LWENGO MICRO FINANCE C/S LTD</b>	<b>NYARAVUR FARMERS</b>
<b>LYAMUJUNGU COOPERATIVE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD</b>	<b>NZURI TRUST</b>
<b>MAC &amp; MAX MICROFINANCE</b>	<b>OFFAKA SACCO</b>
<b>MAGANJO ST. APOLLO KIVEBULAYA COMMUNITY SACCO</b>	<b>OMIPA SACCO</b>
<b>MAMIDECOT</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITY BANK</b>
<b>MARANATHA FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>REAL PEOPLE FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>
<b>MATEETE SACCO</b>	<b>RUBABO PEOPLES' SACCO</b>
<b>MCDT SACCO</b>	<b>RUFU MICROFINANCE</b>
<b>MIJWALA SACCO</b>	<b>RUHIIRA MILLENIUM SACCO LTD</b>
<b>MT. OTCE METU SACCO</b>	<b>RUKIGA SACCO</b>
<b>MUHAME SACCO</b>	<b>RUKUNGIRI CHRIST THE KING CHURCH COMMUNITY SACCO LTD</b>
<b>MUNTUYERA SACCO</b>	<b>RUKUNGIRI DISTRICT EMPLOYEES SACCO</b>
<b>MUSHANGA SACCO</b>	<b>RUSCA</b>



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<b>RUSHANGO SACCO</b>
<b>RUSHERE SACCO</b>
<b>RWANYAMAHEMBE SACCO</b>
<b>SAO ZIROBWE SACCO</b>
<b>SHUUKU SACCO</b>
<b>TUJIJENGE UGANDA LTD</b>
<b>UGAFODE</b>

<b>UGANDA MICROCREDIT FOUNDATION LIMITED</b>
<b>VISIONFUND UGANDA</b>
<b>WAKISO SELFHELP SACCO</b>
<b>WASHINDI SAVINGS AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD</b>
<b>Y-SAVE MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD</b>



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